

# DENTAL INSTRUMENT PACKET

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# BASIC TRAY SETUP



**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

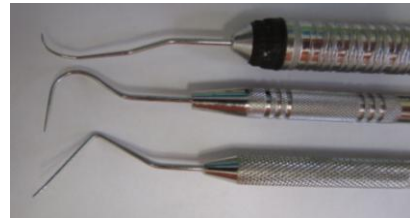
**Characteristics:** Accurate image from flat surface mirrors, image magnified with concave mirrors.



**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:** Periosteal Probe

**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)

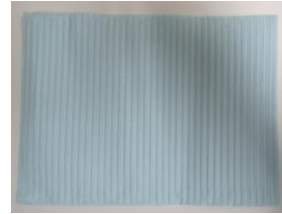
# BASIC TRAY SET UP



**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

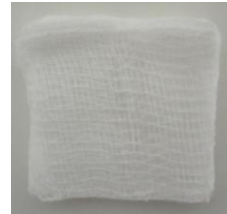
**Characteristics:** Differs in colors, shapes and designs; has a protective liquid barrier side and an absorbent side



**Instrument:** Cotton Rolls

**Function:** To isolate teeth and absorb saliva  
Act as a protective tissue barrier;  
aid in endodontic diagnostics

**Characteristics:** Fluid absorbent roll ~ 1 in long

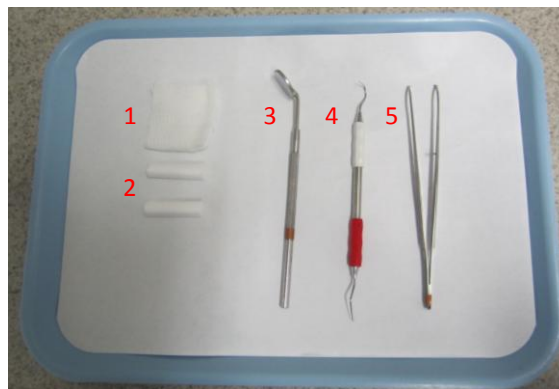


**Instrument:** 2 x 2 gauze

**Function:** Absorbent cloth, aid in homeostasis, clean instruments, used in all aspects of dentistry

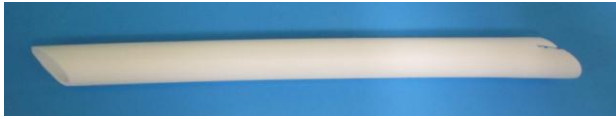
**Characteristics:** 2 x 2 inches in size, white, thin/thick woven absorbent fiber

