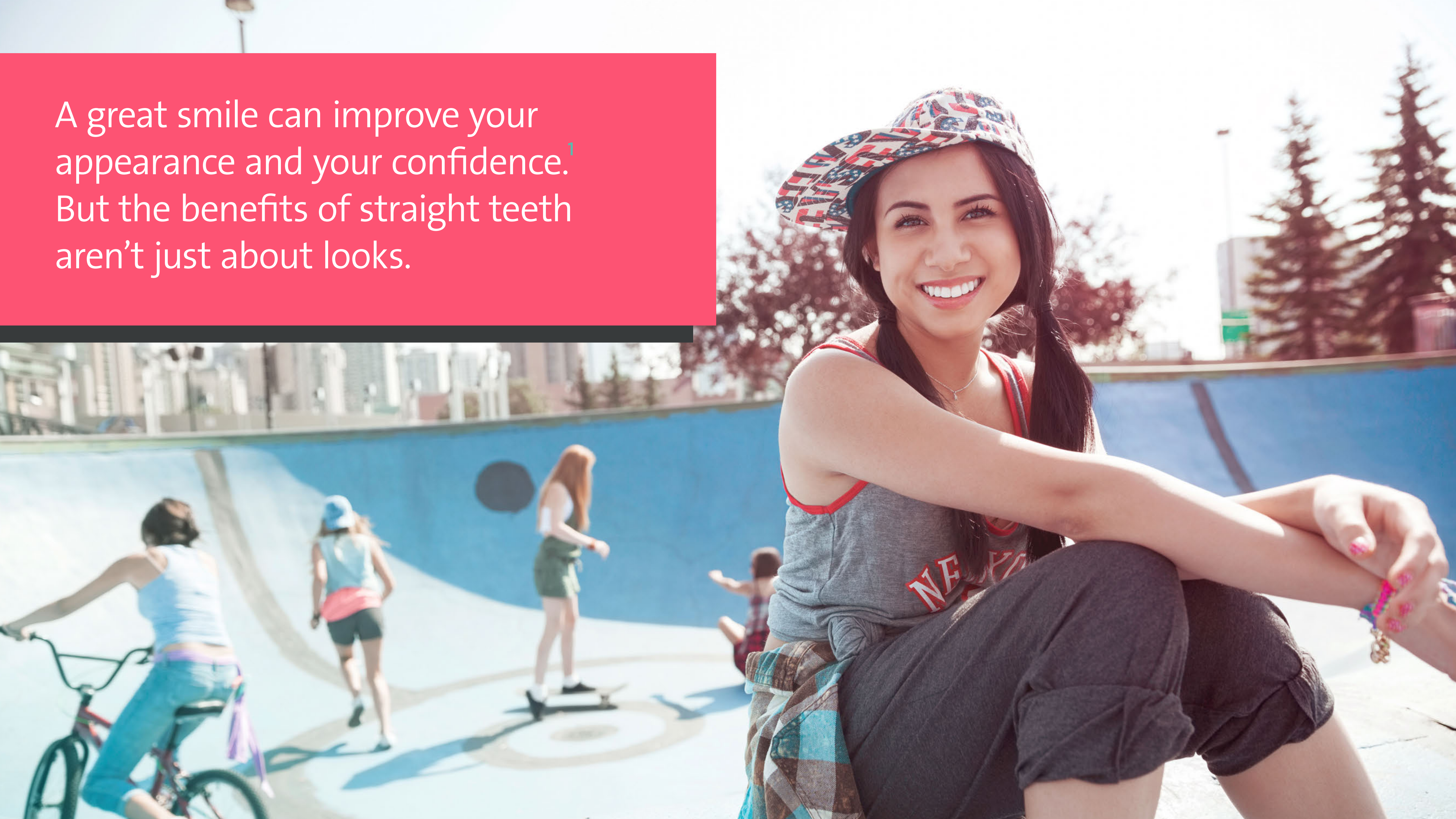


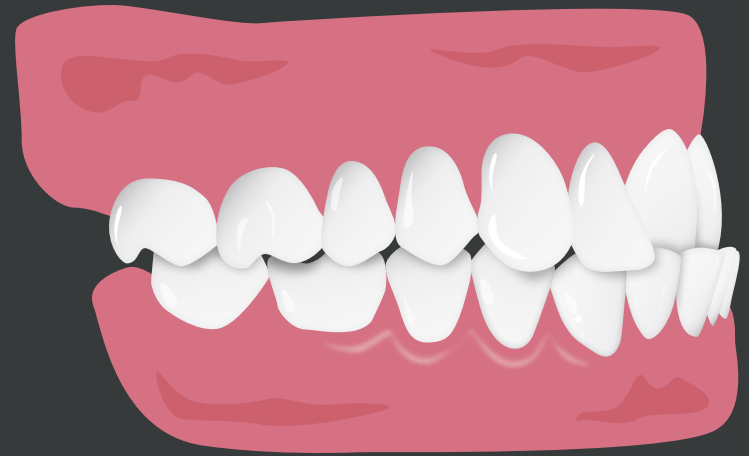


**show off
your smile.**

clearcorrect

A great smile can improve your appearance and your confidence.¹ But the benefits of straight teeth aren't just about looks.

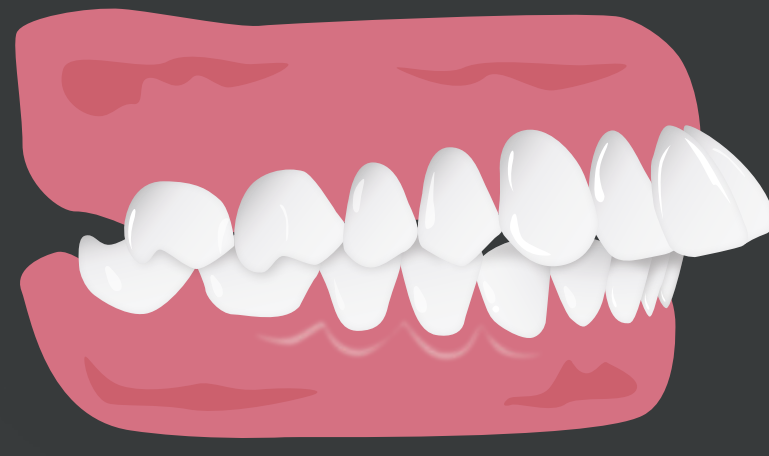




Crossbite



Edge-to-edge bite



Excessive overjet



Crowding



Ideal



Spacing



Open bite



Midline shift



Deep bite

Teeth work best when they mesh together like gears, in ideal occlusion.

