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British Standard Glossary of Dental terms

Glossaire des termes utilisés en art dentaire

Zusammenstellung von Begriffen der Zahnmedizin

BS 4492 : 1983

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Foreword

This British Standard, prepared under the direction of the Dental Standards Committee, is a revision of BS 4492 : 1969 which is now withdrawn.

BSI Committee DNC/5, whose cooperating organizations are listed at the end of this British Standard, takes collective responsibility for its preparation under the Executive Board. The Committee wishes to acknowledge the personal contributions of numerous clinical and technical experts comprising nine subcommittees, the Chairmen of which were as follows:

Prosthodontics — Mr R I Nairn
 Orthodontics — Prof W J B Houston
 Conservative dentistry — Mr E Rosensteil
 Periodontics — Mr M Saunders
 Oral surgery — Prof J H Souray
 Dental materials — Mr A le G Rutledge
 Basic dental sciences — Prof H J J Blackwood
 Paedodontics — Mr P Longhurst
 Dental radiology — Mr D Beeching

New terms that have come into use since the publication of the original glossary in 1969 have been included, and terms and definitions have been amended where necessary to reflect current attitudes. Sections one to four inclusive have been revised and updated and sections five to seven inclusive have also been expanded considerably. Sections eight 'Paedodontics' and nine 'Dental radiology' did not appear in the original glossary. The glossary was prepared in nine separate sections, then combined and editorially harmonized for publication. Each section was prepared by an expert subcommittee after considerable discussion and wide consultation with other experts in the field and reference to published literature.

The glossary is intended for a very wide-range readership and the drafting subcommittees have assumed a degree of dental knowledge that may be possessed by undergraduate dental students and other workers in the dental field. The glossary is used as a primary reference source for matters relating to the spelling and meaning of dental terms by several dental journals, including the British Dental Journal and the Dental Laboratory.

The glossary does not purport to be a comprehensive list of all terms used in dentistry and has been restricted, for practical reasons, to those terms expected to occur with reasonable frequency. In some cases, where two or more terms have the same meaning, one is preferred and is printed in bold type; the others are printed in ordinary type and, where terms are considered to be deprecated or

obsolescent, this is stated in the list of terms. All terms and definitions reflect the use of the term in its dental context, irrespective of its meaning in common, non-dental usage. Definitions for instruments and devices, for instance, give only the main and certain subsidiary uses, and are not intended to be exhaustive with regard to all possible aspects of use. Additional information has been given in the definitions, where appropriate, for instance to describe the functions of instruments. Terms have been included in each section in which they are relevant, although where the definition is the same, the reader has been referred to that section in which the term is most generally used; terms having different definitions in different sections are also cross-referred. For convenience, terms relating to oral medicine, oral pathology and anaesthesia have been included in the oral surgery section. The arrangements of terms in certain sections differs from others according to the suitability of the subject matter for arrangement in subsections. An alphabetical index is given in the back of the glossary.

Each term has been allocated a four-digit number of the type '1 039', where the first digit indicates the section number, and the subsequent three digits indicate the term number within that section, irrespective of any subsections. The term numbers given in the index for alternative terms state, for example, 'see 1 039', to indicate that the term is a synonym for the preferred term. Those terms appearing in definitions which are themselves defined elsewhere are highlighted by the use of italic type. References to British Standards have been included where applicable, and selected literature references have been included, particularly in instances where the meaning of a term has changed from that originally published. Chemical formulae, in the form of simple formulae for inorganic and organic materials, and repeating units for polymers, have also been included in the dental materials section.

ISO 1942 'Dental Vocabulary', published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), also relates to dental terminology. However, ISO 1942 contains terms that primarily relate to materials and instruments, whereas the majority of terms given in this standard are clinical terms, and there is thus relatively little overlap between the scopes of the two publications.

NOTE. The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

British Standard Glossary of

Dental terms

Section one. Prosthodontics

No.	Term	Definition
1 001	abrasion	The loss by wear of tooth substance or a <i>restoration</i> , caused by factors other than tooth contact.
1 002	abrasive	A substance used for abrading, grinding or preparing a surface for polishing.
1 003	absorption	The taking up of fluids or other substances into the body of a material or tissue.
1 004	abutment	A tooth, <i>root</i> , or portion of an implant used for the support or anchorage of a fixed or removable prosthesis.
1 005	adhesion	The physical force that attracts certain dissimilar molecules when in close approximation.
1 006	adjustable articulator	An <i>articulator</i> that can be adjusted to accommodate multiple records of positions and/or movements of the <i>mandible</i> relative to the <i>maxilla</i> .
1 007	adjustable axis face-bow kinematic face-bow hinge axis locating face-bow hinge bow	A device, with adjustable side-arms, that is attached to the <i>mandible</i> and used to locate the <i>retruded hinge axis</i> . Mandibular opening and closing movements are made in <i>retruded jaw relation</i> and the condyle pointers are adjusted until they rotate without translation.
1 008	ala-tragal line	The line running from the inferior border of the ala of the nose to the superior border of the tragus of the ear.
1 009	alveolar ridge	A <i>residual ridge</i> in which <i>alveolar bone</i> remains.
1 010	anatomical tooth	An artificial tooth with a <i>crown</i> form simulating that of a natural tooth.
1 011	arrow-point tracing gothic arch tracing	A horizontal tracing which resembles an arrowhead or a gothic arch, made by a <i>tracer</i> , and representing the posterior border movement of the <i>mandible</i> .
1 012	articulator	A hinged instrument, to which the maxillary and mandibular casts are attached, that reproduces recorded positions of the <i>mandible</i> in relation to the <i>maxilla</i> . Certain <i>articulators</i> reproduce recorded movements of the <i>mandible</i> . <i>Articulators</i> assist the study of <i>occlusion</i> and the construction of the <i>occlusal surfaces</i> of prostheses and <i>restoration</i> .
1 013	attachment	A colloquial synonym for <i>precision attachment</i> .
1 014	attrition	The loss by wear of tooth substance or a <i>restoration</i> caused by <i>mastication</i> or contact between <i>occluding</i> or <i>approximal surfaces</i> .
1 015	backing	A metal component of a <i>denture</i> or artificial <i>crown</i> that protects or supports a tooth or <i>facing</i> .

No.	Term	Definition
1 016	balanced occlusion	Simultaneous contacts of the <i>occluding surfaces</i> on both sides of the mouth, in various jaw positions.
1 017	bar connector	A bar joining two or more parts of a <i>partial denture</i> .
1 018	bar attachment	A bar joining two or more teeth or <i>roots</i> in order to support and retain a <i>denture</i> .
1 019	baseplate	The foundation on which an <i>occlusal rim</i> is built or on which a <i>trial denture</i> is set up.
1 020	Bennett angle	The angle between the sagittal plane and the path of the advancing condyle during lateral mandibular movement, as viewed along the horizontal plane. NOTE. Reference: BENNETT N G (1908). <i>Proc. R. Soc. Med.</i> 1, 1979.
1 021	Bennett movement	The lateral translation of the mandible during a <i>lateral excursion</i> . NOTE. Reference: BENNETT N G (1908). <i>Proc. R. Soc. Med.</i> 1, 1979.
1 022	Bonwill triangle	A four inch (102 mm) equilateral triangle postulated by Bonwill, formed by the medial contact of the mandibular central <i>incisors</i> and the centres of the condyles. NOTE. Reference: BONWILL W G A (1899). <i>Dent. Items. Int.</i> 21, 617.
1 023	border moulding muscle trimming, <i>deprecated</i>	The shaping of an <i>impression</i> material by the manipulation or activity of the soft tissues adjacent to the borders of an <i>impression</i> .
1 024	border movement	A movement of the <i>mandible</i> along the extremity of its range, in any direction.
1 025	border seal peripheral seal, <i>deprecated</i>	The contact between the <i>denture border</i> and the adjacent tissues which prevents the passage of air.
1 026	bounded saddle	A <i>saddle</i> limited by a natural tooth at each end.
1 027	boxing	Of an impression. The provision of a wall, usually in wax, attached to the perimeter of an <i>impression</i> , in order to contain the cast material until it is set.
1 028	bracing	Resistance to horizontal components of force.
1 029	bracing arm lateral resisting arm	A component of a <i>partial denture</i> used to resist the action of lateral displacing forces.
1 030	buccal	Pertaining to or adjacent to the cheek.
1 031	Camper's line	A line from the external auditory meatus to the median part of the base of the <i>anterior nasal spine</i> .
1 032	canine guidance	The guidance provided by the surfaces of the maxillary <i>canines</i> in lateral movements of the <i>mandible</i> .
1 033	cast	(1) (noun). A reproduction of the surface form of <i>oral</i> or facial tissues obtained from an <i>impression</i> . (2) (verb). To form a cast from an <i>impression</i> or to form a <i>casting</i> in a <i>mould</i> .
1 034	casting	An object, usually of metal, formed in a <i>mould</i> .
1 035	casting ring	A metal tube in which a refractory <i>mould</i> is made for casting metal <i>restorations</i> or appliances.
1 036	central bearing device	An intra-oral mechanical device used to record <i>border movements</i> or positions of the <i>mandible</i> at a selected jaw separation. It may also be used as a stabilizing device in conjunction with <i>extra-oral tracings</i> .

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No.	Term	Definition
1 037	central bearing point	The stylus of a <i>central bearing device</i> .
1 038	check record check bite, <i>deprecated</i>	An <i>interocclusal record</i> made to verify a previous <i>interocclusal record</i> .
1 039	Christensen's phenomenon Christensen's cleft	The development of a gap between the posterior ends of opposing flat <i>occlusal rims</i> , which occurs when the <i>mandible</i> is protruded. NOTE. Reference: CHRISTENSEN C. A Rational Articulator. <i>Ash's Quarterly Circular</i> , 1901, pp 409-420.
1 040	clasp	A metal arm that, when in contact with a tooth, retains and/or stabilizes a <i>partial denture</i> .
1 041	cohesion	The property of a material by which its constituent molecules are attracted to each other and resist separation.
1 042	compensating curve	The curvature of the <i>occlusal plane</i> of <i>dentures</i> , created to permit <i>balanced occlusion</i> . The curve compensates for the effects of <i>Christensen's phenomenon</i> .
1 043	complete denture	A <i>denture</i> replacing the entire maxillary or mandibular <i>dentition</i> and its associated tissues.
1 044	condylar angle	The angle between the sagittal projection of the <i>condylar path</i> and the <i>Frankfort plane</i> .
1 045	condylar axis	Any line through either <i>mandibular condyle</i> , about which the <i>mandible</i> may rotate.
1 046	condylar guide condylar track	That part of an <i>articulator</i> which guides its condylar element, approximately as the mandibular joint guides the condyle.
1 047	condylar guide angle condylar track angle	The angle of inclination of the <i>condylar guide</i> to the horizontal plane or other reference plane.
1 048	condylar path	Any path travelled by the <i>mandibular condyle</i> during the various mandibular movements.
1 049	connector	A part of a <i>partial denture</i> that unites other components.
1 050	coronal plane frontal plane	Any plane passing longitudinally through the body from side to side, at right angles to the <i>mid-sagittal plane</i> , and dividing the body into front and back parts.
1 051	cross-bite	An occlusal relationship of the posterior teeth presenting a <i>reverse horizontal overlap</i> .
1 052	curve of Monson Monson's curve	The curve of <i>occlusion</i> of natural teeth, described by Monson, in which each <i>cusp</i> and <i>incisal edge</i> touches or conforms to a segment of the surface of a sphere four inches (102 mm) in radius with its centre in the region of the glabella. NOTE. It is commonly assumed that this curve is an arch viewed only from the front of the mouth.
1 053	curve of Spee	An arc of a circle of 65 mm to 70 mm radius, described by Spee, that touches the tips of all the mandibular teeth when the skull is viewed laterally. When continued, it touches the anterior surface of the condyles.
1 054	cusp angle	An angle made by the slopes of the <i>cusp</i> with the plane perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth.
1 055	cuspal interference	The undesirable contact of any <i>cusp</i> with an opposing tooth that prevents the contact of other teeth.

