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(54) **ULTRASONIC SWIVEL INSERT**

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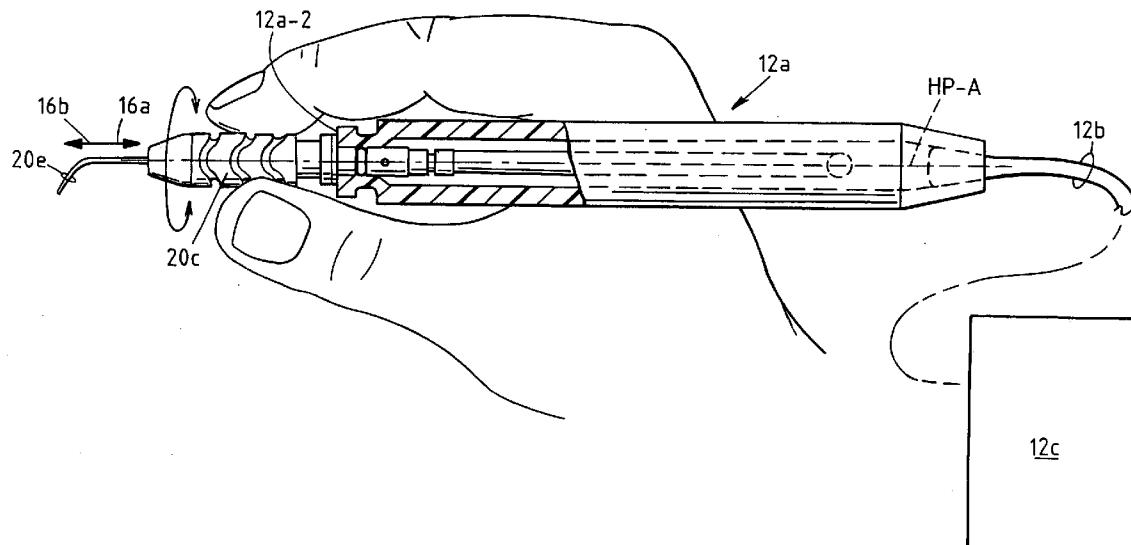
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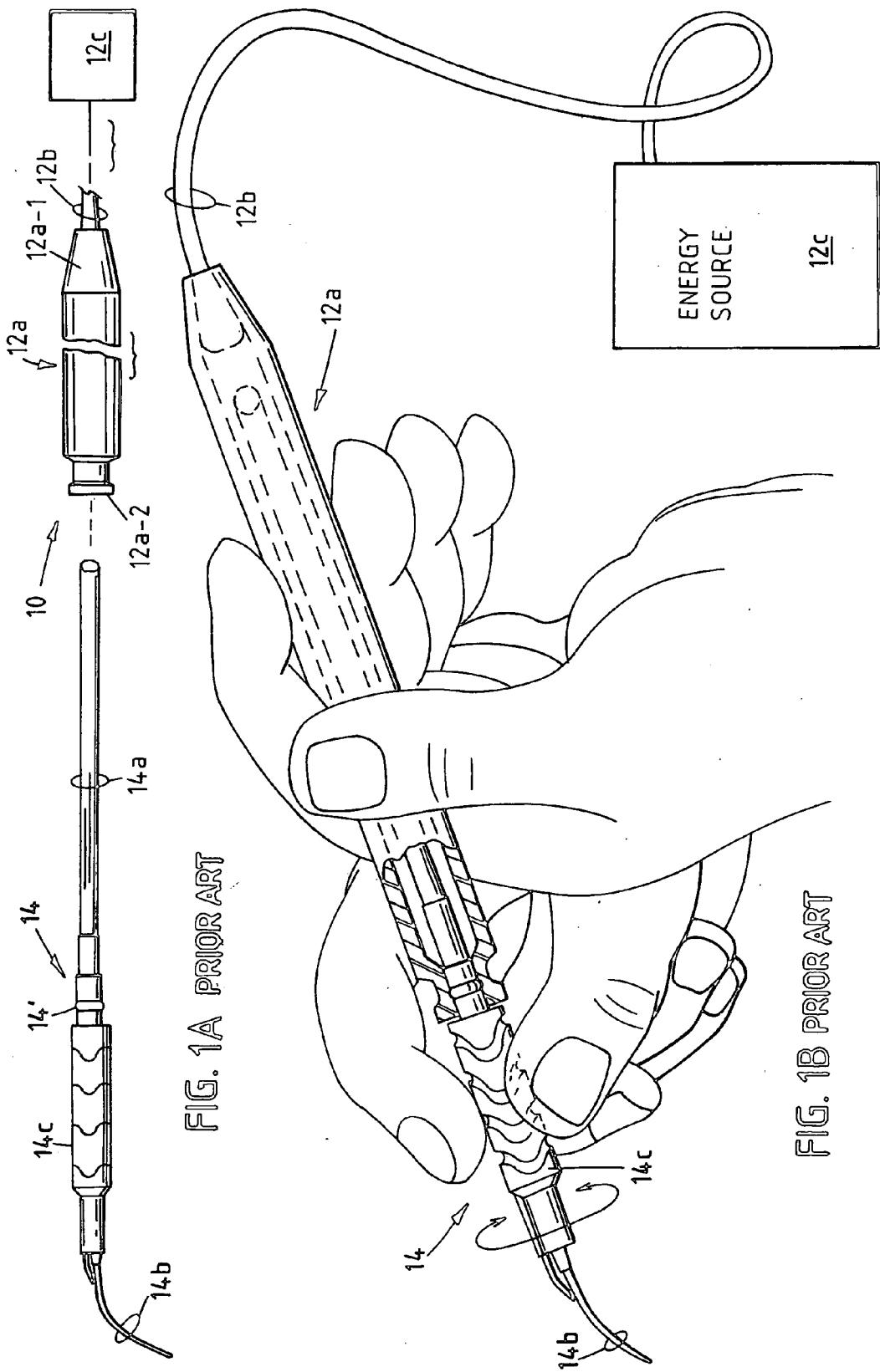
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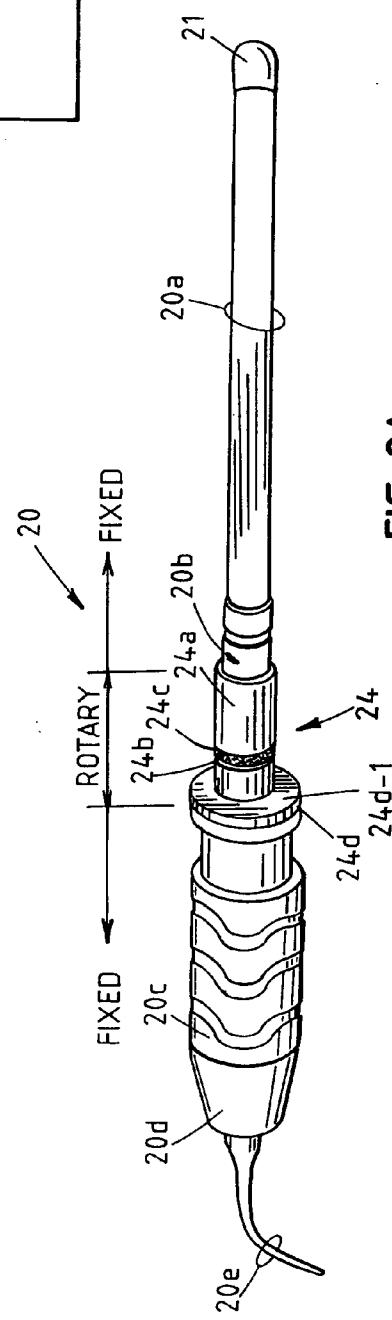
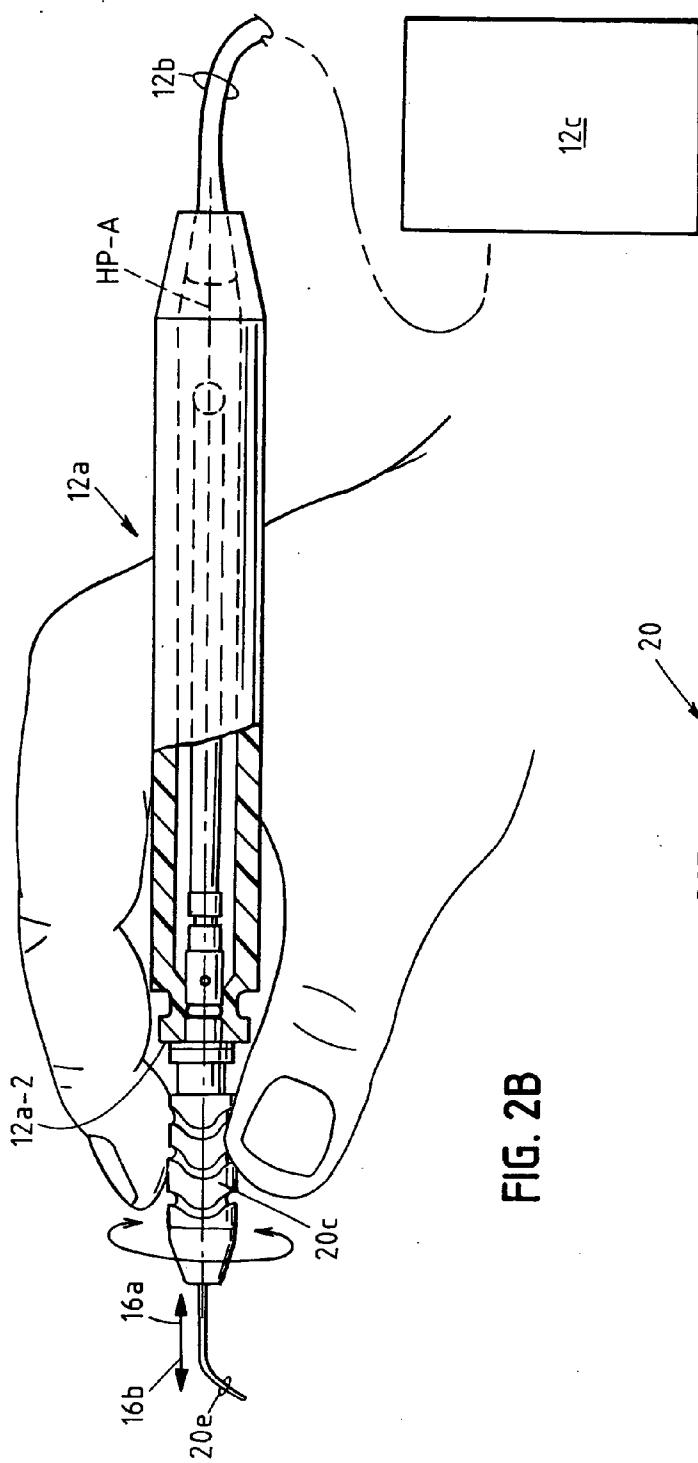
(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **A61C 3/08**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **433/119**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An ultrasonic insert carries a rotary bearing adjacent to the transducer. The bearing slidably engages an ultrasonic handpiece. When seated in the handpiece, the insert is substantially decoupled, on a rotary axis, from the handpiece. A rotary force need only be applied to the insert to rotate it in the handpiece. Alternately, an adaptor can be inserted into the handpiece. The adaptor slidably receives a conventional ultrasonic insert. The conventional insert can be easily rotated with a force applied only thereto, relative to the handpiece.







