

碩士學位論文

**- A study on the frictional force between bracket- archwire
interfaces according to changes of directions of
retraction along the archwire-**

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指導教授：李眞宇

2000

齒醫學科
矯正學 專攻

檀國大學校 大學院

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檀國大學校 大學院

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가

가

가 가
가

가 가

Upper Proform BRP

0.018"

Upper Proform BRP Stainless Steel 0.016" x 0.022"

1.

.(p<0.05)

2.

.(p<0.05)

3.

.(p<0.05)

4.

,

,
(p<0.05)

,

.

vector가

force

	i
	iii
I.	1
II.	3
1.	3
2.	4
III.	5
IV.	18
V.	21
	22
	26
	27
	28
	29

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I.

가 .
가 가 loop

가 . Loop

가가

가 . 가

가 . 가

(, ,)

1500

1960 Stoner³³⁾ , Kusy¹⁶⁻²²⁾ ,
Prososki²⁸⁾ , Andreasen
Quevedo³⁾ , Angolkar⁴⁾ , Bednar⁷⁾ , Frank¹¹⁾ , Garner¹²⁾ , Kusy , Niegel²³⁾ ,
Kapila¹⁴⁾ , Omana²⁵⁾ , Peterson²⁶⁾ , Pratten²⁷⁾ , Tselepis³⁴⁾

, Baker⁶⁾, Kusy , Ash⁵⁾,
Echolas⁹⁾, Edward¹⁰⁾, Riley²⁹⁾, Shivapuja³⁰⁾, Spiller³¹⁾
, Pratten

가 .

가 wire

가

가

.

II.

1.

(Rocky Mountain
Orthodontics, Denver, Co, USA) Upper Proform BRP 0.018"
round wire (Ortho Organizers Inc. USA) Upper Proform BRP Stainless
Steel 0.016" x 0.022" rectangular wire (Ortho Organizers Inc. USA)
elastomeric module (Rocky Mountain
Orthodontics, Denver, Co, USA)

2.

1)

(1)

60 x 80 x 1.3 mm

1)

.(Table 1)

Table 1. Mean standard of Korean adult male in normal occlusion group. (Upper)

central incisor	lateral incisor	canine	1st premolar	2nd premolar	1st molar
8.5 mm	7.0 mm	8.0 mm	7.5 mm	6.5mm	10.5 mm

(1mm)

.(Figure 1)

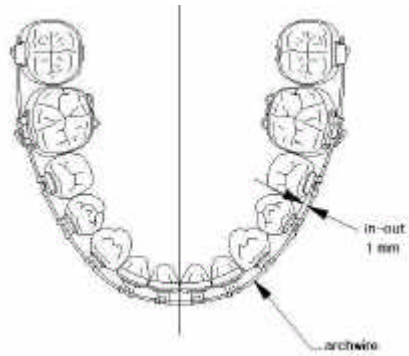


Figure 1. Archwire locates 1mm offset from buccal surface.

1mm 가
(Figure 2)

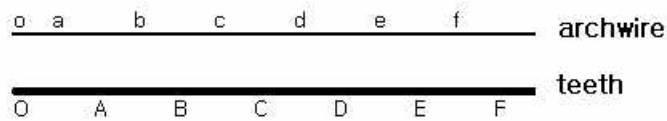


Figure 2. Correspondence of archwire-teeth relationship.

O :	o :
OA :	a :
AB :	b :
BC :	c :
CD : 1	d : 1
DE : 2	e : 2
EF : 1	f : 1

$$oa = (1 + OA) / 2 = 4.75$$

$$ab = (1 + OA) / 2 + (1 + AB) / 2 = 1 + (OA + AB) / 2 = 8.75$$

$$bc = 1 + (AB + BC) / 2 = 8.5$$

$$cd = 1 + (BC + CD) / 2 = 8.75$$

$$de = 1 + (CD + DE) / 2 = 8.0$$

$$ef = 1 + (DE + EF) / 2 = 9.5$$

a, b, c, d, e, f
 , oa 4.75, ab 8.75, bc 8.5, cd
 8.75, de 8.0, ef 9.5가 .