No.	Term	Definition
1 056	deflective occlusal contact	A tooth-to-tooth contact that changes the direction of mandibular movement during closure.
1 057	dental arch	The curved contour of the <i>dentition</i> or of the <i>residual ridge</i> .
1 058	dental articulation articulation	The close approximation of, or contact between, opposing teeth that occurs while the <i>mandible</i> is moving.
1 059	dental prosthesis	An artificial replacement for one or more teeth and/or associated structures.
1 060	dentate	Having natural teeth.
1 061	dentition	The natural teeth in the <i>dental arches</i> .
1 062	denture	A removable prosthesis for natural teeth and their associated tissues.
1 063	denture base	That part of the <i>denture</i> which rests on the denture-bearing area of the <i>oral mucosa</i> .
1 064	denture border	The border of the <i>denture base</i> .
1 065	denture space	A potential space in the mouth within which the <i>denture</i> should lie.
1 066	direct retainer	A component of a <i>partial denture</i> that resists dislodgement along the path of withdrawal.
1 067	direct retention	The <i>retention</i> obtained in a <i>partial denture</i> by the use of <i>direct retainers</i> .
1 068	eccentric jaw relation	Any <i>jaw relation</i> that is lateral or protrusive to the <i>retruded jaw relation</i> .
1 069	eccentric occlusion	Any <i>occlusion</i> that is not the <i>intercuspal occlusion</i> .
1 070	edentulous	Without natural teeth.
1 071	embrasure	The space partially bounded by the <i>approximal surfaces</i> of two adjacent teeth.
1 072	endosteal implant endosseous implant	An implant, usually made of metal, which is inserted into the <i>edentulous alveolar bone</i> so that part protrudes into the mouth. The protruding end is used as an attachment for a prosthesis.
1 073	envelope of movement	The three-dimensional space circumscribed by <i>border movements</i> of a given point in the mandible (or a device rigidly attached to it). NOTE. Reference: POSSELT U. <i>Acta. Odont. Scand.</i> 10: Suppl. 10, 1952.
1 074	extra-coronal attachment	A <i>precision attachment</i> joined to a <i>restoration</i> and situated outside the coronal contour.
1 075	extra-oral tracing	An <i>arrow-point tracing</i> made outside the <i>oral cavity</i> .
1 076	face-bow	An instrument used to record the relation of the <i>maxilla</i> to the <i>hinge axis</i> of rotation of the <i>mandible</i> . It enables a similar relation to be established between the maxillary <i>casts</i> and the <i>hinge axis</i> of the <i>articulator</i> .
1 077	facial seal	The seal created by contact of the lips and cheeks with the <i>polished surface</i> , effected by a salivary meniscus which prevents the entry of air.
1 078	final impression master impression working impression second impression	The <i>impression</i> that is used for making the master <i>cast</i> . NOTE. 'Second impression' refers specifically to the final impression. There is no such term as third, etc., impression.
1 079	flange	Any part of the <i>denture base</i> that lies in a <i>sulcus</i> .

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No.	Term	Definition
1 080	flask	(1) (noun). A sectional metal case that contains and supports the <i>mould</i> in which <i>dentures</i> are formed. (2) (verb). To invest the <i>pattern</i> in the <i>flask</i> .
1 081	foveae palati foveae palatini, <i>deprecated</i>	Two pits situated near the junction of hard and soft palates, one on either side of the mid-line.
1 082	Frankfort plane	A plane passing through the lowest point in the floor of the left orbit, and the highest point in the margin of each external auditory meatus of the skull. It approximates to the horizontal when the head is in a normal upright position.
1 083	free articulation	<i>Articulation</i> that is unobstructed by <i>cuspal interference</i> .
1 084	free-end saddle distal extension base	A <i>saddle</i> having no natural tooth distal to it.
1 085	functional impression	An <i>impression</i> that during its formation is modified by masticatory loads and adjacent muscular activity. NOTE. See also mucodisplacement impression.
1 086	gingivally-approaching clasp bar clasp Roach clasp	A <i>clasp</i> , whose terminal point approaches a tooth from the direction of the <i>gingivae</i> .
1 087	gnathodynamometer	An instrument for measuring the force exerted in closing the jaws.
1 088	grinding-in	<i>Occlusal correction</i> of artificial teeth by grinding.
1 089	guide plane	Two or more paralleled surfaces of <i>abutment teeth</i> prepared to limit the <i>path of insertion</i> and improve the stability of a removable prosthesis.
1 090	high lip-line	The greatest height to which the upper lip is normally raised.
1 091	hinge axis	A horizontal axis in the region of the condyles about which the <i>mandible</i> can rotate without translatory movement of the condyles.
1 092	hinge movement	An opening or closing movement of the <i>mandible</i> about a <i>hinge axis</i> .
1 093	horizontal overlap overjet	A projection of the maxillary teeth beyond the mandibular teeth in the horizontal plane.
1 094	immediate replacement denture	A <i>denture</i> inserted immediately following removal of natural teeth.
1 095	implant denture	A <i>denture</i> that is fitted to an <i>implant denture substructure</i> .
1 096	implant denture substructure	A metal framework that lies in contact with, or embedded in, bone. One or more projections from the framework pass through the mucoperiosteum to support an <i>implant denture</i> .
1 097	impression	A negative imprint from which a positive reproduction, or <i>cast</i> , can be made.
1 098	impression tray	A metal or <i>plastics</i> receptable used to transport, control, and support an <i>impression material</i> .
1 099	incisal angle	The angle formed with the horizontal plane by drawing a line in the sagittal plane between the incisal edges of the maxillary and mandibular central <i>incisors</i> when the teeth are in <i>intercuspal occlusion</i> .
1 100	incisal guidance	The guidance provided by the surfaces of the maxillary incisors in lateral movement of the mandible.

No.	Term	Definition
1 101	incisal guide incisal table	That part of an <i>articulator</i> which maintains the <i>incisal angle</i> .
1 102	incisal guide angle	The angle to which the <i>incisal guide</i> is set.
1 103	indirect retention	The <i>retention</i> obtained by the extension of a <i>partial denture</i> base to provide the fulcrum of a class II lever. The <i>retainer(s)</i> providing <i>direct retention</i> lie between the fulcrum and that part of the <i>denture</i> which is subject to the displacing force.
1 104	infra-orbital pointer infra-orbital indicator	The component of a <i>face-bow</i> that records infra-orbital notch position and thereby aligns it with the <i>Frankfort plane</i> .
1 105	initial contact	The first meeting of <i>occluding surfaces</i> .
1 106	interalveolar distance inter-ridge distance	The vertical distance between specified positions on the maxillary and mandibular <i>alveolar ridges</i> at the <i>vertical dimension of occlusion</i> .
1 107	intercondylar axis	The line joining the rotation centres of the condyles.
1 108	intercuspal occlusion centric occlusion	Maximal contact between opposing teeth.
1 109	intercuspal position tooth position, <i>deprecated</i>	The position of the <i>mandible</i> when the teeth are in <i>intercuspal occlusion</i> .
1 110	intercuspsation	The interdigitation of <i>cusps</i> of opposing teeth.
1 111	interocclusal	Between opposing <i>occlusal surfaces</i> .
1 112	interocclusal clearance freeway space	The space between the maxillary and mandibular <i>occluding surfaces</i> when the <i>mandible</i> is in the <i>rest position</i> .
1 113	interocclusal record	A record of any relation of opposing <i>occlusal surfaces</i> . NOTE. It is essential to specify the type of record, e.g. intercuspal, retrusive, protrusive or lateral, and contact or pre-contact.
1 114	intra-coronal attachment	A <i>precision attachment</i> , one part of which is totally embedded in a <i>restoration</i> .
1 115	intra-oral tracing	A <i>tracing</i> made within the <i>oral cavity</i> by a <i>central bearing device</i> .
1 116	invest	To surround or embed in an <i>investment material</i> .
1 117	jaw relation	Any relation of the <i>mandible</i> to the <i>maxilla</i> .
1 118	Kennedy bar continuous clasp, <i>deprecated</i>	A narrow bar lying in contact with the <i>lingual surfaces</i> of the teeth, which may provide <i>indirect retention</i> of a <i>partial denture</i> .
1 119	labial bar	A <i>major connector</i> of a mandibular <i>partial denture</i> which is placed between the <i>gingival margin</i> and the reflection of the labial sulcus.
1 120	lateral excursion	A lateral movement of the <i>mandible</i> .
1 121	lateral interocclusal record	A record of a lateral <i>eccentric jaw relation</i> .
1 122	lingual bar	A <i>major connector</i> of a mandibular <i>partial denture</i> which is placed between the <i>gingival margin</i> and the floor of the mouth.
1 123	lingual plate	A <i>major connector</i> of a <i>partial denture</i> which covers part of the <i>lingual surfaces</i> of the crowns of the lower anterior teeth and the lingual gingival tissues.

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No.	Term	Definition
1 124	lingual rest	An <i>occlusal rest</i> placed on the <i>lingual surface</i> of an anterior tooth.
1 125	major connector	A plate or bar uniting the <i>partial denture saddles</i> .
1 126	master cast	The <i>cast</i> produced from the <i>final impression</i> .
1 127	mastication	Chewing.
1 128	masticatory system	The <i>oral</i> structures involved in <i>mastication</i> .
1 129	matrix	The female component of a <i>precision attachment</i> .
1 130	model	A positive likeness, at any scale, of some form.
1 131	modiolus	The decussation of facial muscles just distal to the corners of the mouth which stabilizes the cheeks and lips. NOTE. Reference: LIGHTOLLER (1925), <i>J. Anat.</i> 110, pp 1-85.
1 132	mould	A form in which an object is <i>cast</i> or shaped.
1 133	mounting	(verb). Attaching the <i>casts</i> to an <i>articulator</i> .
1 134	mouth guard	An appliance worn to protect the teeth from impact injury.
1 135	mucodisplacement impression mucocompressive impression, <i>deprecated</i> functional impression, <i>deprecated</i>	An <i>impression</i> made with the intention of displacing soft tissues. NOTE. See also <i>functional impression</i> .
1 136	mucostatic impression	An <i>impression</i> made with the intention of minimizing mucosal displacement.
1 137	muscular position	The horizontal contact position of the <i>mandible</i> defined by the reflex muscle pattern acting as the <i>mandible</i> closes from the <i>rest position</i> .
1 138	needle-point tracing	An <i>arrow-point tracing</i> produced extra-orally.
1 139	neutral zone	A term used to describe a zone in which the opposing forces of the cheeks/lips and tongue are said to be in equilibrium.
1 140	non-working side balancing side contralateral side	The side opposite the <i>working side</i> .
1 141	non-working side contacts balancing contacts	The contacts between maxillary and mandibular teeth, or <i>denture bases</i> , on the <i>non-working side</i> , or posteriorly in a protrusive occlusion.
1 142	obturator	A <i>dental prosthesis</i> , or part of a prosthesis, used to close a congenital or acquired opening.
1 143	occlude	To bring the teeth, or tooth substitutes, of opposing jaws into contact.
1 144	occluding surfaces	Those surfaces of the teeth, or tooth substitutes, which make contact with those in the opposing jaw. NOTE. See also <i>occlusal surfaces</i> .
1 145	occlusal	Pertaining to the surfaces of the teeth or tooth substitutes that make contact with those in the opposing jaw.
1 146	occlusal analysis	A study of contacts of opposing teeth.
1 147	occlusal correction occlusal equilibration	The improvement of occlusal contact.

