

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS PACKET

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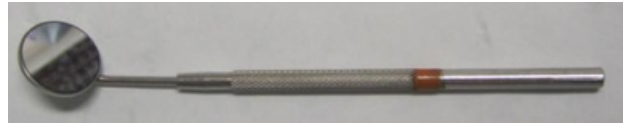
BASIC DENTAL INSTRUMENTS & SUPPLIES



Instrument: Dental Tray

Function: To provide an area specific for instruments

Characteristics: Different designs for different procedures, e.g. hygiene tray, operative tray, surgical tray.



Instrument: Mouth Mirror

Function: To provide indirect vision To retract lips, cheeks, and tongue To reflect light into the mouth

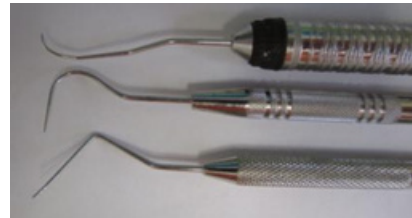
Characteristics: Accurate image from flat surface mirrors, image magnified with concave mirrors.



Instrument: Cotton Forceps

Function: To Grasp and/or transfer material in and out of the oral cavity.

Characteristics: Plain or serrated tips variety of sizes, angled tip.



Instrument: Explorers

Function: To Examine teeth for decay (caries), calculus, furcation, or canals and other anomalies

Characteristics: Pointed tips: sharp, thin and flexible.
1. Orbin; 2. Shepherds; 3. Pigtail



Instrument: Perioprobe

Function: An instrument with incremental marks on the tip to measure the periodontal pockets

Characteristics: Designed with different increments, e.g. 1mm, 3 mm, PSR probe



Instrument: Bib holder

Function: To attach the patient bib around the patient's neck

Characteristics: Disposable snap/adhesive clips Alligator clip (not disposable)

BASIC DENTAL INSTRUMENTS & SUPPLIES



Instrument: Instrument Handles
Function: Handles for detachable instrument, heads screw into handle
Characteristics: E.g. mouth mirror



Instrument: Patient Bib
Function: To prevent materials, debris, fluids from contacting the patient
 Differs in colors, shapes and designs; has a protective liquid barrier side and an absorbent side
Characteristics:

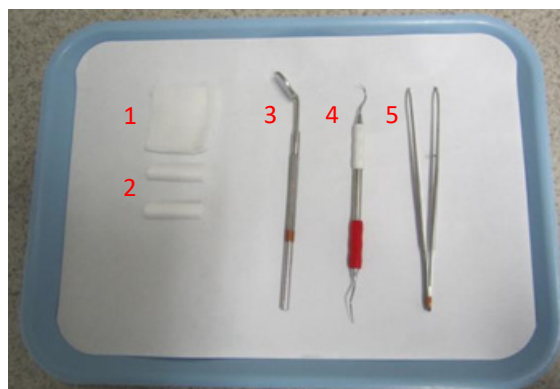


Instrument: Cotton Rolls
Function: To isolate teeth and absorb saliva
 Act as a protective tissue barrier; aid in endodontic diagnostics
 Fluid absorbent roll ~ 1 in long
Characteristics:



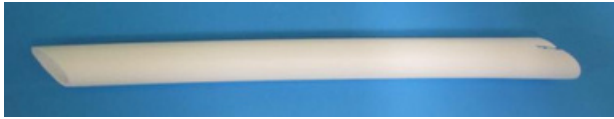
Instrument: 2 x 2 gauze
Function: Absorbent cloth, aid in homeostasis, clean instruments, used in all aspects of dentistry
 2 x 2 inches in size, white, thinly/thick woven absorbent fiber
Characteristics:

1. 2x2 Gauzes
2. Cotton Rolls
3. Mouth Mirror
4. Explorer
5. Cotton Forcep



Basic Tray Set - Up

BASIC DENTAL INSTRUMENTS & SUPPLIES



Instrument: High Velocity Saliva Evacuation (HVE)

Function: To evacuate large volumes of fluid and debris from oral cavity

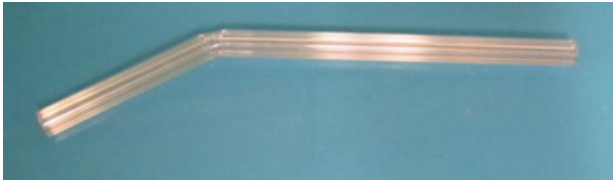
Characteristics: Straight or slightly angled at one or both ends; stainless steel, autoclavable plastic, or disposable plastics; attaches to tubing on dental unit



Instrument: Low Velocity Saliva Evacuation (LVE)

Function: To evacuate reduced volumes of fluid from oral cavity

Characteristics: Disposable plastic for single use; can be bent or used straight; attaches to tubing on dental unit



Instrument: Air/Water Syringe Tip

Function: To rinse and dry specific teeth or entire oral cavity

Characteristics: Three-way syringe: air, water, or spray with water and air; Syringe tip: Disposable plastic or autoclavable metal; attaches to air/water syringe on dental unit

INSTRUMENTS & SUPPLIES FOR PROPHY AND SRP



Instrument: Ultrasonic Scaler Unit
Function: To use with water-cooled ultrasonic tips, to remove calculus

Characteristics: Has ultra-high frequency tip movement that also sprays water, attaches to dental chair



Instrument: Ultrasonic Scaler Tips
Function: To remove supra/subgingival calculus on teeth, remove bacteria from periodontal pockets and stain.

Characteristics: Used with Ultrasonic Scaler Unit, water is used to cool tips, 25 k 30 k size tips. Not interchangeable



Instrument: Universal Curette
Function: To scale and remove deposits and stain, remove calculus. Blade has two cutting edges, rounded toe, round on the back.
Characteristics: Single or double ended.



Instrument: Area-Specific Curette
Function: To scale and remove deposits from specific sub gingival surfaces. Anterior and Posterior specific curettes.
Characteristics:

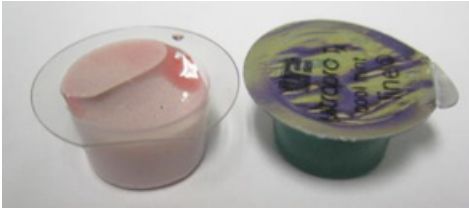


Instrument: Sickle Scaler
Function: To remove large amounts of deposits from supragingival surfaces, ideal for anterior interproximal area. Variety of sizes, sharp edges with sharp point.
Characteristics:



Instrument: 0.12 % Chlorhexidine
Function: Oral rinse before treatment, aid with lowering patients oral bioburden.
Characteristics: Blue or Pink liquid, 15 ml oral rinse before and after cleaning

HYGIENE SET UP FOR PROPHY AND SRP



- Instrument:** Prophylaxis Cup & Paste
- Function:** To polish coronal surface after cleaning or before certain operative procedures
- Characteristics:** Different prophylaxis cups/points fluoridated or non-fluoridated pastes, also differ in grit



- Instrument:** Fluoride Varnish
- Function:** To decrease post cleaning sensitivity, remineralize incipient carious lesions, caries prevention
- Characteristics:** Differs in color, sticky, resin based, some patients may be allergic to the resin in the varnish



- Instrument:** Patient Tooth Brush
- Function:** To allow the patient to continue good oral home care
- Characteristics:** Soft bristle tooth brush