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



Basic Tray Set - Up

# BASIC DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, SUPPLIES & SETUPS



**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 end; 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

# HYGIENE SET UP 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

**Characteristics:** Blade has two cutting edges, rounded toe, round on the back  
Single or double ended.



**Instrument:** Area-Specific Curette

**Function:** To scale and remove deposits from specific sub gingival surfaces.

**Characteristics:** Anterior and Posterior specific curettes



**Instrument:** Sickle Scaler

**Function:** To remove large amounts of deposits from supragingival surfaces, ideal for anterior interproximal area

**Characteristics:** Variety of sizes, sharp edges with sharp point.

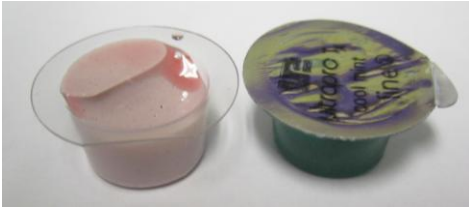


**Instrument:** 0.12 % Chlorhexidine

**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:** Propphy Cup & Paste

**Function:** To polish coronal surface after cleaning or before certain operative procedures

**Characteristics:** Different prophy 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

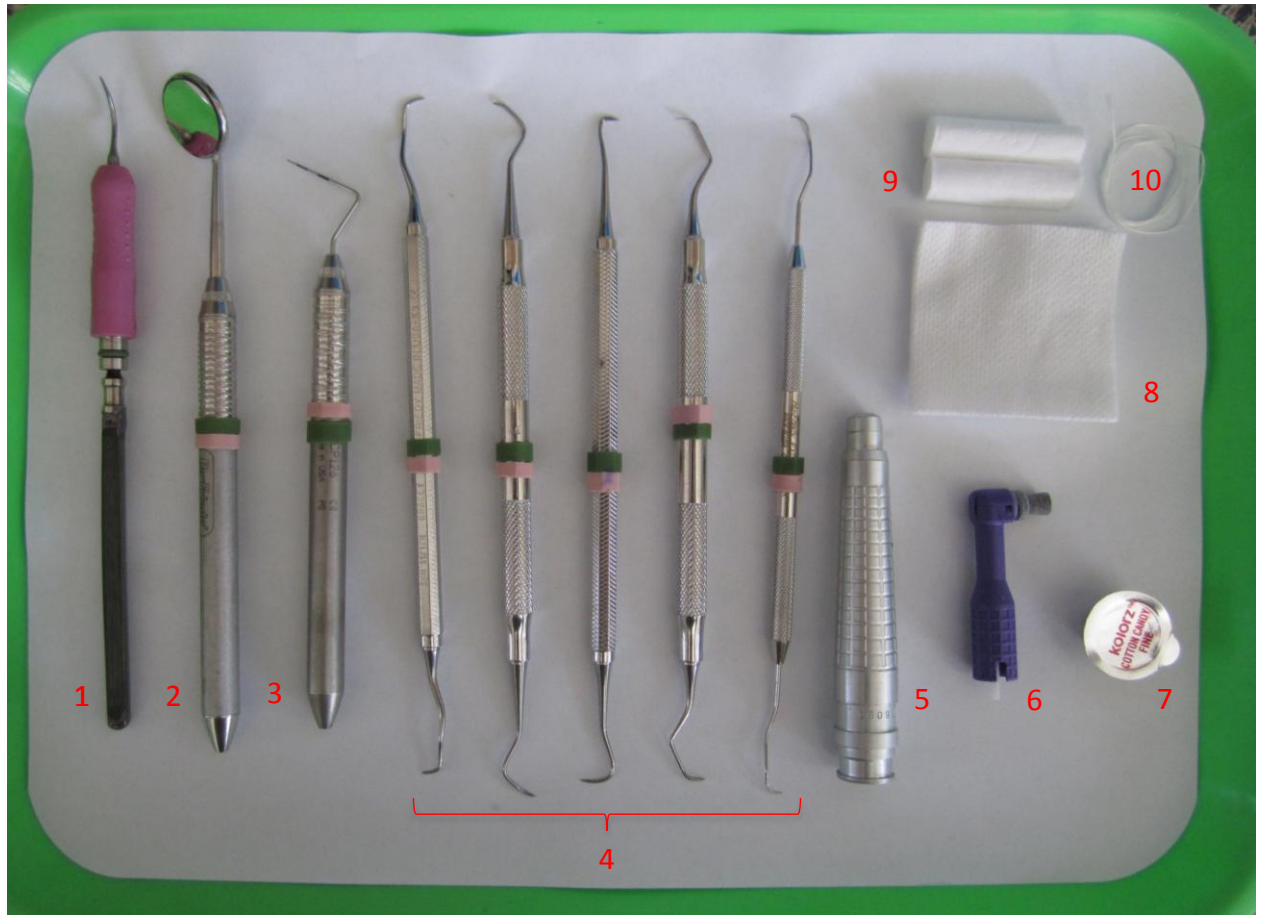


**Instrument:** Propphy Angle

**Function:** To polish teeth with prophy cup or brush

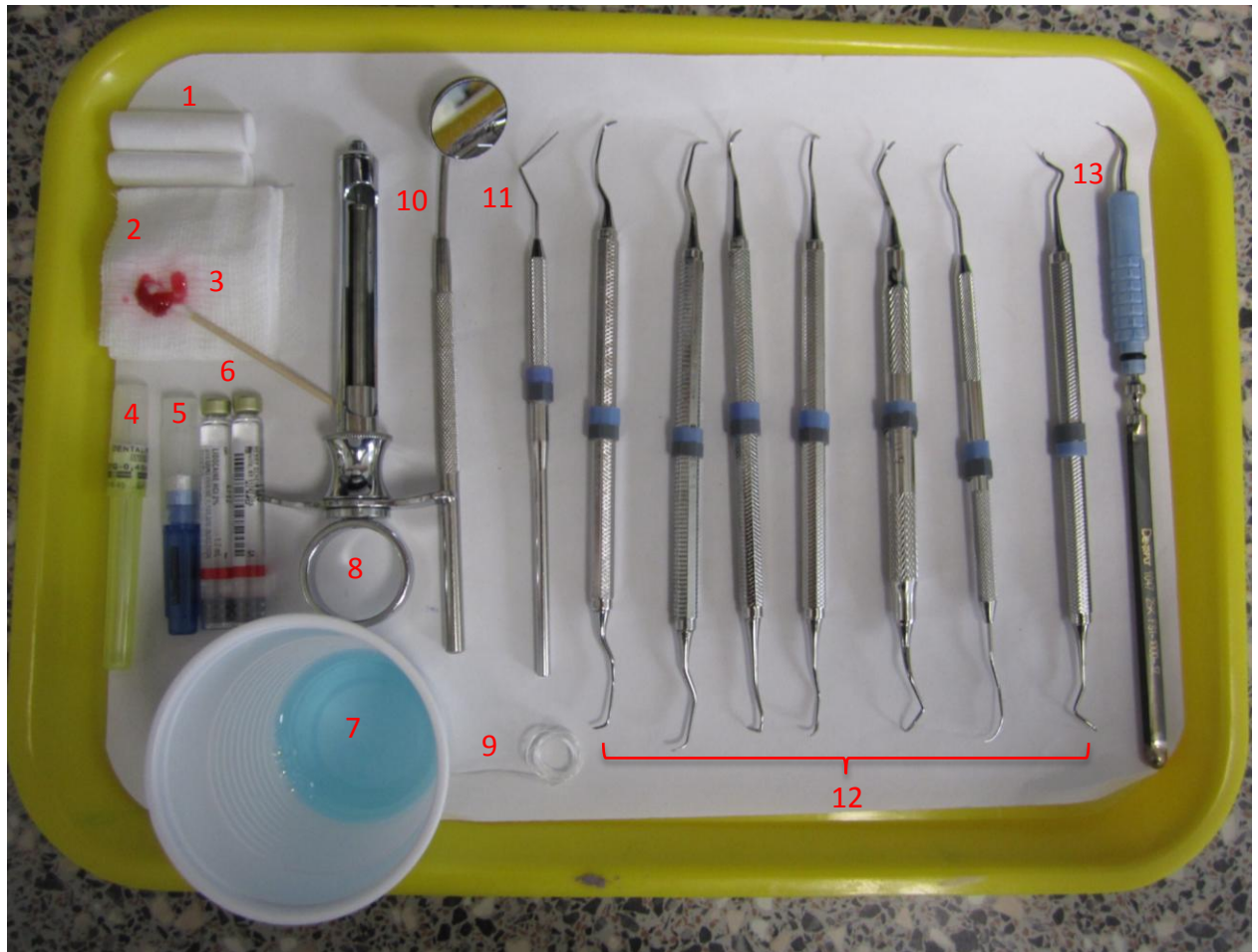
