

IMPLANT LINES

INTERNAL HEX



MINI IMPLANT

CONTENT INDEX

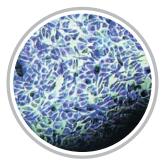
BWS® SURFACE IMPLANT LINES PACKAGING	1 2 3
PARALLEL IMPLANT	
Technical features Reference codes	4 5
ACTIVE IMPLANT	
Technical features Reference codes	6 7
SHORT IMPLANT	
Technical features Reference codes	8 9
SURGICAL TRAY - TRAY "IS"	10
SURGICAL TRAY - TRAIY "IM"	12
READING DEPTH NOTCHES AND SHARP DRILLS	14
DRILL STOP	14
IMPLANT CONNECTIONS FEATURES AND MEASURES	15
IMPLANTS INSERTION PROCEDURE	16
IMPLANT CONNECTION SCREWDRIVERS O-RING REPLACEMENT TOOL	17
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS	18

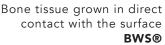
OVERVIEW PROSTHETIC COMPONENTS - Ø 3.25	19
overview prosthetic components - Ø 3.75	22
RATCHET CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE	26
mini implant	
Technical features Reference codes Insertion procedure	27 28 29
PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS FOR SURGICAL INSTRUMENT USE	30
INSTRUMENTS FOR SURGERY WARNING and LEGENDS	31



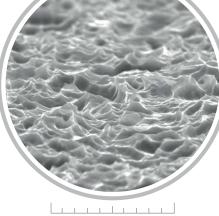
BWS[®] a surface with over 20 years of history **CONSTANT OVER TIME**

The capacity of BWS® to retain fibrin, lets osteoblasts migrate from the bone to the implant surface and reproduce there, generating new bone in direct contact with the titanium (contact Osseointegration).







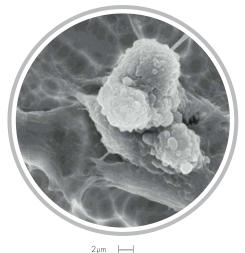


20 µm

SEM HV: 20.00 kV SEM MAG: 4.82 kx

WD: 10.6470 mm Det: SE Detector View field: 62.05 µm

VEGA\\TESCAN



EHT=18.00 kV WD=13 mm Mag=6.50 K X Photo No.=6159 Detector= SE1



- Packaging in controlled environments
- Clean room ISO 7
- \bigcirc Packaging impermeable to micro-organisms
- Gamma ray sterilisation process guarantee the creation of products that are extremely safe for users and their patients

The process of sandblasting and acid etching the implant surface makes it possible to obtain optimal values of roughness creating the strongest fibrin adhesion to the surface and facilitating the bone healing process by significantly reducing the time.

After the surface treatment and the classic washings, Dental Tech implants are additionally cleaned with Argon Cold Plasma to minimize carbon contamination.

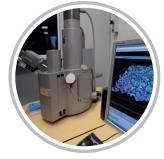
Subsequently, minute controls are

performed on the fixture with

(SEM).

scanning electron microscopes





BWS® SURFACE

1

IMPLANT LINES



PARALLEL IMPLANT

Fixture with cylindrical body and a conical apex. Modulating the surgical procedure it is indicated in all bone types; even in the case of non-compact bone it is able to achieve a good primary stability.

You can use it for any type of prosthetic restoration, screwed and cemented. Using the concept of platform switching allows you to better manage the soft tissue in the area of the implant – abutment interface, and reduce peri-implant bone resorption over time.

SHORT IMPLANT

Even if they are 6.0 mm length, allows the realization of surgical procedures without bone graft even in cases of advanced tissue resorption.

ACTIVE IMPLANT

Tapered implant that, thanks to its special spiral design, facilitates the users in the realization of Ridge Expansion procedures. The exceptional self tapping power of the thread, provides an excellent bone condensing and a high primary stability even in very complex clinical cases. Implogic AT is recommended in cases of post extraction implants and in case of poor quality bone. ORA Dental Implant GHBH endosseous implants are supplied in sterile packaging which, if undamaged, guarantees the implant is protected from external agents and, if stored correctly, their sterility.



