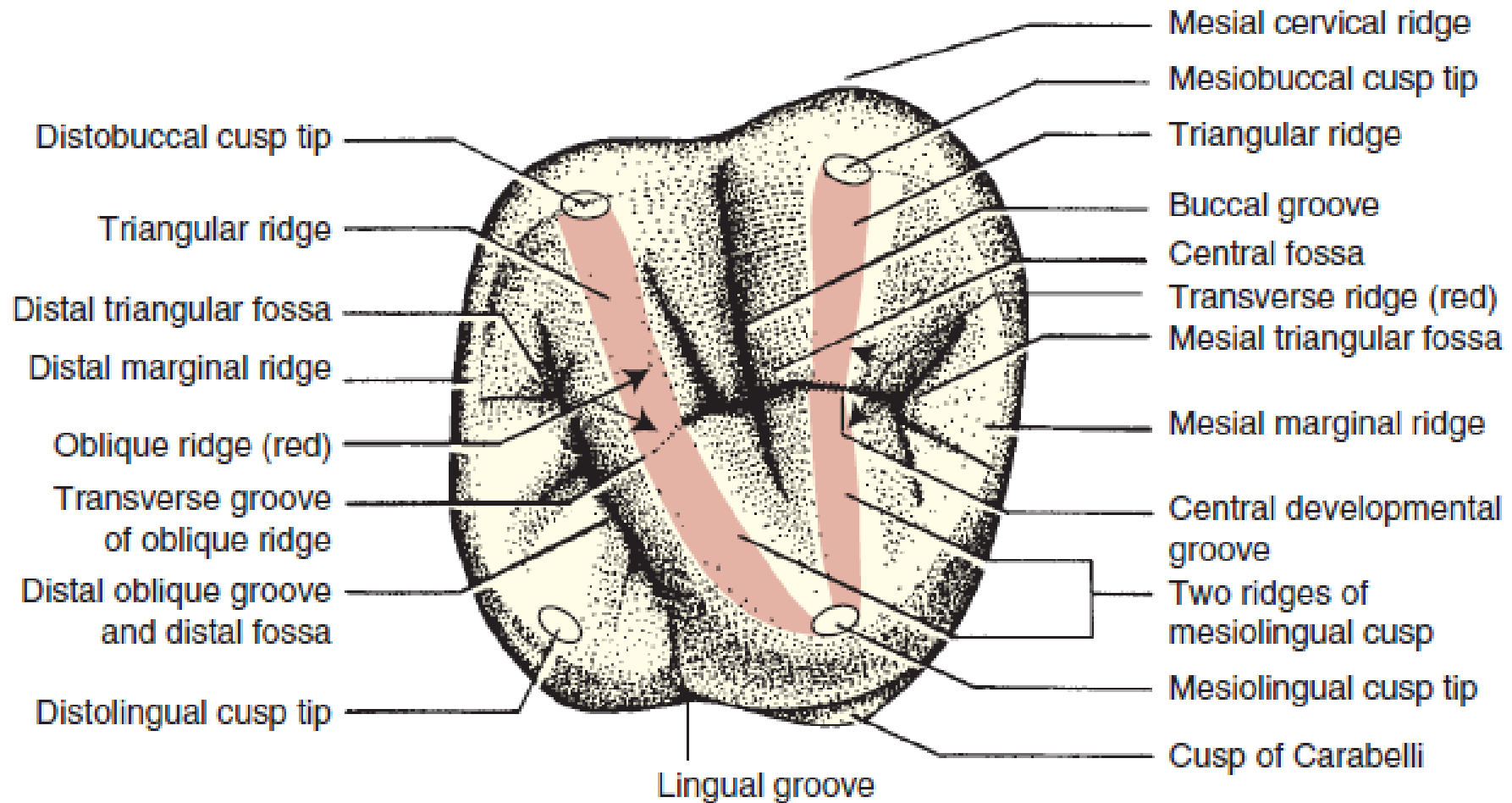


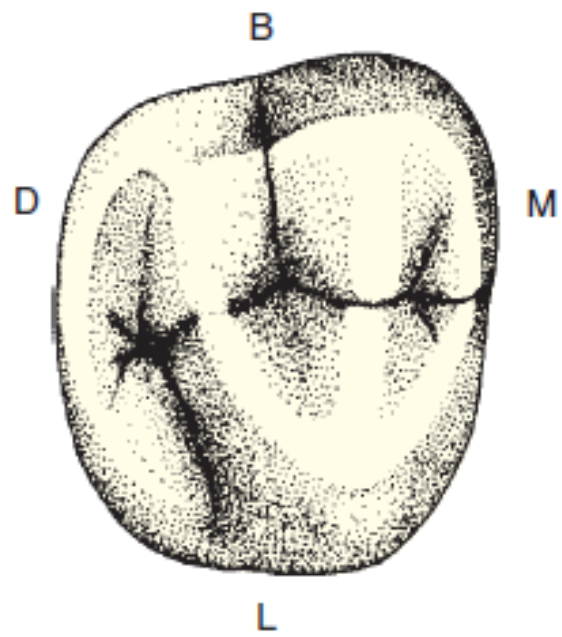
Composite reconstructions in posterior teeth

