

2001 12



가

가

2001 12

.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	1
.....	4
.....	9
.....	33
.....	41
.....	42
.....	47

Fig. 1-1. XRD patterns of the heat-treated stainless steel wires	10
Fig. 1-2. XRD patterns of the heat-treated stainless steel wires	11
Fig. 2. Scanning electron micrographs of the surface morphology of the heat-treated stainless steel wires	13
Fig. 3-1. Anodic polarization curves of the heat-treated stainless steel wires.	15
Fig. 3-2. Anodic polarization curves of the heat-treated stainless steel wires.	16
Fig. 4-1. Nickel ion release of heat-treated Remanium according to the period of immersion in artificial saliva(ppb)	20
Fig. 4-2. Nickel ion release of heat-treated Permachrome according to the period of immersion in artificial saliva(ppb)	22
Fig. 4-3. Nickel ion release of heat-treated Colboloy according to the period of immersion in artificial saliva(ppb)	24
Fig. 4-4. Nickel ion release of heat-treated Orthos according to the period of immersion in artificial saliva(ppb)	26
Fig. 5. Surface morphology of the wires after ion release testing for 12 weeks immersion	31

Table 1. Chemical compositions of orthodontic stainless steel wires	4
Table 2. Constituents of artificial saliva	6
Table 3. Response Index	8
Table 4. Microhardness(Hv) of the heat-treated stainless steel wires	12
Table 5-1. Nickel ion release of heat-treated Remanium according to the period of immersion in artificial saliva(ppb)	19
Table 5-2. Nickel ion release of heat-treated Permachrome according to the period of immersion in artificial saliva(ppb)	21
Table 5-3. Nickel ion release of heat-treated Colboloy according to the period of immersion in artificial saliva(ppb)	23
Table 5-4. Nickel ion release of heat-treated Orthos according to the period of immersion in artificial saliva(ppb)	25
Table 6-1. Significant difference of nickel ion release between heat-treating conditions in Remanium	27
Table 6-2. Significant difference of nickel ion release between heat-treating conditions in Permachrome	27
Table 6-3. Significant difference of nickel ion release between heat-treating conditions in Colboloy	28
Table 6-4. Significant difference of nickel ion release between heat-treating conditions in Orthos	28
Table 7-1. Significant difference of nickel ion release between heat-treated wires in vacuum	29
Table 7-2. Significant difference of nickel ion release between heat-treated wires in air	29
Table 7-3. Significant difference of nickel ion release between heat-treated wires in argon	30
Table 8. Cytotoxicity of heat-treated stainless steel wires	32

가 .

가 .

가 .

0.016 × 0.022

4

(Dentarum Remanium, Unitek Permachrome, G&H Colboloy,
Ormco Orthos) , , 가

24

12

1. 가 가 .

2. 가 , 4가

가 .

3. -

가

가

($p < 0.05$).

4.

Remanium colboloy가

($p < 0.05$).

5.

가

.

: , , ,

()

•

1900

(gold wire)가

가

^{1,2,3,4)}. 1920

가

가

가

⁵⁾

가

66-72% , 18-20%

7-10% , 0.08-2%

^{6,7)}

가

가 가

가

가

가 ⁸⁾.

가 .

Funk⁹⁾

450 가 가

. Ingerslev¹⁰⁾

18-8

350

375

20 25

가

, Marcotte¹¹⁾

spring

750

11

. ,

Backofen

Gales¹²⁾

,

, Howe

¹³⁾

. Lane

Nikolai¹⁴⁾

가

, Thurow¹⁵⁾

Nikolai¹⁶⁾

가

가

가

가

가

, 가

가

. ¹⁷⁾

¹⁸⁾

¹⁹⁾

가

가

²⁰⁾.

가

Edie

²¹⁾

nitinol

Lee

²²⁾,

Herø

²³⁾

. Toms²⁴⁾

가

(electrogalvanic current)

. Lugowski²⁵⁾

4.26)

27,28,29,30)

Fernandez³¹⁾, Spiechowicz³²⁾, Romaguera³³⁾

. Loon³⁴⁾

3x5 mm

. Greig³⁵⁾ Dickson³⁶⁾ headgear

, Rickles³⁷⁾ Levy³⁸⁾

, Haudrechy^{39,40)}

가

가

가.

0.016 × 0.022

Remanium (Dentaurum, Ispringen, Germany),
 Permachrome (3M Unitek, Monrovia, USA), Colboly (G&H, Greenwood, USA)
 Orthos (Ormco, Glendora, USA)

Table 1

1.

(Vac), (Air), (Ar) 3가
 (Fc:furnace cooling) (Wc:water cooling) 2
 가 500 , 6 ,
 20 10 .