(Figure 3)

- a. .(: b - c)
- b. . (: b')
- c. 10mm (가
 rigidity) marking
- d. .(: Q, Q')
 3 mm
- e. marking
- f.

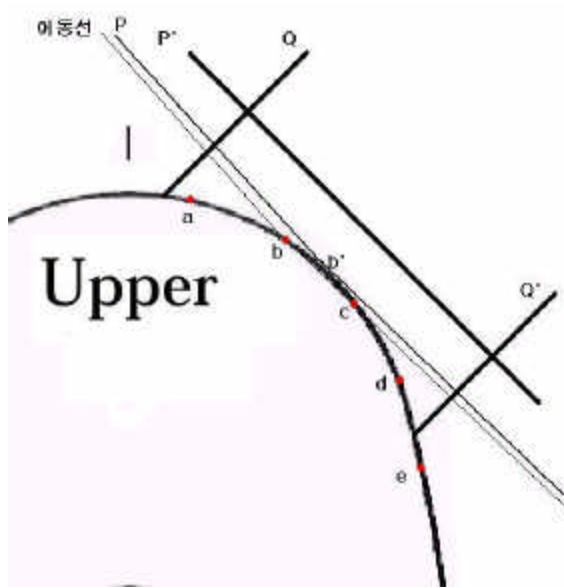


Figure 3. Schematic diagram of archwire sample.

(2)

20 x 90 x 1.3 mm Jig
serration

(Transbond XT 3M, U.S.A.)

2)

(1)

. (i2)

. (c)

(2)

. i2c()

. i2pm(1)

. ci2()

. cpm()

(3)

. (0.018 ")

. (0.016 " x 0.022 ")

3)

elastic module(Rocky Mountain Orthodontics, Denver, Co,
USA)

4)

(M1000EC : Mecmesin Inc. England)

jig

holder

cross head speed

가 5.0 mm/min.

가 20

12

elastic module

5)

slot 25kv (JSM
5200:Jeol Co. Japan)

6)

Windows SPSS 7.0

independent t test

ANOVA test

Sheffe's multiple rage test

95%

6. (Table 10, 11, Figure 9) (cpm)
 24.96 gm 34.91 gm
 .(p<0.05)
7. (0.018 ") (ci2)
 (cpm) (Table 12, Figure 10)
 ci2 36.21 gm cpm 24.96 gm
 .(p<0.05)
8. (0.016 " x 0.022") (ci2)
 (cpm) (Table 13,
 Figure 11)
 ci2 51.84 gm cpm 34.91 gm
 .(p<0.05)
9. (Table 14, 15, 16, 17)
 ,
 ,
 (p<0.05)
10. (Figure 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17)
 가 drawing 가
 . 가
 . 가
 (peeling)

Table 2. Mean friction of groups in i2c.

group	mean	S.D.
round	33.25	± 3.45 gm
rect.	50.71	± 5.59 gm

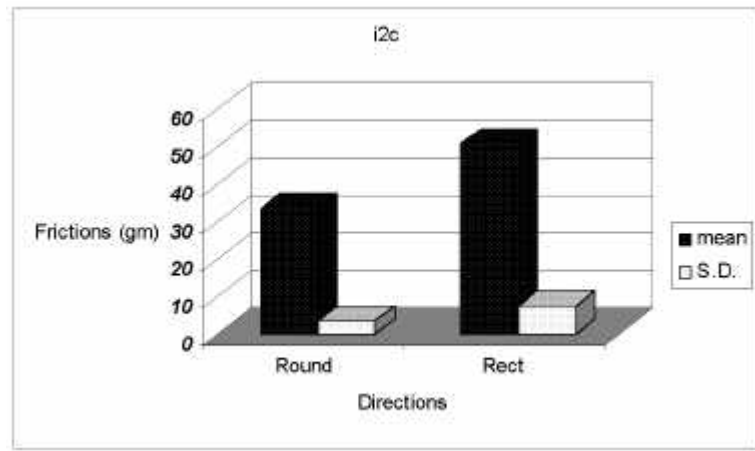


Figure 4. Mean friction of groups in i2c

Table 3. Comparison of mean friction between groups in i2c.

