### COLOR MATCH

**Alpha (A)**  
Visual inspection  
The restoration appears to match the shade and translucency of adjacent tooth tissues.

**Bravo (B)**  
Visual inspection  
The restoration does not match the shade and translucency of adjacent tooth tissues, but the mismatch is within the normal range of tooth shades. *(Within normal range: Similar to silicate cement restorations for which the dentist did not quite succeed in matching tooth color by his choice among available silicate cement shades.)*

**Charlie (C)**  
Visual inspection  
The restoration does not match the shade and translucency of the adjacent tooth structure, and the mismatch is outside the normal range of tooth shades and translucency.

### ANATOMIC CONTOUR

**Alpha (A)**  
Visual inspection and explorer  
The restoration is a continuation of existing anatomic form or is slightly flattened. It may be overcontoured. When the side of the explorer is placed tangentially across the restoration, it does not touch two opposing cavosurface line angles at the same time.

**Bravo (B)**  
Visual inspection and explorer  
A surface concavity is evident. When the side of the explorer is placed tangentially across the restoration, it does not touch two opposing cavosurface line angles at the same time, but the dentin or base is not exposed.

**Charlie (C)**  
Visual inspection and explorer  
There is a loss of restorative substance such that a surface concavity is evident and the base and/or dentin is exposed.

### CAVOSURFACE MARGINAL DISCOLORATION

**Alpha (A)**  
Visual inspection  
There is no visual evidence of marginal discoloration different from the color of the restorative material and from the color of the adjacent tooth structure.

**Bravo (B)**  
Visual inspection  
There is visual evidence of marginal discoloration at the junction of the tooth structure and the restoration, but the discoloration has not penetrated along the restoration in a pulpal direction.

**Charlie (C)**  
Visual inspection  
There is visual evidence of marginal discoloration at the junction of the tooth structure and the restoration that has penetrated along the restoration in a pulpal direction.

### SECONDARY CARIES

**Alpha (A)**  
Visual inspection  
The restoration is a continuation of existing anatomic form adjacent to the restoration.

**Bravo (B)**  
Visual inspection  
There is visual evidence of dark keep discoloration adjacent to the restoration (but not directly associated with cavosurface margins).

### MARGINAL INTEGRITY

**Alpha (A)**  
Visual inspection and explorer  
The explorer does not catch when drawn across the surface of the restoration toward the tooth, or, if the explorer does not catch, there is no visible crevice along the periphery of the restoration.

**Bravo (B)**  
Visual inspection and explorer  
The explorer catches and there is visible evidence of a crevice, which the explorer penetrates, indicating that the edge of the restoration does not adapt closely to the tooth structure. The dentin and/or the base is not exposed, and the restoration is not mobile.

**Charlie (C)**  
Explorer  
The explorer penetrates crevice defect extended to the dento-enamel junction.

### SURFACE TEXTURE

**Alpha (A)**  
Explorer  
Surface texture similar to polished enamel as determined by means of a sharp explorer.

**Bravo (B)**  
Explorer  
Surface texture gritty or similar to a surface subjects to a white stone or similar to a composite containing supramicron-sized particles.

**Charlie (C)**  
Explorer  
Surface pitting is sufficiently coarse to inhibit the continuous movement of an explorer across the surface.

### GROSS FRACTURE

**Alpha (A)**  
Restoration is intact and fully retained.

**Bravo (B)**  
Restoration is partially retained with some portion of the restoration still intact.

**Charlie (C)**  
Restoration is completely missing.