Table 1. Chemical compositions of orthodontic stainless steel wires (weight %)

Specimen	Fe	Cr	Ni	Si	C	S	Classification
Remanium	71.25	18.75	8.29	1.13	0.11	0.006	302 S.S.
Permachrome	69.17	19.92	9.00	1.56	0.08	0.003	304 S.S.
Colboly	70.42	19.71	8.65	0.79	0.08	0.002	304 S.S.
Orthos	66.68	19.45	8.79	1.77	0.08	0.004	304 S.S.

1×10^{-4} Torr , 가
 800 Torr .
 5 20 가 .

2. X-ray (XRD;
 X-ray diffractometer, D-Max Rint 2400 model, Rigaku, Japan) .
 X-ray Cu target K scan
 range 30° 95° , scan rate 4° /min .

3. (Scanning Electron Microscope, S-2700 Model, Hitachi,
 Japan) .

4. 가 Micro
 Vickers Hardness Tester(MXT- 7E Model, Matsuzawa Seiki Co., Japan)
 100g 5 , 9

5. 가

Table 2 .
 1cm^2 .
 37 가 $10\text{Ml}/\text{min}$ 30
 bubbling , 10

Potentiostat(Model 263, EG&G)
 , Corrosion cell (auxiliary electrode) 2
 (counter electrode) (saturated
 calomel electrode, SCE) . -600mV 10
 , 10
 150mV
 1mV 가

6.
 5cm 30
 50ml
 6 (IB-600M Incubator, Jeio Tech, Korea)
 37 . 1 (1D), 3 (3D), 1 (1W), 2 (2W), 4 (4W), 8 (8W),
 12 (12W) 5ml
 GFAAS(graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry)

Table 2. Constituents of artificial saliva

Constituent	Concentration(g/)
NaCl	0.40
KCl	0.40
CaCl ₂ · 2H ₂ O	0.80
Na ₂ S · 5H ₂ O	0.01
CO(NH ₂) ₂ (Urea)	1.00
Distilled water	1000Mℓ

* Formulated by Indiana University

7.

12

(Hiscope, HIROX

KH- 1000, Micro Hiscope System, Japan)

8.

ethylene oxide gas

(NPG, Albadent Co., USA)

Polyethylene

1cm²가

-MEM

L-929 cell

3 × 10⁵/Mℓ

90mm petri dish

10

Mℓ 가 24

-MEM

45 50

Eagle's agar medium 10Mℓ

petri dish 가 30

Eagle's agar medium

Neutral red vital stain

10Mℓ

가

30

37 , 5% CO₂

24

Petri

dish

Zone index

inverted phase contrast microscope(CK2, Olympus, Japan)

가 lysis

Lysis index

4

Zone index

Lysis index

Response index (Table 2)

Mohammad⁴¹⁾가

가

$$\text{Response index} = \text{Zone index} / \text{Lysis index}$$

Table 3. Response Index

Index	Description of Zone
Zone index	
0	No detectable zone around or under sample
1	Zone limited to area under sample
2	Zone not greater than 5mm in extension from sample
3	Zone not greater than 10mm in extension from sample
4	Zone not greater than 5mm in extension from sample, but not involving entire plate
5	Zone involving entire plate
Lysis index	
0	No observable lysis
1	Up to 20% of zone lysed
2	20% - 40% of zone lysed
3	40% - 60% of zone lysed
4	60% - 80% of zone lysed
5	Over 80% lysed within zone

9.

•

가. 가

1.

XRD 4
(111) (110)

Remanium ($79.9 \pm 2.8\%$) Permachrome ($76.3 \pm 2.6\%$)
, Colboloy ($42.8 \pm 2.4\%$)
Orthos ($37.8 \pm 3.2\%$)

XRD 가 가 가 가

XRD

(Fig. 1).

2.

Remanium ($456.1 \pm 14.1\text{Hv}$) 가
Permachrome ($479.7 \pm 17.7\text{Hv}$), Colboloy ($522.6 \pm 10.1\text{Hv}$) Orthos (586.2
 $\pm 33.0\text{Hv}$)가 가

가 가 0.4% 22.9%

가 가

가

가 가가

가 Remanium 가 가

Colboloy가 가 (Table 4).

Table 4. Microhardness(Hv) of the heat-treated stainless steel wires

		Vickers Hardness (Hv)	
		Fc	Wc
Remanium	control	456.1 ± 14.1	456.1 ± 14.1
	Vac	499.5 ± 12.3	497.5 ± 23.5
	Air	553.7 ± 16.8	529.1 ± 30.0
	Ar	560.5 ± 10.8	548.9 ± 22.6
Permachrome	control	479.7 ± 17.7	479.7 ± 17.7
	Vac	515.5 ± 13.8	507.9 ± 22.1
	Air	571.2 ± 27.7	520.3 ± 21.3
	Ar	565.5 ± 9.3	552.6 ± 19.9
Colboloy	control	522.6 ± 10.1	522.6 ± 10.1
	Vac	526.9 ± 19.6	524.7 ± 21.1
	Air	559.5 ± 16.7	529.1 ± 22.4
	Ar	564.0 ± 20.9	559.1 ± 28.2
Orthos	control	586.2 ± 33.0	586.2 ± 33.0
	Vac	614.3 ± 22.1	598.1 ± 4.2
	Air	621.0 ± 20.5	615.5 ± 11.0
	Ar	644.9 ± 23.1	617.1 ± 14.2

