

Treatment Information

How often should the patient be seen?

Four-week appointment intervals are recommended. Interproximal reduction, as well as appliance adjustment, may be necessary.



What is the cost to the patient?

Fees should consider all aspects of treatment including: records, treatment, appliances, monthly adjustments and retention.

iNMAN[™]
aligner Clinical Instructions

What else should I know?

Inman Aligner can correct most anterior problems including cross bites, minor crowding, and rotations. Patient cooperation is a must and full-time appliance wear is suggested for optimum results.

Can the Inman Aligner be used as a retainer after treatment?

The Inman Aligner can be used as a retention device, worn mainly during sleep. A conventional retainer is recommended for long term retention.



Ask for Inman Aligner
fabricated by:

Your full service dental laboratory!
PROTEC
DENTAL LABORATORIES LTD.



Requirements for Fabrication

- Accurate maxillary and mandibular stone models.
- A wax bite, registering proper articulation of teeth.
- A prescription form that indicates the design and teeth to be repositioned.
- interproximal reduction: _____mm.
- Adams clasp placement (Standard 2nd bicuspids).
- Auxiliaries coffin wire, tongue crib, tongue pearl.



Lingual Assembly Engaged



Lingual Assembly Removed

Treatment

- Prepare anterior teeth by opening interproximal contacts (reproximation) as necessary. Use abrasive strips, rotary discs on a lowspeed handpiece, or taper burs in a high-speed handpiece. Please indicate intended interproximal reduction on the prescription form.
- Insert the distal segment of the appliance, while gently pulling the labial component. Lightly press the appliance in place, securely seating it to the dentition.
- When correcting severe crowding, place a button-shape of composite on the most lingual tooth (or teeth), incisal to the lingual spring component. This will prevent the spring from slipping up the tooth.



Seating Appliance

Adjustment

Lingual Spring Assembly

- To adjust the force applied by the lingual spring, gently pull the assembly toward the anterior.
- Once the lingual assembly is disengaged, add or remove .010" x .030" or .012" x .030" NiTi coil spring as needed.
- Assemble the springs into the tubes without distorting the wire extensions. Slight compression of these extensions may be necessary to align them with the tubes in the acrylic.
- To allow greater distal compression of the lingual assembly, relieve the lingual acrylic, mesial to the stainless steel tubes.

Adams Clasp

- Seat the appliance on the dentition making sure that the wires passing through the occlusion fit passively against the embrasure. Adjust the clasp where the wire enters the lingual acrylic.
- Evaluate clasp retention at the retention loops. The loops should slightly compress the mesial and distal area of the clasped tooth at the cervical margin of the crown.
- Adjustments are made at the loops in a cervical direction and to bring the loops against the tooth structure. To increase the clasping effect of the loops, twist the retention loop toward the center of the tooth.



Adams Clasp

Labial Spring Component

- To reduce the retracting force:** remove the coil spring by grasping one end of the coil spring and pull to remove the desired length. Cut the pulled coil so that it is flush with the labial component.
- To increase the retracting force:** grasp the helix of the coil spring and wrap labial wire around the tip of the pliers. This will further compress the coil spring. Cut excess labial wire distal to coil spring, if needed.



Bend Wire to Compress Coil



Labial Component With Stop