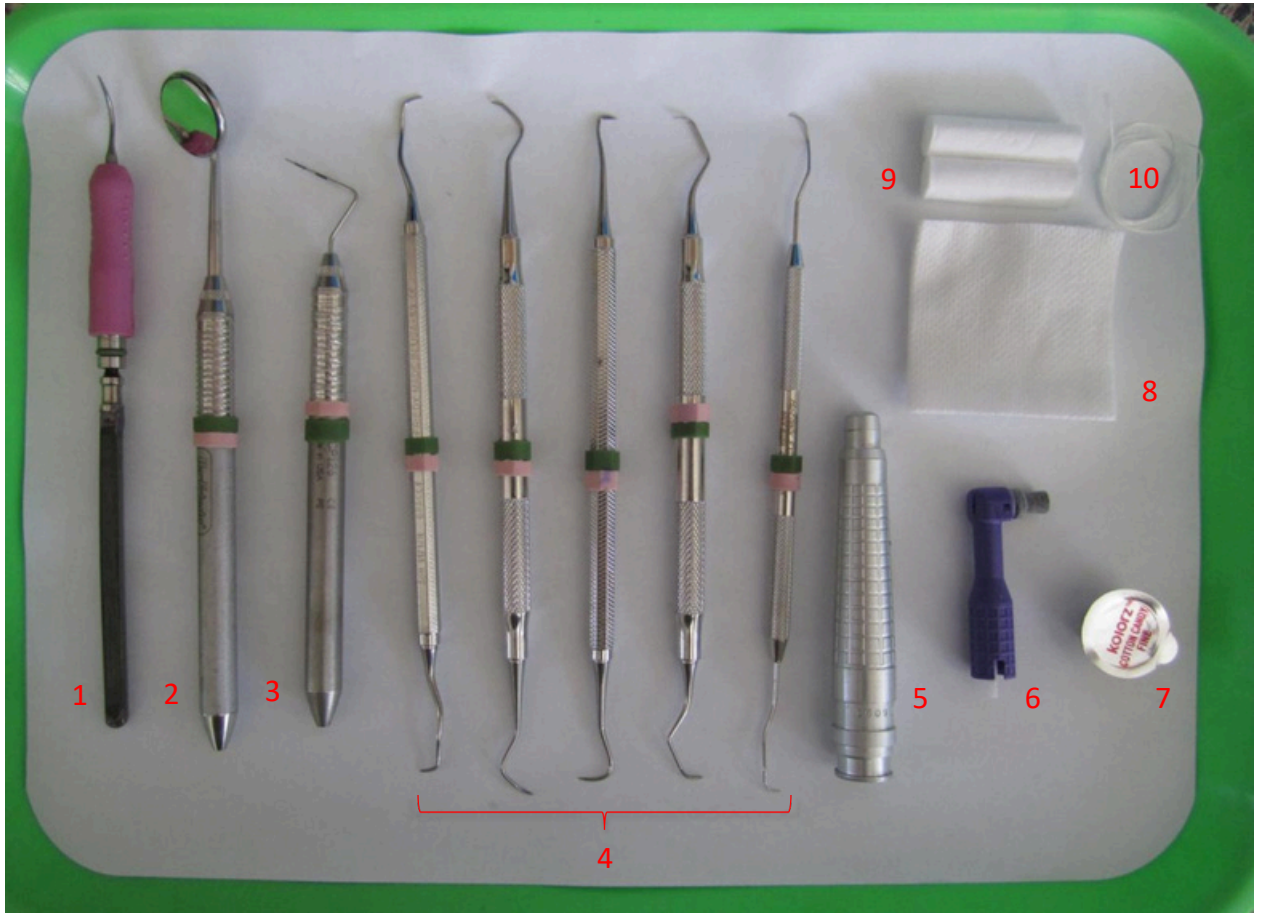


- Instrument:** Patient Floss
- Function:** To allow the patient to continue good oral home care
- Characteristics:** Waxed or non-waxed floss



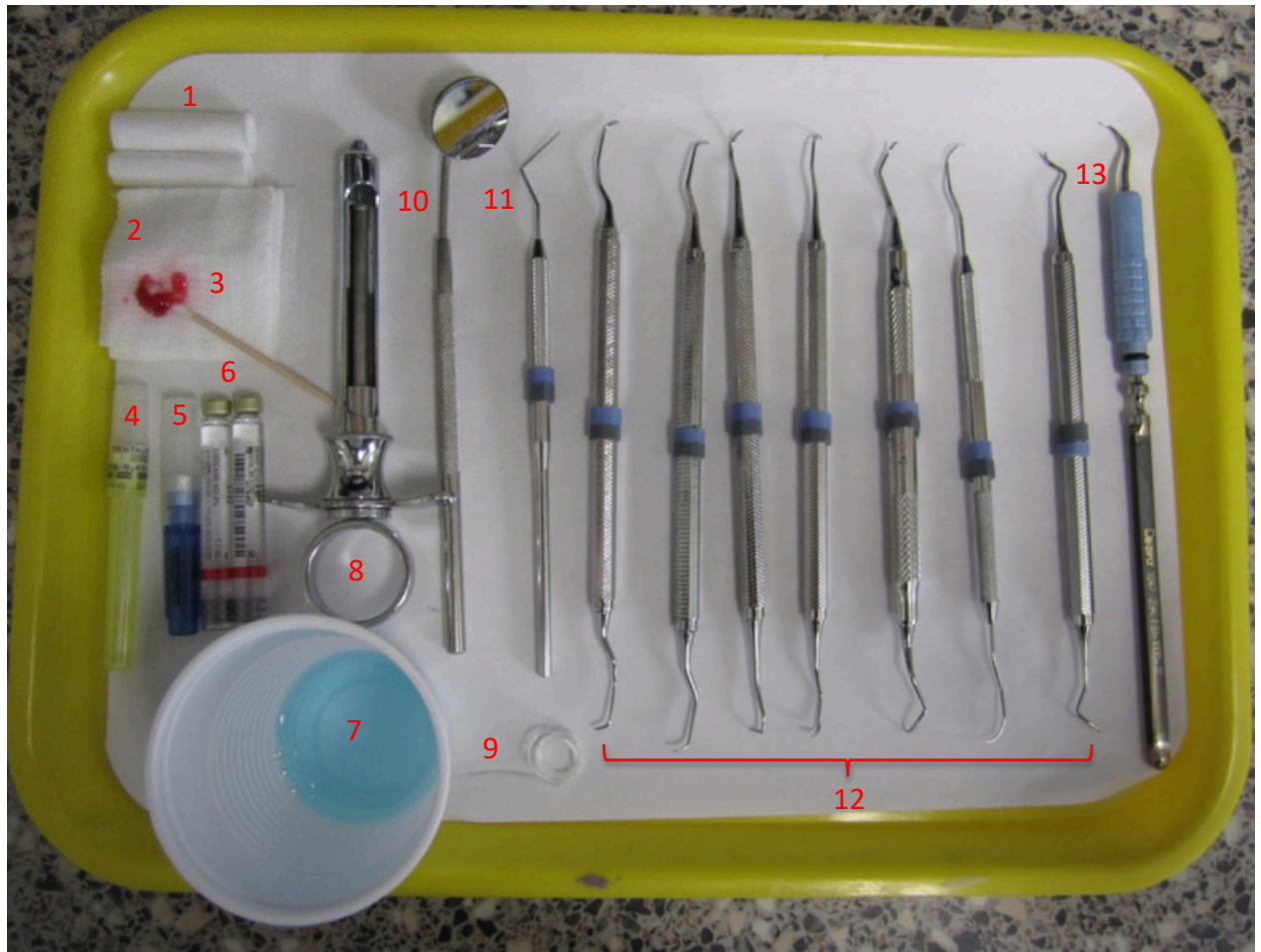
- Instrument:** Prophylaxis Angle
- Function:** To polish teeth with prophylaxis cup or brush
- Characteristics:** An attachment for straight or prophylaxis handpiece; types: prophylaxis cup for polishing all surfaces of teeth, prophylaxis brush for polishing occlusal surfaces and lingual surfaces of anterior teeth

PROPHYLAXIS TRAY SET-UP



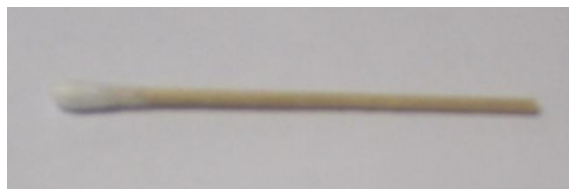
1. Cavitron Tip
2. Mouth Mirror
3. Perioprobe
4. Scalars
5. Straight Nose
6. Prohpy Angle
7. Prophy Paste
8. 2x2 Gauzes
9. Cotton Rolls
10. Floss