가

1. 가 (0V SCE)

Remanium , 가

0.1V (SCE) 120 150 $\mu A/cm^2$ 가 0V (SCE)

가

가

Permachrome , 1 $\mu A/cm^2$

0.2 $\mu A/cm^2$

30 370 $\mu A/cm^2$

가 320mV (SCE)

240mV (SCE) , 200mV (SCE)

Colboloy , 가 0.3 $\mu A/cm^2$ 가 690mV

(SCE) 가 가

가 가

Orthos , 4.8 $\mu A/cm^2$ 510mV (SCE)

가 0.6 $\mu A/cm^2$ 가

310mV (SCE)

(Fig. 3).

2.

가)

가

4가

Remanium	31.8993ppb (1D)	55.5303ppb (12W)
3가	1.8391ppb (1D)	16.2803ppb (12W)
	47.4888ppb (1D)	156.5364ppb (12W)

가

Orthos

가

Remanium Orthos

Orthos 12W

가	Permachrome	Colbology	가	(Table 5, Fig. 4).
	Colbology			

)

가

4가

(55.2784- 273.0309ppb)

가

(18.9415- 83.9791ppb)

(1.8391- 55.5303ppb) 가

(33.0073- 212.7102ppb) 가

(11.1328119.2850ppb) 가

Orthos

가

(Table 6).

	Remanium			3가
	가	3가		Colboly
가	Remanium	Permachrome	Orthos	Colboly
	Colboly	Permachrome	Remanium	Orthos
가	Colboly	가	Remanium, Permachrome, Orthos	

(Table 7).

3.

12

(Fig. 5).

			Response Index
Response Index	1/1	1/3	가

(Table 8).

Table 5-1. Nickel ion release of Remanium according to the period of immersion in artificial saliva (ppb)

Vac

	Control		Fc		Wc		P<0.05
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	
1D	4.4024	0.8812	31.8993	10.2893	69.9732	13.5314	*
3D	3.2916	0.5743	49.1677	9.5817	70.5769	10.8342	*
1W	5.4392	1.9006	53.5179	11.2160	74.7127	10.7740	*
2W	4.5667	1.5791	58.2503	3.8902	75.7146	8.2795	*
4W	4.1222	0.5511	55.7498	9.2581	69.5628	2.8106	*
8W	3.7706	0.6593	53.1734	6.2438	103.4620	6.1685	*
12W	10.3321	3.6968	55.5303	1.4683	109.7258	15.8389	*

Air

	Control		Fc		Wc		P<0.05
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	
1D	4.4024	0.8812	80.5269	9.8064	66.2724	12.3910	
3D	3.2916	0.5743	64.1697	8.9626	71.0160	3.1182	
1W	5.4392	1.9006	73.8415	7.5835	82.6143	9.6834	
2W	4.5667	1.5791	113.4514	16.0974	99.6604	6.0285	
4W	4.1222	0.5511	115.5351	15.9058	103.8174	6.1261	
8W	3.7706	0.6593	128.6788	4.9052	101.2299	14.0112	*
12W	10.3321	3.6968	167.1226	10.0978	100.0839	7.1871	*

Ar

	Control		Fc		Wc		P<0.05
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	
1D	4.4024	0.8812	65.7917	12.4221	47.0985	14.2622	
3D	3.2916	0.5743	63.5229	7.8462	52.8374	13.6564	
1W	5.4392	1.9006	62.2891	8.9650	59.0043	10.7372	
2W	4.5667	1.5791	55.4515	10.0138	63.4082	3.3748	
4W	4.1222	0.5511	69.3734	9.7399	60.6548	5.9160	
8W	3.7706	0.6593	87.2894	4.2408	67.3126	6.6551	*
12W	10.3321	3.6968	83.9791	6.7416	69.3716	3.9075	*

* Kruskal-Wallis test

* P<0.05 : significant difference between cooling methods in same period

Table 5-2. Nickel ion release of Permachrome according to the period of immersion in artificial saliva (ppb)

Vac

	Control		Fc		Wc		P<0.05
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	
1D	1.7233	0.5728	1.9065	0.7517	47.4888	8.5580	*
3D	3.2549	1.9192	3.6072	1.7148	46.8420	5.9119	*
1W	3.7729	1.2756	4.9154	2.4291	49.1251	8.1620	*
2W	3.9076	1.0861	4.5438	1.0461	47.3480	10.0194	*
4W	4.2703	1.0981	5.9595	2.4411	49.4022	5.4528	*
8W	6.4896	3.9675	9.8242	2.7450	53.4137	6.3739	*
12W	7.4192	2.1101	9.9811	2.5714	68.4357	4.5199	*

