GIANT LATERAL INCISOR TOOTH
#105, A85

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DO NOT CHECK IN.

BARCODE ON OUTER CONTAINER.
DESCRIPTION OF THE MODEL

This model portrays a human lateral incisor tooth from the lower jaw. It is enlarged approximately 10 times. The incisor divides longitudinally to expose its interior from crown to root. Visible in this section are the enamel, dentine, pulp, cementum, branching blood vessels, and nerves.

KEY TO NUMBERED STRUCTURES ON THIS MODEL

1. Lateral incisor
2. Crown
3. Neck
4. Root
5. Enamel
6. Dentin
7. Pulp
8. Cementum
9. Nerve and blood supply

THE STRUCTURE OF THE TOOTH

(italicized structures are labelled on the model.)

Each tooth is composed of a crown and a root. The crown is the visible part. The root, usually two or three times longer than the crown, fits into a bony socket in the jaw. There, it is held in place by a tough membrane...the ligament. The narrow region of the tooth where the crown and root meet is called the neck.

Four types of tissue are found in a tooth. These are ENAMEL, CEMENTUM, DENTIN, and PULP.

The enamel coats the crown of the tooth...this is the hardest substance in the human body.

The root is covered by the cementum, a bone-like substance.

Below the enamel and cementum, most of the tooth is made up of dentin...an ivory-like substance. The dentin contains tiny tubules arranged in a parallel and radial fashion...somewhat like the spokes of a wheel.

The hollow channel inside the tooth contains the pulp. The wide portion below the crown is called the PULP CHAMBER. The narrow portion running down the root is called the ROOT CANAL.

The pulp is soft tissue, and contains the small blood vessels and nerve fibers within the tooth. It also supplies moisture to the dentin. The moisture is passed through the dentinal tubules, and serves to keep the dentin soft. When the pulp is damaged, the loss of moisture to the dentin can cause the dentin to become brittle.

Swelling of the pulp (caused by heat, cold or infection) results in pressure as the pulp expands against the rigid dentin. This pressure is transferred to the nerves within the pulp, and results in throbbing pain...a toothache.