Wellcare
Surgicals Ltd.

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# Orthodontic Instruments Catalogue

MHRA CE
9001:2003 13485:2008
LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

# Instruments Cleaning Procedure

## Enemies of Surgical Instruments:

Water and moisture of any kind (especially blood, pus, surgical debris and chlorhexidine solutions)
Cold soaking or washing instruments with inappropriate solutions such as dish or laundry soap, bleach, iodine-type solutions, general disinfectants, surgeon's hand scrub
Allowing any type of moisture to air-dry on your instruments will cause severe damage

## Causes of Corrosion  Staining, Pitting and Marking:

Surgical residues such as blood, pus and other secretions contain chloride ions which lead to corrosion most often appearing as dark spots.
Blood is left on the instruments for any period of time (20 minutes or longer)
Residues are allowed to dry causes pitting.
The most damaging procedure is to allow dried-on blood to become baked-on stains in the autoclave.
The temperature of the autoclave (250º270ºF or 121º132ºC) will cause chemical reactions that can make the stain permanent.
The cleansers and cleaning agents you use could also be a source of corrosion.
Strong substances, as well as those containing a chemical make-up of acid or alkaline-based solutions, can lead to pitting and staining.
Wash instruments with a neutral pH soap (between 7pH - 8pH) that is designed for surgical instruments for optimal results. Anything with a higher pH may damage the instrument.
Use of dish soap, Iodine, bleach, cold-soak solution, chlorhexidine-based solutions, laundry soap or surgeons hand scrub will cause spotting and corrosion.

## Cleaning After Surgery:

The washing process should begin within 20 minutes after surgery
It prevents blood from drying and is your best defense against corrosion, pitting and staining.
Only use approved solutions for washing, disinfecting, and lubricating.
Approved solutions are specifically designed for surgical instruments and the sterilization cycle. Their product labels will state this use.

## Sterilization:

All surgical instruments must be sterilized prior to surgery to prevent infection.
Only sterilize a clean instrument.
Even sterilization can leave contaminants behind if not properly cleaned.
Sterilize instruments with the ratchets open.
This allows for better steam penetration. Plus, it prevents the box locks (hinge area) from cracking.
If using a pan or tray, we recommend one with perforations. This will also enable better steam penetration and aids in more effective drying as well.
Place heavy instruments at the bottom and lighter, more delicate instruments on top.
If sterilizing in paper or plastic pouches, do not stack pouches on top of one another during sterilization.

### *About us:*

Wellcare Surgicals is a privately owned company dedicated to innovation and excellence in the crafting of surgical instruments. The company started as a specialist in reconstructive surgery instruments and based on its success and innovative drive gradually expanded to cover a vast range of surgical instruments. Since its inception, Wellcare has continually expanded throughout *United Kingdom, Europe & rest of the world* to provide a wide range of surgical & dental instruments both reusable & disposable. All our products are professionally supported by qualified Product Managers and specialists, trained to work in surgical and operating room environments.

### *Manufacturing:*

At our manufacturing Unit, qualified technicians have been producing a wide range of instruments for use in many areas of surgery. Our innovative approach combined with years of experience has resulted in an expansion of scope encompassing new technical advancements within the Healthcare industry. We have been hand making Surgical Instruments for decades and have a wealth of manufacturing expertise at your disposal. As we manufacture everything in-house we are able to accommodate unusual requests, and can produce bespoke instruments if our customers prefer something 'made to measure´. This flexibility allows us to meet the increasing demands of the modern theatre environment.

Our continued commitment to quality has ensured that our products are manufactured to the highest standard having been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of **ISO 9001-2008, ISO13485-2003** and European **Medical Devices Directive (93/42/EEC)**

Our management system ensures a consistent quality product is supplied first time, every time.

### *Reliability:*

All our instruments carry a Five Year Guarantee, meaning you can buy with confidence. Our instruments can last a lifetime if they are used and maintained with care, ensuring replacement costs are minimal.

### *Price:*

By dealing directly with the manufacturer you are able to benefit from significant cost savings, an important factor when trying to get the most out of your budget.

### *Our Aim:*

To provide hospitals, surgeons and medical practitioners with surgical instruments of the highest quality, precision and cost-effectiveness.

To develop ***Wellcare Surgicals*** reputation as a world class manufacturer of high quality surgical instruments.

To establish Wellcare Surgical as the preferred host for surgeons across the globe for multi-discipline R&D in partnership with and for surgical instrument industry.