Air

	Control		Fc		Wc		P<0.05
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	
1D	1.7233	0.5728	55.2784	13.2756	45.9064	8.0294	
3D	3.2549	1.9192	60.4432	2.1930	56.8993	5.3460	
1W	3.7729	1.2756	59.8388	14.6741	48.3366	13.5044	
2W	3.9076	1.0861	43.7836	3.9162	43.3575	10.6864	
4W	4.2703	1.0981	60.5005	8.7029	57.1176	8.9222	
8W	6.4896	3.9675	63.4291	2.7522	65.8213	2.4855	
12W	7.4192	2.1101	139.7810	14.9998	110.1748	16.9984	*

Ar

	Control		Fc		Wc		P<0.05
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	
1D	1.7233	0.5728	23.3775	2.5994	30.6686	3.2514	*
3D	3.2549	1.9192	43.1205	11.2833	44.7821	9.1896	
1W	3.7729	1.2756	47.9906	10.3946	55.3564	9.1110	
2W	3.9076	1.0861	45.9937	3.8433	52.5441	7.9748	
4W	4.2703	1.0981	42.4681	6.8966	56.2026	20.1005	
8W	6.4896	3.9675	46.7901	8.4253	48.0255	12.4294	
12W	7.4192	2.1101	42.0909	4.5645	47.6442	4.6724	*

* Kruskal-Wallis test

* P<0.05 : significant difference between cooling methods in same period

Table 5-3. Nickel ion release of Colboloy according to the period of immersion in artificial saliva (ppb)

Vac

	Control		Fc		Wc		P<0.05
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	
1D	1.7853	0.7879	1.8391	0.1907	88.3688	12.9411	*
3D	1.9320	0.5969	1.9463	0.5339	120.1637	16.1885	*
1W	4.9972	1.1610	5.4916	0.6929	124.7040	19.6479	*
2W	4.8072	1.2317	6.0865	1.5369	114.7978	10.7805	*
4W	3.5956	0.5314	5.5123	1.4733	89.1109	9.3850	*
8W	3.7711	1.2749	5.9864	0.3317	102.2880	12.9642	*
12W	3.8978	0.5811	7.8226	3.1956	132.7106	12.7106	*

Air

	Control		Fc		Wc		P<0.05
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	
1D	1.7853	0.7879	105.3637	13.1013	97.4699	3.6879	
3D	1.9320	0.5969	113.0791	3.8133	111.6116	5.6202	
1W	4.9972	1.1610	124.1186	12.2402	127.8352	12.2292	
2W	4.8072	1.2317	121.1287	18.2286	136.6308	7.2247	
4W	3.5956	0.5314	123.4372	10.0564	136.5226	7.7516	
8W	3.7711	1.2749	141.2334	8.4118	140.4505	9.5565	
12W	3.8978	0.5811	273.0309	3.1277	212.7102	12.3354	*

Ar

	Control		Fc		Wc		P<0.05
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	
1D	1.7853	0.7879	37.0331	4.1510	85.8508	12.2788	*
3D	1.9320	0.5969	54.5262	9.7922	97.1998	9.9917	*
1W	4.9972	1.1610	69.1775	12.6366	127.5884	10.9965	*
2W	4.8072	1.2317	60.6074	9.0339	110.4435	5.5992	*
4W	3.5956	0.5314	44.6764	3.0055	111.3625	8.5361	*
8W	3.7711	1.2749	47.0580	4.4142	118.2860	10.7187	*
12W	3.8978	0.5811	47.5624	4.2983	119.2850	9.8545	*

* Kruskal- Wallis test

* P<0.05 : significant difference between cooling methods in same period

Table 5-4. Nickel ion release of Orthos according to the period of immersion in artificial saliva (ppb)

Vac

	Control		Fc		Wc		P<0.05
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	
1D	2.5556	0.8664	6.0679	3.1698	69.4200	6.2881	*
3D	2.6045	0.8700	5.4419	2.5399	76.7279	8.9825	*
1W	3.3692	1.2208	4.8608	1.6906	71.9248	11.5935	*
2W	3.7810	0.8318	5.1497	2.4008	67.4972	12.3125	*
4W	4.7309	1.1039	4.6975	1.6814	71.4728	12.0148	*
8W	4.8373	1.2965	4.8409	1.1828	72.3809	9.3838	*
12W	10.4238	1.9969	16.2803	2.9334	156.5364	6.9422	*

Air

	Control		Fc		Wc		P<0.05
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	
1D	2.5556	0.8664	74.5604	11.7563	33.0073	7.6880	*
3D	2.6045	0.8700	76.7279	8.9825	26.9124	3.3381	*
1W	3.3692	1.2208	72.9526	8.1412	27.5578	6.0869	*
2W	3.7810	0.8318	74.1598	12.4938	29.7273	5.2600	*
4W	4.7309	1.1039	73.2266	7.0212	30.9118	4.0416	*
8W	4.8373	1.2965	73.2528	5.0657	32.7996	3.5387	*
12W	10.4238	1.9969	163.8361	13.9241	67.3476	9.5420	*

