

FREE CLINICAL PREVIEW / LARGE-TYPE EDITION

Technique Manual

A text-only clinical reading edition from the Strupp / Brumm Technique Manual.

IN THIS PREVIEW

Vital teeth

Endodontically treated teeth

Prefabricated posts and core buildups

CONTINUE WITH THE COMPLETE MANUAL

[VIEW THE FULL ILLUSTRATED MANUAL ->](#)

The complete illustrated manual is available from Best Buy DDS.

CLINICAL TECHNIQUES

VITAL TEETH

CORE BUILDUP TECHNIQUE (VITAL TEETH)

1. Isolate, Control Hemorrhage, Clean the Substrate and Kill Microbes (holy triad) Total isolation is mandatory, no organic fluids (blood, saliva, serum). ALL bleeding must be controlled. Use # 7 SilTrax Epi [Pascal] soaked in Hemodent [Premier] and rinsed thoroughly immediately after placement in sulcus or use Hemodent in a 3-cc Syringe [Best Buy Discount Dental Supply] with an Inspiral Brush Tip [Ultradent]. Use the brush tip to scrub and apply pressure to the bleeder and express Hemodent slowly with high-speed vacuum in place to catch the Hemodent. Rinse very thoroughly. **DO NOT USE** aluminum chloride impregnated cord because aluminum chloride and many other astringent agents can inhibit the set of resin composites. If Hemodent is used, thoroughly rinse it away to avoid the problem of resin composite set inhibition from the aluminum chloride. If possible, avoid tissue laceration when removing old restorative in order to avoid the use of astringent chemicals that can potentially compromise resin bonding. Clean the caries free substrate before etching. Research reports a 20% increase in bond strength when the following technique is used: Residual decay detecting solution must be removed by grinding on all tooth surfaces to be bonded using water and slow speed steel burs #'s ½, 2, 4, or 6 [Schein] or diamonds. Even the surfaces of the tooth that do not stain should be ground on to remove the propylene glycol containing decay detecting solution residue, because it may obstruct proper dentin bonding. Grinding debris and handpiece oil should be scrubbed away with Pure 4% CHG [Best Buy Discount Dental Supply] using an Inspiral Brush Tip on a 3-cc Syringe. In addition to cleaning the tooth and killing bacteria, Pure 4% CHG binds to the amino acids in the dentin and continues to kill bacteria (substantivity) for several hours. To allow a good etch, the superficial smear layer is removed, using Tubulicid Red [Global Dental] in a 3-cc Syringe with a Blue Mini Dento Infusor Tip [Ultradent] with a vigorous scrubbing action for 15 seconds. The superficial smear layer contains bacteria and often stains from decay detecting solutions. Acid etching will not always remove the stained smear layer. In addition to smear layer removal, the benzalkonium chloride in Tubulicid Red [Global Dental

Products] is a potent antimicrobial. Lastly, scrub the tooth surfaces to be bonded thoroughly for 15 seconds with NaOCl (Clorox) using a 3-cc syringe with an Inspiral Brush Tip. Rinse after each two teeth are scrubbed, and have the assistant keep the vacuum very close to avoid taste bud contact with the Clorox. The Clorox kills bacteria and fungus. Rinse and dry the tooth.

2. Etch, Rinse, Stabilize Collagen & Prevent MMP's Apply 32% H₃PO₄ [32% Uni-Etch BAC from Bisco] for 15 seconds to the prepared tooth. Rinse thoroughly - DO NOT DRY. This etch has no silica in it and is easier to rinse than silica containing gels. Silica has an affinity for the collagen in demineralized dentin. NEVER etch dentin more than 15 seconds. NEVER dry the dentin to see if the enamel is etched, because this will collapse the collagen fibrils and decrease the ability to infiltrate them with primers. A gelatin film forms on the surface of etched dentin when it is dried; this film prevents proper primer penetration. Apply Pure 4% CHG, Rinse and lightly dry but leave moist. The Pure 4% CHG will stabilize the collagen in dentin and prevent the formation of the matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs).