SRP (SCALING & ROOT PLANING) TRAY SET-UP



- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Cotton Rolls | 10. Mouth Mirror |
| 2. 2x2 Gauzes | 11. Perioprobe |
| 3. Topical Anesthetic | 12. Scalars |
| 4. Long Needle | 13. Cavitron Tip |
| 5. Short Needle | |
| 6. Anesthetic Carpule | |
| 7. Chlorohexidine | |
| 8. Syringe | |
| 9. Floss | |

OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



Instrument: Q-tip

Function: To apply topical anesthetic, bite stick, aid in perio and endo diagnostics

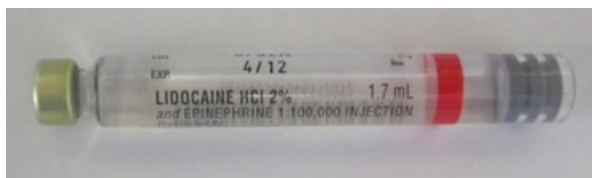
Characteristics: cotton tipped wooden/plastic stick



Instrument: Topical Anesthetic

Function: To aid in painless anesthesia

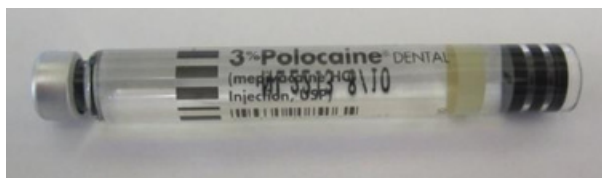
Characteristics: Gel consistency, applied with Q-tip to the injection site, differs in color and taste



Instrument: Lidocaine - Red

Function: An anesthetic with epinephrine

Characteristics: 2 % Lidocaine 1:100,000 epinephrine; has a red band on the carpule; most used anesthetic



Instrument: Polocaine - Tan

Function: A non-epinephrine anesthetic, used when patients can't have epinephrine, e.g. HTN patients

Characteristics: 3 % Polocaine Plain; has a tan band on the carpule



Instrument: Anesthetic Needle

Function: To inject anesthetic into soft tissue

Characteristics: Varies in Gauge and Length
Typically short for maxillary
Typically long for mandibular



Instrument: Needle Stick Protector

Function: To hold needles sheath for one-handed recapping after injection, Prevent needle stick

Characteristics: Metal and card board protector

OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



Instrument: Anesthetic Syringe

Function: To administer local anesthetic

Characteristics: Aspirating and self-aspirating syringe. Aspirating syringes have a barb that inserts in the carpule



Instrument: Amalgam Capsule

Function: Material used to restore a cavity, build up for crown
Contains amalgam, has to be

Characteristics: triturated, times differ on types of amalgams



Instrument: Amalgam Well

Function: To hold amalgam before it is placed in the preparation

Characteristics: Metal, plastic, or glass



Instrument: Amalgam Carrier

Function: To carry and dispense amalgam for cavity preparation

Characteristics: Amalgam is placed in hollow tubes, and is then placed in cavity preparation, double or single sided



Instrument: Hatchet

Function: An instrument to accentuate line and point angles of internal and external outlines, remove unsupported enamel
Cutting edges at differing angles

Characteristics:



Instrument: Smooth Condenser

To pack and condense amalgam

Function: into cavity preparation

Characteristics: Has smooth ends, round, flat, small and large sizes, single or double sided

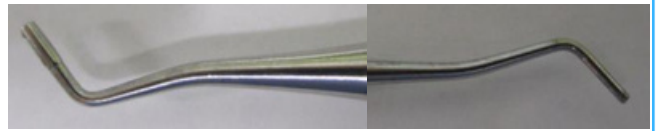
OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



Instrument: Serrated Condenser

Function: To pack and condense amalgam into cavity preparation
Ends are serrated, round, flat,

Characteristics: small and large sizes, single or double sided



Instrument: Interproximal Condenser

Function: To pack and condense amalgam into interproximal areas of the cavity preparation

Characteristics: Ends are shaped to fit in the mesial or distal box. Smooth or serrated ends



Instrument: Football Burnisher

Function: To smooth Amalgam after condensing, to contour matrix band, to burnish amalgam

Characteristics: Smooth football shaped metal instrument, single or double sided



Instrument: Acorn Burnisher

Function: To smooth amalgam after condensing, used to create occlusal anatomy, burnish amalgam

Characteristics: Acorn shaped tip, metal, single or double sided



Instrument: T-Ball Burnisher

Function: To smooth amalgam after condensing; to contour matrix band, initiate carving and occlusal anatomy

Characteristics: Smooth metal, has a ball and paddle single or double sided

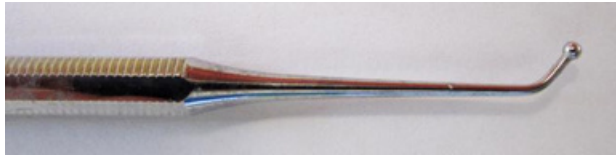


Instrument: Beavertail Burnisher

Function: To smooth amalgam after condensing; to burnish the lingual, facial amalgam walls of a restoration

Characteristics: Similar shape to beaver tail, smooth metal, single or double sided

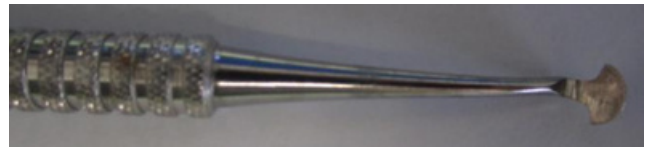
OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



Instrument: Ball Burnisher

Function: To smooth amalgam after condensing
To contour matrix band before amalgam placement

Characteristics: Burnishes alloy restorations, single or double sided



Instrument: Tanner Carver

Function: To carve occlusal anatomy into amalgam restorations

Characteristics: Double ended, ends are shaped to carve alloy restorations, sharp



Instrument: Discoid-Cleoid Carver

Function: To carve occlusal anatomy into amalgam restorations

Characteristics: Double ended; Discoid is disk shaped; cleoid is pointed, sharp



Instrument: Woodson

Function: Used as a burnisher and condenser

Characteristics: Double ended, one end a condenser while other is paddle shaped



Instrument: Hollenback Carver

Function: To contour and carve occlusal and interproximal anatomy in amalgam restorations

Characteristics: Double ended, sharp stiff metal blade, sharp point; ends are protrude at different angles; carves other restorative materials



Instrument: Half-Hollenback Carver (2)

Function: To contour and carve occlusal and interproximal anatomy in amalgam restorations

Characteristics: Half the size of Hollenback (1); double ended, sharp stiff metal blade, sharp point; ends are protrude at different angles; carves other restorative materials

OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



Instrument: Dycal/Liner Applicator

Function: To Place Calcium Hydroxide or Glass Ionomer

Characteristics: Has short or long handle, similar to a tiny ball burnisher



Instrument: Articulating Paper Holder

Function: To hold articulating paper in checking patients bite

Characteristics: Articulating paper is blue or red, thin to thick



Instrument: Tofflemire/Matrix Band Retainer

Function: To maintain stability of matrix band during condensation of restorations

Characteristics: Has a guide slot, spindle, outer and inner knob



Instrument: Matrix Band

Function: To replace missing proximal walls of cavity preparation for condensation of restorative material

Characteristics: Universal, premolar, molar, and pediatric bands



Instrument: Interproximal Knife

Function: To Carve interproximal walls of amalgams, to restore contour of proximal walls