TECHNICAL FEATURES

PARALLEL IMPLANT

Micro-grooves to limit bone resorption.

The implant's screwing axis can be adjusted.

BETTER PENETRATION

Spiral profile with hybrid progress: flat and radiating towards the root, triangular-shaped externally, for greater penetration into incompletely prepared sites.

APICAL DRILLS

Drills with helicoidal progress to enhance stable penetration.

FEATURE

TECHNICAL

MPLANT -

PARALLEL

PARALLEL IMPLANT REFERENCE CODES

INTERNAL HEX

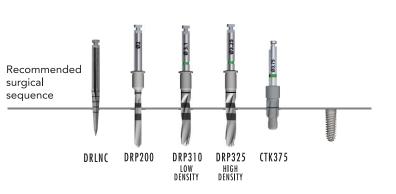
Diameter (Ø) mm **Ø 3.25**

	REF	
Length (L) mm 10	FTC3210/SC	Re
11,5	FTC3211/SC	sur sec
13	FTC3213/SC	
16	FTC3216/SC]



Diameter (Ø) mm **Ø 3.75**

Length (L) mm	REF
8	10.3708
10	10.3710
11,5	10.3711
13	10.3713
16	10.3716



Diameter (Ø) mm **Ø 4.25**

Length (L) mm	REF
8	10.4208
10	10.4210
11,5	10.4211
13	10.4213
16	10.4216



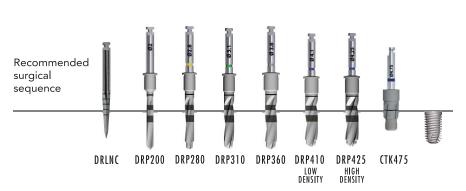
Diameter (Ø) mm **Ø 4.75**

Length (L) mm	REF
8	10.4708
10	10.4710
11,5	10.4711
13	10.4713



Diameter (Ø) mm **Ø 5.50**

Length (L) mm	REE
8	10.5508
10	10.5510
11,5	10.5511
13	10.5513

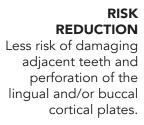


TECHNICAL FEATURES

ACTIVE IMPLANT

SPIRAL DESIGN

The unusual spiral design simplifies the procedures of Ridge Expansion.



SELF-TAPPING COIL

Exceptional self-tapping capability which provides improved bone condensation and increased primary stability, even in highly complex clinical cases.