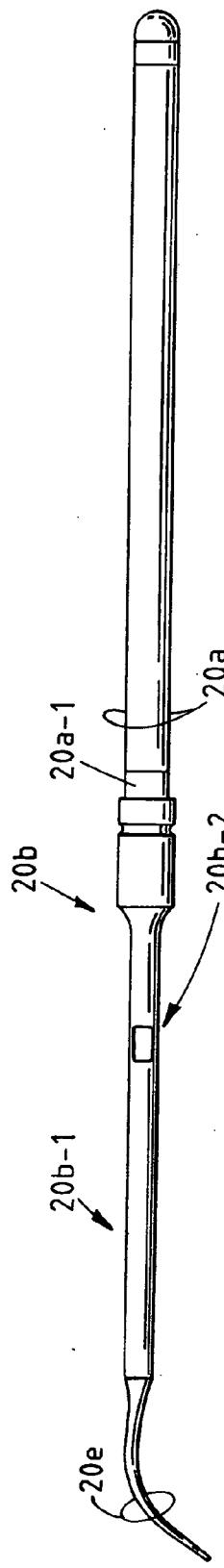


FIG. 3A

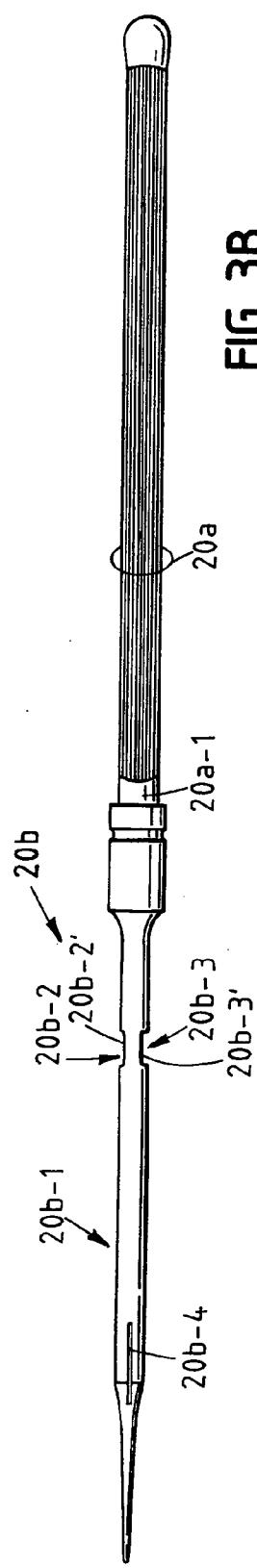


FIG. 3B

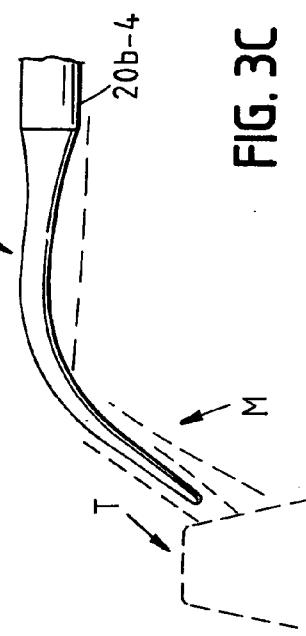


FIG. 3C

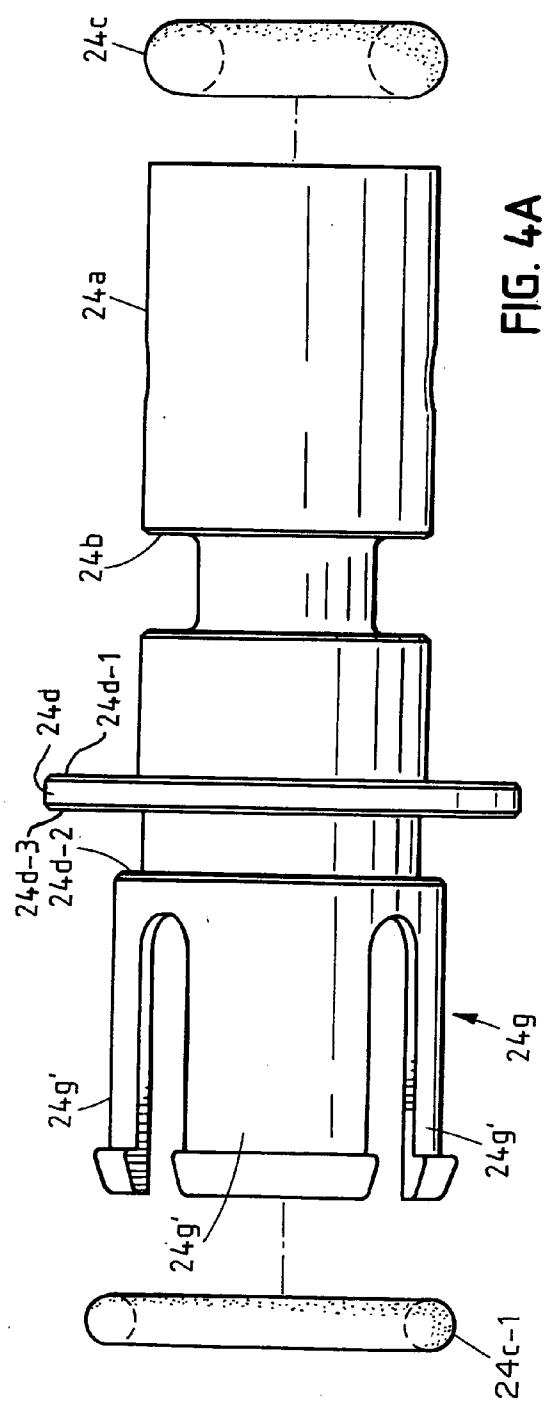


FIG. 4A

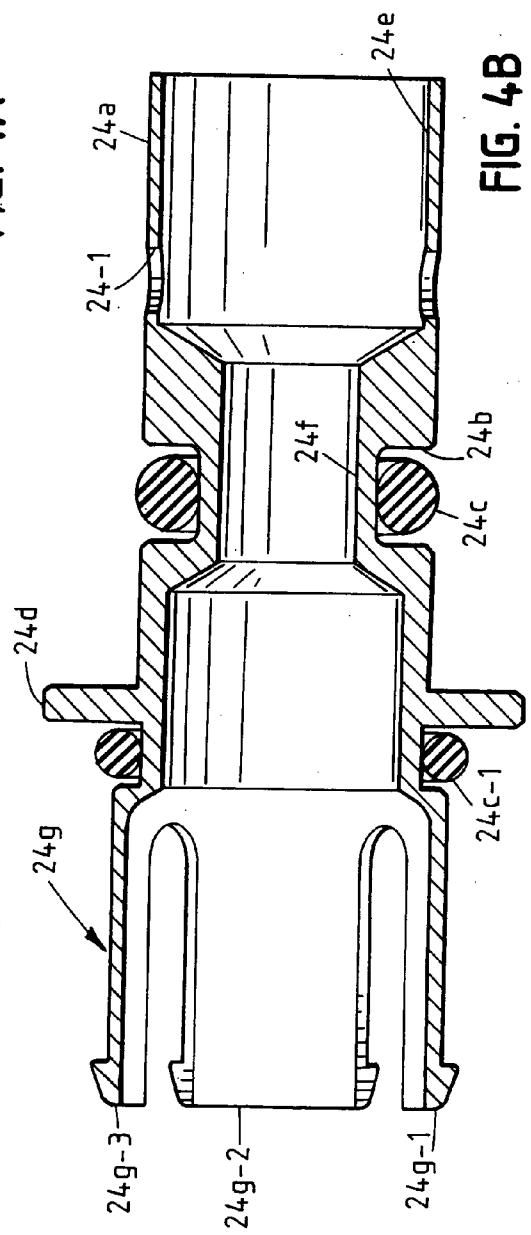
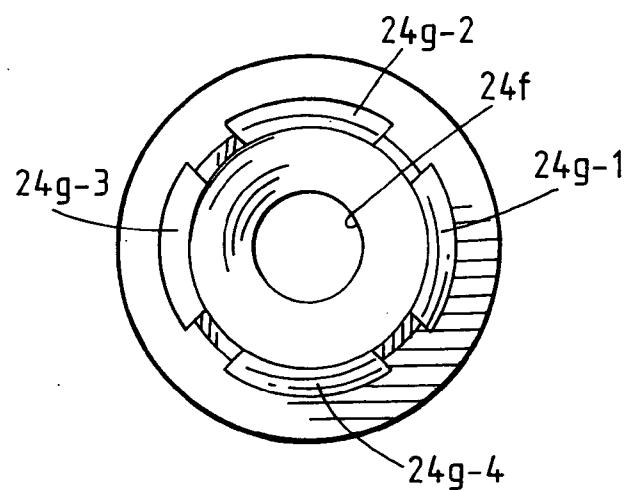
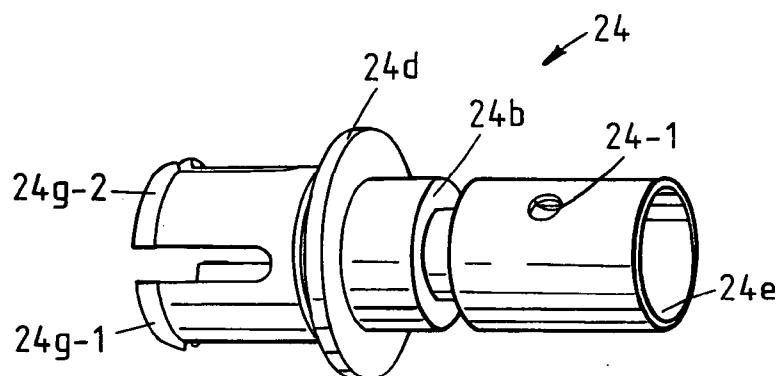
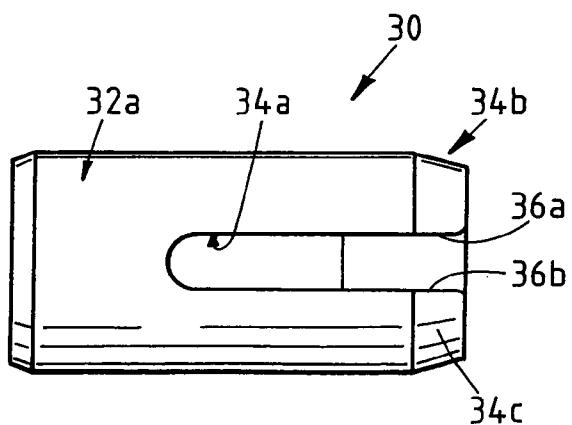


