

Clinical Application Guide

Diagnostic Instruments
& Periodontal Scalers



Instrumentation and
Procedural Products

Diagnostic Instrumentation

EXPLORERS

Explorers are used to examine tooth surfaces for calculus, decalcified and carious lesions, dental anomalies, and anatomic features such as grooves, curvatures, or root furcations. Clinical evaluation, by use of an Explorer, is necessary before, during, and after many dental procedures. Therefore, these instruments are often found in most procedural set-ups.



11/12 Explorer **EXD11/12**

Patterned after the Gracey 11/12, this explorer is ideal for posterior calculus detection in deep pockets, especially on proximal surfaces. It's designed to explore an entire dentition with a single instrument.



11/12 After Five™ Explorer **EXD11/12A**

Similar to the EXD11/12, the after five version is 3mm longer at the terminal shank and is designed for better access to deeper pockets.



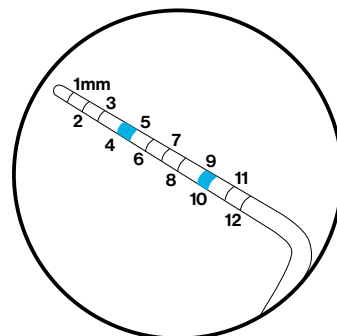
PROBES

The probing of periodontal pockets is critical in the detection of periodontal disease.



UNC 12 Probe **PCPUNC12**

With the UNC12 probe, you can determine exact depth of the pocket with markings on every millimeter, 1-12, and bands at 4-5 and 9-10mm.



Periodontal Scalers

SICKLE SCALERS

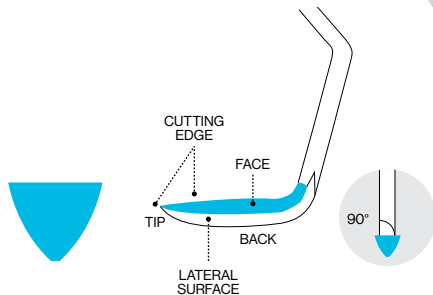
Designed for removal of light to heavy deposits, Sickle Scalers are available for anterior or posterior applications. Anterior Sickle Scalers feature straight shanks while posterior ones have curved or contra-angled shanks for optimal access. Sickle Scalers are designed primarily for removal of interproximal supragingival calculus, but can also be used on calculus located just below the gingival margin.



Straight Blade Design

SJ30/33XE2

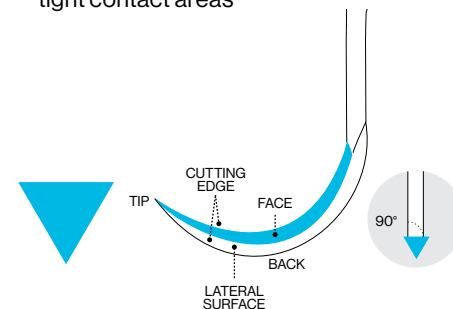
- Ideal for interproximal calculus removal
- Excellent for broad supragingival facial and lingual surfaces



Curved Blade Design

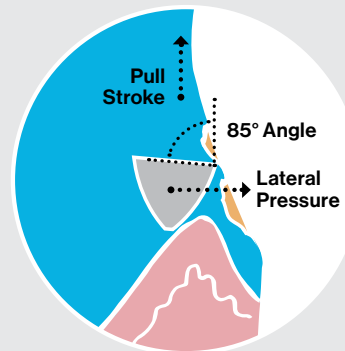
SH6/7

- For removal of interproximal deposits
- Small sickle scalers excellent for removal of deposits under contact areas and for overlapping teeth with tight contact areas



Sickle Scaler Instrument Sequence to Remove Calculus:

- 1 Adapt the tip 1/3 of the cutting edge against the tooth, under the deposit.
- 2 Tilt the facial surface of the blade toward the tooth to achieve an approximate 85° angle between the tooth and the blade.
- 3 Apply lateral pressure against the tooth and pull the scaler firmly upward to dislodge the deposit. Both sides (cutting edges) of the blade can be used for mesial or distal applications