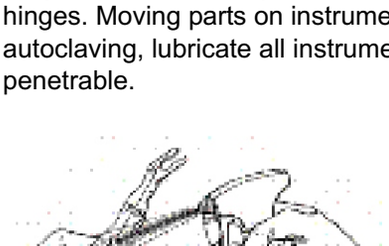
## *Ultrasonic Cleaning:*

Ultrasonic cleaning is 16 times more efficient than manual cleaning alone. Place instruments in the ultrasonic unit for 10-15 minutes and use a neutral pH ultrasonic solution. Here are a few tips for
ultrasonic cleaning:

Before placing into the ultrasonic unit, clean instruments of all visible debris by hand-washing them in neutral pH soap.
Before placing instruments into the ultrasonic unit, turn on the ultrasonic machine and let it run for 10 minutes to de-gas the solution. This process removes any gas or air bubbles in the solution.
The cleaner the instruments go into the ultrasonic cleaner, the cleaner they will come out.
As with all types of cleaning, open all instruments so ratchets and box locks are fully exposed to the cleaning process.
Make sure instruments have plenty of room. Don't overload your ultrasonic cleaner.
Do not mix dissimilar metals (such as aluminum and stainless) in the same cycle to prevent cross-plating.
Upon completion of the cycle, remove instruments immediately and rinse them.
Dry instruments thoroughly with a towel, ensuring that no moisture is left on the instruments.

## *Lubrication:*

One of the easiest, yet most effective ways to keep instruments in excellent condition is to lubricate them after every cleaning. Proper lubrication keeps the moving parts of instruments from rubbing and scraping, thus preventing dulling and strain to joints and hinges. Moving parts on instruments, such as joints, box locks, ratchets, and screw joints, should be lubricated regularly. Before autoclaving, lubricate all instruments that have moving parts. Only use water-based surgical lubricants because they are steam penetrable.



## *Tip Protectors:*

The use of tip protectors is a good practice that protects valuable instruments and scopes from damage. Many times the damage to an instrument from not using tip protectors is not repairable, making it necessary to replace the instrument. Tip protectors can be used on the tips of pointed scissors and sharp instruments, skin hooks, distal tips of rigid scopes and to guard the cutting edges of osteotomes.