**Characteristics:** An attachment for straight or prophy handpiece; types: prophy cup for polishing all surfaces of teeth, prophy brush for polishing occlusal surfaces and lingual surfaces of anterior teeth

# 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

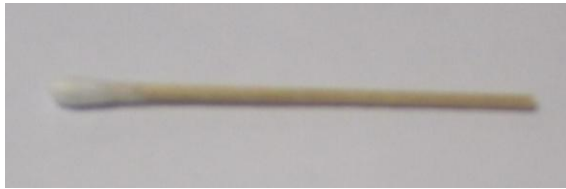
## SRP (Scaling and Root Planing) Tray Set-up



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



# OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



**Instrument:** Q-tip

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

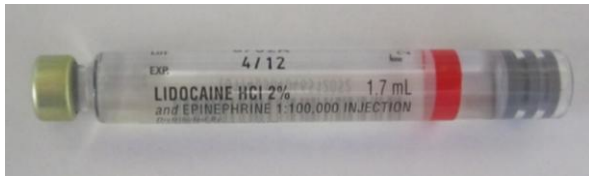
**Characteristics:** cotton tipped wooden/plastic stick



**Instrument:** Topical Anesthetic

**Function:** To aid in painless anesthesia

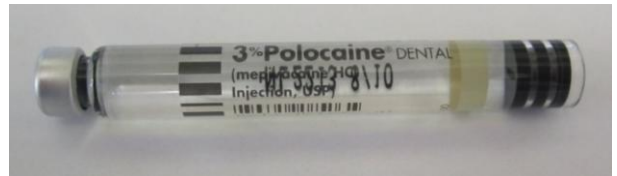
**Characteristics:** Gel consistency, applied with Q-tip to the injection site, differs in color and taste



**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 needle 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

**Characteristics:** Contains amalgam, has to be 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

**Characteristics:** Cutting edges at differing angles



**Instrument:** Smooth Condenser

**Function:** To pack and condense amalgam into cavity preparation

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

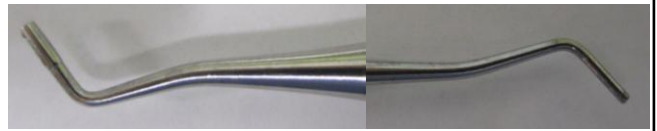
# OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



