

به نام ایزدوانا



polish

DR.GHASEI

Shape or Form

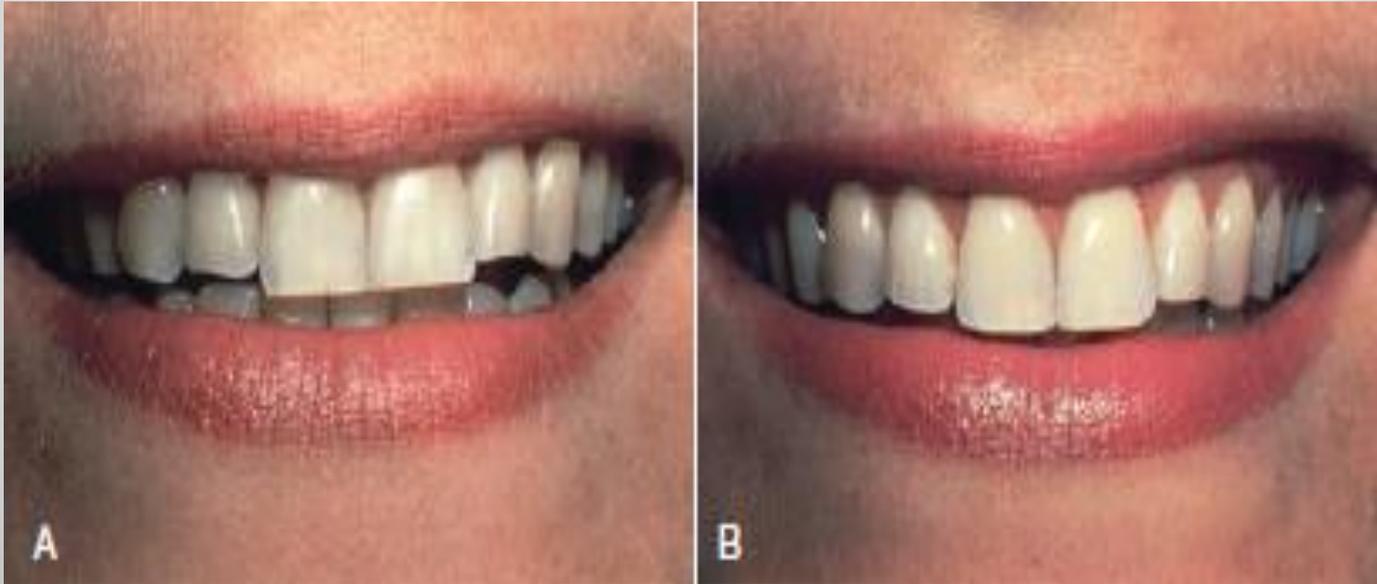
➤ youthful smile

- Rounded incisal angles
 - open incisal and facial embrasures
 - softened facial line angles typically characterize
- the crown outline is trapezoidal

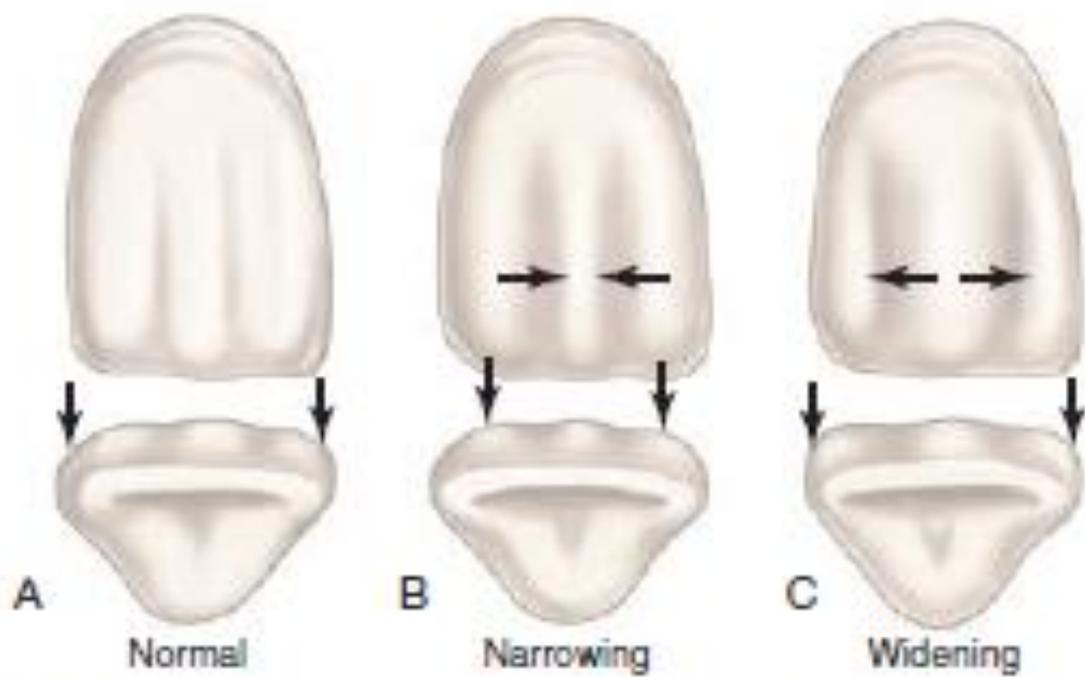
➤ **A smile characteristic of an older**

