



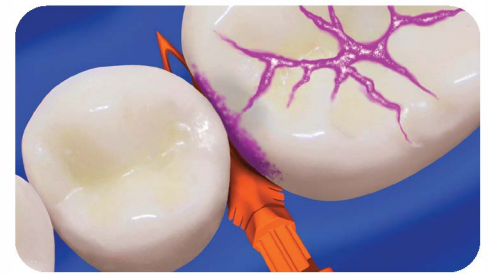
Class II Pre-Operative View

Rubber dam isolation is always preferred. Groom contacts with Bioclear TruContact sander before rubber dam to expedite placement and avoid tearing the rubber dam.



Disclose the Tooth Identify Biofilm

Place Bioclear Dual Color Disclosing Solution with a disposable brush onto the **dried tooth**.



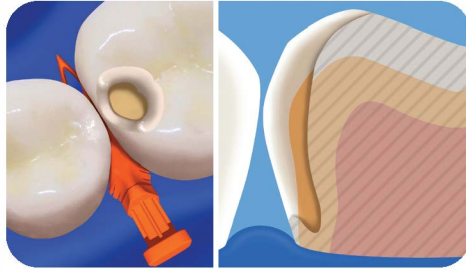
Pre-Wedge with Diamond Wedge

Wedge can be placed from buccal or lingual direction. If possible, the wider end near the handle should be placed into the widest, deepest embrasure.



Cavity Preparation and Beveling

The pre-wedge helps to protect the dam, soft tissue, and neighboring tooth. Bevel using Komet bur FSD3F-008 and 8833-031.



Finished Cavity Preparation

For most cavities, no mechanical retention via box shape is needed when the proper Clark Class II preparation is cut.



Run Sanding Strip Through Contact

The contact area must be lightly broken. This step is much safer using a 3M equivalent lightening strip, not a bur, to protect the neighboring tooth.



Blast Tooth Inside and Out

The blaster has 3 purposes here, first to remove biofilm from the infinity edge area, second to remove the pellicle from enamel past the bevel, and third to cleanse the inside of the cavity.



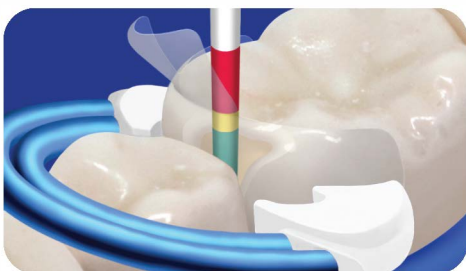
Place Biofit Matrix and Largest Wedge

The Biofit HD matrix is rugged and will withstand heavy seating pressure. Trap the "tab" against the neighboring marginal ridge during insertion to keep matrix fully seated and stable. Tab should be centered as shown.



Place TwinRing

The TwinRing has four "hands" that will straddle the wedge. Once the TwinRing is placed, gently rock the TwinRing apically, like a rubber dam clamp, to assure full seating.



Measure Cavity Depth with Go/No Go Probe

Most heated Filtek One Restorative allow 5mm depth of cure in the interproximal if the matrix is clear. The top of the yellow stripe is 5mm and should be compared to the marginal ridge area of the matrix and neighboring tooth. A No Go for cavities deeper than 5mm require 2 layers.



Place Acid Etch

Make sure to inject acid etch all the way to the edge of the matrix which is the infinity edge area. Etch for 20 seconds, rinse and dry.



Place and Massage Adhesive Into Dentin

After massaging Scotchbond Universal Adhesive into dentin tubules according to manufacturer's recommendations.



Air Thin the Adhesive

The Scotchbond Universal Adhesive should be air thinned until it stops moving.



Place Spot Welds of Flowable Composite

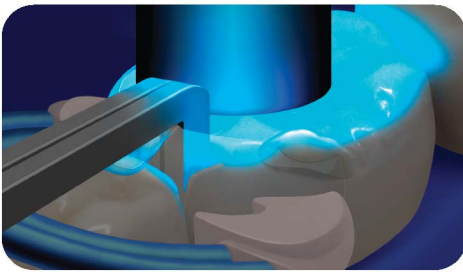
Two spot welds of heated Filtek Flowable composite, 1-2mm in diameter go inside, over, and outside the corners of the matrix.