3. Infiltrate the Demineralized Dentin and Form the Hybrid Zone All-Bond 2 Dispense an equal number of drops of All-Bond 2 Parts A and B [Bisco] (1:1) into a chemically clean disposable Dappen Dish [Dapaway]. Dispense 2 drops for the Dappen Dish and 1 drop for each prep. Do not touch the inside of the Dappen Dish with gloves. BE SURE TO SHAKE THE BOTTLES BEFORE DISPENSING AND IMMEDIATELY RECAP THE BOTTLES AFTER DISPENSING. Using a Bend-a-Brush [Centrix], mix well for 5 seconds. Apply 10-20 coats onto the tooth preparation. Air dry very thoroughly to ensure total alcohol evaporation, using light air pressure for at least 5 seconds on each substrate. A separate 3-way syringe that only has clean and dry air, no water or oil (e.g. Totally Clean & Dry Air System [Best Buy Discount Dental Supply]) should be used to do this. Avoid vacuuming saliva into the field. If moisture is left on the dentin or spritzed on by a leaky 3-way syringe after primer application, tears result in the hybrid layer, bond strength is decreased and/or gaps are caused, resulting in microbial invasion from microleakage and/or nanoleakage (leakage within the hybrid layer). Usually post-operative sensitivity, especially to biting pressure, is the result. Bond failures are also likely to occur. If blood, sulcular fluid, serum or saliva contaminate the surface, abort the process, re-isolate,

re-etch and then re-apply the primers. The surface should appear shiny; otherwise apply additional coats of All-Bond 2 and gently but thoroughly air dry until there is no visible movement of the material. If retraction cord was used, it should be totally dry.

4. Total Seal Apply one thin coat of All-Bond 2 Resin using a Ball-Point Applicator [Pinnacle]. Air thin if necessary. Avoid pooling (air lightly or vacuum, only if necessary, over-thinning ruins bond strength), Light Cure for 20 seconds at 500mW/cm². Any water, blood, serum or saliva contamination, prior to resin composite application will require acid etching again.

5. Composite Buildup Mix for 40 seconds and apply refrigerated Enamel Shade Core Paste [Den-Mat]. Inject Enamel Shade Core Paste to fill the deepest part of the cavity first using a needle tube with an S class syringe [Centrix]. Large amounts of Enamel Shade Core Paste can be injected if the Enamel Shade Core Paste is kept refrigerated to increase working time. Let set uncontaminated for 5 minutes. Presto - a virgin tooth to prepare!

NOTE 1: It is advisable to remove all buccal and lingual enamel prior to core buildups on full coverage restorations to avoid implosion fractures that result from polymerization shrinkage of the resin composite core material. For core buildups on inlays, just inject enough to block out the undercuts and cover the deeper areas of the prep. With onlays, reduce the cusps before core buildup. These steps will decrease, but unfortunately, not totally eliminate "implosion" fracture.

NOTE 2: If the Enamel Shade Core Paste is kept refrigerated until just prior to use, it stacks like soft ice cream. Slower setting due to the colder state means there will be less stress on the dentin bond caused by polymerization shrinkage, because more of the shrinkage forces will be dissipated within the body of the material as it slowly sets. Fast set Enamel Shade Core Paste should be avoided due to the loss of this phenomenon.

NOTE 3: Core buildups are mandatory for 99% of teeth to be restored with indirect restorations, especially all-ceramic restorations.

NOTE 4: Use Clorox full strength - not diluted.

NOTE 5: The 15 second application times for the holy triad are increased or decreased based on the tooth to be bonded. Young teeth, fractured teeth,

symptomatic teeth and any tooth with pulp or potential pulp involvement should have extended application times. Application times for “no problem” teeth can be decreased to 5 seconds or so.

Synopsis - Dentin Bonding with All Bond 2

1. Isolate
2. Hemorrhage Control
3. Holy triad (Clean tooth-Kill microbes)
 - a. Pure 4% CHG - Rinse
 - b. Tubulicid Red - Rinse
 - c. NaOCl - Rinse - Dry
4. Etch - Rinse - Pure 4% CHG - Rinse - Lightly Dry - Leave Moist
5. All Bond 2 Part A & B -> Hydrophilic -> Hydrophobic
6. Dry - Very Dry
7. All Bond 2 Resin
8. Light Cure 20 seconds at 500mW/cm²
9. Enamel Shade Core Paste for Core Buildups (Chemical cure only - not Dual cured)

NOTE: If using a light activated composite (not dual cured) for core buildups, use the following technique for dentin bonding:

1. Do not use antimicrobials (Pure 4% CHG, Tubulicid Red, Clorox)
2. Control hemorrhage (without chemicals if possible)
3. Dry
4. Apply SE Protect Primer (20 seconds)
5. Lightly air until totally dry

