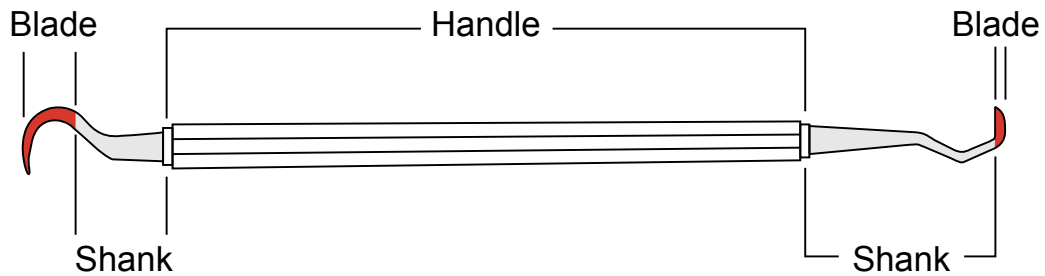


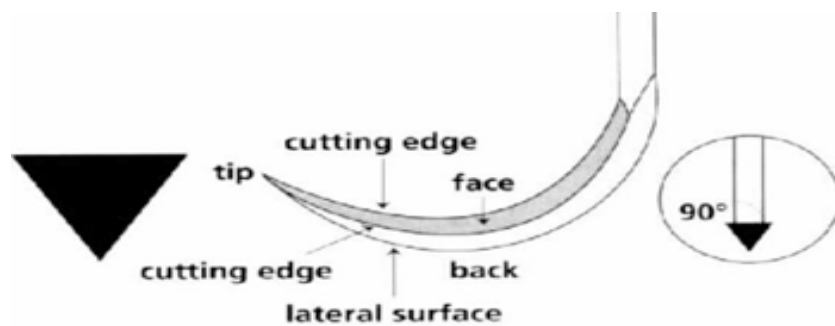
## Periodontal Hand Instruments



**Figure 45-1** Parts of a typical periodontal instrument.

- SICKLE SCALERS
- CURETTES
- ULTRASONIC AND SONIC ROTARY MACHINES