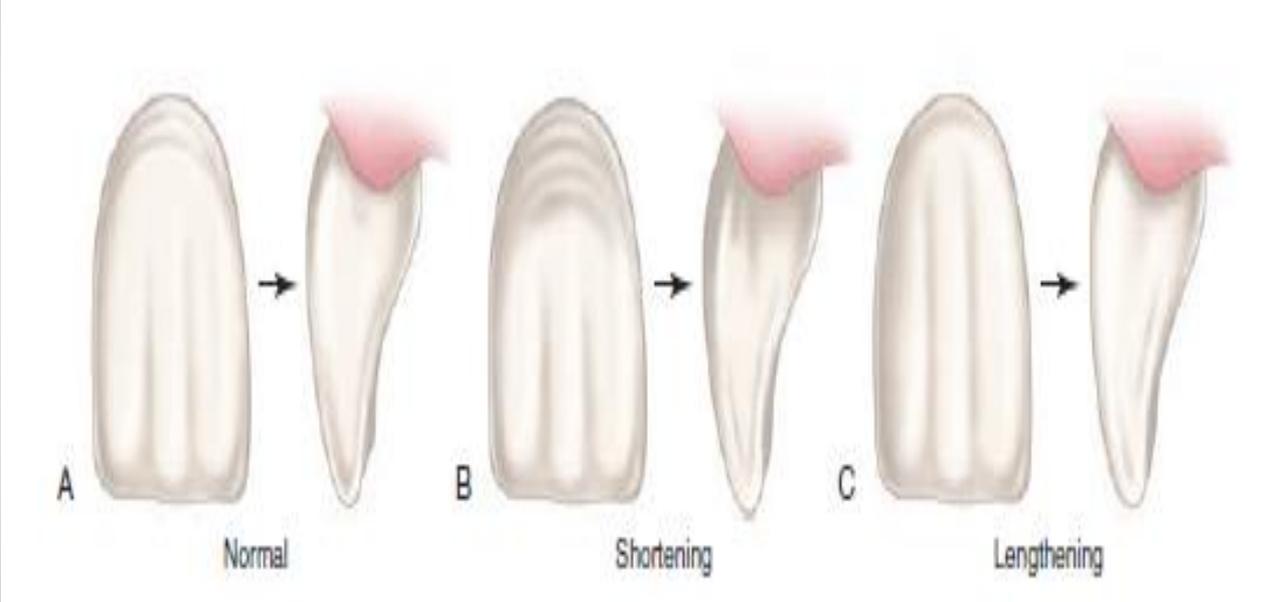
- incisal embrasures that are more closed
- incisal angles that are more prominent
- minor modification of existing tooth contours

➤ cosmetic contouring



- Prominent areas of contour on a tooth typically are highlighted with direct illumination, making them more noticeable, whereas areas of depression or diminishing contour are shadowed and less conspicuous