FIG. 4B

**FIG. 4D****FIG. 4C****FIG. 5A**

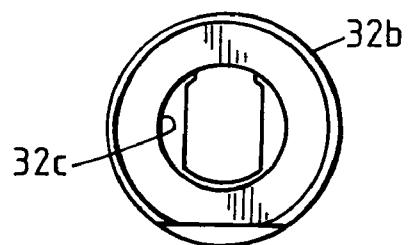
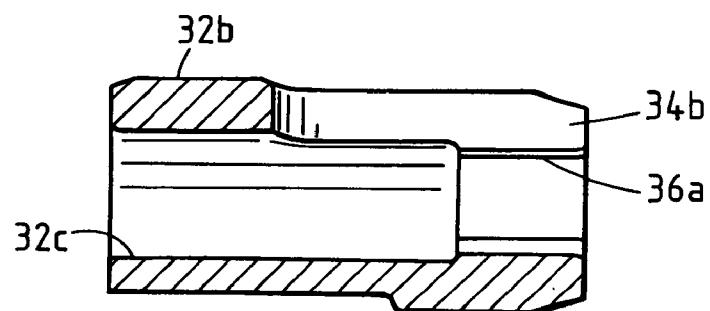
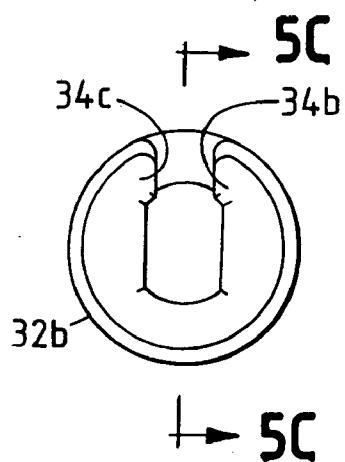
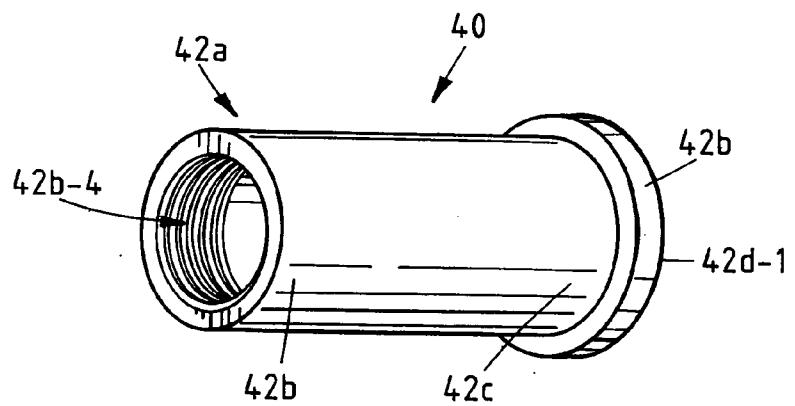
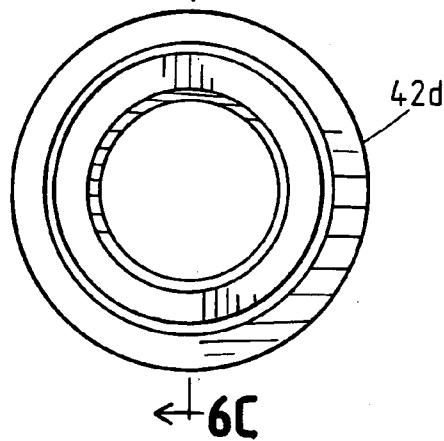
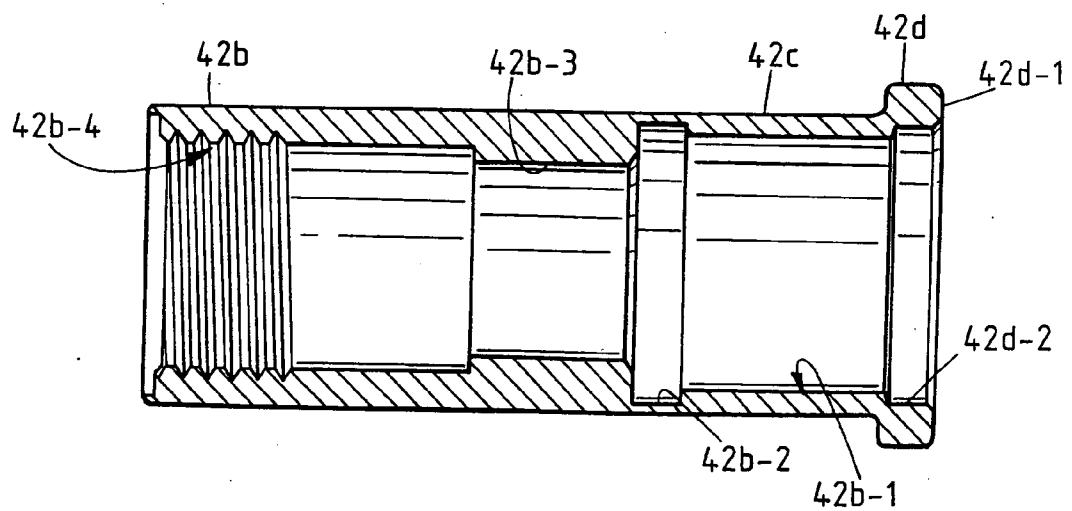