Characteristics: Double ended, Sharp carving hard metal blade

AMALGAM TRAY SET-UP

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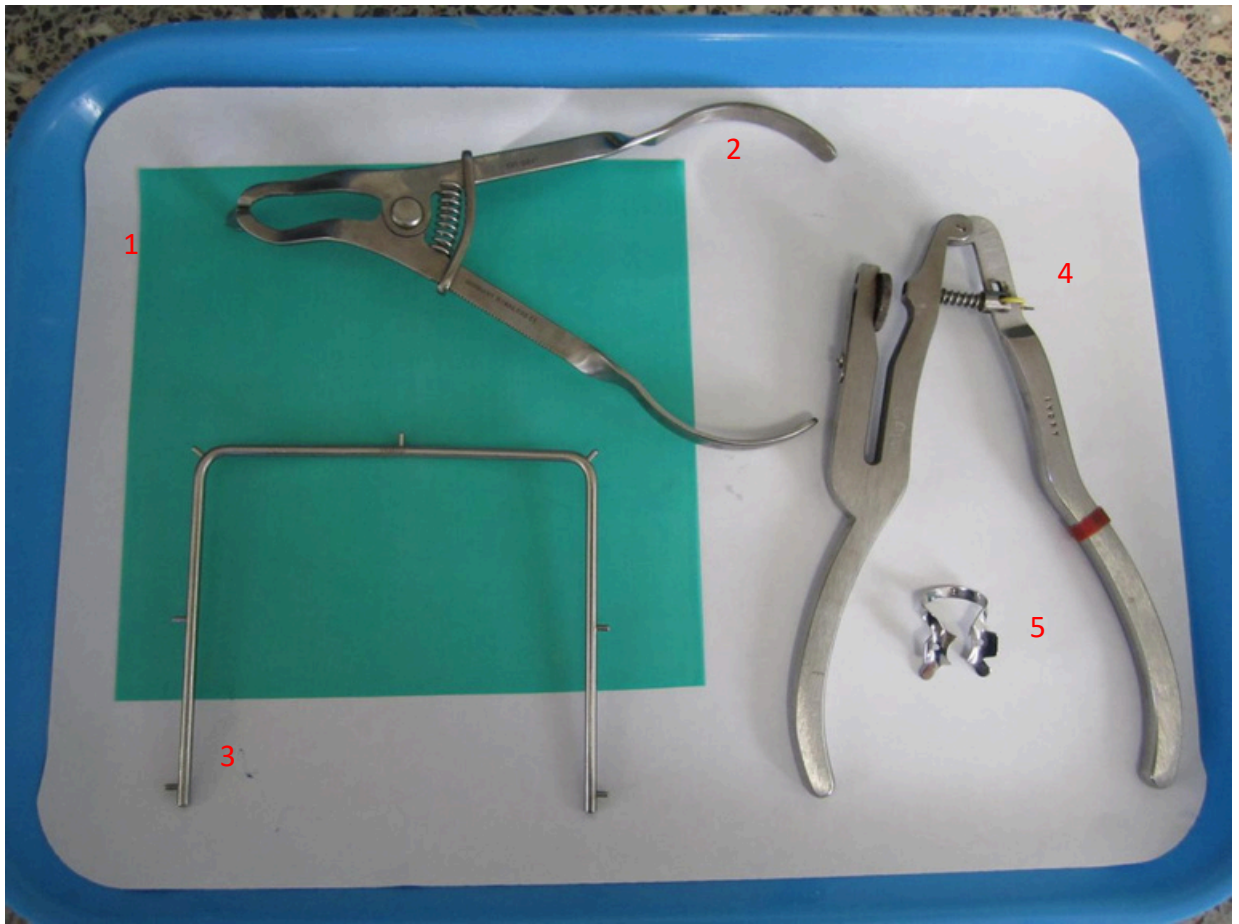
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AMALGAM TRAY SET-UP INSTRUMENTS

1. 2x2 Gauzes
2. Topical Anesthetics
3. Cotton Rolls
4. Needle
5. Anesthetic Carpules
6. Floss
7. Syringe
8. Restorative Bur Block
9. Articulating Paper
10. Amalgam pellets
11. Mouth Mirror
12. Explorer/ Perioprobe
13. Spoon Excavator
14. Condenser
15. Plastic
16. Discoid-Celoid Carver
17. Ball Burnisher
18. Cotton Forcep
19. Articulating Paper Holder
20. Amalgam Carrier
21. Wood Wedges
22. Matrix Band
23. Tofflemier
24. Amalgam Well
25. High Speed Handpiece
26. Low Speed Handpiece

RUBBER DAM TRAY SET-UP



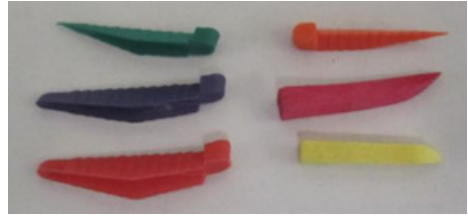
RUBBER DAM TRAY SET-UP INSTRUMENTS

1. Rubber Dam
2. Clamp holder
3. Rubber Dam Holder
4. Rubber Dam Hole Puncher
5. Clamp

OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



Instrument: Spoon Excavator
Function: To remove carious dentin
 To remove temp cement, provisional crowns
Characteristics: Spoon-shaped with a cutting edge, small and large sizes



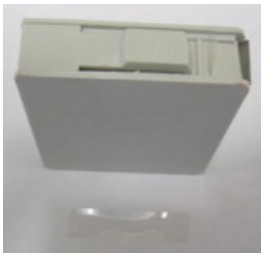
Instrument: Wood Wedges
Function: To hold matrix band in place along gingival margin of class II
 Triangular or rounded plastic or wooden, various sizes and color
Characteristics:



Instrument: Plastic Instrument
Function: To carry composite material for cavity preparation, and shape composite, not for any other use
 Specially coated instrument, not for amalgam or any other use
Characteristics:



Instrument: Micro Brush
Function: Use to apply primer, dentin bond enamel bond, sealants
Characteristics: Small plastic instrument with small fiber bristled head



Instrument: Mylar Strip
Function: Thin clear strip used to isolate cavity prep, able to use cure light
Characteristics: Similar size to matrix band, clear



Instrument: Composite Well
Function: Plastic well used to hold composite, etch, bond, cavity conditioner
Characteristics: Plastic well, smaller than amalgam well

OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



Instrument: **Curing Light**

Function: To harden light-cure materials, bonding, composites, sealants, cements, build up

Characteristics: Material must be cured in increments of 2 mm or less, need to be above 300 wavelength



Instrument: **Protective Eye Wear**

Function: To protect operator's and assistant's eyes during procedures

Characteristics: Orange, dark, clear, protects eyes



Instrument: **Finishing Strips**

Function: To finish and smooth interproximal surfaces
Differs in grit, coarse, fine, extra fine. Abrasive

Characteristics:



Instrument: **Bonding Agents**

Function: Acts as an adhesive between the tooth and the composite material

Characteristics: Differs in generation, all in one unit, 3step, 2step, brands require different techniques

COMPOSITE TRAY SET-UP

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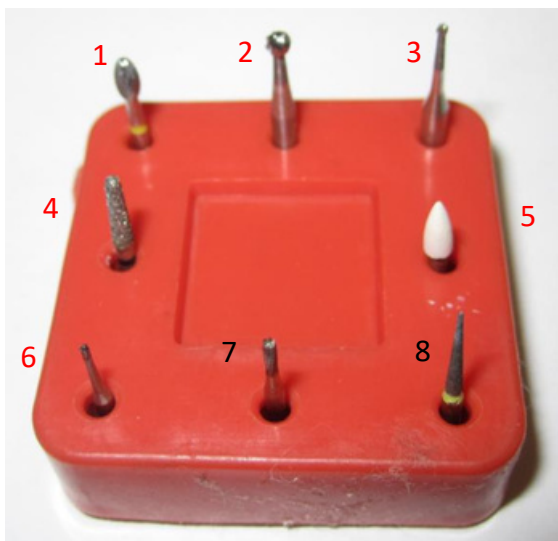
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Composite Tray Set-up Instruments

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 2x3 Gauze | 6. 7. 8. 9. | 16. Condenser |
| 10. Topical Anesthetic | 11. Dental Mirror | 17. Plastic Instrument |
| 12. Antiseptic carp | 13. Spoon | 18. Discoid-Cleoid Carver |
| Excavator | 14. Acorn | 19. Beavertail Carver |
| Bur Cotton Ball/ | Football | 20. Bonding Agents |
| Bur Signage | | 21. Microbrush |
| High Speed Handpiece | | 22. Mixing Well |
| Restorative Bur Block | | 23. Articulating Paper |
| Cotton Forcep | | 24. Wooden Wedges |
| | | 25. Matrix Band |
| | | 26. Packable Composite |
| | | 27. Tofflemire |
| | | 28. Flowable Composite |
| | | 29. Etch |
| | | 30. Slow speed |

