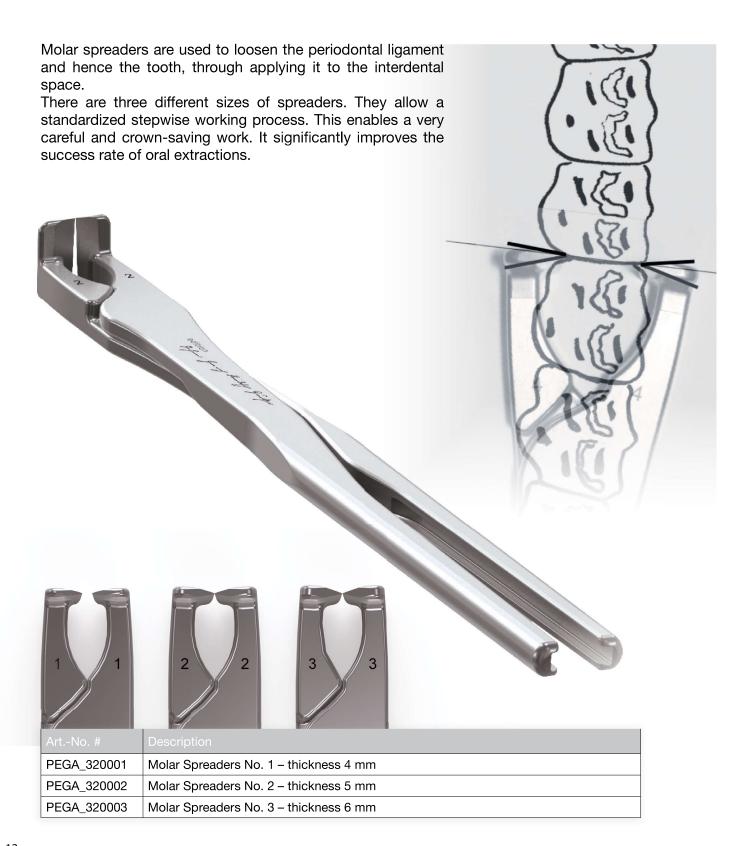
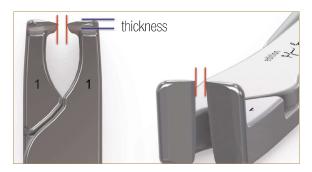
MOLAR SPREADERS



Differences between No. 1-3



Molar Spreader No.1, the thinnest one with a 0.16 inches (4 mm) thickness (blue), does additionally have a cleft (red) between the jaws. Therefore, the handles don't need to open that far. This enables a more ergonomic first spreading step. One can apply a much more controlled force. This is especially helpful in case of fragile teeth.

The varying jaw thickness enables different spreading effects.

Spreader No. 1 – Narrow – the 0.16 inches (4mm) thickness works much finer than No. 2 – Medium. No. 1 is mainly used as the first step spreader for the maxillary cheek teeth because they are wider than mandibular cheek teeth.

Spreader No. 2 – Medium – the 0.19 inches (5 mm) thickness works for the upper jaw as a second step and for mandibular cheek teeth as a first step.

Spreader No. 3 – Wide – the 0.24 inches (6 mm) thickness is used only partially (1/3-2/3) for the maxillary cheek teeth and up to full effect for mandibular cheek teeth.

It is recommended to use the forceps to loosen the tooth with rotational movements between the spreading steps, otherwise the risk of breaking the tooth/roots will increase.

Interchangeability







Additionally, the application of spreaders in combination with forceps is possible thanks to its interchangeability. This is especially helpful in cases where the interdental space is not wide enough to use conventional spreaders. This is the case in slab fractures and in the lower jaw.

Cavity: one has to be careful on side of the forceps part otherwise breakage of the tooth can occur.