When teeth don't align properly, it's called malocclusion. This can make it harder to chew, wear down your enamel, accelerate tooth decay, make you look older, and even cause serious long-term damage.²

So straightening your teeth has real aesthetic and physical benefits—but how can we do it? The traditional method is to use metal wires and brackets.

These work great, but they do have some downsides: the brackets can't be removed until you're done, you can't eat certain foods, and of course, it's pretty obvious you're wearing braces.¹

fortunately, there's another option.





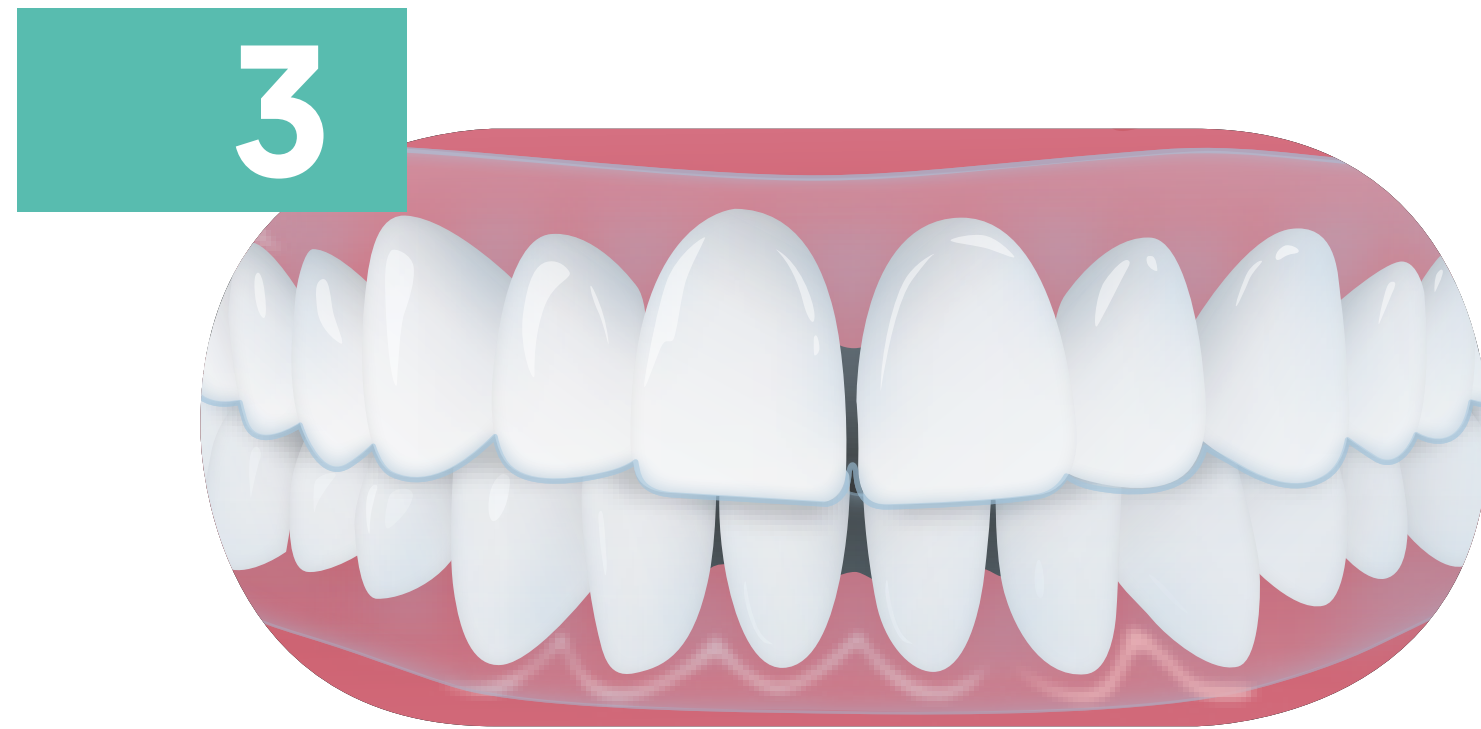
this is a clear aligner.

It's a plastic tray customized to fit your teeth and straighten them over time.




aligners are nearly invisible.

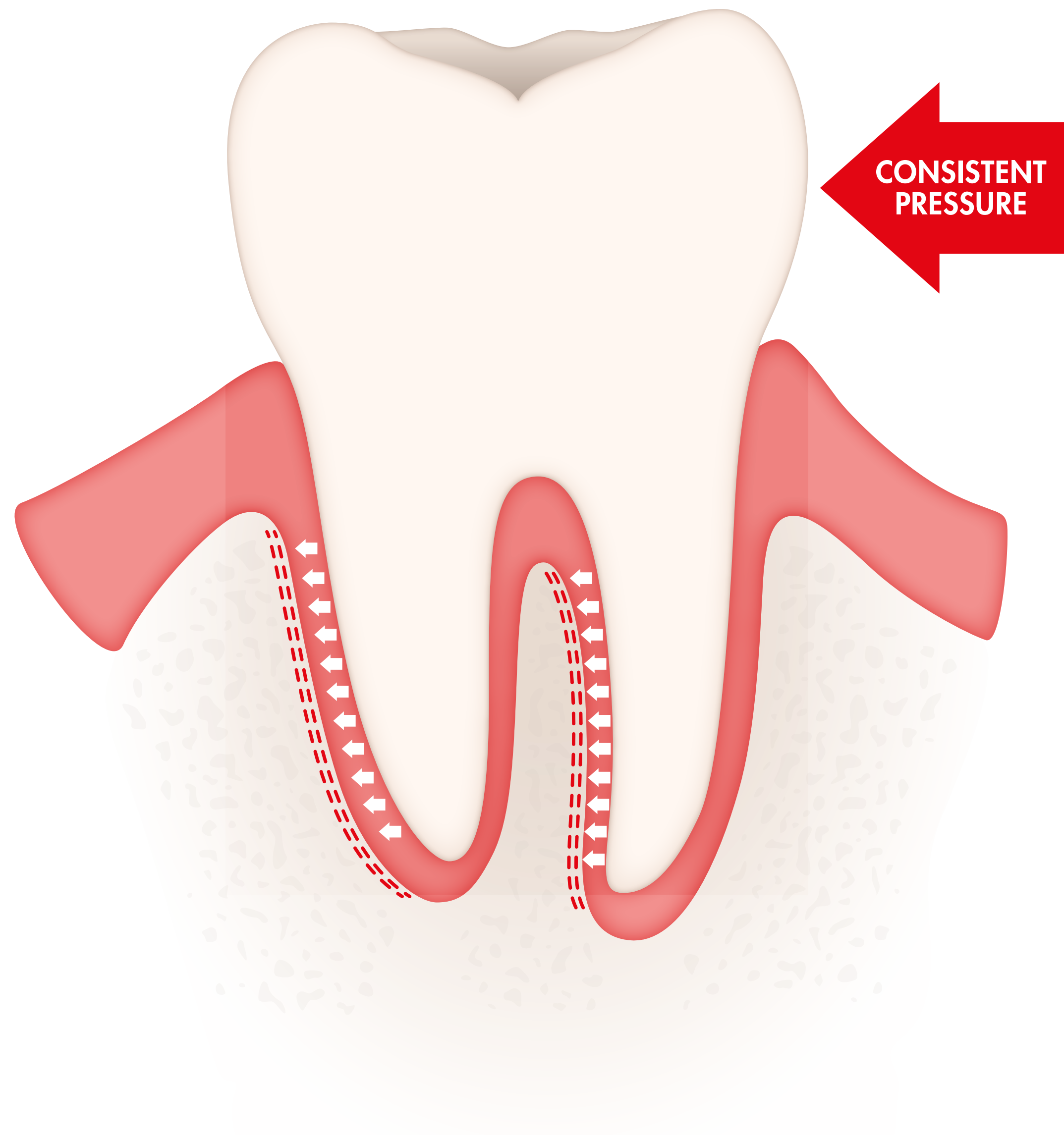
Most people won't even notice
you're wearing them.



