

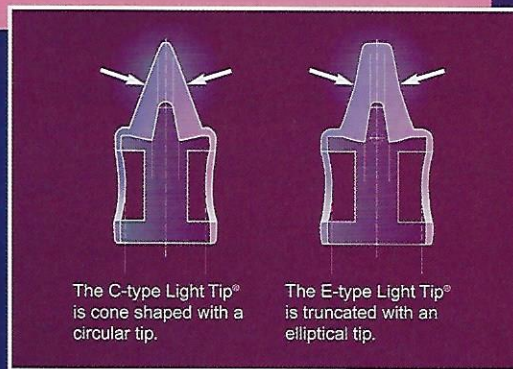
LIGHT-TIP®

THE RIGHT TIP...FOR EFFICIENT CURING

Class 2 Resins:
Obtaining Tight Contact
Areas Every Time



- Obtain tight contact with adjacent tooth when placing direct composite resins into Class 2 cavity preparations.
- Resin in depth of proximal box is thoroughly cured due to burst of light energy at the most apical end of the tooth preparation.
- Gap formation in cervical area of Class 2 composite restoration is significantly reduced.



CALL (800) 992-1399



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Light-Tip is a registered trademark of Denbur, Inc. Oak Brook IL USA
Pat. No. 5,791,898, other Pat. pending



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Figure 5—Prepare the cavity and place a suitable base or liner.

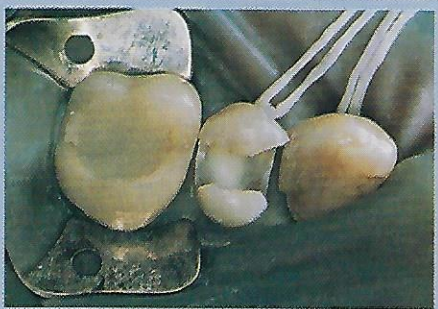


Figure 6—Activate the lamp so the ionomer in the deepest part of the box is thoroughly cured.

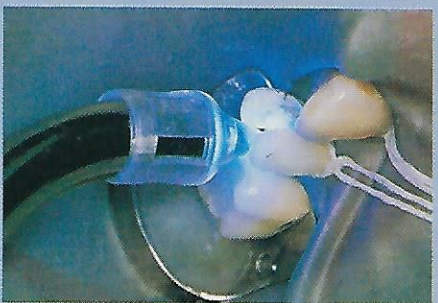


Figure 7—Apply a matrix band and wedge interproximally.



Figure 8—Etch the enamel with a phosphoric acid gel, rinse, and dry, and apply an enamel bonding agent.

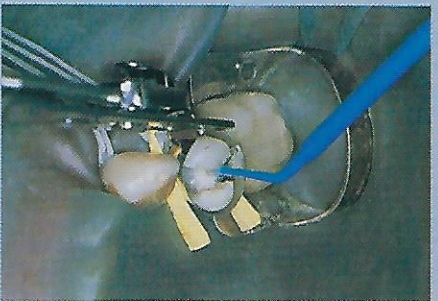


Figure 9—If the bonding resin is to be light-cured separately, use the Light-Tip® to ensure proper curing in the apical part of the cavity.



Figure 10—Light-cure for 40 seconds or more, depending on the size of the cavity and the type of composite material used.



Figure 11—The composite forced between the Light-Tip® and the matrix band maintains firm band contact with the adjacent tooth.



Figure 12—Fill and polymerize the indentations left by the Light-Tip®, as well as any remaining areas of the preparation.

ing a burst of light energy in the most apical part of the tooth preparation. As a result, depth of cure, as well as tight contact, is obtained.

Product Description

Light-Tip® is available in two different shapes. The “C-type” is cone-shaped with a circular tip (Figure 1); the “E-type” is truncated with an elliptical tip (Figure 2). The E-type is for restorations with a

larger point of contact. Both shapes are available in four sleeve diameters to fit most curing wands. A starter box of two identical tips (Figure 3), and the economy box of five identical tips (Figure 4), are available. There is also a combination box containing one C-type and one E-type.