round	rect.	Sig.
33.25 ± 3.45 gm	50.71 ± 5.59 gm	*

* : significantly different at $p < 0.05$

Table 4. Mean friction of groups in i2pm.

group	mean	S.D.
round	25.75	± 3.35 gm
rect.	37.13	± 5.59 gm

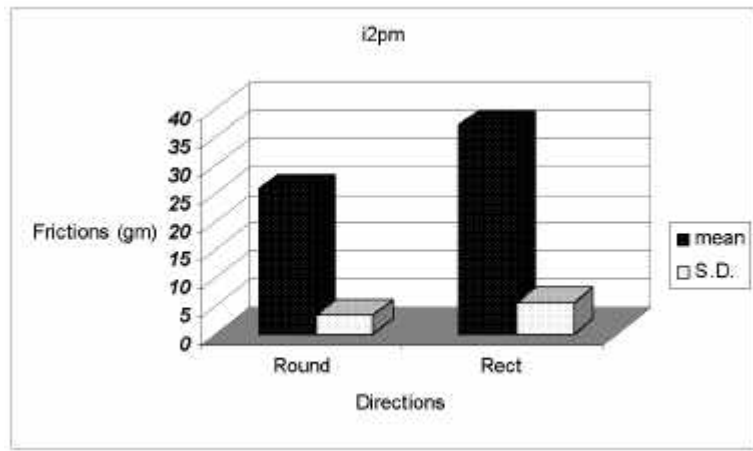


Figure 5. Mean friction of groups in i2pm.

Table 5. Comparison of mean friction between groups in i2pm.

round	rect.	Sig.
25.75 ± 3.35 gm	37.13 ± 5.59 gm	*

* : significantly different at $p < 0.05$

Table 6. Comparison of mean friction between different direction round wire groups in i2.

i2c	i2pm	Sig.
33.25 ± 3.45 gm	25.75 ± 3.35 gm	*

* : significantly different at $p < 0.05$

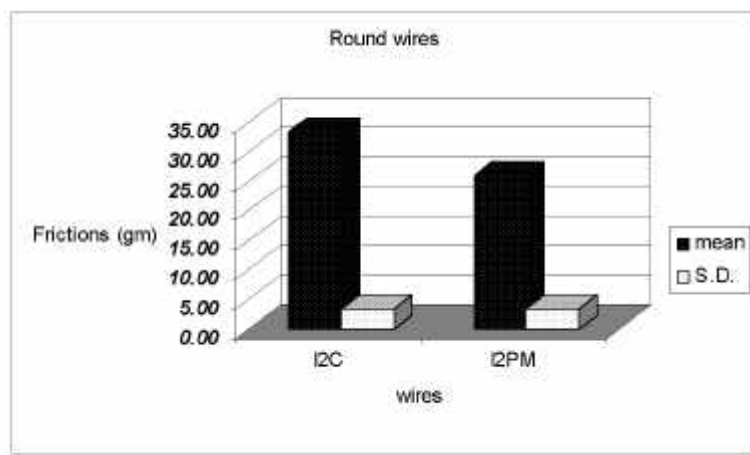


Figure 6. Mean friction between different direction round wire groups in i2.