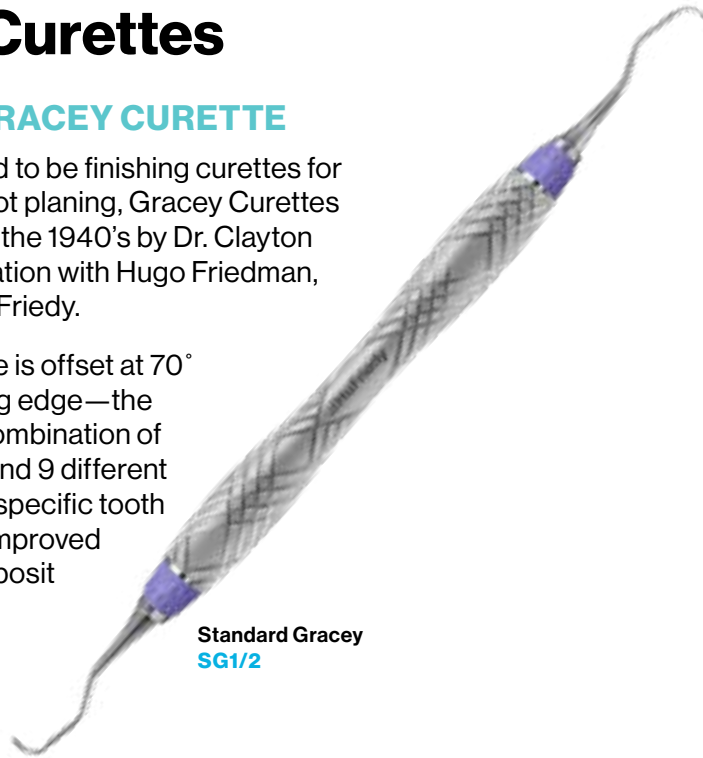


Gracey Curettes

STANDARD GRACEY CURETTE

Originally designed to be finishing curettes for fine scaling and root planing, Gracey Curettes were developed in the 1940's by Dr. Clayton Gracey in coordination with Hugo Friedman, the founder of Hu-Friedy.

Each Gracey Blade is offset at 70° and has one cutting edge—the lower edge. The combination of this unique blade and 9 different shank designs for specific tooth surfaces provide improved adaptation and deposit removal in scaling procedures.



Standard Gracey
SG1/2



Standard vs. Rigid
SG1/2R

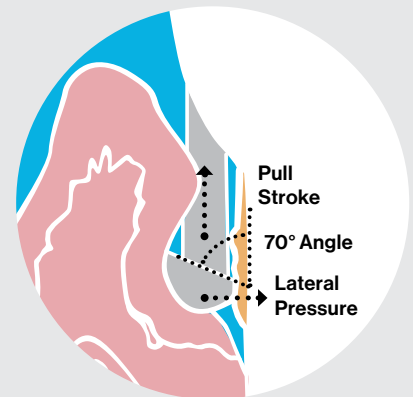
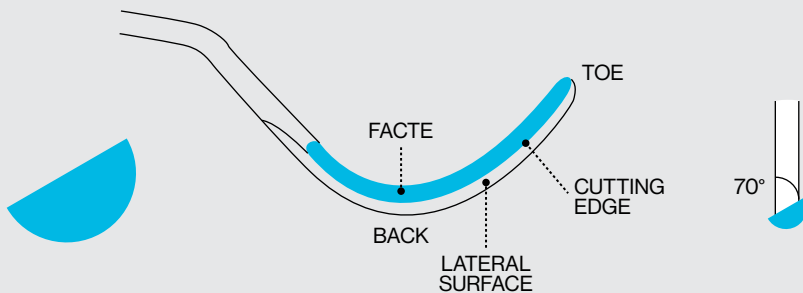
Rigid & Extra Rigid Gracey

- Shank diameter is wider than Standard Gracey Curette
- Blade width is the same as standard Gracey Curette
- Rigid: Used for moderate to heavy calculus removal
- Extra Rigid: Used for tenacious calculus removal

Instrumentation:

The blade of a Gracey Curette is correctly adapted when the lower cutting edge is against the tooth, and the terminal shank is parallel to the tooth surface being scaled. Apply lateral pressure against the tooth (root) and pull upward, maintaining the parallel shank.