Occlusal morphology

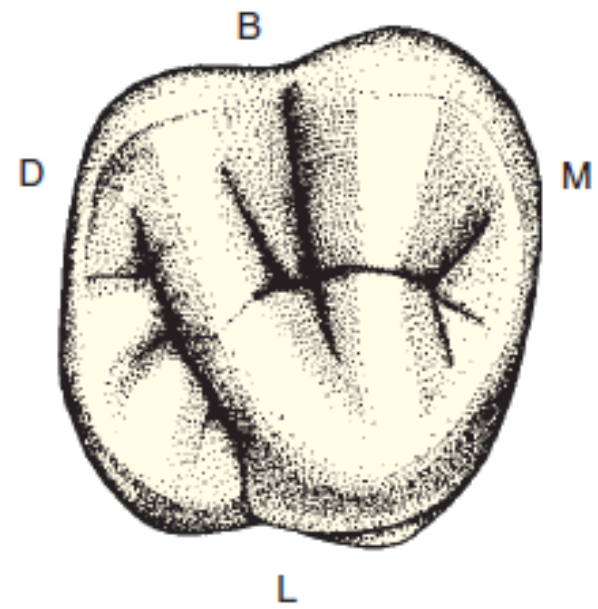
Reconstruction of contact area

- Matrices and wedges
- Teflon strip
- Circular x sectional matrices



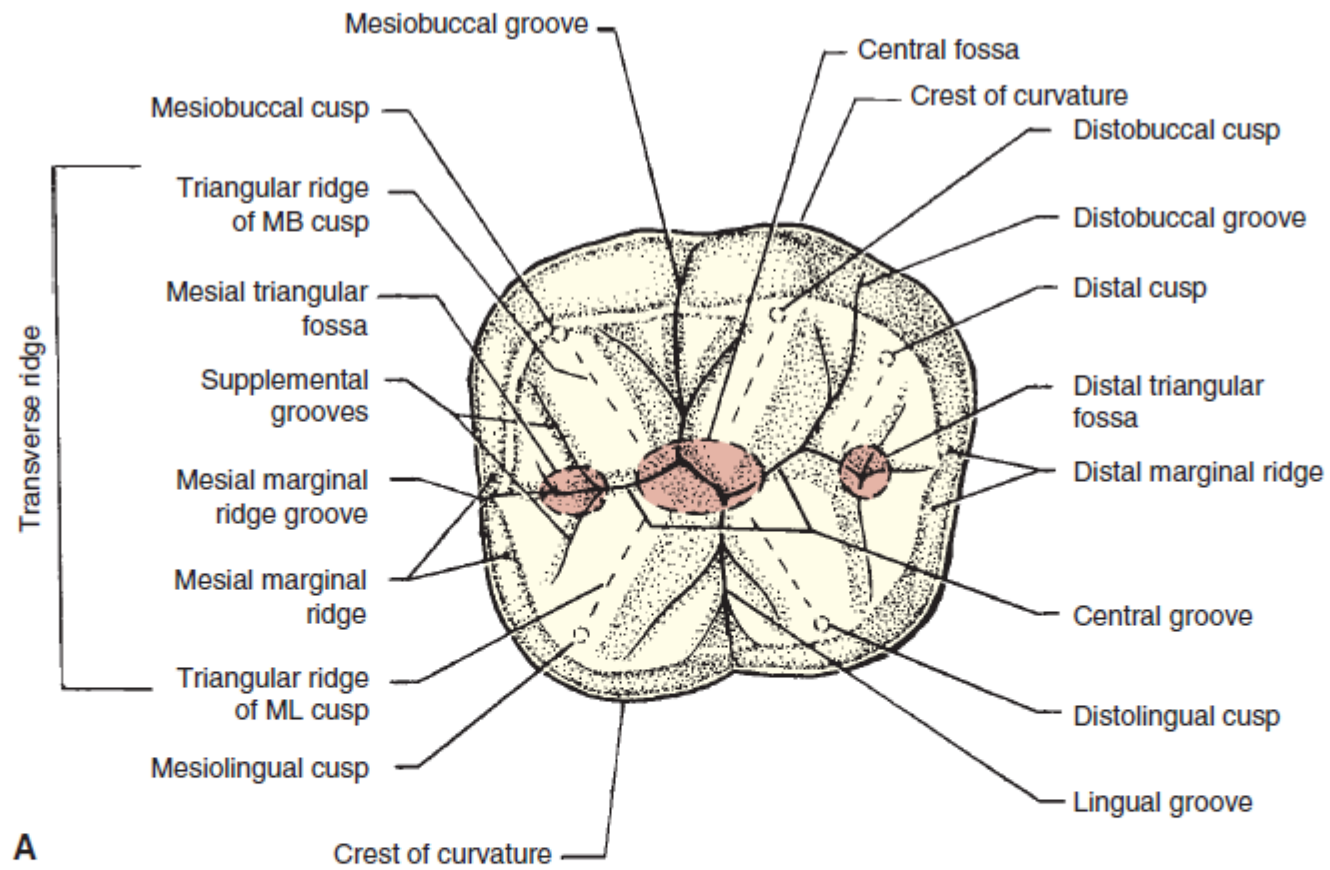


Maxillary right second molar



Maxillary right first molar

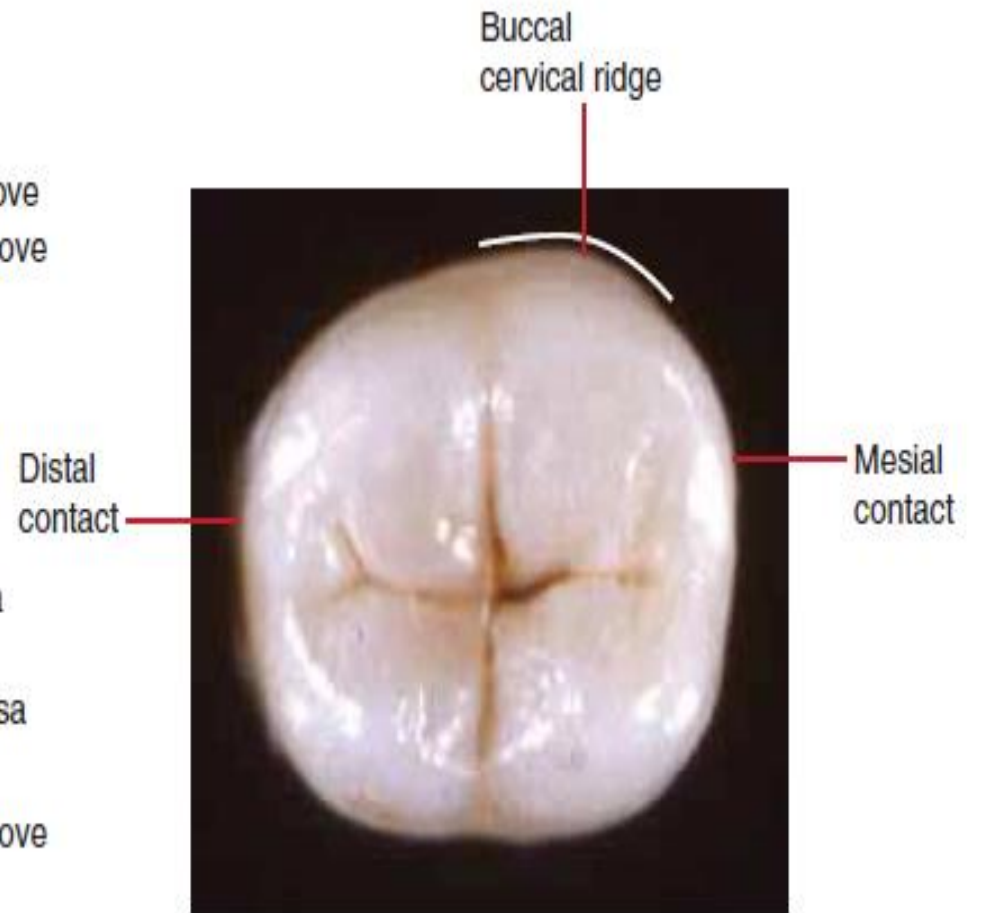
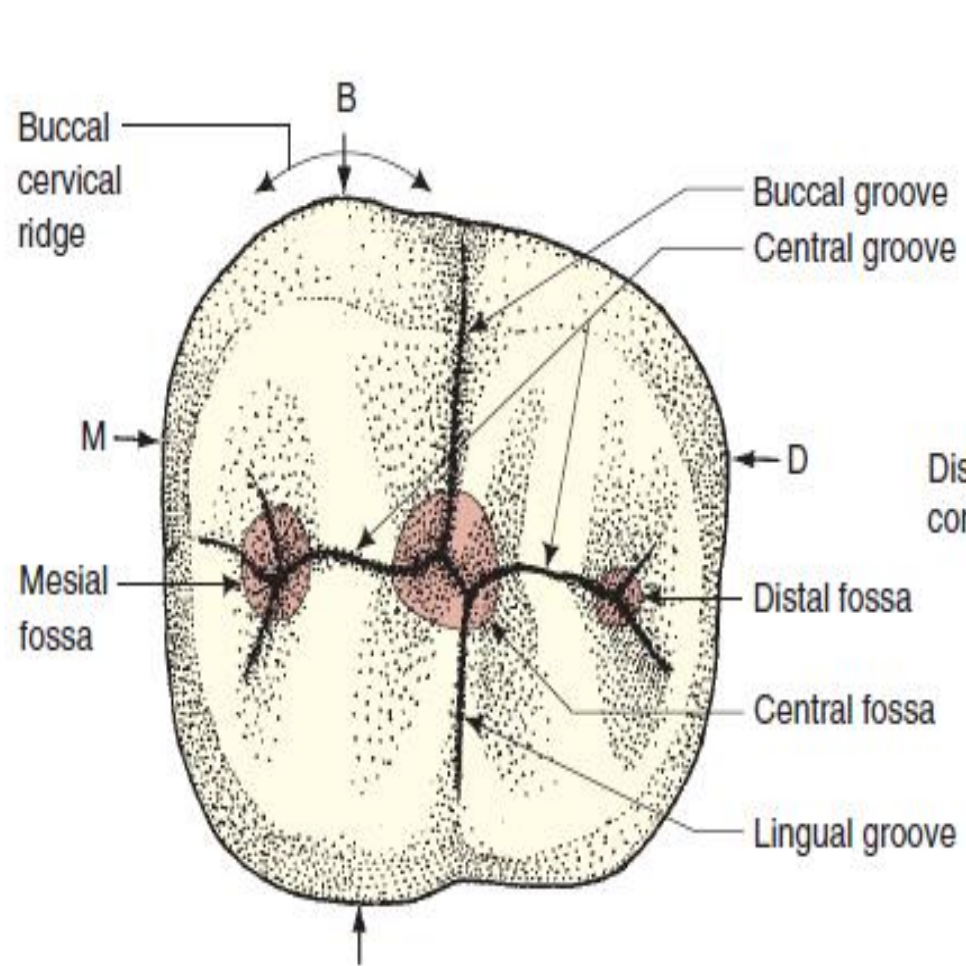