6. Apply SE Protect Bond**7. Light cure 10 seconds****8. Apply light activated composite and light cure****Benefits of Cores The benefits of core buildups are many; a few are:**

- Decrease porcelain fracture in metal ceramic cases due to homogenous thickness of metal under porcelain, which allows for uniform cooling of the porcelain after firing (less trapped tensile forces).
- Decrease porcelain fracture in porcelain to zirconia cases due to homogenous thickness of zirconia under the porcelain, which allows for uniform cooling of porcelain after firing (less trapped tensile forces).
- Decrease porcelain fracture due to homogenous thickness of porcelain, especially substructures made of ceramics with different thermal coefficient of expansion than the veneering porcelains.
- Decrease in amount of precious metal used in metal and metal ceramic cases
- Decrease in post-op sensitivity
- Decrease the need for endodontic therapy (prophylactically & later)
- Increase office income
- Decrease cement failures due to inadequate retention
- Increase the use of partial coverage thus preserving more tooth structure
- Decrease abutment tooth fracture due to strengthening effect of resin bonding
- Decrease line of draw problems
- Increase retention of provisionals
- Increase the ease of provisional fabrication (no undercuts)
- Decrease the effect of eugenol on the pulp

- Decrease the effect of microleakage under both provisional and definitive restorations
- Increase the predictability of impression making
- Decrease the fracture potential of stone dies
- Increase the ease of waxing (no undercuts, less wax, etc.)
- Allow for fabrication of an all-ceramic restoration on a preparation that has an appropriate contour with no sharp points, which cause all-ceramic restorations to fracture
- Increase in the accuracy of castings and therefore increase the fit of castings
- Increase the ease of fitting a casting to the die
- Allow cementation with conventional cements without anesthesia 95% of the time when using provisional cements that are easily removed
- Provides a definitive "end point" for pathology extending in an apical direction for the periodontist so he can decide if osseous removal is necessary to establish room for the biologic width.

NOTE: The primary clinical purpose for core buildups is to preserve the integrity of the pulps, and to insure the clinical success of the crown and bridge case. The secondary purpose is to provide an adequate volume of artificial tooth structure to create a proper preparation. Insurance companies that deny core buildups on the basis of volume of tooth structure missing are, in my opinion, cheating their policyholders.

CORE BUILDUP TECHNIQUE (ENDODONTICALLY TREATED TEETH)

NOTE: It is best to wait two weeks after endodontic therapy to build a core with resin composite. The reason is that eugenol from the endodontic sealer will inhibit the set of the resin composite. It is best to use a non-eugenol sealer for endodontic treatment such as AH26 [Caulk], which will not inhibit the set of resin composite.

1. Total isolation is mandatory, no organic fluids (blood, saliva and serum). ALL bleeding must be controlled. To stop bleeding, use #7 SilTrax Epi [Pascal] soaked in Hemodent [Premier] and rinse thoroughly immediately after

placement in sulcus or use Hemodent in a 3-cc Syringe [Best Buy Discount Dental Supply] with an Inspiral Brush Tip [Ultradent]. Use the brush tip to scrub and apply pressure to the bleeder and express Hemodent slowly with high-speed vacuum in place to catch the Hemodent. Rinse very thoroughly. **DO NOT USE** aluminum chloride impregnated cord because aluminum chloride and many other astringent agents can inhibit the set of resin composites. If Hemodent is used, thoroughly rinse it away to avoid the problem of resin composite set inhibition from the aluminum chloride. If possible, avoid tissue laceration when removing old restorations in order to avoid the use of astringent chemicals that can potentially compromise resin bonding.

2. Remove gutta-percha 1.0-2.0 mm down the canals below the level of the bone into the radicular pulp area of each root; use a Long Shank #2 Steel Bur [Miltex]. Scrub with Pure 4% CHG [Best Buy Discount Dental Supply] to remove the grinding debris, handpiece oil and other surface contaminants.

3. Air abrade the entire cavity using a Rondo Flex [Kavo] air abrasion device with CoJet Sand [3M ESPE]

4. Flush thoroughly with Ethyl Alcohol [Everclear Grain Alcohol] from a 3-cc Syringe [Best Buy Discount Dental Supply] with an Inspiral Brush Tip for 15 seconds. Rinse - DRY. The purpose for the alcohol is to dissolve residual eugenol (contamination from the endodontic sealer).

