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가.	.....	3
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1.	.....	4
2. 가	.....	7
(1)	.....	7
(2) 가	.....	8
.	.....	10
가.	.....	10
.	.....	11
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가

가

tipping force, torque force 가

가

.022 × .028 inch

straight wire appliance(SWA)

3

(SM: Spirit MB-Ormco, FR: Formula R-Tomy,

MW: Midwest bracket-Sankin) 1

(CL: Clarity-3M)

.019 × .025 inch

가

ANSYS(ver 5.5, Swanson Analysis System, U.S.A)

3

. 가 tipping force(4.27N · mm) torque force(32.858N · mm)

가

1.

FR

isthmus가

MW

, CL

가

2. tipping force 4 FR 가  
(181.2MPa), CL 가 (23.5MPa).

3. tipping force  
,  
가 .

4. Torque force FR 가  
(1144MPa) SM 가 (298.9MPa). FR 가  
(1176MPa) CL 가 (315.6MPa).

5. torque force  
,  
torque force  
,  
가  
.  
, tipping torque force  
torque force  
가 .

---

: , , , ,



# 가

( )

## I.

가 . 1960 polyacrylate 가 (Dobrin , 1975; Aird , 1987). 80 가 (Scott, 1988; Storm, 1990; Viazis, 1990; Tanne , 1991). 가 (Swartz, 1988) tipping, torque force (Holt, 1991; Rhodes, 1992). (Ghosh, 1995). (Feldner ; 1994). holography ,

strain - gauge , , . Holography 1947 Danis  
Graber가 (Burstone , 1980),

가 가  
. Strain - gauge gauge

. (Burger, 1987)  
가 가  
, 1816 David Brewster가

1940 Hrennikoff McHenry가 1

가 , 가 , 가  
가 , 가 가  
가 가 가

tipping, torque force  
가 .



1.

(Side cutter, Dentarum, Germany)

4 3가 (slot , wing  
, ) Nikon 801 (Fig. 1), 3 CAD  
(Autocad 2000, U.S.A)  
(ANSYS ver5.5, Swanson analysis  
system, U.S.A) Excel 2000(Microsoft, U.S.A)

2

z

3

mm

MPa

3 isoparametric solid element(tetrahedral) node  
element 가 , SM, FR, MW  
14112, 13072 , CL 16979, 15324 (Fig. 2).

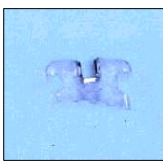
Fig. 3



SM



FR

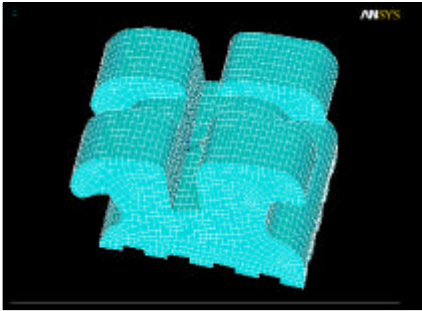


MW

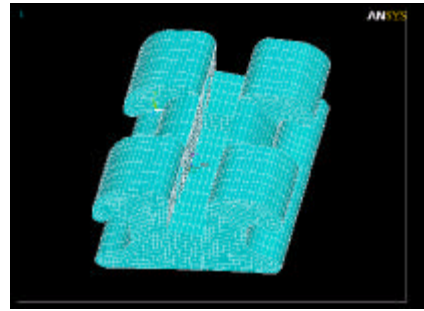


CL

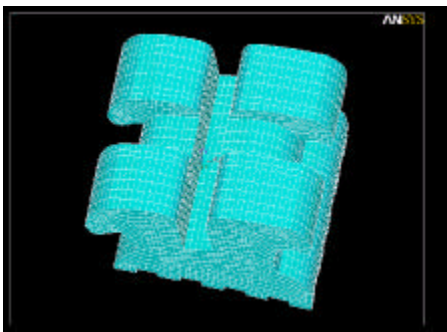
Fig. 1. The photographs of metal slot and bracket.