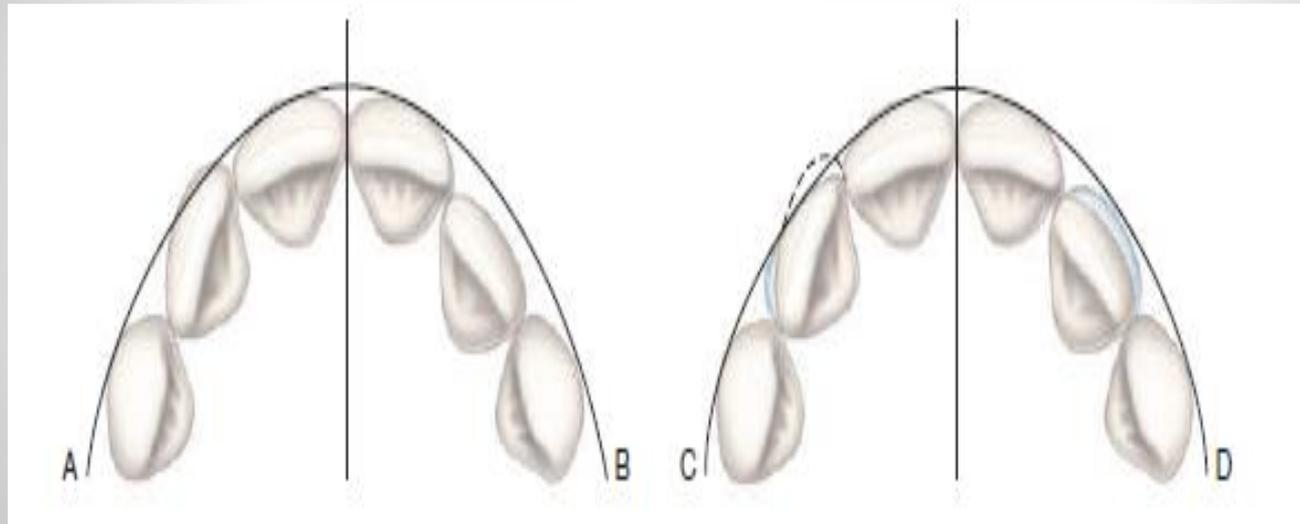






- An accepted theorem for achieving esthetically pleasing central incisors maintains that the ideal width-to-length ratio should be 0.75 to 0.80
- 0.80  maxillary central incisors
- 0.75  maxillary lateral incisors





Finishing and Polishing

- Finishing includes the shaping, contouring, and smoothing of the restoration
- polishing imparts the shine or luster to the surface
- Finishing a restoration is as important as adequate shade matching

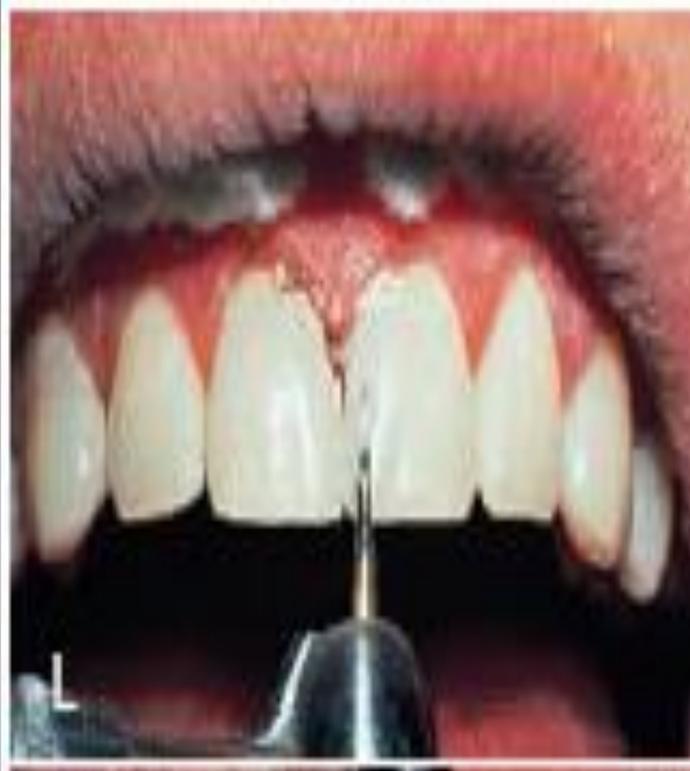
- The finishing and polishing process can affect many aspects of the final

Restoration:

- surface shine
 - surface staining
 - plaque accumulation
-
- The composition of the composite material and the polishing system and protocol used all influence the finish and polish that can be obtained
 - Composites with **larger particles** tend to be more difficult for the clinician to obtain smooth surfaces, and they show more surface roughness with time, as the surface is exposed to abrasion and erosion from food and drinks

- Contouring and finishing are achieved with appropriate **carbide finishing burs, fine diamonds, or abrasive disks**
- It is important that the correct mesiodistal dimension of the first tooth be established before the second tooth is restored