Ar

	Control		Fc		Wc		P<0.05
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	
1D	2.5556	0.8664	18.9415	3.3148	11.1328	2.5910	*
3D	2.6045	0.8700	17.7084	3.6664	9.0463	1.2719	*
1W	3.3692	1.2208	16.1163	3.6703	7.8263	4.0580	*
2W	3.7810	0.8318	19.7325	1.5744	8.4777	2.2663	*
4W	4.7309	1.1039	19.8178	5.2927	11.1284	1.1075	*
8W	4.8373	1.2965	19.8912	5.0441	14.8024	3.1802	*
12W	10.4238	1.9969	52.0653	12.9418	40.0225	10.1512	

* Kruskal-Wallis test

* P<0.05 : significant difference between cooling methods in same period

Table 6-1. Significant difference of nickel ion release between heat-treating conditions in Remanium

	Fc			Wc		
	Vac	Air	Ar	Vac	Air	Ar
1D	b	a	a	a	ab	b
3D	b	a	ab	a	a	b
1W	b	a	ab	ab	a	b
2W	b	a	b	b	a	c
4W	b	a	b	b	a	c
8W	c	a	b	a	a	b
12W	b	a	b	a	a	b

* Tukey grouping method

* a, b, c : significant difference between heat-treating conditions in same period (P<0.05)

Table 6-2. Significant difference of nickel ion release between heat-treating conditions in Permachrome

	Fc			Wc		
	Vac	Air	Ar	Vac	Air	Ar
1D	c	a	b	a	a	b
3D	c	a	b	ab	a	b
1W	b	a	a	a	a	a
2W	b	a	a	a	a	a
4W	c	a	b	a	a	a
8W	c	a	b	ab	a	b
12W	c	a	b	b	a	c

* Tukey grouping method

* a, b, c : significant difference between heat-treating conditions in same period (P<0.05)

Table 6-3. Significant difference of nickel ion release between heat-treating conditions in Colboly

	Fc			Wc		
	Vac	Air	Ar	Vac	Air	Ar
1D	c	a	b	a	a	a
3D	c	a	b	a	a	b
1W	c	a	b	a	a	a
2W	c	a	b	b	a	b
4W	c	a	b	b	a	a
8W	c	a	b	b	a	ab
12W	c	a	b	b	a	b

* Tukey grouping method

* a, b, c : significant difference between heat-treating conditions in same period (P<0.05)

Table 6-4. Significant difference of nickel ion release between heat-treating conditions in Orthos

	Fc			Wc		
	Vac	Air	Ar	Vac	Air	Ar
1D	c	a	b	a	b	c
3D	c	a	b	a	b	c
1W	b	a	b	a	b	c
2W	b	a	b	a	b	c
4W	c	a	b	a	b	c
8W	c	a	b	a	b	c
12W	b	a	b	a	b	c

* Tukey grouping method

* a, b, c : significant difference between heat-treating conditions in same period (P<0.05)

Table 7-1. Significant difference of nickel ion release between heat-treated wires in vacuum

	Fc				Wc			
	Remanium	Permachrome	Coboloy	Orthos	Remanium	Permachrome	Coboloy	Orthos
1D	a	b	b	b	a	a	a	b
3D	a	b	b	b	b	c	a	b
1W	a	b	b	b	b	c	a	b
2W	a	b	b	b	b	c	a	b
4W	a	b	b	b	b	c	a	b
8W	a	b	b	b	a	b	a	b
12W	a	c	c	b	c	d	b	a

* Tukey grouping method

* a, b, c, d : significant difference between wires in same period (P<0.05)

Table 7-2. Significant difference of nickel ion release between heat-treated wires in air

	Fc				Wc			
	Remanium	Permachrome	Coboloy	Orthos	Remanium	Permachrome	Coboloy	Orthos
1D	b	c	a	bc	b	c	a	c
3D	bc	c	a	b	a	b	a	c
1W	b	b	a	b	a	b	a	c
2W	a	c	a	b	a	b	a	b
4W	a	b	a	b	b	c	a	d
8W	b	c	a	c	b	c	a	d
12W	b	b	a	b	b	b	a	c

* Tukey grouping method

* a, b, c, d : significant difference between wires in same period (P<0.05)

Table 7-3. Significant difference of nickel ion release between heat-treated wires in argon

	Fc				Wc			
	Remanium	Permachrome	Coboloy	Orthos	Remanium	Permachrome	Coboloy	Orthos
1D	a	c	b	c	b	b	a	c
3D	a	b	ab	c	b	b	a	c
1W	ab	b	a	c	b	b	a	c
2W	ab	b	a	c	b	c	a	d
4W	a	b	b	c	b	b	a	c
8W	a	b	b	c	b	c	a	d
12W	a	b	b	b	b	c	a	c