RESTORATIVE BUR BLOCK



1. Diamond Football
2. Round Bur
3. Latch Round Bur
4. Diamond Round-Nosed
5. White Stone
6. 330
7. 557
8. Diamond Tree Top

OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



Instrument: Etch

Function: To remove the smear layer, prepare the tooth for bonding
Differs in color and pH level.
Concentrations of Phosphoric Acid ~ typically 37 % and blue

Characteristics: Acid ~ typically 37 % and blue



Instrument: Cavity Conditioner

Function: Works similar as etch, used to prepare the tooth for a Glass Ionomer restoration

Characteristics: 20 % Polyacrylic Acid, Deep blue tint



Instrument: Dycal (Calcium Hydroxide Composition)

Function: Used for indirect pulp cap, protective liner for deep cavities

Characteristics: A base and catalyst paste, mixes together to form a tan paste, self sets. 1:1 ratio mix



Instrument: Vitrabond liner

Function: A glass ionomer material used to make a liner
Powder and liquid mixed 1:1 ratio, light cure and self setting

Characteristics:



Instrument: IRM (ZOE)

Function: Used as a temporary filling material, sedative filling

Characteristics: White powder mixed with eugenol, 1:1 mixture, mix so it is not sticky to gloved finger



Instrument: Fuji IX or Fuji II

Function: Used for restorative material for high caries risk, releases fluoride

Characteristics: Triturable capsules or liquid powder

OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



Instrument: Flowable Composite

Function: High viscosity, low filler composite, used small areas or before placement of packable composite, differs in shade

Characteristics: Fluid like composite, with in a syringe used with a syringe tip



Instrument: Packable Composite

Function: Low viscosity, high filler, permanent restorative material Either in a syringe or composite tip. Composite tip requires composite gun

Characteristics: composite gun



Instrument: Composite Gun

Function: Holds composite tip, used to deliver composite to the cavity prep

Characteristics: Composite tip inserts in the barrel of the composite gun



Instrument: Composite Shade Guide

Function: To allow the patient to see the shade they would like the filling to be.

Characteristics: Has different color teeth with a shade, e.g. A2, B1, C3, D2...



Instrument: High Speed Handpiece

Function: To be used with a bur to cut a cavity/crown prep

Characteristics: Runs on air pressure, up to 400,000 rpm's, sprays water, friction grip



Instrument: Low Speed Handpiece

Function: To remove decay, polish, open pulpal access, endo, refine prep

Characteristics: Runs on air, up to 30,000 rpm's, latch and friction grip

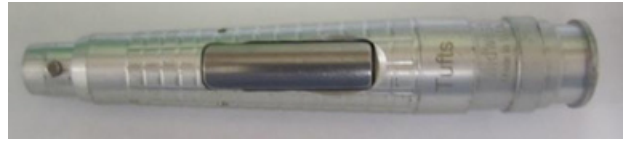
OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



Instrument: Contra Angle

Function: To use with slow speed motor

Characteristics: Different designs for different procedures, e.g. hygiene tray, operative tray, surgical tray.



Instrument: Straight Nose Cone

Function: To use with or without attachments. Examples of attachments: Contra angle or prophyl angle; To use with a long-shank straight bur

Characteristics: Runs at maximum 30,000 rpm; use outside oral cavity unless used with attachments

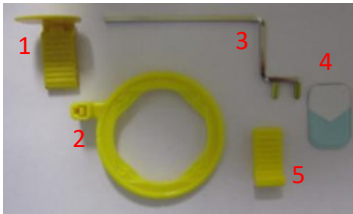
X-RAY



Instrument: **Anterior X-ray**
 To take X-ray for Anterior teeth
 Function: 1. Plastic aiming ring; 2. metal indicator arm; 3. plastic bite-block;
 Characteristics: 4. film



Instrument: **Digital Sensor**
 To be placed in mouth and capture digital image of teeth; used in place of traditional X-ray films
 Function: Variety sizes and types
 Characteristics:



Instrument: **Posterior X-Ray**
 To take X-ray for Posterior teeth
 Function:
 Characteristics: 1&5. Plastic bite-block; 2. Plastic aiming ring; 3. metal indicator arm; 4. film

UNIVERSAL SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS



Instrument: Scalpel Handle with Blades

Function: To hold blade in place, cut tissue with blade, trim interproximal restoration

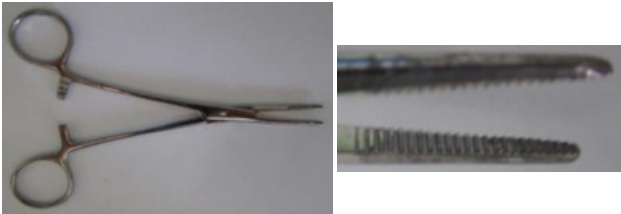
Characteristics: Blades are disposable after each use. Handle can be autoclaved or disposable.



Instrument: Tissue Forcep

Function: To hold tissue during surgical procedures

Characteristics: Has serrated or rat-tooth tips



Instrument: Hemostat

Function: To grasp tissue or bone fragment

Characteristics: Has variety of functions. Working end is serrated and it locks. Can be straight or curved



Instrument: Tongue and Cheek Retractor

Function: To hold and retract tongue or cheek

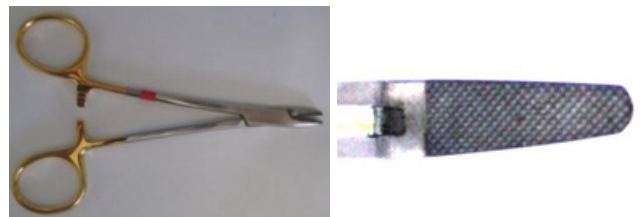
Characteristics: Styles and sizes vary. Also called the Minnesota.



Instrument: Tissue Scissors

Function: To cut tissue

Characteristics: Can be straight or curved. Variety of shapes and sizes



Instrument: Needle Holder/ Driver

Function: To grasp and manipulate suture needle during suturing

Characteristics: Working end has different lengths. Ends are notched to accommodate needle.

UNIVERSAL SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS



Instrument: Suture Needles and Sutures

Function: To suture surgical site

Characteristics: Reabsorbable sutures: gut and chromic gut. Non-reabsorbable: silk, nylon, polypropylene. Available in packages.

