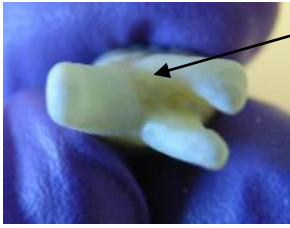
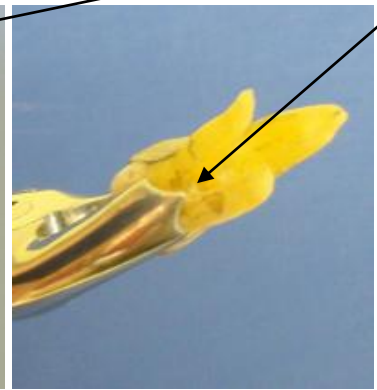
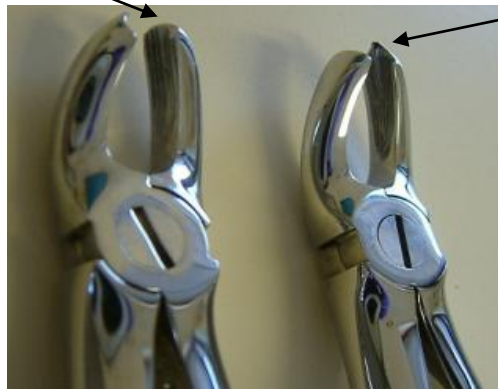
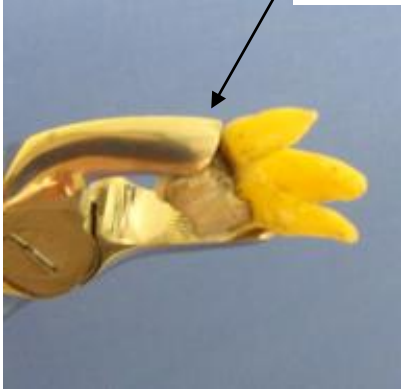


Forceps



The upper molar teeth have 3 separate roots. One large palatal (to the middle of the mouth) root and 2 buccal (next to the cheek) roots.

The two forceps are shaped to fit these roots. The upper right molar forceps has the rounded beak of the forceps to the right. The upper left molar forceps have the pointed beak to the right to go between the 2 buccal roots next to the cheek.



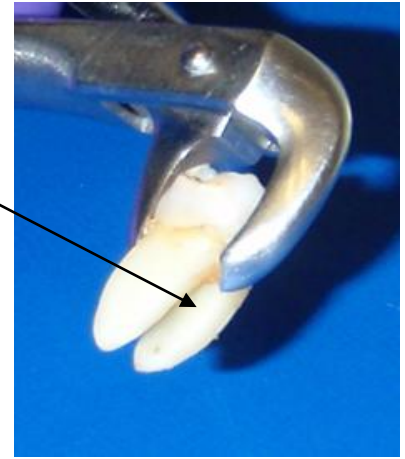
For upper premolars, canines or incisors the beaks are either in a straight line from the handle or a slight curve. There are 4 types – upper straight forceps, upper universal forceps, upper fine forceps and upper root forceps.

Lower forceps are easily identified as the beaks are at an angle to the handles.





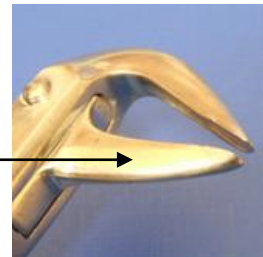
Lower molar forceps have 2 pointed beaks that fit between the 2 roots of lower molar teeth



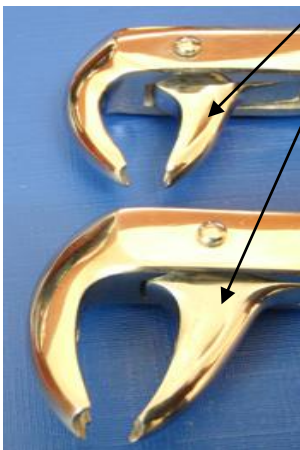
Lower cowhorns or eagle beaks have two fine beaks that fit between the 2 lower molar roots. These forceps are often used when the crown of the tooth is badly broken down. They often cause the tooth to split in two – sometimes this is deliberate so the two roots can be removed separately with elevators.



Lower universal for premolars and canines.



Lower fine for incisors or roots



Lower deciduous forceps for baby teeth look very similar to the adult forceps but are just much smaller

There are 2 types of lower forceps for children. The pointed beaks for molar teeth and the rounded beaks for canines and incisors.



Upper deciduous forceps are straight for incisors and curved for molars.

