MEISINGER

Occlusal Reduction Kit

developed with Dr. Athas N. Kometas, DMD, Daytona Beach

Art.-No.: 2565

- **Minimal chairside adjustment** - Dentallabs make crowns high to hide minimal occlusal clearance. Have you ever ground to opaque or metal? Dental labs know that if the porcelain is unesthetic, doctors will not accept crowns. The lab has several options, but the most common choices are a high crown, an adjusted opposing tooth, or a cut off coping
- **Minimal metal cost** - Precious metal is expensive and adds significantly to the total lab fee. Excessive reduction leads to increased metal cost
- **Esthetic porcelain** - Porcelain can only be esthetic when proper clearance is given for layering techniques
- **Time savings** - Checking and rechecking clearance is tedious and impossible on lingual cusps. Grinding a crown from the lab not only takes time but also diminishes a patient's confidence
- **No more excuses** - Esthetic porcelain is possible, and high crowns should be rare

Visit our Website:
www.occlusalrouter.com

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Foreign Patent Pending

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MEISINGER GERMANY / USA

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The Occlusal Reduction Bur is a patented diamond bur design that allows access to the pits and fissures of the tooth from a vertical orientation. The bur has a unique angled stop that limits the bur at the designated depth. A crosshatched pattern is formed on the occlusal surface that when connected yields a perfect inclined plane reduction. The bur is available in 1.5 mm, 1.8 mm, 2.0 mm, 2.2 mm, and 2.4 mm depths corresponding to proper occlusal reduction for various restorative materials. A 1.0 mm bur is also available for maxillary anterior palatal reduction.

Occlusal Reduction Burs (grit size: coarse); Ø 1.7 mm

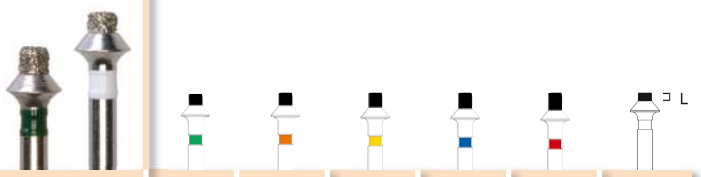

Fig.	828G	828O	828Y	828B	828R	828W
Shank[1]	314	314	314	314	314	314
Size[2]	017	017	017	017	017	017
Length mm	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.0

[1] 314=FG [2]Largest working part diameter in1/10 mm

Instruction

Select the appropriate occlusal reduction bur for the restorative material.

Start the depth grooves in the central fossa and extend into all fissures. Allow the self-limiting feature to touch the occlusal surface and then push the bar laterally. Place extra depth grooves if possible from cusp tip to cusp tip, overlapping the functional cusp.

Use your preferred axial reduction bur to remove any remalning occlusal tooth structure to achieve the ideal inclined plane reduction.

Finish the axial reduction and pack a small retraction cord. If no build-up is necessary, pack a secondary cord and proceed to impression and temporization.

Fabricate a clear silicone matrix. This matrix will be used to capture the existing incline plane and crown preparation. Remove the decay and old restoration.
Etch and bond the tooth. Place composite in the deficient areas. Use the clear matrix to press the composite against the tooth and light cure under pressure.

Remove the silicone matrix and light cure again. The built up tooth should mimic the original prep and inclined plane reduction. This easily mastered technique ensures minimal composite excess; thus, preparation refinement is all that remains.

OCCLUSAL REDUCTION

Depth	Indications
1.5 mm	Gold crowns
1.8 mm	Short clinical crowns - ceramic or all ceramic
2.0 mm	PFM crowns, Cerec, Captek, or all ceramic
2.2 mm	Long clinical crowns - PFM or all ceramic
2.4 mm	To level the occlusal plane

LINGUAL REDUCTION

1.0 mm	Maxillary anterior lingual reduction