# Orthodontic Pliers

**2630**
Light Wire Cutter

**2631**
Wire Cutter

**2632**
Posterior Band Remover
Long

**2633**
Posterior Band Remover
Short

**2634**
Jarabak Plier

**2635**
Distal End Cutter
Safety End Cutter

**2636**
Distal End Cutter

**2637**
Kim' s Plier

**2638**
Loop Forming Plier

**2639**
Tweed Arch Bending Plier

**2640**
Utility Plier

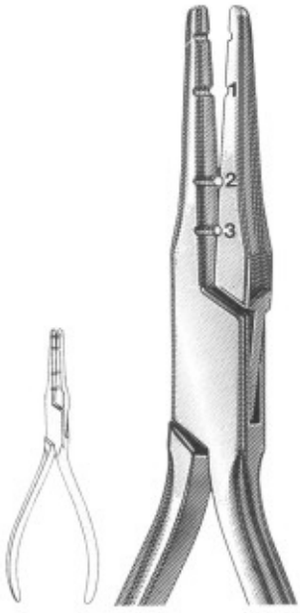
**2641**
Bonding Bracket Remover

**2642**
Lingual Arch Plier

**2643**
Light Wire Plier

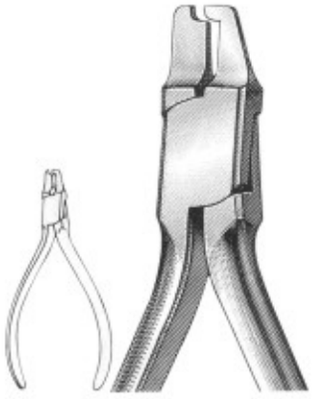
**2644**
Wire Cutter
12.5 cm

# Orthodontic Pliers

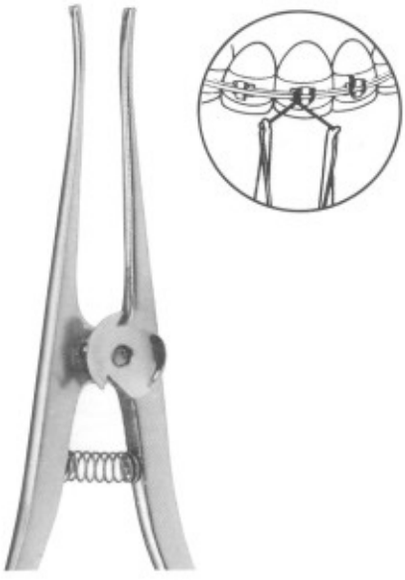



**2645**
Fig. 101
Wire Bending

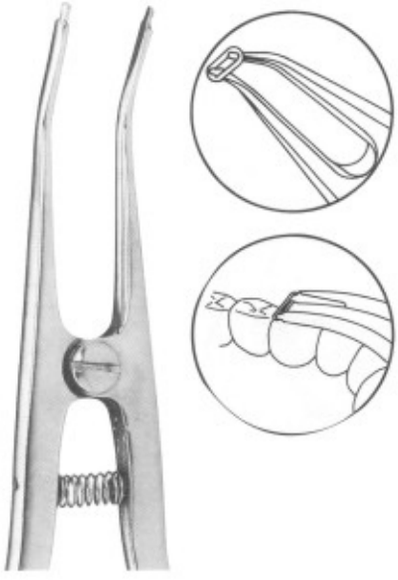
**2646**
Fig. 118
PEESO
Collar



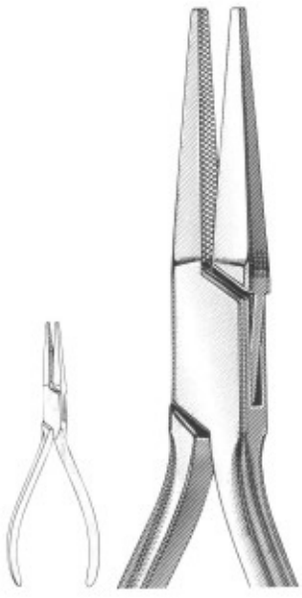
**2647**
Fig. 417
Crown Shell



**2648**
STEINER
150 mm
Ligature Pliers



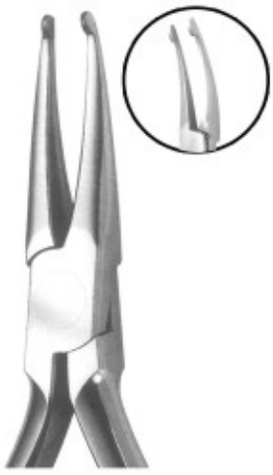
**2649**
Separating Pliers Elastics
150 mm



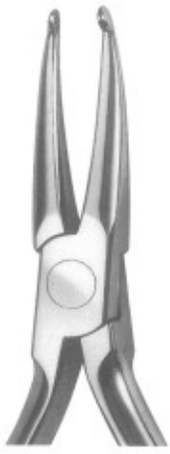
**2650**
121-Lab & Office

# Orthodontic Pliers

**2651**
How Plier-Titanium Alloy
With special coated beaks



**2652**
How Plier
Tipes are 1/8"(3.2mm) diameter

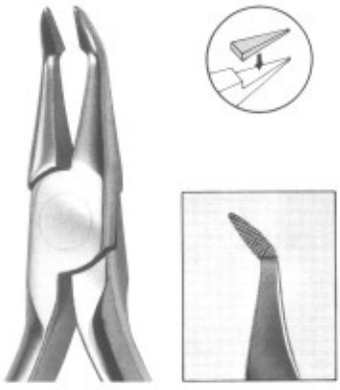


**2653**
How Plier
Tipes are 1/8"(3.2mm) diameter

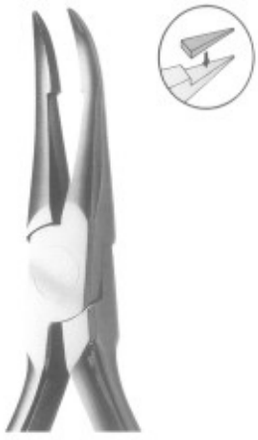
**2654**
How Plier-Small
Tipes are 3/32"(2.4mm) diameter

**2655**
How Plier-Offset
Tipes are 1/8"(3.2mm) diameter

**2656**
Weingart Utility Plier
-Titanium Alloy
with special coated beaks

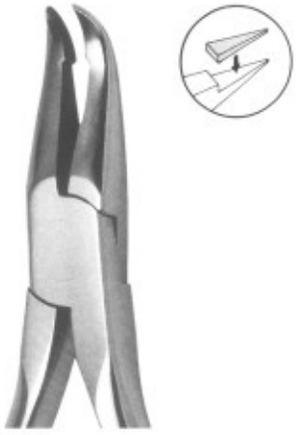


**2657**
Weingart Utility Plier
New type of the Weingart Utility Plier designed for a more precise operation.



**2658**
Weingart Utility Plier

**2659**
Weingart Utility Plier



**2660**
Weingart Utility Plier

**2661**
Bird Beak Plier With Cutter
**Maximum Bending & Cutting Capacity:**
Wires up to .032"

**2662**
Bird Beak Plier
**Maximum Bending Capacity:**
Wires up to .032"

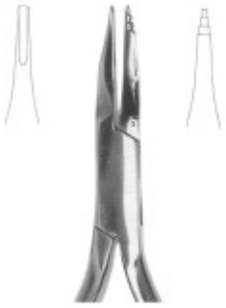
**2663**
Bird Beak Plier
**Maximum Bending Capacity:**
Wires up to .030"

# Orthodontic Pliers

**2664**
TWEED (Fig. 98)
13 cm, 5 1/8"
Tweed Loop Omega Pliers.

**2665**
TWEED - (Fig. 90)
14 cm, 5 ½"

**2666**
O'BRIEN - (Fig. 97)
14 cm, 5 ½"

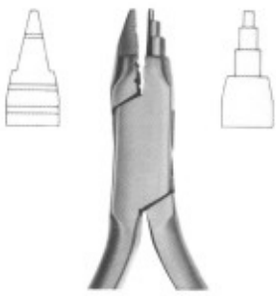


**2667**
TWEED (Fig. 96)
14 cm, 5 ½"

**2668**
TWEED (Fig. 95)
13.5 cm, 5 1/4"

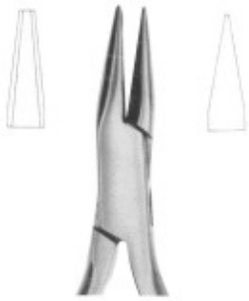
**2669**
SCHWARZ (Fig. 29)
12.5 cm, 5"