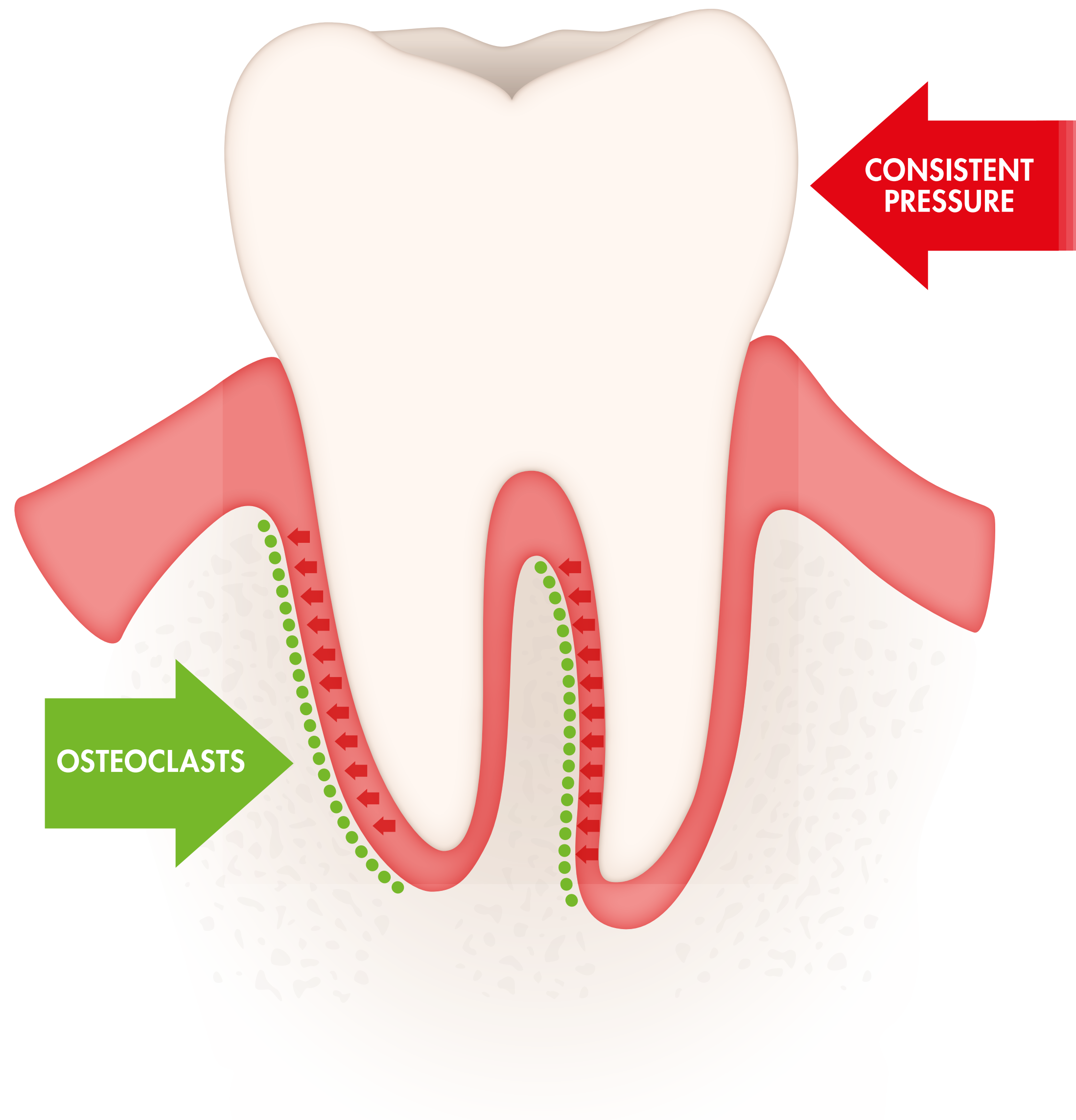
Every 1 to 3 weeks⁴, you'll switch to a new aligner.
Each step moves your teeth a little closer to your goal.⁶