Table 7. Comparison of mean friction between different direction rectangular wire groups in i2.

i2c	i2pm	Sig.
50.71 ± 5.59 gm	37.13 ± 5.59 gm	*

* : significantly different at $p < 0.05$

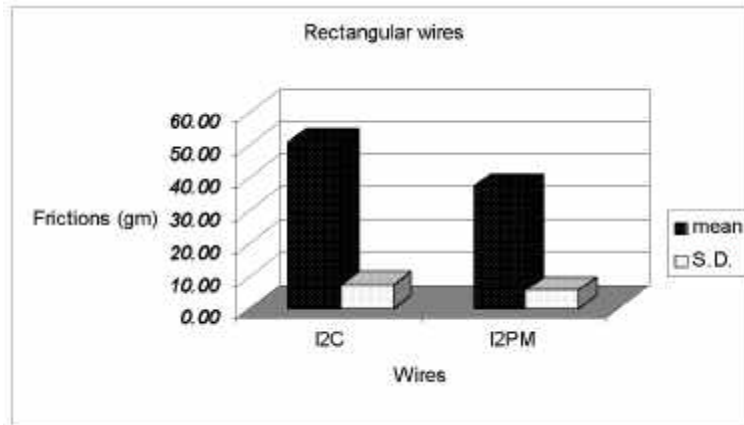


Figure 7. Comparison of mean friction between different direction rectangular wire groups in i2.

Table 8. Mean friction of groups in ci2.

group	mean	S.D.
round	36.21	± 2.54 gm
rect.	51.84	± 4.36 gm

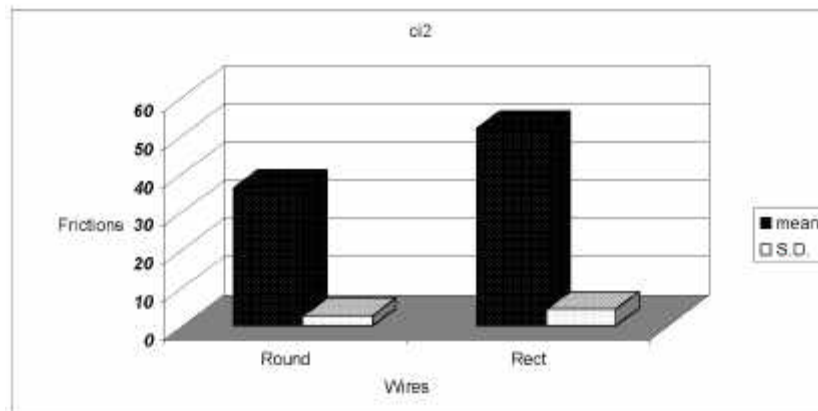


Figure 8. Mean friction of groups in ci2.

Table 9. Comparison of mean friction between groups in ci2.

round	rect.	Sig.
36.21 ± 2.54 gm	51.84 ± 4.36 gm	*

* : significantly different at p < 0.05

Table 10. Mean friction of groups in cpm.

group	mean	S.D.
round	24.96 ±	2.73 gm
rect.	34.91 ±	7.42 gm

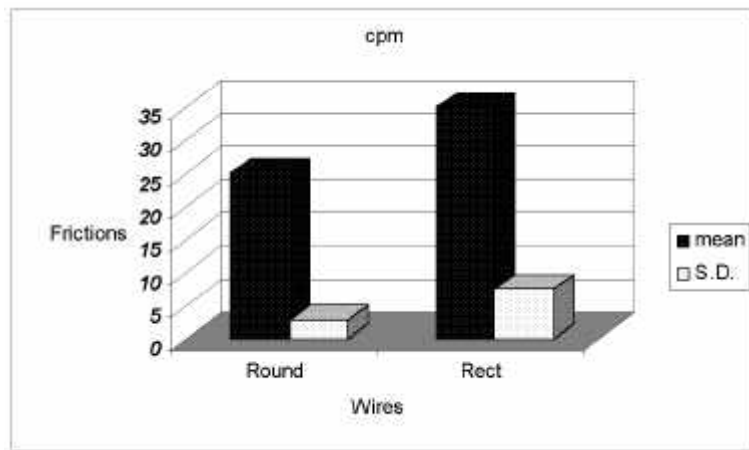


Figure 9. Mean friction of groups in cpm.