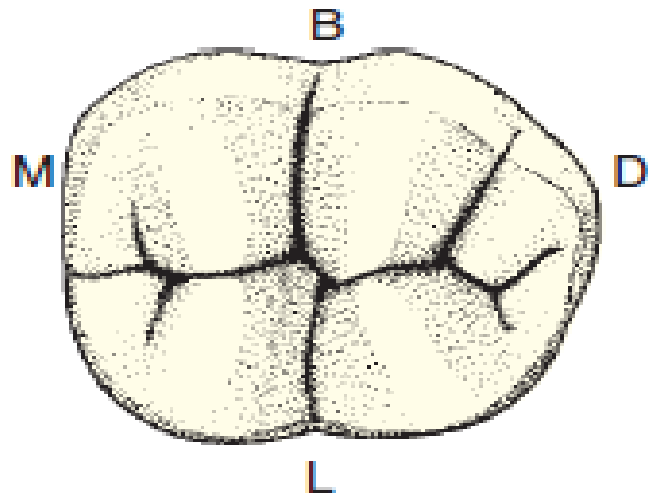


A

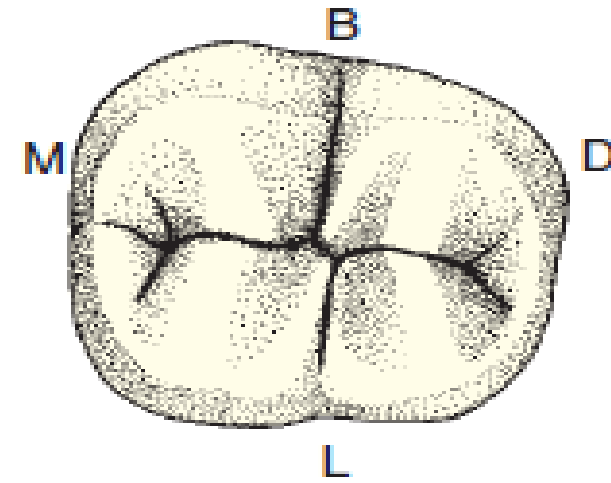


1 st mandibular molar



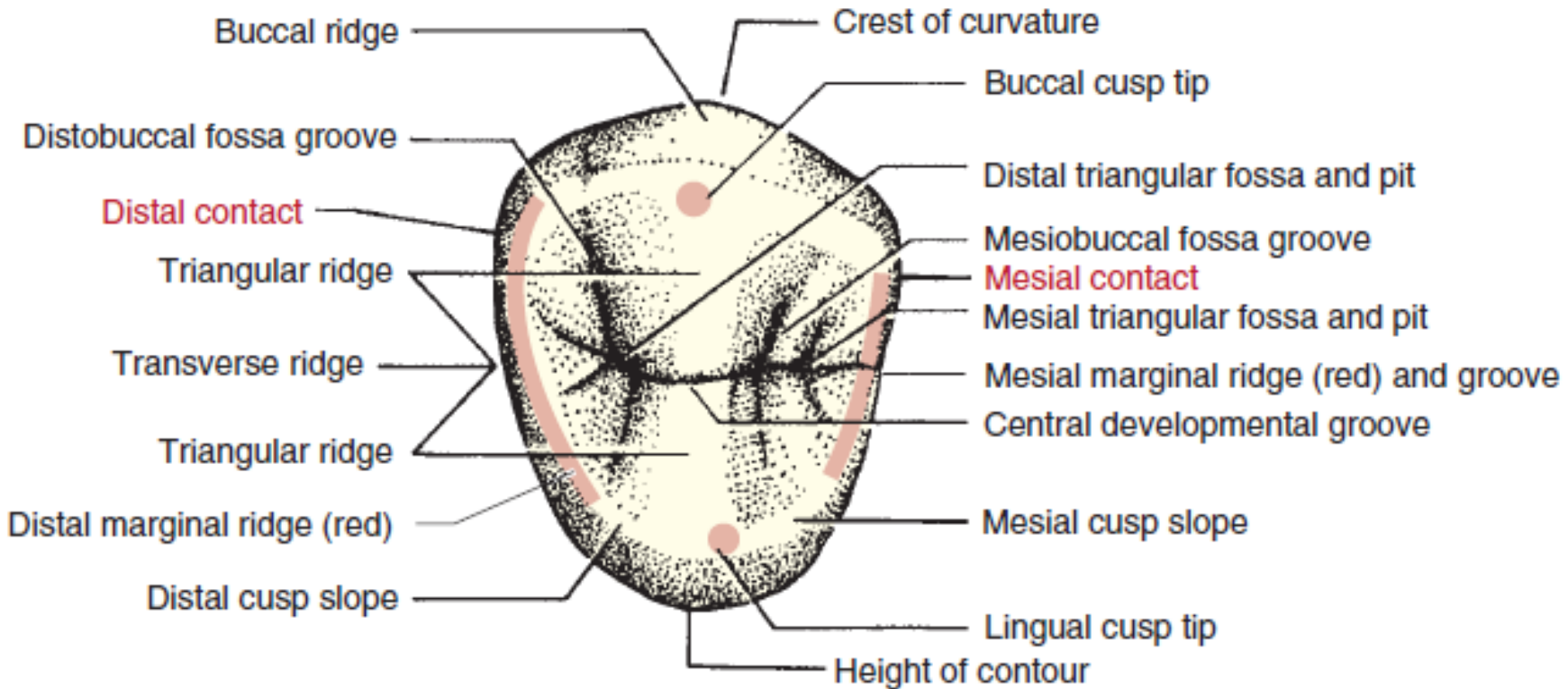


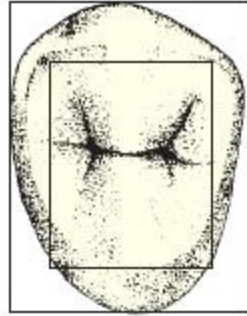
Mandibular right first molar



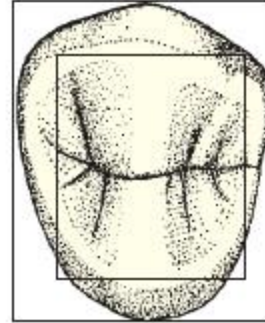
Mandibular right second molar

MANDIBULAR MOLARS (occlusal)

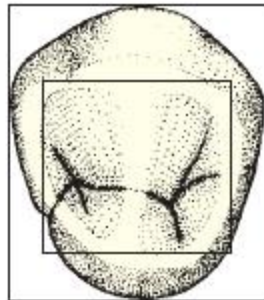
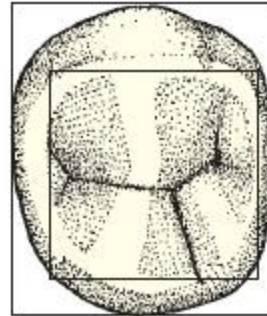