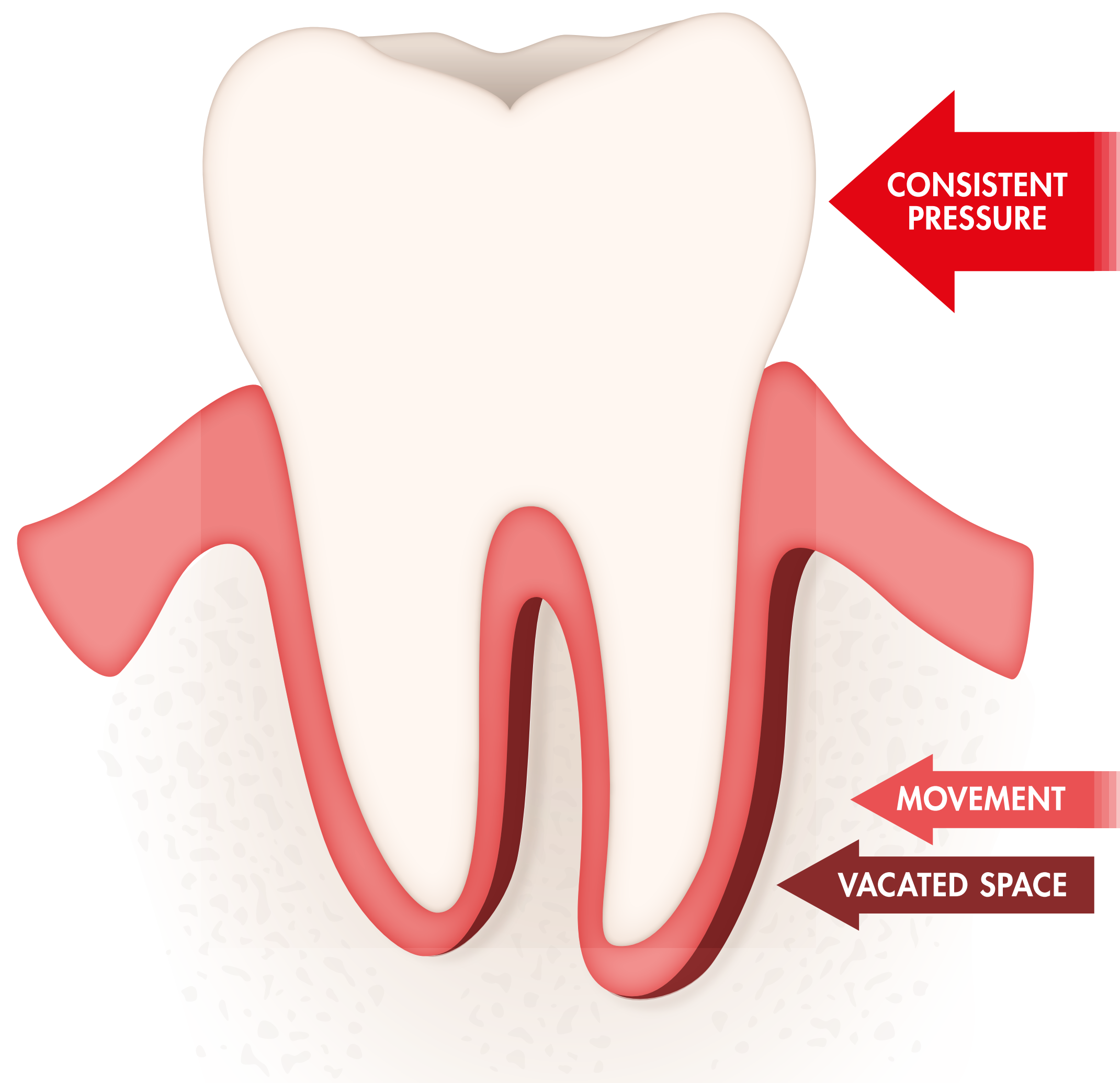
You can remove aligners to eat and brush your teeth.¹
But **don't forget** to put them back on...



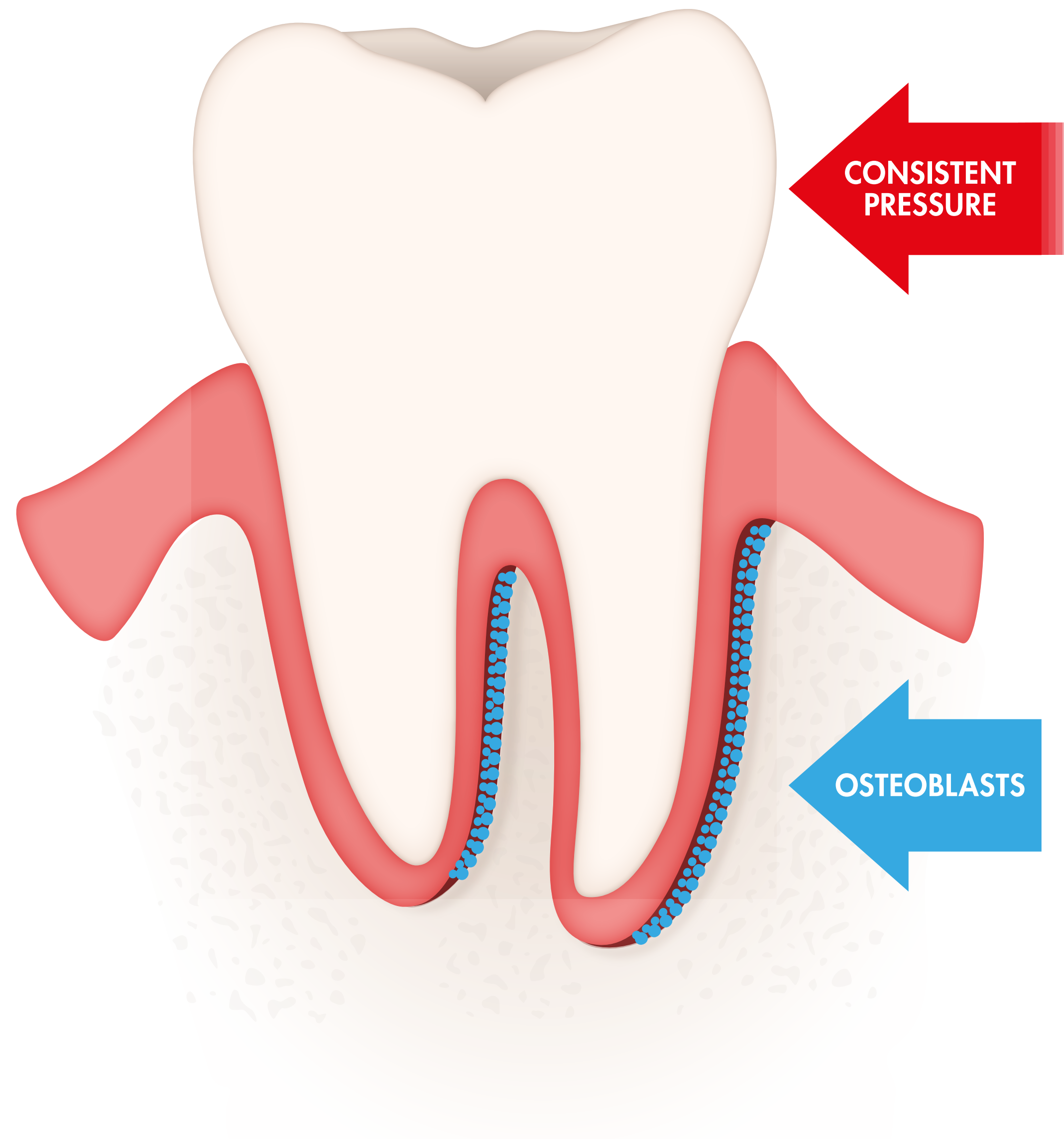
Clear aligners and metal braces move teeth the same way—by applying **consistent pressure**.⁴