**Instrument:** Serrated Condenser

**Function:** To pack and condense amalgam into cavity preparation

**Characteristics:** Ends are serrated, round, flat, 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

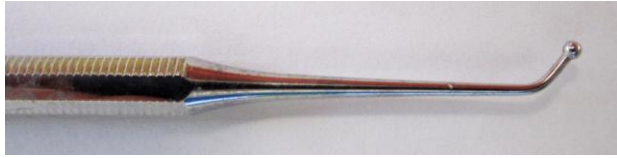


**Instrument:** Beavertail Burnisher

**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

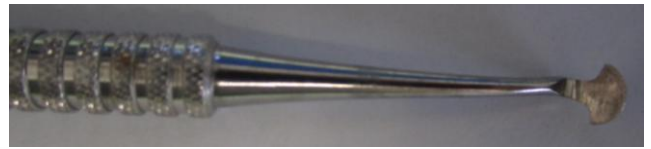
# OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



**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

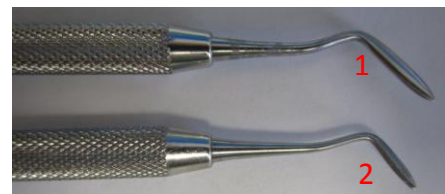
**Characteristics:** Doubled ended, one end a condenser while other is paddle shaped



**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

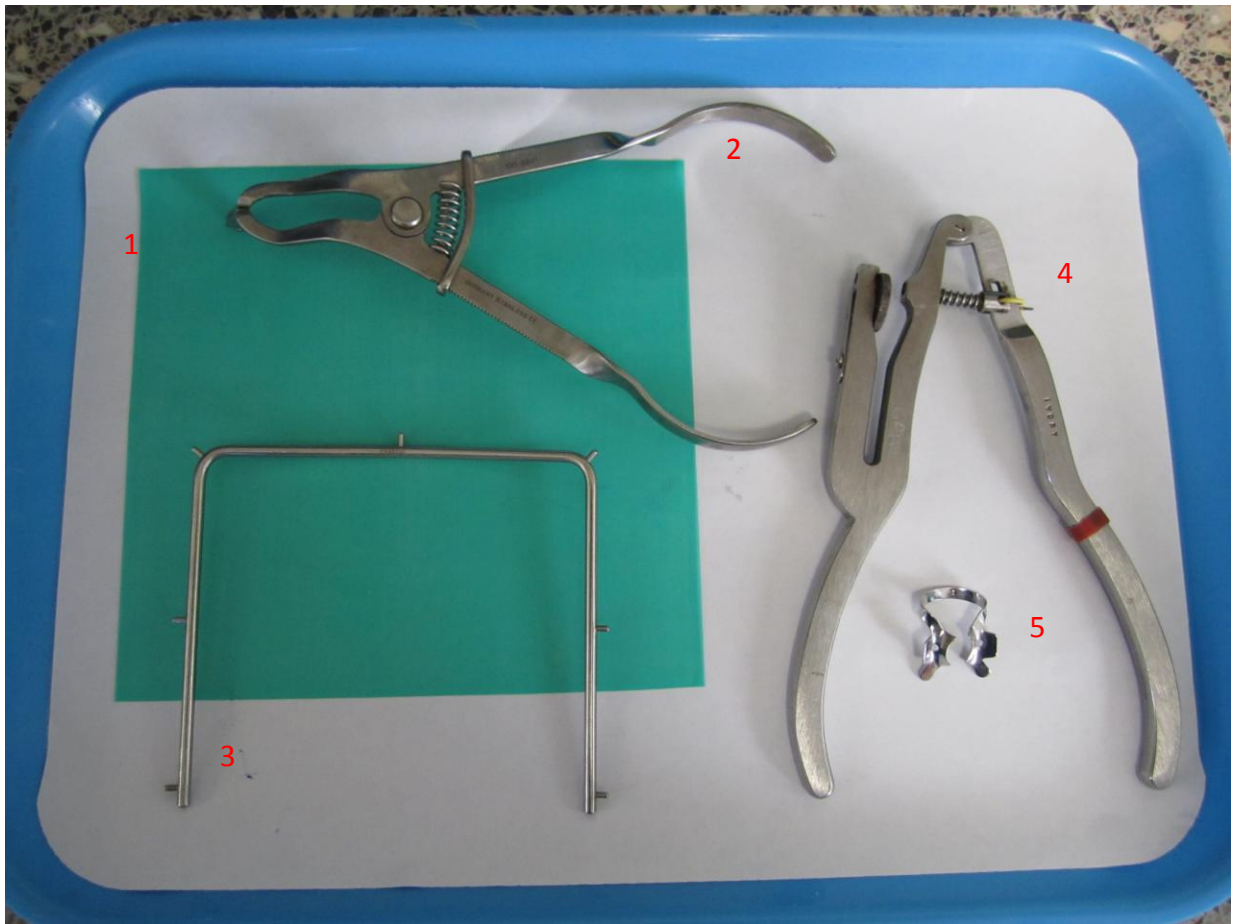
# AMALGAM TRAY SET-UP



## 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. Discloid-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



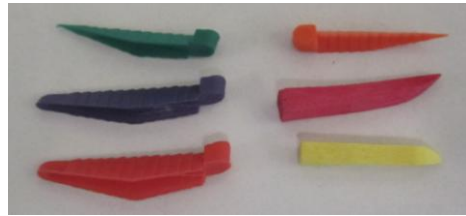
# OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