- The blade is offset from the shank at 70°. This creates one cutting edge which is referred to as the lower edge.
- Gracey Curettes are used in a set to completely scale the dentition.





Standard vs. After Five™ Curette
SRPG1/2

After Five™ Gracey

- Terminal shank is 3mm longer than Standard Gracey Curette
- Longer terminal shank allows better access to deep pockets and areas with recession
- Blade is 10% thinner than Standard Gracey Curette to allow for less tissue distention when accessing deeper pockets



Standard vs. Mini Five™ Curette
SAS1/2

Mini Five™ Gracey

- Terminal shank is 3mm longer than Standard Gracey Curette
- Compared to the Standard Gracey Curette, blade is 50% shorter and 10% thinner
- Good for scaling in deep, narrow pockets



Standard vs. Micro Mini Five™ Curette
SMS1/29

Micro Mini Five™ Gracey

- Longer terminal shank designed to access deep periodontal pockets
- Compared to the Standard Gracey Curette, blade is 50% shorter for better adaptation in narrow pockets and furcations
- Blade is 20% thinner than a Mini Five™ Gracey Curette to help reduce tissue distention and ease gingival insertion



Gracey 1/2



Gracey 7/8



Gracey 11/12



Gracey 13/14



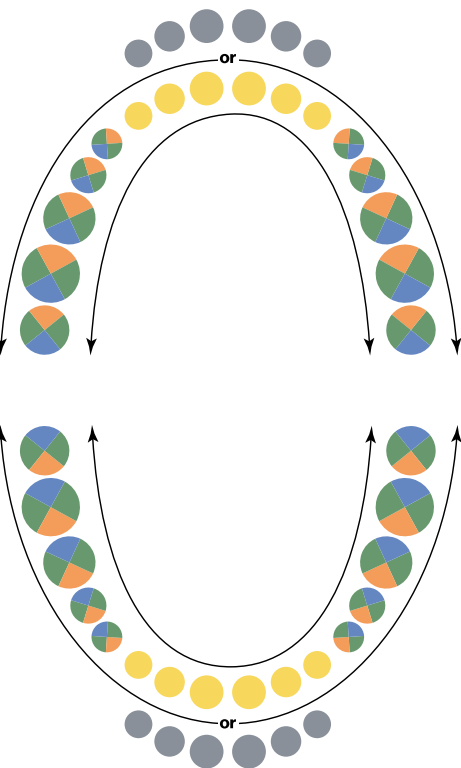
Gracey 15/16







Gracey 17/18

Gracey Color Chart

Refer to the chart to match instruments with area of application by using the color-coded diagram below.



	Anterior	1/2, 3/4, 5/6
	Buccal/Lingual	7/8, 9/10
	Mesial Surfaces Premolars, Molars	11/12, 15/16
	Distal Surfaces Premolars, Molars	13/14, 17/18*

ResinEight™ Colors, featuring EverEdge™ 2.0 Technology, allows for easy identification by matching lightweight color handles with this color chart.

GRACEY TYPE	SHANK DESIGN & DIAMETER	BLADE LENGTH	BLADE WIDTH	AVAILABLE PATTERNS & AREA OF USE
Standard (Finishing)	Standard	Standard	Standard	1/2, 3/4, 5/6 7/8, 9/10 11/12, 15/16 13/14, 17/18*
Rigid	Standard design, increased shank diameter	Standard	Standard	1/2, 3/4, 5/6 7/8, 9/10 11/12, 15/16 13/14, 17/18*
After Five™ Gracey*	Longer terminal shank, standard diameter	Standard	Decreased by 10% compared to Standard	1/2, 3/4, 5/6 7/8 11/12, 15/16 13/14
Rigid After Five™ Gracey	Longer terminal shank, increased diameter	Standard	Decreased by 10% compared to Standard	1/2, 3/4, 5/6 7/8 11/12, 15/16 13/14
Mini Five™ Gracey	Longer terminal shank, standard diameter	Decreased by 50%	Decreased by 10% compared to Standard	1/2, 3/4, 5/6 7/8 11/12, 15/16 13/14
Rigid Mini Five™ Gracey	Longer terminal shank, increased diameter	Decreased by 50%	Decreased by 10% compared to Standard	1/2, 3/4, 5/6 7/8 11/12, 15/16 13/14
Micro Mini Five™ Gracey	Longer terminal shank, increased diameter	Decreased by 50%	Decreased by 20% compared to Mini Five™ Gracey	1/2 7/8 11/12 13/14

*The 17/18 is a unique pattern, having a longer terminal shank and slightly shorter blade.

