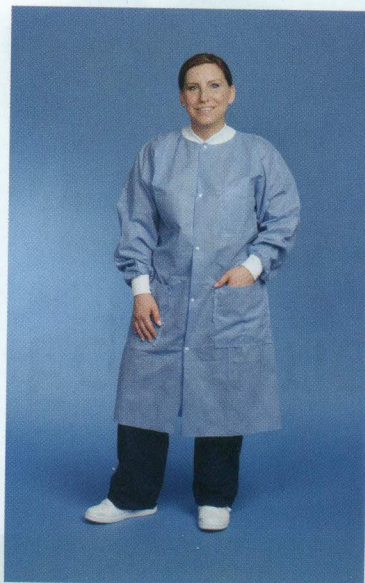


Sterilization Equipment





■ INSTRUMENT

Laboratory Coat

- Function ▶** To protect clothing, surgical scrubs, and skin during patient care and sterilization process to prevent contamination from blood and body substances
- Characteristics ▶** Disposable (pictured) or cloth (Cloth gowns must be made of polyester and cotton in accordance with state and federal regulations.)
- Cuffed long sleeves
 - Closure at neckline
 - Moisture resistant (against contamination by liquids)
- Practice Notes ▶** All protective clothing should be removed before leaving the work place. Follow regulations within the state for standard precautions.

S Dispose of lab coat in garbage at the end of the day. If lab coat becomes visibly soiled during the work day, change to a new lab coat. Cloth lab coats must be laundered each day.



■ INSTRUMENT Protective Mask

Functions ▶ To protect against chemicals, airborne pathogens, bacteria, and viruses during processing of instruments for sterilization

To protect against airborne pathogens, bacteria, and viruses and against scrap filling material during all phases of patient treatment

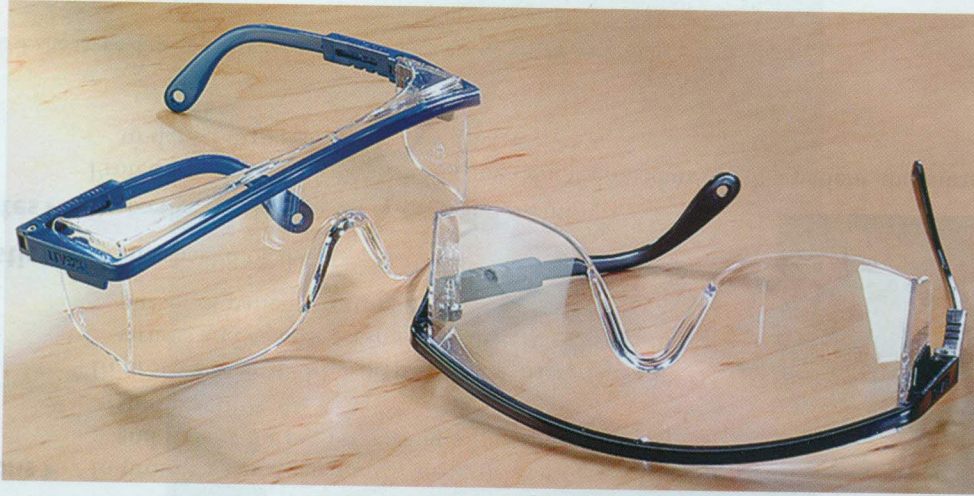
Characteristic ▶ Dome shaped or flat

Practice Notes ▶ Protective Mask must cover nose and mouth.

Protective Mask must be worn during dental procedures with a patient and during any exposure to dental material that is airborne.



S Protective Mask should be disposed of in the garbage. A new mask must be used with each patient.



■ INSTRUMENT Protective Glasses/Eye Wear

Functions ▶ To protect against chemicals, airborne pathogens, bacteria, and viruses during processing of instruments for sterilization

To protect against airborne pathogens, bacteria, and viruses during patient care and against scrap-filling material during restorative and rinsing phases of patient treatment

Characteristics ▶ Extend to sides, top, and bottom of eyes for complete protection

Variety of styles available—some styles are larger to fit over prescription glasses.

Practice Notes ▶ Facial shields available for eye protection (mask must be worn)

Protective Glasses must be worn during dental procedures with a patient and during any exposure to dental material that is airborne.



S Glasses are disinfected between patients according to the manufacturer's recommendation.



Photo courtesy CrossTex, Hauppauge, NY.

■ INSTRUMENT**Examination Gloves**

- Functions ▶**
- To wear during patient care
 - To wear as a protective barrier
 - To wear during treatment room disinfection

- Characteristics ▶**
- Latex, nitrile, or vinyl
 - Nonsterile gloves worn for most dental procedures; sterile gloves may be worn for surgical procedures.
 - Various sizes available

- Practice Notes ▶**
- Examination Gloves are single use only. Wash hands prior to putting on gloves and after removing gloves. Must change if leaving patient care, or use overgloves (refer to page 564). Replace worn or torn gloves immediately. If procedure is long, change gloves every hour. Gloves must go over cuff of lab coat.



Examination Gloves must be disposed of in the garbage.



