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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SCFHS Remote

DLT

Dental Lab Technician

Uploaded by Community B

EDITION

Original Demo

QUESTIONS

8

ISSUED

October 14, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

8 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

SINGLE CHOICE

Which wire alloy is most commonly used for the fabrication of a Hawley-type removable orthodontic retainer?

- ☒ **A** Stainless steel (e.g., 0.7-0.9 mm)
- ☐ **B** Nickel-titanium (NiTi)
- ☐ **C** Beta-titanium (TMA)
- ☐ **D** Gold alloy

ANSWER A

WHY Hawley retainers use stainless steel wire (typically 0.7 mm for the labial bow and 0.9 mm for clasps such as Adams clasps) because it can be bent, adjusted and soldered, and it retains its form adequately for retention. NiTi and TMA are mainly used for active orthodontic tooth movement due to their superelastic or formable properties, and gold alloys are not standard for orthodontic wire components.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

When processing a heat-cured polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) denture base using a long, low-temperature curing cycle, which outcome is most directly achieved by this method compared with a short, high-temperature cycle?

- ☐ **A** Increased polymerization shrinkage only
- ☒ **B** Reduced residual monomer content and decreased internal porosity
- ☐ **C** Higher peak exothermic temperature in the acrylic bulk
- ☐ **D** Faster overall processing time

ANSWER B

WHY A long, low-temperature curing cycle (e.g., 70°C for 90 minutes followed by terminal boiling for 30-60 minutes) gives the monomer time to diffuse and polymerize more completely before the bulk reaches peak exotherm, which lowers residual methyl methacrylate content and reduces the risk of gaseous porosity from overheating. A short, high-temperature cycle is faster but increases residual monomer and porosity.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

In the lost-wax casting procedure for a base-metal (nickel-chromium) alloy, the invested mold is placed in a furnace and heated gradually to eliminate the wax pattern. What is the principal purpose of this burnout step?

- ☐ A To sinter the investment to improve mold strength
- ☒ B To completely eliminate wax and establish a uniform mold temperature for casting
- ☐ C To pre-oxidize the metal alloy for ceramic bonding
- ☐ D To sterilize the mold before casting

ANSWER B

WHY The burnout cycle is designed to completely eliminate the wax pattern from the investment and to bring the mold up to a uniform casting temperature appropriate for the alloy being cast. Pre-oxidation is a separate procedure for metal-ceramic alloys and is not the goal of burnout; sterilization is not the purpose of this step.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A dental laboratory receives a polysulfide (rubber) impression from a clinic. Which class of chemical disinfectant is most appropriate for disinfecting it without causing distortion of the impression?

- ☒ A 2% glutaraldehyde immersion for the manufacturer-recommended contact time
- ☐ B Household (5.25%) sodium hypochlorite soak for 30 minutes
- ☐ C Quaternary ammonium compound spray with no rinse required
- ☐ D Phenol-based disinfectant immersion overnight

ANSWER A

WHY Polysulfide (rubber) impressions are compatible with immersion disinfectants such as 2% glutaraldehyde or iodophors for the time recommended by the manufacturer. Household sodium hypochlorite at full concentration for prolonged immersion can distort elastomeric impressions, and overnight immersion in any disinfectant is unnecessary and may cause dimensional change. Quaternary ammonium sprays are less reliably sporicidal and are not the first-line choice for elastomeric impressions.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

A laboratory technician is fabricating a single-unit posterior metal-ceramic crown. Which class of articulator is most appropriate for this restoration?

- ☐ A Mean value (semi-adjustable) articulator
- ☐ B Fully adjustable articulator with facebow
- ☒ C Simple hinge (non-adjustable) articulator
- ☐ D Gnathological fully adjustable articulator

ANSWER C

WHY A single-unit posterior crown requires only opening and closing movements and a static maximum intercuspation position. A simple hinge articulator is sufficient and is the standard choice for single-unit fixed prostheses; semi-adjustable or fully adjustable articulators are reserved for multi-unit FPDs or extensive rehabilitation.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Which component of a cast removable partial denture framework is designed to provide direct retention by engaging an undercut area on the abutment tooth?

- ☐ A Major connector
- ☐ B Indirect retainer
- ☐ C Rest
- ☒ D Retentive clasp (circumferential or bar clasp)
- ☐ E Guide plane

ANSWER D

WHY Direct retention against vertical dislodging forces is provided by the retentive clasp arm, which engages a measured undercut (typically 0.01-0.02 in / 0.25-0.5 mm) on the abutment. Rests and guide planes provide support and bracing, while indirect retainers counteract rotational displacement of the distal-extension base.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which class of chemical disinfectant is most appropriate for disinfecting a polysulfide (rubber) impression received from a dental clinic, given that the material is dimensionally stable but sensitive to certain disinfectant categories?

- ☐ A Glutaraldehyde (2%) immersion for 10 hours
- ☒ B Chlorine-based hypochlorite spray (1:10 dilution) with a 10-minute contact time
- ☐ C Phenolic compound spray with a 30-minute contact time
- ☐ D Quaternary ammonium compound immersion for 60 minutes

ANSWER B

WHY Polysulfide impressions are dimensionally stable but can absorb and react with certain disinfectants. Intermediate-level disinfectants such as chlorine-based hypochlorite (1:10 dilution, ~10 minutes) or 2% glutaraldehyde sprays are commonly recommended. A 10-hour glutaraldehyde soak is excessive and unnecessary, prolonged phenolic exposure can distort polysulfide, and extended quaternary ammonium immersion is not the standard short-cycle recommendation for this material.

QUESTION 8

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.