= EATURES

ECHNICAL

IMPLANT -

ACTIVE

6

BONE MAINTENANCE OVER TIME

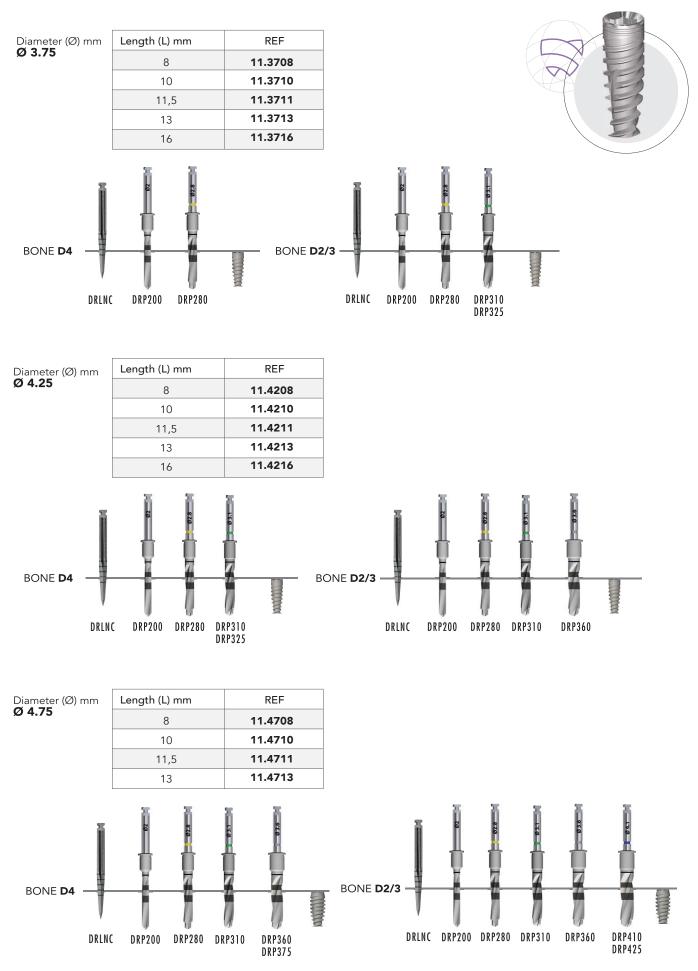
Allows a greater reduction of bone osteotomy to be achieved, which results in lower bone loss and reduced surgical trauma.

OPTIMAL CHOICE OF POSITIONING

Allows a change in direction in order to achieve the optimum position of restoration, especially in post-extraction sites.

ACTIVE IMPLANT REFERENCE CODES

INTERNAL HEX



TECHNICAL FEATURES

Short Implant

BONE MAINTENANCE OVER TIME

Polished coronal chamfer and implant collar are designed to better manage the biological width and maintain the level of bone over time.

SELF-TAPPING COIL

Self-tapping coil with double principle thread for increased contact with the bone and greater primary stability.

SPIRE GEOMETRY

The geometry of the spire aids osseous healing, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

IMPROVED PENETRATION

Four wide cutting zones for greater penetration capacity and to gather bone fragments, therefore reducing compression.

FACILITATES POSITIONING THE DEVICE IN THE SURGICAL SITE

Tapered apical portion to facilitate centring of the device in the surgical site, even in cases of under preparation due to poor bone density, or to achieve greater primary stability.

