








Periodontics

Online Catalogue: http://issuu.com/lminstruments/docs/lm_catalog

	<p>Gracey Curettes Area specific curettes for the removal of deep subgingival calculus. For the finishing of subgingival root surfaces.</p>
	<p>Gracey Curettes When the blade shank is sharply angulated, the position of the handle while working is more horizontal, thereby facilitating procedures when the patient's oral aperture is small.</p>
	<p>Hoe Scalers For the removal of supra and subgingival calculus. Suitable for deep, narrow pockets and concave root surfaces.</p>

	<p>Interproximal Curettes Dedicate, diamond-coated round curved toe for cleaning and forming deep, concave root surfaces for acute furcation lesions.</p>
	<p>LM Syntette Two elliptical cutting edges, rounded toe A combination of universal and finishing curette For the removal of supra and subgingival calculus For both concave and convex surfaces.</p>
	<p>Mini Gracey Curettes When the blade shank is sharply angulated, the position of the handle while working is more horizontal, thereby facilitating procedures when the patient's oral aperture is small.</p>
	<p>Rigid Gracey Curettes When the blade shank is sharply angulated, the position of the handle while working is more horizontal, thereby facilitating procedures when the patient's oral aperture is small.</p>



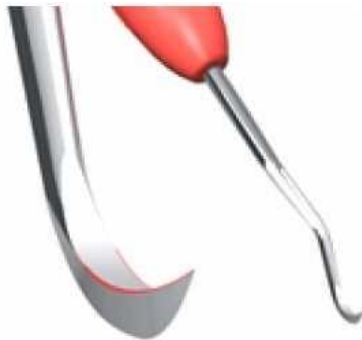
Scaler H6-H7

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.



Scaler U15 Towner

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Sickle Scalers

For the removal of supragingival calculus. Delicate working end. Especially for tight interdental spaces.



Universal Curettes

For the removal of supra and subgingival calculus. Strong blade with rigid shank. Mainly for incisors and premolars.