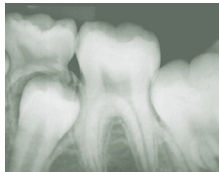


## How to Use the Perfit Bumper™ (continued)

- Anytime a bumper is present in the mouth, the patient should be observed each month so that proper bumper advancement takes place at each appointment to prevent abrasion of soft tissues by the bumper.
- When advancing the bumper about 1 mm. per side per month, you can spot weld a weldable stop (1 mm. x .045") on each side, use a screw-tightened adjustable lock or open the omega loop 1 mm. on each side. Spot welding or the use of adjustable locks are the easiest ways for bumper advancement. Opening the omega loops can be problematic since their adjustment requires care not to change the inclination of the distal ends of the wire.



- Be sure there is 1 - 2 mm. of space between the last erupting molar and the crown of the fully erupted molar. If this space is not present, as shown in the picture to the left, postpone the use of the bumper until the erupting molar crown is half way up the distal surface of the fully-erupted molar crown before proceeding.

### Sizes and Dental Arch Length from Molar Tube-to-Molar Tube (Mesial)

1L	57.0mm	5L	75.0mm
2L	61.5mm	6L	79.5mm
3L	66.0mm	7L	84.0mm
4L	70.5mm	8L	88.5mm

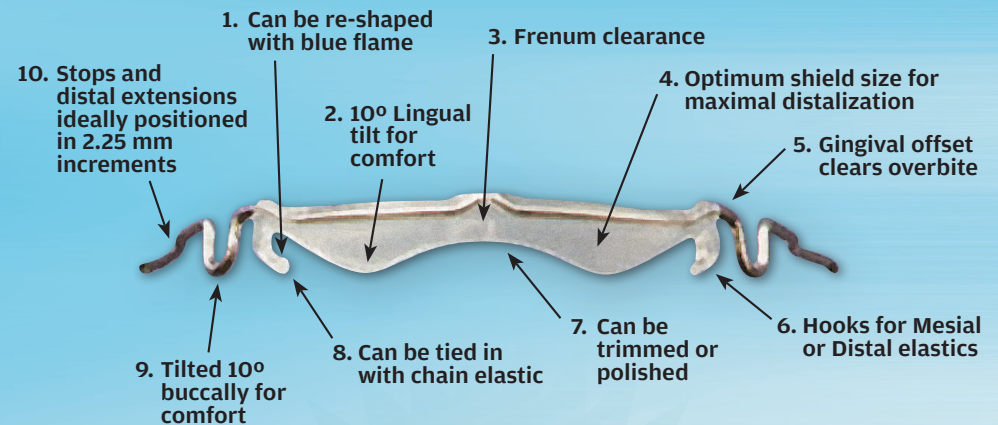
The size of each bumper is indicated on the inside right margin of the shield.

### Most Common Range for Perfit Bumpers™

Adult Non-Extraction Sizes	2L - 7L
Mixed Dentition Sizes	3L - 8L
4 Bicuspid Extraction Sizes	1L - 6L
Deciduous Dentition Sizes	1L - 6L
Upper Arch Sizes	6L - 8L

# Perfit Bumper™

## FOR A "PERFECT" FIT



The Most  
Customizable  
Prefabricated  
Bumper  
Available

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## Advantages of the Perfit Bumper™

- Takes only 1 to 3 try-ins for a perfect fit
- Saves 15 minutes in fitting
- Comes in 8 convenient sizes and made of .045" wire
- Comes with hooks to tie in bumper
- Plastic labial shield and hooks are adjustable with blue flame

## Uses of the Perfit Bumper™



### ■ DISTALIZES THE MOLARS (UPPER OR LOWER)

Up to 3 mm. per side can be obtained in 4 months. The bumper must be advanced 1 mm. per month per side. Regardless of the molars present (2nd or 3rd), the bumper is always inserted into the 1st molar tubes. A labial shield is provided for proper distalization.



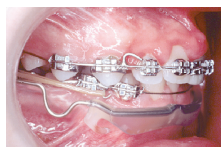
### ■ DEVELOPS THE LOWER AND/OR UPPER ARCH

Lingual wire (.036") extensions can be used to wrap around the mesial of the deciduous canines or 1st molars to provide space anteriorly for crowding corrections. The wire that wraps around the canine can be thinned to resemble a ribbon.



### ■ LABIALIZES THE LOWER OR UPPER INCISORS

If the incisors are lingually-inclined, elevate the position of the bumper to remove the lingual pressure of the lip. The incisors will position themselves anteriorly, even within a few days.



### ■ PROTECTS ANCHORAGE

The bumper can protect anchorage in over 75% of premolar extraction and non-extraction cases as long as the springs or elastic forces do not exceed 3 to 4 oz. of force (90-120g) in a mesial direction per side.



### ■ DISTALIZES FIRST PERMANENT MOLARS

If 2nd molars are extracted, up to 5 to 7 mm. of space per side can be created by the distalizing force of the bumper. The presence of a labial shield is important to provide this distalizing force.

### ■ DISTALIZES DECIDUOUS 2ND MOLARS

At 5 to 6 years of age, the distalization of the deciduous 2nd molars can create additional space to prevent future crowding.

### ■ PREVENTS MESIAL MIGRATION OF MOLARS

The use of the bumper can prevent the molars from closing the leeway space in a mesial direction.

## How to Use the Perfit Bumper™

- **THE PERFIT BUMPER™** is a perfect adjunct to all our Ortho-Tain® appliances (Nite-Guide®, "G" Series and Ortho-T®) which are used for deciduous, mixed and adult dentitions that have 3 to 6 mm. of crowding. It is ideal for the adult, since the labial shield is hidden by the upper or lower lip, making it barely detectable. The Perfit Bumper's™ labial shield is thin and smooth; large enough to obtain good distalization force from the upper and lower lip and small enough to be very comfortable to the patient.



- The shield and hooks can be heated by a flame and custom shaped for added comfort and fit. Once the molars are distalized and the crowding and rotations are corrected, the labial shield can be gradually trimmed away. A sharp carbide acrylic bur is used to trim the shield. The bumper is then continued as an anchorage stabilizer.



- The hooks located in the canine area can be used in two ways for either mesially or distally directed elastics. They are also frequently used for tying one or both sides of the bumper back to the molars so that it cannot be removed by the patient, which insures complete cooperation. When tying the bumper with a chain elastic, be sure to place the end loop of the elastic around the molar tube before inserting the bumper. Then place the other end of the chain elastic on the bumper hook. By doing this, the elastic will not disengage from the tube if the bumper is pulled in a forward direction by the patient for tooth brushing.

- The Perfit Bumper™ is designed with distal stops, which are varied in their position so that the most accurate fit can be obtained. These stops do not have to be individualized for each patient. There are eight sizes of bumpers, varying from one size to the next by 2.25 mm. on each side.

- The proper bumper size is determined by placing a sample bumper over the study model to see that the posterior stops are positioned at the approximate position where the mesial of the 0.045" molar tubes will be located.



- The bumper should fit about 2 mm. buccally and labially from the tissues from one side to the other. It is especially important that the bumper be at least 2 mm. away from tissue at the canine eminence on each side to avoid tissue contact over the root of the canine while the bumper is being distalized.



- The top margin of the bumper should usually be level with the cemento-enamel junction of the upper or lower incisors, so that the lip can come up over the bumper and touch the incisors to prevent labial tipping. In the upper arch, the gingival offset bend is increased so that the labial shield can be positioned above the incisor crowns.