FIG. 6A**FIG. 6B** ← **6C****FIG. 6C**

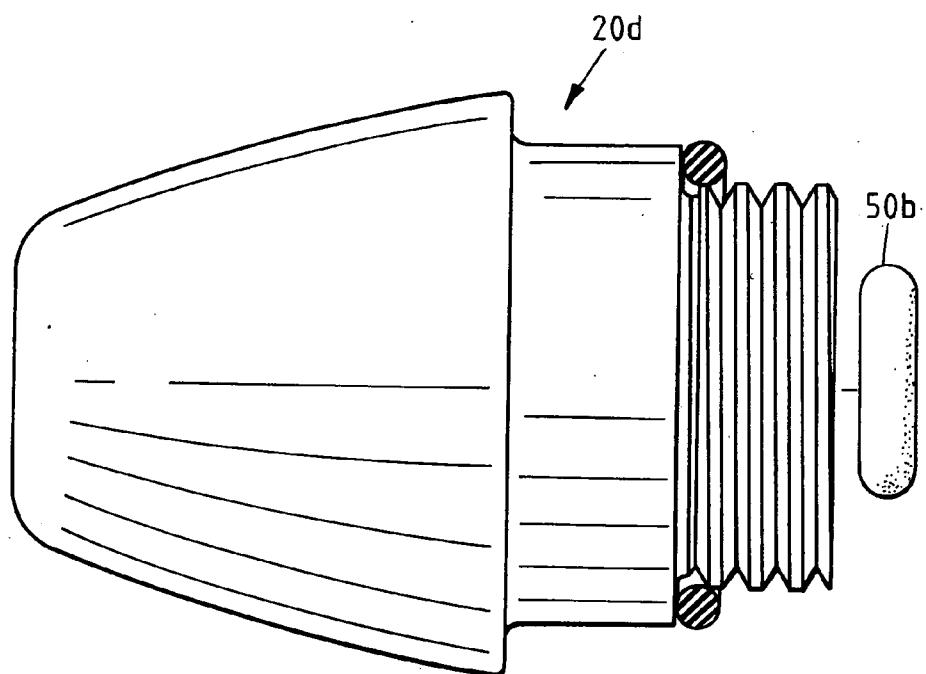


FIG. 7A

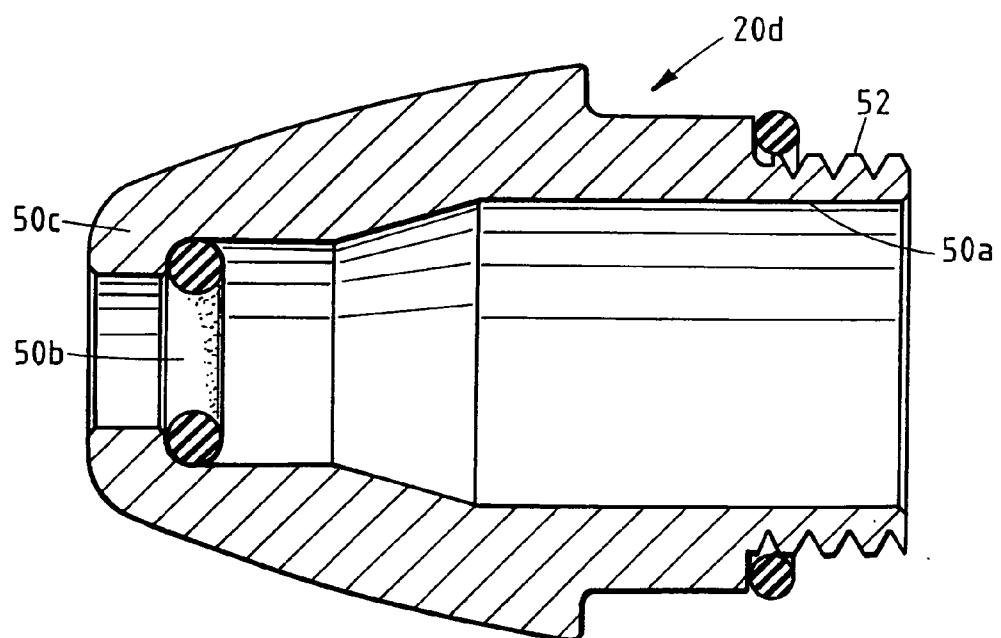
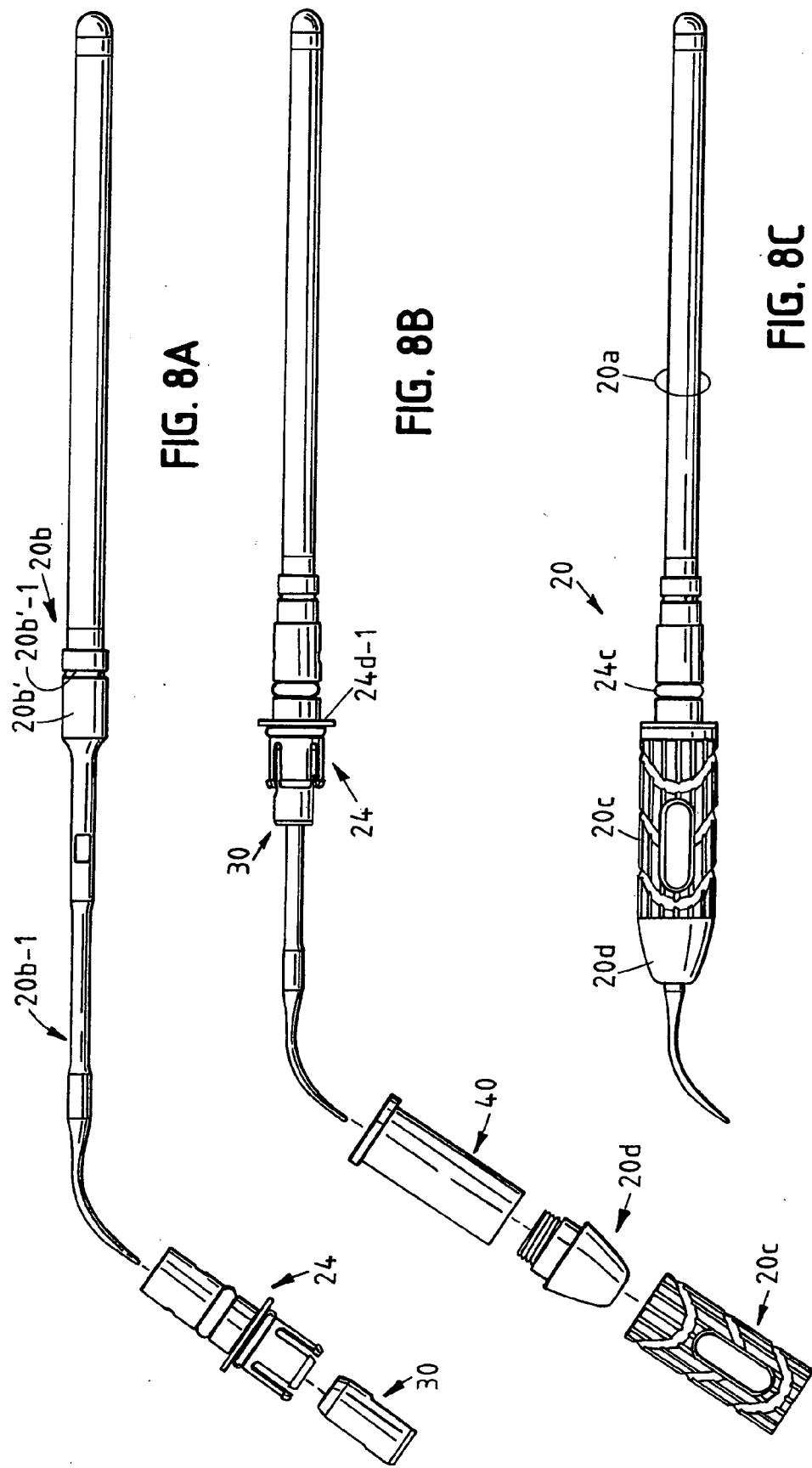