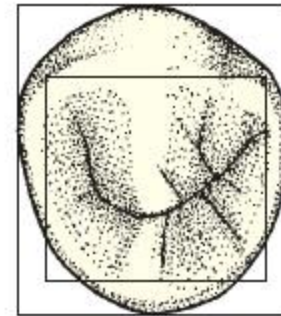
Maxillary right second premolar



Maxillary right first premolar

MAXILLARY PREMOLARS (Occlusal)Mandibular right
first premolar

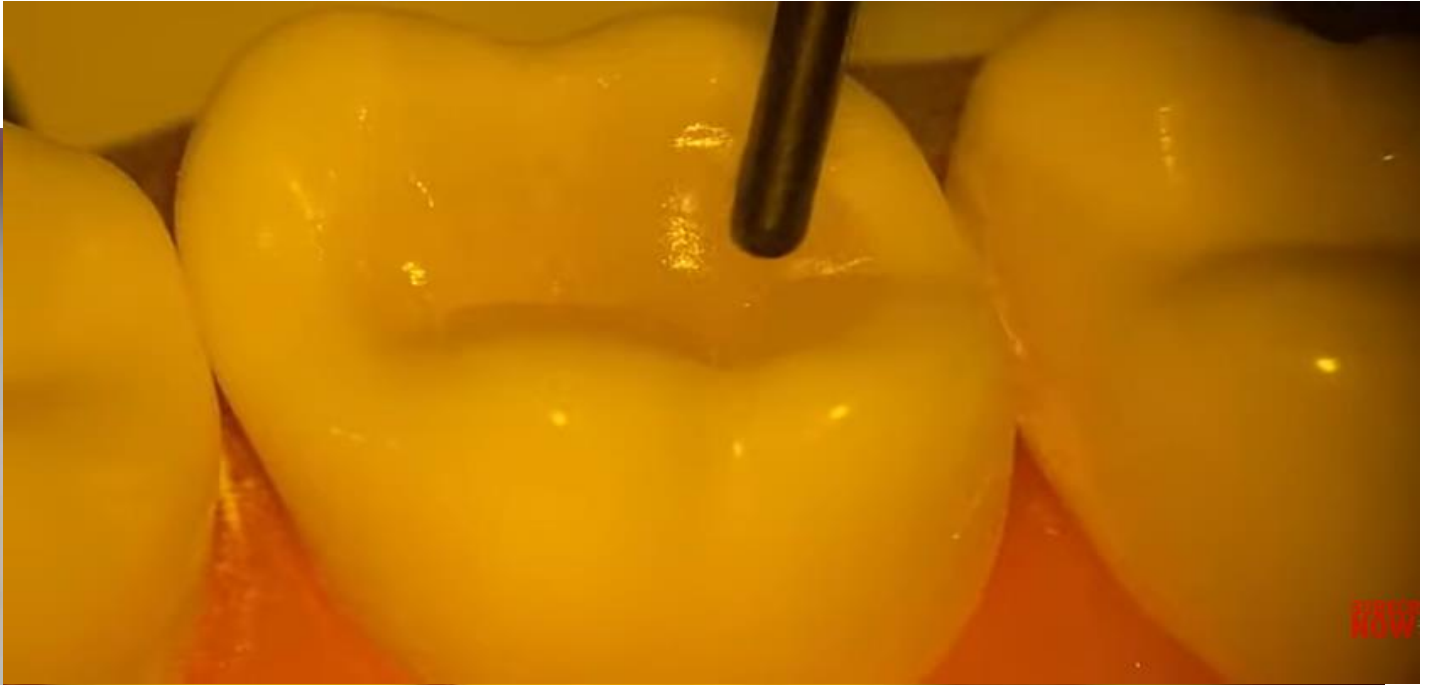
