

Gracey Curettes



Anterior SG1/2



Posterior SG7/8



Posterior SG11/12

Standard Gracey Curette

The Gracey curettes combine a unique offset blade with 9 different shank designs to be used on specific tooth surfaces, thus improving adaptation and deposit removal. Also referred to as Finishing Gracey Curettes.



SG7/897

Rigid and Extra Rigid Gracey Curette

- All designs available with wider taper - increased shank rigidity
- The rigid and extra rigid shank are preferred for heavier calculus removal.
- Although the shank is wider, the blade width is the same as a standard Gracey.



SG17/18R9
RIGID

After Five Gracey Curette

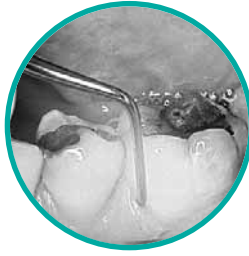
- Designed for instrumentation in deeper periodontal pockets.
- Elongated terminal shank (3mm) provides better clearance around crowns, and superior access to root contours and pockets 5mm or more in depth.
- Thinner blade permits easier subgingival insertion.



SRPG11/129



Posterior SG13/14
distal



Posterior SG15/16
mesial



Posterior SG17/18
distal

Mini Five Gracey Curette

- Designed with the same elongated terminal shank (3mm) and thinned blades as the After Five Gracey Curettes.
- 50% shorter blade for access to smaller roots, narrow pockets, furcations, and developmental grooves.



Mini Five reaching into a deep pocket on a narrow root



SAS1/291
Front

NEW!

Micro Mini Five Gracey Curette

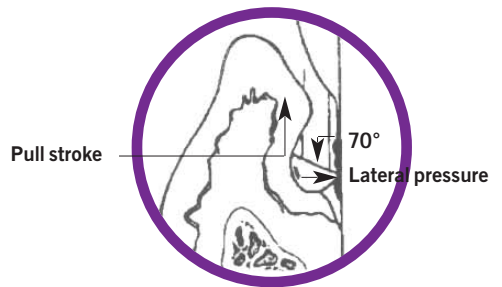
With ultra slender blades and increased shank rigidity, the Micro Mini Five Gracey Curettes will enable clinicians to precisely debride root and tooth surfaces free of all deposits, even in the deepest and most challenging periodontal pockets.



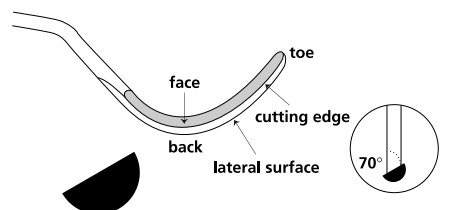
SMS11/1293

GRACEY INSTRUMENTATION

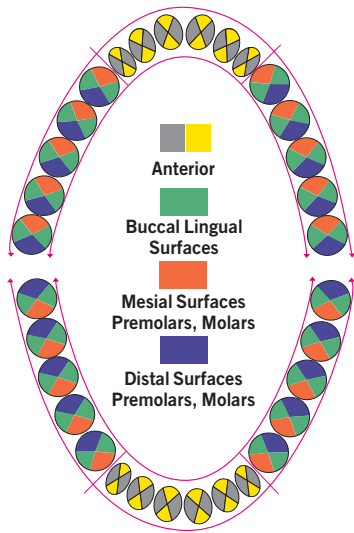
The blade of a Gracey curette is correctly adapted when the lower cutting edge is against the tooth, and the terminal shank is parallel to the tooth surface being scaled. Apply lateral pressure against the tooth (root) and pull upward, maintaining the parallel shank.



- 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.



Gracey Design Comparisons



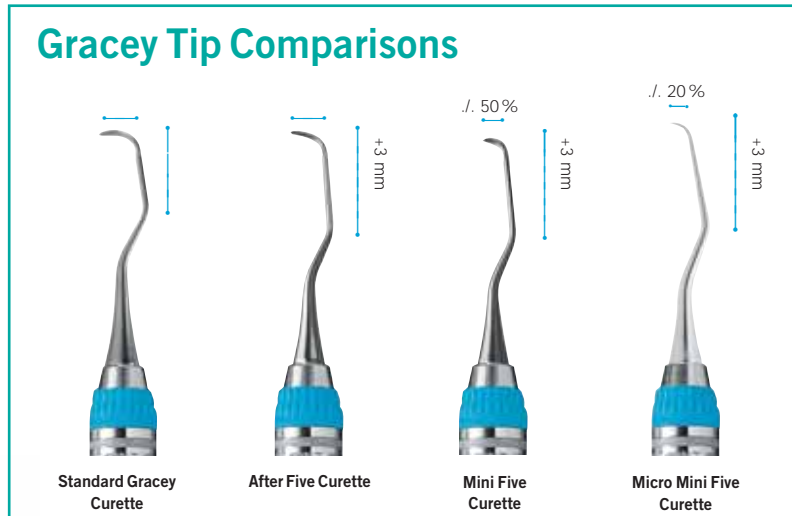
Refer to the chart to match instruments with area of application by using the color-coded diagram above.