Table 11. Comparison of mean friction between groups in cpm.

round	rect.	Sig.
24.96 ± 2.73 gm	34.91 ± 7.42 gm	*

* : significantly different at p < 0.05

Table 12. Comparison of mean friction between different direction round wire groups in c.

ci2	cpm	Sig.
36.21 ± 2.54 gm	24.96 ± 2.73 gm	*

* : significantly different at p < 0.05

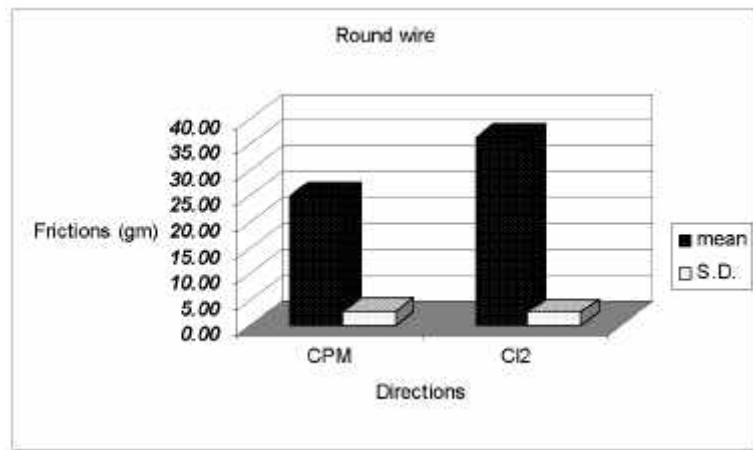


Figure 10. Comparison of mean friction between different direction round wire groups in c.

Table 13. Comparison of mean friction between different direction round wire groups in c.

ci2	cpm	Sig.
51.84 ± 4.36 gm	34.91 ± 7.42 gm	*

* : significantly different at $p < 0.05$

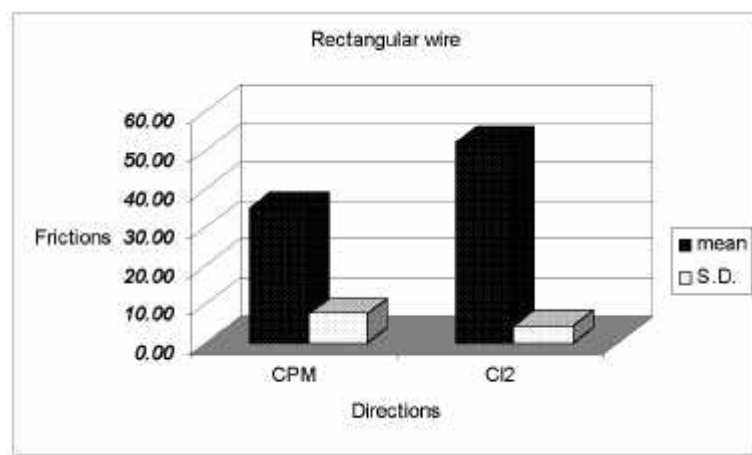


Figure 11. Comparison of mean friction between different direction rectangular wire groups in c.

Table 14. Comparison of mean friction between same distance but different direction round wire groups.

	sum of sq.	mean sq.	F ratio	Sig.
inter-group	1110.958	370.319	39.940	*
intra-group	407.958	9.272		

* : significantly different at $p < 0.05$

Table 15. Results of Sheffe's multiple range test comparing directions in round wire group.

	i2c	cpm	ci2
i2c			
cpm	*		
ci2	N.S.	*	

* : significantly different at $p < 0.05$

N.S. : non-significant

Table 16. Comparison of mean friction between same distance but different direction rectangular wire groups.

	sum of sq.	mean sq.	F ratio	Sig.
inter-group	2435.104	811.701	30.775	*
intra-group	1160.35	26.372		

* : significantly different at $p < 0.05$

Table 17 . Results of Sheffe's multiple range test comparing directions in rectangular group.

	i2c	cpm	ci2
i2c			
cpm	*		
ci2	N.S.	*	

* : significantly different at $p < 0.05$

N.S. : non-significant

IV.

