

Amalgam Set Up



(Albia, 2021a)

Mirror and Explorer

Use- indirect vision and to detect anatomy, flash, and voids

Air Water Syringe

Use- clean and dry prep and thin primer before curing.



(Albia, 2021a)

Cotton(Dressing) Pliers

Use – to hold a small ball of cotton for final smoothing of the amalgam restoration



(Albia, 2021a)

Amalgam carrier

Use- carry amalgam from amalgam well to tooth prep



(Albia, 2021b)

Amalgam Well

Use- Holding and handling the amalgam



(Albia, 2021a)

Plugger/Condenser

Use- condense amalgam into preparation: Normally flat end is used, in some instances the side of the end is used



(Amazon, n.d.)

Ball/Egg Burnisher

Use- Condense, smooth and carve- bring mercury to the surface



(Hufriedy, 2021)

T-3, Beavertail, ½ Hollenbeck

Use- Cutting instrument but back side of beavertail is smooth and can “push” amalgam around. carving most often used in a pulling motion.

Arc shape end- can be used in a *pushing motion only when the amalgam is very soft. Rounded end (beavertail shape)- to reveal preparation’s margins & begin the gross contour anatomy shaping. Also useful in rounding the marginal ridge.



(TDSC, 2021b)

Discoid-Cleoid (Large) Double Edge - a round side & a pointed or leaf shaped side.

Use- cutting instrument most often used to provide final contour and detail in a pulling motion parallel to the margins of the prep.

Best used when amalgam reaches a stage where it is “shaving away. Cleoid is best used to reveal and define cusp slopes and groves while the discoid can aid in creating fossae and eliminating occlusal flash.

When first carving and amalgam is soft, keep the blade resting on enamel. When amalgam is more set and for the final fine detail, the pointed 1/3 can be utilized *not* resting on tooth structure to define the groves. Keeping on one side of the central grove at a time then repeating on the opposite side of the central groove.



(Albia, 2021a)

Articulating Paper Forceps

Use- To hold the articulating paper to check to bite registration, make sure the occlusion is correct.



(Albia, 2021a)

Wiland DE Carver or Montana Jack

Use- to remove interproximal amalgam flash

*Pulling Motion- the flat side of the instrument faces where you are *pulling* toward yourself, parallel to the margins of the tooth and the restorative material.

*Pushing Motion- the flat side of the instrument faces where you are *pushing* away from yourself, parallel to the margins of the tooth and the restorative material



(TDSC, 2021a)

Quade

Use- cutting instrument. Shape the occlusal and gingival embrasure and remove flash.

Tofflemire, Matrix Band and Wedge

Use- isolate the prep. Contain and shape restorative material.

Floss

Use- check the contact

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