**2670**
NANCE (Fig. 80)
13 cm, 5 1/8"



**2671**
YOUNG (Fig. 55)
13 cm, 5 1/8"

**2672**
SCHWARZ (Fig. 30)
13 cm, 5 1/8"



**2673**
Optical Plier (Fig. 53)
14 cm, 5 ½"

**2674**
Schwarz (Fig. 79)
13.5 cm, 5 1/4"

# Orthodontic Pliers

**2675**
NANCE (Fig. 56)
12.5 cm, 5"
Wire bending Pliers

**2676**
JOHNSON (Fig. 59)
13.5 cm, 5 1/4"
Contouring Plier.

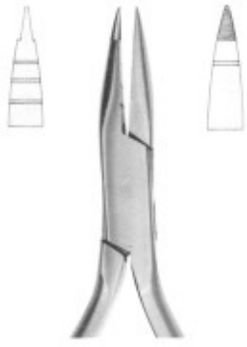
**2677**
REYNOLDS (Fig. 61)
13 cm, 5 1/8"
Contouring Plier.

**2678**
De La Rosa (Fig. 34)
12.5 cm, 5"
Contouring Plier, Non-Grooved

**2679**
De La Rosa (Fig. 35)
12.5 cm, 5"
Contouring Plier, Grooved

**2680**
14.0 cm
Goslee Contouring Plier

**2681**
14.0 cm
Goslee Contouring Plier



**2682**

**2683**
Fig. 58
12.5 cm, 5"
Lingual Arch Bending Plier

**2684**
Frevert/Tweed (Fig. 51)
12.5 cm, 5"
Tweed Arch Plier/Standard Jaw

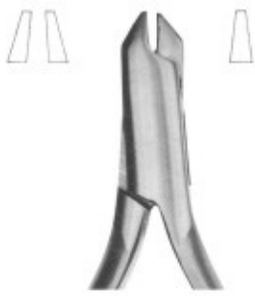
**2685**

**2686**
ANGLE (Fig. 52)
13 cm, 5 1/8"
Arch Formin

# Orthodontic Pliers

**2687**
Fig. 60
13 cm, 5 1/8"
Wire & Clasp Bending Pliers

**2688**
Fig. 60
13 cm, 5 1/8"
Wire & Clasp Bending Pliers



**2689**
Aderer (Fig. 57)
12 cm, 4 3/4"
Wire & Clasp Bending Pliers

**2690**
49 e 49 TC
14 cm, 5 ½"
Band Removing Plier, short pad

**2691**
50 e 50 TC
14 cm, 5 ½"
Band Removing Plier, long pad

**2692**
Fig. 84
14.5 cm, 5 3/4"
Band pinshing & ligature
locking plier, serrated

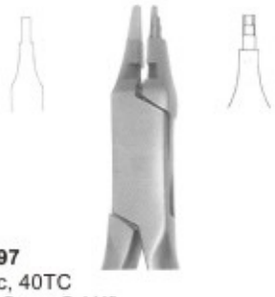
**2693**
Fig. 72
14 cm, 5 ½"
Band pinshing & ligature
locking plier, serrated

**2694**
BRACKET (Fig. 82)
13.5 cm, 5 1/4"
Direct Bonding Bracket Remover

**2695**
BRACKET (Fig. 83)
13.5 cm, 5 1/4"
Direct Bonding
Bracket Remover

# Orthodontic Pliers

**2696**
38c, 38TC
13.5 cm, 5 1/4"
Contouring closing loop pliers, wire bending, cutter.



**2697**
40c, 40TC
13.5 cm, 5 1/4"
Contouring pliers light wire pliers grooved with cutter.

**2698**
Fig. 81
12.5 cm, 5"
Sling clasp & wire bending plier

**2699**
Fig. 28
14 cm, 5 ½"
Sling clasp & wire bending plier.

**2700**
Fig. 21
13 cm, 5 1/8"
Light wires pliers, grooved

**2704**
46c - 46 TC
ADAMS - N. 139c
12.5 cm, 5"
Bird beak with cutter.

**2701**
ADAMS, 23, 23TC
12.5 cm, 5"
Sling clasp & wire bending plier.

**2702**
ADAMS (Fig. 33)
12.5 cm, 5"
For retaining elements.

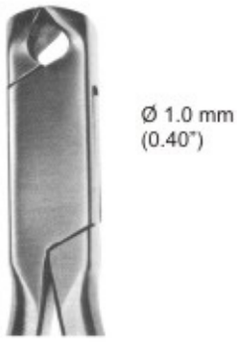
**2703**
ADAMS (Fig. 44)
12.5 cm, 5"
Sling clasp & wire bending plier.