No.	Term	Definition
1 148	occlusal overlay appliance bite guard, <i>deprecated</i> bite raising appliance, <i>deprecated</i>	An appliance that incorporates a component that covers the <i>occlusal surfaces</i> and/or <i>incisal surfaces</i> of the teeth.
1 149	occlusal path	The path of movement of one <i>occluding surface</i> relative to the other.
1 150	occlusal plane plane of occlusion	An imaginary surface that touches the <i>incisal surfaces</i> of the maxillary <i>incisors</i> and the tips of the <i>cusps</i> of the posterior teeth. This surface is usually curved and is not strictly a plane.
1 151	occlusal rest	A <i>rest</i> placed on the <i>occlusal surface</i> of a tooth.
1 152	occlusal rim occlusion rim bite block, <i>deprecated</i> bite rim, <i>deprecated</i>	An <i>occluding surface</i> formed of mouldable material which is attached to a temporary or permanent <i>denture base</i> , for the purpose of recording <i>jaw relations</i> and indicating <i>tooth positions</i> .
1 153	occlusal surfaces	Those surfaces of <i>molars</i> and <i>premolars</i> which in normal <i>occlusion</i> meet the corresponding surfaces of the opposing teeth. NOTE. See also <i>occluding surface</i> .
1 154	occlusal table	The sum of the <i>occlusal surfaces</i> .
1 155	occlusal vertical dimension occlusal face height	Any <i>vertical dimension</i> when the teeth or <i>occlusal rims</i> are in contact.
1 156	occlusally-approaching clasp	A <i>clasp</i> originating on the occlusal side of the <i>survey line</i> .
1 157	occlusion	Any contact between teeth of opposing <i>dental arches</i> , usually referring to contact between the <i>occlusal surfaces</i> .
1 158	open bite	(1) A failure of some opposing teeth to occlude when others are in maximum <i>intercuspatation</i> . (2) (<i>deprecated</i>). An <i>occlusal vertical dimension</i> that is too large.
1 159	overclosure	An <i>occlusal vertical dimension</i> that is too small.
1 160	overdenture	A <i>denture</i> that covers completely at least one tooth or prepared root.
1 161	overlay onlay	A metal or acrylic covering of the <i>occlusal surfaces</i> and/or <i>incisal surfaces</i> .
1 162	packing	The act of filling a mould with a plastic material in order to construct a <i>dental prosthesis</i> .
1 163	pantograph	A complex of tracing devices attached to the <i>mandible</i> and <i>maxilla</i> which enables records of mandibular movements to be made in three planes.
1 164	partial denture	A <i>denture</i> provided for a <i>dental arch</i> in which one or more natural teeth remain.
1 165	path of insertion	The path followed by the <i>denture</i> from its first contact with the supporting tissues until it is fully seated. NOTE. This is considered to be the same as the path of withdrawal.
1 166	patrix	The male component of a <i>precision attachment</i> .
1 167	pattern	A form used to make a <i>mould</i> .
1 168	piezograph	A form moulded by the tongue, lips and cheeks in <i>edentulous</i> areas of the mouth.
1 169	polished surface	The surface of the <i>denture</i> , usually polished, which is in contact with the lips, cheeks and tongue, excluding the <i>occlusal surfaces</i> .

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No.	Term	Definition
1 170	posterior palatal seal	The seal at the posterior border of a maxillary <i>denture</i> .
1 171	post-dam	A ridge of <i>denture base material</i> on the posterior border of the maxillary denture impression surface which displaces the supporting soft tissues in order to create a seal.
1 172	precision attachment	A prefabricated interlocking device, one component of which is fixed to an <i>abutment</i> while the other is integrated into a <i>denture</i> or <i>bridge</i> in order to support and/or retain it.
1 173	prefabricated attachment	A <i>precision attachment</i> that has been manufactured.
1 174	premature contact	An occlusal contact that occurs before other <i>occlusal</i> contacts. NOTE. See also <i>initial contact</i> .
1 175	process cure	A procedure whereby <i>denture base resin</i> is polymerized in the <i>mould</i> .
1 176	prosthodontics prosthetic dentistry	That part of <i>restorative dentistry</i> concerned with removable prostheses. NOTE. The exact definition of this term is different in the UK from that generally accepted elsewhere in Europe, which is given by the International Dental Federation/ International Organization for Standardization (FDI/ISO) definition, as follows: 'That branch of dentistry which is concerned with the functional and aesthetic rehabilitation of the masticatory system by artificial replacement of missing teeth and associated tissues.'
1 177	prosthodontist dental prosthetist	A dentist engaged in the practice of <i>prosthodontics</i> .
1 178	protrusive interocclusal record	An <i>interocclusal record</i> made with the <i>mandible</i> in a protruded position.
1 179	protrusive record	A record of a protruded relation of the <i>mandible</i> to the <i>maxilla</i> .
1 180	rebase	The removal and replacement of the <i>denture base</i> .
1 181	reciprocal arm	A component of a <i>partial denture</i> used to prevent displacement of a tooth by a <i>direct retainer</i> .
1 182	relief area	An area on the <i>cast</i> to which a spacer is applied to prevent contact between the <i>denture</i> and the <i>mucosa</i> .
1 183	relief chamber	A recess in the fitting surface of a <i>denture</i> .
1 184	reline	The addition of material to the existing surface of a <i>denture base</i> .
1 185	residual ridge	The remaining part of the bony process and the covering tissues which once supported the teeth.
1 186	rest	(1) A component of a <i>partial denture</i> used to support the framework against vertical load. Specific types include occlusal, incisal and cingulum rests. (2) A state of physiological relaxation. NOTE. See also <i>rest position</i> .
1 187	rest jaw relation	The relation of the <i>mandible</i> to the <i>maxilla</i> when the <i>mandible</i> is in the <i>rest position</i> .
1 188	rest position	Of the mandible. A position that the <i>mandible</i> passively assumes when the mandibular musculature is relaxed and the patient is upright.
1 189	rest seat	The portion of a tooth that has been prepared to receive a <i>rest</i> .
1 190	rest vertical dimension rest face height	The <i>vertical dimension</i> with the <i>mandible</i> in the <i>rest position</i> .

No.	Term	Definition
1 191	retainer	A component of a <i>partial denture</i> that uses a natural tooth to secure the <i>denture</i> against dislodgement.
1 192	retention	Resistance of a <i>denture</i> to movement away from the tissue in a vertical direction.
1 193	retentive arm	A flexible component that engages an <i>undercut</i> on a tooth to retain a <i>denture</i> .
1 194	retruded arc of closure	An arc described by movement of any point on, or attached to, the <i>mandible</i> while the condyles are in their most posterior positions.
1 195	retruded hinge axis retruded axis	The <i>hinge axis</i> in <i>retruded jaw relation</i> .
1 196	retruded contact position ligamentous position	The position of the <i>mandible</i> when tooth contact first occurs on the <i>retruded arc of closure</i> .
1 197	retruded jaw relation centric jaw relation centric relation	Any position of the <i>mandible</i> on its <i>retruded arc of closure</i> .
1 198	reverse curve anti-Monson curve	A curve of the <i>occlusal surfaces</i> of the posterior teeth that is convex upwards and lies in a <i>coronal plane</i> .
1 199	reverse horizontal overlap reverse overjet	A tooth relationship where, in <i>intercuspal occlusion</i> , the <i>buccal</i> maxillary <i>cusps</i> and/or <i>incisors</i> are placed lingual to the <i>buccal</i> mandibular <i>cusps</i> and/or <i>incisors</i> .
1 200	saddle denture saddle	That part of the base of a <i>partial denture</i> which rests on, or covers, the <i>alveolar ridge</i> .
1 201	sectional impression	An <i>impression</i> built up in the mouth from two or more parts which are then removed separately and reassembled.
1 202	selective grinding spot grinding	The planned adjustment of the <i>occlusal</i> forms of teeth by grinding with a stone.
1 203	split mounting	A method of mounting the <i>cast</i> on an <i>articulator</i> to facilitate removal and accurate replacement. It may also be used for checking the accuracy of <i>jaw relation</i> records.
1 204	stability denture stability	The resistance of a <i>denture</i> to displacement by functional forces.
1 205	stereograph	A device that enables mandibular movements to be recorded and reproduced by a series of carved or moulded three-dimensional records.
1 206	stress breaker	A device intended to relieve <i>abutment teeth</i> of load.
1 207	stud attachment	A <i>precision attachment</i> having a stud-shaped <i>patrix</i> .
1 208	study cast	A <i>cast</i> used as an aid to diagnosis and treatment planning.
1 209	sub-lingual bar	A <i>major connector</i> of a mandibular <i>partial denture</i> which is placed on the floor of the mouth.
1 210	support	A general term used to describe the resistance to occlusally-directed loads.
1 211	survey line	The line on a <i>cast</i> indicating the maximum convexity of a tooth or the <i>alveolar process</i> in relation to a planned <i>path of insertion</i> .
1 212	surveyor	An instrument that is used to survey <i>casts</i> or to prepare parallel surfaces usually of <i>restorations</i> .

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No.	Term	Definition
1 213	tracer	A device, incorporating a <i>central bearing point</i> , with a marking point attached to one jaw, and a graph plate or tracing plate attached to the other jaw. It is used to record jaw positions or movements.
1 214	trial denture try-in set-up, <i>deprecated</i>	The arrangement of teeth in wax for trial insertion prior to completion of the <i>denture</i> .
1 215	undercut infra-bulge, <i>deprecated</i>	That area of a tooth or soft tissue surface which is beyond the <i>survey line</i> when viewed from a particular direction.
1 216	vertical dimension	A measurement of the face made between any two arbitrarily selected points, one above and one below the mouth, usually in the mid-line.
1 217	vertical overlap overbite	The extension of the maxillary teeth over the mandibular teeth in a vertical direction when the opposing teeth are in the <i>intercuspal position</i> .
1 218	vibrating line	The line of junction between the moving tissues of the soft palate and the static tissues anterior to the soft palate.
1 219	wax wafer	A strip of wax used in making <i>interocclusal records</i> .
1 220	wear facet	A polished surface of a tooth produced by moving contact between <i>occluding surfaces</i> .
1 221	Willis gauge	A device for measuring dimensions of the face.
1 222	working side ipsilateral side	The side towards which the <i>mandible</i> moves during a lateral movement.

Section two. Orthodontics

Clinical terms and procedures

2 001	orthodontics	That branch of dentistry primarily concerned with the extent of normal variations of form and function of bones, soft tissues, and teeth, and the ways in which they affect the <i>occlusion</i> .
2 002	attrition	The loss by wear of tooth substance or a <i>restoration</i> caused by <i>mastication</i> or contact between <i>occluding</i> or <i>approximal surfaces</i> .
2 003	anchorage	The sites that provide resistance to the reaction generated by the forces applied to move certain teeth. These sites may include other teeth, when the <i>anchorage</i> is intra-oral, or they may be extra-oral.
2 004	extra-oral anchorage	<i>Anchorage</i> obtained outside the <i>oral</i> cavity, usually from the head or neck.
2 005	intra-oral anchorage	<i>Anchorage</i> provided by teeth or other <i>oral</i> structures. If the <i>anchorage</i> is in the same jaw as the teeth to be moved, it is described as intramaxillary. If it is in the opposing jaw it is described as intermaxillary. NOTE. See also <i>intermaxillary traction</i> .
2 006	reciprocal anchorage	Mutual <i>anchorage</i> of two teeth or two groups of teeth to be moved. The relative movement of each group will depend on the numbers and <i>root</i> areas of the teeth and on the types of movement that are permitted.
2 007	ankylosis	(1) Immobility of a joint due to fibrous or bony union. (2) The bony union of a <i>root</i> with the socket wall.
2 008	anodontia	A developmental absence of all the teeth.

No.	Term	Definition
2 009	hypodontia oligodontia partial anodontia, <i>deprecated</i>	The developmental absence of a number of teeth.
2 010	dental arch	The curved contour of the <i>dentition</i> or of the <i>residual ridge</i> .
2 011	articulation	The close approximation of, or contact between, opposing teeth that occurs while the <i>mandible</i> is moving.
2 012	occlusion	Any contact between teeth of opposing <i>dental arches</i> , usually referring to contact between the <i>occlusal surfaces</i> .
2 013	ideal occlusion	An ideal <i>occlusion</i> based on the morphology of the unworn teeth.
2 014	normal occlusion	An <i>occlusion</i> that satisfies the requirements of function and aesthetics but in which there may be minor irregularities of individual teeth.
2 015	bimaxillary	Pertaining to both upper and lower jaws.
2 016	open bite	A failure of some opposing teeth to occlude when others are in maximum <i>intercuspatation</i> .
2 017	anterior open bite	An <i>occlusion</i> in which the lower <i>incisors</i> are not overlapped in the vertical plane by the upper <i>incisors</i> and do not <i>occlude</i> with them when the posterior teeth are in maximum <i>occlusion</i> .
2 018	premature contact initial contact	An <i>occlusal</i> contact that occurs during the centric path of closure of the <i>mandible</i> before maximum cuspal <i>occlusion</i> is reached. This may result in either displacement of the <i>mandible</i> , movement of the tooth, or both.
2 019	crossbite	(1) A transverse discrepancy in tooth relationships. In a <i>buccal crossbite</i> the lower arch is wider than the upper so that the <i>buccal cusps</i> of the mandibular teeth occlude laterally to the <i>buccal cusps</i> of the maxillary teeth. Where the mandibular <i>buccal</i> teeth occlude lingually to the maxillary <i>buccal</i> teeth, there is a lingual <i>crossbite</i> or scissors bite. A <i>crossbite</i> may be unilateral or bilateral and may involve one or more teeth. (2) <i>Reverse overjet</i> of one or more <i>incisors</i> .
2 020	dens invaginatus	An anomaly of tooth formation in which there is a deep invagination on the <i>lingual surface</i> of an <i>incisor</i> . This invagination is partially or completely lined with <i>enamel</i> .
2 021	depression	The adjustment of the vertical level of certain teeth that have erupted beyond the general <i>occlusal</i> level of the arch. This may be achieved either by intrusion of these teeth or, more usually in the growing child, by restraining them, while the other teeth in that arch continue their vertical development.
2 022	displacement	The malposition of the <i>crown</i> and <i>root</i> of an individual tooth to an equal degree and in the same direction. NOTE. The prefixes mesio, disto, bucco, labio or linguo (to 'placement') indicate the direction of <i>displacement</i> . The prefix supra or infra (to 'placement') describes a tooth displaced in a vertical direction.
2 023	mandibular displacement	The result of an initial contact on the centric path of closure in which a displacement of the <i>mandible</i> from <i>centric jaw relationship</i> occurs before the position of maximum cuspal <i>occlusion</i> can be achieved.
2 024	dento-alveolar disproportion	A disproportion between the size of the teeth and the space available in the arch for them, i.e. crowding or spacing of the teeth.