INSTRUMENT

Overgloves

Functions ▶ To wear over examination gloves when leaving the patient
To wear as a protective barrier over examination gloves so as not to cross-contaminate

Characteristics ▶ Lightweight clear gloves
Not to be worn for dental procedures
Various sizes available

Practice Notes ▶ New set of overgloves must be used for each patient. Keep overgloves in an uncontaminated area of the treatment room. Must be careful to not contaminate outside of overgloves when putting on over examination gloves.

S

Overgloves must be disposed of in the garbage.



Product photo courtesy Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co., LLC, Chicago, IL.

■ INSTRUMENT

Nitrile Utility Gloves

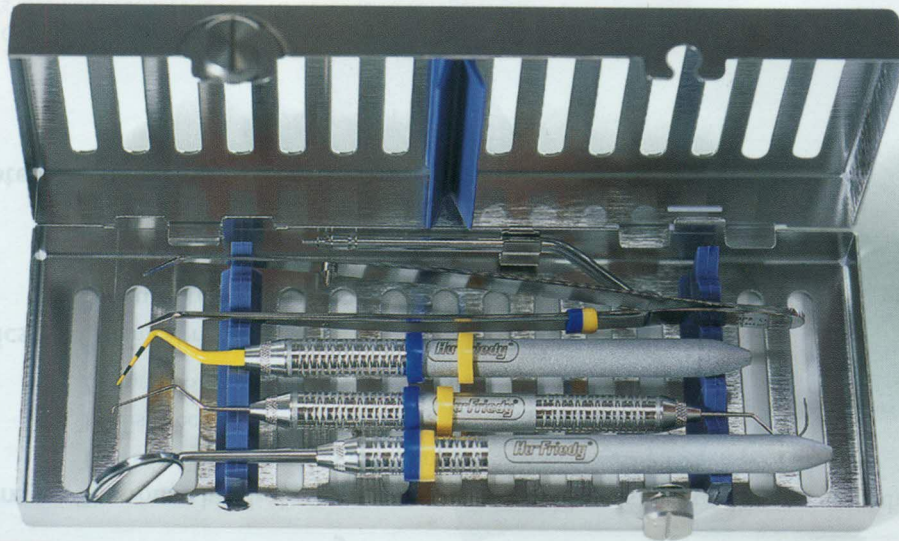
- Functions ►**
- To protect hands during processing of instruments for sterilization procedures
 - To wear for preparation and handling of chemicals
 - To disinfect operator
 - To transport cartridges of tray setups to sterilization area

- Characteristics ►**
- Chemical resistant
 - Puncture resistant
 - Ribbed for nonslip grip
 - Range of sizes and colors

- Practice Note ►** Nitrile Utility Gloves should be kept in sterilization area of office.



S Nitrile Utility Gloves are disinfected after each use. Sterilize according to the manufacturer's recommendation, and refer to local and state regulations.



Cassette above shows color-coded mouth mirror, explorer, periodontal probe, cotton forceps, and air/water syringe tip. Photo courtesy Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co., LLC, Chicago, IL.

■ INSTRUMENT Cassette

Functions ▶ To use for instruments as tray setup
To use for instrument sterilization

Characteristics ▶ Available in metal or resin
Color coded
Range of sizes

Practice Notes ▶ Instruments in the cassette may be cleaned in an ultrasonic cleaner and then wrapped and sterilized.
Color-coding aids in the identification of Cassettes and tray setups.

S Cassette with instruments should be bagged/wrapped and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.



Photo courtesy Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co., LLC, Chicago, IL.

■ INSTRUMENT Color Coding System for Instruments

- Function** ▶ To color code instruments for organization and identification of tray setups
- Characteristic** ▶ Variety of colors—Color coding coordinates with color cassettes
- Practice Note** ▶ The Color Coding System makes it easier to identify tray setups and instruments within the tray setup.



S Color coding can withstand all heat sterilization methods.

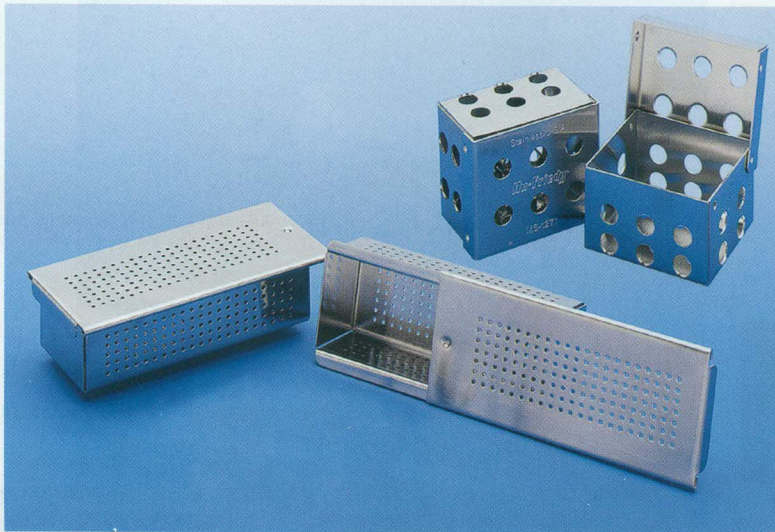


Photo courtesy Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co., LLC, Chicago, IL.

