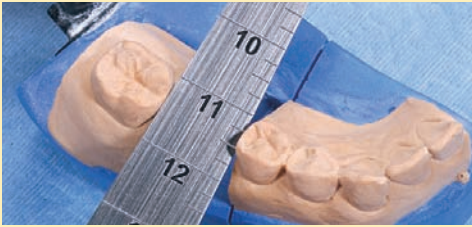


## Silicone Occlusal Molds Technique



**Step 1.** Apply die lube to the die and adjacent proximal surfaces to provide easy removal. Then measure the space with the tool to determine the correct mold size.



**Step 2.** Select the appropriate mold and check for proper fit. The mold should fit easily between the contact points without binding on the model or changing its shape.



**Step 3.** After sizing the mold, melt carving wax into it using an electric wax pen. Be careful not to touch the mold with the hot spatula or you may destroy it.



**Step 4.** While the wax is still soft, carefully place the mold over the die and into the appropriate position. Use the mesial and distal marginal ridge as a guide for alignment.



**Step 5.** Once the mold is in position, close the articulator to stamp the opposing contact point. If the wax is still soft the mold will conform to the opposing dentition.



**Step 6.** Allow the wax to cool to the touch before removing the mold. To remove, grasp the buccal tab of the mold and pull until it is free from the wax mold and model.



**Step 7.** The mold creates the occlusal table and is ready for the addition of wax to the rest of the crown. Remove the die and add wax to the buccal, proximal and lingual surfaces.



**Step 8.** Using a wax carver, contour the emergence profile and trim the excess wax below the margin. Reseat the die and add wax to the proximal contacts if necessary.



**Step 9.** A thin, pointed carver can be used to refine the anatomy. Check the occlusion and adjust if necessary before placing the sprue and investing the wax pattern for processing.



The net shape of the wax pattern is duplicated in pressed ceramics, which are then stained and glazed for beautiful esthetic results.



Using the silicone occlusal molds for full-cast gold results in consistent anatomical features that are fast and simple to produce.