*SHEET 6 CONS*

***Principles and Steps of CAVITY PREPARATION:***

***Walls*** *: The Walls of the Prepared Cavity take their Name from the Tooth Surface that the*

*wall is Toward*

***Pulpal wall :*** *The internal wall above the Pulp*

*Parallel to the Occlusal Surface*

*Perpendicular to the Long Axis*

*Class 1 and Class 11*

***Axial wall :*** *An Internal wall Parallel with the*

*Long Axis of the Tooth ( Class 11,Class 3,4.5*

***Gingival wall:*** *+ Parallel to the Pulpal Floor*

*+ Parallel to the Occlusal Surface*

*+ Perpendicular to the axial wall*

*+ Class 11, V, IV Cavity*

***Line Angle :*** *The Junction of Two Walls or Wall and Floor*

***Point Angles*** *: The Junction of 3 Walls or 2 Walls and Floor*

***Cavosurface Angle (Margin ):*** *The Junction of the wall of the Prepared Cavity with the External Surface of the Tooth AT MARIGINE*

***Tooth Preparation that Relates to Amalgam, Gold, or Ceramic Restoration Considered Conventional preparation NEED SPECIFIC FORM ,DEPTH AND MARGINAL FORM***

* ***Tooth preparation for Direct Bonded Restoration ( Composite or Glass inomor) Considered Modified Cavity Preparations, has Less Need for Specific Depth, Wall, & Marginal form***

*Class1 cavity wall(5) :*

1. *Mesial wall*
2. *Distal wall*
3. *Buccal wall*
4. *Lingual wall*
5. *Pulpal wall*

*Class 111 Cavity walls . :*

*- Facial wall ( Labial )*

*- Lingual wall*

*- Gingival wall*

*- Axial Wall*

*Principle of cavity preparation :*

*1- Obtain the Outline form*

*2- Obtain the Resistance form*

*3- Obtain the Retention form*

*4- Obtain the Convenience form*

*5- Remove any Remaining Caries*

*6-Finish the Cavity walls*

*7- Cleanse & Medicate the Cavity*

***The Minimal Occlusal Thickness for Amalgam is 1.5mm to Provide***

***-*** *Resistance to Fracture &*

*- Longevity in Relation to Occlusal wear.*

***The Minimal Occlusal Thickness of Cast Gold Restoration is 1 – 2 mm Depending on the area***

***Restorative Pins***

*= Defined as any Restoration which Requires the Placement of pin/pins in Dentin in order to Provide Retention and/ or Resistance form to the restoration*

**Type of restorative pins :**

1. Cemented pins
2. Friction locked pins
3. Self threaded pins

**Why we Finishing the Enamel Walls??**

1- To Obtained a Smooth Marginal Junction

2. To Provide Maximal Strength of Both

the Enamel & Restorative material at the margin