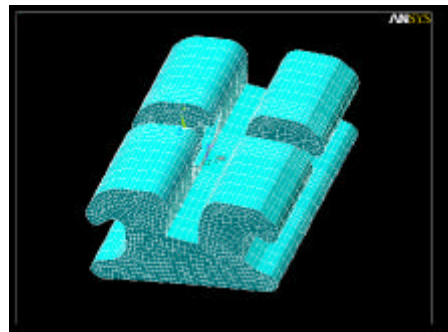
SM



FR

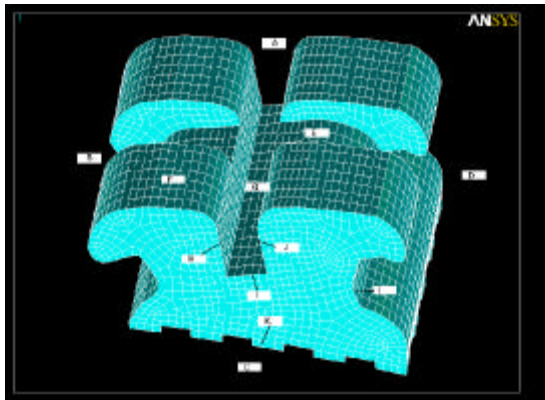


MW



CL

Fig. 2. Bracket modeling by finite element method.



- A : Distal
- B : Incisal
- C : Mesial
- D : Gingival
- E : Isthmus
- F : Wing
- G : Metal slot
- H : Incisal wall
- I : Slot base
- J : Gingival wall
- K : Bracket base
- L : Tying slot

Fig. 3. The landmarks on a specific bracket modeling.

2. 가

(1) filler

Filler filler, 50  
 0 4  $10^{-4}$  g  
 filler

$$\frac{(\text{filler})}{(\text{filler}) - (\text{filler})} \times 100\%$$

가 Halpin-T sai equation  
 $E_f(\text{filler})$

$E_m$  (polycarbonate) 72.4GPa, 2.6GPa . SM, FR, MW  
 filler 19.95%, 9.95% 9.90%  
 20%, 10%, 10% (Table 2).

Table 2. Mechanical properties of the bracket material in the finite element model

	Elastic Modulus(E)	Poisson's ratio ( )
Metal slot (stainless steel)	190GPA	0.28
Composite resin ( 20% filler)	4.66GPA	0.30
Composite resin ( 10% filler)	3.53GPA	0.30
Ceramic	380GPA	0.25

(2) 가

가  
 Reitan(1957)  
 tipping 4.27N · mm, torque 32.858N · mm  
 torque  
 . Tipping  
 . 가  
 .  
 가 가  
 . Tipping force 가  
 torque 가  
 .  
 가  
 x, y . Torque  
 SWA 가



von Mises stress( )

가.

4

SM, MW, CL

isthmus

FR

□

MW

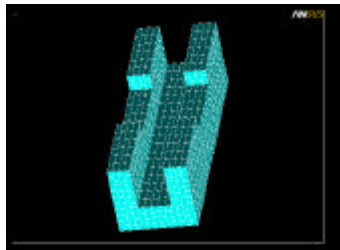
SM

CL

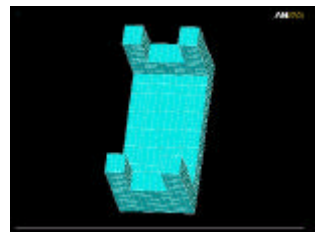
SM, MW

가

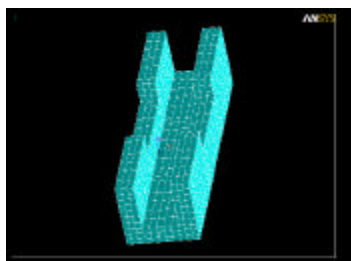
(Fig. 4).



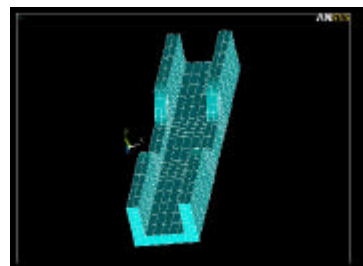
SM



FR



MW



CL

Fig. 4. Metal slot modeling in the bracket by finite element method.

1. Tipping

von Mises (MPa) FR 가 ,  
 MW, SM, CL (Table 3).  
 가  
 FR  
 CL  
 (Fig. 5).

