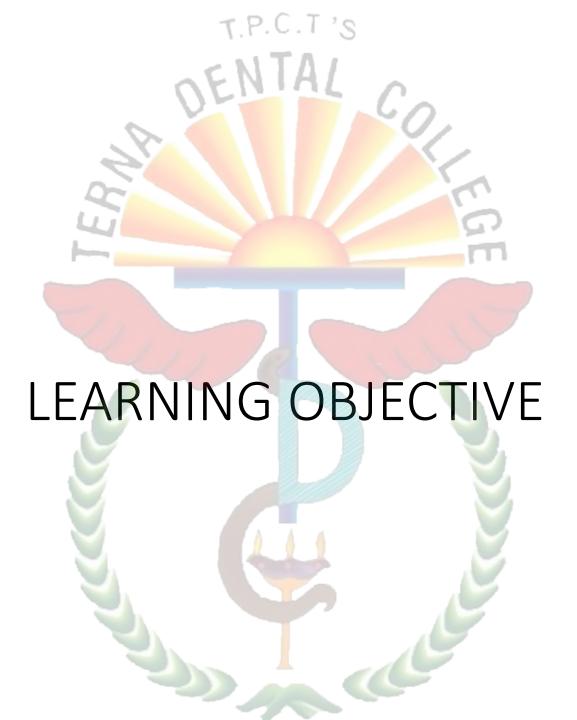
Class I Amalgam 2 of 2











 To learn about the management of variations of a typical Class 1 cavity extension











Final tooth preparation

Other conservative Class 1 Amalgam preparations

Extensive Class 1 amalgam preparations

Class 1 Occluso-lingual amalgam restorations



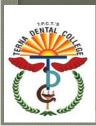






Final Tooth Preparation

- (1) removal of remaining defective enamel and infected dentin on the pulpal floor;
- (2) pulp protection, where indicated;
- (3) procedures for finishing external walls; and
- (4) final procedures of cleaning and inspecting the prepared tooth





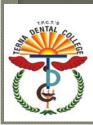
Other Conservative Class I Amalgam Preparations.

- The facial pit of the mandibular molar
- The lingual pit of the maxillary molar
- The occlusal pits of the mandibular first premolar
- The occlusal pits and fissures of the maxillary first molar
- The occlusal pits and fissures of the mandibular second premolar

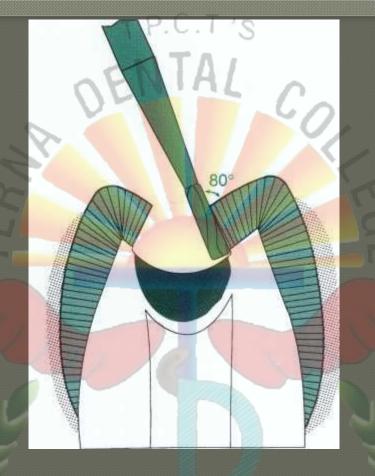




EXTENSIVE CLASS I AMALGAM RESTORATIONS

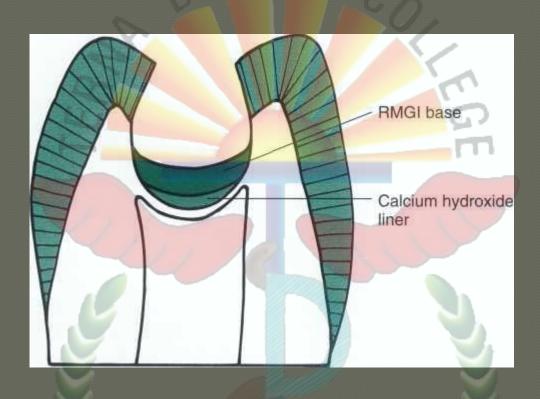






Initial tooth preparation with extensive caries. When extending laterally to remove enamel undermined by caries, alter the bur's long axis to prepare a 90- to 100-degree cavosurface angle. A 100-degree cavosurface angle on the cuspal incline will result in an 80-degree marginal amalgam angle.