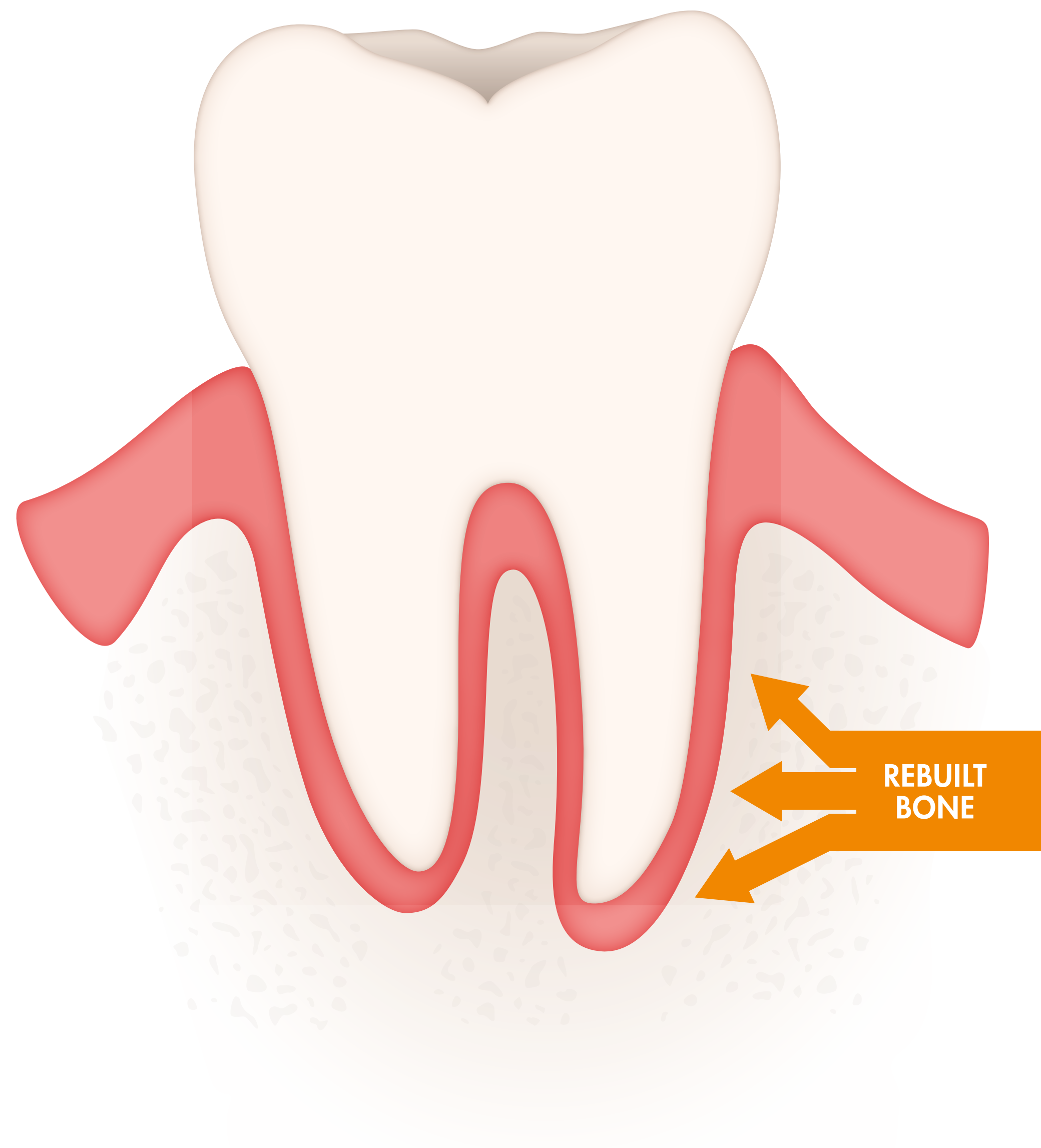
Sustained pressure triggers your body to summon cells called **osteoclasts**. These cells break down the bone in your jaw.⁴



After about two days of consistent light pressure, your tooth begins to **move**.³



Then more cells called **osteoblasts** show up and build new bone to fill in the space left behind.⁴



If pressure on the tooth is relieved for an extended period of time, the **rebuilt bone** begins to harden.

If these processes are stopped for too long, the cellular activity slows down; potentially causing prolonged treatment.





wear your
aligners

22/7

That's why it's so important to wear your aligners **at least 22 hours a day**, 7 days a week—especially at the beginning of a new step.⁴

Of course, no one can guarantee a perfect result for any treatment.

Discuss risks and potential outcomes with your doctor before starting treatment.