Table 3. Maximal von Mises stress(MPa)

Bracket	Tipping	Torque	
		Incisal	Gingival
SM	28.2	298.9	354.1
FR	181.2	1144.0	1176.0
MW	45.2	689.2	686.5
CL	23.5	318.7	315.6

2. Torque

von Mises (MPa) FR 가  
 MW, CL, SM (Table 3).  
 SM, FR, MW

SM 가 . , FR  
가 (Fig. 6).  
von Mises (MPa) FR, MW, SM,  
CL FR 가 CL 가 (Table 3).

. FR  
가  
가 (Fig. 7).  
가

60

(Invisalign system)

(Robert ; 2000).

torque force

. Dobrin(1975)

polycarbonate

, Feldner(1994)

torque force

, filler

torque

가

가

3

1

tipping,

torque force

tipping

force torque force

. Tipping force

가

torque force

가

torque force 2000 3500gm · mm  
(Wainwright, 1973; Nikolai, 1985)

130gm , 가 18.25mm  
(anti-moment) 2373gm · mm가  
(Reitan, 1957). 1975 Nikolai torque force가  
3000 3500gm · mm .  
2000 3500gm · mm  
. 1988 Flores  
5000 6000gm · mm  
.

tipping force 1992 Rhodes  
300 600gm · mm 450gm · mm .

,  
가 tipping force(4.27N · mm)  
torque force(32.858N · mm) 가 .  
가 .

가 .

filler filler 20% 10%  
filler 3가 filler polycarbonate filler  
. , filler  
Halpin - T sai .

$$E_{random} = \frac{3}{8} E_L + \frac{5}{8} E_T$$

$E_{random}$  filler가  
( $E_L$ )  
( $E_T$ ) )  $E_r$ (filler )  $E_m$ ( matrix  
) 가 . , filler

filler 가 .  
 4가 가 .  
 FR  
 isthmus . MW  
 isthmus  
 SM, CL . CL  
 가 SM  
 isthmus notch .  
 가 가 가  
 FR 가  
 가 가  
 가 , CL 가  
 가 ,  
 가 . MW 가  
 가 . Tipping force  
 ,  
 . CL  
 가  
 가 가  
 (Ghosh , 1995). tipping CL 가 FR  
 가 .

torque force

가 (binding)

FR 가 SM

CL . FR isthmus

가 twin 가

. MW CL, SM

가 가

. , torque force

SM, FR, CL

isthmus가

, ,

, element ,

, (crack), (roughness)

tipping, torque force가

가

가 가



.

tipping force, torque force

가

.022 × .028 inch straight wire  
appliance(SWA) 3 (SM: Spirit MB-Ormco,  
FR: Formula R-Tomy, MW: Midwest bracket-Sankin) 1

(CL: Clarity-3M) , .019 × .025 inch  
가 ANSYS ver 5.5(Swanson analysis  
system, USA) 3

가 tipping force(4.27N · mm) torque  
force(32.858N · mm) 가 .

1. FR isthmus가 ,  
MW , CL 가

2. tipping force 4 FR 가  
(181.2MPa), CL 가 (23.5MPa).

3. tipping force , ,  
가 .

4. Torque force

(1144MPa) SM 가 (298.9MPa).  
(1176MPa) CL 가 (315.6MPa).

FR 가  
FR 가

5. torque force

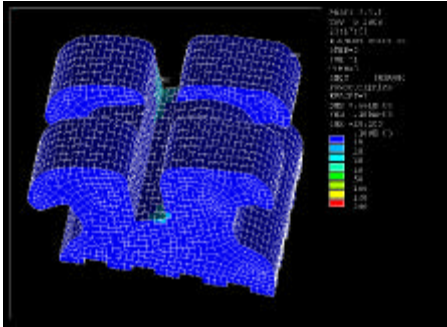
,  
. torque force  
,  
. 가  
.

, tipping torque force  
torque force  
가 .