■ INSTRUMENT Parts Box for Sterilization

Function ► To use for sterilization of small items
Example: burs, dental dam clamps

Characteristic ► Range of sizes to accommodate sterilization needs

Practice Note ► Parts Box helps hold and organize small items for tray setups.



Parts Box must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.



Photo courtesy Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co., LLC, Chicago, IL.

INSTRUMENT

Cassette Wrap

- Functions** ▶ To use to wrap cassette during sterilization
 To store cassette in wrapping after sterilization
 To use for tray cover during dental procedure

- Characteristic** ▶ Range of sizes—To accommodate cassettes

- Practice Note** ▶ Cassettes should be kept in sterile wrap until the patient is seated. Refer to local and state regulations.



A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the inside of the wrapping. When the indicator device cannot be seen from the outside, a chemical indicator tape should be placed on the outside of the wrapping, as shown in picture.



Product photo courtesy Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co., LLC, Chicago, IL.

■ INSTRUMENT Sterilization Pouches

- Function ►** To be used for sterilization of instruments and cassettes
- Characteristic ►** Pouches have range of sizes to accommodate all sizes of instruments and cassettes.
- Practice Note ►** Instruments should be kept in the pouches until the patient is seated. Refer to state regulations.



S Indicator strips may be placed on the inside of pouch if it can be seen, OR indicator tape may be placed on outside of pouch. Indicator strips turn colors to verify time and temperature of the sterilization process; they do not determine the actual sterilization. Refer to sterilization monitoring.



Photo courtesy: Hufriedy Mfg. Co., LLC, Chicago, IL.

■ INSTRUMENT

Indicator Tape and Dispensing Unit

Functions ▶ To secure wrap on outside of cassette

To use outside cassettes or sterilization pouches to indicate exposure of instruments to a certain temperature—Color will change on the tape.

Characteristics ▶ Available in preprinted tray setup procedures

Available with color coding

Available blank for labeling tape with procedure and/or instrument content

Practice Note ▶ Instruments should be kept in the pouches until the patient is seated. Refer to state regulations.



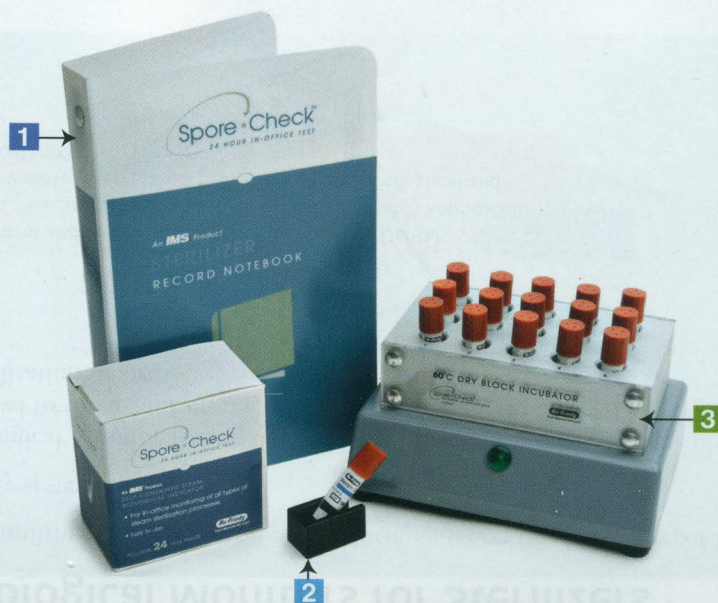
When Indicator Tape is placed outside a cassette, the strips change color with exposure to temperature of the sterilization process; they do not determine the actual sterilization. Refer to sterilization monitoring.



■ INSTRUMENT Biological Monitors for Sterilizers

- Function ►** To confirm efficacy of sterilization, documentation of results is recorded in office sterilization log.
- Characteristic ►** Many systems available
- Practice Note ►** Biological Monitor testing device is placed in the sterilizer for one cycle of instruments. It is then mailed to the manufacturer, which mails back the findings. The results are logged in the office sterilization records.

S The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the American Dental Association (ADA), and the Office Safety and Asepsis Procedures Research Foundation (OSAP) recommend at least weekly testing of each sterilizer in the office. Local and state requirements may be different.



■ INSTRUMENT

Sterilization Spore Check—In Office

Function ▶ To monitor and confirm the effectiveness of steam sterilizers

- Characteristics ▶**
- 1** Record book
 - 2** Self-contained biological indicator
 - 3** Dry block incubator

Practice Note ▶ A vial with the solution is marked and placed in a sterilization pouch, and the sterilization cycle is processed. After the cycle is complete, follow the directions, then place vial in incubator. Results will occur in 24 hours. Record results.

S Steam sterilizers should be checked for effectiveness every week. Every load of implants should be monitored for effectiveness when possible.



■ INSTRUMENT Sharps Container

Function ► To serve as storage receptacle for used needles, old burs, scalpel blades, orthodontic wires, endodontic files, and all other disposable sharp items used intraorally.