ATRAUMATIC APEX

FEATURES

TECHNICAL

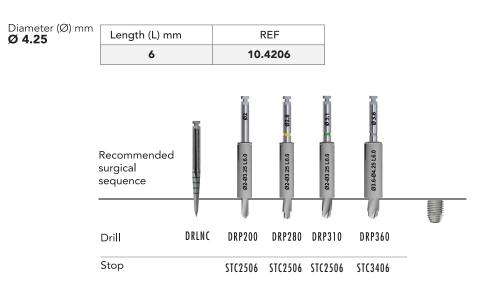
IMPLANT -

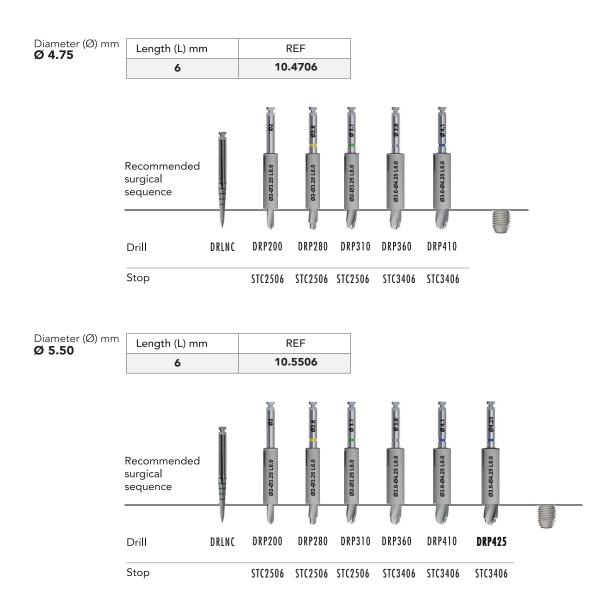
SHORT

SHORT IMPLANT REFERENCE CODES

INTERNAL HEX







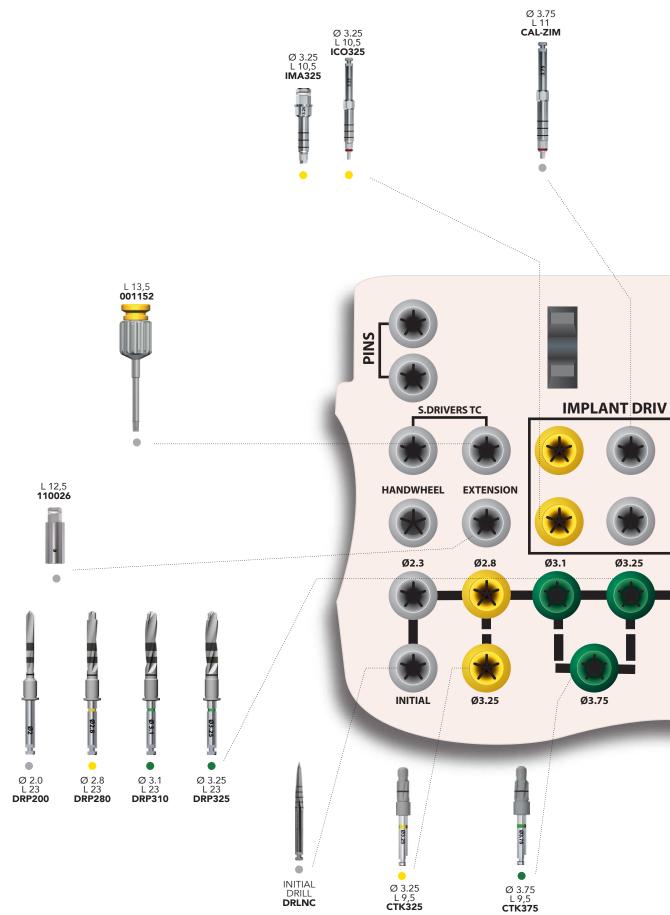
SHORT IMPLANT - REFERENCE CODES

SURGICAL TRAY - "TRAY IS"

