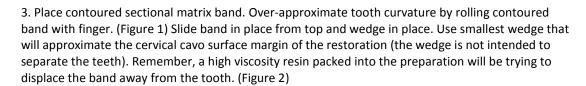
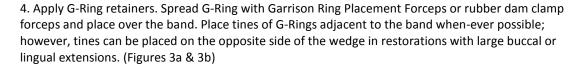
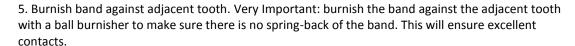
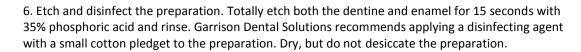
Composi-Tight Sectional Matrix Technique overview for Class 2 Restorations

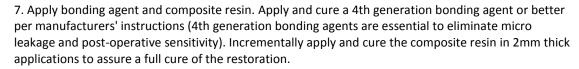
- 1. Place rubber dam. As with many dental procedures, aspiration of small parts is a valid concern.
- 2. Prepare tooth with conservative Class 2 preparation. (Extension for prevention and retentive grooves are unnecessary when using composite restorations with 3rd or 4th generation bonding agents). Very Important: Make sure that the contact with the adjacent tooth has been completely broken. Note: Although one may be reluctant to fully break this contact on a standard composite restoration, this step is essential in the placement of the contoured band. Your contacts will be exceptional and you will not leave unsupported enamel.











- 8. Remove G-Ring and band. Remove G-Ring with Garrison Ring Placement Forceps or rubber dam clamp forceps. Remove wedge and matrix band. Because of the superior contact achieved with the Composi-Tight system, removal of the bands requires a Howe Pliers or high-quality dressing forceps.
- 9. Contour and polish the restoration.

Technique for MOD Restorations:

- 1. Prepare tooth as in steps 1 and 2 above.
- 2. Place and wedge two bands on both sides of tooth being restored.
- 3. Apply G-Rings. Place ring with standard length tines on the mesial interproximal area. Secondarily place the ring with long tines on the distal interproximal area. (Figure 4)
- 4. Complete procedure as outlined in steps 5-9 for Class 2 restorations above.

Notes for Multiple-tooth Restorations:

- G-Rings with differing length tines may be used as outlined above for MOD restorations.
- If multiple-tooth restorations are performed on adjacent teeth, one must be filled and cured first. Subsequently, the adjacent band may be burnished against the now hardened restoration and remaining band to provide a tight contact. (Figure 5)