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No.	Term	Definition
2 025	temporo-mandibular joint dysfunction TMJ dysfunction	A disturbance of normal function associated with one or all of the following symptoms: clicking and grating in the joint, swelling and tenderness over the joint, detectable areas of tenderness in the muscles of mastication, referred pain in face, scalp or neck. These symptoms may be unilateral or bilateral.
2 026	macrodontia	Abnormally large teeth. Usually only a few teeth are involved and they are larger than would be expected in relation to the rest of the <i>dentition</i> .
2 027	malocclusion	An <i>occlusion</i> in which there is a malrelationship between the arches in any of the planes of space or in which there are abnormal anomalies in tooth position.
2 028	microdontia	Abnormally small teeth, often the last tooth of the series, e.g. upper lateral <i>incisors</i> or third permanent <i>molars</i> .
2 029	serial extraction	The serial removal of teeth commencing with certain deciduous teeth and usually progressing to the removal of a tooth or teeth of the <i>permanent dentition</i> .
2 030	habit	Persistent, repeated action such as sucking of finger, thumb, or other objects, which sometimes displaces the teeth.
2 031	imbrication	The overlapping of <i>incisors</i> in the same arch.
2 032	competent lips	A lip form in which an anterior <i>oral</i> seal can be obtained by lip contact when the <i>mandible</i> is in the <i>rest position</i> and the muscles of facial expression are at rest. Thus a lip seal will habitually be maintained unless mouth breathing is necessary.
2 033	incompetent lips	A lip form such that the lips are apart when the <i>mandible</i> is in the rest position and the muscles of facial expression are at rest.
2 034	odontome	An abnormal mass of calcified dental tissue.
2 035	overbite	The extension of the maxillary teeth over the mandibular teeth in a vertical direction when the opposing teeth are in the <i>intercuspal position</i> .
2 036	incomplete overbite	An <i>incisor</i> relationship in which the lower <i>incisors</i> fail to <i>occlude</i> with either the upper <i>incisors</i> or the <i>mucosa</i> of the palate when the cheek teeth are in <i>occlusion</i> .
2 037	overjet	The horizontal distance between the <i>labial surface</i> of the tips of the upper <i>incisors</i> and the <i>labial surface</i> of the lower <i>incisors</i> .
2 038	skeletal pattern dental base relationships	The relationships between the dental bases in the sagittal, vertical and transverse planes of space.
2 039	rest position of the mandible endogenous posture, <i>deprecated</i>	A position that the <i>mandible</i> passively assumes when the mandibular musculature is relaxed and the patient is upright.
2 040	habit posture	A reflexively or instinctively produced and maintained posture in which the muscles are in active contraction as compared with the relaxed position.
2 041	habitual posture of the mandible	The <i>rest position</i> of the <i>mandible</i> . NOTE. There may be adaption of mandibular posture with <i>habit postures</i> of facial and lingual musculature to maintain an anterior <i>oral</i> seal, as a result of which the <i>mandible</i> is not in centric relationship.
2 042	proclination	The labial tipping of anterior teeth.
2 043	prognathism	A marked forward projection of the <i>mandible</i> or <i>maxilla</i> beyond the normal distance from the cranial base.

No.	Term	Definition
2 044	prognosis	A forecast of the probable result of treatment.
2 045	approximal proximal	Relating to contiguous surfaces of adjacent teeth.
2 046	relapse	The return, following correction, of features of the original <i>malocclusion</i> .
2 047	buccal segment classification	A classification of antero-posterior malrelationships according to the relationships of the mandibular <i>buccal</i> teeth to the maxillary <i>buccal</i> teeth. The first permanent <i>molar</i> relationship is important in indicating the classification but account should be taken of the other <i>buccal</i> teeth, particularly the <i>canines</i>. The classes are as follows. Class I. Normal antero-posterior relationship. Class II. Mandibular teeth at least one-half <i>cusp</i> width distal to their correct relationship with the maxillary teeth. Class III. Mandibular teeth at least one-half <i>cusp</i> width mesial to their correct relationship with maxillary teeth.
2 048	incisor classification	A classification based on the antero-posterior <i>incisor</i> relationship. The classes are as follows. Class I. The lower <i>incisor</i> edges occlude with or lie immediately below the cingulum plateau (middle part of the palatal surface) of the upper central <i>incisors</i>. Class II. The lower <i>incisor</i> edges lie posterior to the cingulum plateau of the upper <i>incisors</i>. There are two divisions: Division 1. There is an increase in <i>overjet</i> and the upper central <i>incisors</i> are usually proclined. Division 2. The upper central <i>incisors</i> are retroclined. The <i>overjet</i> is usually minimal but may be increased. Class III. The lower <i>incisor</i> edges lie anterior to the cingulum plateau of the upper <i>incisors</i>. The <i>overjet</i> is reduced or reversed.
2 049	retention	(1) The use of an appliance or appliances to prevent relapse of tooth movements produced in treatment. (2) An alternative term for <i>fixation</i>.
2 050	retroclination	The lingual, or palatal, tipping of anterior teeth.
2 051	rotation	(1) The application of force to a tooth to rotate it about its long axis. (2) The malposition of a tooth as it is rotated around its long axis. NOTE. The prefixes to designate the direction of rotation of a tooth are a combination of the terms mesio or disto with either labial, <i>buccal</i> or lingual. The terms mesio or disto indicate the surface that is off the line of the arch, the terms labial, <i>buccal</i> or lingual indicate direction of rotation. (3) Growth rotation. Small rotational movements of the jaws that may occur in the <i>sagittal plane</i> during growth.
2 052	anterior oral seal	The reflexively produced seal at the anterior end of the <i>oral</i> cavity, achieved by lip contact or by contact between the lower lip and the tongue and/or the palatal <i>mucosa</i> .
2 053	posterior oral seal	The reflexively produced seal at the posterior end of the <i>oral</i> cavity, achieved by contact between the soft palate and dorsum of the tongue.
2 054	separation	A procedure by which adjacent teeth are separated, usually in order to place bands.
2 055	supernumerary teeth	Teeth in excess of the usual number, and usually of abnormal form.
2 056	supplemental teeth	Supernumerary teeth, resembling teeth of the normal series.

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No.	Term	Definition
2 057	tongue thrust	A thrust of the tongue between the teeth during the act of swallowing or speech.
2 058	intramaxillary traction	The application of a force between groups of teeth within the one arch.
2 059	intermaxillary traction	(1) Class I traction. The application of force between the mandibular and maxillary arches to produce the movement of teeth in either or both arches. (2) Class II traction. The application of intermaxillary traction from the posterior part of the lower arch to the anterior part of the upper arch. (3) Class III traction. The application of intermaxillary traction from the anterior part of the lower arch to the posterior part of the upper arch.
2 060	extra-oral traction	The use of extra-oral apparatus to apply a force to the teeth.
2 061	fixation retention	The means by which an appliance is held in position.
2 062	intermaxillary space	The space between the maxillary and mandibular bases when the <i>mandible</i> is in the rest position. It is normally occupied by the teeth and <i>alveolar processes</i> .

Appliances and components

2 063	orthodontic appliance	An appliance used to carry out active or passive phases of orthodontic treatment.
2 064	fixed appliance	An <i>orthodontic appliance</i> involving the use of <i>bands</i> or attachments to one or a number of teeth. At the end of a course of treatment the appliances are removed from the teeth by the operator.
2 065	multiband appliance	A <i>fixed appliance</i> involving the majority of the erupted teeth in at least one <i>dental arch</i> .
2 066	sectional appliance	A <i>fixed appliance</i> involving a number of teeth in one segment of the jaws.
2 067	removable appliance	An <i>orthodontic appliance</i> that may be removed from the mouth by the patient.
2 068	retainer	A passive <i>removable appliance</i> used to maintain the position of teeth at the end of active orthodontic treatment.
2 069	myofunctional appliance functional appliance	A <i>removable appliance</i> that lies in contact with all, or parts of, the teeth in both <i>dental arches</i> . It commonly does not fit firmly to all the relevant teeth and classically produces its activation by displacing muscles in and around the mouth from their normal resting positions.
2 070	oral screen	A <i>myofunctional appliance</i> used to exert pressure on the upper labial segment by displacing the lips from their resting posture.
2 071	lip bumper	A type of <i>myofunctional appliance</i> that affects the <i>dentition</i> in one arch only. It is connected to teeth and is activated by the resistance of the lips to that part of the appliance that displaces the lips from their resting posture.
2 072	Adams clasp modified arrowhead clasp	A clasp of <i>stainless steel</i> wire to retain removable orthodontic appliances as described by C.P. Adams (see note). It consists of a 'bridge' of wire positioned on the <i>buccal</i> aspect of a tooth connecting two 'arrowheads' which ideally fit into the mesial and distal bucco-approximal undercuts; the wire then passes approximately to the 'tags' where the clasp is held in the <i>baseplate</i> .

NOTE. Reference: ADAMS C P. *The Design and Construction of Removable Appliances*. 4th ed. John Wright and Sons Ltd., Bristol, 1970.

No.	Term	Definition
2 073	double Adams clasp	A form of <i>Adams clasp</i> extending over two adjacent teeth.
2 074	auxiliary Adams clasp	A soldered addition to the bridge of an <i>Adams clasp</i> . It possesses a tag and a single arrowhead which contacts the undercut on a neighbouring tooth.
2 075	flyover clasp	A clasp attaching a <i>removable appliance</i> to a band usually on the upper first permanent molar, using the undercut provided by a <i>buccal tube</i> .
2 076	fitted labial bow	A piece of wire closely adapted to the labial aspect of a number of anterior teeth. There are usually one or two small U-loops in the wire to allow for adjustment.
2 077	finger spring palatal spring palatal retractor	A cantilever spring attached to the fitting surface of a <i>removable appliance</i> . It typically possesses a coil to increase the effective length of the spring.
2 078	guard wire	A piece of wire attached to the fitting surface of a <i>baseplate</i> to limit the distortion of a finger spring during use.
2 079	buccal spring	A spring working from the <i>buccal</i> aspect of a tooth.
2 080	buccal retractor	A <i>buccal spring</i> used to move a tooth distally.
2 081	T-spring	A spring working from the palatal aspect to move a tooth labially or buccally, having an active tip shaped like the letter 'T'. It is made in a doubled length of wire and may possess loops to provide for elongation of the spring during use.
2 082	double cantilever spring	A spring working from the palatal aspect to move a tooth, or teeth, labially or buccally. It acts in a horizontal plane and may possess two coils.
2 083	stop	Acrylic or wire placed at the proximal aspect of a recently repositioned tooth to prevent its return towards an original position. It may be either mesial or distal.
2 084	Coffin spring	A spring made from heavy-gauge wire to reciprocally expand or contract posterior sections of an appliance.
2 085	orthodontic screw	A device with a screw thread to be inserted into an <i>orthodontic appliance</i> . When turned, it may separate or approximate sections of the appliance.
2 086	labial bow	A wire curved to the line of the arch and made to lie around the <i>incisors</i> . The bow has adjustment loops but is otherwise relatively inflexible.
2 087	Hawley bow	A form of short <i>labial bow</i> with adjustment loops in the <i>canine</i> regions.
2 088	high labial bow and apron spring	A spring to retract upper <i>incisors</i> , using fine wire suspended from a wire of heavy gauge that lies in the upper labial sulcus.
2 089	flexible labial bow	An <i>incisor</i> retractor made from 0.7 mm diameter <i>stainless steel</i> wire. It includes large loops of wire to increase its flexibility.
2 090	Roberts retractor	An <i>incisor retractor</i> in which flexibility is obtained by the use of a fine wire inserted for support into close-fitting orthodontic tubing.
2 091	self-straightening wire	A fine wire suspended across the arch formed by a <i>labial bow</i> . It is used for retracting <i>incisors</i> .
2 092	baseplate	The acrylic section of a removable appliance. It fits to the <i>mucosa</i> and necks of the standing teeth and holds in position the orthodontic springs and clasps.