Amonton's Law . Amonton
 Hire
 가 가
 Desagulier
 molecular theory
 . Bowden Tabor 가
 adhesion welded junction welded metallic junction
 가
 2) .(Table 18.)

Table 18. Factors that affects friction in between archwire-bracket interfaces.

FACTORS		
mechanic	bracket	material, manufacturing process width, height and design of slot First order bend (in/out) Second order bend (angulation) Third order bend (torque)
	archwire	material, surface roughness, stiffness cross-sectional shape/size
	ligature	material, method/tightness
	appliance	inter-bracket distance height of bracket slot retraction force
bionic		saliva, plaque, aquired pellicle, corrosion

가

. 가
binding 40g 가 가

가 가

1) ,

Angolkar⁴⁾, Frank¹¹⁾, Garner¹²⁾, Kapila¹⁴⁾, Peterson²⁶⁾

가 가 가 가
Baker⁶⁾ 0.022 " 0.020 " 0.018 "

play가

. Garner, Frank Nicholai, Echols⁹⁾, Peterson,
Spencer, Riley²⁹⁾

가

binding

가 가

가

가 가 , binding

Frank Nicholai¹¹⁾가 second order

0.018 "

(i2c, ci2

) (i2pm, cpm)

0.018 "

0.016 " x 0.022 "

2)

first order bend,

second order angulation

third order torque

가

. Frank

Nicholai¹¹⁾

가 가

가

. Ogata²⁴⁾

second order

가

(

)

(liner)

가

가

binding

가

. First order

third order

가

0.018 "

0.016 " x 0.022 "

(i2pm, cpm)

(i2c, ci2)

internal force vector가 가

(離隔)

elastic module

가

가

가

vector가

1. : . 2000.
2. , , : . 188-217
3. Andreasen GF, Quevedo FR: Evaluation of frictional forces in the 0.022 x 0.028 edgewise bracket in vivo. *Biomech* 3:151-160,1970
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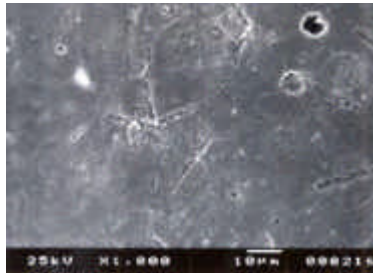


