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37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SCFHS Remote

DLT

Dental Lab Technician

Uploaded by Community A

EDITION

Original Demo

QUESTIONS

6

ISSUED

October 14, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

6 practice questions for SCFHS Remote **DLT**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key - the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **DLT**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

Licence

Free Mometrix practice demo. The complete question bank is available through a paid account.

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are accepted methods for disinfecting an elastomeric impression received in the dental laboratory? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Immersion in a 2% glutaraldehyde solution for the manufacturer-recommended contact time
- ☒ **B** Spray or short-immersion with an EPA-registered intermediate-level hospital disinfectant
- ☐ **C** Autoclaving the impression at 121 °C for 15 minutes
- ☐ **D** Rinsing with tap water followed by air drying only

ANSWER A • B

WHY Elastomeric impressions (addition silicone, polysulfide, polyether) can be disinfected by immersion in 2% glutaraldehyde or by spray/immersion with an intermediate-level disinfectant for the contact time recommended by both the impression and disinfectant manufacturers. Autoclaving will distort most elastomers, and rinsing alone does not achieve disinfection.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

On a surveyed cast removable partial denture (RPD) framework, which component provides indirect retention by resisting displacement of the distal extension base away from the supporting tissues?

- ☐ **A** Aker's clasp (circumferential clasp)
- ☒ **B** Indirect retainer (e.g., a finger extension or rest on the opposite side of the fulcrum line)
- ☐ **C** Minor connector
- ☐ **D** Denture base saddle

ANSWER B

WHY An indirect retainer is a rest placed on the side of the arch opposite the distal extension saddle, connected to the major connector by a minor connector. It is positioned as far from the fulcrum line as possible so that, when sticky foods pull the distal base away from the tissue, the indirect retainer rotates the framework about the fulcrum and keeps the retentive tip of the direct retainer seated in its undercut. A circumferential clasp provides direct retention, the minor connector joins components to the major connector, and the saddle supports the artificial teeth.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which disinfectant is most appropriate for disinfecting an alginate impression upon receipt in the dental laboratory?

- ☐ A Glutaraldehyde 2% by immersion for several hours
- ☒ B Spray or short-immersion with a chlorine-based or iodophor disinfectant compatible with alginate
- ☐ C Autoclave at 121 °C
- ☐ D Dry heat sterilization at 160 °C

ANSWER B

WHY Alginate is a hydrocolloid that distorts with prolonged immersion, so a spray or short-immersion disinfectant (sodium hypochlorite, iodophors or compatible quaternary ammonium products) is used for the recommended contact time. Long glutaraldehyde immersion distorts the impression, and autoclaving or dry heat would destroy it completely.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

During the investing procedure for a lost-wax metal-ceramic crown pattern, which type of phosphate-bonded investment is typically recommended because of its higher working temperature and ability to withstand the thermal shock of burnout?

- ☐ A Gypsum-bonded investment (Type I)
- ☐ B Silica-bonded investment (Type II)
- ☒ C Phosphate-bonded investment (Type III or IV) with a high-temperature burnout cycle
- ☐ D Ethyl silicate-bonded investment for base metal alloys

ANSWER C

WHY Phosphate-bonded investments are required for high-fusing alloys such as base metal (Ni-Cr, Co-Cr) and metal-ceramic alloys because gypsum-bonded investments dehydrate and decompose at temperatures above ~700°C. They provide high strength, thermal stability, and adequate expansion to compensate for alloy shrinkage. Gypsum- and silica-bonded investments are used for conventional gold castings at lower temperatures.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which wire alloy is most commonly used for the labial bow (retentive/adjustment component) of a Hawley-type removable orthodontic retainer?

- ☒ **A** Stainless steel (18-8) hard-drawn wire, typically 0.7 mm (0.028 inch)
- ☐ **B** Titanium-molybdenum alloy (TMA)
- ☐ **C** Nickel-titanium (NiTi) superelastic wire
- ☐ **D** Cobalt-chromium (Elgiloy) blue temper

ANSWER A

WHY The labial bow of a Hawley retainer is conventionally fabricated from hard-drawn stainless steel wire, commonly 0.7 mm (0.028 inch) in diameter, because it provides adequate resilience for activation and adjustment while being easy to solder to the acrylic baseplate. TMA and NiTi are used more frequently in active orthodontic appliances rather than retainers.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which class of articulator reproduces only opening and closing (hinge) movements and is appropriate for the fabrication of a single-unit posterior crown?

- ☒ **A** Class I (non-adjustable, e.g., simple hinge)
- ☐ **B** Class II (semi-adjustable, e.g., Hanau, Whip Mix)
- ☐ **C** Class III (fully adjustable, e.g., Denar)
- ☐ **D** Class IV (fully adjustable with advanced condylar settings)
- ☐ **E** Average-value articulator with fixed condylar guidance

ANSWER A

WHY A Class I (non-adjustable) articulator reproduces only opening and closing hinge motion. It is adequate for a single-unit posterior crown where eccentric movements need not be reproduced. Semi- and fully adjustable articulators (Classes II-IV) are reserved for more complex prosthodontic work.