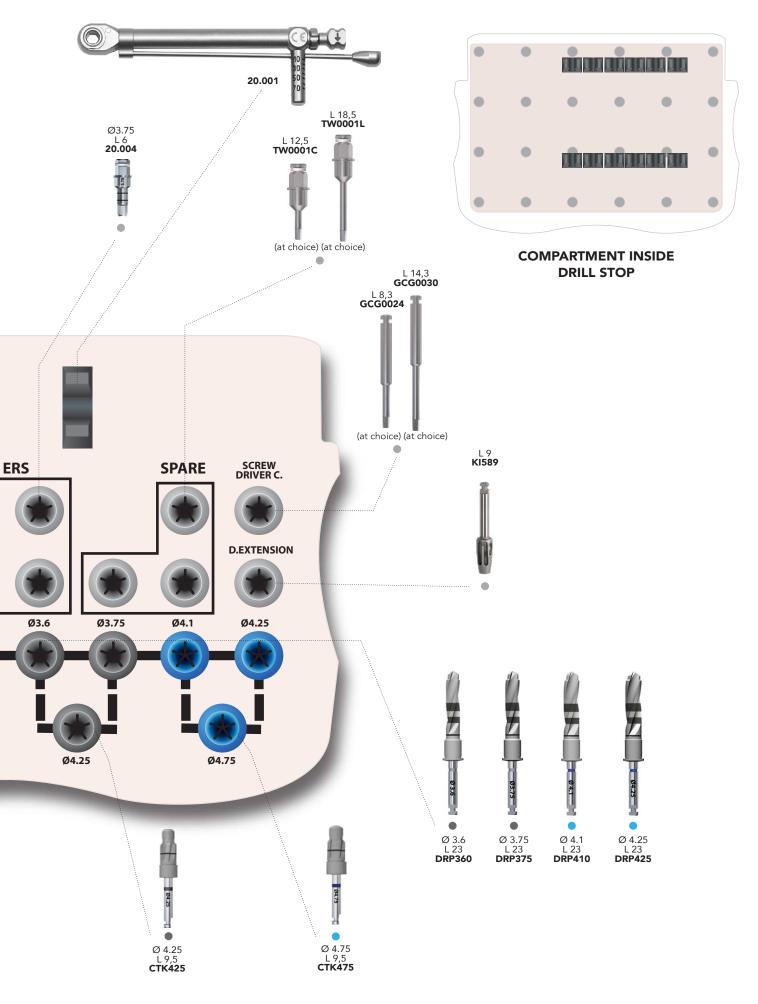
REF TRAY IS

DIMENSIONS

142x104 mm - h 61 mm



SURGICAL TRAY - "TRAY IS"

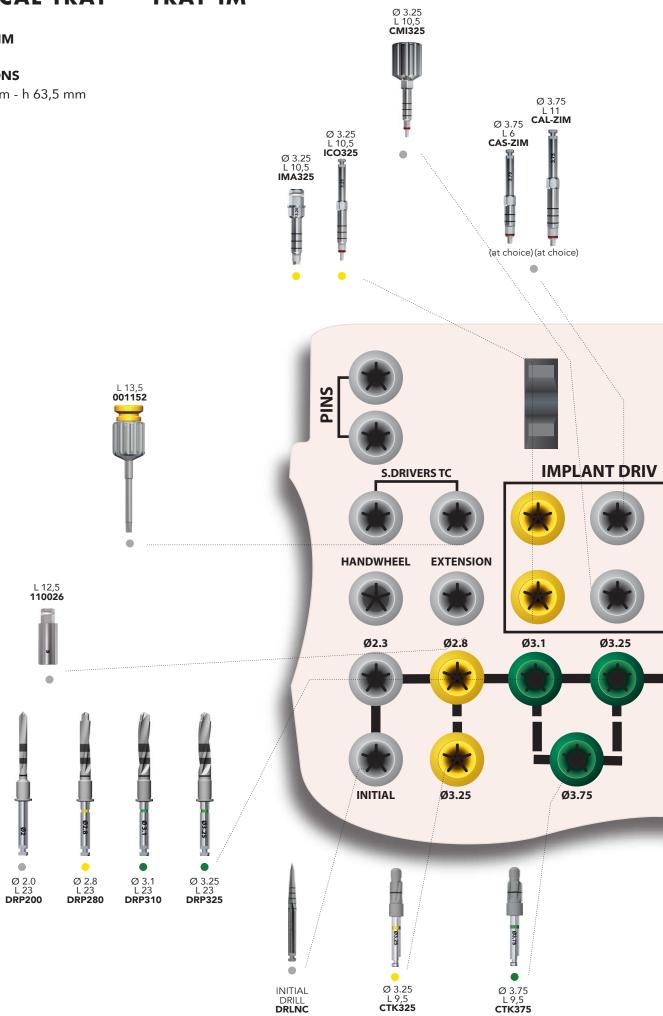


SURGICAL TRAY - "TRAY IM"