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No.	Term	Definition
2 093	boxing out	A procedure in the manufacture of a <i>removable appliance</i> whereby a recess is created on the fitting surface of the <i>baseplate</i> to allow for the movement of an active spring.
2 094	anterior bite plane	A platform of <i>acrylic polymer</i> at the front of an upper <i>removable appliance</i> with which the lower labial segment <i>occludes</i> preventing posterior <i>occlusion</i> .
2 095	posterior bite plane posterior capping posterior bite blocks	<i>Acrylic polymer</i> connected to a <i>baseplate</i> and placed over the <i>occlusal surfaces</i> of posterior teeth.
2 096	headgear	An apparatus covering various areas of the head and neck, used to transmit extra-oral forces to an <i>orthodontic appliance</i> .
2 097	neckstrap cervical strap	A form of <i>headgear</i> that fits around the neck only.
2 098	facebow	A wire frame used to transmit extra-oral forces from a <i>headgear</i> to an <i>orthodontic appliance</i> .
2 099	J-hook	A wire hook used to transmit extra-oral forces from a <i>headgear</i> to an <i>orthodontic appliance</i> .
2 100	band preformed band	A seamless ring of <i>stainless steel</i> tape. It is manufactured in varying sizes and shapes to fit intimately around the <i>crowns</i> of specific teeth involved in <i>fixed appliance</i> orthodontic treatment. It is held in position by means of dental <i>cement</i> .
2 101	bracket	A metal or plastics precision component welded to a band or attached to a tooth. It receives an <i>archwire</i> or other orthodontic mechanism as part of orthodontic treatment.
2 102	edgewise bracket	A <i>bracket</i> made in varying sizes possessing a horizontal channel that is designed to receive rectangular wire and will accept square or round wire. The bracket may be continuous in structure (single) or have two separated halves (Siamese).
2 103	Begg bracket	A <i>bracket</i> used in the Begg multiband technique.
2 104	buccal tube	An orthodontic attachment for a <i>fixed appliance</i> through which a wire may pass, usually to be sited on the <i>buccal</i> aspect of a posterior tooth.
2 105	lingual button lingual cleat lingual lug	A form of orthodontic attachment placed on the lingual aspect of a tooth to which a wire or elastic may be secured.
2 106	seating lug	A small component welded on the lingual aspect of a <i>band</i> to provide a ledge through which pressure is applied when seating a <i>band</i> on a tooth.
2 107	ligature	A length of soft wire or elastic material used to retain an <i>archwire</i> in a <i>bracket</i> .
2 108	Begg pin	A shaped section of soft metal to secure an <i>archwire</i> within a <i>Begg bracket</i> .
2 109	separator	A piece of brass, <i>stainless steel</i> wire, or elastic material placed around or between the contact points of adjacent teeth to move them slightly apart prior to the fitting of a <i>band</i> .
2 110	archwire	A length of fine wire, usually <i>stainless steel</i> , contoured to the dimensions of a <i>dental arch</i> and fitting into <i>brackets</i> or other attachments on the <i>buccal</i> or labial aspect of the teeth.

No.	Term	Definition
2 111	sectional archwire	An <i>archwire</i> fitted to a number of teeth in one section of a <i>dental arch</i> .
2 112	lingual arch palatal arch	A heavy-gauge wire, attached to <i>bands</i> on posterior teeth and lying around the lingual or palatal aspects of the standing teeth.
2 113	direct bonding direct fixation direct attachment	A method using the acid etch technique whereby a <i>bracket</i> or attachment is placed directly on a tooth.
2 114	indirect bonding technique	A method by which a mould is used for the location of a set of fixed attachments which are then bonded to the teeth.

Orthodontic pliers and hand instruments

2 115	Adams pliers universal pliers	Heavy pliers having sharply tapered beaks forming a four-sided pyramid when closed. They are used for adjusting <i>removable appliances</i> and to form modified arrowhead clasps.
2 116	Angle wire bending pliers	Pliers having two short beaks, one of which is cone-shaped, the other pyramid-shaped. They are used for bending small wire and springs.
2 117	band contouring pliers	A range of pliers used in the adaptation of <i>stainless steel</i> bands.
2 118	band marker	An instrument used for scratch marking <i>bracket</i> and tube heights on <i>bands</i> .
2 119	band pusher band driver	A general term used to describe instruments having large rounded handles and a single stout serrated beak. They are used in the manual placing and adaptation of <i>bands</i> .
2 120	band removing pliers	Pliers having one blade longer than the other. The longer blade rests on the <i>occlusal surface</i> of a tooth while the shorter sharpened beak engages the <i>gingival margin</i> of the <i>band</i> . 'Anterior', 'Posterior' and 'Universal' patterns are used.
2 121	band seater	A flat-bladed instrument having a raised steel peg for pushing bands on to teeth by biting force.
2 122	band splitting pliers	Pliers used to cut anterior upper and lower <i>bands</i> which are otherwise difficult to remove.
2 123	bird beak light wire pliers	Pliers that are similar in shape to <i>Angle wire bending pliers</i> , but have finer beaks. They are used to bend fine high-tensile <i>archwires</i> .
2 124	bracket removing pliers	Pliers similar to <i>band removing pliers</i> , used to remove <i>brackets</i> bonded to the teeth.
2 125	distal arch cutter	A special wire cutter with the blades set at right-angles to the handles to facilitate the cutting of the distal ends of <i>archwires</i> in the mouth.
2 126	How's pliers	Pliers having slender flat beaks terminating in a comma shape. The approximating surfaces are serrated to facilitate the handling of soft wire <i>ligatures</i> . The pliers meet only at the tips.
2 127	ligature and pin cutters	Pliers used to cut <i>ligatures</i> and arch-retaining pins.
2 128	ligature locking pliers	Pliers, used in the edgewise technique, which hold both ends of the <i>ligature</i> and, on opening, pull it tight.
2 129	Marthew's pliers	Pliers having one conical beak, the other being hollow-ground along the length of its approximating surface. They are used to bend wire.
2 130	Mitchell's trimmer	A hand instrument having one spoon-shaped and one angled end, the latter being triangular in cross section, tapering to a point.

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No.	Term	Definition
2 131	Nance closing loop pliers	Pliers having two flat thin beaks that are stepped to allow a variety of parallel-sided loops to be formed.
2 132	orthodontic scissors crown scissors	Short blade scissors (straight and curved) for cutting <i>stainless steel</i> tape, metal chrome tape or <i>bands</i> .
2 133	universal scissors	Shear-like scissors having short beaks at an angle to the handles. The blades are finely serrated to prevent slip, and they may have opposing notches at the base of the beaks for wire cutting.
2 134	spring-forming pliers	Pliers having one conical and one pyramidal beak, longer than those of <i>Angle wire bending pliers</i> . They are used for making helices in <i>finger springs</i> .
2 135	Tweed arch bending pliers	Pliers used exclusively for handling square or rectangular wire. The beaks are symmetrical flattened blades which are parallel when holding <i>orthodontic wire</i> .
2 136	Tweed loop-forming pliers	Pliers having one stepped pyramidal beak and an opposing stepped conical beak. They are used to form loops or short curved sections particularly in square or rectangular wire.
2 137	Weingart pliers	Pliers of similar purpose to the <i>How's pliers</i> but having curved, offset beaks.

Orthodontic accessories

2 138	cephalostat	A head-positioning device which ensures reproducibility of the relations between the tube position, head position and film position during <i>radiography</i> .
2 139	coil spring winder	A sleeved spindle around which fine wire can be formed into coil springs.
2 140	edgewise arch turret	An instrument of circular section used to form rectangular <i>archwire</i> with or without torque.
2 141	stress and tension gauge	A gauge used to determine the force exerted by rubber bands and springs.
2 142	electrolytic polishing apparatus	An apparatus used to polish or reduce metals by electrolytic action.
2 143	gnathostat	A mechanical appliance used to orientate plaster casts in such a way that the Frankfort, orbital, and mid-palatal planes are constantly related and indicated on the base.
2 144	impression compound heater	An electrically heated water bath with thermostatic control, used for warming <i>impression compound</i> .
2 145	interdental stripper	A hand-held apparatus in which a replaceable abrasive blade is used to reduce the mesio-distal width of a tooth.
2 146	model base former	A <i>mould</i> used for producing a desired shape to the base of a plaster <i>model</i> or <i>cast</i> of the teeth.
2 147	orthodontic welder	A specialized electric spot-welder designed for use with orthodontic materials.
2 148	symmetrograph	An apparatus for estimating asymmetry on a dental plaster <i>cast</i> .
2 149	transparent grid	A rigid sheet of transparent material marked with a calibrated grid, used to estimate the asymmetry of <i>oral</i> structures represented on <i>models</i> or <i>casts</i> .
2 150	typodont	An articulated apparatus with hollowed-out upper and lower bases, which can be filled with wax to support metal or plastics teeth, and on which fixed <i>orthodontic appliances</i> can be constructed for practice purposes.

No.	Term	Definition
2 151	X-ray digitiser	An electro-mechanical system to give direct readings of coordinates on an <i>X-ray film</i> for computer processing.
2 152	X-ray tracing table	A horizontal, illuminated table, often having a variable light source, used when tracing cephalometric <i>radiographs</i> .

Anatomical terms and points of reference

2 153	cephalometric analysis	The analysis of the bony, and sometimes the soft tissue, facial pattern from lateral skull <i>radiographs</i> taken with the <i>Frankfort plane</i> horizontal or in the natural head position, or tracings thereof. Sometimes a postero-anterior view orientated in the same horizontal plane is also used.
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Soft tissue landmarks

2 154	nasion (soft tissue)	The deepest point of the concavity between the nose and forehead in the mid-line.
2 155	subnasale	The point where the lower margin of the columella meets the upper lip in the mid-line.
2 156	labrale superius	The uppermost point on the vermillion margin of the upper lip in the mid-line.
2 157	stomion	The most anterior point of the line of contact of upper and lower lips in the mid-line.
2 158	labrale inferius	The lowest point on the vermillion margin of the lower lip in the mid-line.
2 159	supramentale (soft tissue)	The deepest point in the concavity between the lower lip and chin in the mid-line.
2 160	pogonion (soft tissue)	The most anterior point on the soft tissue outline of the chin in the profile view.
2 161	menton (soft tissue)	The most inferior point on the soft tissue outline of the chin.

Hard tissue landmarks

2 162	nasion (bony)	The most anterior point of the fronto-nasal suture, as seen in the lateral skull <i>radiograph</i> .
2 163	orbitale	The lowest point on the infra-orbital margin.
2 164	anterior nasal spine ANS	The tip of the anterior nasal spine, as seen in the lateral skull <i>radiograph</i> .
2 165	subspinale point A	The deepest mid-line point between the <i>anterior nasal spine</i> and <i>prosthion</i> .
2 166	prosthion	The most anterior point of the alveolar crest in the <i>premaxilla</i> , usually between the upper central <i>incisors</i> .
2 167	incision (upper)	Tip of the <i>crown</i> of the most anterior upper central <i>incisor</i> .
2 168	incision (lower)	Tip of the <i>crown</i> of the most anterior lower central <i>incisor</i> .
2 169	infradentale	The most anterior point of the lower alveolar crest, situated between the central <i>incisors</i> .
2 170	supramentale (bony) point B	The deepest point in the bony outline between the <i>infradentale</i> and the <i>pogonion</i> .
2 171	pogonion (bony)	The most anterior point of the bony chin.