**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

**Characteristics:** Triangular or rounded plastic or wooden, various sizes and color



**Instrument:** Plastic Instrument

**Function:** To carry composite material for cavity preparation, and shape composite, not for any other use

**Characteristics:** Specially coated instrument, not for amalgam or any other use



**Instrument:** Micro Brush

**Function:** Use to apply primer, dentin bond enamel bond, sealants

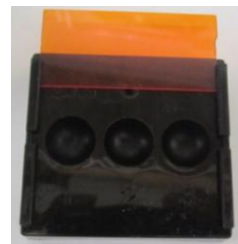
**Characteristics:** Small plastic instrument with small fiber bristled head



**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

**Characteristics:** Differs in grit, coarse, fine, extra fine. Abrasive



**Instrument:** Bonding Agents

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

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

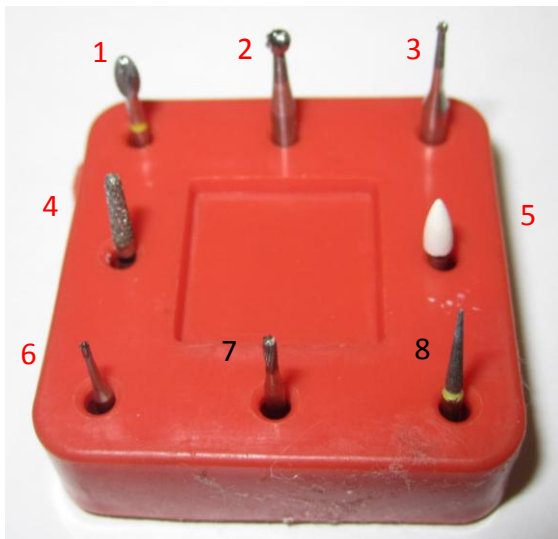
# COMPOSITE TRAY SET-UP



## Composite Tray Set-up Instruments

1. 2x2 Gauzes
2. Topical Anesthetic
3. Anesthetic carpules
4. Needle
5. Cotton Rolls
6. Syringe
7. High Speed Handpiece
8. Restorative Bur Block
9. Cotton Forcep
10. Floss
11. Hand Mirror
12. Perioprobe
13. Spoon Excavator
14. Acorn Burnisher
15. Ball/ Football Burnisher
16. Condenser
17. Plastic Instrument
18. Discoid-Cleoid Carver
19. Beavertail Carver
20. Bonding Agents
21. Microbrush
22. Mixing Well
23. Articulating Paper
24. Wooden Wedges
25. Matrix Band
26. Packable Composite
27. Tofflemire
28. Flowable Composite
29. Etch
30. Slow speed

### Restorative Bur Block



1. 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

**Characteristics:** Differs in color and pH level. Concentrations of Phosphoric 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

**Characteristics:** Powder and liquid mixed 1:1 ratio, light cure and self setting



**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

**Characteristics:** Either in a syringe or composite tip. Composite tip requires 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

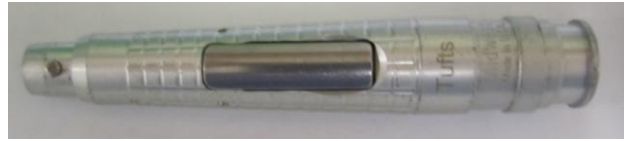
# OPERATIVE INSTRUMENTS - AMALGAM - COMPOSITE



**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

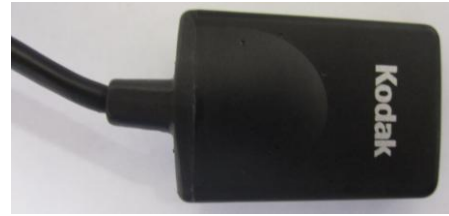
# X-RAY



**Instrument:** Anterior X-ray

**Function:** To take X-ray for Anterior teeth

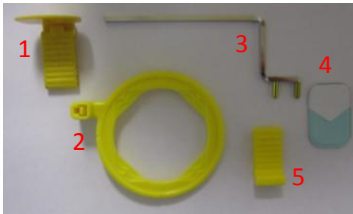
**Characteristics:** 1. Plastic aiming ring; 2. metal indicator arm; 3. plastic bite-block; 4. film