Characteristics ► Must be puncture resistant
Must be labeled "Biohazard"
Must have a reclosable top

Practice Note ► Sharps containers must be disposed of according to local, state, and federal regulations and by an EPA regulatory disposal company. Required paperwork must be kept according to state and federal regulations.



Photo courtesy Midmark Corp., Versailles, OH.

■ INSTRUMENT

Ultrasonic Cleaning Unit

- Function** ▶ To remove debris and bioburden from instruments
- Characteristic** ▶ Reduces risk of exposure to pathogens during the cleaning stage of the sterilization process
- Practice Notes** ▶ Tank is filled with antimicrobial or general all-purpose solution specially designed for the ultrasonic unit.
Debris is removed by mechanical means; sound waves create tiny bubbles that cause inward collapse (implosion) and removal of material. Lid must be closed during operation of unit.



After cleaning the instruments in the Ultrasonic Cleaning Unit, instruments must be bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.



Photos courtesy Midmark Corp., Versailles, OH.

■ INSTRUMENT

Sterilizer—Autoclave (Saturated Steam)

Function ▶ To kill all microbes, viruses, bacteria, and fungi, thereby sterilizing instruments

Characteristics ▶ Uses steam under pressure—15 pounds per square inch (psi) at 250°F for 20 minutes
Shelves available for cassettes
Various styles and manufacturers
Range of sizes



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the American Dental Association (ADA), and the Office Safety and Asepsis Procedures Research Foundation (OSAP) recommend at least weekly testing of sterilizers. Local and state requirements may be different.



Photo courtesy SciCan, Inc., Canonsburg, PA.

■ INSTRUMENT

Sterilizer—Autoclave (“Flash”)

Functions ▶ To kill all microbes, viruses, bacteria, and fungi, thereby sterilizing instruments
To use for quick sterilization of instruments and handpieces

Characteristics ▶ Unwrapped instruments:
Steam under pressure—15 psi at 270°F for 3 minutes
Wrapped instruments:
Steam under pressure—15 psi at 250°F for 15 minutes or 15 psi at 270°F for 11 minutes
Shelves available for cassettes
Various styles and manufacturers
Range of sizes
This method is not recommended for use as a routine sterilization procedure.



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the American Dental Association (ADA), and the Office Safety and Asepsis Procedures Research Foundation (OSAP) recommend at least weekly testing of sterilizers. Local and state requirements may be different.



Photo courtesy Alfa Medical, Hempstead, NY.

■ INSTRUMENT

Sterilizer—Dry Heat (Static Air)

- Function ▶** To kill all microbes, viruses, bacteria, and fungi, thereby sterilizing instruments
- Characteristics ▶** Oven-type sterilizer
 320°F for 60 to 120 minutes
 Shelves available for cassettes
 Various styles and manufacturers
 Range of sizes
- Practice Notes ▶** Packaging/wrapped material must be able to withstand high temperatures.
 Door cannot be opened during sterilization cycle.
 Items cannot be layered or stacked but should be placed on their edges.



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the American Dental Association (ADA), and the Office Safety and Asepsis Procedures Research Foundation (OSAP) recommend at least weekly testing of sterilizers. Local and state requirements may be different.



Photo courtesy Alfa Medical, Hempstead, NY.

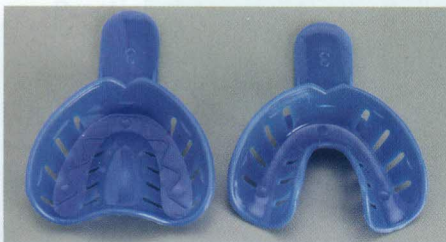
■ INSTRUMENT Sterilizer—Dry Heat (Rapid Heat Transfer)

- Function** ▶ To kill all microbes, viruses, bacteria, and fungi, thereby sterilizing instruments
- Characteristics** ▶ Forced air-type sterilizer
 375°F for 12 minutes (wrapped)
 375°F for 6 minutes (unwrapped)
 Instruments placed in preheated chamber
 Various styles and manufacturers
 Range of sizes
- Practice Notes** ▶ Packaging/wrapped material must be able to withstand high temperatures.
 Door cannot be opened during sterilization cycle.

S The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the American Dental Association (ADA), and the Office Safety and Asepsis Procedures Research Foundation (OSAP) recommend at least weekly testing of sterilizers. Local and state requirements may be different.

19

Dental Materials Equipment



**INSTRUMENT****Flexible Rubber Bowl**

- Functions ►**
- To mix material, usually a powder and a liquid
 - To mix impression material and irreversible hydrocolloid for study models, opposing models, bleaching trays, night guards, mouth guards, orthodontic appliances, custom trays for removable appliances
 - To mix laboratory plaster, stone, and die stone for models

Characteristic ► Bowl is flexible to manipulate material.

Practice Note ► Flexible Rubber Bowl is used with the flexible spatula.



Disinfect Flexible Rubber Bowls according to the manufacturer's recommendation.



