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LM-Excess Removers

The formation of filling excess during conservative procedures is extremely common. In attempting to maintain simultaneous control over all the technical difficulties encountered in dental restoration, the dentist can very easily fail to prevent the formation of excess deposits. In some cases the dentist may know precisely where such formations will occur, allowing him to prepare for their immediate removal. In other cases excess deposits can occur without being detected. If the excess is not removed, it may over time cause damage that is equal to or worse than the original condition.

Filling, cement and crown excesses can lead to plaque retention. New caries or supportive tissue diseases, such as gum inflammation, periodontitis, etc., can present at the gum line or between the teeth. Unfortunately, excess deposits are all too often detected by the damage they have caused. Therefore, good preventative practice involves focusing routine checkups on both new and old restorations in order to locate and eliminate excess deposits.

One of the finest instruments available for locating excess deposits is the triple-angled excavator. It is exceptionally responsive, catching under the edge of the deposit and indicating the degree of protrusion in relation to the size of the blade, which can be selected according to the nature of the procedure being performed. The three smallest blades available (LM 611-621, LM 631-641 and LM 651-661) are well-suited to the location of excess deposits.

LM-Excess Removers are effective instruments for the removal of hardened

excesses. They are constructed with three shank angles for reaching incisors, premolars and molars. The blades on either end of the instrument are rotated so that one can be used for mesial surfaces and the other for distal surfaces. Due to its specialised steel LM-DuraGrade and state-of-the-art manufacturing process, the flat, spatula-like blade is extremely durable.

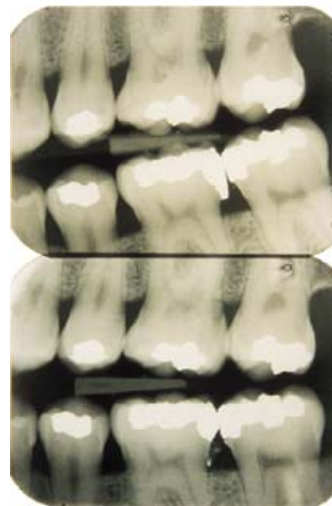


Figure1: Top of the x-ray image: excess deposits before procedure. Bottom of the x-ray image: excess deposits after procedure

The shanks on Excess Remover III (LM 783-793) are sharply angled for working in molar areas. A palm grip supported by the thumb against surrounding teeth or the gums is recommended when working in this area. This allows great force to be applied forward, up and down on the blade, removing excess deposits in thin flakes one at a time, under total control and without any risk of cracking. Resting the blade against the dental surface prevents the possibility of over-debridement from occurring, such as when using a drill.

A thin blade allows for the removal of excess deposits from between even the tightest of interproximal spaces, even from subgingival areas and concave

surfaces, which are some of the most difficult areas to treat. Correspondingly, finishing of the contact area is done so effectively that only a minimal amount of finishing with the LM-Cello stripholder is required to achieve a perfectly smooth polishing surface. The removal of furcation excess deposits from the concave root surfaces of subgingival areas is also possible. The result is so good that only a light dabbing of the polishing unit is necessary to improve it. The edges of gold crowns and solid composite plastics are removed with a diamond drill.

The shank angles on Excess Removers II (LM 782-792) and I (LM 781-791) are lower. These instruments are more suited to the premolar and incisor areas. A pen grip is also effective here, using the middle finger against the surrounding

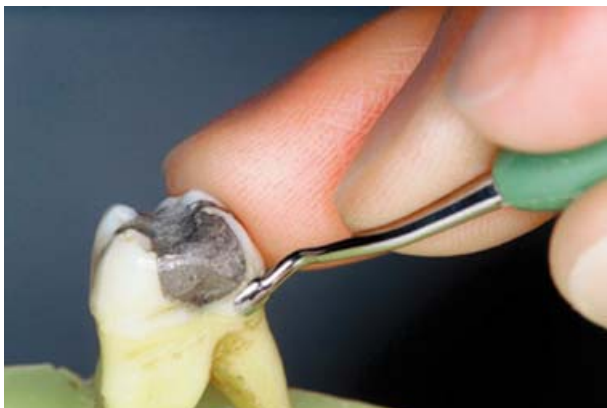


Figure2: The Excess Remover can at once remove amalgam or composite plastic excess deposits and finish the surfaces for polishing – both with the same instrument.

teeth to support the hand. The dental assistant provides assistance by constantly ensuring that there is adequate visibility with the light, rinser and saliva ejector.

Due to the steel and state-of-the-art manufacturing method used, the instrument cutting edges stay sharp for a long time. Gently testing the instrument sharpness with testing sticks indicates when sharpening is required. Instruments are sharpened with the LM-RondoPlus, always beginning from the flat side of the blade until the edge is sharp again. Then, the edges are drawn across an LM-Fingo test stick to remove any shavings from the edge. The blade is now razor-sharp and ready for use.



Figure 3: The thrust and rotation of the blade are achieved by rotating the arm while using the supporting finger as an axle.