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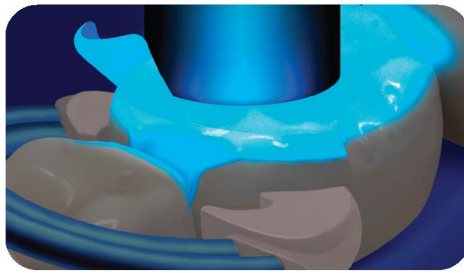
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Refer to manufacturer instructions for use (IFU) for complete product information.



Place Push-Pull, Quick Light Cure

The Push-Pull Instrument is placed inside of the cavity prep, with pressure mid coronal-apical, to approximate the matrix for a broad, tight contact. The assistant light cures while the doctor holds Push-Pull Instrument.



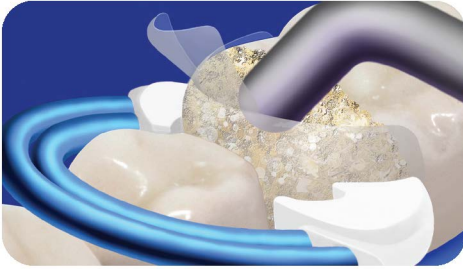
Cure Again After Removing Push-Pull

Do a full light cure of cavity area once the Push-Pull Instrument has been removed, with unrestricted light penetration.



2nd Application of Adhesive

The cavity area and infinity edge areas are wetted with Scotchbond Universal Adhesive which acts as a surfactant allowing good flow of composite in the next steps. Do not light cure yet.



Air Thin the Adhesive

Gently air thin the Scotchbond Universal Adhesive to drive off solvents and to fully wet the tooth.



Inject Heated Flowable Composite

The heated Filtek Flowable composite is injected slowly, at 90° to the matrix tooth interface, displacing the adhesive/surfactant.



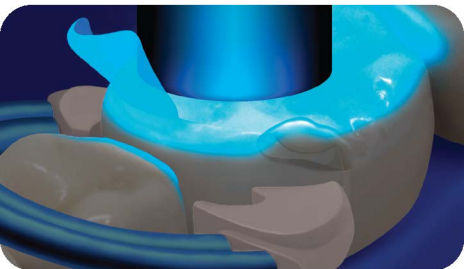
Inject Heated Bulk-Fill Paste Composite

The heavier paste will displace most of the heated Filtek Flowable composite leaving a strong, seamless restoration.



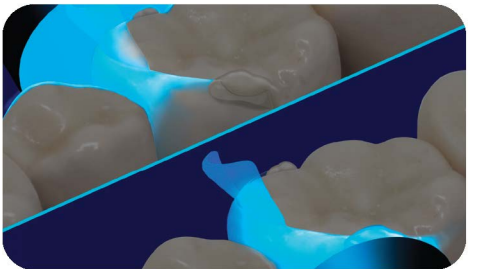
Quickly Shape the Composite

A central groove should be placed, composite massaged toward the cusp tips. Do not over-manipulate or marginate the composite. Leave excess.



Light Cure from the Occlusal

This is the first step in 3-point curing, generally for 10 seconds.



Remove TwinRing, Light Cure from Buccal, then Lingual

Steps 2 and 3 of 3-point curing are to cure through the clear matrix from buccal and then from lingual, generally for 10 seconds each.



Remove Wedge and Matrix

Remove wedge, then release matrix from tooth with explorer. Then spin the matrix out with hemostat.



Sculpt Restoration with Disc

A Sof-Lex XT Coarse Disc is used to round the marginal ridge and to marginate. Keep disc out of deep interproximal areas, maintaining the smooth mylar finish.



Grind Simple Anatomy

Komet bur H379-018 Diamond or carbide bur is used to create simple lossa near contact area and central groove.



Occlusal Margination

A rubber abrasive point such as a "brownie" is used to marginate the occlusal infinity edge Tooth Restoration Interface (TRI).



Magic Mix Pre-Polish

Bioclear Magic Mix is applied in a disposable cup for further margination and pre-polish.



Rockstar Polish

The Bioclear RS polisher is used with light pressure in the dry phase, and then heavy pressure in the wet phase. Assistant blows gentle air stream during dry phase, and constant full air-water during the wet phase as the doctor applies heavy pressure to the cup.