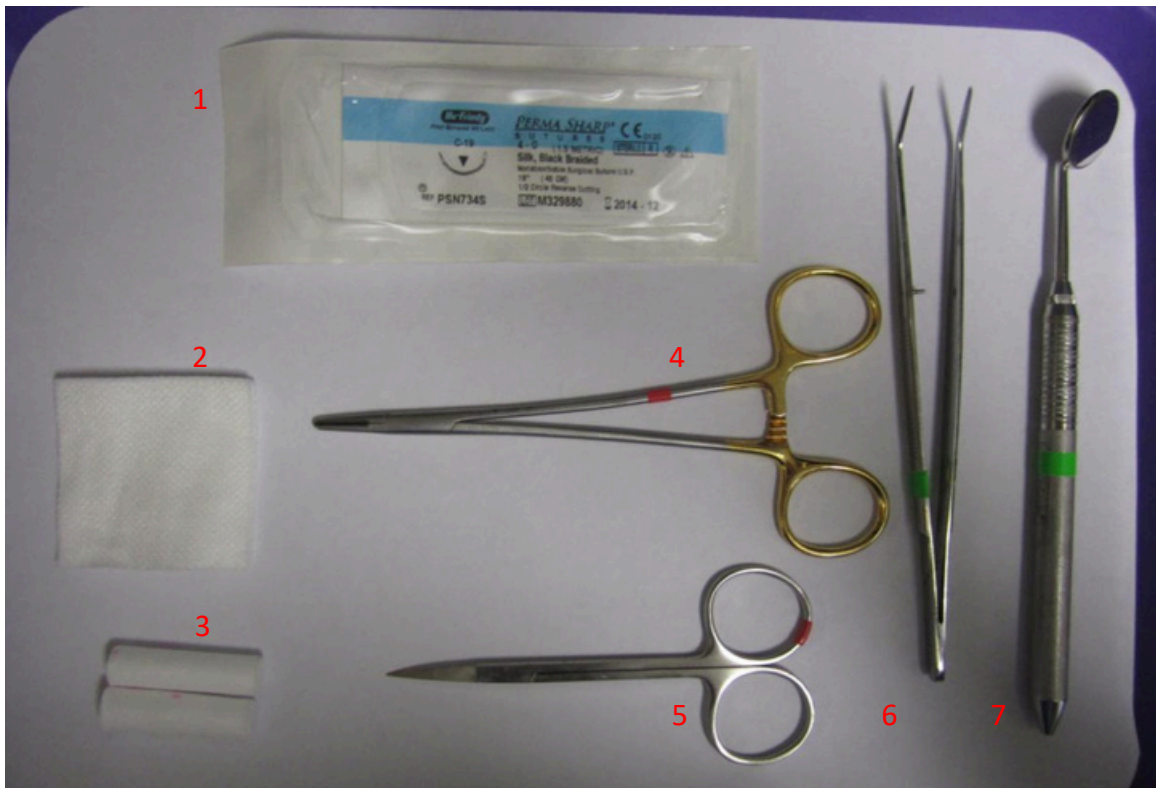


Instrument: Suture Scissors

Function: To cut sutures

Characteristics: Has straight or angled cutting edges. May have a notch on end of cutting edge.

SUTURE TRAY SET-UP

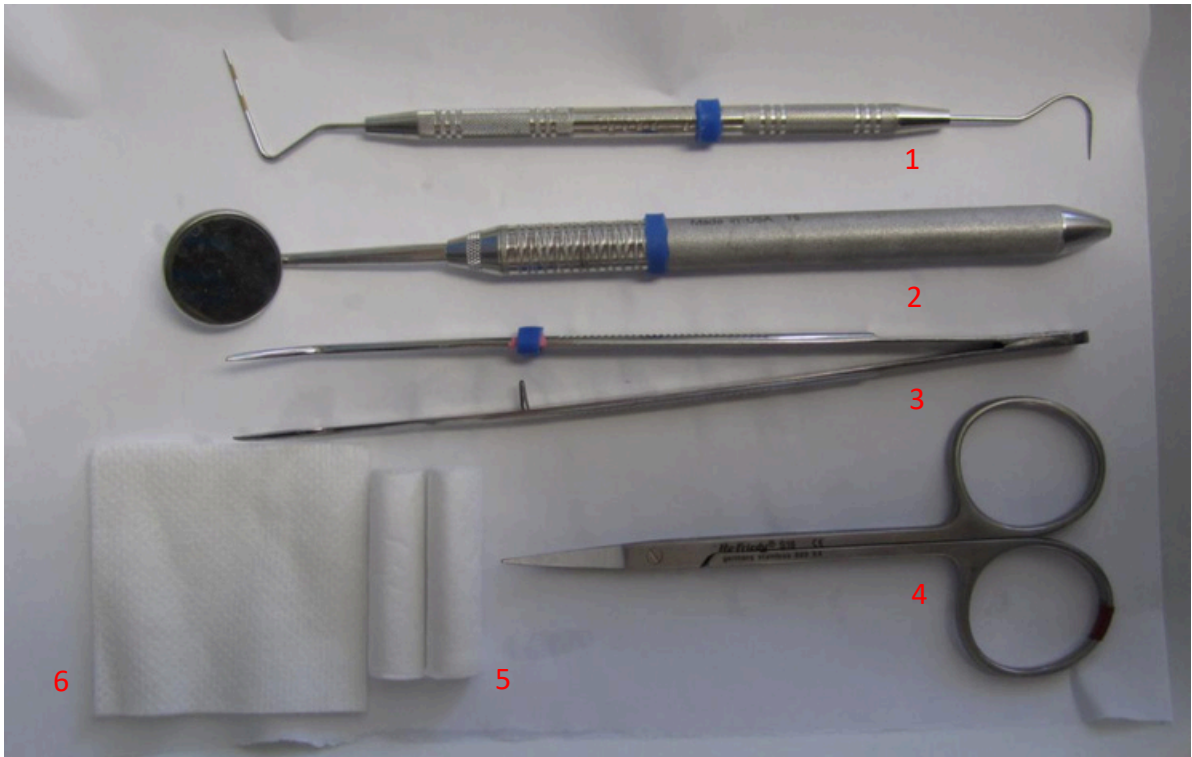


1. Suture and Needle
2. 2x2 Gauze
3. Cotton Rolls
4. Hemostat

5. Suture Scissors
6. Cotton Forcep
7. Mouth Mirror

UNIVERSAL SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

SUTURE REMOVAL TRAY SET-UP



1. Explorer/ Perioprobe

2. Mouth Mirror

3. Cotton Forcep

4. Suture Scissors

5. Cotton Rolls

6. 2x2 Gauzes

ORAL SURGERY INSTRUMENTS



Instrument: Straight Elevators

Function: To loosen tooth from periodontal ligaments before extraction. To separate and lift tooth from socket.

Characteristics: Single ended. Variety of sizes.



Instrument: Periosteal Elevator

Function: To provide indirect vision
To retract lips, cheeks, and tongue
To reflect light into the mouth

Characteristics: Accurate image from flat surface mirrors, image magnified with concave mirrors.



Instrument: Root-Tip Picks

Function: To lift and remove small root tips in difficult areas

Characteristics: Pointed at working end. Straight or right-and-left pairs.



Instrument: Root Elevators/ Cryers

Function: To loosen root. To separate and lift tooth from socket. To use on posterior teeth

Characteristics: Single ended. Can be right or left. Variety of sizes.



Instrument: Root-Tip Elevators

Function: To lift and remove fragments of root

Characteristics: Single ended. Rounded or pointed. Straight or right-and-left pairs



Instrument: Bone File

Function: To remove or smooth edges of alveolar bone
Used in push-pull motion; straight-cut or cross-cut cutting end; variety of sizes, angles, and shapes.

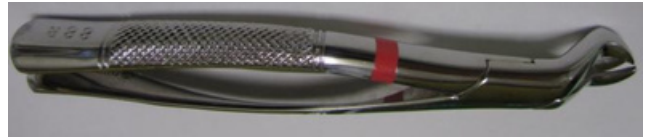
ORAL SURGERY INSTRUMENTS



Instrument: Maxillary Universal Forceps/ Cryer 150

Function: To extract maxillary central, laterals, cuspids, premolars, and roots

Characteristics: Has straight handles or one curved handle



Instrument: Maxillary Right Forceps/ No. 88R

Function: To extract trifurcated maxillary right first or second molars

Characteristics: Has right-split beak to engage lingual root



Instrument: Maxillary Left Forceps/ No. 88L

Function: To extract trifurcated maxillary left first or second molars

Characteristics: Has left-split beak to engage lingual root



Instrument: Mandibular Universal Forceps/ Cryer 151

Function: To extract mandibular central, laterals, cuspids, premolars, and roots

Characteristics: Has straight handles or one curved handle



Instrument: Universal Mandibular Forceps No. 23

Function: To extract mandibular first and second molars

Characteristics: Referred to as "Cowhorn" forceps; straight handles or one curved handle



Instrument: Rongeur

Function: To trim and remove excess alveolar bone after extraction

Characteristics: Variety of sizes and angles

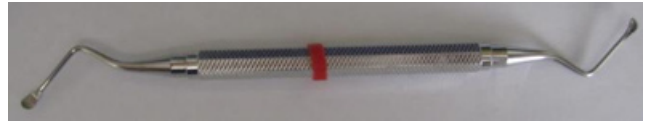
ORAL SURGERY INSTRUMENTS



Instrument: Bone Chisel

Function: To split or section a tooth for easier removal by tapping on chisel with mallet; to reshape or contour alveolar bone

Characteristics: Single-level chisel for contouring or removing alveolar bone; bilevel chisel for splitting teeth; variety of sizes