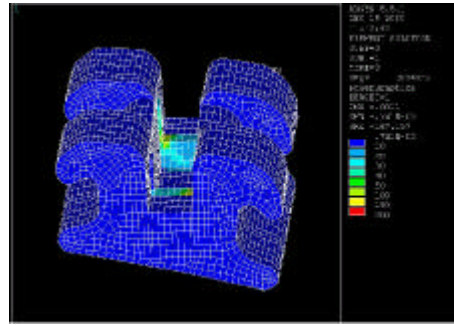
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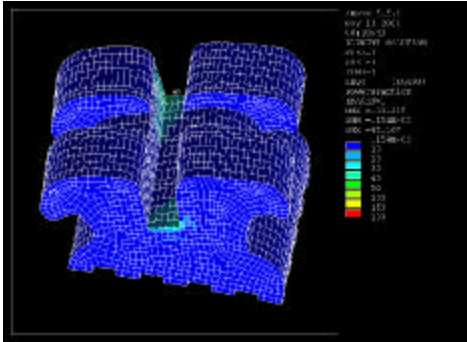
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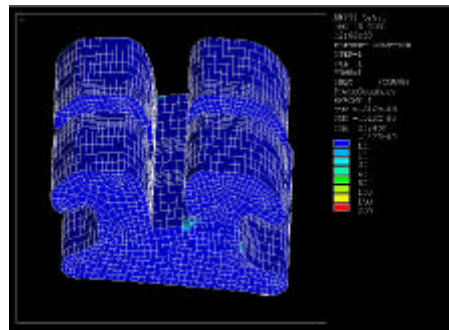
SM



FR

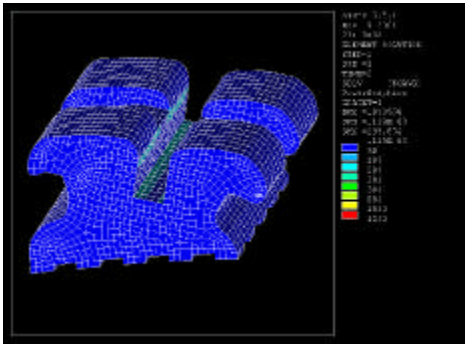


MW

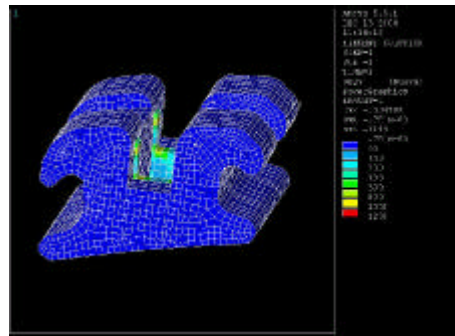


CL

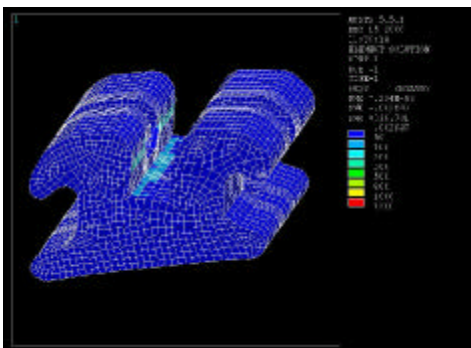
Fig. 5. Stress distribution when distal tipping force was applied to each bracket.



