# How to Assemble Dental X-Ray Rinns – Transcript

Alright, guys, today we're going to go over how to assemble your X-ray Rinns. Let's get started. We have three different colors: first, we have red ones for bitewings, blue ones for anterior periapicals or PAs, and yellow for posterior PAs or periapicals. We're going to push these to the side for now.

**How to Assemble Bitewing X-Ray Rinns**

We'll start with the bitewings. First, we have the bite tab right here; this is where the patient will actually be biting down, and I'll show you that in just a second. This piece is the arm, and this is the aiming ring. The easiest way to remember this is every time we take an X-ray, we go to the BAR - B A R.

Let's start assembling them. The easiest way to remember how to assemble these is to think of this as a whale tail. So, if your whale tail is pointing up out of the water, think of this as the body of the whale. Go ahead and put it in like that, and then the ring, which has two sides: a small side and a larger side. The small side goes in like this. You can think of this as the head of the whale if that makes sense to you. And that's how you assemble a bitewing. I'm going to put that to the side for now and then I'll show you how to assemble it on a typodont in just a second.

**How to Assemble Anterior X-Ray Rinns**

Next, we're going to move over to the anterior. A lot of times these arms have colors but over time the color disappears or it wears out, so always try to remember what the arm looks like instead of just relying on the color. I like to think of it as a director's chair. If this is the chair, it's right here. Since I'm right-handed, once you pick a side, you stick to that side; it's easiest for me to just put it on the right-hand side right here, like so. The small side and a large side of the ring exist; the small side goes in. You can always check to make sure that it's placed correctly. If you look through the ring, it should be perfectly centered.

**How to Assemble Posterior X-Ray Rinns**

We always save the best one for last. A lot of times, the posterior is pretty tricky for some people just because this is the one that we kind of have to change depending on which side of the mouth we're on. So, same thing, think of it as a director's chair. Again, I'm right-handed, so I always work on the right side, but once you pick a side, it's always easiest to stay on that side. Again, small side, large side, but this one instead of pointing up, it actually points to the left. Again, you can check to make sure that it's perfectly centered. Then this is when I will pull out the typodont, and I'll go back to the bitewings and the anterior in just a second. But as you can see, if you place it on our tripod...

**Posterior Placement on Typodont**

We're going to have them bite so we're doing one, two, and three. Another trick to remember is the arm is always going to be pointing out; you're never going to have it like this. The patient is going to be biting on the arm. Then for the premolar shot, we're just going to scoot it up a little bit and angle it. Bite down. Now, we always like to work smart, not hard, so instead of sticking to the same side of the mouth, we're actually going to jump over here on the opposite side and do this side. Have them bite tight, and then for the premolars, we're going to scoot it forward and angle it a little bit because we want those open contacts.

**How to Flip the Posterior X-Ray Rinn**

The easiest way to do this is to take your ring out. You want the least movement as possible, so if you take your bite tab out, just slip it upside down, keep the arm on the same right side. Now instead of the small side, we're doing the large side. Again, you can check to make sure that it's perfectly centered. Okay, and we're going to stick on the same side of the mouth instead of going back and forth; it's the quickest, most efficient way to do it. So now we're going to do our upper. Notice how the arm is again pointing out, so we're going to do 14, 15, and 16, then scoot it forward, angle a little bit, 12 and 13. So instead of changing this four times, you only change it once. Do 30, 31, 32. Scoot it forward, angle a little bit, get the premolars 28 and 29.

**Anterior Placement on Typodont**

So that's for the posterior, so let's go ahead and do placement on the anterior now. So we're going to start with six and seven. You want to place it pretty centered on there. Have the patient bite down; it's a little bit easier on an actual patient because you can kind of have them fight. Eight and nine, 10 and 11. Then you're going to jump down to the mandibular 22 and 23, 24 and 25, and then 26 and 27.

**Bitewing Placement on Typodont**

And finally, for bitewings, we always save the easiest for last. And another way to make sure that you're on the right track is that the arm is always going to be pointing out. So we're going to start over here, have the patient bite, doing bitewings on 1, 2, and 3, 30, 31, and 32 for molars. Slide across and kind of keep it angled. We're going to do the premolar shot, 4, 5, and 6, 27, 28, and 29. Three molars, 12, 13, 20, 21, and 22. And finally, all the way back, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

**How to Place Digital Sensor on Rinns**

And just to wrap this up, I'm going to show you really fast how to put the sensors in. The easiest way to remember this is the sensor wire always goes in the direction of the arm. So if you notice on these spike tabs, they move. So you take the sensor, the flat side goes down, push it up like that. Same thing with the anterior, the bike tab moves, push it up. The arm is always going in the same side as the wire. And finally, for the posterior, the tab moves, push it up, and the wire is going the same side as the arm.