Instrument: Surgical Curette

Function: To remove debris or granulation tissue from surgical site; to remove cyst from extraction site or surgical site; to use for gross tissue debridement Various sizes and shapes; single or double ended

Characteristics:



Instrument: Surgical Evacuation Tip

Function: To evacuate fluid from oral cavity and surgical sites Stainless steel, autoclavable plastic, or disposable

Characteristics: plastic; tips narrow to accommodate surgical site; attaches to tubing on dental unit

EXTRACTION TRAY SET-UP



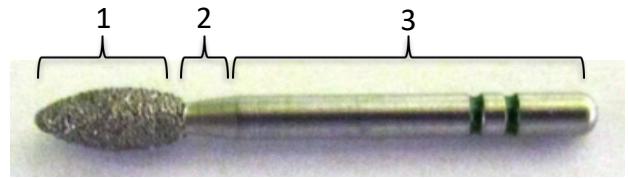
EXTRACTION TRAY SET-UP INSTRUMENTS

1. Cotton Rolls
2. Topical Anesthetic
3. 2x2 Gauzes
4. Needle (Short for Maxillary; Long for Mandibular)
5. Anesthetic Carpules
6. Syringe
7. Mouth Mirror
8. Explorer/ Perioprobe
9. Small Elevator
10. Large Elevator
11. Periosteal
12. Surgical Curette
13. Forcep:
 - Teeth #1-3: 88R
 - Teeth #4-13: 150
 - Teeth #14-16: 88L
 - Teeth #17-19: Cowhorn 23
 - Teeth #20-29: 151
 - Teeth #30-32: Cowhorn 23

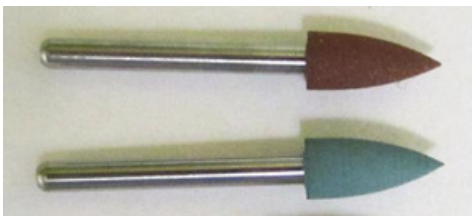
BURS FOR HIGH SPEED AND LOW SPEED HANDPIECES



- Instrument:** Magnetic Bur Block with Burs
- Function:** To be used by inserting into dental handpiece; to attach discs to mandrel for finishing and polishing inside or outside of oral cavity
- Characteristics:** Different shanks: 1. Long shanks – straight slow-speed handpiece, 2. Short latch-type shank – contra-angle slow-speed handpiece, 3.. Friction grip – high speed handpiece



- Instrument:** Bur
- Function:** To be inserted in high-speed or low-speed handpiece
- Characteristics:** Parts: 1. Head: Part of bur that cuts, polishes, or finishes (various sizes, shapes, and shanks); 2. Neck: Part of bur that tapers to connect shank to head of bur; 3. Shank: Part of bur that is inserted into the handpiece
- Length and style varies depending on handpiece being used
 - Bur with a straight and long shank fits into straight slow-speed handpiece
 - Bur with latch type at end of shank fits into contra-angle slow-speed handpiece
 - Friction grip bur fits into high-speed handpiece; a chunk tightens bur into handpiece

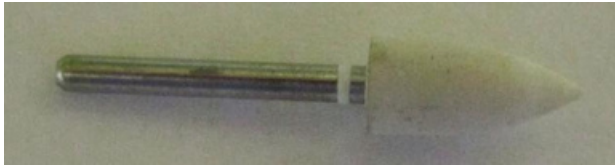


- Instrument:** Rubber Points
- Function:** To remove amalgam restorations
- Characteristics:** Various polishing grits; brown points (Brownies) are abrasive for polishing; green points (Greenies) are less abrasive; Variety of shanks: 1. Latch type, 2. Friction grip



- Instrument:** Round Bur
- Function:** To remove caries from tooth structure; to open tooth for endodontic treatment
- Characteristics:** Various sizes; small to large

BURS FOR HIGH SPEED AND LOW SPEED HANDPIECES



Instrument: White Stone

Function: To polish restorative material

Characteristics: Various shapes and shanks



Instrument: Straight Fissure - Crosscut

Function: To cut cavity preparation; to form walls of cavity preparation; to place retention grooves in walls of cavity preparation

Characteristics: Cutting part of bur has parallel sides with horizontal cutting edge



Instrument: Straight Fissure – Plain Cut

Function: To cut cavity preparation; to form inner walls of cavity preparation; to replace retention grooves in walls of cavity preparation

Characteristics: Cutting part of bur has parallel sides



Instrument: Taper Fissure - Crosscut

Function: To cut cavity preparation; to form angles in walls of cavity preparation

Characteristics: Cutting part of bur has tapered sides with horizontal cutting edges



Instrument: Taper Fissure – Plain Cut

Function: To cut cavity preparation; to form angles in walls of cavity preparation

Characteristics: Cutting part of bur has tapered sides

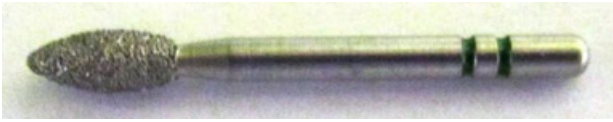


Instrument: Carbide Football Finishing Bur

Function: To finish composite restoration by restoring anatomy in tooth; to equilibrate or adjust occlusion

Characteristics: Shaped like a football

BURS FOR HIGH SPEED AND LOW SPEED HANDPIECES



Instrument: Diamond Football

Function: To reduce a tooth for crown preparation for subgingival margins

Characteristics: Different grits: coarse to super-fine; various shapes and sizes; super-fine used finishing restorations.



Instrument: Mandrel

Function: To be used by inserting into a dental handpiece; to attach discs to mandrel for finishing and polishing inside or outside of oral cavity

Characteristics: Different shanks: 1. Long shank – straight slow-speed handpiece; 2. short latch-type shank – contra-angle slow speed handpiece.



Instrument: Polishing Discs

Function: To contour (coarse grit) or polish and smooth (extra-fine grit) restorative material

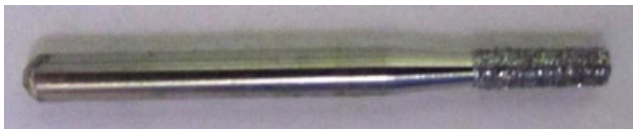
Characteristics: Different grits: coarse to extra-fine; various sizes; snap-on (with metal center) or screw-on



Instrument: Diamond Flat-End Taper

Function: To reduce a tooth for crown preparation when a square shoulder is needed

Characteristics: Different grits: coarse to super-fine; various sizes and shapes; super-fine used for finishing restorations

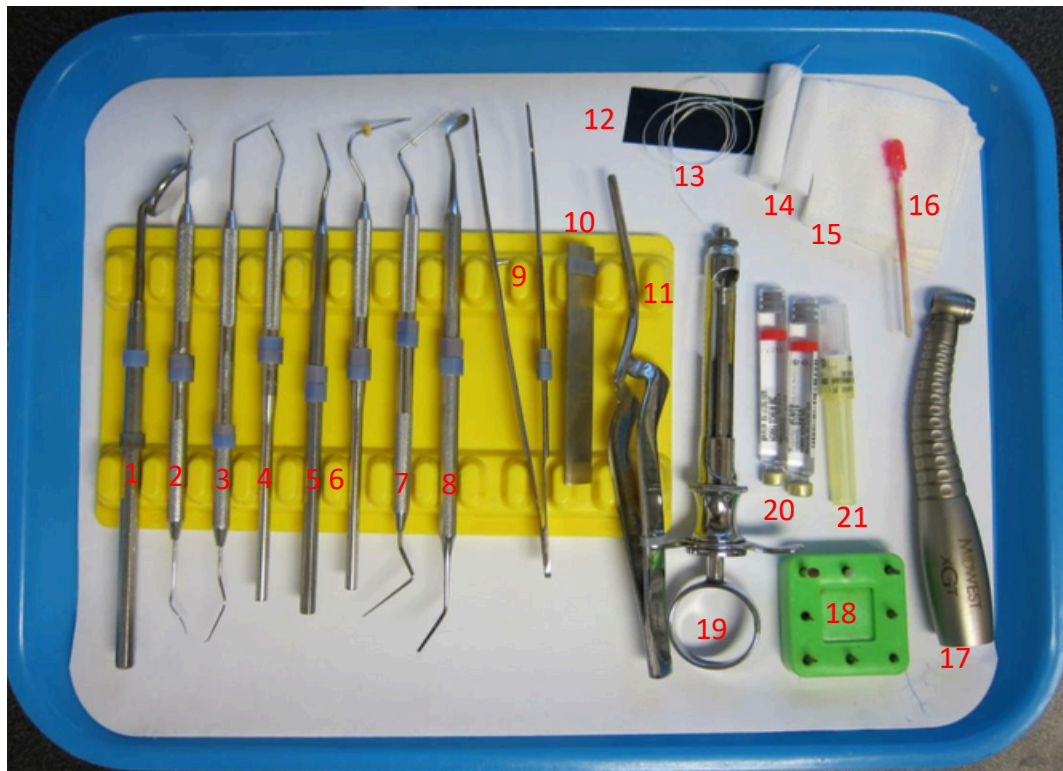


Instrument: Diamond Flat-End Cylinder

Function: To reduce a tooth for crown preparation when parallel walls and flat floors are needed