5. Scrub with Pure 4% CHG for 15 seconds. Rinse and dry. This step kills bacteria and further decreases the problem of eugenol and handpiece oil contamination.

6. Scrub with Tubulicid Red [Global Dental] for 15 seconds. Rinse and dry. This step kills bacteria and removes the superficial smear layer, which in some cases is not easily removed by acid etching.

7. Scrub with NaOCl [Clorox] for 15 seconds. Rinse. Dry with a Clean and Dry Air Syringe.

8. Cover gutta percha in the radicular pulps with 1.0 mm of ZnPO₄ (mixed for 30 seconds), using a needle tube from a Centrix syringe. Allow to set 10 minutes. Remove excess cement with a Long Shank #2 Steel Bur. Scrub the prep

with Pure 4% CHG, rinse, scrub with Tubulicid Red, rinse, scrub with NaOCl, rinse and dry.

9. Apply 32% H₃PO₄ [32% Uni-Etch BAC from Bisco] for 15 seconds to the prepared tooth. Rinse thoroughly, apply Pure 4% CHG, rinse thoroughly, lightly dry.

10. Leave the dentin moist.

CLINICAL TECHNIQUES

ENDODONTICALLY TREATED TEETH

11. Dispense an equal number of drops of All-Bond 2 Parts A and B [Bisco] (1:1) into a chemically clean disposable Dappen Dish [Dapaway]. Dispense 2 drops for the Dappen Dish and 1 drop for each prep. Do not touch the inside of the Dappen Dish with gloves. **BE SURE TO SHAKE THE BOTTLES BEFORE DISPENSING AND IMMEDIATELY RECAP THE BOTTLES AFTER DISPENSING.** Using a Bend-aBrush [Centrix], mix well for 5 seconds. Apply 10-20 coats onto the tooth preparation. Air dry very thoroughly to ensure total alcohol evaporation, using light air pressure for at least 5 seconds on each substrate. A separate 3-way syringe that only has clean and dry air, no water or oil (e.g. Totally Clean & Dry Air System [Best Buy Discount Dental Supply]) should be used to do this. Avoid vacuuming saliva into the field. If moisture is left on the dentin or spritzed on by a leaky 3-way syringe after primer application, tears result in the hybrid layer, bond strength is decreased and/or gaps are caused, resulting in microbial invasion from microleakage and/or nanoleakage (leakage within the hybrid layer). Discoloration at the resin/tooth interface can compromise cosmetics. Bond failures are also likely to occur. If blood, sulcular fluid, serum or saliva contaminate the surface, abort the process, re-isolate, re-etch and then re-apply the primers. The surface should appear shiny; otherwise apply additional coats of All-Bond 2 Parts A & B and gently but thoroughly air dry until there is no visible movement of the material. If retraction cord was used, it should be totally dry.

12. Apply one thin coat of All-Bond 2 Resin using a Ball-Point Applicator [Pinnacle]. Air thin if necessary. Avoid pooling (air lightly or vacuum, only if necessary, over-thinning ruins bond strength), Light Cure for 20 seconds at

500mW/cm². Any water, blood, serum or saliva contamination, prior to resin composite application will require acid etching again.

13. Mix for 40 seconds and apply refrigerated Enamel Shade Core Paste [Den-Mat]. Inject Enamel Shade Core Paste to fill the deepest part of the cavity first using a needle tube with an S Class Syringe [Centrix]. Large amounts of Enamel Shade Core Paste can be injected, if the Enamel Shade Core Paste is kept refrigerated to increase working time. Let set uncontaminated for 5 minutes. Presto - a virgin tooth to prepare!

NOTE: If final restorative is to be full coverage, remove all enamel on the buccal and lingual prior to core placement. If partial coverage is the final restorative, do not overfill with Enamel Shade Core Paste since polymerization shrinkage will crack the tooth. On molar teeth treatment planned for partial coverage the entire pulp chamber, except for the buccal wall, is usually filled with ZnPO₄. The buccal wall is not covered with ZnPO₄ because it will show through and create an esthetic dilemma. Large volumes of Enamel Shade Core Paste will shrink as it sets and crack endodontically treated teeth very easily that are planned for partial coverage. This factor dictates judicial treatment planning and treatment management to avoid fractures.

NOTE 2: Using this buildup technique will eliminate the need for posts in 90% of endodontically treated teeth. In my opinion, posts create more failures than they prevent.

