

MOD on Tooth #29



Before



Final



Final

With the Greater Curve tofflemire band, it is possible to create tight contacts with width and depth:

- on MODs.
- with wide open embrasures.
- on deep subgingival preparations.

Direct MOD Buildup on Tooth #30



Before



Setup



Final



Tight, smooth, flossable contacts

With the Greater Curve matrix, it is possible to create a direct MOD composite buildup to:

- achieve tight, smooth contacts with width and depth.
- develop normal, full tooth anatomical contours.
- develop well sealed, rounded interproximal contours on deep subgingival preparations.

Class V Composite Restorations



Difficult lingual Class V on # 19



Complete isolation of lingual Class V on # 19



Final

Class IV Composite Restorations



Before



Subgingival prep



Set-up. Labial matrix cut back for access.



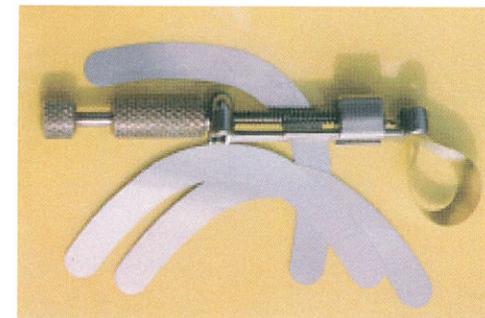
Final

Greater Curve tofflemire band provided:

- superior isolation of subgingival prep.
- stable matrix for composite placement.
- rounded emergence contour (mylar strips and wedges flatten emergence countours).
- easy development of long contacts.

Greater CurveTM

tofflemire band



- Easy to set up
- Separating rings...*not needed!*
- Wedges...*not needed!*
- Tooth restored in a neutral position
- Excellent isolation on subgingival preparations
- Saves time
- Costs less
- Contacts with width and **depth**

The Greater Curve tofflemire band improves the quality of your restorations and saves time. It has a myriad of uses.

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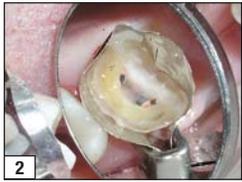
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Technique: Photos 1-12



Set up the band opening just larger than the circumference of the tooth. This will keep the band within the prongs of the tofflemire retainer as the matrix is tightened.



You will notice that the band will pull very tight around the cervical, thus providing a better seal.



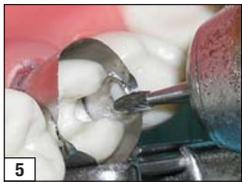
Bend the band against the marginal ridges of the adjacent teeth. Burnish the metal precisely at the contact position with a condenser.

If necessary, prior to placing the band, make certain the opposing contact has a flat surface. If it

does not have one, make one. A marble to marble final contact, even if tight is still a food impaction site.

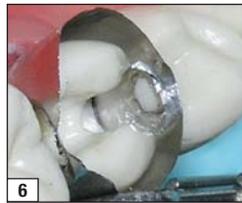


These are the Brasseler finishing burs you will need. Of course, it doesn't have to be Brasseler, but something similarly shaped. The 7404 small football is the first choice. If the space is really tight, reach for the MW 7901, which is flame shaped.



Begin to burnish the band at the desired contact position. Without water spray, burnish side to side just barely removing metal. Go easy on the rheostat. Keep the RPMs low, but enough to smooth away the metal.

Keep the bur against the band the entire time. Do not lift the bur. It is a "rubbing, smoothing in" side to side motion. Once you have perforated metal, expand the opening just around the periphery until you have arrived at the desired contact size both buccal-lingual and cervical-occlusal. Don't be heavy handed. Magnification makes this very easy.



Double check to assure the metal feathers against the adjacent tooth without gaps around the periphery. The opening does not need to be large. The circumference of the opening is guided by the flatness of the adjacent tooth's contact surface.



After placing the bonding agent of your choice, begin by placing a flowable composite. Curing the flowable composite will lock everything in place, and assure the deeper parts of the prep are sealed and bubble free. Only place flowable composite into the deeper crevices and sides of the proximal box. Keep it thin. Remember, flowable composite has excessive polymerizing shrinkage. After placing the flowable composite, fill the remainder of the prep with composite of your choice.



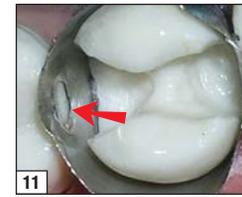
There is no need to place a separating agent at the contact areas. Any bonded contact to the adjacent tooth can be broken cleanly with the blade of a small mixing spatula. Tell your patient they will hear a little snap as you lightly torque the spatula.



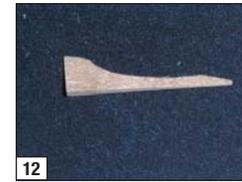
Band removal is easy. The band will usually slide out of the contact area. Hard to believe, but true! If the band does not slide out easily, twist the band side to side. It will sever at the contact position due to the prior burnishing. Hemostats also expedite removal.



Contacts will have depth and width and will be very tight and smooth. No food impaction here.



There are times the contact opening within the metal band will not seal perfectly against the neighboring tooth. Use a condenser to hold the matrix band against the neighboring tooth at the base of the contact area, and above the first increment of flowable composite. The thinned metal is very malleable. It is easy to hold in position while curing the flowable composite. The arrow shows the position for the condenser.



Wedging teeth apart is not necessary! Your contacts will be tight. Wedge only to secure the band against the cervical portion of the prep. Cut the wedge so it does not distort your beautifully shaped matrix.

Uncomfortable making openings in the matrix?

Use round separating springs with the Greater Curve matrix. The band's outward flare places it directly against the adjacent teeth. I recommend thinning the band with a composite finishing bur at the contact position. Thinning will make the matrix malleable and adaptable to the adjacent tooth. Thinning will also acquaint you with the exercise of "smoothing in" contact openings.

Class II Composite Restorations

DO on Tooth #20



"Rubbing in" contact at low RPM



Removing band in one piece



Final with **deep** and broad contact



Final with **deep** and broad contact