



Posterior Restoration

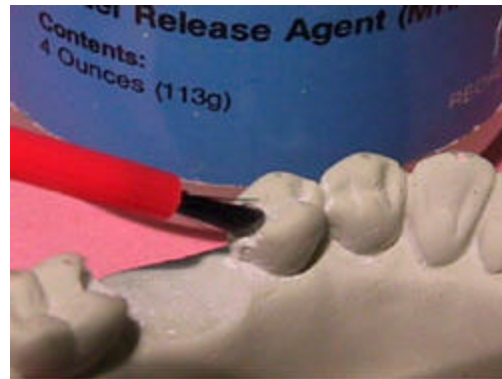
Step 1



Posterior abutment requires a well defined rest seat with undercut. Professional judgment must be used where abutment teeth have existing restorations and/or caries. Preparations must be of adequate depth to allow for thickness of component's retentive talons and composite retentive material. A 37 inverted cone diamond or carbide bur offers the ideal preparation dimensions.

(The need to be able to provide a preparation with an undercut is critical to this technique. Doing so places occlusal load demands against the cumulative compressive strengths of the abutment retainers, as opposed to simply relying on the much weaker composite bond strengths to resist displacement forces.)

Step 2



Lubricate model.

Step 3



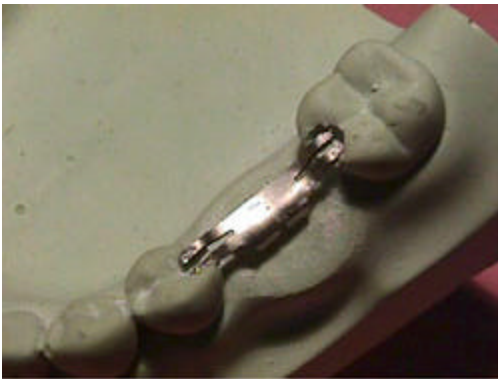
Step 4



Select the Monodont component that allows for at least a 2mm combined overlap of the contact-to-contact dimension in the lower anterior and at least 3mm in all other applications. For this procedure, the bend shape conforms to a shorter axial crown dimension. The retentive talons should be parallel to the occlusal surface of the posterior teeth (parallel to the lingual surface for anterior teeth).

Buccal view of the seated component on model. Check for adequate clearances

Step 5



Occlusal view of the seated component on model.

Step 6



Lingual-occlusal view of component on model. (Wax used to anchor Monodont component in preps.)

Step 7



Self-cure acrylic resin of your choice.

Step 8



Select mold and shade of tooth.

Step 9



Relieve underside for clearance.

Step 10



Adequate relief for component.

Step 11



Assembly tried on model.

Step 12



"Cutaway" view of assembly.

Step 13



Step 14



Syringe used for monomer.

"Salt and pepper" technique.

Step 15



Overfill acrylic for complete coverage of component.

Step 16



Cut away excess while setting--place in pressure pot.

Step 17



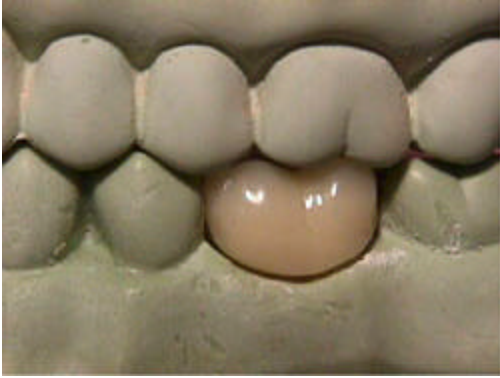
Lingual view

Step 18



Finish and polish/place acrylic glaze.

Step 19



Buccal view in occlusion.



"A" Bend
Cuspid or
First Bicuspid



"B" Bend
Premolars and Molars with
sufficient axial crown dimensions



"C" Bend
Anteriors



"D" Bend
Premolars and Molars with shorter axial
crown dimensions