If you experience any issues, **let your doctor know right away.**

By keeping in touch with your doctor and wearing your aligners regularly, you can maximize your chances of success.⁶

Following are some before & after photos of common issues treated with ClearCorrect.⁵



spacing



BEFORE



AFTER

● EASY

spacing



● EASY

spacing



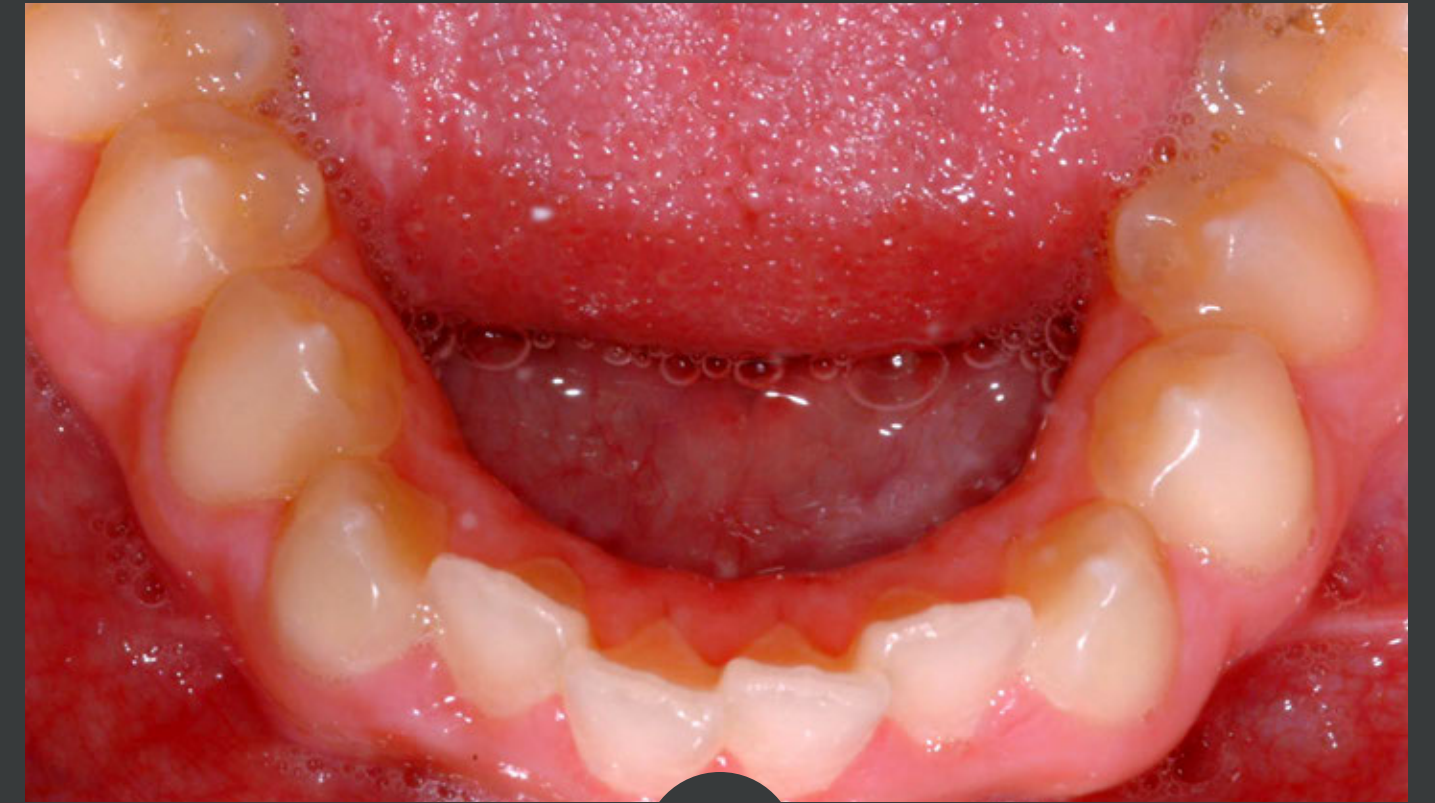
● EASY

spacing

crowding

crowding

BEFORE



AFTER



● EASY

● EASY

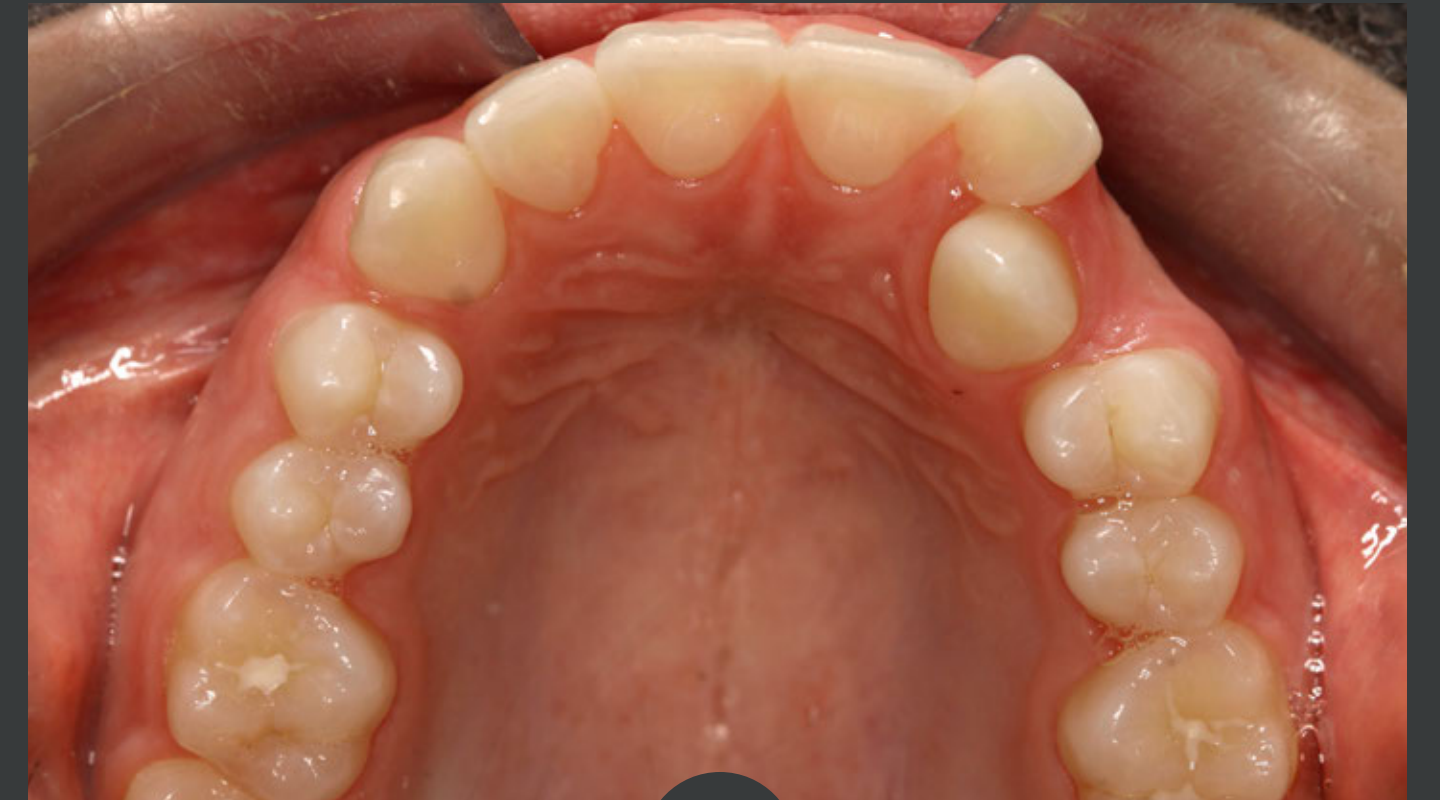
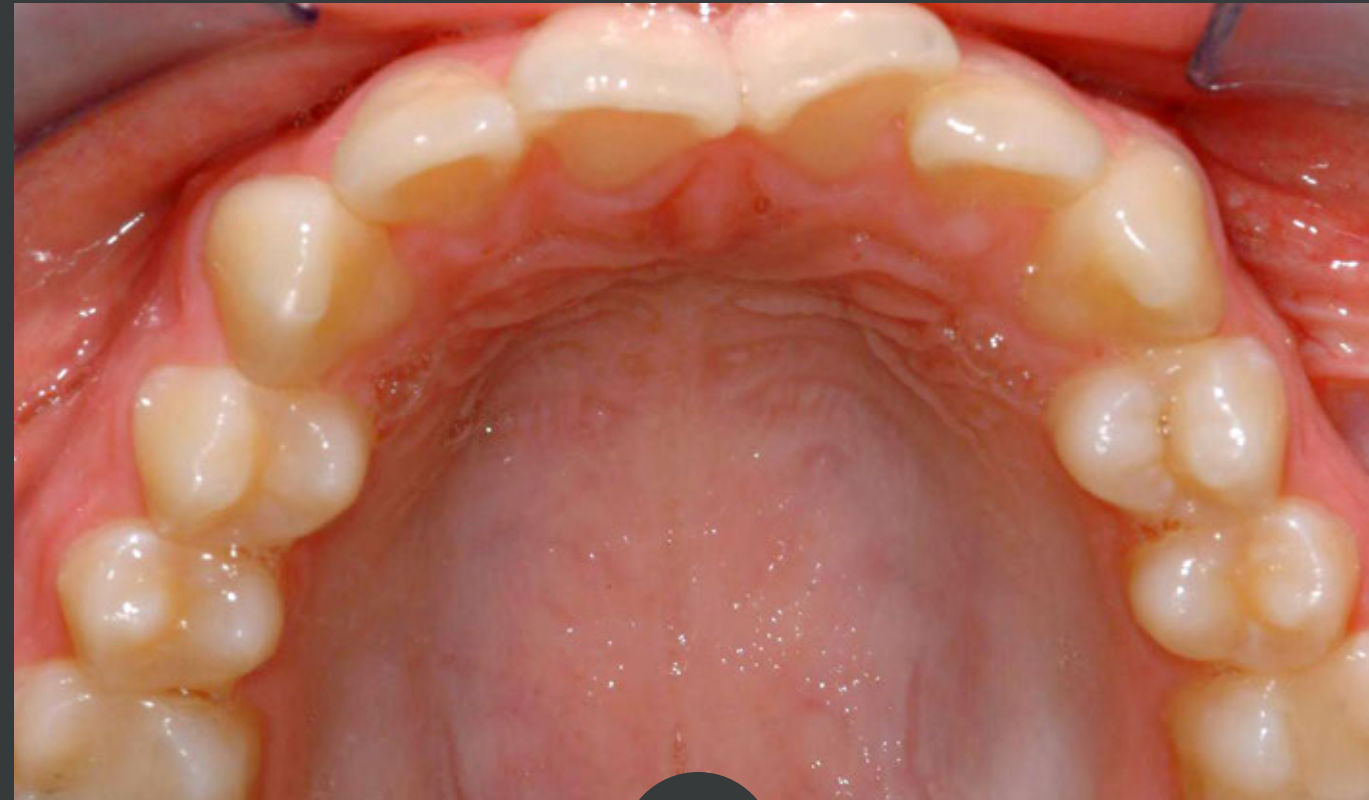
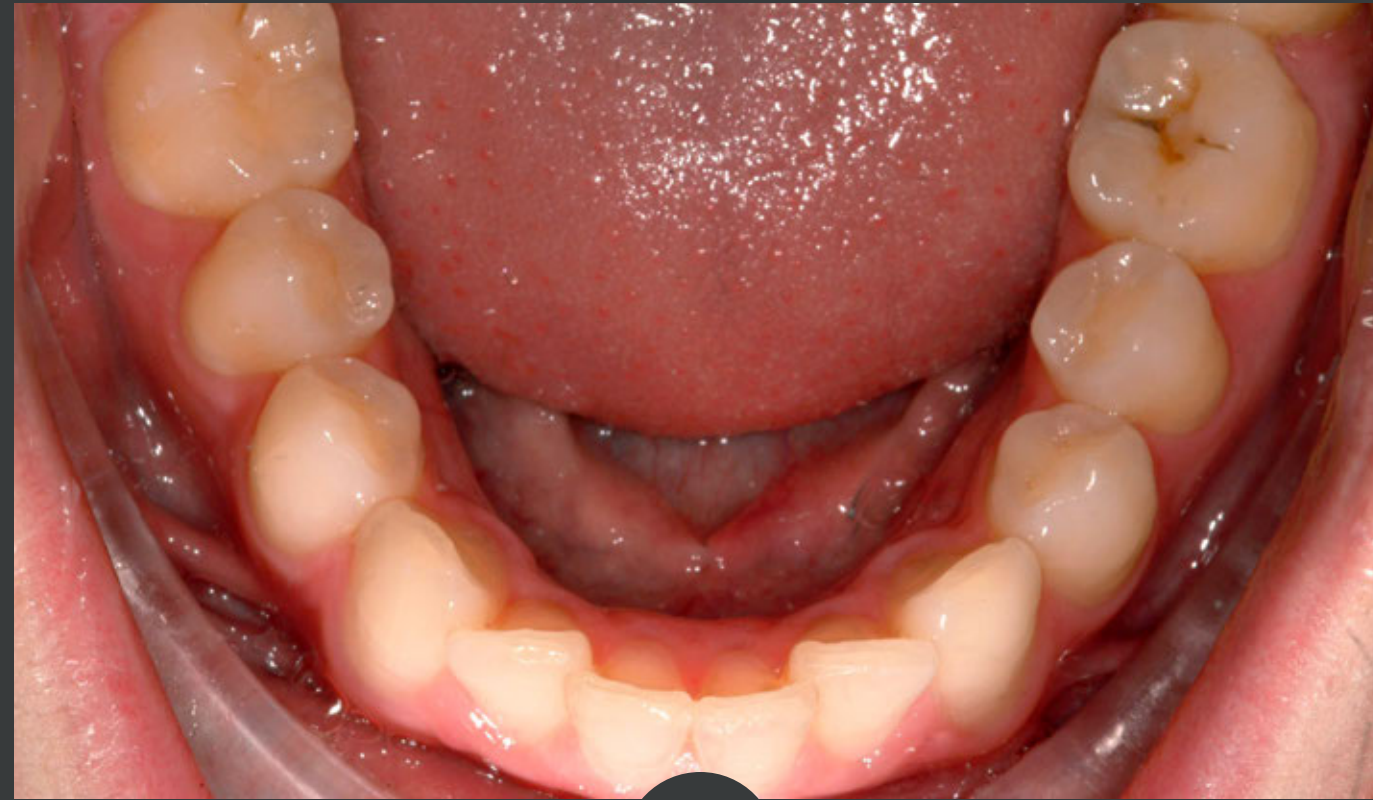
● MODERATE

