

Armamentarium: Dental Anatomy and Occlusion: Maxillary Premolar Wax-up (Tooth #4)**PK Thomas #1**

The tips are round, curved, and tapered. This instrument is used to apply wax to form cusp ridges on each wax pattern cone for maxillary and mandibular cusps. PKT #1 can also be used to fill in voids or discrepancies between the crest of cusp ridges and the facial and lingual axial contours. The shank of this instrument can be safely heated.

**PK Thomas #2**

One tip is round, curved, and tapered while the other end is pointed. Like the PKT #1, this instrument, which can be heated, is used to apply wax.

**PK Thomas #4 or carver**

A carving instrument that is used to define, shape, and smoothen external contours of wax ups as well as to remove excess wax at the cavo-surface margins. Both ends of this instrument are knife-like and at right angles to each other, although one side is somewhat curved.

**Tooth colored wax**

Tooth colored wax is to be applied over the sticky wax. Teeth will be built in wax to learn tooth morphology and to help develop manual dexterity.



Typodont

A typodont is a plastic model of teeth in the mouth used to understand the mechanics and morphology of occlusion.



Striker

Used to light the wick on the alcohol lamp. Note: for safety reasons matches and lighters are not permitted in the preclinic laboratory.



Alcohol lamp

Alcohol lamps will hold the burning alcohol



Alcohol

Burning alcohol will be used to melt wax.

No. 2 pencil

Margins around the tooth are marked with a pencil.