FIG. 7B



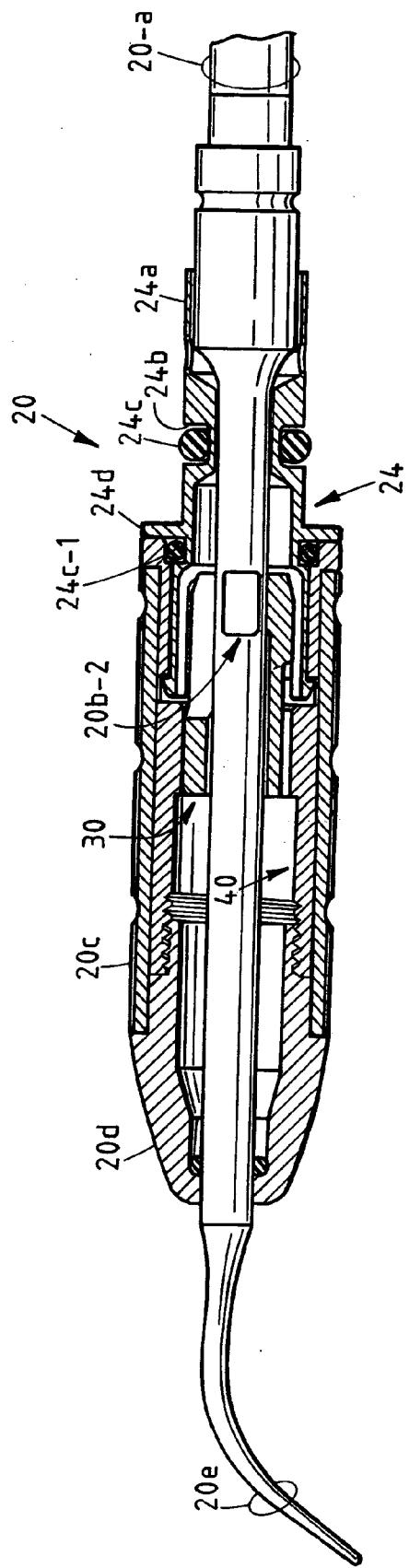


FIG. 9A

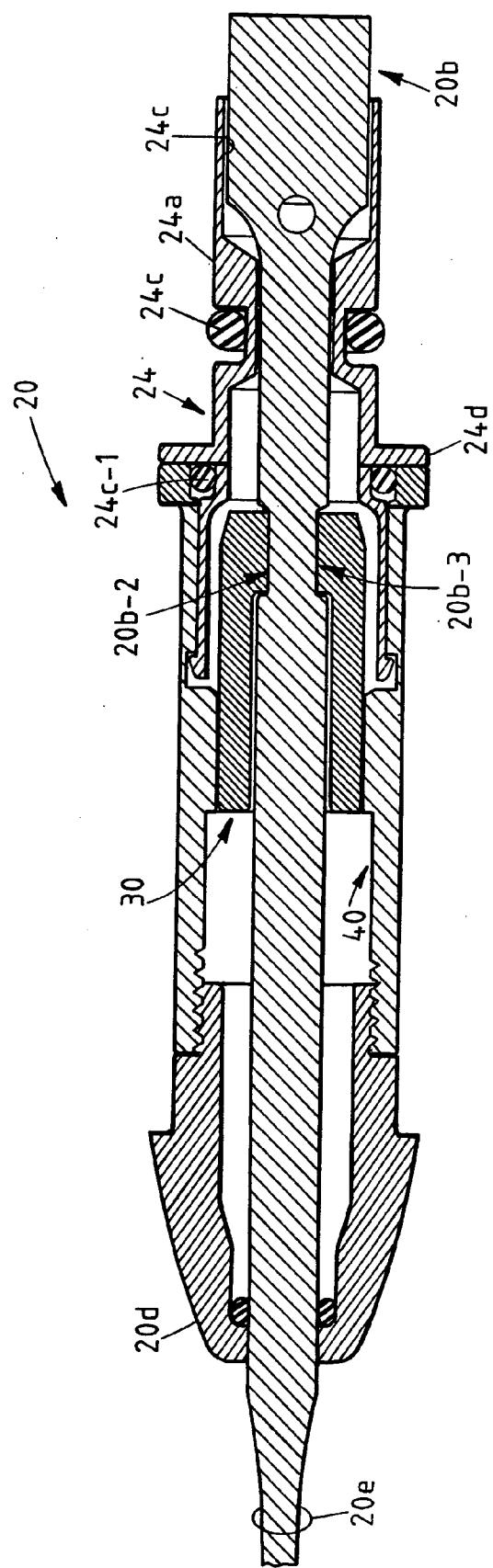
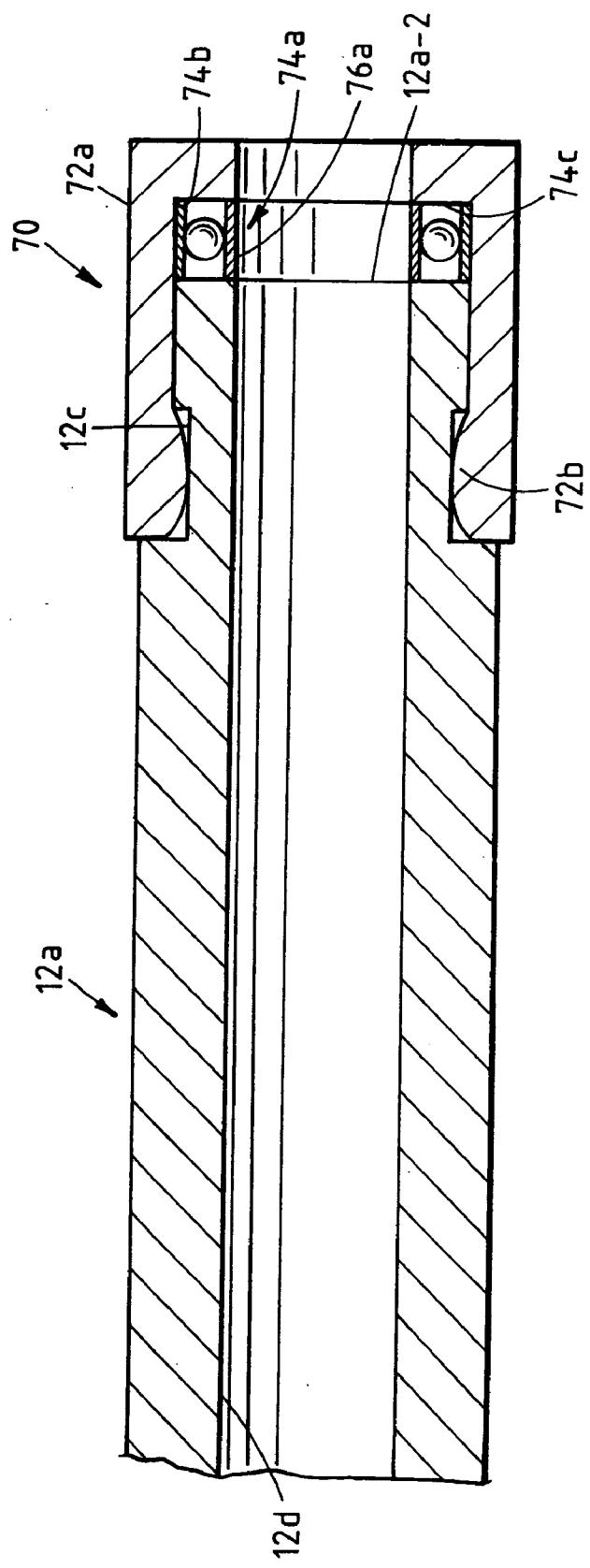


