



Finishing of composite | **Kit 4389**



Kit for two-step working on composite as suggested by Prof. Radlanski, Freie Universität Berlin

In a first step the composite filling is shaped with Q instruments. The Q in the figure number stands for the specially adapted cross-cut toothing which was developed for efficient contouring.

The different shapes H134Q/H135Q (tapered pointed), H379Q (egg-shaped) and H390Q (grenade) are perfectly adapted to the tooth surfaces to be prepared. The examples of application on the reverse side represent the optimal application of the instruments.

The Q instruments which can be easily identified by their yellow/blue ring are provided with a noncutting tip in order to protect the gingiva whereas Fig. This does not apply to ref. no. H390Q. This instrument is provided with a cutting tip in order to penetrate into the fissures.

After precise reduction of the acrylic filling material with the Q instruments, finishing is carried out in a second step using the respective AGK instrument. The AGK instruments have twisted blades and due to their specially designed blade geometry they are perfectly suited for finishing and charac-

terized by their outstandingly smooth performance. To prevent striations on the filling material or damages to the gingiva during the finishing procedure the instruments have a non-cutting tip and a safety chamfer. The AGK instruments are identified by a gold-colour shank and a white ring.

For final polishing we recommend our three-step polishing system for working on composite: Kit 431 2A contains flame, cup and lens instrument shapes. High-shine polishing of the filling is carried out without polishing paste in the sequence light blue, light pink and light grey.

Kit 4389 is also perfectly suited for gentle flash removal in case of adhesive fixation of ceramic inlays with composite.

The instruments create an optimal surface adaptation in the transition area between natural and filling material. Excess of fixation composites can be removed easily without damaging the inlay or the natural tooth substance.

Application:

1. - 2. Contouring (H135Q.314.014) and finishing (H22ALGK.314.016) of the vestibular surfaces. Shorter instruments are used in case of smaller surfaces (H134Q.314.014 and H22AGK.314.016).

3. - 4. Analogous finishing in two steps on the palatal area (H379Q.314.023 and H379AGK.314.023). These instruments are also used for preparations on cusp inclinations in case of class I cavities.

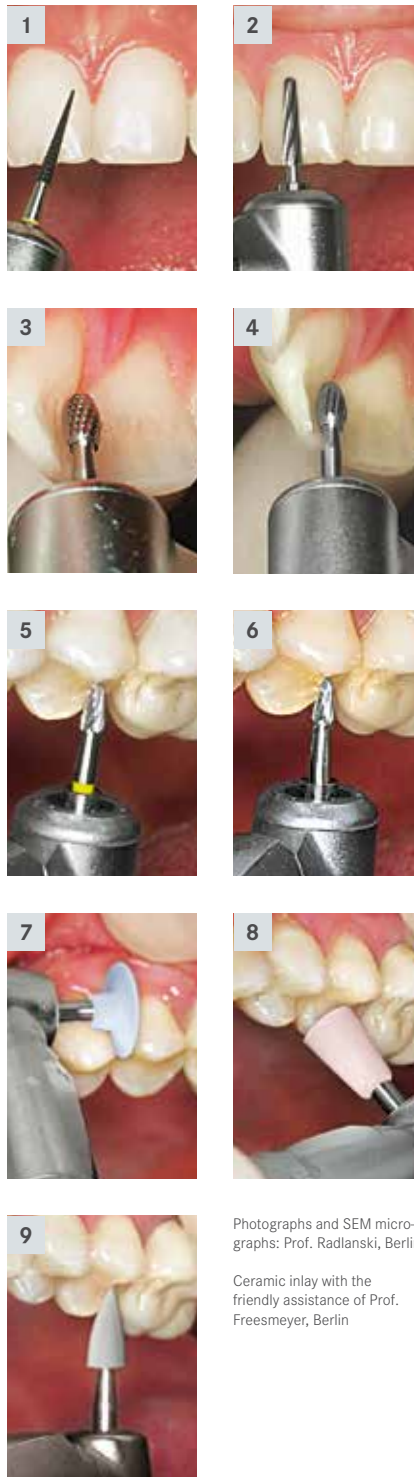
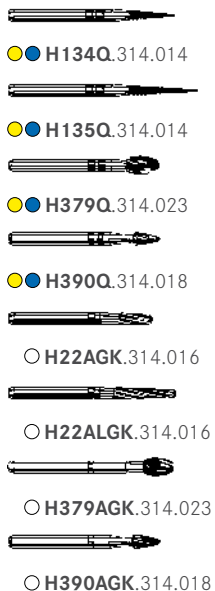
5. - 6. Trimming the fissures with the grenade-shaped instruments (H390Q.314.018 and H390AGK.314.018).

7. Prepolishing of the proximal surfaces with the lens-shaped composite polishers 9406 (light blue), 9407 and 9408.204.100.

8. Polishing the cusps or the vestibular surfaces with the cup-shaped instrument 9403, 9404 (light pink) and 9405.204.055

9. High-shine polishing of the occlusal surface with the flame-shaped instrument 9400, 9401 and 9402.204.030 (light grey).

Kit 4389



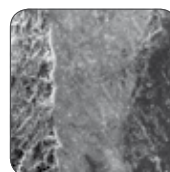
Photographs and SEM micrographs: Prof. Radlanski, Berlin

Ceramic inlay with the friendly assistance of Prof. Freesmeyer, Berlin

Section A SEM-Micrograph, 250x



Before:
Joint with adhesive



After:
Finished joint

Recommendations for use:

- The Q and AGK instruments are used in the red contra-angle with an optimal speed of (20.000 rpm) Apply minimal pressure to avoid undesired striations.
- Composite polishers interspersed with diamond grit are to be used with sufficient spray coolant to avoid smearing of the composite surface. Depending on the initial surface roughness the first polishing step (light blue) can be omitted.



Trimming the joint in case of a ceramic inlay.