**Instrument:** Digital Sensor

**Function:** To be placed in mouth and capture digital image of teeth; used in place of traditional X-ray films

**Characteristics:** Variety sizes and types



**Instrument:** Posterior X-Ray

**Function:** To take X-ray for Posterior teeth

**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

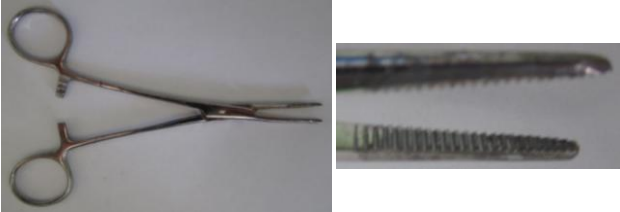
**Characteristics:** Blades are disposable after each use. Handle can be autoclaved or disposable.



**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

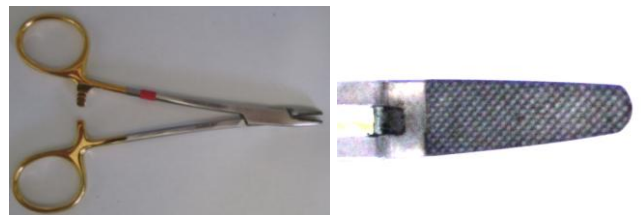
**Characteristics:** Styles and sizes vary. Also called the Minnesota.



**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

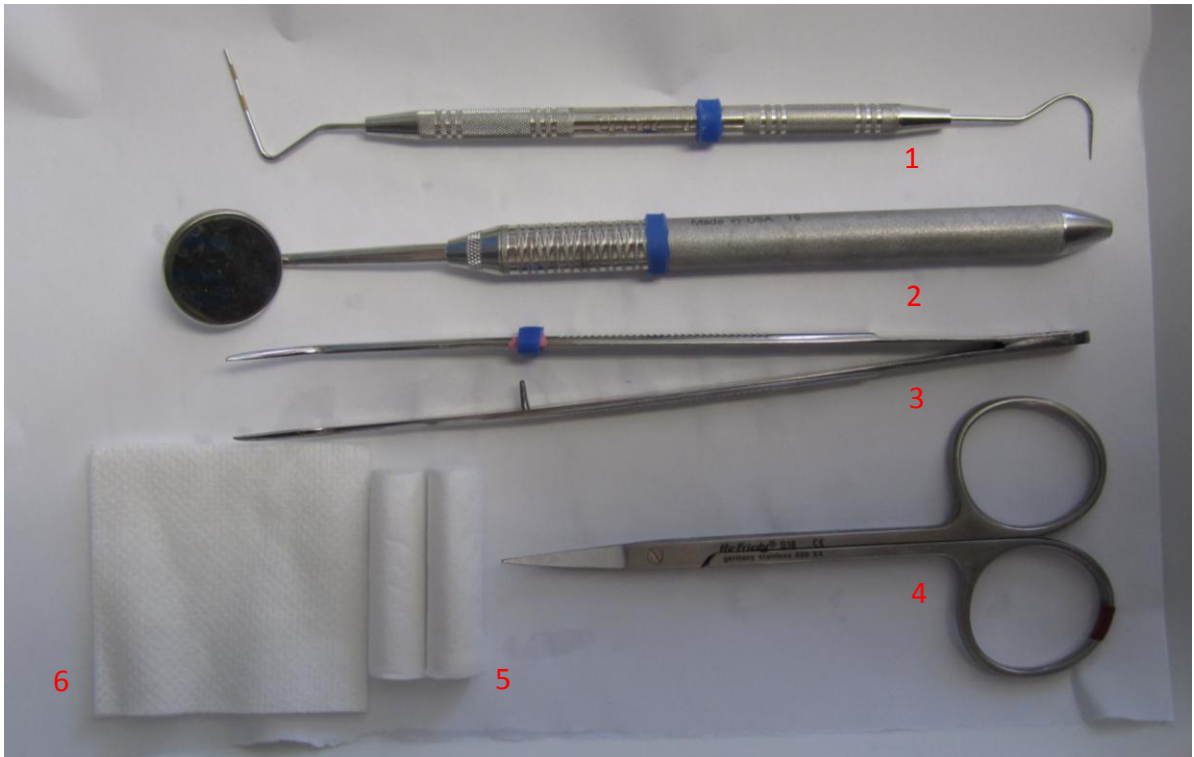


1. Suture and Needle
2. 2x2 Gauze
3. Cotton Rolls
4. Hemostat

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

**Characteristics:** 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

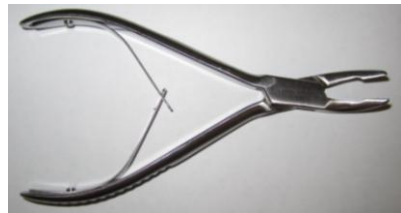
**Characteristics:** Has straight handles or one curved handle



