

# TRIMAX™ COMPOSITE INSTRUMENT

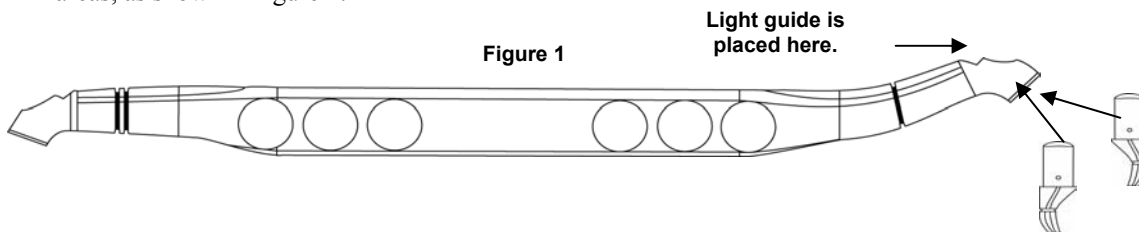
## INSTRUCTION MANUAL

### Introduction:

The Trimax composite instrument is designed to assist the dentist in achieving ideal proximal contact areas in light cured posterior composite restorations. In addition, the optically clear light tip provides increased curing ability by allowing high light energy transmission to the full depth of the restoration. By curing in layers and using focused light energy provided by the specially designed light tip, post-curing shrinkage is minimized. The optically clear light tips are essentially micro light guides. They come in three sizes; premolar, molar and large molar. Each light tip has an annular groove positioned 4 mm above its tip to guide the dentist in achieving an ideal marginal ridge position for each restoration.

### Technique For Trimax

1. Prepare the tooth for class II composite (extending the preparation as needed to remove caries).
2. The largest insert that will fit into proximal box is selected.
3. The handle is contra angled differently on both sides. A single groove on the handle indicates use in the mesial box and two grooves indicate use in the distal box. The inserts can be rotated 180 degrees (in 90 degree increments) so that each side of the handle can be used to form mesial and distal contact areas, as shown in figure 1.



4. The appropriate size insert is placed in the handle so that when positioned in the proximal box the convex side is against the matrix band and the marginal ridge guide (groove) lines up with the marginal ridge of the adjacent tooth. The length of the insert from the tip to the marginal ridge guide is 4 mm. The tip can be shortened or narrowed if necessary. A stone or disk can be used for reshaping and a rubber wheel for polishing the insert if necessary. The instrument is set aside after adjusting.
5. A matrix band and wedge retainer are placed.
6. Proceed with the bonding agent of choice. A flowable liner can be placed and light cured if a packable composite is used.
7. A posterior composite is placed into the proximal box so that it is filled halfway. The instrument is pushed into the composite until the marginal ridge guide lines up with the marginal ridge of the adjacent tooth, as shown in figure 2. A slight elliptical movement will help prevent any locking of the instrument.
8. The instrument is torqued toward the adjacent tooth. An interproximal carver is used to remove excess composite and shape the marginal ridge.
9. A light guide (7-8 mm recommended) is then placed so that it rests on the insert and notch on the top of the instrument, as shown in figure 2. The curing light is activated for the appropriate time for the composite resin used.
10. Upon removal of the instrument a layer of composite forms the proximal wall and the remaining space is restored like a Class I preparation, as shown in figure 3.
11. The restoration is then finished and polished.

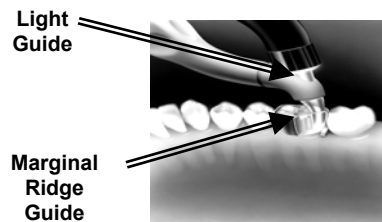


Figure 2



Figure 3

### Sterilization

The Trimax instrument can be sterilized in a standard autoclave. A chemclave is not recommended. Most chemical disinfectant solutions are generally well tolerated. The clear tips cannot be sterilized and should be discarded.

Patented in USA  
International Patents Pending



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