

They are first formed similarly to the hatchet excavators, but after the blade is formed the blade of one is curved to the right and the blade of the other is curved to the left. This important division of cutting instruments is confined mostly to what has become known as spoons. They are suited to scooping out masses of carious material. They are not of much value for cutting hard material. This form of rights and lefts is also used occasionally in pluggers.

DEFINITIONS OF CLASS NAMES.

A *Class name* is one that describes the immediate working point of the instrument.

CLASS NAMES OF EXCAVATORS.

Hatchet.—The shank has one or more angles or curves, the last length forming the blade, the edge of which is in the plane of the angle or angles.

Hoc.—The shank has one or more angles, the last length forming the blade, the edge of which is in a plane intersecting at right angles the plane of the angle or angles.

Spoon.—These are always made in pairs. They are first made in the form of hatchets and then the blade of the one is curved to the right and the blade of the other is curved to the left, then the cutting edge is ground to a semi-circle. This curve of the blade is in a plane that intersects the plane of the principal angle or angles at right angles, making the instruments true rights and lefts.

Discoids.—(Disc-like, circular.) The blade is circular in form, having a cutting edge extending around the whole periphery, except that portion by which it is joined to the shank. This circular blade is placed at more or less of an angle with the shaft.

Formerly this form was called a spoon, several forms being grouped under that name. Discoid blades are sometimes seen on double plane instruments of various forms.

Cleoids.—(Claw-like—in the form of a claw.) Sharp pointed blades in the form of a claw, with cutting edges on two sides of the blade.

Chisels.—Straight blades with cutting edge formed by beveling from one side. The blade is usually straight with the shaft, but may be slightly curved.

Binangle Chisel.—A chisel blade placed at a slight angle with the shaft in the hoc form. They are contra-angled.

Rotary cutting instruments will not be included in this list.

SUB-CLASS NAMES.

A *Sub-class name* is one applied to and descriptive of the angles and curves of the shank of an instrument which leads to the blade or working point.