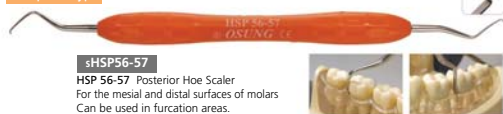


HOE SCALER

European Type

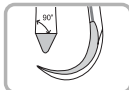


sHSP56-57
HSP 56-57 Posterior Hoe Scaler
For the mesial and distal surfaces of molars
Can be used in furcation areas.



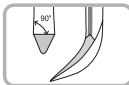
SICKLE SCALER?

Sickle scalers are strong instruments that remove large calculus deposits. A sickle scaler has 2 cutting edges per working end. Sickle scalers may be used on all aspects of the tooth crown, facial, lingual, mesial and distal. The working end is triangular in cross-section. Each of the lateral surfaces meets the face at an internal angle of 70° to 80°



Curved Sickle Scaler :

Two cutting edges that end in a sharp point are placed on a curved blade. The working end is triangular in cross-section. Each of lateral surfaces meets the face at an internal angle of 70° to 80°



Straight Sickle Scaler :

Two cutting edges that end in a sharp point are placed on a straight blade. It is also known as a Jacquette Scaler. The working end is triangular in cross-section. Each of lateral surfaces meets the face at an internal angle of 70° to 80°

*Silicone Handles
"Feel the Difference"*

UNIVERSAL CURETTE

American Type



sCSC13-14 SC 13-14 Columbia 13-14
Used to remove minor calculus of molars.

European Type



sCZL-2R Columbia 2L-2R
Used for removal of minor calculus of incisors and premolars. For supra- and subgingival.

European Type



sC4L-4R Columbia 4L-4R
Used for removal of minor calculus of incisors and premolars. For supra- and subgingival.

European Type



sCGF3 GF 3 (Goldman-Fox 3)
Used for removal of minor calculus of premolars and molars. For supra- and subgingival. Also for concave tooth surfaces and furcation lesions.

European Type



sCMC135-14S McCall 135-14S
For removal of supra- and subgingival calculus from all tooth surfaces. Rigid shank with strong blade is suitable for removal of heavy calculus deposits.

STANDARD GRACEY CURETTE American Type

Curettes are used supragingivally and subgingivally on enamel and root surfaces. There are two major sub-types of curettes: universal curettes and area-specific curettes. Universal curettes can be used to remove medium-sized and small calculus deposits. Area-specific curettes are designed to remove light calculus and endotoxins from root surface. Gracey Curette is an area-specific curette. It has Offset blade that provides a perfect working angulation for the teeth surface.



sCGR1-2 GR 1-2 Anterior



sCGR3-4 GR 3-4 Anterior



sCGR5-6 GR 5-6 Anterior & premolar



sCGR7-8 GR 7-8 Premolars & molars (facial and lingual surface)



sCGR9-10 GR 9-10 Molar (facial and lingual surface)



sCGR11-12 GR 11-12 Mesial surface of all posterior teeth.



sCGR13-14 GR 13-14 Distal surface of all posterior teeth.



sCGR15-16 GR 15-16 Mesial surface of all posterior teeth.



sCGR17-18 GR 17-18 Distal surface of all posterior teeth.

Curette Design Characteristic

gracey curette
Blades are sharpened only on one side. Blade curved at 70° degree to shank with a rounded toe. These area specific and targeted aimed curettes are designed to adopt a specific/precise area or tooth surface for better functionality.

Universal curette
Blades are sharpened on both sides. Blade curved at 90° degree to shank with a rounded toe. Designed so that the working ends can be adapted to all tooth surfaces of all regions of the mouth with one double-ended instrument.

STANDARD GRACEY CURETTE European Type



sCS-LGR1-2 GR 1-2 Anterior



sCS-LGR3-4 GR 3-4 Anterior



sCS-LGR5-6 GR 5-6 Anterior & premolar



sCS-LGR7-8 GR 7-8 Premolars & molars (facial and lingual surface)



sCS-LGR9-10 GR 9-10 Molar (facial and lingual surface)



sCS-LGR11-12 GR 11-12 Mesial surface of all posterior teeth.



sCS-LGR13-14 GR 13-14 Distal surface of all posterior teeth.



sCS-LGR15-16 GR 15-16 Mesial surface of all posterior teeth.



sCS-LGR17-18 GR 17-18 Distal surface of all posterior teeth.