* Tukey grouping method

* a, b, c, d : significant difference between wires in same period (P<0.05)

Table 8. Cytotoxicity of the heat-treated stainless steel wires

			Zone Index	Lysis Index	Response Index
Remanium	control		0 1	0 1	0/1
	Vac	Fc	1 1	1 1	1/1
		Wc	1 1	1 1	1/1
	Air	Fc	1 1	0 1	1/1
		Wc	1 1	1 2	1/2
	Ar	Fc	1 1	1 1	1/1
		Wc	1 1	1 1	1/1
Permachrome	control		0 1	0 1	0/1
	Vac	Fc	1 1	1 1	1/1
		Wc	1 1	1 1	1/1
	Air	Fc	1 1	1 2	1/2
		Wc	1 1	1 1	1/1
	Ar	Fc	1 1	1 1	1/1
		Wc	1 1	1 1	1/1
Colboloy	control		0 1	0 1	0/1
	Vac	Fc	1 1	1 1	1/1
		Wc	1 1	1 1	1/1
	Air	Fc	1 1	1 1	1/1
		Wc	1 1	2 3	1/3
	Ar	Fc	1 1	1 1	1/1
		Wc	1 1	1 1	1/1
Orthos	control		0 1	0 1	0/1
	Vac	Fc	0 1	0 1	0/1
		Wc	1 1	1 1	1/1
	Air	Fc	1 1	2 3	1/3
		Wc	1 1	1 2	1/2
	Ar	Fc	1 1	1 1	1/1
		Wc	1 1	1 1	1/1
Positive (NPG)			3 4	3 4	3/4
Negative (Polyethylene)			0	0	0/0

•

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

loop, helix, arch form

가

(recovery)

11.8 40%

⁴²⁾

가

가

⁴²⁾

가

가 ,

가

(Dentarium

Remanium, Unitek

Permachrome, G&H

Colboloy, Ormco

Orthos)

가

가

24

XRD

XRD

X

(peak intensity)

가

(111)

(110)

. Remanium

Permachrome

, Colboloy

Orthos

. Colboloy

Orthos

가

가

XRD

가

가

가

가

가

가

가
가
XRD
(
)
가
Rermanium 가 Permachrome Colboly가
가 Orthos가 가 . Rermanium 가
가
가 가 0.4% 22.9%
가
가
가
가
가
가
oxide film sulfide film
(passivated layer) 가
, , , 가
⁴³⁾. Ewers Greener⁴⁴⁾
- -58mV 212mV(SCE) pH 6.1 7.9
- -17mV 152.5mV(SCE)
가
-300 300mV(SCE)

- 600 1600mV(SCE)

가

가

가

가

가

가

(0V SCE)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가
가

가

가가

45,46)

42,47,48,49,50)

302

304

8 9%

912

가

가

가

가

가

51,52)

가 ⁵³⁾ .

가

ppb

가

3가

4가

Remanium

가

(Orthos,

12W)

10ppb

60

가

Remanium

가

가

가

. Remanium Orthos
Permachrome Colboly
가

가
가
가
가
Orthos
Remanimu Coloboy가
가
가
Remanium
Colboly
Colboly
Remanium 302
가
304 가 , Colboly Permachrome, Orthos
가

가

가

1

(5 μg 10 μg)

(0.43 $\mu\text{g/L}$)

가

2 - 3

54.55)

가 가

가

•

,
4 (Remanium, Permachrome,
Colboloy, Orthos)

1. 가 .

2. 가 , 4가
- 가 .

3. -
가
가 (p<0.05).

4. Remanium Colboloy가
(p<0.05).

5. 가 .

1. Gaston, N.G. : Chrome alloy in orthodontics, Am. J. Orthod., 37:779-797, 1951.
2. Kohl, R.W. : Metallurgy in orthodontics, Angle Orthod., 34:37-52, 1964.
3. Richman, G.Y. : Pratical metallurgy for the orthodontist, Am. J. Orthod., 42:573-587, 1956.
4. Ricketts, R.M. : Bioprogressive therapy, Rocky Mountain Orthodontics, Denver, 1979.
5. Wilkinson, J.V. : Some metallurgical aspects of orthodontic stainless steel, Angle Orthod., 48:192-206, 1962.
6. , : , 15:163-172, 1985.
7. Phillips, R.W. : Skinner's science of dental materials, 8th ed., W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, pp.602, 1982.
8. : 가, , 2:151-197, 1995.
9. Funk, A.C. : Heat treatment of stainless steel, Angle Orthod., 21:129-138, 1951.
10. Ingerslev, C.H. : Influence of heat treatment on the physical properties of bent orthodontic wire, Angle Orthod., 36:236-247, 1966.
11. Marcotte, M.R. : Optimum time and temperature for stress relief heat treatment of stainless steel wire, J. Dent. Res., 52:1171-1175, 1973.
12. Backofen, W.A., Gales, G.F. : Heat treating stainless steel for orthodontics, Am. J. Orthod., 38:755-765, 1952.
13. Howe, G.L., Greener, E.H., Crimms, D.S. : Mechanical properties and stress relief of stainless steel orthodontic wire, Angle Orthod.,