- 1/2, 3/4, 5/6
- 7/8, 9/10
- 11/12, 15/16
- 13/14, 17/18*

| | Shank Design and Diameter | Blade Length | Blade Width | Available Patterns and Area of Use <small>see chart to match color</small> |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| 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** | Longer terminal shank, standard diameter | Standard | Decreased by 10% | 1/2, 3/4, 5/6 7/8 11/12, 15/16 13/14 |
| Rigid After Five | Longer terminal shank, increased diameter | Standard | Decreased by 10% | 1/2, 3/4, 5/6 7/8 11/12, 15/16 13/14 |
| Mini Five | Longer terminal shank, standard diameter | Decreased by 50% | Decreased by 10% | 1/2, 3/4, 5/6 7/8 11/12, 15/16 13/14 |
| Rigid Mini Five | Longer terminal shank, increased diameter | Decreased by 50% | Decreased by 10% | 1/2, 3/4, 5/6 7/8 11/12, 15/16 13/14 |
| Micro Mini Five | Longer terminal shank, increased diameter | Decreased by 50% compared to After Five/Standard | Decreased by 20% compared to Mini Five | 1/2 7/8 11/12 13/14 |

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

Gracey Tip Comparisons



SDKKIT

Sharpening

The Hu-Friedy Sidekick sharpener is designed for routine maintenance sharpening of scalers and curettes.

In addition to the Sidekick sharpener, a wide range of manual sharpening stones are also available.

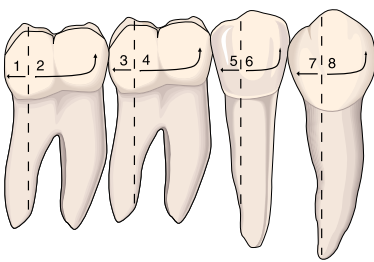
Universal Curettes

Universal Curette

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.

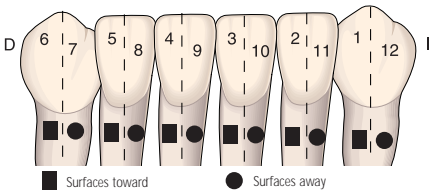


SC4R/4L9



Posterior Universal Instrumentation Sequence

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. Apply strokes from the line angle to the contact area. Next, turn the toe toward the mesial to scale the buccal and mesial surfaces. Continue this sequence to complete the posterior region. Switch ends and repeat from the lingual aspect.

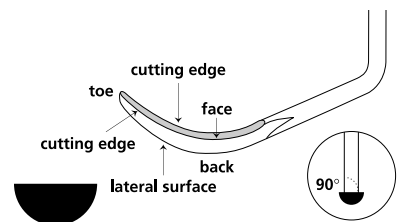


Anterior Universal Instrumentation Sequence

To scale the facial surfaces, place the toe of the blade toward the proximal surface with the handle parallel to the tooth. Apply strokes to remove deposits from the centerline of the tooth to the proximal surface. Work from canine to canine. Switch working ends and repeat for surfaces away from you. Repeat all of the above for the lingual surfaces.

Universal Curette 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.



When choosing instruments, consider your goals and outcomes.

Pocket depth, tooth anatomy and calculus characteristics will determine the optimal choice of shank rigidity, blade length, blade thickness, shank length and bend geometry. Considering these features in instrument selection will help to work smarter, not harder! Join Friends of Hu-Friedy (friendsofhufriedy.com) to learn more about these products and other valuable opportunities.

Sickle Scalers

Sickle Scalers

- Sickle scalers are designed for moderate to heavy deposit removal.
- Specific Sickle scalers are available for anterior or posterior applications.
- They are mainly used to remove supragingival calculus or calculus which is located just below the gingiva.

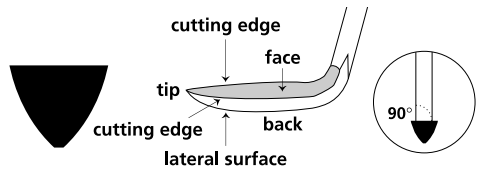


SJ34/359



Straight Blade Design

Excellent for broad facial and lingual surfaces and can also be used interproximally.

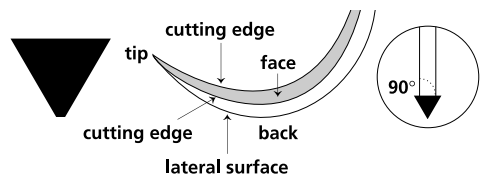


SH6/79



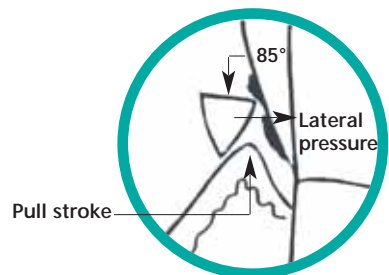
Curved Blade Design

Excellent for removal of interproximal deposits.



Sickle Scaler Instrumentation

To remove calculus, adapt the tip 1/3 of the cutting edge against the tooth, under the deposit. Tilt the facial surface of the blade toward the tooth to achieve an approximate 85° angle between the tooth and the blade. 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, facial or lingual application. The instrumentation sequence is the same as for universal curettes, using anterior and posterior designs.



Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co., Inc.
3232 N. Rockwell St.
Chicago, IL 60618

1-800-HU-FRIEDY
www.hu-friedy.com

Hu-Friedy Mfg. B.V.
European Headquarters &
Customer Care Department
P.O. Box 29025
NL-3001GA Rotterdam
+ 800 48 37 43 39
www.hu-friedy.eu



Hu-Friedy

Clinical Application Guide

SCALERS and CURETTES