REF TRAY IM

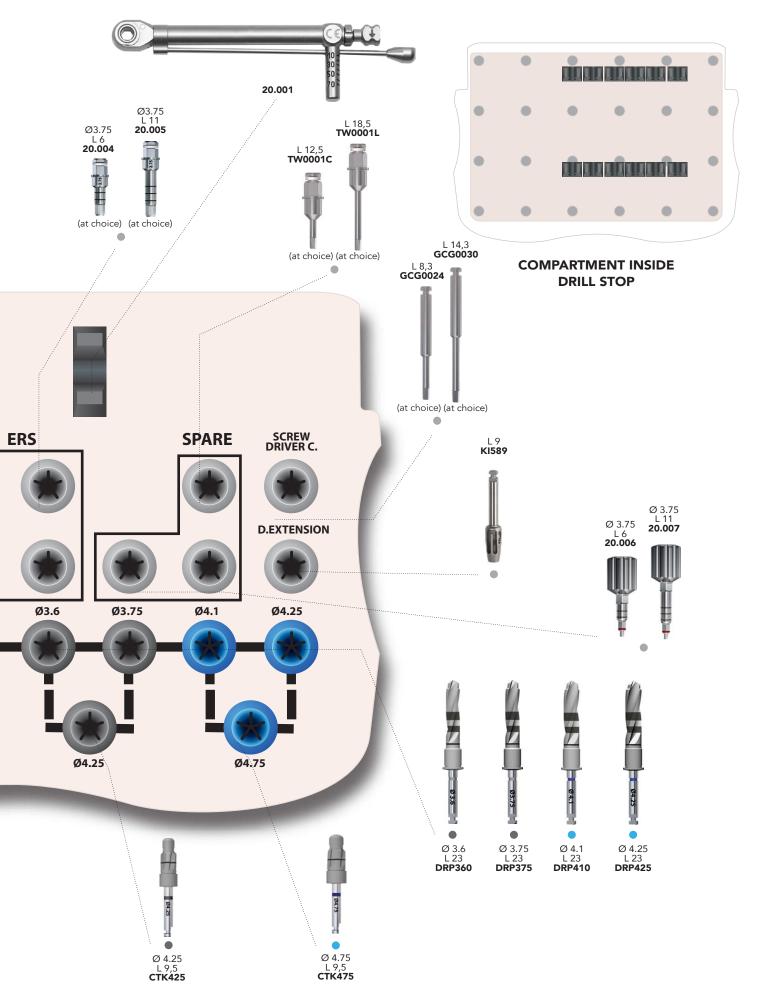
DIMENSIONS

176x143 mm - h 63,5 mm

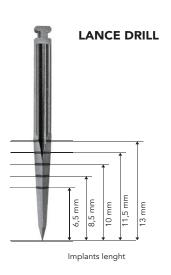


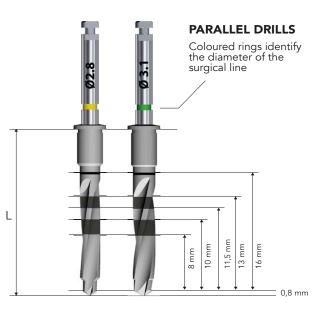
SURGICAL TRAY - TRAY IM

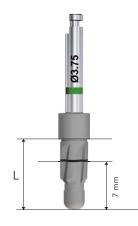
SURGICAL TRAY - "TRAY IM"