Three-cusp type



Two-cusp type

Mandibular right second premolar

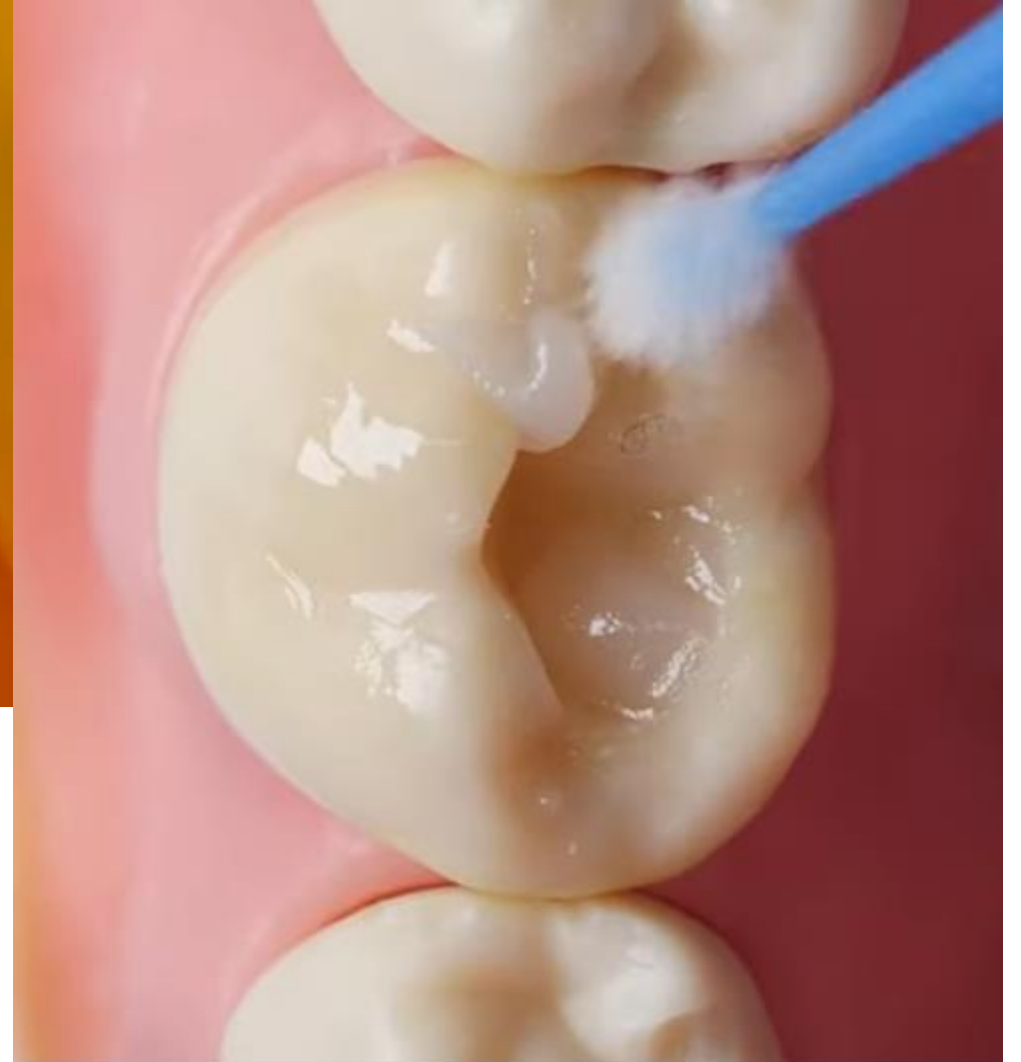
MANDIBULAR PREMOLARS (Occlusal)

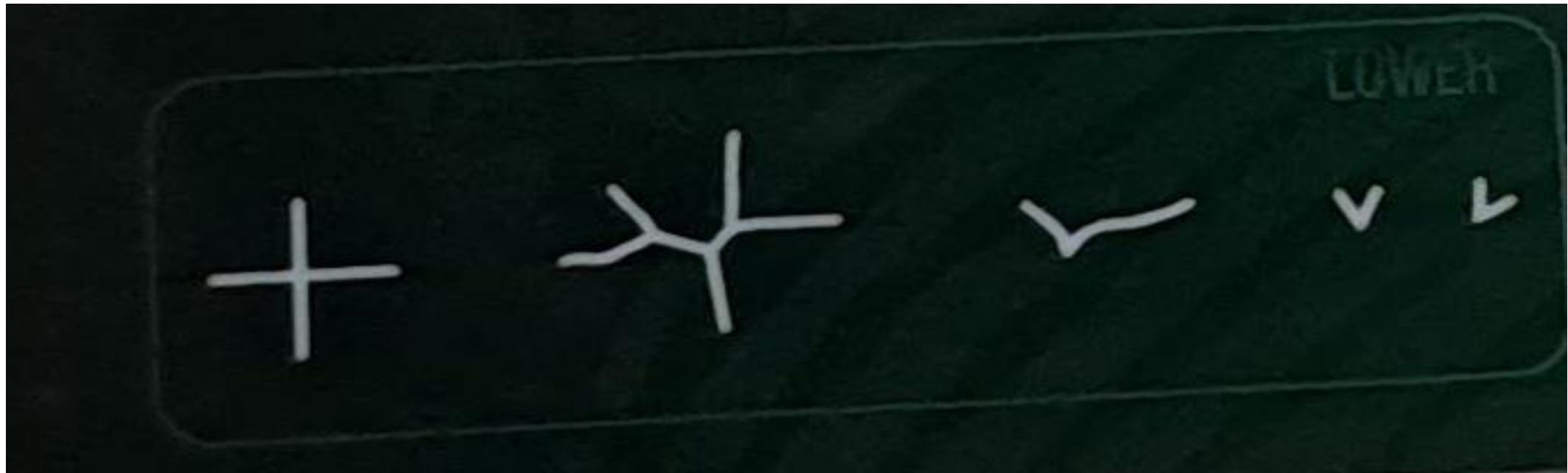
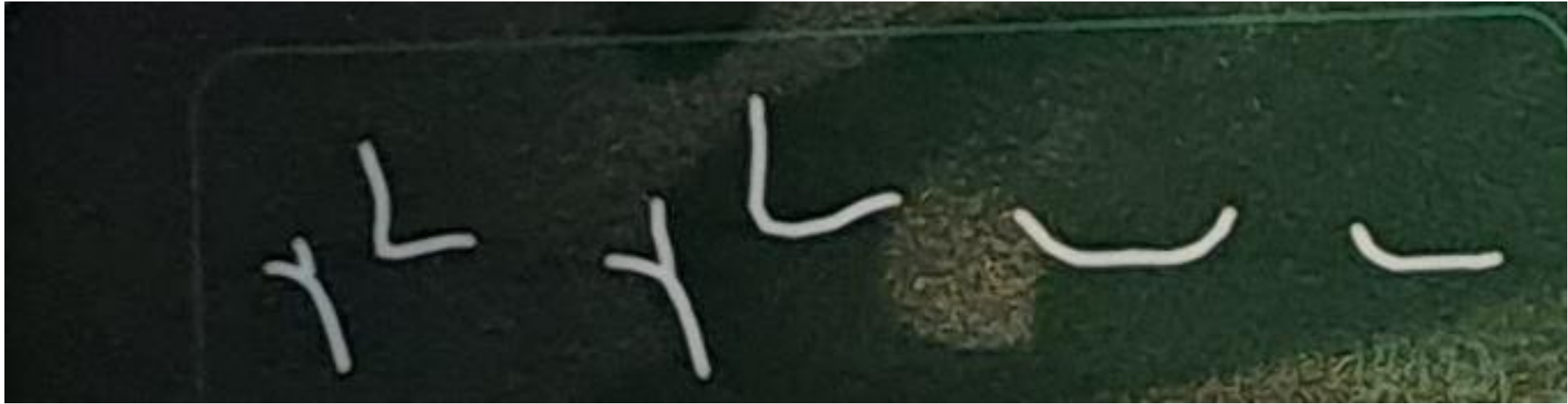