■ INSTRUMENT Flexible Alginate (Irreversible Hydrocolloid) Spatula

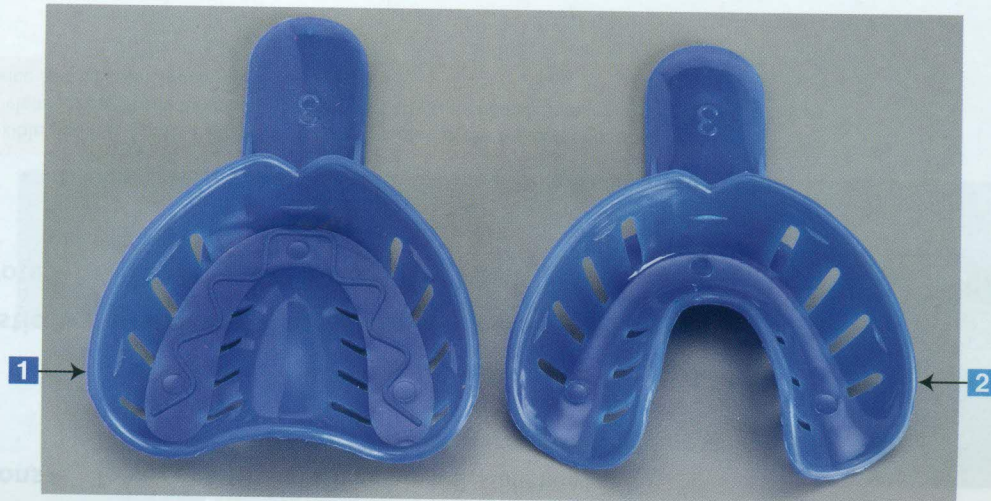
- Functions ▶**
- To mix powder and a liquid in a flexible bowl
 - To mix impression material such as irreversible hydrocolloid (alginate)
 - To mix laboratory plaster, stone, and die stone for models

Characteristic ▶ Spatula is flexible to manipulate material.

Practice Note ▶ Flexible Alginate Spatula is used with the flexible rubber bowl (see pages 598-599).



S Disinfect Flexible Alginate Spatula according to the manufacturer's recommendation. Spatula may be cleaned, bagged individually, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.



■ INSTRUMENT

Disposable Plastic Perforated Full Arch Impression Trays

Function ► To use for taking impressions with many types of impression material
Example: Irreversible hydrocolloid (alginate), crown, and bridge impression material

Characteristics ► **1** Maxillary perforated tray
2 Mandibular perforated tray

Perforated Trays allow material to push through the tray, creating a mechanical lock that keeps the material in place.

Range of sizes

Practice Notes ► Plastic Perforated Trays are used for many types of dental procedures involving taking impressions.
 Impressions must be disinfected before pouring up impressions.

S Disposable Plastic Perforated Full Arch Impression Trays should be disposed of in the garbage.



Photo courtesy Dux Dental, Oxnard, CA.

■ INSTRUMENT Metal Perforated Full Arch Impression Trays

Function ▶ To use for taking impressions with many types of impression material.
Example: Irreversible hydrocolloid (alginate), crown, and bridge impression material

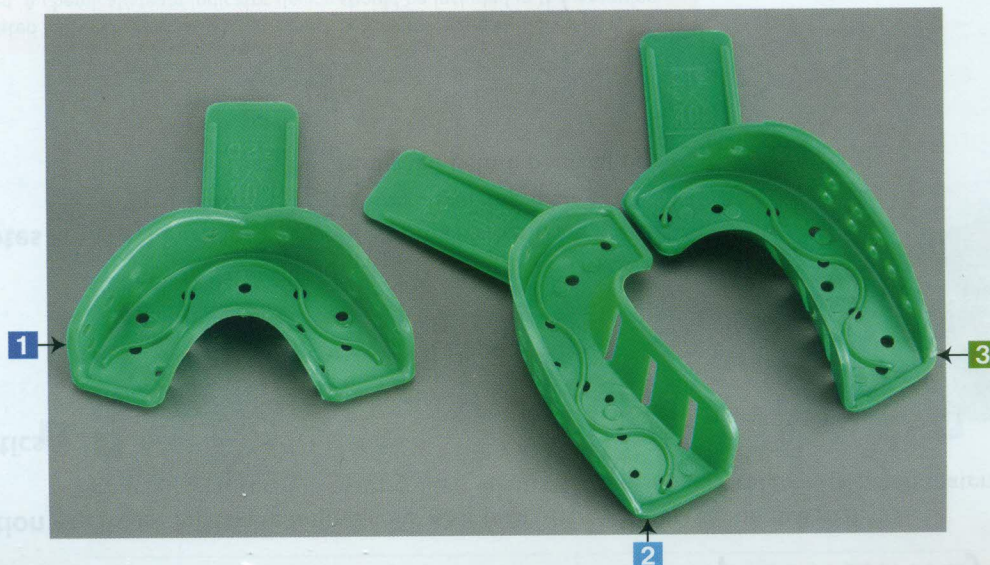
Characteristics ▶ **1** Maxillary perforated tray
2 Mandibular perforated tray

Perforated Trays allow material to push through the tray, creating a mechanical lock that keeps the material in place.
 Range of sizes

Practice Notes ▶ Metal Perforated Full Arch Impression Trays are used for many types of dental procedures involving taking impressions. Impressions must be disinfected before pouring up impressions.