Procedures

Contouring

- The first step in contouring is the evaluation of the length of the restoration in relation with the adjacent teeth and the establishment of the facioincisal line angle
 - A medium-grit disk is used
- The second step is to check the occlusion
- The third step is to locate and contour the mesiofacial and distofacial transitional line angles
 - This is accomplished by using fine carbide or diamond burs or impregnated rubber cups

- The fourth step is to contour tooth embrasures
 - The incisal embrasures can be easily contoured with medium-grit disks and the gingival embrasures with a no. 12 or 12B scalpel blade

Polishing

- A final surface polish can be obtained by using a diamond or silicon carbide–impregnated disk or cup
- Aluminum oxide or diamond polishing pastes are also used to obtain a high polish
- **white line:**
 - implicates traumatic
 - improperly rotating abrasive disks (the disks should rotate from resin composite to tooth)
 - inadequate polymerization of the resin composite material
 - polymerization shrinkage









TOBOOM
Dental Spray Treatment





Small

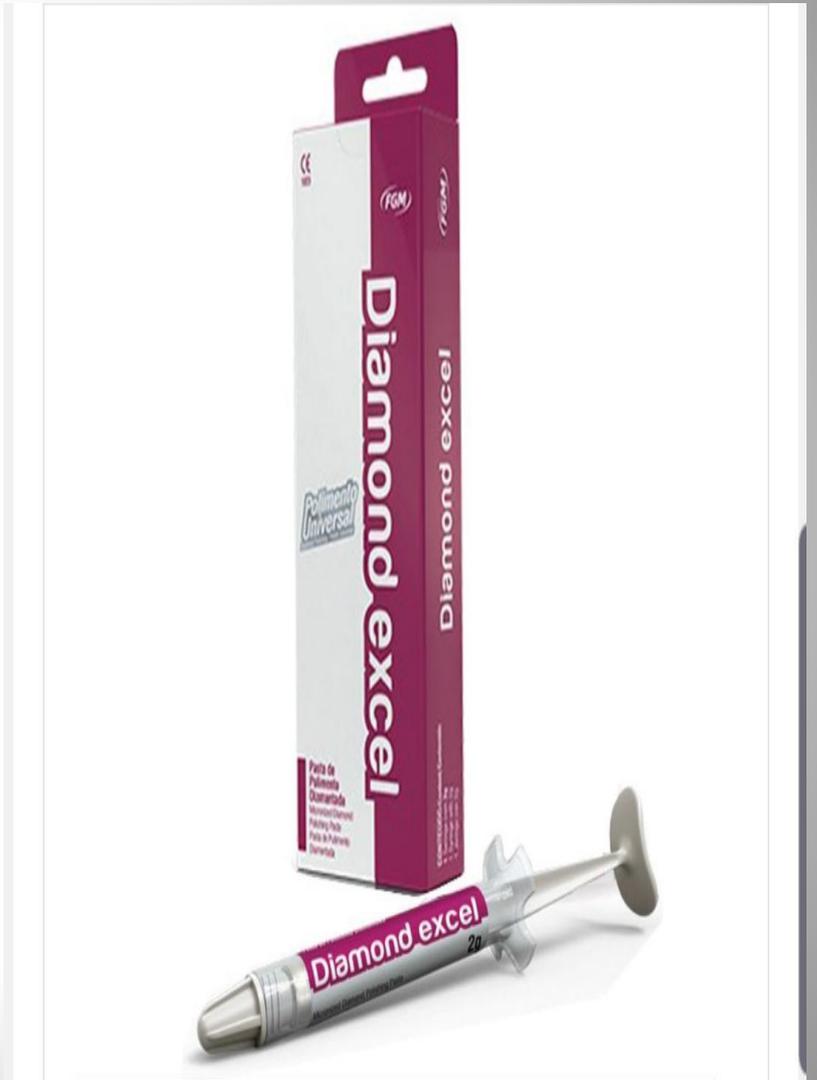


Medium



Large





Rebonding

- Rebonding (also called surface sealing or glazing) is performed after the restoration is finished and polished
- The margins are re-etched, and a coat of unfilled or lightly filled low-viscosity resin is placed over the restoration surface and polymerized
- improve marginal integrity
- aid color stability
- improve early wear resistance
- help reduce staining of the restoration
- Rebonding is rarely needed for anterior restorations when a proper placement and finishing protocol has been followed



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از توجه شما متکرم