### Sickle Scalers

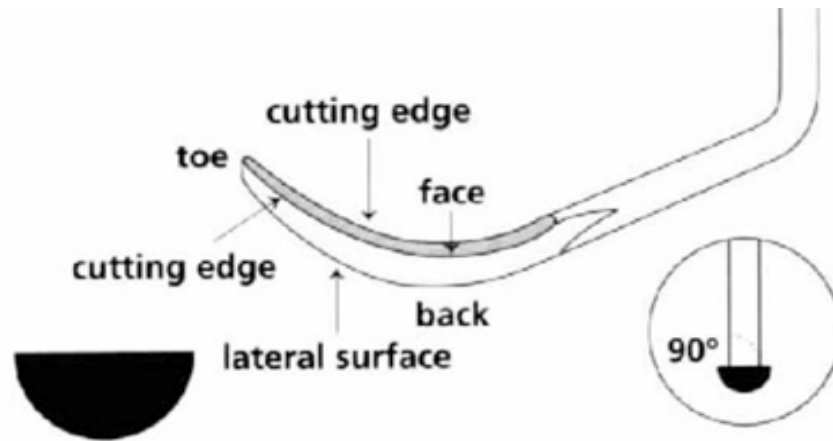


Sickle Scalers used to remove [supra-gingival calculus](#) only



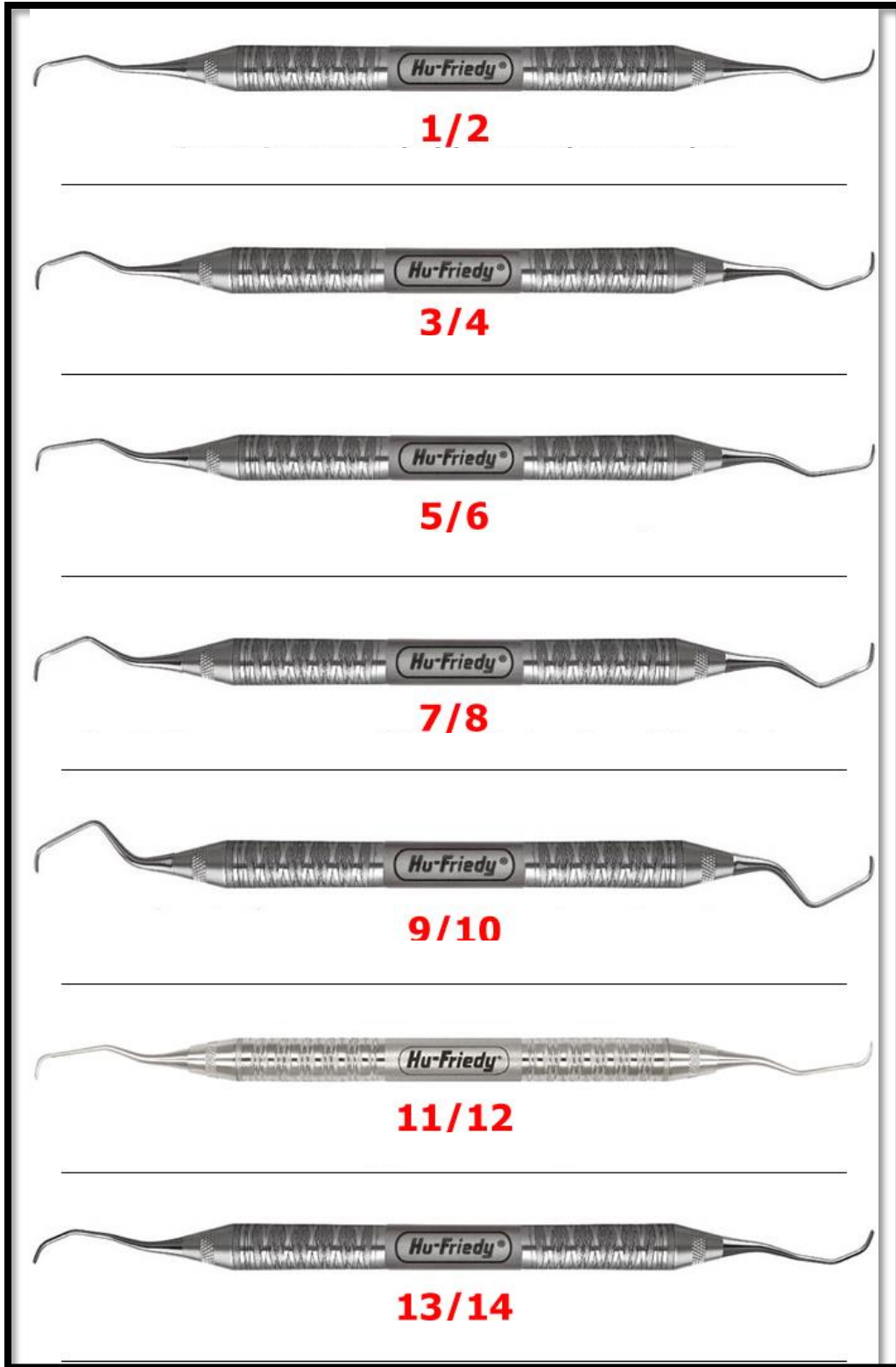
Figure 46-11 Both ends of a U15/30 scaler.

## Curettes



Curettes used for sub-gingival scaling and root planing.