**2705**
Universal Wire Bending Pliers (ADAMS) 47 TC, N.64
12.5 cm, 5"
Sling clasp & wire bending plier.

**2706**
86c, 86 TC
Angle Bird Beak - N.138
12.5 cm, 5"
Sling clasp & wire bending plier.

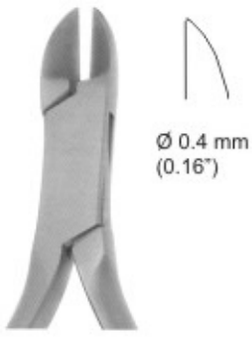
# Orthodontic Cutters With T.C.


**2707**
Fig. 18 TC
15 cm, 6"

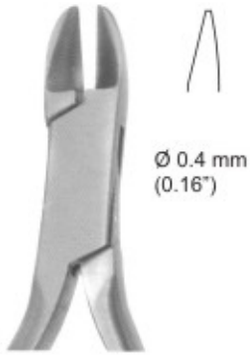



**2708**
Fig. 92 TC
14 cm, 5 ½"


**2709**
Fig. 91 TC
13 cm, 5 1/8"



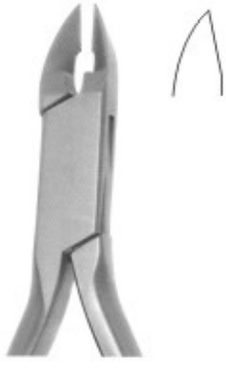

**2710**
Fig. 99 TC
13 cm, 5 1/8"




**2711**
Fig. 94 TC
13 cm, 5 1/8"
Angled at 15° with or without spring on the handles.

**2712**
Fig. 85 TC
13 cm, 5 1/8"

**2713**
Fig. 87 TC
13 cm, 5 1/8"



**2714**
Fig. 85 TC
Angled at 15°
13 cm, 5 1/8"

**2715**
ADAMS 87 TC
Angled at 15°
13 cm, 5 1/8"

# Orthodontic Distal & Cutters

⌀ 0.21" x 0.25"
Ø 20 mm

**2716**
Fig. 89 TC

⌀ 0.21" x 0.25"
Ø 20 mm

**2717**
Fig. 64 TC
13 cm, 5 1/8"

⌀ 0.21" x 0.25"
Ø 20 mm

**2718**
Fig. 67 TC
13 cm, 5 1/8"

⌀ 0.21" x 0.25"
Ø 20 mm

**2719**
Fig. 88 TC
13 cm, 5 1/8"

⌀ 0.21" x 0.25"
Ø 20 mm

**2720**
Fig. 77 TC
13 cm, 5 1/8"



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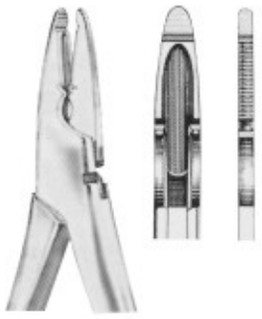
# Pliers for Orthodontic & Prosthetics

