



Start occlusal reduction with depth orientation groove , 1.5 mm for buccal (non – functional cusp) and 2 mm for palatal (functional cusp)...

Using round end taper fissure with tip diameter 1.5 mm



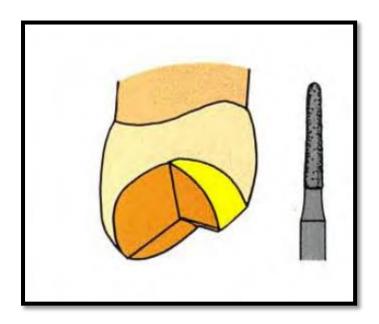
Position of guiding groove



Start removal tooth structure between guiding groove



Removal of tooth structure between guiding grooves for palatal cusp

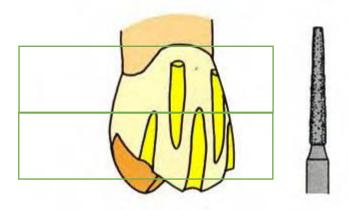


Functional cusp bevel (for palatal cusp)



First Placement of guiding groove for functional bevel 2 mm , using round end taper fissure bur

Labial surface reduction:



Labial surface divided into two half : gingival and occlusal ...

Gingival: parallel with long axis of tooth

Occlusal: inclined with tooth surface inclination

1.5 mm width of finishing line using flat end taper fissure bur for gingival half of labial surface reduction



Placement of guiding groove



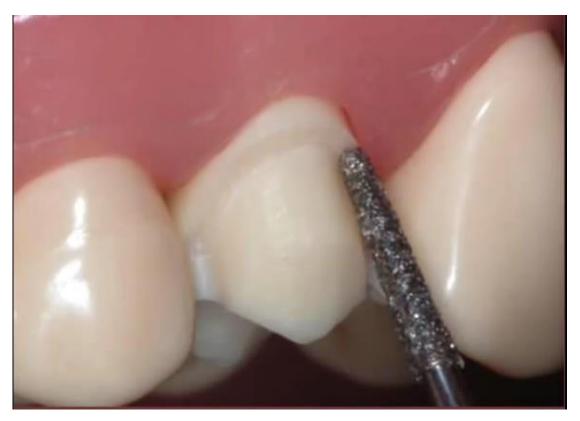
After guiding groove placement



Removal tooth structure between groove



After complete reduction of occlusal half of labial surface reduction



Gingival half of labial surface reduction

Important note:

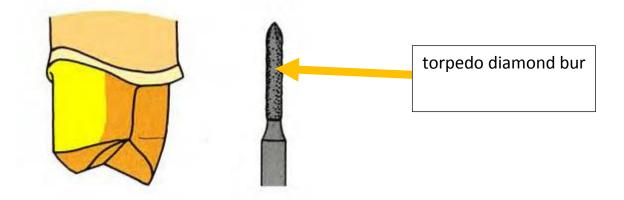
Finishing line in this picture is high, It Must be with gingival level...



After complete labial surface reduction..

Lingual surface reduction

After placement guiding groove parallel with long axis of tooth using round end taper fissure bur with tip diameter 0.5 mm or torpedo diamond bur





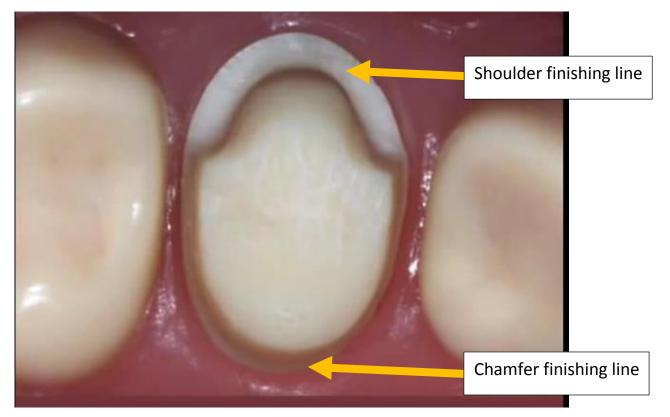
Torpedo diamond bur parallel with long axis of tooth for lingual reduction

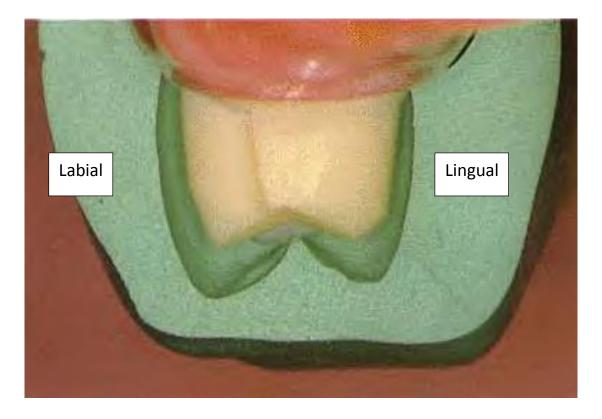
Proximal reduction:

Using round end taper fissure bur with tip diameter 0.5 mm or torpedo diamond or needle bur



Final preparation (Wing preparation)





Finishing of preparation:

Prepare tooth must be smooth with no sharp angle or roughness. .

Using