- 38:244- 249,1968.
14. Lane, D.F., Nikolai, R.J. : Effects of stress relief on the mechanical properties of orthodontic wire loops, 50:139- 145, 1980.
 15. Thurow, R.C. : Edgewise orthodontics, The C.V. Mosby Co., pp.42-66, 1982.
 16. Nikolai, R.J. : Bioengineering analysis of orthodontic mechanics, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, pp.113- 144, pp.233- 269, 1985.
 17. , , : , 2:399-409, 1986.
 18. , : , 2:208- 213, 1985.
 19. , : , 22:591- 602, 1992.
 20. Hwang, C.J., Shin, J.S., Cha, J.Y. : Metal release from simulated fixed orthodontic appliances, Am. J. Orthod. Dentofac. Orthop., 120:383- 391, 2001.
 21. Edie, J.W., Andreasen, G.F., Eaytoun : Surface corrosion of nitinol and stainless steel under clinical conditions, Angle Orthod., 51:319-324, 1981.
 22. Lee, J., Lucas, L., Oneal, J., Lacefield, W., Lucas, J. : In vitro corrosion analysis of nickel base alloy, J. Dent. Res., 64:317, Abstract No. 1285,1985.
 23. Herø, H., Valderhaug, J., Jorgensen, R.B. : Corrosion in vivo and in vitro of a commercial NiCrBe alloy, Dent. Mater., 3:125- 130, 1987.
 24. Toms, A.P. : The corrosion of orthodontic wire, European J. Orthodontics, 10:87-97, 1988.
 25. Lugowski, S.J., Smith, D.C., McHugh, A.D., Loon, J.C. : Release of metal ions from dental implant materials in vivo : Determination of Al, Co, Cr, Mo, Ni, V, and Ti in organ tissue, J. Biomed. Mater. Res.,

- 25:1442-1458, 1991.
26. Arvidson, K., Johansson, E.G. : Galvanic series of some dental alloy, Scand J.dent. Res., 85:485-491, 1977.
 27. Block, G.U., Yeung, M. : Asthma induced by nickel, J.Am. Med.assoc., 247:1600-1602,1982.
 28. Fisher, J.R., Rosenblum, G.A.,Thomson, B.D. : Asthma induced by nickel, J. Am. Med. Assoc., 248:1065-1066, 1982.
 29. Bencko, V. : Nickel : a review of its occupational and environmental toxicology, J. Hgy. Epidemiol. Microbiol. Immunol., 27:237-277, 1983.
 30. Bass, J.K. : Nickel hypersensitivity in the orthodontic patient, Am. J. Orthod. Dentofac. Orthop., 103:280-285, 1993.
 31. Fernandez, J.P., Veron, C., Hildebrand, H.F., Martin, P. : Nickel allergy to dental prostheses, Contact Dermatitis, 14:312-327, 1986.
 32. Spiechowicz, E., Glantz, O., Axell, T. : Oral exposure to a nickel-containing dental alloy of persons with hypersensitivity skin reaction to nickel, Contact Dermatitis, 10:206-211, 1984.
 33. Romaguera, C., Grimalt, F., Vilaplana, J. : Contact dermatitis from nickel : an investigation of its sources. Contact Dermatitis, 19:52-57, 1988.
 34. Loon, L.A.J., Elsas, P.W., Joost, T., Davidson, C.L. : Contact stomatitis and dermatitis to nickel and palladium, Contact Dermatitis, 11:294-297, 1984.
 35. Greig, D.G.M. : Contact dermatitis reaction to a metal buckle on a cervical headgear, Brit. Dent. J., 155:61-62, 1983.
 36. Dickson, G. : Contact dermatitis and cervical headgear, Brit. Dent. J., 156:112, 1983.
 37. Rickles, N.H. : Allergy in surface lesions of the oral mucosa, Oral Surg., 33:744-754, 1980.
 38. Levy, A., Hanau, D., Fousereau, J. : Contact dermatitis in children,

Contact Dermatitis, 6:260-262, 1980.