Universal Curettes

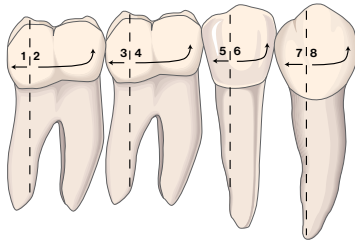


Columbia 4R/4L

Universal Curettes are designed for moderate calculus removal on supragingival and subgingival tooth surfaces. The blade of a Universal Curette has a round toe and back, and two cutting edges for scaling, making it an efficient design for scaling the entire mouth. Universal Curettes are also available with rigid shanks in select patterns for moderate to heavy calculus removal.

Posterior Universal Instrumentation Sequence

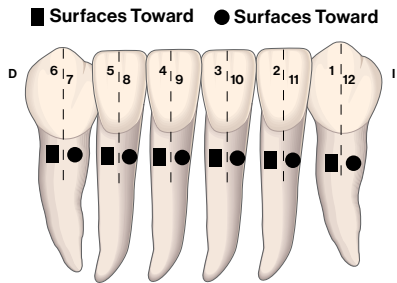
- 1 Begin at the distal line angle of the most posterior tooth. Direct the toe of the blade toward the distal with the terminal shank angled slightly toward the tooth.
- 2 Apply strokes from the line angle to the contact area.
- 3 Turn the toe toward the mesial to scale the buccal and mesial surfaces. Continue this sequence to complete the posterior region.
- 4 Switch ends and repeat from the lingual aspect.



Anterior Universal Instrumentation Sequence

To Scale The Facial Surfaces:

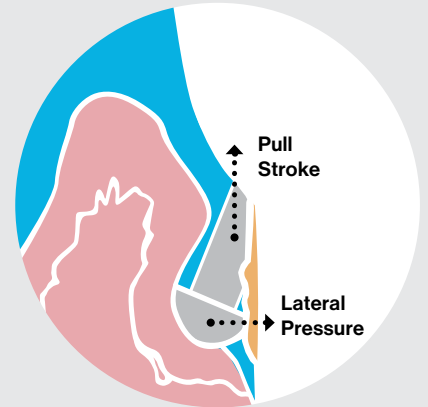
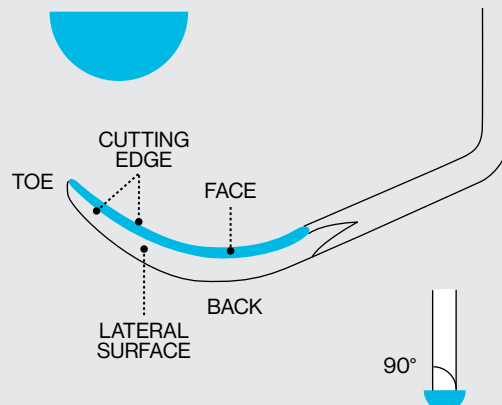
- 1 Place the toe of the blade toward the proximal surface with the handle parallel to the tooth.
- 2 Apply strokes to remove deposits from the centerline of the tooth to the proximal surface. Work from canine to canine.
- 3 Switch working ends and repeat for surfaces away from you.
- 4 Repeat all of the above for the lingual surfaces.



Instrumentation

The correct working end for scaling is evident when the toe is directed interproximally and the terminal shank is parallel to the tooth. To remove deposits, the cutting edge is applied to the tooth surface and the facial surface of the blade is tilted toward the tooth to achieve an approximate 85° angle between the tooth and blade. Apply lateral pressure against the tooth and pull upward while maintaining contact with the tooth.

Our popular Universal Curettes are available in the Lavender Resin 8 Colors Handle!



**For more information about our Hand Scaling
and Diagnostic Instrumentation, visit
[HuFriedyGroup.com](https://www.HuFriedyGroup.com)**

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