Synopsis:

1. Remove Gutta Percha
2. Air abrade with CoJet Sand
3. Scrub With Ethyl Alcohol
4. Scrub With Pure 4% CHG - Rinse
5. Scrub With Tubulicid Red - Rinse
6. Scrub With NaOCl - Rinse
7. Dry - Thoroughly Dry

8. Inject ZnPO₄ - Set For 5 Min.
9. Remove Excess ZnPO₄
10. Pure 4% CHG - Rinse
11. Tubulicid Red - Rinse
12. NaOCl - Rinse - Dry
13. Etch - Rinse - Leave moist
14. All Bond 2 Part A & B -> Hydrophilic
15. Dry -> Hydrophobic
16. All Bond 2 Resin
17. Light Cure 20 seconds at 500mW/cm²
18. Enamel Shade Core Paste

PREFABRICATED POSTS WITH PANAVIA 21 AND CORE BUILDUPS (RECOMMENDED)

NOTE: It is best to wait two weeks after endodontic therapy before placing a post with resin composite cement because eugenol from the sealer inhibits the set of resin cements. The best approach is to use a non-eugenol endodontic sealer such as AH26 [Caulk]. 99% of posterior teeth should not have posts placed. Use only core buildups for posterior teeth.

1. Isolate - NO organic fluids (blood, saliva, and serum). Total isolation is mandatory, no organic fluids (blood, saliva, and serum). ALL bleeding must be controlled. To stop bleeding, use # 7 SilTrax Epi [Pascal] soaked in Hemodent [Premier] and rinse thoroughly immediately after placement in sulcus or use Hemodent in a 3-cc Syringe [Best Buy Discount Dental Supply] with an Inspiral Brush Tip [Ultradent]. Use the brush tip to scrub and apply pressure to the bleeder and express Hemodent slowly with high-speed vacuum in place to catch the Hemodent. Rinse very thoroughly. **DO NOT USE** aluminum chloride impregnated cord because aluminum chloride and many other astringent agents can inhibit the set of resin composites. If Hemodent is used, thoroughly

rinse it away to avoid the problem of resin composite set inhibition from the aluminum chloride. If possible, avoid tissue laceration when removing old restorative in order to avoid the use of astringent chemicals that can potentially compromise resin bonding.

2. Prepare the post space with sequential peezo reamers and size with an appropriate size twist drill [Coltene-Whaledent]. Leave 5.0 mm or more of endodontic filling material in the apical portion of the root. Scratch the walls of the post space with a Diamond Hand Reamer [Brasseler]

3. Air abrade with CoJet Sand [3M ESPE] using a Rondo Flex [KAVO] air abrasion device .

4. Grinding debris should be scrubbed away with Pure 4% CHG [Best Buy Discount Dental Supply] using an Inspiral Brush Tip [Ultradent] on a 3-cc Syringe [Best Buy Discount Dental Supply]. Rinse thoroughly using a Stropko Irrigator. The primary reason for failure of resin composite cemented posts is the inability to dry the post space. A Stropko Irrigator can be used on both the 3-way DCI syringe and on the Clean & Dry Air System [Best Buy Discount Dental Supply] syringe. This will allow the clinician to rinse medicament applications, allow a perfect degree of moisture to be present for proper application and will allow the post space to be dried completely. It must be totally dry with clean and dry air. The Stropko Irrigator is used with a 20 ga. Appli-Vac Micro irrigator tip.

5. Flush thoroughly with Ethyl Alcohol [Everclear Grain Alcohol] from a 3-cc Syringe with an Inspiral Brush Tip, use a Microbrush X [Microbrush Corp.] to scrub the walls of the post space. Rinse using a Stropko Irrigator - DRY, using a Stropko Irrigator. The purpose for the alcohol is to dissolve residual eugenol contamination from the endodontic sealer. Omit this step if a non-eugenol endodontic sealer was use.

6. Scrub with Pure 4% CHG [Best Buy Discount Dental Supply] for 15 seconds using a 3-cc syringe with an Inspiral Brush Tip, use a Microbrush X [Microbrush Corp.] to scrub the walls of the post space, and rinse, using a Stropko Irrigator. Dry, using a Stropko Irrigator.

7. Scrub with Tubulicid Red [Global Dental] for 15 seconds, using a Blue Mini Dento Infusor Tip [Ultradent] with a 3-cc Syringe, use a Microbrush X

[Microbrush Corp.] to scrub the walls of the post space. Rinse using a Stropko Irrigator. Dry, using a Stropko Irrigator.