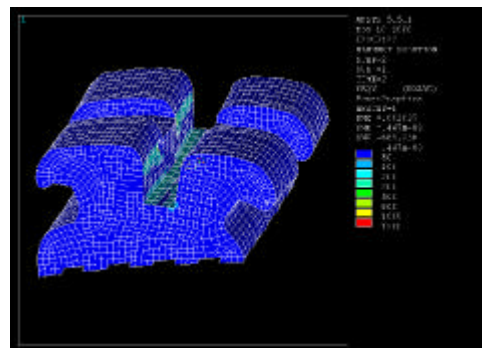
SM



FR

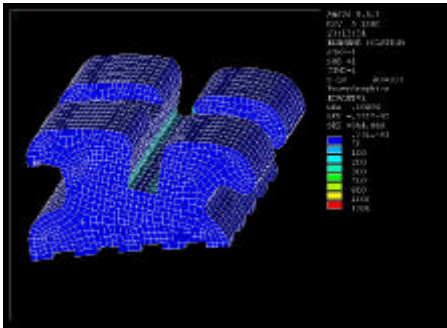


MW

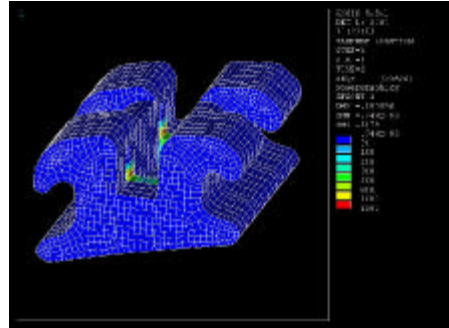


CL

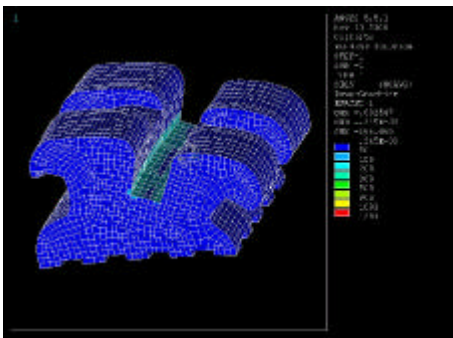
Fig. 6. Stress distribution when torque force in the gingival direction was applied to the each bracket.



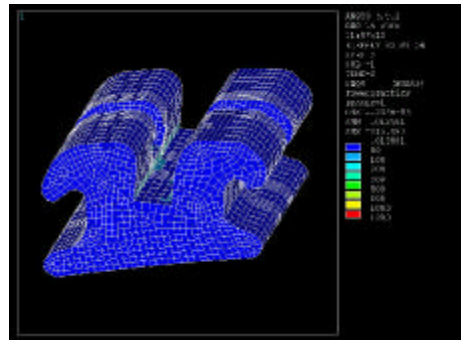
SM



FR



MW



CL

Fig. 7. Stress distribution when torque force in the incisal direction was applied to each bracket.



## ABSTRACT

### **The finite element analysis of structure and stress distribution in orthodontic composite resin and ceramic brackets with metal slots.**

Jae Jung Im  
Department of Dentistry  
The Graduate School  
Yonsei University

When orthodontic forces are transmitted to teeth through the brackets, the brackets should be able to resist the force. But, there are few studies on mechanical analysis of these brackets although some esthetic brackets contain metal slots in order to tolerate the transmitted stress. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the stress distribution on the brackets according to the slot type and bracket material when the imaginary tipping and torque forces were applied to the metal slot-reinforced esthetic brackets using finite element analysis. The four brackets were selected: SM (Spirit MB-Ormco), FR (Formula R-Tomy), MW (Midwest bracket-Midwest) as composite resin brackets and CL (Clarity-3M) as ceramic bracket with SWA (straight wire appliance) .022 × .028 inch in size. The orthodontic wire applying the force to the bracket was .019 × .025 inch stainless steel.

After the bracket models were constructed with FEM program( ANSYS ver 5.5, Swanson analysis system, USA), the physical properties were applied to the brackets and imaginary tipping(4.27N · mm) and torque forces(32.858N · mm) were applied to bracket models.

The following results were obtained;

1. In comparing the form of metal slot, FR had no the isthmus of metal slot which were present in other bracket and MW had a step like metal slot base and CL had a thin and long metal slot.
2. When distal tipping force was applied to bracket, FR showed the highest maximal von Mises stress(181MPa) and CL exhibited lowest one(23MPa). And stresses were concentrated on areas where gingival wall meets the distal and base wall of metal slot, where incisal wall meets the mesial and base wall of metal slot.
3. When torque force was applied to brackets, in case of incisal rotation, FR showed the highest maximal von Mises stress(1144MPa) and SM exhibited the lowest one(298.9MPa). In case of gingival rotation, FR showed the highest maximal von Mises stress(1176MPa) and CL exhibited the lowest one(315.6MPa). The difference of stress value between rotational direction tend to small.
4. When torque force was applied to bracket, in case of incisal rotation, stress was concentrated on upper of incisal wall, lower part of gingival wall and incisal part of base wall. In case of gingival rotation, stress was concentrated on upper part of gingival wall, lower part of incisal wall and gingival part of base wall. Stress was distributed along the mesiodistal line in both direction.

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Keywords : composite resin bracket, ceramic bracket, metal slot,  
finite element method, stress distribution