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No.	Term	Definition
2 172	gnathion	The most anterior and inferior point on the bony outline of the chin, situated equidistant from <i>pogonion</i> and <i>menton</i> .
2 173	menton (bony)	The lowest point on the bony outline of the mandibular symphysis.
2 174	sella	The centre of the sella turcica, determined by inspection.
2 175	basion	The lowermost point on the anterior margin of the foramen magnum or, if this is obscured, the most superior point of the anterior margin of the base of the occipital condyles.
2 176	Bolton point	The highest point in the retrocondylar fossa on the occipital bone, posterior to the foramen magnum.
2 177	condylion	The highest point on the bony outline of the <i>mandibular condyle</i> .
2 178	articulare	The point of intersection of the dorsal contours of the posterior border of the <i>mandible</i> and the temporal bone.
2 179	porion	The uppermost point of the bony external auditory meatus, usually regarded as coincidental with the uppermost point of the ear-rods of the <i>cephalostat</i> .
2 180	pterygo-maxillare PTM	The lowest point of the outline of the pterygo-maxillary fissure.
2 181	posterior nasal spine PNS	The tip of the posterior spine of the palatine bone in the hard palate.
2 182	gonion	The most lateral external point at the junction of the horizontal and ascending rami of the <i>mandible</i> . NOTE. On a tracing of a lateral skull radiograph, it is found by bisecting the angle formed by tangents to the posterior and inferior borders of the <i>mandible</i> .
2 183	SN plane	A transverse plane through the skull represented on a lateral skull radiograph tracing by the line joining <i>sella</i> and <i>nasion</i> .
2 184	de Coster's line	The outline, in a cephalometric tracing, of the upper border of the anterior base of skull in the mid-line, used sometimes in the superimposition of tracings.
2 185	Frankfort plane	A transverse plane through the skull represented on a lateral skull radiograph tracing by the line joining <i>porion</i> and <i>orbitale</i> .
2 186	maxillary plane	A transverse plane through the skull represented on a lateral skull radiograph tracing by the line joining <i>anterior</i> and <i>posterior nasal spines</i> . If either of these is distorted or unclear, an alternative point may be used, produced by bisecting the root of the appropriate spine.
2 187	occlusal plane	A transverse plane through the skull represented on a lateral skull radiograph tracing by the line drawn to represent the occlusal line of the teeth. There are various definitions. (a) A transverse plane through the skull represented on a lateral skull radiograph tracing by the line which passes mid-way between the incisal edges of maxillary and mandibular central <i>incisors</i> , and which also passes mid-way between the tips of upper and lower <i>cusps</i> of the first permanent molar. (b) A transverse plane through the skull represented on a lateral skull radiograph tracing by the line joining the tips of the <i>cusps</i> of the maxillary first <i>molars</i> to the incisal edge of the maxillary central <i>incisors</i> .

No.	Term	Definition
		(c) A transverse plane through the skull represented on a lateral skull radiograph tracing by the line joining the tips of the <i>cusps</i> of the lower first permanent <i>molars</i> to the incisal edges of the mandibular central <i>incisors</i> .
		(d) A transverse plane through the skull represented on a lateral skull radiograph tracing by the line drawn through the <i>occlusion</i> of the <i>premolars</i> and <i>molars</i> . This is sometimes called the functional occlusal plane.
2 188	mandibular plane	A transverse plane through the skull represented on a lateral skull radiograph tracing by the line representing the lower border of the horizontal ramus of the <i>mandible</i> . There are several definitions. (a) A tangent to the lower border of the mandible. (b) A transverse plane through the skull represented on a lateral skull radiograph tracing by the line joining <i>gnathion</i> and <i>gonion</i> . (c) A transverse plane through the skull represented on a lateral skull radiograph tracing by the line joining <i>menton</i> and <i>gonion</i> .
2 189	Bolton plane	A transverse plane through the skull represented on a lateral skull radiograph tracing by the line joining <i>nasion</i> to <i>Bolton point</i> .
2 190	facial plane	A transverse plane through the skull represented on a lateral skull radiograph tracing by the line joining <i>nasion</i> to <i>pogonion</i> .
2 191	Y axis (of growth)	A line joining <i>sella</i> to <i>gnathion</i> .

Section three. Conservative dentistry

General terms

3 001	conservative dentistry	That part of <i>restorative dentistry</i> concerned with the restoration of individual teeth. It also includes <i>endodontics</i> , crowning and (in part) fixed bridgework. NOTE 1. The dividing line between <i>conservative dentistry</i> and <i>prosthodontics</i> in respect of bridgework is not well defined. NOTE 2. The exact definition of this term is different in the UK from that generally accepted elsewhere in Europe, which is given by the FDI/ISO definition, as follows: 'That branch of dentistry which is principally concerned with the restoration of diseased or injured tooth structures to the proper form and function while conserving the still healthy parts.'
3 002	restorative dentistry	A comprehensive term covering dental care for the <i>dentate</i> , or partially or totally <i>edentulous</i> patient, in order to establish a stable and healthy functional <i>dentition</i> . It includes aspects of <i>conservative dentistry</i> , <i>periodontics</i> , <i>prosthodontics</i> , and any other branch of dentistry that may be indicated. NOTE. The exact definition of this term is different in the UK from that generally accepted elsewhere in Europe, which is given by the FDI/ISO definition, as follows: 'A comprehensive term to cover dental procedures in the dentulous, partially <i>edentulous</i> or <i>edentulous</i> mouth; these may include operative, endodontic, <i>periodontal</i> , orthodontic and prosthetic procedures.'
3 003	restoration	The material result of a series of operative procedures that restore the form, function and appearance of a tooth.
3 004	caries	A disease process that results in the demineralization of dental hard tissues by microbial activity.
3 005	filling	Any material that is inserted into a <i>preparation</i> or <i>cavity</i> in order to fill it, without necessarily restoring either form or function.

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No.	Term	Definition
3 006	plastic filling	Any permanent <i>filling material</i> in a plastic state inserted into, or applied on to, a tooth.
3 007	root filling root-canal filling	A material or combination of materials used to obturate <i>root canals</i> .
3 008	cavity	A tooth lesion caused by actual loss of hard tooth substance, which may arise from <i>caries</i> , trauma, erosion, abrasion, or attrition.
3 009	preparation cavity preparation tooth preparation	(1) Operations performed upon a tooth to remove diseased, weakened and defective tissue, and to condition and shape sound tissue into a form suitable for the reception and retention of a temporary or permanent <i>restoration</i> . (2) The result of the operations described in definition (1) above.
3 010	intra-coronal	(1) Within the <i>crown</i> . (2) A term used to describe that part of a <i>restoration</i> or <i>preparation</i> which lies within the boundaries of the natural crown form.
3 011	extra-coronal	(1) Outside the crown. (2) A term used to describe those parts of a <i>restoration</i> or <i>preparation</i> which lie outside the boundaries of the natural <i>crown</i> form. (3) A term used to describe those parts of a <i>restoration</i> which cover the remaining natural <i>crown</i> .
3 012	extension for prevention	The extension of a <i>preparation</i> to include adjacent areas of sound tissue that are judged likely to become carious.
3 013	outline outline form cavo-surface margin cavo-surface line angle cavo-surface angle, <i>deprecated</i>	The boundary of a <i>restoration</i> or <i>preparation</i> at its junction with the tooth surface.
3 014	excavation	The removal of softened <i>dentine</i> .
3 015	ditching	The characteristic ditch-like defect occurring at the junction of tooth substance and an <i>amalgam restoration</i> .
3 016	cavo-surface angle	The angle formed at any point on the junction of a <i>preparation</i> with the unprepared surface of the tooth.
3 017	line angle	The line formed by the junction of two surfaces of the prepared or unprepared tooth.
3 018	point angle	The point on the tooth where three surfaces meet.
3 019	cavity surface	A surface of a <i>preparation</i> or <i>cavity</i> .
3 020	cavity wall	That <i>cavity surface</i> which is bounded by the <i>cavo-surface angle</i> and the <i>cavity floor</i> . NOTE. It may be qualified as mesial, distal, etc.
3 021	cavity floor	That <i>cavity surface</i> towards which the <i>restoration</i> is inserted.
3 022	pulpal surface	That <i>cavity surface</i> which overlies the <i>pulp</i> .
3 023	axial surface	A <i>cavity surface</i> that is in line with the long axis of the tooth.
3 024	cervical wall	A <i>cavity wall</i> that is approximately parallel to the <i>occlusal plane</i> , and is bounded externally by the <i>cervical margin</i> .

No.	Term	Definition
3 025	cervical margin	That part of the <i>outline</i> of a <i>preparation</i> (or completed <i>restoration</i>) nearest to the neck of the tooth.
3 026	cavo-surface bevel	A feature of certain <i>preparations</i> in which the <i>cavo-surface angle</i> is deliberately increased along the <i>outline</i> of the <i>preparation</i> .
3 027	embrasure	The space partially bounded by the <i>approximal surfaces</i> of two adjacent teeth.
3 028	embrasure wall	The flared axial wall of an approximal box <i>preparation</i> which has its margin on the <i>buccal</i> or <i>lingual surface</i> of the tooth.
3 029	carious exposure	The destruction by <i>caries</i> of that part of the <i>dentine</i> which is contiguous with the <i>pulp</i> .
3 030	interdental	Situated between the <i>approximal surfaces</i> of teeth.
3 031	traumatic exposure	An unintentional exposure of the <i>pulp</i> through sound <i>dentine</i> .
3 032	approximal cavity interstitial cavity proximal cavity, <i>deprecated</i> interproximal cavity, <i>deprecated</i>	A <i>cavity</i> involving a <i>mesial</i> and/or <i>distal</i> surface of a tooth.
3 033	contact area point, <i>deprecated</i>	That area of a <i>crown</i> or <i>restoration</i> which is in contact with the surface of an adjacent <i>crown</i> .
3 034	classification of cavities (after Black)	A scheme of classification of cavities according to the site of origin of the carious process.
3 035	class I cavity	<i>Caries</i> originating in pits and fissures.
3 036	class II cavity	<i>Caries</i> originating on the <i>approximal surfaces</i> of <i>molars</i> and <i>premolars</i> .
3 037	class III cavity	<i>Caries</i> originating on the <i>approximal surfaces</i> of <i>incisors</i> and <i>canines</i> not involving the <i>incisal angle</i> .
3 038	class IV cavity	<i>Caries</i> originating on the <i>approximal surfaces</i> of <i>incisors</i> and <i>canines</i> involving the <i>incisal angle</i> .
3 039	class V cavity	<i>Caries</i> originating on the gingival third of the <i>facial</i> or <i>lingual surfaces</i> of all teeth.
3 040	resistance form	Those design features of a <i>preparation</i> which impart strength to the <i>restoration</i> and to the tooth when under functional load.
3 041	retention form	Those design features of a <i>preparation</i> which prevent displacement of a <i>restoration</i> .
3 042	convenience form	Those design features of a <i>preparation</i> which allow adequate access or which facilitate the fabrication or insertion of a <i>restoration</i> .
3 043	functionally generated occlusal path	A movement made by an opposing <i>cusp</i> or <i>cusps</i> from <i>centric occlusion</i> to a series of eccentric positions.
3 044	cavity toilet	The process of cleaning a <i>preparation</i> by removal of debris and extraneous substances.
3 045	cavity lining	A general term used to refer to the materials applied to the floor of a <i>preparation</i> . It may refer collectively to both the <i>cavity base</i> and, where used, the <i>cavity sub-base</i> .

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No.	Term	Definition
3 046	cavity base	A material, usually a <i>cement</i> other than the substance of the eventual <i>restoration</i> , placed within the <i>preparation</i> .
3 047	cavity sub-base	A layer of material placed within a <i>preparation</i> prior to the insertion of the <i>cavity base</i> .
3 048	cavity liner	A <i>varnish</i> , or suspension of calcium hydroxide and/or zinc oxide in a varnish, that is applied to the floor and walls of a <i>preparation</i> .
3 049	self-cleansing area	A general term traditionally used to describe those areas of the teeth considered to be less likely to accumulate debris, due to the action of soft tissues and mastication.
3 050	cleansible areas	Those areas of the teeth that can be rendered clean by the use of a <i>toothbrush</i> , <i>dental floss</i> , or interdental wood points.
3 051	charting	The recording of clinical information relating to the teeth and <i>periodontium</i> .
3 052	micro-leakage percolation, <i>deprecated</i>	The passage of fluids, micro-organisms, and ions between a <i>restoration</i> and its adjacent <i>cavity walls</i> .
3 053	simple cavity	A <i>preparation</i> involving only one surface of the <i>clinical crown</i> .
3 054	compound cavity complex cavity	A <i>preparation</i> involving two or more surfaces of the <i>clinical crown</i> .
3 055	undercut	A design feature of a <i>preparation</i> for a plastic restoration that prevents removal of the <i>restoration</i> when set.
3 056	box	That part of a <i>compound cavity</i> , excluding the occlusal portion, which has four <i>cavity surfaces</i> .
3 057	acid etching	The use of an acid solution to partially <i>demineralize</i> a selected area of tooth substance and alter its surface energy in order to provide a mechanically retentive surface for certain types of <i>restorative material</i> .