FIG. 9B

**FIG. 10A**

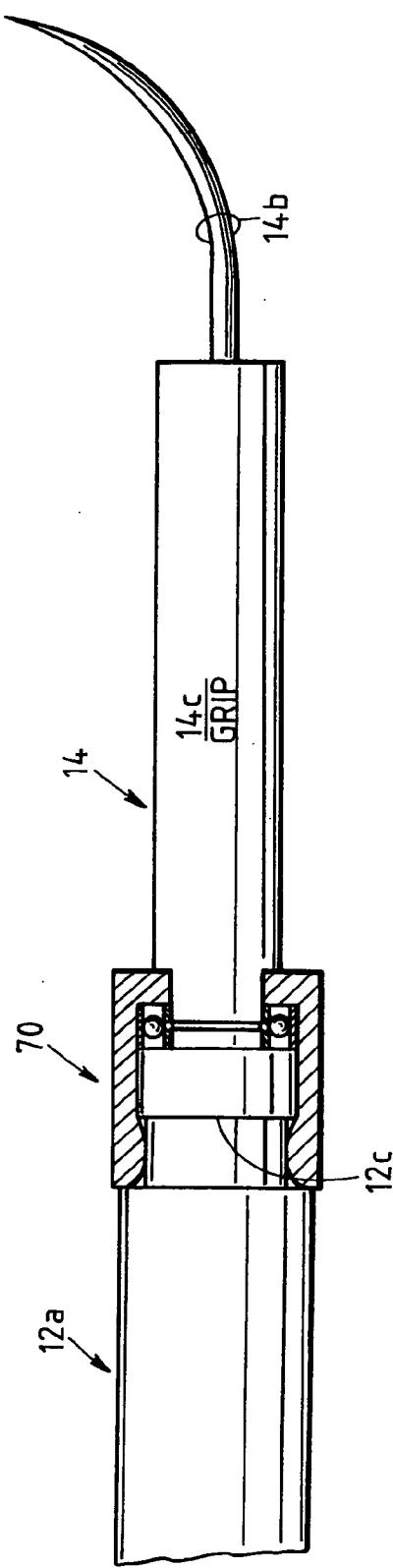


FIG. 10B

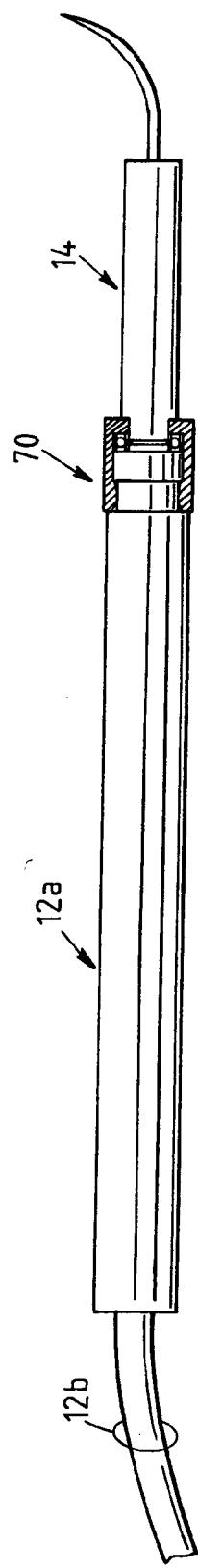


FIG. 10C

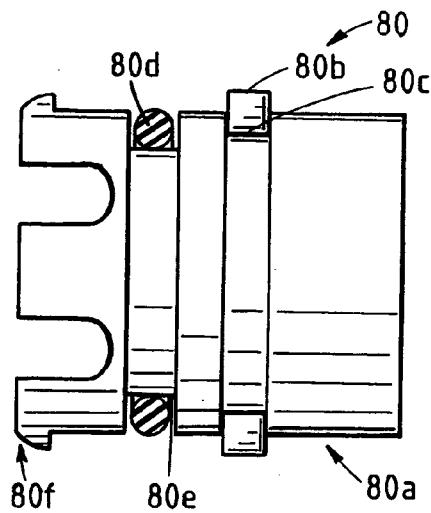


FIG. 11A

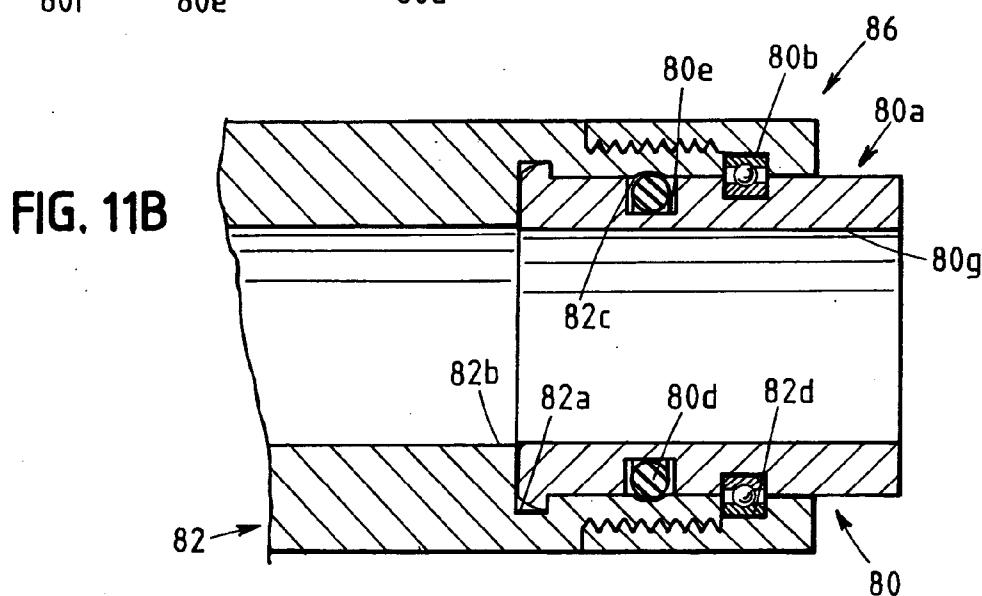


FIG. 11B

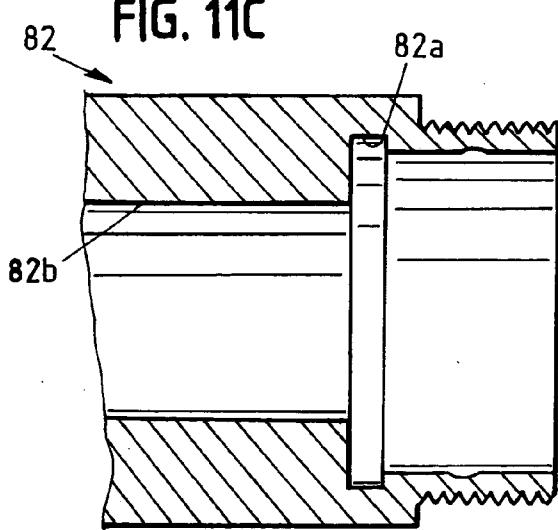


FIG. 11D

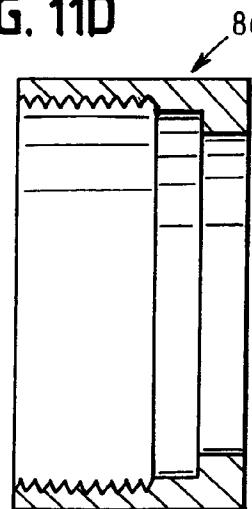


FIG. 12A



FIG. 12B

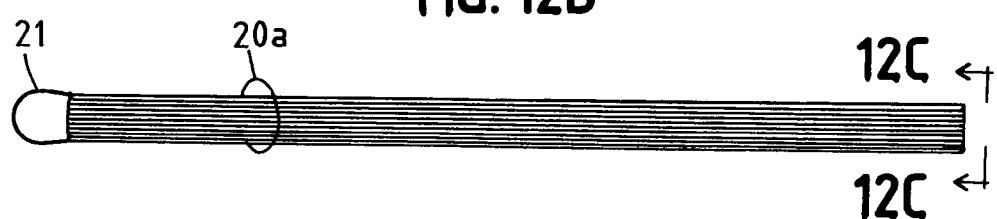
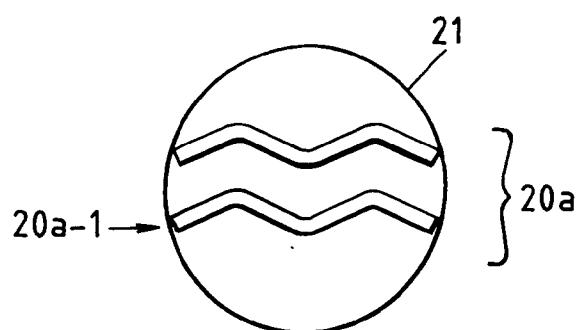


FIG. 12C



ULTRASONIC SWIVEL INSERT

[0001] This is a Utility Application claiming the benefit of the earlier filing date of Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/223,447, filed Aug. 4, 2000 and Ser. No. 60/270,687, filed Feb. 22, 2001.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention pertains to ultrasonic inserts of a type used in medical/dental treatments. More particularly, the invention pertains to such inserts with enhanced operating efficiency and user comfort.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Ultrasonic scalers are used in dental offices for de-plaqueing teeth. Unlike manual scalers, these instruments are powered i.e., the tip of the instrument vibrates at an ultrasonic frequency allowing quick and easy debridement. The operator has less hand fatigue as most of the energy for removing the plaque comes from the generator that powers the instrument. The dental practitioner need only lightly touch the tip of the instrument at an angle to the tooth surface to dislodge the plaque.

[0004] Known ultrasonic scalers, such as scaler 10 illustrated in FIG. 1A, have a handpiece 12a coupled at one end 12a-1 to a cable 12b which includes a hose, to provide a fluid, and conductors to provide electrical energy. The other end of the cable 12b terminates at an electrical generator and fluid source 12c. One type of fluid is water.

[0005] The other end of the handpiece 12a-2 is hollow and is intended to receive a replaceable insert 14 with a transducer 14a (magnetostrictive or piezoelectric) carried on the insert. The transducer 14a extends from a proximal end of the insert 14 into the hollow body 12a-2. An ultrasonically vibrated tip 14b extends from a distal end of the insert. One such insert has been disclosed and claimed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,775,901, entitled "Insert For Ultrasonic Scaler", incorporated herein by reference.

[0006] Known magnetostrictive ultrasonic inserts function by exciting a stack of thin nickel plates at a frequency equal to the stack's natural frequency. The excitation is induced through an electrical generator in unit 12c, which supplies a current to a coil embedded in the handpiece. When the insert 14 is placed in the handpiece 12a and the frequency generator 12c is powered on, the operator tunes the generator (manual tuning) until it reaches the resonance frequency i.e., attains the natural frequency of the insert. Alternately, auto-tune units automatically lock on the insert resonance frequency once powered on. At this time, the stack starts vibrating. This vibration of the stack is amplified and transmitted to the tip 14b by means of a connecting body or concentrator. The connecting body is made from material that provides good sound transmission efficiency.

[0007] While the insert 14 is operational, fluid is pumped through the cable-generator system 12b, c and through the handpiece 12a to the tip 14b of the insert 14. The vibrating tip 14b breaks the fluid stream into a spray. The spray not only keeps the tip cool, but also keeps the surface of the tooth cool and provides protection against tissue damage.

[0008] The fluid path through the handpiece 12a needs to be sealed such that no leakage occurs until the fluid stream

exits from the insert at the very tip through a fluid delivery channel. Typically, ultrasonic inserts do not have any moving parts other than the minuscule displacement of the nickel stack, the connecting body or the tip.

[0009] Known magnetostrictive dental scaling ultrasonic inserts used in the U.S.A. are designed to vibrate at 25 kHz or 30 kHz frequencies. Another system, popular in Europe, uses a piezoelectric transducer.

[0010] In using an ultrasonic scaler during a cleaning, the dental practitioner will need to repeatedly re-orient the location of the insert tip 14b with respect to tooth surface depending on which tooth of the mouth is being cleaned. In making this angular adjustment, as illustrated in FIG. 1B, the practitioner will typically take the insert out of the patient's mouth, rotate the insert 14, and tip 14b, inside the handpiece 12a locating tip 14b at a desired angular position. Both hands are used for this rotation as the frictional forces that produce a tight fit of the insert 14 in handpiece 12a must be overcome. During a typical treatment, the process of reorienting the tip must be carried out numerous times. This is not only time consuming but also interrupts the ease and smooth flow of work.

[0011] In areas of the mouth where the practitioner chooses not to rotate the insert 14, the practitioner's wrist must be twisted sufficiently to achieve the same function. This twisting action is opposed by the resistance of the cable 12b, the fluid supply hose and power conductors, which is attached to the handpiece 12a.

[0012] There continues to be a need for ultrasonic scalers which are more comfortable and less fatiguing to use than known instruments. Preferably, any improvements will be downwardly compatible with the numerous generators and handpieces that are already present in dental offices.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0013] A rotatable ultrasonic insert has a body section which carries a bearing for rotatably engaging an ultrasonic handpiece. The body is rotatable, about an axial centerline.

[0014] Rotation can be effected by applying a force only to the insert. In response, the insert rotates but the handpiece does not. Hence, single handed, two finger rotation is possible.

[0015] Preferably, a swivel feature is located at the gripping region of the insert, i.e., close to the treatment tip, where the practitioner would typically position his or her fingers. The swivel allows the insert to rotate 360 degrees without any limitation. This enables the practitioner to position the insert, and the tip, at any angular orientation without having to take the insert out of the patient's mouth. The swivel also allows rotation of the gripping region and tip without having to rotate the handpiece and/or the supply cord. This removes the resistance from the operator's hand and reduces hand fatigue.

[0016] Additionally, a large diameter grip or handle, not only reduces finger fatigue but also transmits a larger torque to the swivel feature for the same amount of force.

[0017] An elastomeric handle, carried by the body, comfortably interfaces with a user's fingers. The user can rotate the elastomeric handle and the insert with two fingers

relative to the handpiece. Hence, during treatment there will be no need to rotate the handpiece.

[0018] The elastomeric material allows for a positive grip since it deforms under finger pressure and becomes locally non-cylindrical in shape. The preferred material is silicone. Silicone is not only repeatedly sterilizable under most sterilization processes found in dental offices but also provides good traction with respect to the type of gloves which are commonly used in dental offices.

[0019] The elastomeric handle engages the body only at a region of minimal ultrasonically induced, vibration. The limited connectivity between the body and the elastomeric handle minimizes build up of heat between the body and that handle. It also avoids damping ultrasonic vibrations transmitted along the body.

[0020] A method of assembly includes:

[0021] providing a body which carries an ultrasonic transducer, at one end, and, a displaced treatment applying tip at the other end;

[0022] sliding a rotary handle past the treatment applying tip toward the bearing;

[0023] connecting the handle to the body at a region of minimal ultrasonic vibration.

[0024] In another aspect of the invention, an adaptor has an external periphery which can be slidably and releasably inserted into the opening in the handpiece. A standard ultrasonic insert is inserted through the adaptor into the handpiece. The insert can then be rotated relative to the handpiece with a rotational force applied only thereto. Alternatively, the adaptor can be snap fitted onto an exterior periphery of a handpiece.

[0025] Numerous other advantages and features of the present invention will become readily apparent from the following detailed description of the invention and the embodiments thereof, from the claims and from the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0026] FIG. 1A illustrates a prior art ultrasonic scaler having an insert and handpiece;

[0027] FIG. 1B illustrates one aspect of usage of the prior art insert/handpiece combination of FIG. 1A;

[0028] FIG. 2A illustrates an insert in accordance with the present invention;

[0029] FIG. 2B illustrates the insert of FIG. 2A in a handpiece as in FIG. 1A and aspects of usage thereof;

[0030] FIGS. 3A, B and C are various views of an ultrasonic insert body in accordance with the present invention;

[0031] FIGS. 4A, B, C and D are various views of a snap-fit rotary bearing usable with the body of FIG. 3A;

[0032] FIGS. 5A, B, C and D are various views of a torque lock in accordance with the present invention;

[0033] FIGS. 6A, B and C are various views of a swivel housing in accordance with the present invention;

[0034] FIGS. 7A, B are various views of a cone usable in an insert in accordance with the present invention;

[0035] FIGS. 8A, B and C illustrate steps in assembling an insert in accordance with the present invention;

[0036] FIG. 9A is a side sectional view of an insert in accordance with the invention illustrating the relationship of various elements assembled in the steps of FIGS. 8A, B and C;

[0037] FIG. 9B is an enlarged sectional view illustrating aspects of a section of FIG. 9A;

[0038] FIG. 10A is a side sectional view of a handpiece carrying a snap-on adaptor in accordance with the present invention;

[0039] FIG. 10B is an enlarged partial side view of the handpiece and adaptor of FIG. 10A with a conventional ultrasonic insert positioned therein;

[0040] FIG. 10C is an over-all view of an insert as in FIG. 1 combined with an adaptor as in FIG. 10A;

[0041] FIG. 11A is an enlarged side view of an alternate embodiment of an insert in accordance with the present invention;

[0042] FIG. 11B is an enlarged partial side sectional view of the insert of FIG. 11A inserted into a handpiece of an ultrasonic scaling unit, generally of a type illustrated in FIG. 1;

[0043] FIG. 11C is a side view of a portion of the handpiece of FIG. 11B;

[0044] FIG. 11D is a side view of a collar threadable onto the handpiece of FIG. 11B;

[0045] FIGS. 12A, B are top and side views of a preferred form of an ultrasonic transducer; and

[0046] FIG. 12C is an end view of the transducer of FIG. 12B.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0047] While this invention is susceptible of embodiment in many different forms, there are shown in the drawing and will be described herein in detail specific embodiments thereof with the understanding that the present disclosure is to be considered as an exemplification of the principles of the invention and is not intended to limit the invention to the specific embodiments illustrated.