Characteristics: Different grits: coarse to super-fine; various sizes and shapes; super-fine used for finishing restorations

PULPOTOMY/ OPEN & MED. TRAY SET-UP



1. Mouth Mirror
- 2 – 8. EndoSet
9. Cotton Forcep
10. Metal Ruler
11. Articulating Paper Holder
12. Articulating Paper
13. Floss
14. Cotton Rolls
15. 2x2 Gauzes
16. Topical Anesthetic
17. High Speed Handpiece
18. Restorative Bur Block
19. Syringe
20. Anesthetic Carpules
21. Needle
22. Sodium Hypochloride (Bleach)
23. Chlorohexidine
24. Nerve Broaches
25. Endofiles
26. Monoject with Yellow Needle
27. Monoject with Blue Needle
28. Root Canal Lubricant
29. Low Speed Handpiece
30. IRM
31. Mixing Pad
32. Paper Points
33. Calcium Hydroxide
34. Mixing Spatula

ROOT CANAL TRAY SET-UP



ROOT CANAL (FINISH) INSTRUMENTS

1. Mouth Mirror
- 2 – 8. EndoSet
9. Cotton Forcep
10. Metal Ruler
11. Articulating Paper Holder
12. Articulating Paper
13. Floss
14. Cotton Rolls
15. 2x2 Gauzes
16. Topical Anesthetic
17. High Speed Handpiece
18. Restorative Bur Block
19. Syringe
20. Anesthetic Carpules
21. Needle
22. Sodium Hypochloride (Bleach)
23. Chlorohexidine
24. Nerve Broaches
25. Endofiles
26. Monoject with Yellow Needle
27. Monoject with Blue Needle
28. Root Canal Lubricant
29. Low Speed Handpiece
30. IRM
31. Mixing Pad
32. Paper Points
- 33, 34. Gutta Percha Points
35. Mixing Spatula

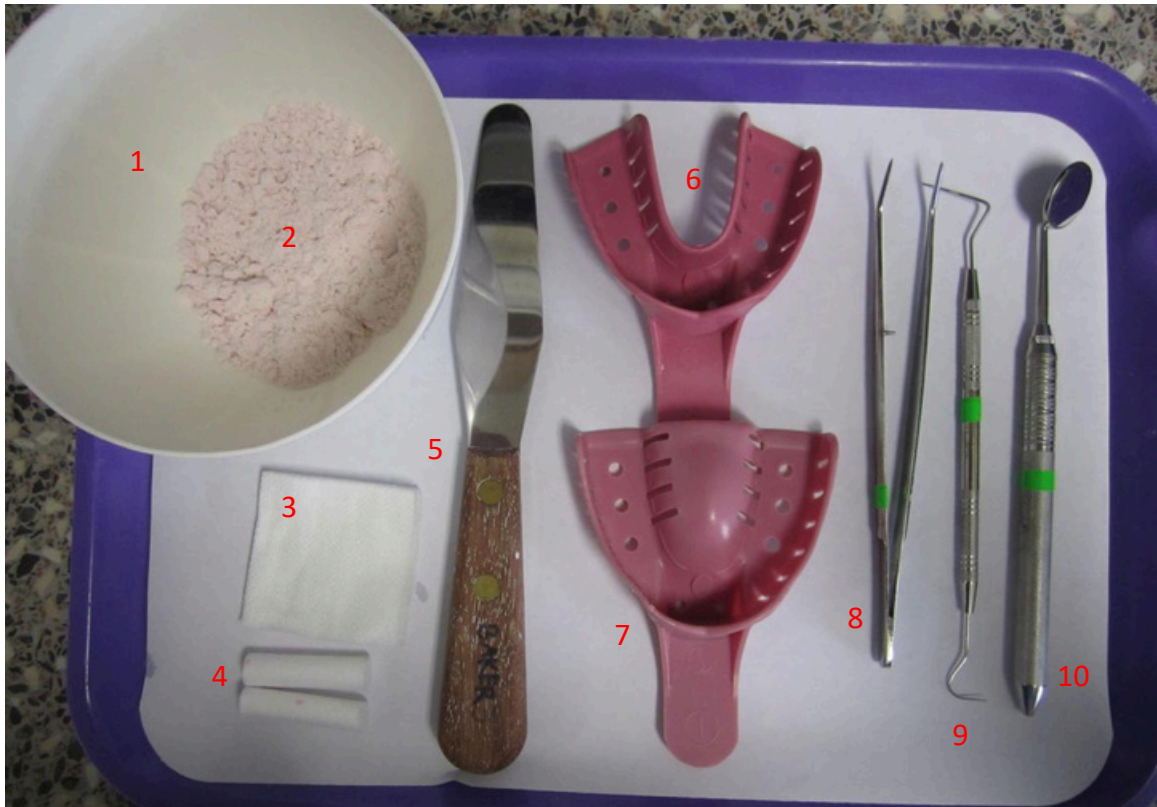
DRY SOCKET TRAY SET-UP



DRY SOCKET TRAY SET-UP INSTRUMENTS

1. Cotton Rolls
2. 2x2 Gauzes
3. Topical Anesthetic
4. Eugenol
5. Mouth Mirror
6. Explorer/ Perioprobe
7. Cotton Forcep
8. Scissors

FULL DENTURE ALIGINATE IMPRESSION TRAY SET-UP



TRAY SET-UP INSTRUMENTS

- 1.MIXING BOWL
- 2.ALIGNATE MATERIAL
3. 2X2 GAUZES
4. COTTON ROLLS
- 5.MIXING SPATULA
- 6.LOWER IMPRESSION TRAY
- 7.UPPER IMPRESSION TRAY
8. COTTON FORCEP
9. EXPLORER/ PERIOPROBE
- 10.MOUTH MIRROR

CROWN PREP TRAY SEP-UP



CROWN PREP TRAY SEP-UP INSTRUMENTS

1. CORDS
2. BITE BLOCK
3. TEMP CEMENT
4. CROWN & BRIDGE BUR BLOCK
5. VISCOSTAT
6. SCISSORS
7. ARTICULATING PAPER
8. CORD PACKER
9. ANESTHETIC CARPULES
10. NEEDLE 11. SYRINGE 12. COTTON
FORCEP 13. MOUTH MIRROR
14. FLOSS 15. EXPLORER/
PERIOPROBE 16. COTTON ROLLS
17. 2X2 GAUZES 18. TRIPLE TRAY X 3
19. IMPRESSION MATERIAL GUN X3
20. BITE REGISTRATION 21. LIGHT
BODY 22. HEAVY BODY

23. BITE REGISTRATION TIP (TEAL)
24. LIGHT BODY TIP (YELLOW WITH TIP)
25. HEAVY BODY TIP (TEAL)

A BIG THANK YOU TO:

- BOYD YU: Helped with page format for the tray set-ups and number-labeling Composite, Amalgam, and Prophylaxis tray set-ups
- CLIFF LEE: Took photos of the Endo tray set-ups