**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

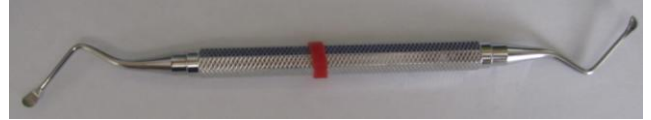
# ORAL SURGERY INSTRUMENTS



**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

**Characteristics:** Various sizes and shapes; single or double ended



**Instrument:** Surgical Evacuation Tip

**Function:** To evacuate fluid from oral cavity and surgical sites

**Characteristics:** Stainless steel, autoclavable plastic, or disposable 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



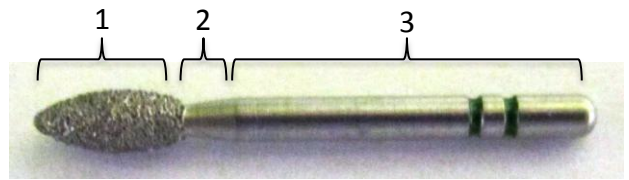
# BURS FOR HIGH SPEED AND LOW SPEED HANDPIECES



**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

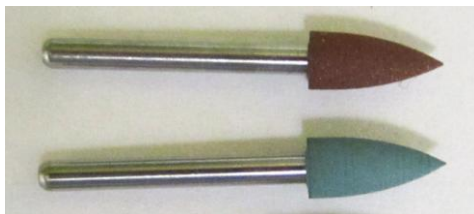


**Instrument:** Bur

**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

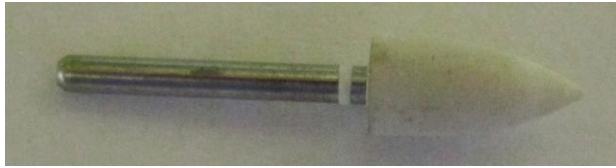


**Instrument:** Round Bur

**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 burr 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 burr has parallel sides



**Instrument:** Taper Fissure - Crosscut

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

**Characteristics:** Cutting part of burr 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 burr has tapered sides

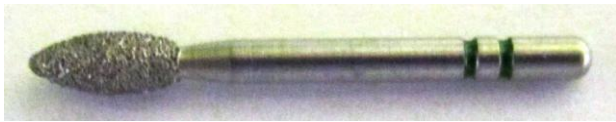


**Instrument:** Carbide Football Finishing Burr

**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

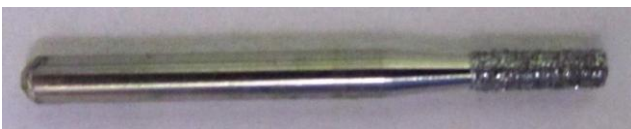
**Characteristics:** Different grits: coarse to extra-fine; various sizes; snap-on (with metal center) or screw-on



