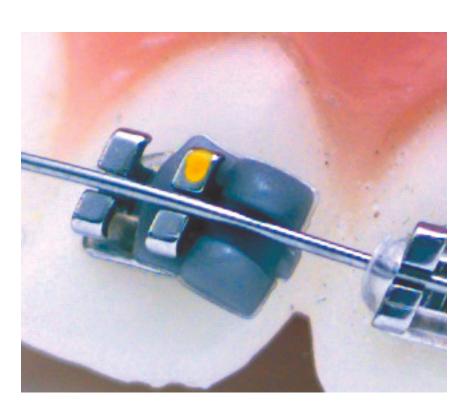


INSTRUCTION FOR USE

LABIAL ROTATION WEDGE



ROTATION WEDGE – HOW IT WORKS



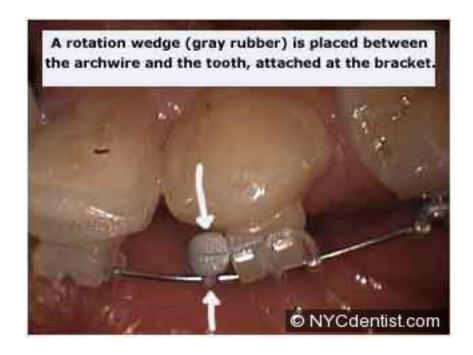
Acts as fulcrum between bracket and wire. It can be ligated to the tie wing of the bracket

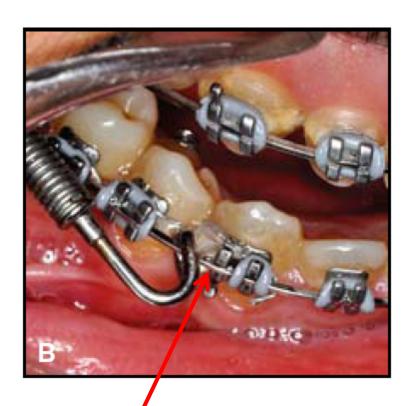




They have two vertical windows that easily legates to the bracket wings on the mesial or distal side. The channel design for the wire makes it easier to rotate any tooth. Snap on the opposite tie wings, put the wire in the channel and use the wedge as a fulcrum.

ROTATION WEDGE – CLINICAL EXAMPLES





Shock absorbing in e.g. Forsus

INSTRUCTION TO INSTAL ROTATION WEDGE

In the lower arch

- Use a slim pointed nose suture plier
- Hold the wedge in the middle with a plier in the right hand
- Guide with the left thumb upper hole of the wedge on the occlusal wing of the bracket in the lower arch
- Pull carefully and install the lower hole of the wedge to the gingival wing of the bracket.
- Use ligator or ligature wire to ligate wire to the bracket while pressing the wire on the wedge with left hand finger.

In the upper arch

- Use a slim pointed nose suture plier
- Hold the wedge in the middle with a plier in the right hand
- Guide with the left thumb upper hole of the wedge on the gingival wing of the bracket in the upper arch
- Pull carefully and install the lower hole of the wedge to the occlusal wing of the bracket.
- Use ligator or ligature wire to ligate wire to the bracket while pressing the wire on the wedge with left hand finger.

Change the wedge regularly after 4 weeks' time as all the elastomer material degrades in the mouth. In a short period of time, the side where the pressure was applied will rotate inwards, remove the wedge and ligate wire in the slot.

STERILIZATION

COLD STERILIZATION

- Polyurethane elastomers are frequently used in orthodontics as ligature and chain. The unused parts of elastomeric ligatures are generally sterilized via cold sterilization since they are not heatresistant. Disinfection of these materials in a 5% gluteraldehyde solution for a period of 10 minutes is recommended.
- Various studies showed that repeated disinfection of the same elastic can accelerate the destruction of the cross links available in the long chain molecules of polyurethane polyesters.

AUTOCLAVE

- Sterilization of elastomeric ligatures inside the autoclave at 121oC does not lead to permanent deformations or to increased shrinkage whereas in the case of dry-heat, their manipulation becomes more difficult (Mayberry et al., 1996).
- Based on two different disinfectants, tensile strength and glass transformation temperature of elastomeric ligatures that are not disinfected are found significantly different than those that are exposed to phenol and glutaraldehyde (Evangelista et al., 2007).

STERILIZATION CONT.

WARNINGS

- A parallel observation was detected between the decrease in tensile strength as a result of
 exposure to disinfectants in Evangelista et al's study and the decrease in tensile strength
 in Jeffries and Fraunhofer's study. Breakage of intermolecular links and glass
 transformation temperatures are decreased as a result of prolonged contact with
 disinfectants.
- Polyurethanes are not inert materials, and when they are exposed to enzymes, water, moisture and heat, they will absorb water and get destroyed.
- As a result of the plasticizer effect of disinfection solutions on polymer ligatures, decrease in tensile force and glass transformation temperature will occur (Mayberry et al., 1996; Evangelista et al., 2007).

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Size: Small

Color: Clear or gray

Barrel diameter Barrel length

Total length along with flap

Flap thickness

0.7 mm

1.9 mm

3.6 mm

4.3 mm

Flap hole size

0.6x0.6 mm

Size: Medium

Color: Clear or gray

Barrel diameter

Barrel length Total length along with flap

Flap thickness Flap hole size

4.3 mm 0.7 mm

2.5 mm

3.6 mm

0.6x0.6 mm

Size: Large

Color: Clear or gray

Barrel diameter

Barrel length

Total length along with flap Flap thickness

Flap hole size

2.8 mm

3.6 mm 4.3 mm

0.7 mm

0.6x0.6 mm