Clinical Procedure

1. Prepare the cavity, and place a suitable base or

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Technical Specifications
From the Manufacturer

Class 2 Posterior Composite Restorations: Obtaining Tight Contact Areas

Light-Tip® (Denbur, Inc.) is perhaps one of the simplest devices and most efficient methods for obtaining tight contact in the cervical area. It is simple because the Light-Tip® attaches to the user's light guide, thus freeing the user's other hand. It

is efficient because as broad light enters the tip of the Light-Tip®, the light is magnified through a prism constructed in the middle of the tip. The concentration of light through the magnified prism inherently improves the means to condense the light, thus creat-

Figure 1—The C-type Light-Tip® is cone-shaped with a circular tip.



Figure 2—The E-type Light-Tip® is truncated with an elliptical tip.

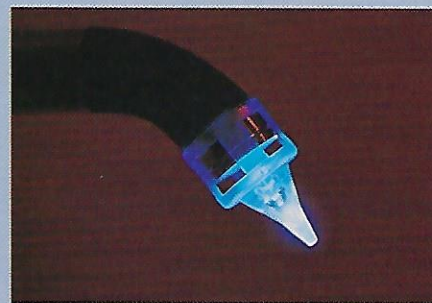
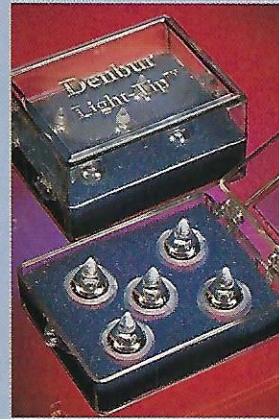


Figure 3—The starter box contains two identical tips.



Figure 4—The economy box contains five identical tips.



- liner (Figure 5).
2. Insert the Light-Tip® into the proximal box, close to the liner, and activate the lamp so that the ionomer in the deepest part of the box is thoroughly cured (Figure 6).
 3. Apply a matrix band and wedge interproximally. Note: Any type of band can be used, but a thin, dead-soft, mirror-polished metal band is recommended. It should be contoured if required, but need not be burnished to close contact with the adjacent tooth (Figure 7).
 4. Etch the enamel with a phosphoric acid gel, rinse, and dry, and apply an enamel bonding agent with Multi-Brush™ (Denbur, Inc.) (Figure 8). Note: Alternatively, treat enamel and visible dentin with the conditioning agent of a dentin/enamel bonding system, according to the manufacturer's instructions, followed by primer and bonding agent. If the bonding resin is to be light-cured separately, use the Light-Tip® to ensure proper curing in the apical part of the cavity (Figure 9).
 5. Fill the proximal box with half a millimeter of composite, sloping the composite upward against the matrix band.
 6. With the curing light switched off, from the occlusal direction, insert the Light-Tip® down into the composite material and vigorously push the matrix band into tight contact with

the adjacent tooth. Maintain pressure in the contact area and activate the curing light. Cure for approximately 40 seconds or more, depending on the size of the cavity and the type of composite material (Figure 10).

The composite forced between the Light-Tip® and matrix band is now set and maintains firm band contact with the adjacent tooth (Figure 11). The Light-Tip® does not adhere to the composite and can be readily removed.

7. In double proximal cavities, repeat the procedure in the other proximal box.
8. In one or several steps, fill and polymerize the indentations left by the Light-Tip®, as well as the remaining areas of the preparation (Figure 12).
9. Remove the Light-Tip®, from the curing wand and polymerize the occlusal parts of the filling as usual. Note: The new portions of composite placed in the tip indentations adhere well to the underlying material because atmospheric oxygen covering the Light-Tip® maintains a reactive zone in the cured surface.
10. Remove the matrix band and polish the filling in the usual manner.

For more information, please call Denbur, Inc., at 800-992-1399.