



The objectives of this study were to compare: the tensile bond strength (TBS) of resin-adhesive to 1) enamel 2) enamel-dentin and microleakage of 1) direct inlays 2) fillings, using different 7 resin-adhesives; Super-Bond C&B (Super-Bond), 4-META/MMA-TBB resin with 1% ferric chloride in 1% citric acid for conditioning periods of 10 s (1-1-10s), 30 s (1-1-30s) and 60 s (1-1-60s), All-Bond 2 with Duolink cement (All-Bond), Single Bond 2 with RelyX ARC (Single-Bond) and AQ Bond Plus with Metafil FLO (AQ-Bond). **Materials and Methods** For tensile testing, 1) buccal surfaces of human molars were ground to create horizontally flat planes on enamel using diamond burs. PMMA rods with 5 mm diameter were randomly bonded on enamel surfaces using different resin-adhesives ( $n = 10$ ). 2) Enamel-dentin bonded with PMMA rods were prepared and trimmed to mini-dumbbell shaped specimens with a bonded area of  $2 \times 3 \text{ mm}^2$  ( $n=6$ ). All bonded specimens were stored in distilled water at 37 °C for 24 h before tensile loading using a universal testing machine. The fractured surfaces and hybridized layers were examined under a scanning electron microscope. For microleakage test, Class V cavities were prepared on axial surfaces of human molars with one margin in enamel and another in cementum. All cavities were randomly restored with either 1) direct resin-composite inlays or 2) resin-composite fillings, using different resin-adhesives ( $n = 10$ ). After stored in distilled water at 37 °C for 24 h, specimens were coated with nail varnish, except for restorations and 1 mm away from occlusal and cervical margins, then immersed in 0.5 % basic fusin dye solution for 24 h. The distance of dye penetration was measured under stereomicroscopy at x50-200 magnifications. TBS and microleakage data were statistically analyzed at  $p < 0.05$ . **Results:** Means  $\pm$  SD of TBS for enamel in descending order were Grs. Super-Bond, All-Bond, 1-1-60s, Single-Bond, 1-1-10s, 1-1-30s and AQ-Bond. No significant difference was found among Grs. Super-Bond, All-Bond, 1-1-60s; Grs. All-Bond, 1-1-60s, Single-Bond and Grs. 1-1-60s, Single-Bond, 1-1-10s, 1-1-30s. Group AQ-Bond had significantly lowest TBS. Means  $\pm$  SD of TBS for enamel-dentin in descending order were Grs. 1-1-60s, 1-1-10s, 1-1-30s, Super-Bond, Single-Bond, All-Bond and AQ-Bond. No significant difference was found among Grs. 1-1-60s, 1-1-10s, 1-1-30s, Super-Bond, Single-Bond and Grs. Single-Bond, All-Bond, AQ-Bond. Leakage-free restorations were found in Grs. Super-Bond, 1-1-10s, 1-1-30s and 1-1-60s. No significant difference in microleakage distance at cementum margin between All-Bond and Single-Bond groups was demonstrated. Significant difference in leakage at cementum margin was found between direct inlays and fillings using All-Bond resin. Leakage at resin-restoration interface was found in All-Bond and AQ-Bond groups, between which no significant difference was revealed. **Conclusions:** Impermeable hybridized interfaces were formed in Grs. Super-Bond, 1-1-10s, 1-1-30s and 1-1-60s therefore no microleakage and high TBS were resulted. Bonding resin into dentin of All-Bond and Single-Bond groups provided permeable interfaces with microleakage and remaining demineralized dentin with high SD of TBS. Whereas the hybridized smear in AQ-Bond group lowered the TBS, no leakage along tooth-adhesive interface was found. This suggested that high TBS data was not represented the ability of leakage prevention which is important in terms of reliably predicting the long-term success of restored teeth.