

Timeline of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology

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- 1895 X rays discovered
- 1896 First dental radiograph were made. The early pioneers of dental radiology used glass photographic plates or roll film to capture the images. The plates were cut down by the dentist, wrapped in black paper, and then enclosed in rubber dam material. The glass plates were extremely fragile and were uncomfortable for the patient.
- 1903 Kells opens first dental x-ray lab in United States
- 1913 First commercial , hand-wrapped x-ray film (single-emulsion film)
- 1921 Coolidge oil emersion tube used in dentistry
- 1921 Regular dental film produced as a machine-made packet (single-emulsion film)
- 1924 Radia-tized film used nonflammable base and double emulsion (see <http://www.orau.org/ptp/collection/radiology/Dental%20Film.htm>)
- 1925 Raper introduces bite-wing technique
- 1937 McCormack's article on paralleling technique published
- 1940 Fitzgerald introduces long cone design
- 1941 Ultra-speed film introduced
- 1948 Introduction of panoramic radiography
- 1955 "D" speed film becomes available (Kodak Ultra-speed)
- 1972 Sectograph (tomography) becomes available
- 1978 Dental xeroradiography introduced
- 1981 "E" speed film becomes available (Kodak Ektaspeed)
- 1987 Trophy introduced RadioVisioGraphy for intraoral digital imaging
- 1987 Selection Criteria Report by FDA
- 1987 Intraoral digital radiography introduced
- 1989 Dental tomography scanners become available (AxialTome & Tomax)
- 1994 Kodak Ektaspeed Plus film becomes available

- 1995 First digital sensor for panoramic unit introduced
- 1999 Cone Beam CT scanners available in Europe
- 2000 "F" speed film becomes available (Kodak/Carestream Dental INSIGHT)
- 2001 Cone Beam CT scanners available in U.S.A.

Last revised Dec. 9, 2013

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