crowding

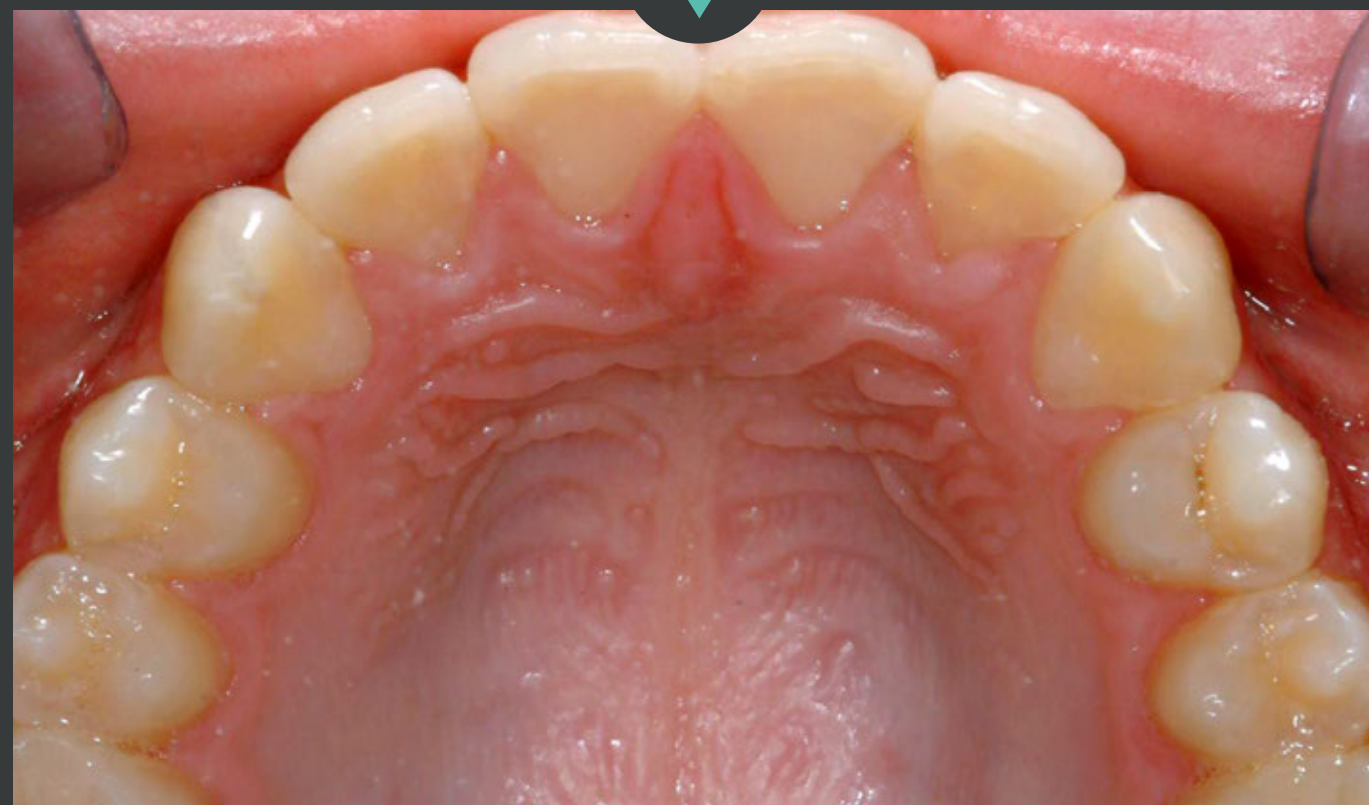
crowding

crossbite

BEFORE



AFTER



● MODERATE

● MODERATE

● MODERATE

**deep bite,
spacing**

crowding, deep bite

deep bite

BEFORE



AFTER



● MODERATE

● COMPLEX

● COMPLEX

clearcorrect

- 1** *“How Clear Aligners Can Bring in More Revenue for Your Practice” by Normand Bach, DMD, MS on Dentistrytoday.com, June 2, 2017*
- 2** *“Function —the Neglected Phase of Orthodontics” by JR Thompson on angle.org, The Angle Orthodontist, 1956*
- 3** *“Orthodontic tooth movement: The biology and clinical implications” by Yina Li, Laura A. Jacox, Shannyn H. Little, and Ching-Chang Ko from Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, USA on ScienceDirect.com, February 3, 2018*
- 4** *“Orthodontic Treatment with Clear Aligners” and “How Orthodontic Treatment Works” by the American Association of Orthodontists on AAOinfo.org*
- 5** *“ClearCorrect Treatment Outcome Report” by Dr. Ken Fischer, Sarah Bircher, and Jamie Somers, 2019. On file with ClearCorrect.*
- 6** *The ClearCorrect System is indicated for the treatment of tooth malocclusion in patients with permanent dentition (ie all second molars). Case types and severity of malocclusion must be assessed by a treating doctor.*