Figure 12

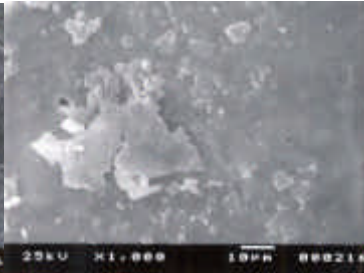


Figure 13

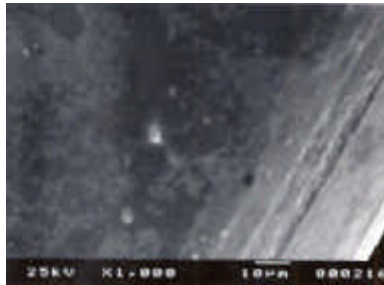


Figure 14

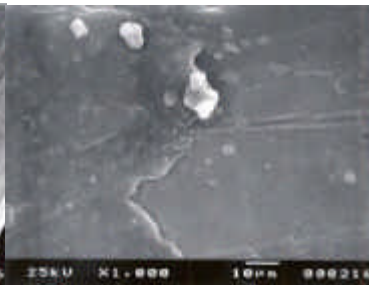


Figure 15

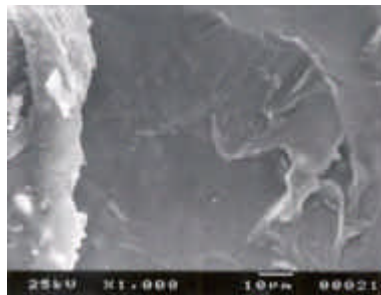


Figure 16

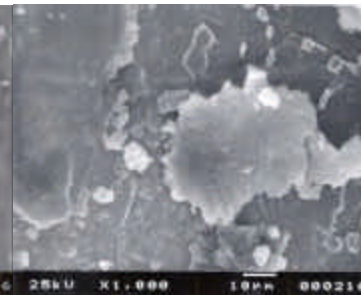


Figure 17

(abstract)

A study on the frictional force between bracket-archwire interfaces according to changes of directions of retraction along the archwire.

June-Heon Kim
Department of dentistry
Graduate School
Dankook University

Advisor: Professor Jin-Woo Lee

Retracting anterior teeth to extraction site by sliding mechanics may result in frictional force and it is required that can overcome the frictional force. In the case frictional force is so excessive, it is in need of as much orthodontic force as can bring about inadequate reactions physiologically and the loss of anchorage. So it is advisable to minimize frictional force in sliding mechanics. But the past experiments had been taken largely on the effects of changes on the material and mechanical sides of the archwire and/or the bracket, then we studied on the effects of changes of directions of retraction, for example; retracting lateral incisor toward canine or 1st premolar position and canine toward lateral incisor or 1st premolar position. Also the past experiments had taken the archwire as a straight line but it is a curved line in actual clinical condition. So it was decided to verify that the directional changes of retracting the brackets along the curved archwire could be valuable factors which can influence the frictional forces between bracket and archwire interfaces.

For the experiments samples had been made up of Synergy™ bracket for upper canine and lateral incisor, and upper proform BRP™ 0.018" round wire and upper proform BRP™ 0.016" x 0.022" rectangular wire for archwire, and RMO™ elastic module for ligature material. The test groups consisted of lateral incisor group and canine group. The lateral incisor group was composed of 2 subgroups according to the directions of retraction; group which retracted lateral incisor bracket toward canine position and group

toward 1st premolar position. The canine group was composed of 2 subgroups according to the directions of retraction; group which retracted canine bracket toward lateral incisor position and group toward 1st premolar position. Each group was divided into 2 subgroups in relation to the cross-sectional shape of archwires; round and rectangular.

Following results were obtained by measuring frictional forces between bracket and archwire interfaces applying tensional forces on brackets ligated with elastic modules along the curved archwires.

1. The round archwire group showed significantly less mean frictional force value ($p < 0.05$) than the rectangular archwire group in all the groups.
2. The group which retracted lateral incisor bracket toward premolar position showed significantly less mean frictional force value ($p < 0.05$) than the group which retracted lateral incisor bracket toward canine position in all the lateral incisor groups.
3. The group which retracted canine bracket toward premolar position showed significantly less mean frictional force value ($p < 0.05$) than the group which retracted canine bracket toward lateral incisor position in all the canine groups.
4. Comparisons according to the directions of retraction showed significant different mean force value ($p < 0.05$) except between groups which retracted lateral incisor bracket toward canine position and groups which retracted canine bracket toward lateral incisor position among the groups which retracted brackets in almost the same distance (lateral incisor toward canine, canine toward lateral incisor and canine toward premolar position) along both round and rectangular archwires and the mean frictional force decreased as following; the group which retracted canine bracket toward lateral incisor position, the group which retracted lateral incisor bracket toward canine position, the group which retracted canine bracket toward premolar position.

Generally it is postulated that the more retraction force would be required if the longer the retraction distance is in sliding mechanics but the results of this experiment showed that the less retraction force was required when the more distally it was retracted. And it would need more retraction force despite of weaker anchorage of anteriors when retracting anteriorly because more frictional force would generate than posteriorly. So when retracting teeth anteriorly one should be careful about the retraction force and losing the anchorage of anterior teeth.