39. Haudrechy, P., Foussereau, J., Mantout, B., Baroux, B. : Nickel release from nickel-plated metals and stainless steels, Contact Dermatitis, 31:249-255, 1994.
40. Haudrechy, P., Mantout, B., Frappaz, A., Rousseau, D., Chabeau, G., Farue, M., and Claudy, A. : Nickel release from stainless steel, Contact Dermatitis, 37:113-117, 1997.
41. Mohammad, A. R., Mincer, H.H., Younis, O., Dilliugham, E., Siskin, M. : Cytotoxicity evaluation of root canal sealers by the tissue culture-agar overlay technique, Oral Surg., 45:768-773, 1978.
42. Gjerdet, N.R., Herø, H. : Metal release from heat-treated orthodontic archwires, Acta. Odontol. Scand., 45:409-414, 1987.b
43. Castle, J.E., Qui, J.E. : Corrosion science, 29:591-603, 605-616
44. Ewers, G.J., Greenne, E. H. : The electrochemical activity of the oral cavity - a new approach, J. Oral Rehab., 12:469-476, 1985.
45. Majjer, R., Smith, D.C. : Corrosion of orthodontic bracket bases, Am. J. Orthod. Dentofac. Orthop., 81:43-48, 1982.
46. Majjer, R., Smith, D.C. : Biodegradation of orthodontic bracket system, Am. J. Orthod. Dentofac. Orthop., 90:195-198, 1986.
47. Bishara, S.E., Barrett, R.D., Selim, M.I. : Biodegradation of orthodontic appliances. Part . Changes in the blood level of nickel, Am. J. Orthod. Dentofac. Orthop., 103:115-119, 1993.
48. Barrett, R.D., Bishara, S.E., Quinn, J.K. : Biodegradation of orthodontic appliances. Part . Biodegradation of nickel and chromium in vitro, Am. J. Orthod. Dentofac. Orthop., 103:8-14, 1993.
49. Berge, M., Gjerdet, N.R., Hensten-Pettersen, A. : Corrosion of silver soldered orthodontic wires, Acta. Odontol. Scand., 40:75-79, 1982.
50. Kerosuo, H., Moe, G., Kelven, E. : In vitro release of nickel and

chromium from different types of simulated orthodontic appliances, *Angle Orthod.*, 65:111-116, 1995.

51. Bergman, M., Bergman, B., Soremark, R. : Tissue accumulation of nickel released due to electrochemical corrosion of non-precious dental casting alloys, *J. Oral Rehabil.*, 7:325-330, 1980.
52. Magnusson, B., Bergman, M. Bergman, B., Soremark, R. : Nickel allergy and nickel and nickel-containing dental alloys, *Scand. J. Dent.*, 90:163-167, 1982.
53. Schriver, W.R. : Allergic response to stainless steel wire, *Oral Surg.*, 42:578-581, 1976.
54. Dunlap, C.L., Vincent, S.K., Barker, B.F. : Allergic reaction to orthodontic wire : report of case, *J. Am. Dent. Assoc.*, 118:449-450, 1989.
55. Van Hoogstraten, I.M.W., Anderson, K.E., Von Blomberg, B.M., Bruynzeel, D.P., Burrows, D. : Reduced frequency of nickel allergy upon oral nickel contact at early age, *Clin. Exp. Immunol.*, 85:441-445, 1991.

Abstract

Physical properties and nickel ion release of orthodontic stainless steel wires according to heat treatment methods

Ja-Young Shin

Department of Dentistry, the Graduate School, Yonsei University
(Directed by professor **Kyung-Nam Kim** D.D.S., Ph.D.)

Heat treatment is applied to orthodontic stainless steel wires in order to relieve the stresses that result from cold working and the manipulation by orthodontists. The quality and the thickness of the oxide films formed on the surface of the heat-treated wires may be various and it is considered that the oxide films can influence on the properties of the heat-treated wires. The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of the heat-treating conditions and cooling methods on the mechanical properties, corrosion resistance, the amount of metal ion release, and cytotoxicity of the heat-treated wires.

In this study, 4 types of stainless steel wires (Remanium of Dentarum, Permachrome of Unitek, Colboloy of G&H, Orthos of Ormco) in 0.016×0.022 were selected for the experiments. These wires were heat-treated in vacuum, air, argon environment and were either cooled in a furnace or a waterbath. 4 control groups and 24 experimental groups were divided according to wires, heat-treating conditions and cooling methods. In each group, basic physical properties, corrosion resistance, the amount of nickel ion release and

cytotoxicity were observed. The amount of nickel ion release in artificial saliva was measured for up to 12 weeks.

The results were as follows :

1. In all groups, microhardness was increased after heat-treatment compared with control groups irrespective of heat-treating conditions and cooling methods.
2. The corrosion resistance was highest in the vacuum heat treatment-furnace cooling experimental group by potentiodynamic method.
3. The amount of nickel ion release was lowest in the vacuum heat treatment-furnace cooling group and significant difference was shown compared with other experimental groups. The amount of nickel ion release was highest in the groups which were heat-treated in the air and significant difference was shown ($p < 0.05$).
4. The amount of nickel ion release was highest in Remanium & Colboly and significant difference was shown ($p < 0.05$).
5. Cytotoxicity was mild in the experimental groups but the response index of the air groups was a little higher than other groups.

According to these results, stainless steel wires have excellent anti-corrosive properties when heat-treated in the vacuum and cooled in a furnace.

key words : heat-treating conditions, cooling methods, nickel ion release