[0048] FIG. 2A illustrates an insert 20 in accordance with the present invention. The insert 20 includes a transducer 20a which is illustrated as a magnetostrictive transducer. Alternately, it could be a piezoelectric ultrasonic transducer without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

[0049] The transducer is rigidly coupled to an elongated body 20b which is covered in part by a cylindrical, elongated deformable elastomeric grip 20c. The grip 20c terminates in a cone 20d which is positioned between the grip 20c and operative treatment applying tip 20e.

[0050] The insert 20 operates in accordance with the principals of known ultrasonic dental instruments as dis-

cussed above relative to **FIG. 1A**. However, insert **20** also carries a rotary bearing **24** which exhibits a hollow cylindrical stem section **24a** which defines a cylindrical region **24b** which receives a sealing O-ring **24c**. The hollow member **24a** terminates at a disc **24d** of larger diameter. A planar surface **24d-1** of disk **24** is adjacent to stem **24a**

[0051] As discussed subsequently, when installed on the elongated body **20b**, the rotary bearing member **24** is rotatable relative to the body **20b**, gripping member **20c** and tip **20e**. Hence, if the member **24** is fixed, the body **20b**, gripping member **20c** and tip **20e** are readily rotatable therein.

[0052] **FIG. 2B** illustrates the standard ultrasonic handpiece **12a**, cable **12b** and generator **12c**, discussed above, of a type found in dental offices. The insert **20** is slidably receivable, in a direction **16a**, in the hollow end **12a-2** of the handpiece **12a**.

[0053] The cylindrical stem **24a** of the rotary bearing **24** slides into the hollow handpiece **12a**. The O-ring **24c** slidably engages the interior periphery of the handpiece **12a** providing a fluid seal and reliably engaging the insert **20** with the handpiece **12a**.

[0054] When installed in the handpiece **12a**, as illustrated in **FIG. 2B**, insert **20** can be rotated relative to handpiece **12a** with rotary forces applied to the deformable gripping member **20c** for purposes of orienting the tip **20e** relative to a tooth being de-plaqued. As illustrated in **FIG. 2B**, the practitioner need not restrain the handpiece **12a** while rotating the insert **20**. Additionally, insert **20** is relatively rotatable relative to handpiece **12a** using only two of the practitioner's fingers. Thus, the orientation of the tip **20e** can be continuously altered with only two of the practitioner's fingers, requiring only one hand, while the scaling operation proceeds. This will reduce operator fatigue and substantially shorten the time necessary for the scaling process. The expected torque needed to rotate insert **20** preferably will be less than 2.0 inch-oz.

[0055] When the practitioner has concluded the de-plaqueing process, the insert **20** can be removed from the handpiece by pulling it axially from the handpiece in a direction **16b** and sterilized. The same insert or a different insert can then be subsequently inserted into handpiece **12a** to treat the next patient. It will be understood that the present invention is applicable to ultrasonic inserts which utilize either magnetostrictive or piezoelectric transducers without limitation.

[0056] **FIGS. 3A, 3B, 3C** illustrate different views of the body **20b** of the insert **20**. As illustrated in **FIGS. 3A and 3B**, body portion **20b** is attached to a first end **20a-1** of transducer **20a** as would be understood by those of skill in the art. An elongated cylindrical extension **20b-1** extends axially from transducer **20a** toward tip **20e**.

[0057] The elongated cylindrical metal member **20b-1**, as would be known to those of skill in the art, is caused to vibrate axially, in response to electro-magnetic signals received at transducer **20a** from handpiece **12a**. The signals are produced by generator **12c**. This axial ultrasonic vibration is in turn coupled to the tip **20e** and used for effecting de-plaqueing of the subject tooth **T**, in a spray of fluid **M**, illustrated in phantom in **FIG. 3C**.

[0058] A pair of notches **20b-2, 20b-3** is formed on elongated body member **20b-1** in a region of substantially zero axial ultrasonic vibration. While a pair of notches

20b-2, -3 has been illustrated in **FIG. 3B**, it will be understood that a single notch, or three notches could be used without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Additionally, the exact shape of the generally rectangular notches **20b-2, -3** is not a limitation of the present invention.

[0059] An interior or base plane **20b-2', 20b-3'** of each notch **20b-2, -3** is parallel to a plane through the central axis of tip **20e**. This notch/tip configuration facilitates energy transmission along insert **20** without increasing the risk of a mechanical fracture due to potential fatigue stress.

[0060] An elongated fluid flow slot **20b-4** extends axially in the region where the body **20b-1** interfaces with the tip **20e**. As discussed subsequently, fluid for the spray **M** flows therethrough.

[0061] **FIGS. 4A, B, C and D** illustrate different views and additional details of rotary bearing **24**. As illustrated therein, the cylindrical stem **24a** is hollow and defines an interior peripheral surface **24e** which is adjacent to the elongated body portion **20b**, see **FIG. 2A**. The bearing member **24** carries a second O-ring **24c-1** in a cylindrical region **24d-2** which is adjacent to a plurality of radially disposed spring-loaded fingers indicated generally at **24g**.

[0062] The fingers **24g** each terminate at a barbed free end, such as **24g-1, -2, -3** with preferably four such fingers disposed radially about the annular surface **24d-2**. Neither the number nor the exact shape of the ends **24g-1, -2 . . . -n** are limitations of the present invention. As discussed in more detail subsequently, the fingers **24g-1, -2, -3, -4** are deflectable radially inward during assembly and are biased radially outwardly to return to their undeflected condition, illustrated in **FIGS. 4A, 4B**.

[0063] The second O-ring **24c-1** which is positioned adjacent annular surface **24d-2** cooperates with O-ring **24c** to provide a sealed fluid flow path between handpiece **12a** and cone **20d**. Cooling fluid flows from handpiece **12a** through aperture **24-1**, **FIG. 4c**, and past the fingers **24g-1, -2, -3, -4**. It will be understood that the number of fingers **24g** is not a limitation of the present invention.

[0064] **FIGS. 5A-5D** illustrate various views of a torque lock **30** which couples a torque due to force applied to deformable gripping member **20c** by the user's fingers to the body **20b** and treatment tip **20e**. The torque lock **30** is preferably molded of a sterilizable thermoplastic which, as discussed below, permits it to deform during assembly without fracturing.

[0065] The torque lock **30** has a hollow body section **32a** with an exterior periphery **32b** and an internal circumferential periphery **32c**. The torque lock is molded with a slot **34a** formed in the body **32a** which permits outward radial deformation of sections **34b** and **34c**, adjacent the slot **34a**, as the torque lock **30** is slid onto the elongated body portion **20b-1**. Surfaces **36a, 36b** slidably engage the notches **20b-2, -3** of the elongated member **20b-1**. When the notches are so-engaged, the deformable members **34b, c** move radially inwardly to a non-deformed condition. In this state, torque lock **30** is locked to the body **20b** at the notches **20b-2, -3**.

[0066] The interaction between the surfaces **36a, b**, in the slots **20b-2, -3** inhibits both rotation and translation of the torque lock **30** relative to the body member **20b-1**. Hence, rotating the torque lock **30** will also rotate the body **20b** of the insert.

[0067] Once the torque lock **30** has been installed on the body member **20b-1** at the slots **20b-2, -3**, it will be fixedly

located at a region of substantially zero axial ultrasonic vibration. This minimizes a build-up of heat between the vibrating body 20b-1 and the torque lock 30. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, in addition to locating the notches 20b-2, -3 at a region of minimal axial ultrasonic vibration, preferably centered on the expected nodal point of zero vibration, the cross section of the connecting body portion 20b-1 through the notches 20b-2, -3 will have a large enough cross-sectional area to transmit ultrasonic vibrations without constriction.

[0068] FIGS. 6A, B, C illustrate various views of a housing 40 which is press fit over torque lock 30 and which slidably and lockingly engages barbed fingers 24g-1, -2, -3, and -4 of the rotary bearing 24. The housing 40 has an elongated generally cylindrical body 42a with a smooth exterior periphery 42b. The body 42a terminates at an end 42c adjacent an annular shoulder 42d.

[0069] The shoulder 42d in turn has an end surface 42d-1. When installed, the end surface 42d-1 is adjacent to and rotates relative to annular surface 24d-3 of bearing 24.

[0070] The annular member 42d exhibits an internal cylindrical peripheral surface 42d-2 which traps O-ring 24c-1 in position, forming a fluid seal with bearing 24 when surface 42d-1 is positioned adjacent to surface 24d-3. When so-positioned, the housing 40 can rotate relative to bearing 24 but is not movable axially relative thereto.

[0071] When the housing 40 is rotated relative to the bearing 24, the surface 42d-2 slides over O-ring 24c-1 without excessive friction thereby enabling a practitioner to rotate the tip 20e relative to the handpiece 12a with the use of force applied to elastomeric gripping member 20c by only two fingers.

[0072] The housing 40 has an interior, cylindrical peripheral surface 42b-1 which surface deflects the barbed fingers 24g-1, -2, -3, -4 radially inwardly when the housing 40 is slid onto the fingers 24g. The fingers 24g, which have been inwardly radially deflected by the surface 42b-1 engage a cylindrical slot 42b-2 with a snap fit. The radially compressed fingers 24g expand outwardly radially and the barbed ends 24g-1, -2, -3, 4 lock into the slot 42b-2 precluding axial motion of the housing 40 away from surface 24d-3 of bearing 24.