S Metal Perforated Full Arch Impression Trays must be cleaned, bagged individually, then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.



■ INSTRUMENT Disposable Plastic Perforated Quadrant and Anterior Impression Trays

Functions ▶ To use for taking impressions with many types of impression material
To use for taking a quadrant or anterior portion of the mouth

Characteristics ▶ **1** Section tray for anterior maxillary or mandibular perforated tray

2 Maxillary left or mandibular right perforated tray

3 Maxillary right or mandibular left perforated tray

Perforated trays allow material to push through the tray, creating a mechanical lock that keeps the material in place.

Range of sizes

Metal quadrant and anterior trays also available—Must be sterilized

Practice Notes ▶ Disposable Plastic Perforated Quadrant and Anterior Impression Trays are used for many types of dental procedures involving taking impressions.

Impressions must be disinfected before pouring up impressions.

S Disposable Plastic Perforated Quadrant and Anterior Impression Trays should be disposed of in the garbage. Single use only. Metal quadrant and anterior trays must be cleaned, bagged individually, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.

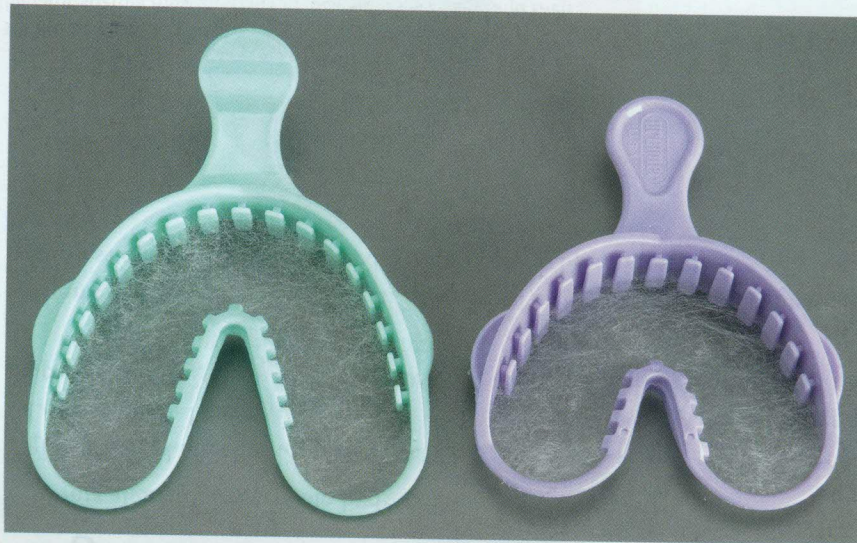


Photo courtesy Dux Dental, Oxnard, CA.

■ INSTRUMENT Alginator (Disposable)

- Function ▶** To mix alginate, irreversible hydrocolloid automatically
- Characteristics ▶** Flexible bowl attaches to Alginator
Low and high buttons allow bowl to rotate, mixing the alginate and water together.
Spatula pressing the material against the bowl along with the rotation of the bowl results in the material being a smooth consistency.
- Practice Notes ▶** Alginator is used for many dental procedures involving taking an alginate impression. Impressions must be disinfected before pouring up impressions.

S Alginator and bowl should be disinfected according to the manufacturer's recommendation. Alginator spatula must be cleaned, bagged individually, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.



INSTRUMENT Triple Tray (Disposable)

Functions ▶ To use for taking final impressions for crown and bridge restorations, opposing teeth and bite registration with one impression

To use in the mouth, taking maxillary and mandibular simultaneously

To use with many types of impression material

Characteristics ▶ Trays have a ledge on the side to hold sufficient amount of material for the impression.

Trays have mesh-type material in the middle of the tray to hold material in place.

Practice Notes ▶ Trays available:

Quadrant used for maxillary right/left or mandibular right/left

Maxillary left or mandibular right perforated tray

Anterior maxillary or mandibular perforated tray

Practice Note ▶ Triple Trays are used for many types of dental procedures.

S Triple Trays should be disposed of in the garbage. Single use only.



Photos courtesy 3M ESPE Dental Products, Eagan, MN.

■ INSTRUMENT

Automixer

Functions ▶ To automatically mix final impression material
 To mix base and catalyst for polyvinylsiloxane and polyether material
 To place material after dispensing from Automixer into impression trays for final impressions

Characteristics ▶ Different styles of Automixers available
 Must attach mixing tips

Practice Notes ▶ A wash material (placed in a syringe) is placed on the prepared tooth by the operator before the tray with the impression material is placed in the patient's mouth.
 Polyvinylsiloxane can also be mixed manually.



Use overgloves to handle Automixer, or disinfect according to the manufacturer's recommendation.



Photo courtesy Kerr Corp., Orange, CA.

