LM Periodontics
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	**Laplander** ● Similar to H6-H7 but with a lateral bending ● Easy access to molar area and proximal surfaces For calculus removal, place the tip third of the scaler's cutting edge against the tooth. Tilt the instrument toward the tooth to achieve 70° to 80° angle between the tooth and the blade. Apply lateral pressure and activate the scaler by using vertical, diagonal or horizontal pull strokes. To maintain control, use short 2-3 mm long strokes.
	**McCall 11A-12A** For calculus removal, place the tip third of the scales cutting edge against the tooth. Tilt the instrument toward the tooth to achieve 70° to 80° angle between the tooth and the blade. Apply lateral pressure and activate the scaler by using vertical, diagonal or horizontal pull strokes. To maintain control, use short 2-3 mm long strokes.
	**Micro Sickle** ● Especially for tight interdental spaces. ● 204SD design ● Delicate working end ● Elongated shank

	**Mini Kaplan** Same angle but with a more delicate blade than in the Crane-Kaplan.
	**Mini Sickle** ● For all tooth surfaces, especially proximal surfaces. ● Fine, slightly angled blade ● For all tooth surfaces
	**Push Scaler H4-H5** The chisel-like working end is used by pushing. The jacquette working end used by pulling. ● 90° working surface
	**Scaler H6-H7** The scaler H6/H7 is used for the removal of calculus and plaque in the anterior and premolar regions. Scalers are suitable for removal of calculus up to a pocket depth of 3mm. In deeper pockets, the chances that the sharp tip of the instrument can cause damage to the surrounding tissue is too great.

	**Scaler U15 Towner** Single-ended.
	**Sickle LM204S** Sharply angulated shank and a very fine working end.
	**Sickle LM23** Has a shorter blade and a longer, lower shank than in the Mini Sickle.
	**Sickle Scalers** Single-ended.