Hand instruments and accessories

3 058	air syringe	An instrument incorporating an elongated metal nozzle and valves, which is used to control compressed cold or warmed air. It is mainly used to blow away debris and for drying during operative procedures.
3 059	three-in-one syringe triple syringe, <i>deprecated</i>	A combination instrument used to deliver air, water, or an atomized spray by means of suitably shaped nozzle.
3 060	chip syringe	An instrument incorporating a rubber bulb and elongated metal nozzle used to blow away debris and for drying during operative procedures.
3 061	contra-angled	A design feature of instruments in which the shank is formed with two, or occasionally three, angles so that the working part approximates to the axis of the handle.
3 062	chisel*	A hand instrument that has a sharp, straight, bevelled blade, the cutting edge of which is at right angles to the long axis of the handle.

*See footnote opposite.

No.	Term	Definition
3 063	hatchet*	A hand instrument that has a sharp, straight, bevelled blade, and one or more angles in the shank; these angles lie in the same plane as the cutting edge and the cutting edge is at right angles to the centre line of the blade.
3 064	gingival margin trimmer*	A hand instrument that is similar to a <i>hatchet</i> , but has its blade slightly curved in its length. The angle between the cutting edge and blade is not a right angle.
3 065	hoe*	A hand instrument having a sharp, straight, bevelled blade, and one or more angles in the shank; the cutting edge is at right angles to the long axis of the handle.
3 066	excavator	A hand-operated cutting instrument used primarily to remove softened <i>dentine</i> . It has a sharp plano-convex or concavo-convex blade which may be circular (discoid), oval or spoon-shaped.
3 067	binangled	A design feature, usually of <i>chisels</i> , in which the shank has two angles, and the cutting edge is at right angles to the long axis of the handle.
3 068	probe explorer	A hand instrument having a thin wire-like working end usually formed to a point. It is used primarily for tactile exploration of tooth surfaces.
3 069	mouth mirror	A mirror specifically designed for intra-oral use.
3 070	tweezers	A hand instrument having two narrow and/or pointed jaws which, when approximated, can be used to grasp a small object.
3 071	amalgam carrier amalgam gun	An instrument used to transport and deposit <i>amalgam</i> .
3 072	condenser plugger	A hand instrument used to condense certain <i>restorative materials</i> during insertion into a <i>preparation</i> .
3 073	burnisher	A hand or <i>rotary instrument</i> used to polish the surface of metallic <i>restorations</i> by rubbing.
3 074	carver	A hand instrument having a blade or nib adapted for contouring the surface of plastic materials by cutting, scraping or paring.
3 075	plastic-filling instrument	A hand instrument used to manipulate plastic <i>filling materials</i> . NOTE. The term 'plastic' is used to describe the physical state of the material. Where reference is made to polymeric materials, the term <i>plastics</i> is used, both as a noun and an adjective.
3 076	gold plugger	A <i>condenser</i> used to cold weld gold foil by the application of pressure.
3 077	gold file	A hand instrument, one surface of which is ridged and grooved, used to shape gold foil <i>restorations</i> .
3 078	automatic mallet	A hand-operated, spring-loaded mallet with variable power, intended to be used to condense gold foil.

Rotary instruments and accessories

3 079	rotary instrument	A hand- or power-operated instrument designed to be used with a rotary movement.
3 080	bur	A rotary milling tool designed to fit into a <i>handpiece</i> . NOTE. This term has also come to be generally applied to small <i>diamond instruments</i> .

*These instruments are hand operated, chisel-like, cutting instruments used primarily for the removal of hard tooth tissues by chipping, cleaving or paring. They have in common a straight cutting edge, which may be mono or bi-bevelled, a blade, a shank and a handle. The shank may be straight or angled, and the instruments single- or double-ended.

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No.	Term	Definition
3 081	excavating bur	A general term used to describe a <i>bur</i> used in the preparation of a <i>cavity</i> .
3 082	finishing bur	A <i>bur</i> with fine blades used for trimming enamel margins and adjusting finished <i>restorations</i> prior to polishing.
3 083	diamond instrument	An abrasive <i>rotary instrument</i> used in a <i>handpiece</i> , incorporating diamond grit as the abrasive medium.
3 084	diamond stone	A term generally applied to the larger sizes of <i>diamond instruments</i> .
3 085	stone	An abrasive <i>rotary instrument</i> used in a <i>handpiece</i> , the working part of which incorporates <i>carborundum</i> , <i>corundum</i> , or similar abrasive (but excluding <i>diamond</i>). NOTE. <i>Carborundum</i> discs are specifically excluded.
3 086	abrasive disc	A circular and flat (or slightly conical) sheet carrying or containing an abrasive. When used, it is fixed at its centre to a <i>mandrel</i> .
3 087	abrasive wheel	A wheel-shaped abrasive <i>rotary instrument</i> .
3 088	disc guard	A protective metal shield placed around an <i>abrasive disc</i> .
3 089	dental engine	A remotely-mounted electric motor used to drive <i>rotary instruments</i> through a <i>handpiece</i> , by means of a pulley or cable.
3 090	foot-engine	A treadle-operated machine used to drive <i>rotary instruments</i> via a <i>handpiece</i> .
3 091	handpiece	A hand-held device that incorporates a chuck, to which power is transmitted by various means to rotary or reciprocating instruments.
3 092	turbine handpiece air rotor turbine	A <i>handpiece</i> that incorporates an air-driven rotor.
3 093	micromotor	A miniature electric motor, which is directly coupled to the <i>handpiece</i> .
3 094	air motor	An air-driven motor that is directly coupled to the <i>handpiece</i> but is separate from it.
3 095	mandrel	A metal shaft inserted into a <i>handpiece</i> , to one end of which may be fastened an <i>abrasive disc</i> or wheel by means of an axial screw or stud.

Miscellaneous instruments and accessories

3 096	abrasive strip polishing strip finishing strip separating strip	A strip, made of linen, metal or other suitable material coated with abrasive particles on one or both sides, used for modifying the surface of a tooth or <i>restoration</i> .
3 097	mechanical amalgamator	A mechanical device used to mix <i>amalgam alloy</i> and <i>mercury</i> to form <i>amalgam</i> .
3 098	capsule vibrator	A mechanical device used to mix materials contained in a capsule or similar container.
3 099	matrix	A mould used to contain and contour <i>filling materials</i> during insertion and setting.
3 100	matrix band	A thin flexible strip of suitable metal or polymeric material used in the formation of a <i>matrix</i> .

No.	Term	Definition
3 101	matrix retainer	A screw, spring or clip device used to retain a <i>matrix band</i> .
3 102	spatula	A hand-held instrument, the blade(s) of which is used to mix or manipulate liquids, powders or pastes.
3 103	mixing slab	A rectangular slab, usually made of glass, on which liquids, powders and pastes are mixed or manipulated.
3 104	mixing pad	A rectangular pad composed of sheets of suitable paper or paper-like material, on which powders and pastes are mixed or manipulated.
3 105	annealing tray	A frame supporting a circular disc over a flame, on which gold foil is placed so that it may be annealed.
3 106	engine mallet	A mallet, powered by a <i>dental engine</i> , used for condensing gold foil.
3 107	automatic amalgam condenser	A powered <i>handpiece</i> designed to transmit a rapid series of blows to <i>amalgam</i> in a plastic state in order to achieve condensation and adaptation.
3 108	molten metal sterilizer	A small heated vessel containing metal fusible at low temperature in which contaminated endodontic instruments are placed in order to sterilize them.
3 109	salt sterilizer	A small heated vessel containing common salt in which contaminated endodontic instruments are placed in order to sterilize them.
3 110	ball-bearing sterilizer	A small heated vessel containing small steel ball-bearings in which contaminated endodontic instruments are placed in order to sterilize them.
3 111	glass-bead sterilizer	A small heated vessel containing small glass beads in which contaminated endodontic instruments are placed in order to sterilize them.
3 112	electric pulp tester	A piece of apparatus that produces a variable electrical potential which, when applied to a tooth via a suitable electrode, may be used to carry out a <i>pulp-test</i> .
3 113	rubber dam	A thin sheet of rubber used primarily to isolate the <i>clinical crowns</i> of teeth from the rest of the mouth, in order to prevent inhalation and swallowing of instruments etc., and to prevent contamination.
3 114	rubber dam punch	An instrument used to punch circular holes of various sizes in a <i>rubber dam</i> .
3 115	rubber dam frame	A flexible frame that holds the <i>rubber dam</i> in a stretched state, to improve access to the field of operation.
3 116	rubber dam holder	A fabric band, usually elastic, furnished with clips used to hold the <i>rubber dam</i> away from the field of operation.
3 117	rubber dam weight	A metal weight clipped to the lower border of a <i>rubber dam</i> in order to stretch and control it.
3 118	rubber dam clamp	A metal clip, supplied in various shapes and sizes, which grips the neck of a tooth, and is used to retain a <i>rubber dam</i> .
3 119	rubber dam ligature	A length of <i>dental floss</i> tied firmly around the neck of a tooth to retain a <i>rubber dam</i> .
3 120	rubber dam clamp forceps	An instrument used to apply and remove a <i>rubber dam</i> .
3 121	aspirator	An apparatus that produces high-volume low-vacuum suction which, when used in conjunction with an <i>aspirator tip</i> , removes saliva, blood, debris, etc., from the mouth.

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No.	Term	Definition
3 122	aspirator tip	A detachable wide-bore tube through which saliva and other liquids and debris are aspirated from the mouth, at high velocity.
3 123	saliva ejector	A tube through which saliva and other liquids are aspirated from the mouth, at low velocity.
3 124	dental unit	A term traditionally applied to an assembly of appliances and instruments conveniently situated adjacent to the patient dental chair. Such appliances may include <i>cuspidor</i> , <i>dental engine</i> , <i>air syringe</i> , light and bracket-table.
3 125	cuspidor	A spittoon fitted with a flushing device.
3 126	mobile unit mobile cart dental cart	A mobile assembly of dynamic instruments.

Inlay, crown and bridge

3 127	inlay	A <i>restoration</i> , usually made of <i>casting gold alloy</i> or, more rarely, <i>fused porcelain</i> , for a specific <i>preparation</i> , into which it is cemented.
3 128	onlay	A metal or acrylic covering of the <i>occlusal</i> and/or incisal <i>surfaces</i> .
3 129	pinlay	An <i>inlay</i> or <i>onlay</i> for which part of the <i>retention</i> is provided by one or more <i>pins</i> .
3 130	pin ledge	A <i>restoration</i> , usually made of <i>casting gold alloy</i> , which covers the <i>lingual surface</i> of an <i>incisor</i> or <i>canine</i> , and is retained by <i>pins</i> recessed into small ledges.
3 131	crown cap, <i>deprecated</i>	A full or partial replacement of the <i>clinical crown</i> that is attached to the remaining part of the tooth. It is usually made of metal, <i>synthetic resins</i> , or <i>porcelain</i> , or a combination of these materials, and is classified according to the material(s) of construction, method of manufacture, and amount of tooth covered.
3 132	partial veneer crown three-quarter crown	A <i>restoration</i> , usually of <i>casting gold alloy</i> , that replaces most of the surfaces of the <i>clinical crown</i> .
3 133	full veneer crown	A <i>restoration</i> that replaces the entire surface of the <i>clinical crown</i> .
3 134	shell crown	A <i>full veneer crown</i> made, wholly or in part, from plate metal.
3 135	cast crown	A <i>full</i> or <i>partial veneer crown</i> made entirely of cast alloy.
3 136	post	A tapering or cylindrical metal rod fixed in the <i>root canal</i> as a means of <i>retention</i> or reinforcement. NOTE. A core, <i>crown</i> , or part of a <i>precision attachment</i> may be attached to the post.
3 137	screw post	A threaded <i>post</i> .
3 138	post crown	A <i>crown</i> that is retained wholly or in part by an integral metal <i>post</i> .
3 139	porcelain jacket crown PJC jacket crown crown, <i>deprecated</i>	A <i>full veneer crown</i> , characteristically having a cervical shoulder, constructed of <i>porcelain</i> .
3 140	temporary crown	A <i>crown</i> , designed to be easily removable, used to protect the underlying tooth, stabilize the surrounding tissues, and maintain the <i>occlusion</i> .

