

4. Rules 1, 2, 3 and 5.—While the inverted cone is forming the seat it is carried well into the linguo-gingival angle, and toward the morsal surface along the lingual wall not more than quarter the length of this wall. On the labial wall the bur may be carried to join the incisal retention, but not so deep at the labio-gingival angle as at the linguo-gingival angle. These angles may be cut very nicely with a small, sharp, obtuse-angle axe excavator. The incisal retention may be cut with an inverted cone bur held at right angles to the pulpal wall, or with a small right angle axe excavator.

5. Where possible, use a disk to bevel margins; but perhaps a chisel will serve the best purpose in this class of cavities. There may be cases where a sandpaper strip will smooth up the margins, provided it be held perfectly straight, not allowing it to lap round the margins to round them.

Class II. (*b*) :—

1, 2 and 3.—Same as sub-class (*a*).

4. The technique of forming the seat, labial and lingual walls is the same as in sub-class (*a*). To form the seat an inverted cone bur is placed parallel with the long axis of the tooth, and carried laterally the desired distance, and at this point sinking it pulpwards to form a pit. Dentine must be left to support the labial plate. Lingual enamel is now cut away with the chisel.

5. Bevel and polish the enamel margins with a disk, holding the hand-piece firmly, not allowing it to tip or rock, lest the edges become rounded. The enamel at the termination of the step may be bevelled with a round bur.

Class III.

1. Use chisels as before described. In cases where the marginal ridge is still firm, a bur, the form before described for cutting out fissures, may be used to cut a furrow through from crown to proximate surface. Once this is done the enamel may be readily broken in with straight chisels in mesial cavities, while in distal cavities an instrument with a very wide blade, forty microns and about four millimeters long; angle, twenty-five centigrades, will serve a good purpose. With this instrument there is no danger of its dropping into the cavity or upon sensitive gum tissue.

2. Before described.

3. Rules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.—Proper extension of the proximate surface may be made with inverted cone burs held parallel with long axis of tooth, being carried laterally and up the buccal and lingual walls. On the morsal surface fissures should be cut out as before described, while the edges are broken in with the chisel. In distal cavities extension buccal and lingual may be made with right and left contra angle chisels.