

DuoForce[®]-archwires

Two force zones for more treatment efficiency



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DuoForce[®]-archwires

The copper-nickel-titanium archwire with two different force zones

The FORESTADENT DuoForce® archwires combine two outstanding features. Due to its copper content in the material, the DuoForce® exerts lower forces than nickel-titanium archwires. In addition the DuoForce® has two different force zones whose transition is seamless. This allows using rectangular archwires at an earlier treatment stage than usual. This quality allows three-dimensional control during the alignment phase and often does not necessitate frequent change of archwires.

The gentle approach with copper, nickel and titanium

DuoForce[®] archwires are made of a copper-nickel-titanium alloy. The shape mem-

DuoForce[®] – archwires in Straight-Arch-Form

ory properties of this wire are extremely well suited for orthodontic treatment. The archwires reliably return to their original shape. Compared to conventional metal alloys, the forces remain consistent no matter how far the archwires are deflected. With DuoForce[®] the ligating forces are considerably lower and far more consistent than with conventional nickel-titanium archwires.

In addition they are thermo-active, and they only exert their force at temperatures from approximately 32°C upwards. This allows extremely easy insertion and the archwire only becomes active in the patient's mouth.

Two zones for earlier three-dimensional control

A published study^{**} from the University of Connecticut has shown that application of large dimension rectangular wires is necessary to achieve optimal rotational and torque control. Early use of large dimension rectangular wires is often not possible due to their stiffness. Often it is achieved by sequential use of several round and rectangular wires until optimal size wires can be inserted. DuoForce® rectangular wires can be often inserted as initial wires to achieve alignment of anterior teeth and torque control simultaneously. The properties of these wires also help accelerate orthodontic treatment by reducing the number of wires to complete orthodontic treatment.



FORESTADENT GERMAN PRECISION IN ORTHODONTICS



Profile	ø mm	ø inch	Content	For Incisors*	rce Molars*	Order No. Maxillary	Order No. Mandibular
	0,35 x 0,64	.014" x .025"	10	40 g	115 g	277-2035	277-2135
	0,41 x 0,41	.016" x .016"	10	40 g	80 g	277-1440	277-1540
	0,41 x 0,56	.016" x .022"	10	40 g	100 g	277-2040	277-2140
	0,41 x 0,64	.016" x .025"	10	50 g	110 g	277-2440	277-2540
	0,43 x 0,64	.017" x .025"	10	55 g	115 g	277-2044	277-2144
	0,46 x 0,64	.018" x .025"	10	60 g	120 g	277-2046	277-2146
	0,48 x 0,64	.019" x .025"	10	65 g	130 g	277-2048	277-2148
	0,54 x 0,64	.021" x .025"	10	65 g	135 g	277-2053	277-2153

*At a deflection of 1.5 mm

** Pesce, R. E., Uribe, F., Janakiraman, N., Neace, W. P., Peterson, D. R., Nanda, R.: Evaluation of rotational control and forces generated during first-order archwire deflections: a comparison of self-ligating and conventional brackets. Eur J Orthod, 36:245-254 2011

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