**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

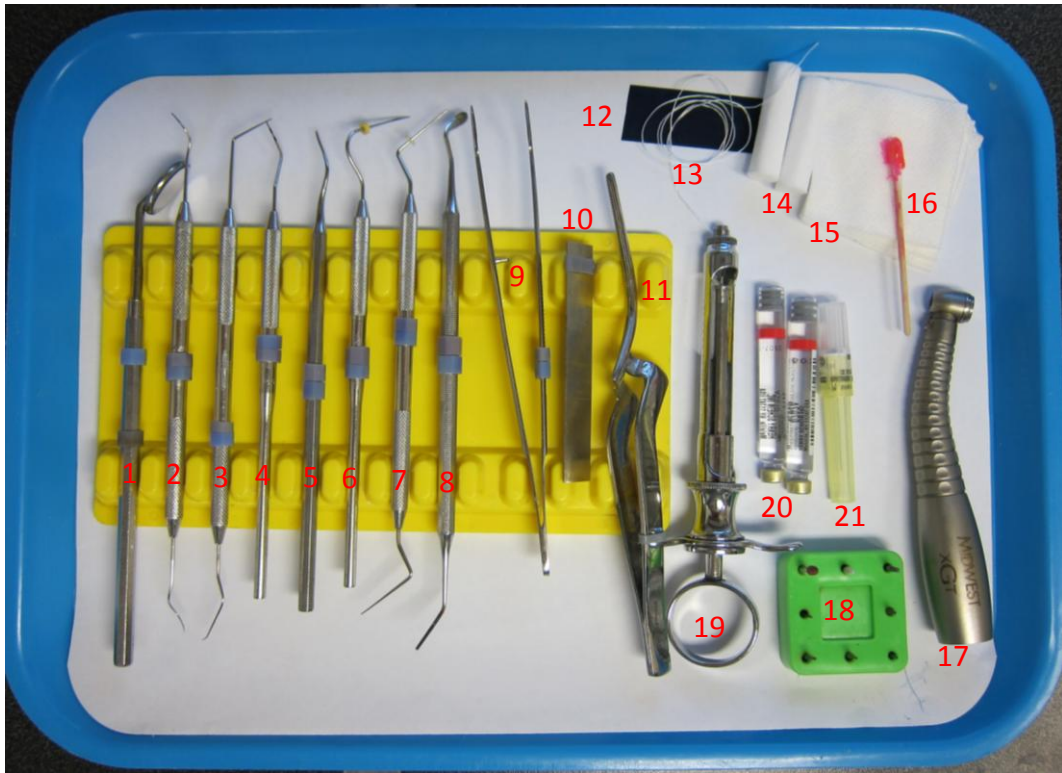


**Instrument:** Diamond Flat-End Cylinder

**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

# ROOT CANAL (START) TRAY SET-UP



## ROOT CANAL (START) INSTRUMENTS

1. Mouth Mirror
- 2 – 8. Endo Set
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 (FINISH) TRAY SET-UP



## ROOT CANAL (FINISH) INSTRUMENTS

1. Mouth Mirror
- 2 – 8. Endo Set
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

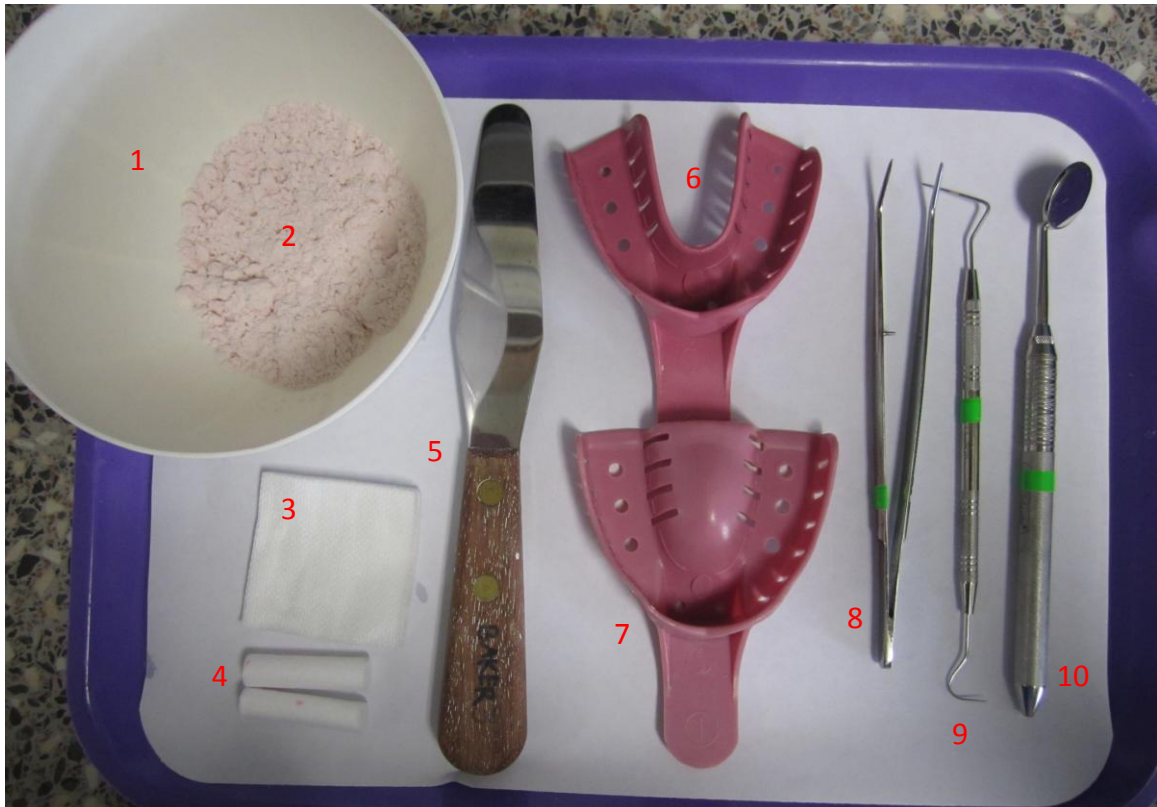


### DRY SOCKET TRAY SET-UP INSTRUMENTS

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



# FULL DENTURE ALGINATE 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)

## CREDITS

### A BIG THANK YOU TO:

- **BOYD YU:** Helped with page format for tray setup and number-labeling Composite, Almagalm, and Prophy tray setups
- **CLIFF LEE:** Took photos of the Endo tray setups