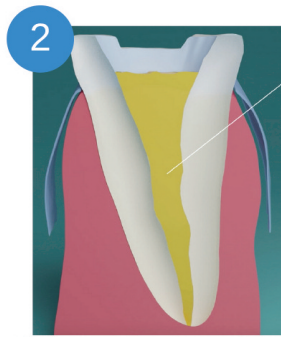


1 Isolate the preparation using rubber dam



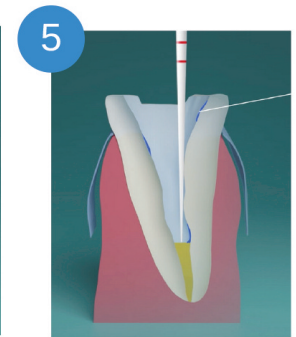
2 Remove gutta percha to a depth of at least 1.5 times the coronal height, using ultrasonics with a diamond coated tip



3 Leave a 5 mm minimum apical stop



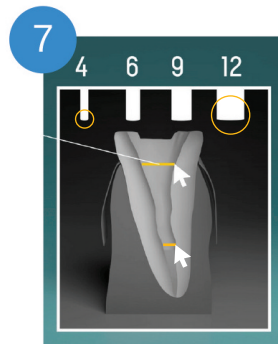
4 Rinse and air dry



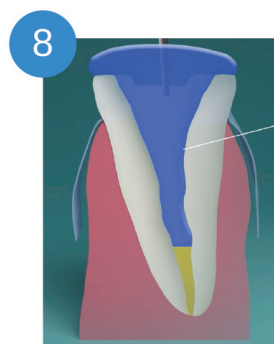
5 Eliminate any humidity with paper points



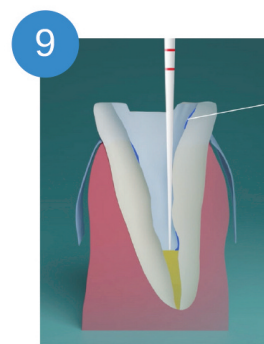
6 Clip the template over the x-ray sensor



7 Measure the canal width at entry & at the apical stop - to determine how many strands you need



8 Etch all surfaces that will be bonded. Rinse and air dry



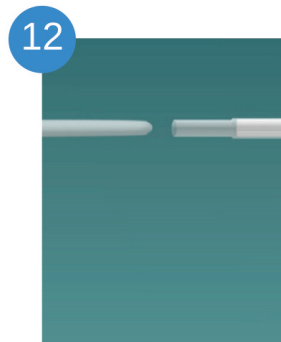
9 Remove any residual humidity with absorbent paper points



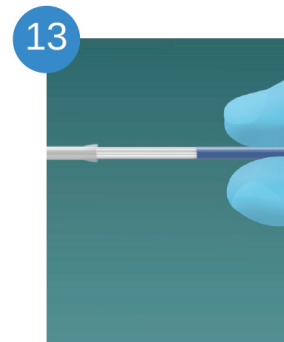
10 Apply dual-cure dentine bonding agent to the etched surfaces. Air dry and absorbent paper points



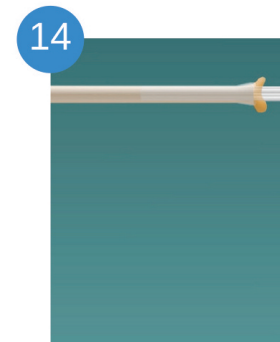
11 Backfill the canal beginning at the apical stop. Overfill onto the prepared coronal surfaces



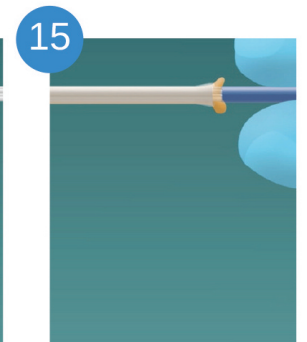
12 Insert the ultra-fine tip into the sleeve



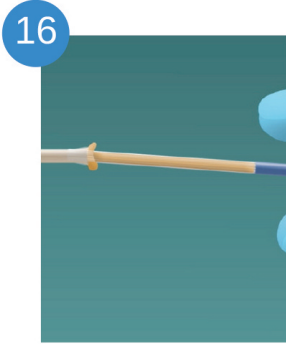
13 Pull the Biolight Drill-Free multi-post to expose 2/3 of its total length



14 Inject the resin cement until it exudes through the sleeve exit

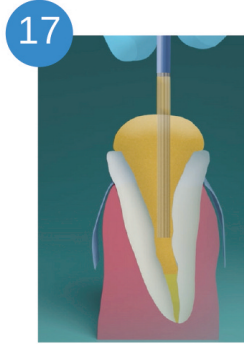


15 Push the Biolight Drill-Free back into the sleeve, while maintaining pressure on the syringe



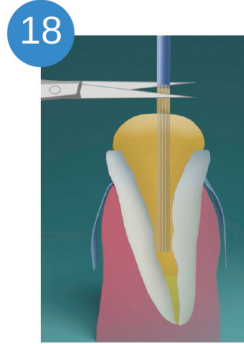
16

Let go of the Biolight and continue to inject: the biolight will eject from the sleeve, fully impregnated



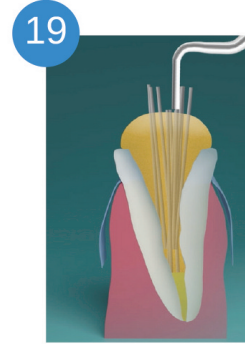
17

Insert the Biolight into the canal. Do not use excessive force to push towards the apical stop



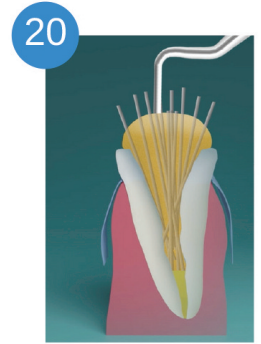
18

Using fine scissors, remove the sheath by cutting across the post strands



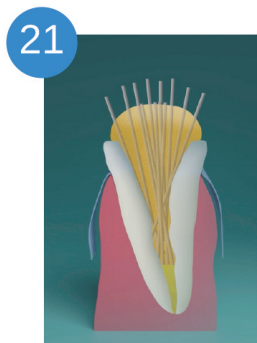
19

Use a condenser to vertically push down the number of strands



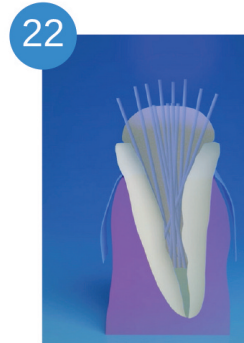
20

Move the remaining strands towards the periphery of the canal as much as possible



21

Allow for complete curing of the resin cement as per manufacturer's specifications



22

Light cure to complete the polymerization



23

Complete the core build-up as necessary