[0073] As the housing 40 is slidably engaging the barbed fingers 24g-1, -2, -3, -4 and internal cylindrical peripheral surface 42b-3 engages exterior cylindrical peripheral surface 32b of torque lock 30 with a press or interference fit. The press fit between torque lock 30 and housing 40 locks those two parts together precluding either axial linear movement or rotary movement therebetween. The end 42b of housing 40 carries a plurality of threads 42b-4.

[0074] The snap fit between the housing 40 and the rotary bearing 24, in combination with the O-ring 24c-1 provide a sealed fluid flow path from inflow periphery 24e of bearing 24 through outflow end surface 42b-5 of housing 40. This fluid flow seal, as noted above, precludes fluid leakage. The exterior cylindrical surface 24g' of each of the fingers 24g rotatably engages the internal cylindrical surface 42b-1 of the housing 40. This provides a pair of rotatable bearing surfaces which permit smooth two finger rotation of the deformable member 20c and the treatment tip 20e. A medically acceptable, sterilizable, lubricant is preferably provided between the bearing surfaces to improve rotational smoothness and further reduce friction and required torque.

[0075] FIGS. 7A and 7B are views of cone 20d which is carried by rotatable housing 40. Cone 20d has an internal flow path 50a which is sealed by O-ring 50b. Cone 20d includes a set of threads 52. Cone 20d is coupled to housing 40 by the rotatable engagement of threads 42b-4 of housing 40 and 52 of cone 20d.

[0076] The O-ring 50b precludes leakage between an end 50c and a region of body portion 20b-1 which extends therethrough. Fluid exits cone 20d via fluid flow channel 20b-4 in the body portion 20b-1. Fluid exits the cone 20d in the channel 20b-4 as a stream. The stream of fluid impacts the vibrating tip 20e and creates a smooth spray pattern M suited for cooling and cleaning tissues. Adhesives, such as epoxy, can be used to permanently attach the cone 20d to the housing 40.

[0077] FIGS. 8A, 8B and 8C illustrate the steps of assembly of the insert 20. Groove 20b'-1 in body section 20b' provides a positive gripping surface usable during assembly by manufacturing fixtures to block axial movement of the insert 20.

[0078] As illustrated in FIG. 8A, initial steps of assembly of the insert 20 include sliding rotary bearing member 24 past operative tip 20e onto body portion 20b-1. The torque lock 30 is then slid onto the operative element 20e and forced along the elongated body 20b-1, which in turn forces elements 34b, c radially outward until surfaces 36a, b thereof slidably engage the slots 20b-2, -3. This slidable engagement with the slots in the body member 20b locks the torque lock 30 to the body member 20b and traps the bearing member 24 against a portion 20b' of the body 20b precluding axial movement thereof. The bearing member 24 continues to be rotatable relative to the elongated body portion 20b.

[0079] As illustrated in FIG. 8B, the housing 40 is then slid onto and past the operative element 20e and forced onto the rotary bearing 24, thereby radially inwardly deflecting the barbed fingers 24g-1, -2, -3, -4 and also press fit onto external peripheral surface 32b of torque lock 30 adjacent to disc 24d. When seated on the bearing member 24, the inwardly deflected fingers 24g expand into radial slot 42b-2, axially locking the housing 40 to the bearing 24 while still permitting relative rotary motion therebetween.

[0080] The circular elastomeric gripping member 20c can be slid onto housing 40 either before or after the cone 20d is threadably engaged therewith. The gripping region 20c has an inner diameter which is slightly smaller than the outer diameter of the housing 40. The member 20c thus elastically attempts to contract around the housing 40 which minimizes unintended slippage of the grip 20c relative to the housing 40. Member 20c can also be permanently attached to housing 40 with adhesive.

[0081] FIG. 9A illustrates a side sectional view of an assembled insert 20 in accordance with the method of steps of FIGS. 8A, B and C. FIG. 9B is an enlarged side sectional view of a portion of FIG. 9A further illustrating the relationships of the various elements therein.

[0082] As will be understood by those of skill in the art, preferably tip 20c will be formed and heat treated prior to the start of the assembly process illustrated in FIG. 8A. By forming housing 40 as a separate element from core 20d, the length of each is less than the combined length of 20d and 40. Hence, each can be independently slid over exemplary curved tip 20e though the assembled combination 20d and 40 will not slide over tip 20e.

[0083] **FIG. 10A** illustrates a snap-on plastic adaptor **70** which is intended to be used with a standard handpiece, such as the handpiece **12a**. As illustrated in **FIG. 10A**, handpiece **12a** includes an annular depression **12c** adjacent to open end **12a-2**. The adaptor **70** snap-fits onto the handpiece **12a** at the groove **12c**.

[0084] Adaptor **70** has a body section **72a** which carries an annular locking protrusion **72b** which slidably engages the slot **12c** locking the adaptor **70** thereto. The adaptor **70** also includes a bearing **74a** which is carried in an interior region **74b** of the body **72a**. An O-ring seal **74c** can be positioned adjacent to the bearing **74a** to minimize the likelihood of leakage from fluid flowing through the handpiece **12a** into an insert coupled thereto.

[0085] The insert **70** defines a channel **76a** which co-extends with and abuts channel **12d** in handpiece **12a**. The channels **76a** and **12d** receive a standard insert such as the insert **14**, which is to be rotatably coupled to handpiece **12a** and to be energized thereby.

[0086] **FIG. 10B** illustrates added details of standard insert **14** coupled to adaptor **70** for rotation relative to handpiece **12a**. In the embodiment illustrated in **FIG. 10B**, the adaptor **70** in combination with handpiece **12a** and insert **14** provide a sealed fluid flow path between the interior peripheral surface **12b** of the handpiece and tip **14b** of the insert. In this configuration, a user can rotate insert **14** relative to handpiece **12a** by applying rotary forces to the grip **14c** in a manner analogous to the way in which rotary forces are applied to the grip **20c** of rotatable insert **20** previously described.

[0087] Using insert **70**, a standard handpiece, in combination with standard inserts, such as the insert **14**, can cost effectively provide improved convenience and comfort for the practitioner. It will be understood, if desired, that the insert **70** could be color coded. The insert **70** can be molded of any sterilizable plastic such a thermoplastic material commercially available and known as polyphenylsulfone. It will also be understood that a plurality of snap-fit fingers, such as the fingers **72b**, can be molded in housing **72a** for purposes of releasably attaching the adaptor to the handpiece **12a**.

[0088] **FIG. 10C** is an over-all view of insert **14** coupled to handpiece **12a** via adaptor **70**.

[0089] **FIGS. 11A and 11B** illustrate an alternate form of an adaptor **80** usable with a handpiece **82**. The adaptor **80** includes a cylindrical body section **80a** which carries a bearing **80b** which could be implemented as a plastic ring bearing. The bearing **80b** is carried in a cylindrical slot **80c** in housing **80a**.

[0090] Housing **80a** also carries an O-ring seal **80d** in a second slot **80e**. Finally, the body **80a** terminates at a plurality of deflectable locking fingers **80f**. The body **80a** is hollow and defines an internal peripheral cylindrical surface **80g**.

[0091] Insert **80** is slidably receivable into handpiece **82** with a snap-fit. The exterior surfaces of the fingers **80f** slidably engage a locking slot **82a** formed in an interior peripheral surface **82b** of the handpiece **82**. The interior peripheral surface **82b** also includes a slot **82c** for receipt of the O-ring seal **80e**, and, a slot **82d** which receives the rotary

bearing **80b** carried by the insert **80**. It will be understood that the O-ring **80d** provides a fluid seal between handpiece **82** and an insert, such as the insert **14** shown in part in phantom, which has been slidably inserted into the adaptor **80** in contact with the internal peripheral cylindrical surface **80g**. When so-inserted, the insert **14** can be rotated, along with adaptor **80** relative to the handpiece **82** so as to promote the convenience and comfort of a practitioner. A collar **86** is threadable onto the end of the handpiece **82** to trap the adaptor **80** in place and prevent axial movement thereof.

[0092] FIGS. 12A-C illustrate details of a preferred structure of stack **20a**. By impressing a "W" bend **20a-1** along the length of each member of the stack, as illustrated, stiffness of the stack can be increased. This in turn promotes continued alignment of the stack relative to central axis HP-A, see **FIG. 2B**, while the insert **20** is being rotated. The improved alignment minimizes the likelihood of the stack **20a** rubbing against internal peripheral surface **12d** during rotation, hence eliminating a possible source of friction and noise.

[0093] From the foregoing, it will be observed that numerous variations and modifications may be effected without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is to be understood that no limitation with respect to the specific apparatus illustrated herein is intended or should be inferred. It is, of course, intended to cover by the appended claims all such modifications as fall within the scope of the claims.

1-69. (canceled)

70. An ultrasonic insert which is engageable with a hollow handpiece, the insert comprising:

a treatment applying tip;

an ultrasonic transducer coupled to the tip; and

a rotary bearing non-removably carried between the transducer and the tip wherein the bearing is rotatable relative to the tip.

71. An insert as in claim 70 wherein the bearing comprises a cylindrical sleeve rotatably carried adjacent to the end of the transducer.

72. An insert as in claim 70 which includes a generally cylindrical, manually grippable section between the tip and the bearing wherein the bearing is rotatable relative to the grippable section.

73. An insert as in claim 70 wherein the bearing comprises a cylindrical sleeve rotatably carried adjacent to an end of the transducer, and wherein the sleeve rotatably abuts an end of a grippable element.

74. An insert as in claim 73 wherein the sleeve includes an exterior feature slidably engageable with the handpiece.

75. An insert as in claim 73 wherein the sleeve carries an annular flange of greater diameter than the sleeve wherein the flange rotates adjacent to the grippable element.

76. A rotatable ultrasonic dental insert comprising;

a treatment applying tip, a transducer non-rotatably coupled to the tip and a handpiece engaging element, rotatably coupled to the tip, wherein the tip is rotatable relative to the engaging element by a force applied adjacent to the tip.