■ INSTRUMENT Mixing Gun for Dental Impression Material

- Functions ►**
- To mix polyvinylsiloxane, polysulfide, and polyether material for final impression
 - To mix base and catalyst for impression tray
 - To mix wash material for the syringe
 - To mix material for bite registration and temporary crowns

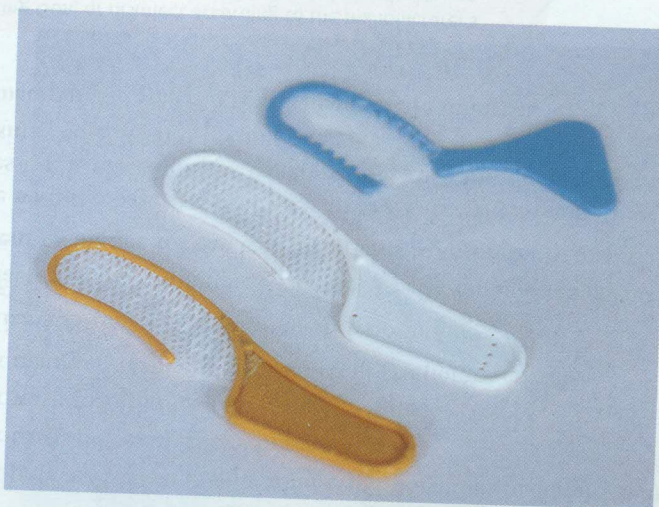
- Characteristics ►**
- 1** Mixing Gun
 - 2** Material used in gun

Manufacturers have different-style guns to accommodate their material.

Different technique for the tray material is to mix a putty material that is a base and a catalyst.

- Practice Notes ►**
- A tube with the base and catalyst is inserted into the Mixing Gun with a mixing rod attached.
 - Pressure is placed on the trigger of the gun, and the material extrudes from the tubes into the mixing rod and onto the impression tray or into the tube of the syringe.
 - Tray material and wash (syringe) material are different.

S Use overgloves to handle Mixing Gun, or disinfect according to the manufacturer's recommendation. Mixing rod tips should be disposed of in the garbage. Single use only.



INSTRUMENT Bite Registration Tray

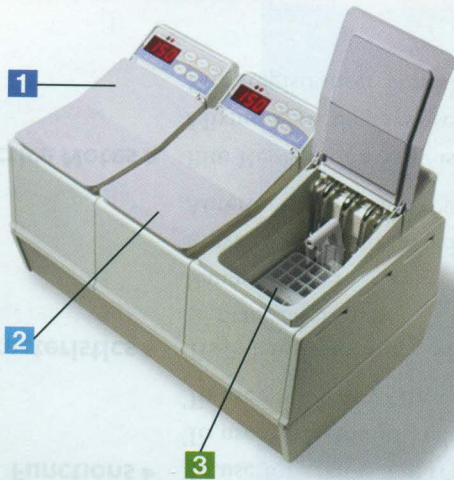
Functions ▶ To use for taking bite registration for crown and bridge procedures
 To use in the mouth, taking maxillary and mandibular simultaneously
 To use with many types of bite registration material

Characteristics ▶ Trays have mesh-type material in the middle of the tray to hold material in place.
 Range of sizes
 Trays can be used in right or left quadrant.
 Anterior section bite registration tray is also available.

Practice Notes ▶ Bite Registration Tray is used with crown and bridge tray setup.
 Mixing guns may be used to mix material (see pages 614-615).
 Bite Registration Tray should be disinfected before sending to laboratory.



S Bite Registration Trays should be disposed of in the garbage. Single use only.



Photos courtesy: Dux Dental, Oxnard, CA.

INSTRUMENT

Reversible Hydrocolloid Unit

Function ▶ To boil reversible hydrocolloid, store, and temper material for final impressions

Characteristics ▶ Hydrocolloid Unit has three baths:

- 1** Liquefying the semisolid material at 212°F (100°C)
- 2** Storage bath that cools the material and keeps it ready for impressions at 150°F (65.5°C)
- 3** Tempering bath holds the filled impression tray for 5 minutes before it is placed in the patient's mouth at 110°F (44°C).

Tubes of the material are for the impression tray.

Small cylinders are for the wash material and are used in syringes for operator to place around tooth before impression is taken.

Practice Note ▶ Reversible Hydrocolloid water-cooled impression trays need to be used for this type of impression material (see pages 620-621).

S Impression trays and syringes must be cleaned, bagged individually, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hydrocolloid Unit must be handled with overgloves.



Photos courtesy Dux Dental, Oxnard, CA.

■ INSTRUMENT

Irreversible Hydrocolloid Water-Cooled Impression Trays and Hose

Function ▶ To take impression with reversible hydrocolloid

- Characteristics ▶**
- 1** Mandibular water-cooled tray
 - 2** Maxillary water-cooled tray
 - 3** Attaches to tray
 - 4** Attaches to water source on dental unit
 - 5** Attaches to vacuum system of dental unit



A hose attaches to the tray on one end; the other end attaches to a water source and a vacuum for the water.

The water runs inside the tray, which cools and sets the material once in the patient's mouth.

