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his porcelain at limit, and new basis, so a be perfectly ar how budly ry little tooth ober dam is ous malleting lgam, yet the ize, with very

## ROELAIN.

avities in the in the most ion that this ontinued until becomes inis the progress s more serious nes the most it practice has le the smaller be as reliable t in this class more difficult many instances more desirable tore the proper thus conceal lecay. Finally best efforts in ur best contour of a tooth left, that it is then our best and most effectual work begins.

Plate A illustrates decay on the anterior surface, presenting an excellent opportunity for this class of work. See Plate B, showing sections of porcelain cemented in the cavity; and, although



PLATE C.

the outlines of the joint may be somewhat perceptible, it is not nearly so conspicuous as teeth filled with gold or amalgam, and when care is taken to make a close joint they are almost imperceptible.

Plate C illustrates other modifications, showing a slight irregularity. Imperfections of this character can be corrected and made to appear as seen in Plate D.

The manner of securing a practical and durable fastening device is shown in Plate E. The cavity is prepared as seen in Fig. 3. A



thin piece of platinum is burnished into the cavity, and then holes are drilled through this matrix, through which platinum pins are passed. A piece of wax is then pressed on to the pins and the matrix. This holds both in position until invest-

ment. When the wax is removed and porcelain body put in its place, and when completed, would appear as seen below.

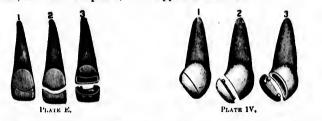


Fig. 3, Plate IV, illustrates the appearance of the prepared cavity and the completed section ready for adjustment. It will be observed that in the preparation of the cavity it is cut abrupt in order to avoid any thin edges of the porcelain. See Figs. 2 and 3 in Plate V.

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