No.	Term	Definition
3 141	temporary post crown	A <i>temporary crown</i> that incorporates a <i>post</i> .
3 142	tube temporary crown	A <i>temporary post crown</i> in which the <i>post</i> is hollow and open ended to allow <i>root canal</i> therapy to be undertaken without removing the <i>crown</i> .
3 143	dowel crown	A type of <i>crown</i> incorporating a pre-fabricated <i>post</i> .
3 144	telescopic crown	A <i>crown</i> consisting of two parts, an inner <i>coping</i> which is cemented to the tooth, and a <i>crown</i> which is fitted over it. This assembly may serve as a retainer for a <i>bridge</i> where it is used to compensate for non-alignment of <i>abutments</i> .
3 145	porcelain bonded crown bonded crown porcelain-bonded-to-gold crown	A <i>crown</i> made of cast metal to which <i>porcelain</i> is fused.
3 146	platinum bonded crown	A <i>porcelain jacket crown</i> that is fused to a <i>platinum matrix</i> which forms the fitting surface of the <i>crown</i> .
3 147	facing	A <i>veneer</i> applied to the visible surface of a <i>restoration</i> to improve the aesthetics.
3 148	bridge	A prosthesis that replaces one or more <i>clinical crowns</i> of missing natural teeth. It is cemented or otherwise attached to one or more <i>abutments</i> and is not intended for removal by the patient.
3 149	bridge unit unit	(1) A <i>bridge retainer</i> . (2) A <i>pontic</i> .
3 150	bridge retainer retainer	A <i>restoration</i> cemented to an <i>abutment</i> which provides the retention for a <i>bridge</i> .
3 151	abutment abutment tooth	A tooth used to support, stabilize, and retain a fixed or removable prosthesis.
3 152	pontic	That part of a <i>bridge</i> which replaces the <i>clinical crowns</i> of missing teeth.
3 153	coping	A thin metal cap, which does not have undercuts on its external surface, that is fitted over a <i>preparation</i> .
3 154	transfer coping	A crown-like veneer, made of base metal or <i>resin</i> , that is used to obtain precise relative location of multiple <i>preparations</i> .
3 155	backing	A metal component of a <i>denture</i> or artificial <i>crown</i> that protects or supports a tooth or <i>facing</i> .
3 156	fixed-movable bridge fixed-free bridge, <i>deprecated</i>	A <i>bridge</i> in which the <i>pontic</i> is integral with the <i>bridge retainer</i> at one end only. At the other end it has a limited degree of movement prescribed by the <i>pontic-retainer</i> interface.
3 157	fixed-fixed bridge	A one-piece <i>bridge</i> in which the <i>pontic</i> is integral with the <i>bridge retainer</i> at both ends.
3 158	cantilever bridge	A <i>bridge</i> in which the <i>pontic</i> has a <i>bridge retainer</i> or retainers at one end only.
3 159	spring cantilever bridge spring bridge	A <i>cantilever bridge</i> in which the <i>pontic</i> is integral with one end of a metal bar adapted to the <i>mucosa</i> .
3 160	precision attachment prefabricated attachment	A prefabricated interlocking device, one component of which is fixed to an <i>abutment</i> and the other is integrated into a <i>denture</i> or <i>bridge</i> in order to support and/or retain it.

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No.	Term	Definition
3 161	core	A suitably-shaped and retained solid substructure over which a <i>full</i> or <i>partial veneer crown</i> , may be placed.
3 162	thimble	A <i>bridge retainer</i> that consists of a thin tube-like metal substructure, over which a <i>crown</i> may be cemented.
3 163	diaphragm	A thin veneer of metal that is extended from the <i>core</i> of a <i>post crown</i> to some or all of the margins of the prepared <i>root</i> face.
3 164	path of insertion and withdrawal	The path along which a prefabricated <i>restoration</i> may be inserted into, or withdrawn from, the <i>preparation</i> .
3 165	pattern	A replica of a <i>restoration</i> , usually made of wax, and used in the 'lost wax' technique.
3 166	sprue	(1) The channel through which molten metal flows into the <i>mould</i> cavity during casting. (2) The <i>pattern</i> used to make the channel. (3) The metal filling the channel after casting.
3 167	direct technique	The method of making a cast <i>restoration</i> in which the <i>pattern</i> is made in the mouth of the patient.
3 168	indirect technique	The method of making a cast <i>restoration</i> in which the <i>pattern</i> is made on a <i>model</i> .
3 169	impression	A negative imprint from which a positive reproduction, or <i>model</i> , can be made.
3 170	copper ring impression	An <i>impression</i> of a prepared tooth, taken in a suitable material contained within a <i>copper ring</i> .
3 171	copper ring	A thin-walled copper tube used to contain and support <i>impression material</i> , or as a means of retaining a temporary filling. It may also be used as a <i>matrix band</i> .
3 172	impression tray	A metal or <i>plastics</i> receptacle used to transport, control, and support on <i>impression material</i> .
3 173	special tray custom tray	An <i>impression tray</i> made specifically for an individual patient by means of which the <i>impression material</i> may be accurately controlled.
3 174	platinum matrix	A thin platinum foil, adapted to a model of a <i>cavity</i> or a <i>preparation</i> , to which <i>porcelain</i> is applied to make a porcelain inlay or crown.
3 175	pin dentine pin	(1) Used with cast <i>restorations</i> . A wire-like extension protruding from the fitting surface of a <i>restoration</i> into a previously prepared cylindrical or tapered hole in <i>dentine</i> and used to increase <i>retention</i> . (2) Used with <i>plastic fillings</i> . A wire-like device that is cemented, screwed or retained by friction in <i>dentine</i> and is used to increase <i>retention</i> . NOTE. See also <i>dentine screw</i> .
3 176	dentine screw	A threaded length of wire inserted into <i>dentine</i> to provide additional retention for a plastic <i>restoration</i> .
3 177	diodontic implant endodontic implant, <i>deprecated</i>	A tapering metal rod which, by extending through the <i>root canal</i> , is intended to stabilize shortened <i>roots</i> .
3 178	lock	That part of a <i>preparation</i> which is used to aid <i>retention</i> .

No.	Term	Definition
3 179	dovetail keyway	A type of <i>lock</i> that is wider at its extremity and narrower at the isthmus or neck where it joins the main part of the <i>preparation</i> . It is rounded in outline and essentially symmetrical. It provides a mechanical lock to aid <i>retention</i> . The <i>dovetail</i> is dovetail-shaped and the <i>keyway</i> is similar in shape to a classical keyhole.
3 180	slice preparation	A <i>preparation</i> for a cast metal <i>restoration</i> in which the approximal portion of the <i>preparation</i> is defined by grinding a plane surface nearly parallel to the axis of withdrawal of the <i>restoration</i> , on the <i>mesial</i> and/or <i>distal</i> surfaces of the <i>crown</i> .
3 181	channel slice	A <i>slice preparation</i> for a cast metal <i>restoration</i> in which the <i>approximal surface</i> contains an axially directed channel, the lateral walls of which are made up of tapering grooves or channels that diverge slightly as they extend from the gingival floor to the <i>occlusal surface</i> .
3 182	near-parallelism	A descriptive term for the feature of <i>inlay</i> and <i>crown preparations</i> in which the opposing surfaces are nearly parallel to each other, in order to allow insertion of the <i>restoration</i> and to provide optimal <i>retention</i> .
3 183	full-mouth rehabilitation full-mouth reconstruction	A comprehensive form of treatment intended to restore the functional integrity of the <i>dental arches</i> .
3 184	occlusal rehabilitation bite equilibration, <i>deprecated</i>	The improvement of the functional harmony of the <i>dentition</i> and associated musculature, by modifying the <i>occlusal</i> relationships.

Endodontia

3 185	endodontia	That part of dentistry concerned with the <i>pulp</i> and related tissues.
3 186	endodontics	Those treatment procedures which are used to preserve the health of the <i>pulp</i> and periapical tissues, and to treat the diseased <i>pulp</i> in such a way as to enable the tooth (or part of the tooth) to be retained safely. In addition, when endodontic procedures are undertaken in conjunction with restorative treatment, they may include removal of the healthy <i>pulp</i> and subsequent therapy.
3 187	mobility test	A diagnostic test used to indicate the degree of movement of a tooth in relation to its supporting tissues.
3 188	percussion	The act of tapping a tooth with short, sharp blows as an aid in diagnosing the condition of the underlying structures either by the sound obtained or the elicitation of pain.
3 189	transillumination	The transmission of light through a <i>crown</i> and its associated tissues to indicate the degree of translucency in order to detect <i>caries</i> , <i>calculus</i> or debris, fractures or foreign bodies.
3 190	pulp-test vitality test, <i>deprecated</i>	A diagnostic aid involving the application of an electrical, thermal or mechanical stimulus to the <i>crown</i> of a tooth in order to indicate the excitability of the <i>pulp</i> . NOTE. This test is not necessarily indicative of a <i>vital pulp</i> .
3 191	test cavity	A form of <i>pulp-test</i> in which a small cavity is cut into <i>dentine</i> to determine whether there is a response.
3 192	root canal culturing	The technique of taking a sample of the contents of the <i>pulp cavity</i> , <i>root canal</i> and associated tissues, and its subsequent microbiological examination.
3 193	exposure	A defect in the wall of the <i>pulp cavity</i> produced either traumatically (<i>traumatic exposure</i>) or as a result of <i>caries</i> (<i>carious exposure</i>).

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No.	Term	Definition
3 194	vital pulp	A <i>pulp</i> that elicits a positive response when subjected to a <i>pulp-test</i> .
3 195	diagnostic injection diagnostic analgesia anaesthetic test	The investigation of a source of pain by the administration of a <i>local analgesic</i> to a specific area so as to eliminate, or fail to eliminate, the pain.
3 196	pulp capping	The application of one or more layers of protective and/or therapeutic material over an exposed <i>vital pulp</i> .
3 197	indirect pulp capping	The application of one or more layers of protective and/or therapeutic material to an area of <i>dentine</i> where the <i>pulp</i> is not overtly exposed.
3 198	pulp extirpation pulpectomy	The removal of the contents of the <i>pulp chamber</i> and <i>root canal</i> .
3 199	pulpotomy partial pulpectomy, <i>deprecated</i>	The removal of the coronal portion of a <i>vital pulp</i> with the object of preserving the remaining radicular portions of the <i>pulp</i> .
3 200	pulp mummification	The application of a medicament to the <i>pulp</i> remnants in order to preserve them in an aseptic state.
3 201	irrigation	The washing of the <i>pulp cavity</i> with a liquid, often antiseptic, to remove debris and to reduce infection.
3 202	drainage	The creation of a channel through which accumulated exudate and gases may be released from the <i>pulp chamber</i> or tissues in the region of the <i>root apex</i> .
3 203	aspiration	The application of suction to the <i>pulp cavity</i> in order to evacuate fluids.
3 204	apicectomy	The operation of removing the <i>apical</i> portion of the <i>root</i> together with some of the surrounding tissue. The <i>root canal</i> may be filled either before, or immediately after, removal of the <i>root apex</i> .
3 205	retrograde root-filling reverse root-filling	The preparation and filling of the <i>apical</i> end of the <i>root canal</i> by a periapical approach instead of by the more usual route through the <i>pulp chamber</i> . NOTE. This method is rarely used except in conjunction with an <i>apicectomy</i> .
3 206	root amputation radisectomy root resection, <i>deprecated</i>	The operation of removing one <i>root</i> of a multi-rooted tooth with the intention of retaining the remaining <i>roots</i> .
3 207	root filling	The filling and sealing of a <i>root canal</i> .
3 208	bleaching	The elimination or reduction of discolouration of the <i>crown</i> of a tooth by the application of bleaching agents.
3 209	reimplantation	The replacement of a tooth after its accidental or deliberate removal from its socket.
3 210	periapical curettage	The surgical removal of chronic inflammatory tissue surrounding the <i>root apex</i> of a tooth.
3 211	electromedication	A rarely used procedure to decontaminate the <i>root canal</i> by means of electrolysis.
3 212	root canal dressing	The introduction and sealing of medicaments in the <i>pulp cavity</i> for a limited period prior to <i>root filling</i> .
3 213	immediate root filling	The technique in which the <i>pulp cavity</i> is prepared and permanently filled immediately following <i>pulp extirpation</i> .