8. Scrub with NaOCl (Clorox) using and Inspiral Brush Tip on a 3-cc Syringe, use a Microbrush X [Microbrush Corp.] to scrub the walls of the post space. Rinse with a Stropko Irrigator. Dry with a Stropko Irrigator.

9. Apply 32% H₃PO₄ [32% Uni-Etch BAC from Bisco] for 15 seconds. Rinse 15 seconds with a Stropko Irrigator. All acid etch by-product must be rinsed away.

10. Apply Pure 4% CHG, rinse thoroughly

11. Vacuum or slightly dry with air; use paper points or a Stropko Irrigator to leave the dentin moist, not wet, in the post space.

CLINICAL TECHNIQUES

PREFABRICATED POSTS

12. Apply All Bond 2 Primers A & B, 10-20 applications with a Benda-Brush. Use a Microbrush X or a small Ball Point Applicator [Pinnacle Products] to apply the primers into the post space. Turn on the high volume vacuum while the Microbrush X is still in the post space to evaporate the excess A & B.

13. Dry thoroughly with a Stropko Irrigator on the tip of the Clean & Dry Air Syringe.

14. Apply dentin enamel bonding resin with a Ball Point Applicator over all dentin and enamel, but avoid placing it in the post space as this will prevent the post from seating properly. Light cure for 20 seconds.

15. Apply ED Primer [Kuraray] for 60 seconds to the post space, using a small Ball-Point Applicator. Dry thoroughly with a Stropko Irrigator on the tip of the Clean & Dry Air Syringe for at least 10 seconds.

16. Mix Panavia 21-TC [Kuraray] for 60 seconds and load into a needle tube [Centrix]. Start the mix when the ED primer is applied to the post space.

17. Using a second dental assistant and another dedicated mixing pad, mix refrigerated Enamel Shade Core Paste [Den Mat] after 45 seconds of mixing the

Panavia 21-TC. Load the core paste into a needle tube. Load the Panavia 21 into a needle tube.

18. Inject Panavia 21 into the post space using a Centrix syringe with a needle tube and immediately insert a sandblasted ParaPost XP Post [Coltene-Whaledent] which has been coated with Alloy Primer [Kuraray] and dried. Get moving! The lack of oxygen coupled with Primers A & B and ED Primer accelerate the set of Panavia 21. You have 5 seconds to get the post home and in the correct spatial relationship. (See NOTE) Panavia F 2.0 will not work because it inhibits the set of Core Paste.

19. Displace as much excess Panavia 21 as is possible with Enamel Shade Core Paste using a Centrix syringe with a needle tube.

20. Build Enamel Shade Core Paste up around the post like soft ice cream.

21. Allow to set undisturbed for 5 minutes in a dry field.

NOTE: Before post-cementation, the position of the post in proper relationship to the core can be visualized with a bleaching appliance placed over the prep and post. The appliance should have a hole in it just lingual to the incisal edge to allow for proper post position in space, i.e., so that the post is totally covered with Enamel Shade Core Paste on the facial. For perfect post position within the core buildup, place Panavia 21, place the post, apply pressure with an orangewood stick to assure complete seating, displace as much Panavia 21 as possible with Enamel Shade Core Paste, position the bleaching appliance over the post and inject Enamel Shade Core Paste through the hole in the appliance to “injection mold” the tooth.

Synopsis of Post Cementation:

1. Isolate
2. Prepare post space, scratch and air abrade it.
3. Ethyl alcohol - Rinse - Dry
4. Pure 4% CHG - Rinse - Dry
5. Tubulicid Red - Rinse - Dry

6. NaOCl - Rinse - Dry
7. Etch 15 seconds - Rinse - Pure 4% CHG - Rinse - Lightly Dry - Leave moist
8. All Bond 2 Primers A & B -> Hydrophilic
9. Dry with Clean & Dry Air -> Hydrophobic
10. All Bond 2 resin (not in post space) - Light cure
11. ED Primer - 60 seconds - Dry
12. Panavia 21 - Place post - (Hurry!)
13. Enamel Shade Core Paste

CONTINUE LEARNING

See the complete illustrated Strupp / Brumm Technique Manual.

Purchase the full manual with clinical images and the complete manual content from Best Buy DDS.

BUY THE FULL ILLUSTRATED MANUAL ->