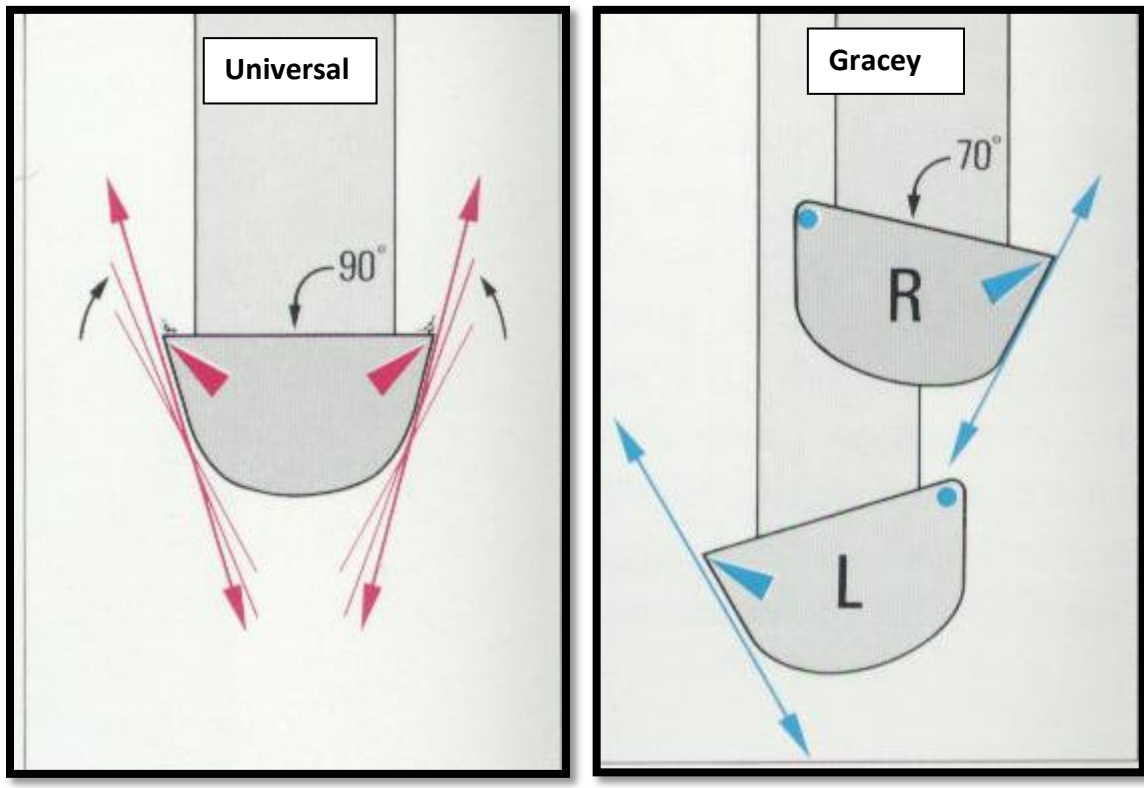
- I. **Universal Curettes.**
- II. **Gracey or Area-specific Curettes (Available at college) are:**
  - 3/4 – Anterior teeth
  - 9/10- posterior teeth (facial & lingual)
  - 11/12 – Posterior teeth (Mesial)
  - 13/14 – Posterior teeth (Distal)

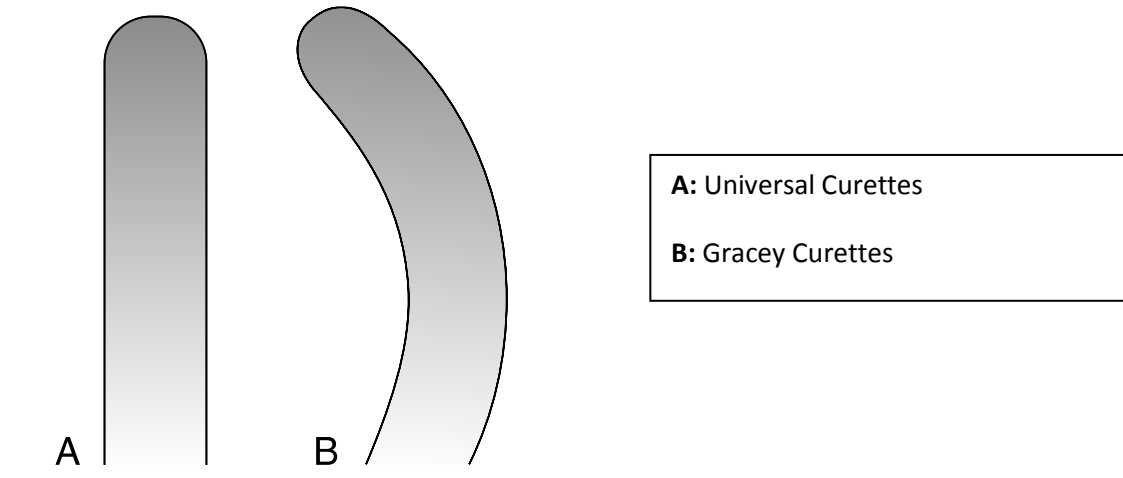


DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SCALERS AND CURETS:

	<b>Scaler</b>	<b>Universal Curette</b>
<b>Cross-section</b>	Triangular	Semicircular
<b>Working end surfaces</b>	Pointed back & tip Straight Flat	Rounded back and toe One flat face + Round back & toe
<b>Primary function</b>	Removal of supragingival calculus	Removal of subgingival calculus

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UNIVERSAL CURETS AND GRACEY CURETS:





**Summary differences between Universal currets and Gracey currets:**

	Universal	Gracey
<b>Cutting edge</b>	Two	One
<b>curvature</b>	Curved in one plane (blade curves up, not to side)	Curved in two planes (blade curves up & to the side)
<b>Blade angle</b>	No offset; Blade face is <b>90°</b> to the lower shank	Offset Blade; face of blade is tilted at <b>60°</b> to the lower shank
<b>Area of use</b>	One curette designed for all areas & surfaces	Each curette designed for specific areas & surfaces