**2721**
UNIVERSAL
150 mm



**2722**
WALDSACHS
155 mm

**2723**
ADERER
125 mm

**2724**
NANCE
125 mm

**2725**
REYNOLDS
125 mm

**2726**
HOW
145 mm

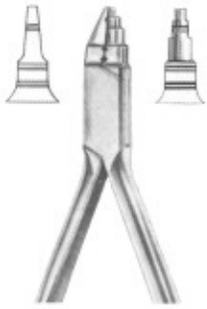
**2727**
HOW
140 mm

**2731**
FURRER
150 mm

**2728**
WALDRON
125 mm

**2729**
ADAMS
125 mm

**2730**
ANGLE
125 mm



**2732**
YOUNG
130 mm

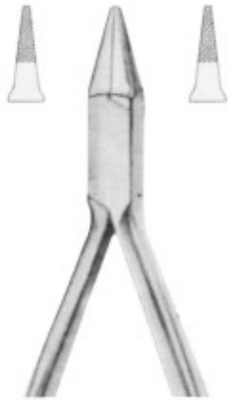
**2733**
NANCE
130 mm

# Pliers for Orthodontic & Prosthetics

**2734**
LANGEBECK
125 mm

**2735**
LANGEBECK
140 mm

**2736**
LANGEBECK
130 mm

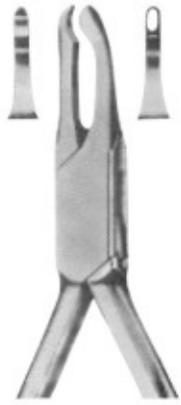


**2737**
PEESO
125 mm

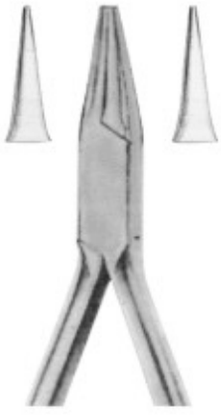
**2738**
GOSLEE
125 mm

**2739**
FISCHER
140 mm

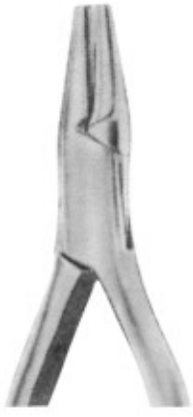
**2740**
FISCHER
140 mm



**2741**
JOHNSON
130 mm



**2742**
MSY
130 mm



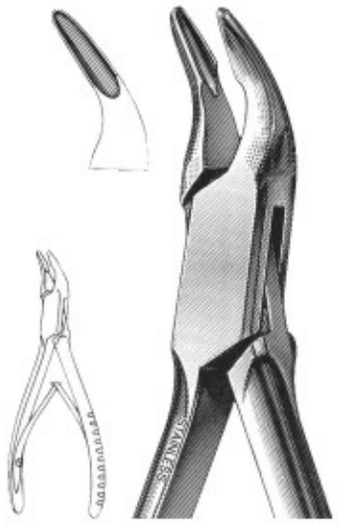
**2743**
MC KELLOPS
155 mm

**2744**
ANDRESEN
130 mm

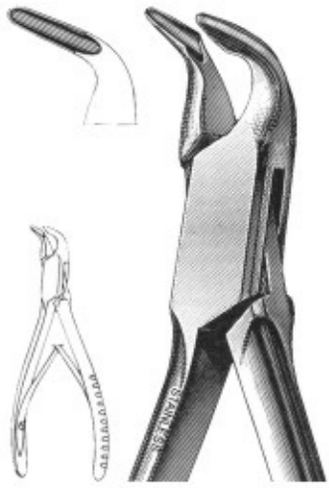
**2745**
SCHWARZ
130 mm

# Rongeurs

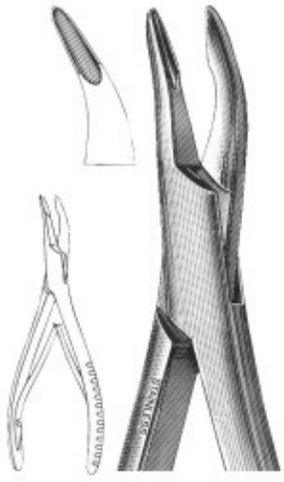
**2746**
BLUMENTHAL
6", 30°, Standard



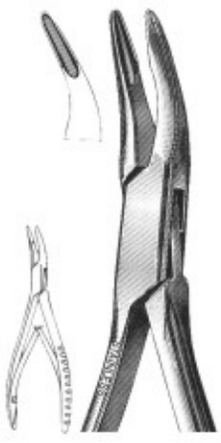
**2747**
MINI-BLUMENTHAL
6", 45°



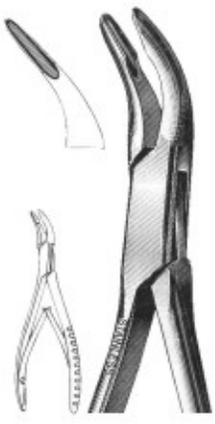
**2748**
MINI-BLUMENTHAL
6", 90°



**2749**
BLUMENTHAL
7", 30°



**2750**
MINI-BLUMENTHAL
4 ½", 30°



**2751**
MINI-BLUMENTHAL
4 ½", 45°



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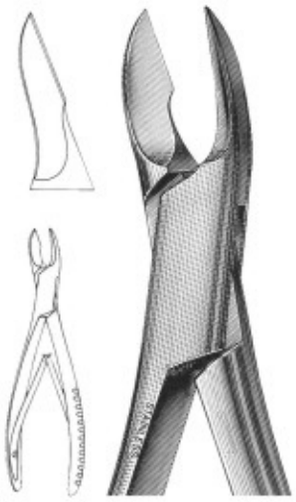
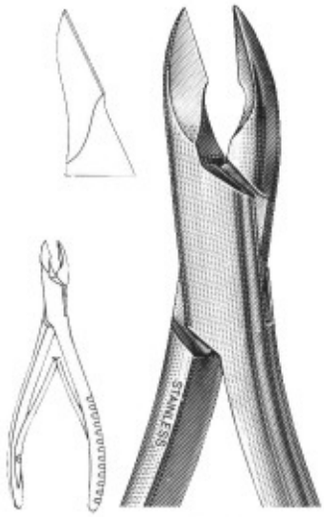
# Rongeurs

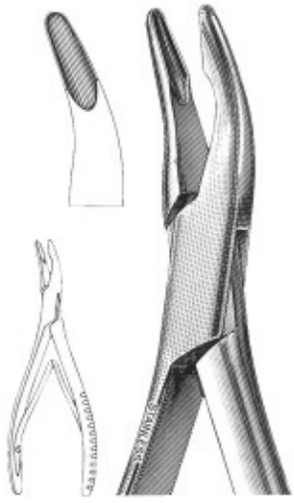
**2752**
CLEVELAND
No. 5-Side Cutting,
6 3/4"



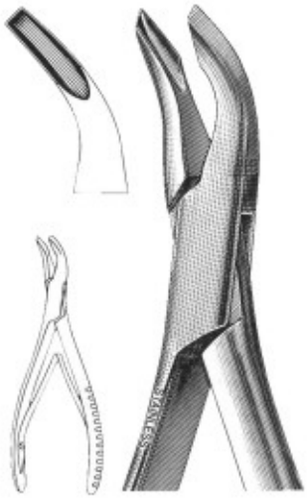
**2753**
CLEVELAND
No. 5A-Side Cutting,
6 ½"