SUBSCRIBE
NOW
BG

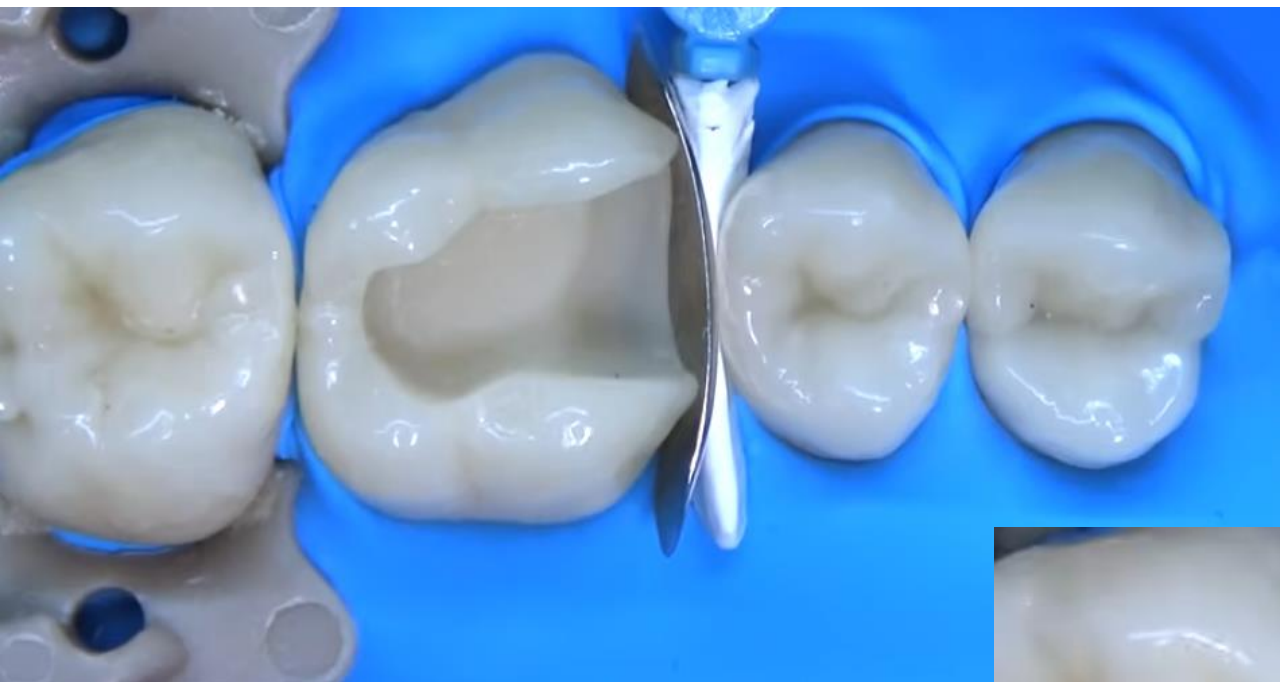


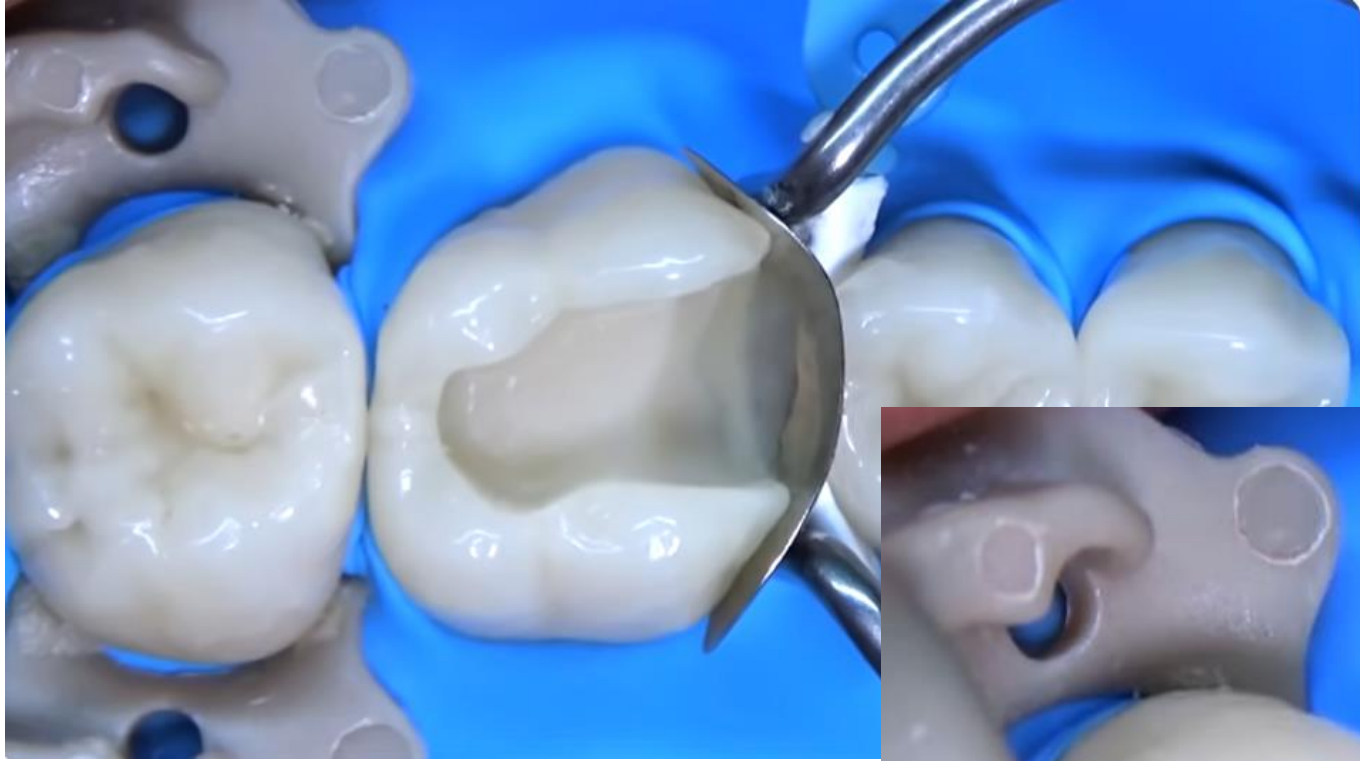
SUBSCRIBE
NOW
BG



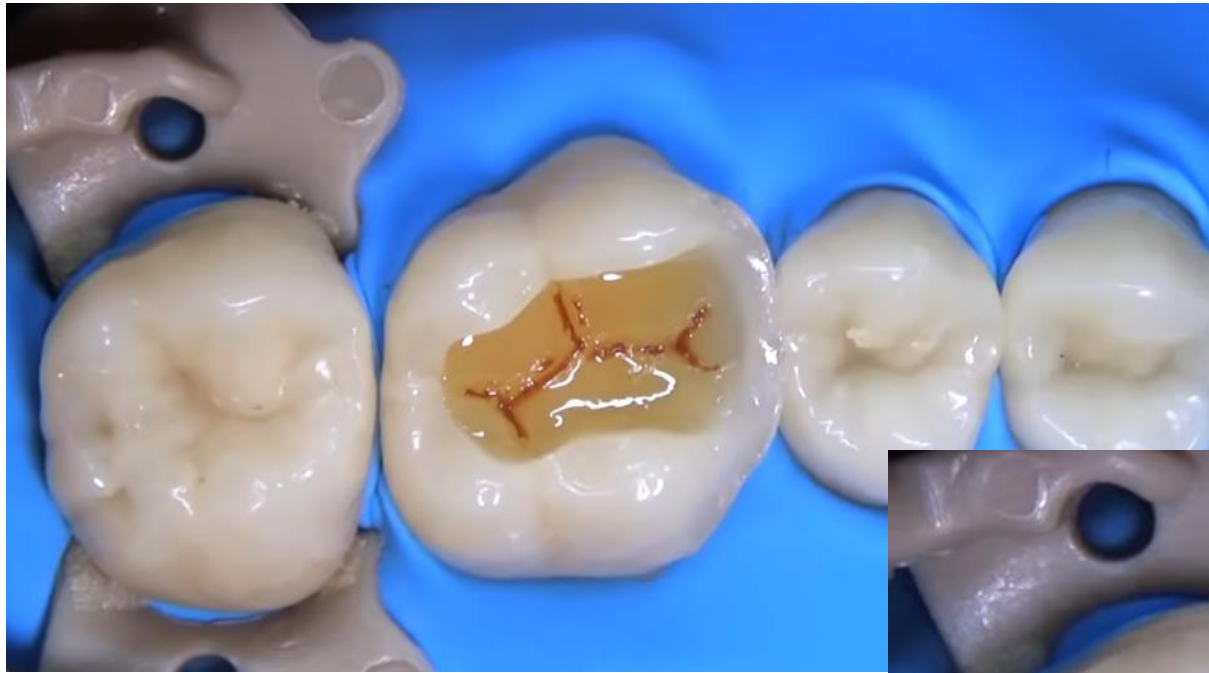




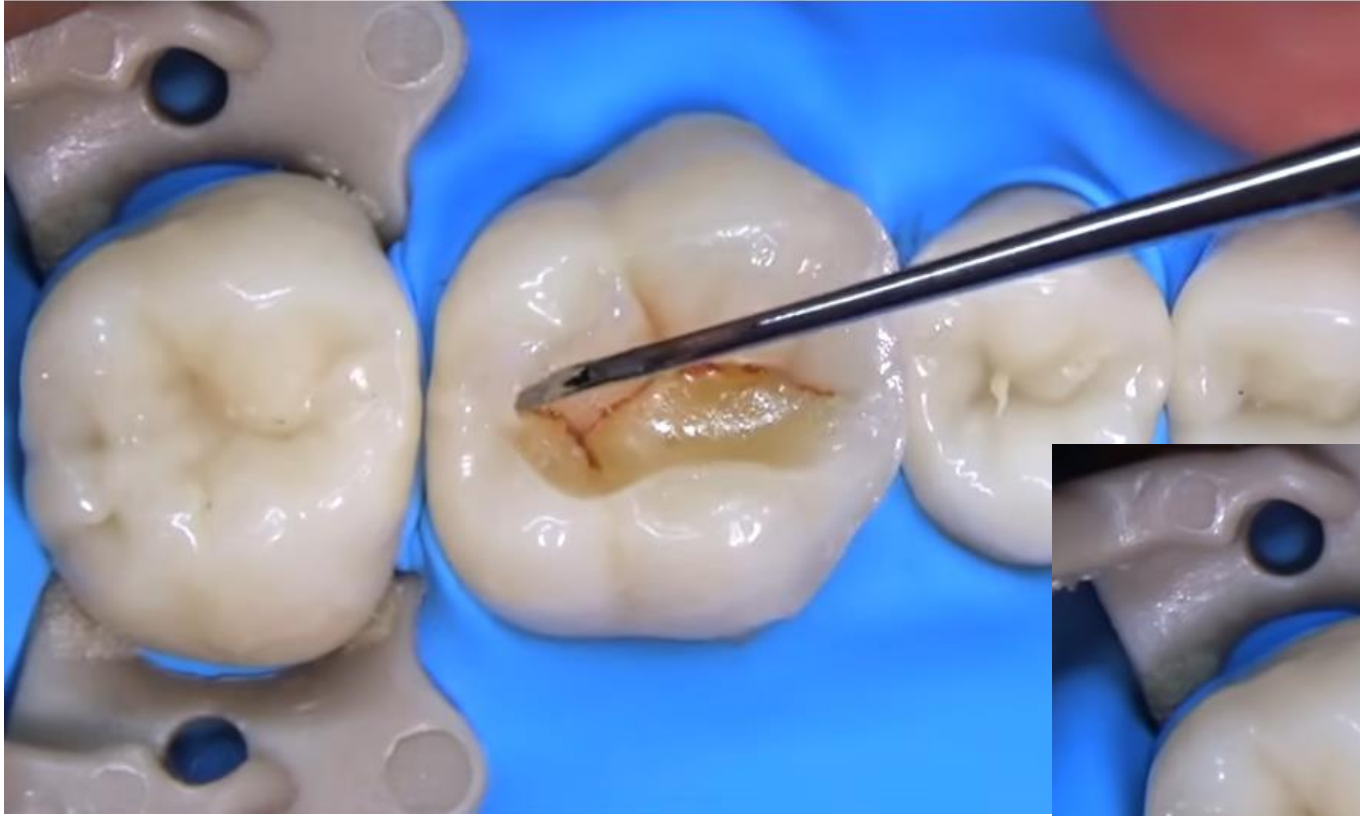












(Sectional Technique) Pizza Technique

The secret to fabricating esthetic and functional posterior teeth is to generate correct and precise occlusal anatomy. It has been well proven that single-shade stratification techniques solve the majority of cases correctly. To achieve a correct anatomy through layering, we propose a sectional modeling technique in which one increment is used for each cusp. Each one of these increments, when correctly modeled, resemble pizza slices. The procedure is started with the simplest cusp, and then one cusp is added at a time to acquire more anatomical references to define the remaining and more difficult structures. The choice of the first cusp and the order of layering are personal, but we suggest starting with the easiest (most regular-shaped and medium-sized) cusp and working toward the most difficult (irregularly shaped and large- or very small-sized) cusp.



A sectioned stratification on a maxillary left molar will be performed in white composite as an example. The procedure will be started on an occlusal Class I cavity with very few anatomical references.



Once the first cusp is cured, the next is modeled. It is not necessary to worry about deformation of the previous cusp. Before polymerization, the buccal sulcus must be defined.



The mesiobuccal cusp is initiated with a small increment of composite resin. This is the easiest cusp on this molar because of its regular shape. Before polymerization, slopes will be developed, and the limits, which must be located at the main sulcus where the rest of the cusps will converge, will be defined.



When all the buccal anatomical references are finished, the palatal cusps are developed, in this case the transverse ridge.



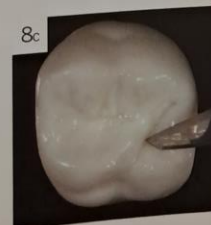
Once the transverse ridge is polymerized, the distolingual cusp is modeled, and the distal sulcus will be defined at the same time.



The larger cusp (mesiolingual), which at the beginning was the most difficult to model, now will be easy to develop from all the previously created anatomical references.



The final appearance should be a molar with rich anatomy, multiple elevations and depressions, and a harmonious, regular surface.