Practice Note ▶ Important to connect all parts of the hose before turning on the water source

S Irreversible Hydrocolloid Water-Cooled Impression Trays and syringes must be cleaned, bagged individually, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hose should be disinfected according to the manufacturer's recommendation.



INSTRUMENT Laboratory Spatula

Functions ▶ To mix powder and a liquid in a flexible bowl
To mix laboratory plaster, stone, and die stone for models

Characteristics ▶ Spatula straight to help manipulate material
Range of sizes

Practice Note ▶ Laboratory Spatula is used with vibrator (see pages 624-625).

S Disinfect Laboratory Spatula according to the manufacturer's recommendation. Laboratory Spatula may be cleaned, bagged individually, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.



■ INSTRUMENT Vibrator for Laboratory

- Function ►** To vibrate material in mixing bowl to remove air bubbles from mixing plaster, stone, or die stone
- Characteristics ►** Use vibrator after mixing the plaster or stone.
Use vibrator while adding plaster or stone to impression to eliminate air bubbles in impression.
- Practice Note ►** Place plastic cover on vibrator work surface to keep vibrator free from material.



Disinfect Vibrator, if contaminated, according to the manufacturer's recommendation.



■ INSTRUMENT Laboratory Knife

- Functions ►**
- To use for separating impressions from model(s)
 - To use for hand-trimming models
 - To use on any type of appliance for hand trimming

- Characteristics ►**
- Range of sizes
 - Usually has green wooden handle—Referred to as *Green Handle Lab Knife*

- Practice Note ►** Laboratory Knife is used in dental office setting and dental laboratories.

S Laboratory Knife should be disinfected according to the manufacturer's recommendation after each patient's case. If Laboratory Knife is used on potentially contaminated appliances, it must be cleaned, bagged/wrapped individually, and then sterilized, with a chemical indicator device included in the wrapping.



■ INSTRUMENT Model Trimmer

- Function** ▶ To trim plaster, stone, or die stone models
- Characteristics** ▶ Trimmer has an abrasive grinding wheel to grind excess plaster, stone, and die stone from the models.
Water runs next to the grinding wheel to reduce heat, reduce the dust created by grinding, and keep the wheel clean.
- Practice Notes** ▶ Diagnostic models, orthodontic models, and crown and bridge models are all trimmed differently. Glasses and mask should be worn while trimming models.
Unit should have splash guards.



Disinfect Model Trimmer according to the manufacturer's recommendation.

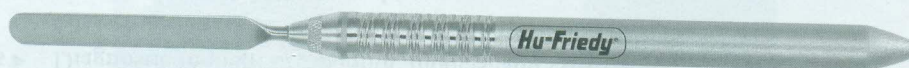


Photo courtesy Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co., LLC, Chicago, IL.

■ INSTRUMENT Flexible Mixing Spatula

Function ▶ To mix dental materials

Characteristics ▶ Flexible metal to allow proper manipulation
Range of sizes

Practice Note ▶ Flexible Mixing Spatula is used on most restorative, endodontic, orthodontic, and periodontic tray setups.



S Flexible Mixing Spatula must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.

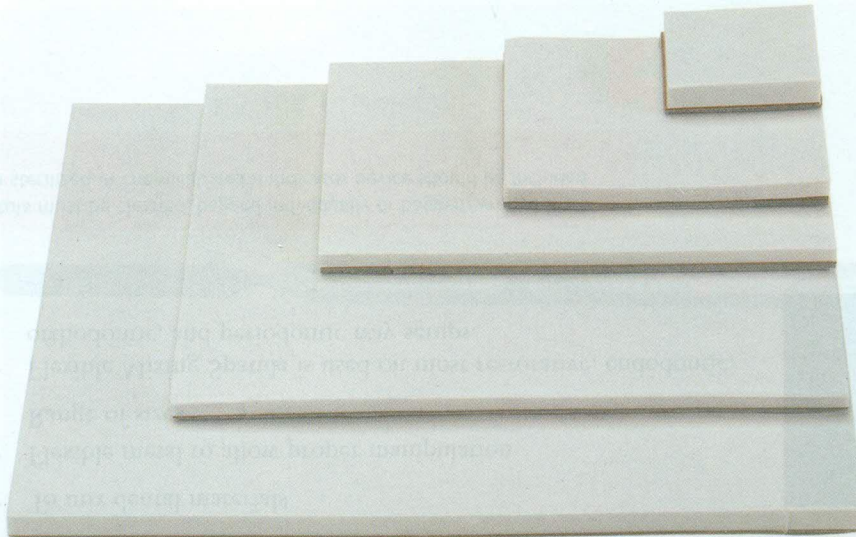


Photo courtesy Dux Dental, Oxnard, CA.

■ INSTRUMENT Paper Mixing Pads

Function ▶ To mix all types of dental materials

Characteristics ▶ Each paper on the pad is coated so material will not seep through the paper.
Many types and sizes available

Practice Note ▶ Many materials have special paper pads that must be used when mixing certain materials.

S Remove one paper to mix each material and not contaminate the pad. Entire pad should not be used to mix unless overgloves are used.