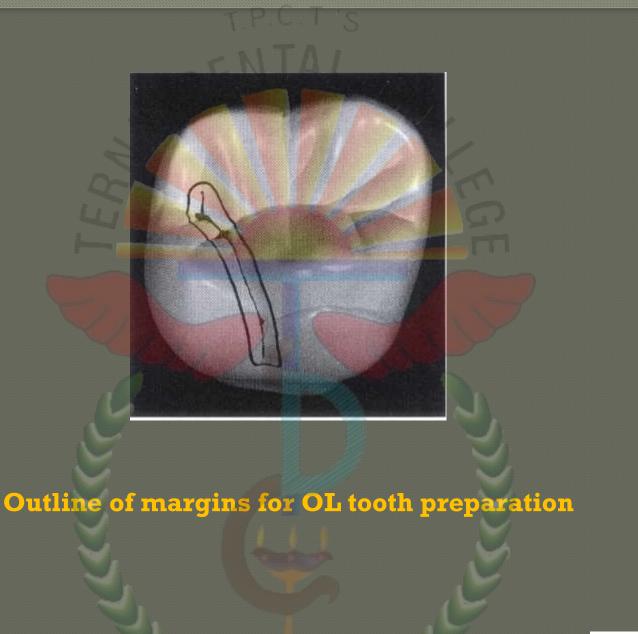


Placement of Ca(OH) 2 liner and RMGI base



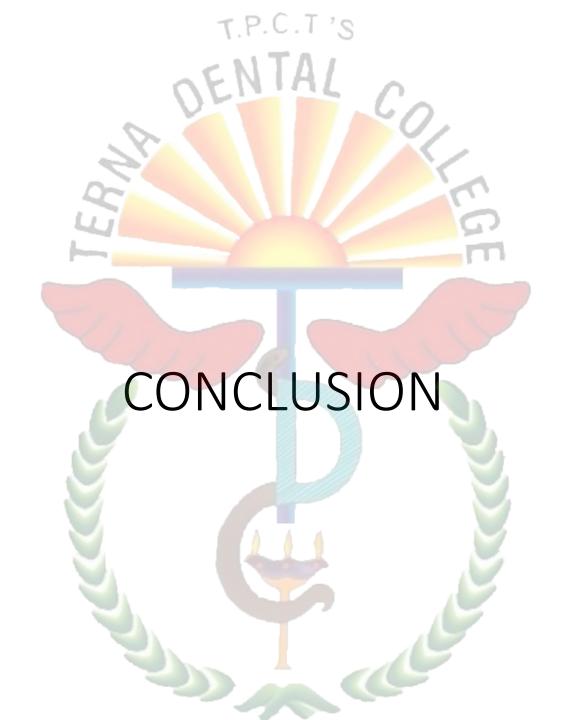








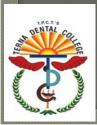




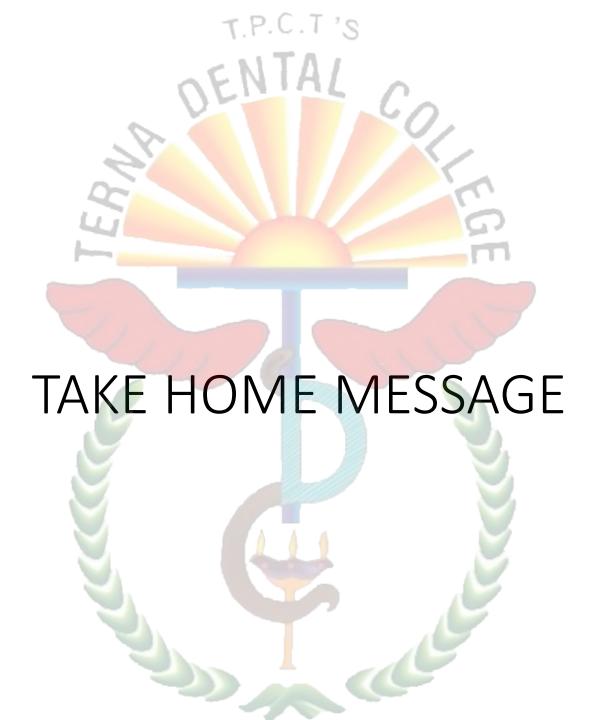




 A sound cavity preparation is the cornerstone of a successful amalgam restoration – and so the importance of this step of cavity preparation cannot be overstated.











 Clinically the extension of cavity preparations is rarely ideal. Variations are the norm and a good clinician knows how to manage the different variations.

