

CLINICAL AIDS

Extending the Begg Appliance to the second molar for alignment of first or second molar.

This technique makes use of bonded second molar tubes and the extreme flexibility of Wilcock's new .010" Supreme wire, which can be fed from the first molar tube, through the second molar tube, without distortion. The very light forces produced are sufficient to align most rotated or tipped molars. This mechanism can be usefully employed during each of the three stages of Begg treatment. The .010" wire is easily accommodated with an .020" arch wire in a .036" tube.

Steps:

1. Tube bonded to second molar.
2. A straight length of Wilcock's .010" Supreme archwire with a circle formed at one end.
3. Feed the .010" Supreme wire through both first and second molar tubes until the circle is engaged in the bicuspid bracket.
4. A lock pin or a spring pin through the circle will prevent mesio-distal movement and still hold the main archwire.

Avoiding distal tissue irritation

If the .010" wire protrudes through the distal end, feed it further distally 2-3mm, and with distal arch cutters, remove the excess. When the wire is retracted, the cut end is flush with, or just inside the tube, thus avoiding distal tissue irritation.

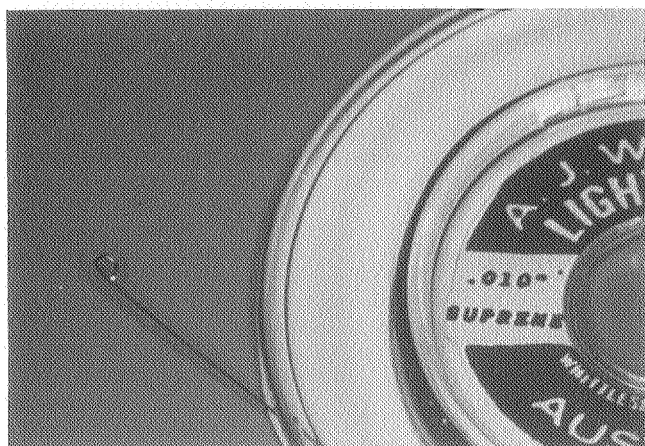


Figure 1 — A straight length of Wilcock's .010" supreme archwire with a circle at one end.

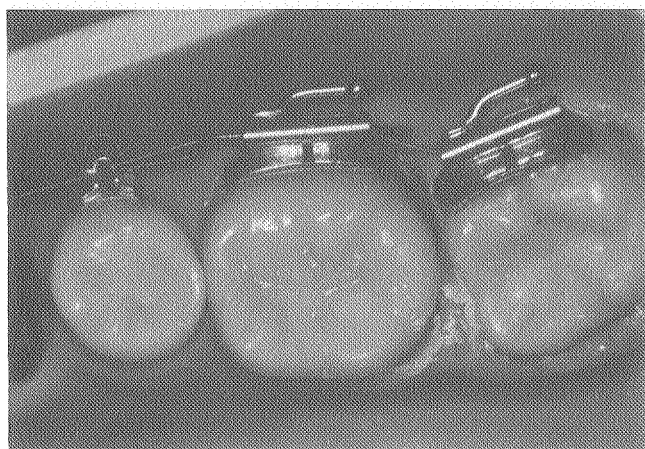


Figure 2 — The .010" wire passes through first and second molar tubes with the circle pinned into the bicuspid bracket.

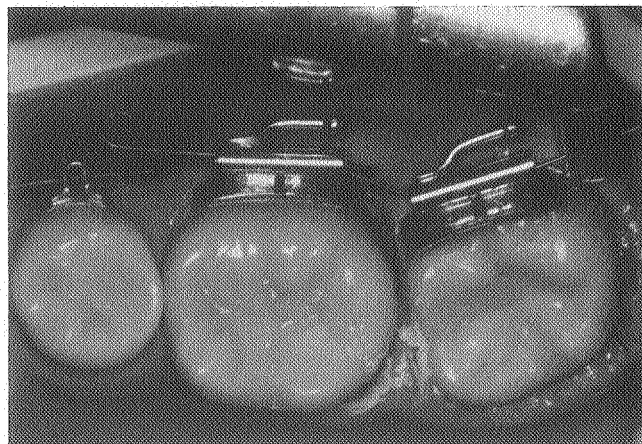


Figure 3 — Avoid distal tissue irritation. Feed the wire further distal 2-3 mm and then cut off the excess.

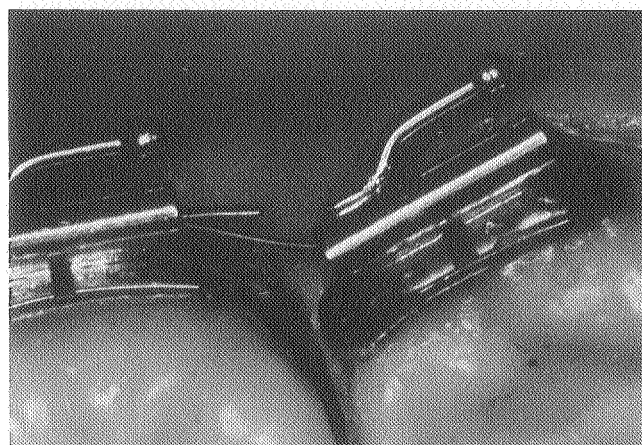


Figure 4 — Retract the wire and pin at the bicuspid bracket leaving the cut end of the wire just inside the tube.



Figure 5 — If the wire binds when entering the second molar tube, the leading end can be bent. The bent section is then cut off at the distal end of the tube.

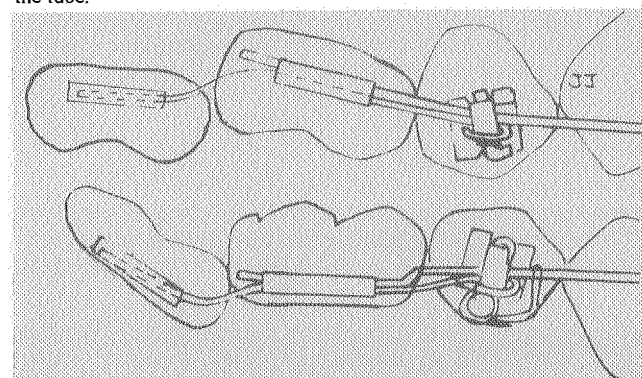


Figure 6 — First and second molar uprighting.

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