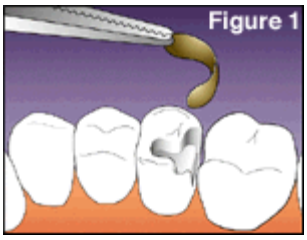
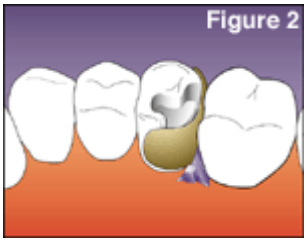
How Composi-Tight Gold™ Works

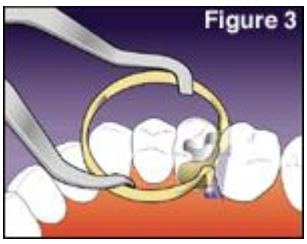
1. Place rubber dam. As with many dental procedures, aspiration of small parts is a valid concern.



2. Prepare tooth with conservative Class 2 preparation. Make sure that the contact with the adjacent tooth has been completely broken. This will facilitate the placement of the matrix band. If you elect to not break the contact, place the G-Ring® prior to preparing the tooth. This should provide the tooth separation needed to place the matrix band.

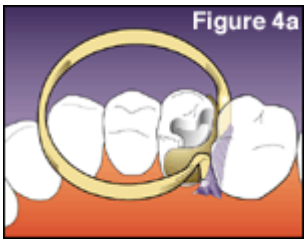


3. Place contoured sectional matrix band. Over-approximate tooth curvature by rolling the contoured band with your fingers. (figure 1) This will help keep the matrix band ends from interfering with G-Ring® placement. The band should be oriented with the concave edge towards the occlusal margin of the tooth. Because of the three-dimensional contour of the band, placing it by "dropping" it in from the occlusal may cause the band to hang up on the gingival margin. If this occurs, use a thin bladed plastic instrument in the preparation to push the matrix band past the margin. Alternatively, place the band by sliding it into place from the side and wedge in place. A high viscosity resin packed into the preparation will be trying to displace the band away from the tooth so wedge firmly.



4. Apply G-Ring® retainers. Spread the G-ring® with a Ring Placement Forceps* or a rubber dam clamp forceps and place over the band (figure3). Place the tines of the G-Ring® between the matrix band and the wedge whenever possible (NOT on top of the wedge). This will secure the matrix band and provide ample tooth separation. (figure 4a); however, tines can be placed on the opposite side of the wedge in restorations with large buccal or lingual extensions (figure 4b).

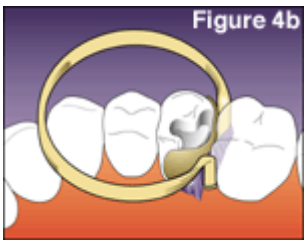
*(Garrison Ring Placement Forceps will hold the rings more securely and provide ample force to open the rings. Some rubber dam clamp forceps may not open the G-Rings® far enough to allow placement.)



5. Burnishing the band. Very Important: Burnish the band against the adjacent tooth to make sure there is no spring-back of the band. This will ensure excellent contact.

6. Use your preferred bonding technique

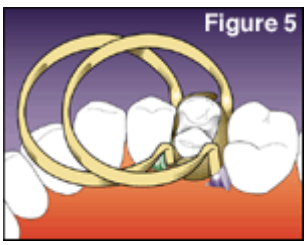
7. Apply your preferred composite resin. Incrementally apply and cure the composite resin in 2mm thick applications to assure a full cure of the restoration.



8. Remove G-Ring®, wedge and band. Because of the superior contact achieved with the Composi-Tight® Gold system, removal of the band requires a Band and Wedge Placement and Removal forceps, Howe Pliers or hemostat.

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 a ring with standard length tines on the mesial interproximal area. Secondarily place a ring with long tines on the distal interproximal area (figure 5).

4. Complete the procedure as outlined in steps 5-9 for Class II restorations above.

Notes for multiple-tooth restorations:

G-Rings® with differing tine lengths may be used as outlined above for MOD restorations. If back-to-back 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 to provide a tight contact.