**2754**
CLEVELAND
No. 5S-Side Cutting,
6"



**2755**
No. 1A-MEAD
6 ½"

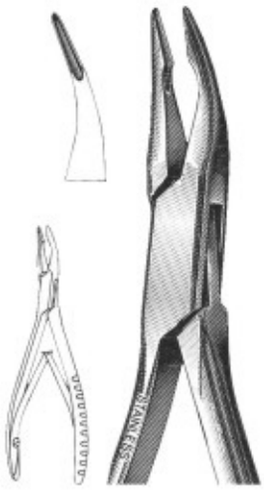


**2756**
MEAD, Square
No. 2A
Tips, 6 ½"

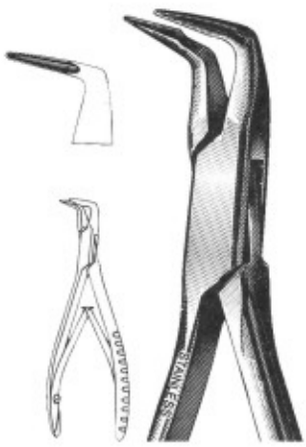
**2757**

# Rongeurs

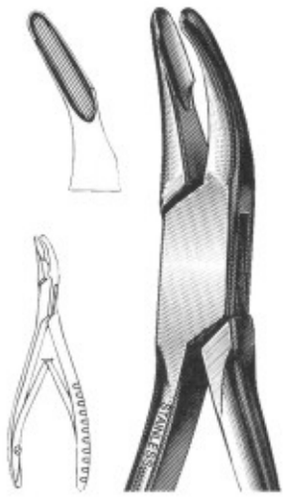
**2757**
FRIEDMAN
5 ½"



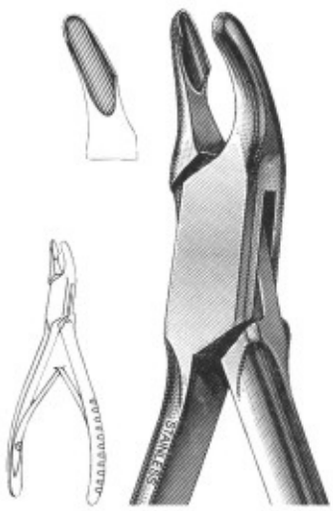
**2758**
MICRO-FRIEDMAN
5 ½", 15° Curved Jaws



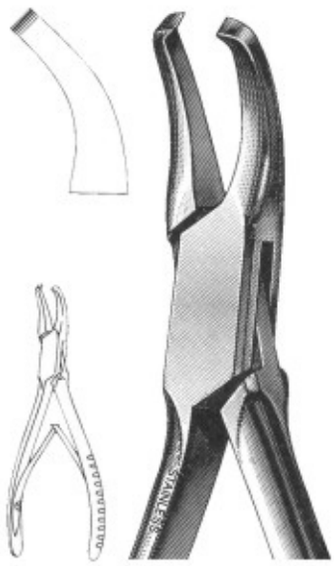
**2759**
MICRO-FRIEDMAN
Perio Rongeur, 5 ½"