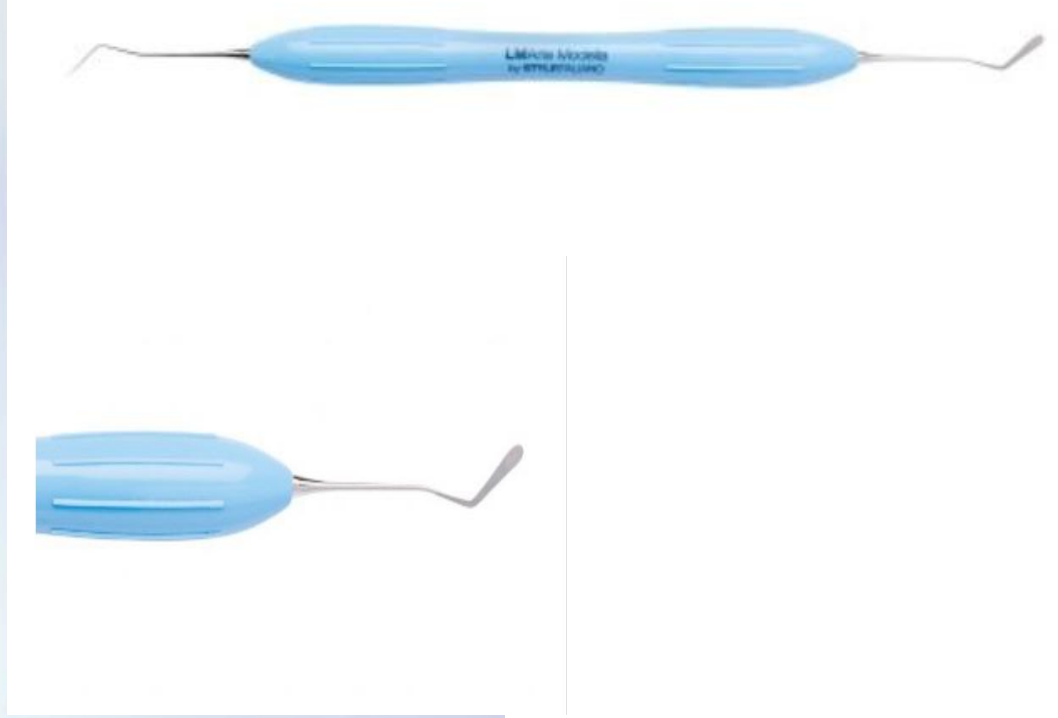


Modeling of an occlusal surface requires three specific instruments:

(8a) A rounded microplugger to develop slopes.

(8b) A sable brush soaked in modeling liquid to smooth the slopes and remove roughness.

(8c) A very subtle spatula, the tip of the Fissura instrument (LM-Arte, LM Instruments), or a No. 11 scalpel blade to create a groove.



Accessa

Condensa

Missura

Fissura

Applica

Modella

LM Arte

LM Arte Fissura



Sharp working end. Conical part is ideal for the finest
modellation of occlusal morphology, the sharp end is for the
finest modellati on of fissures and mamelons, as well as for the
detection of access resin.

LM Arte condensa



The long round ended condensor is suitable for the modulation of occlusal surfaces, but also for other purposes. E.G. Frontal area.

LM Arte modella



Spatula for application of composite material
in frontal but also in distal area





Accessa

Condensa

Missura

Fissura

Applica

Modella

LM Arte

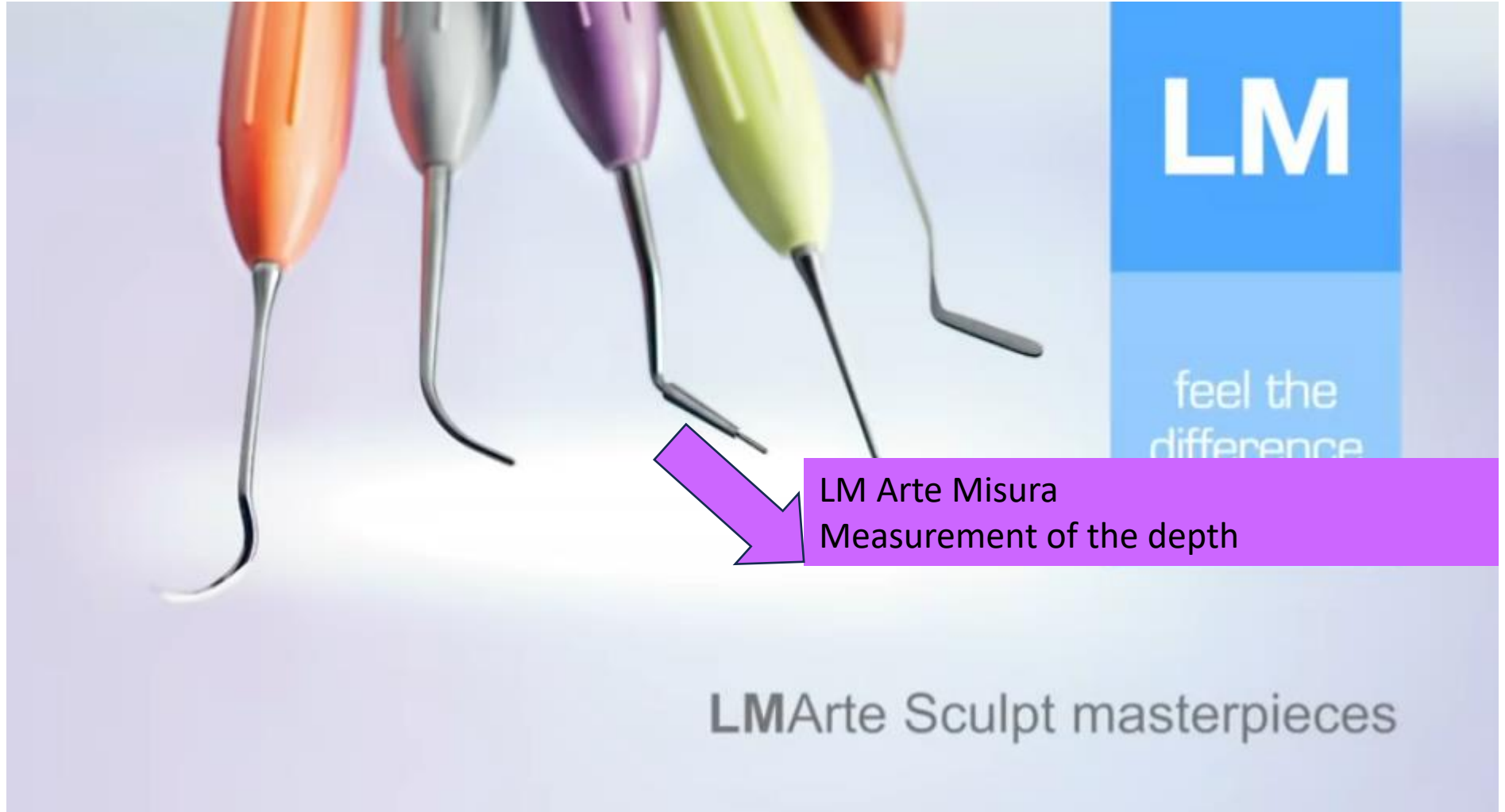


LM

feel the
difference

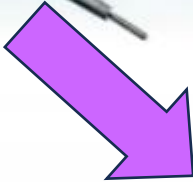
LM Arte accessa –
sharp instrument for removal of access of the material

LMArte Sculpt masterpieces



LM

feel the difference



LM Arte Misura
Measurement of the depth

LMArte Sculpt masterpieces



LM

feel the
difference

LM Arte Applica Twist
For fine modellation of the
filling in frontal area

LMArte Sculpt masterpieces