



Preserve Bone Integrity & Perform Less Traumatic Extractions With

Original Luxator®

Dramatically less traumatic for you, your patients and their dentition, Luxator® instruments are now the preferred method of performing extractions!

Luxator® instruments are a specially designed periodontal ligament knife with a fine tapering blade that compresses the alveolar, cuts the membrane and gently eases the tooth from its socket. The Luxator® instruments were invented and designed by a dentist to make extractions as trauma free as possible. The developed subtleties in the design that only a practising dentist would appreciate and it is for this reason that our Luxator® instruments are discernably different. The whole operation is performed with the minimum of tissue damage, healing is quicker and the whole operation is less distressing both for the patient and surgical team alike. True to that original design and concept of the dentist who invented them, these Luxator® instruments perform perfectly for you!



Ref.	Luxator®	Colour	Blade size	Indications
L-1S	Straight Blade	Green	1 mm	Incisors. Cats, dogs and rodents
L-2S	Straight Blade	Yellow	2 mm	Apical and/or Interproximal
L-3C	Curved Blade	Black	3 mm	General use/Starter
L-3S	Straight Blade	Grey	3 mm	Interproximal
L-3CA	Contra Angle	Blue	3 mm	Lingual and/or Distal - Molars
L-3IC	Inverted Curved	Red	3 mm	General, Lingual and/or Distal
L-5C	Curved Blade	Brown	5 mm	Large molar roots - general use
L-5S	Straight Blade	Tan	5 mm	Interproximal
L-10				Sharpening Tool



Luxator® is a registered trademark owned by Svenska Dental Instrument AB.

Intended Use

Luxator® is specially designed for extractions of teeth. The operation is performed with minimum of tissue damage, bleeding and postoperative pain.

Note

The tip of **Luxator®** is extremely fine and sharp and can easily be damaged if used as an elevator. The tip is not designed for strong elevating forces.

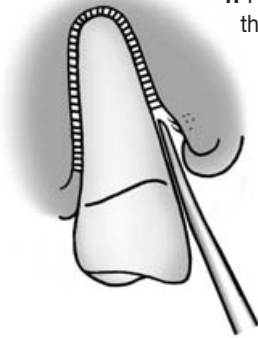
General Technique

The handle is ergonomically designed for optimal tactility and control.

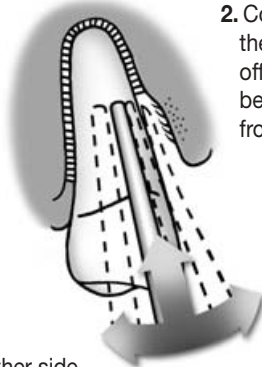
Place your index finger at the point corresponding the maximum insertion of instrument in alveolar. The index finger also serves as a stop on occlusal surface of adjacent tooth.



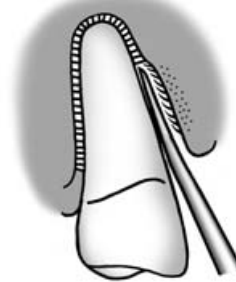
1. Place the tip axially in the periodontal space.



2. Continue with a slight twisting action to gently drive the tip into the socket. The thin and sharp tip cuts off the periodontal ligament, the alveolar bone is being compressed and the tooth gently removed from the alveolar.



3. Continue to two-thirds of length of root keeping close to the root wall. Avoid snagging the root.



4. If root remains firm, repeat on the other side.

5. The tooth is luxated from the alveolar.

Special situations/Recommendations

- Usually compact bone is thickest on buccal side. Therefore first luxate palatally/lingually. This compresses the alveolar bone and creates space for the root to move in a palatal/lingual direction when the instrument is inserted on buccal side.
- When extracting lower teeth support the mandible with your free hand to prevent excess pressure on the temporo mandibular joint.
- For upper lateral incisors insert in line with the angulation of the palate.
- Multiple-rooted teeth should be sectioned before luxating.
- To minimise trauma and bone damage study x-rays to establish the orientation of the tooth in relation to the patients bone structure. In particular:
 - the location of the maxillary sinus in relation to the tooth
 - 2nd and 3rd molar in maxilla and risk of fracture of maxillary tuberosities
 - nervs and blood vessels in the mandible.

Sharpening technique

To obtain optimal results, sharpen the instrument after each use. Place the concave surface blade on the sharpening stone. Stroke away, lift and repeat until the blade is sharp.

Sterilisation

Autoclave, Dry Heat, Chemklav

Material

Stainless Steel, PES