**2760**
CLEVELAND
No. 4 - 5 ½"



**2761**
CLEVELAND
No. 4A - 6 ½"

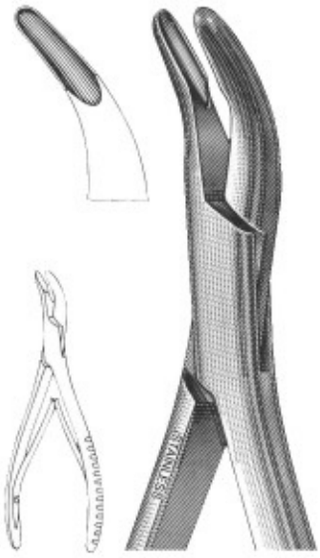


**2762**
GARDNER
No. 6A, End Cutting
6 ½"

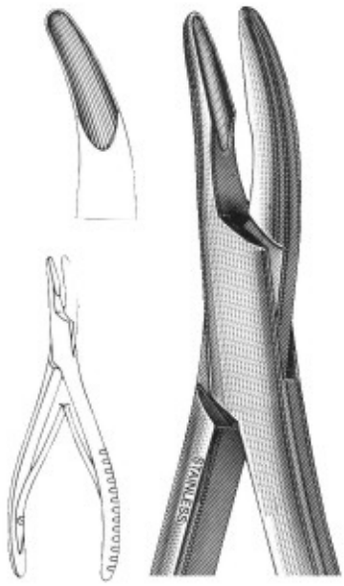
# Rongeurs

**2763**
BEYER
Double Action,
16,18 cm

**2764**
No. 1
6 ½"



**2765**
HARTMAN
5 3/4"
Strong Curve



**2766**
BANE
Slight Curve
7"

# Needle Holders

**2767**
COLLIER
5", Fenestrated Jaws

**2768**
DERF
4 3/4"

**2769**
WEBSTER
Delicate Smooth Jaws
5"

**2770**
NEIVERT
One Offset Ring
5"

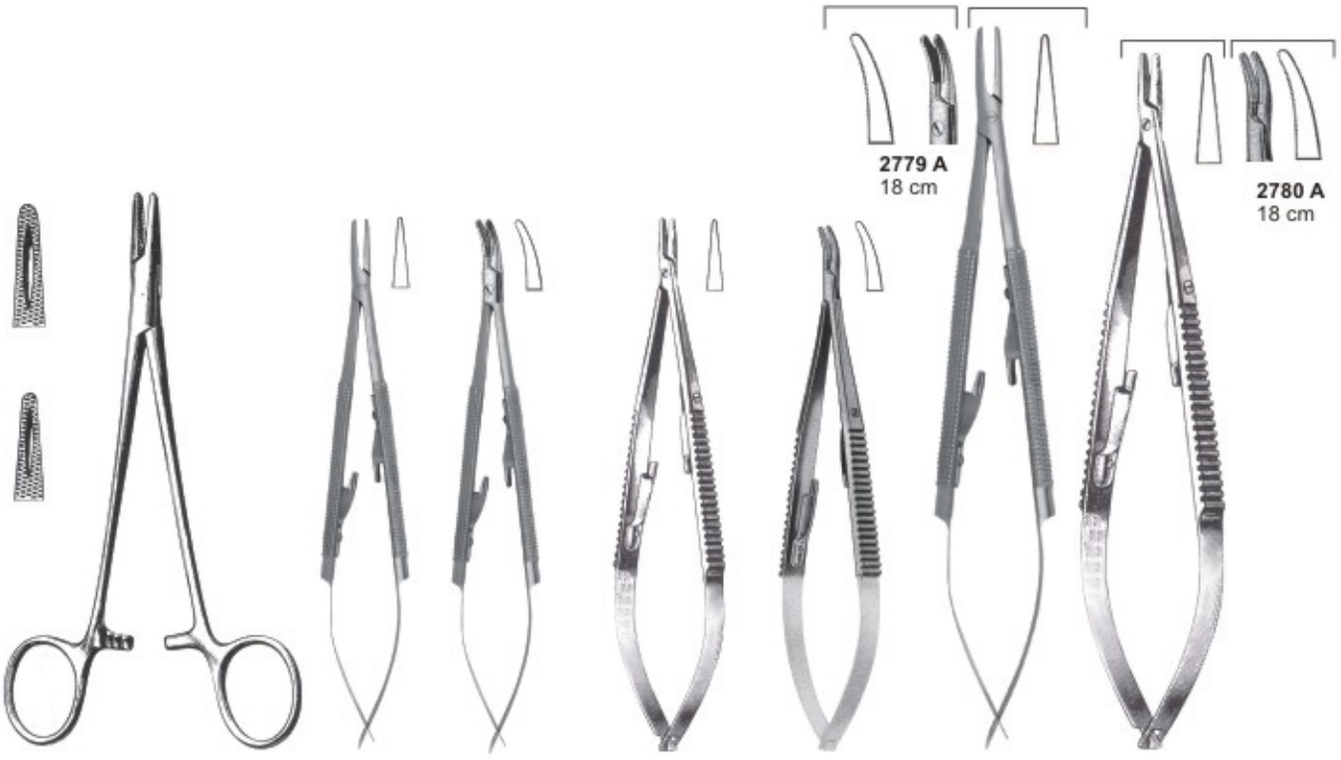
**2771**
OLSEN-HEGAR
5 ½"

**2772**
BAUMGARTNER
5 ½"

**2773**
CRILE-WOOD
6"

**2774**
GARDNER
5"

# Needle Holders




**2775**
MAYO-HEGAR
5"

**2776**
CASTROVIEJO
Smooth Jaws
14 cm

**2777**
CASTROVIEJO
Smooth Jaws
14 cm

**2778**
CASTROVIEJO
Smooth Jaws
14 cm

**2778**
CASTROVIEJO
Smooth Jaws
14 cm

**2779**
CASTROVIEJO
Smooth Jaws
18 cm

**2780**
CASTROVIEJO
Smooth Jaws
18 cm

**2781**
BOYNTON
5"

**2782**
CRILE
6"

**2783**
MATHIEU
5 ½"

**2784**
STEVENS
6 ½"

# Micro Surgery Set

**2785**
Micro Scissor
Straight, 155 mm

**2786**
Micro Scissor
Straight, 150 mm

**2787**
Micro Scissor
Curved, 150 mm

**2788**
Micro Scissor
Curved, 155 mm

**2789**
CASTROVIEJO
T.C.
Straight, 180 mm

**2790**
Retractor
Fig.3
165 mm

**2791**
Micro Adson
120 mm



**2792**
GERALD
Curved,
180 mm

**2793**
GERALD
Straight,
175 mm

**2794**
Micro Adson
160 mm

**2795**
Micro Surgery Set 10 Pieces.

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