READING DEPTH NOTCHES AND SHARP DRILLS

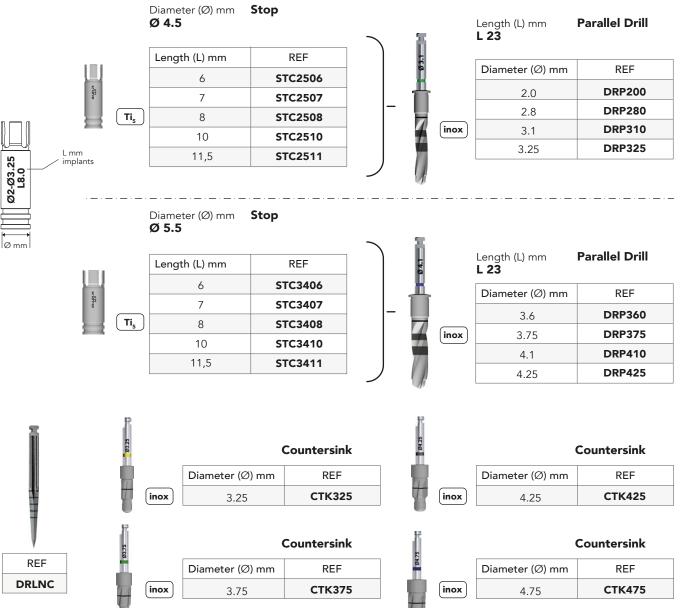






COUNTERSINK

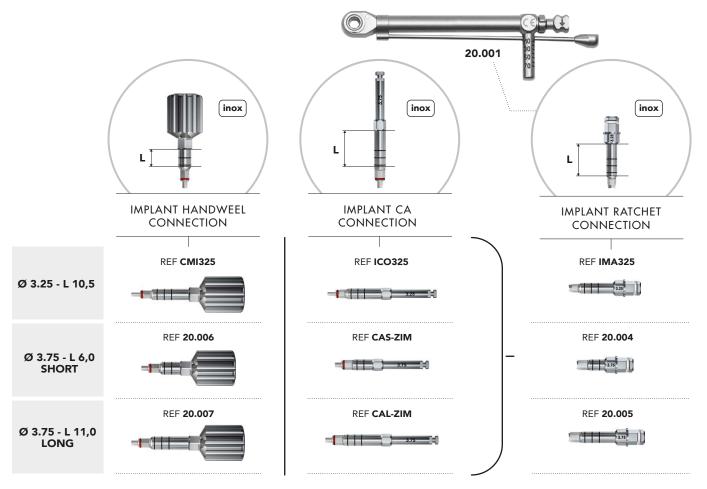
DRILL STOP



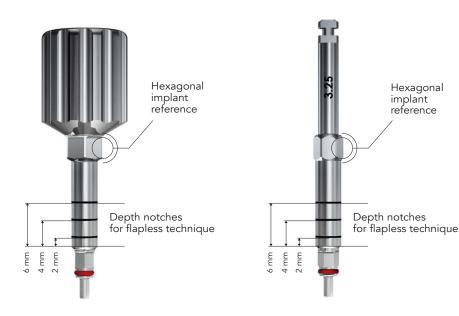
reading depth notches and sharp drills - drill stop

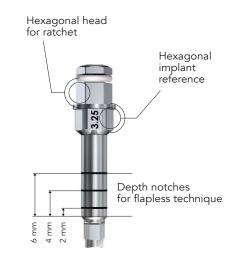
IMPLANT CONNECTIONS

FEATURES AND MEASURES



Ø Diameter mm - L Lenght mm





IMPLANT RATCHET CONNECTION

A tool to be connected to the ratchet to complete insertion of the implant. It does not permit removal as it does not have an O-Ring seal.

IMPLANT HANDWEEL

Allows removal of the implant from the ampoule and the start of insertion in the surgical site. Allows removal of the implant from the ampoule and its insertion in the surgical site using the contra-angle screwdriver.

IMPLANTS INSERTION PROCEDURE

WITH MANUAL CONTRA-ANGLE IMPLANT CONNECTION

Insert the direct manual contra-angle screwdriver into the implant with a slight rotating motion to allow the correct coupling of the two hexagons (implant screwdriver) and remove the implant. (Fig. 5)

Begin insertion of the implant in the alveolar surgery (Fig. 6) after having set the following parameters on the surgical unit:

1) Bi-phase procedure (submerged) RPM 15-20 Torque max. 35-40 Ncm

2) Monophasic procedure realized with submerged implants and healing screws, with deferred load RPM 15-20

Torque max. 40-45 Ncm

3) Monophasic procedure with immediate load/prosthesis RPM 15-20 Torque is incremental from 20 to 70 Ncm

If a surgical unit with good torque control is available, both in quantity and quality, it is possible to terminate insertion of the implant with the contra-angle; if the opposite is true, insert the device in the alveolar surgery as long as the power of the machine permits and complete the insertion manually proceeding as follows:

IMPLANT RATCHET CONNECTION

Ensure that the tool is inserted in the position suitable for screwing and turn until the implant reaches the desired position. (Fig. 7)

Complete the insertion of the implant using the dynamometric wrench connected to the direct screwdriver of the REF. IMA325 / 20.004 / 20.005 ratchets. At times it is necessary to use the extensions, short REF. PMC115 and long REF. 110026 to connect to the tools described above. (Fig. 8)



Fig.5



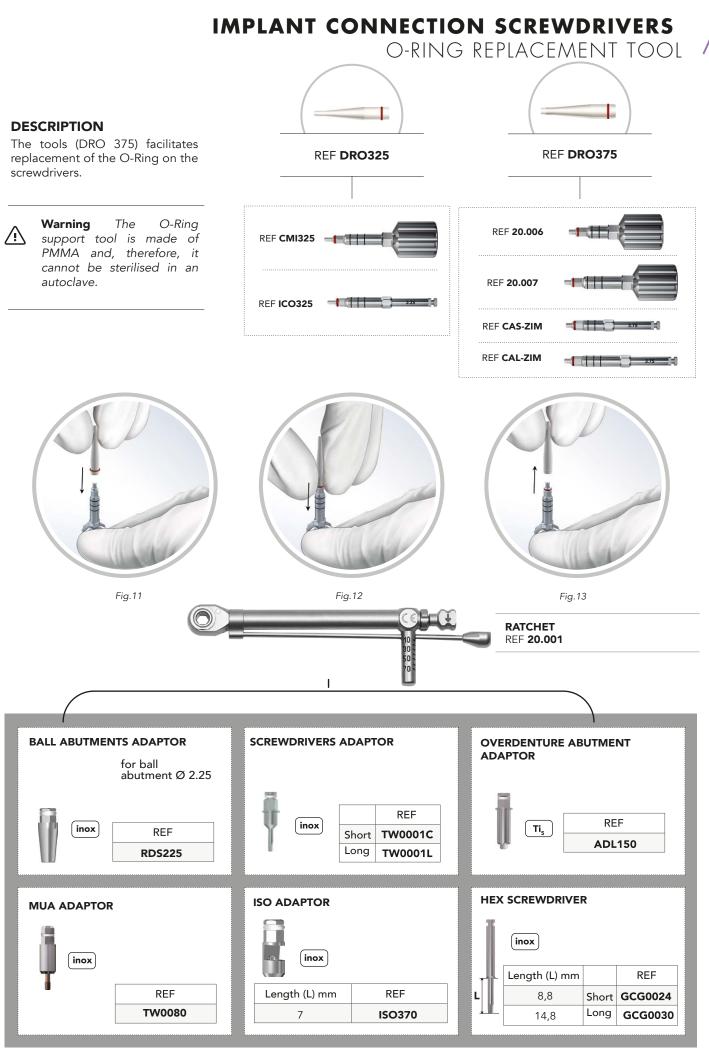
Fig.6



Fig.7

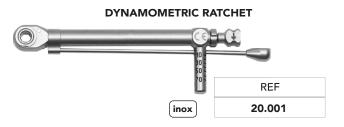


Fig.8



SCREWDRIVERS O-RING REPLACEMENT TOOL

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS



ADAPTOR FOR DYNAMOMETRIC RATCHET

EXTENSION FOR DRILL

ISO connection for ratchet		
	Length (L) mm	REF
inox	7	ISO370



Length (L) mm	REF
12,5	110026

	Ĩ	
L	N	inox

L

1Ú

Length (L) mm	REF
9	KI589

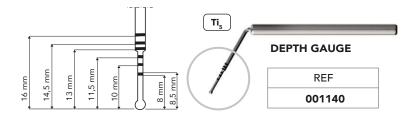
L

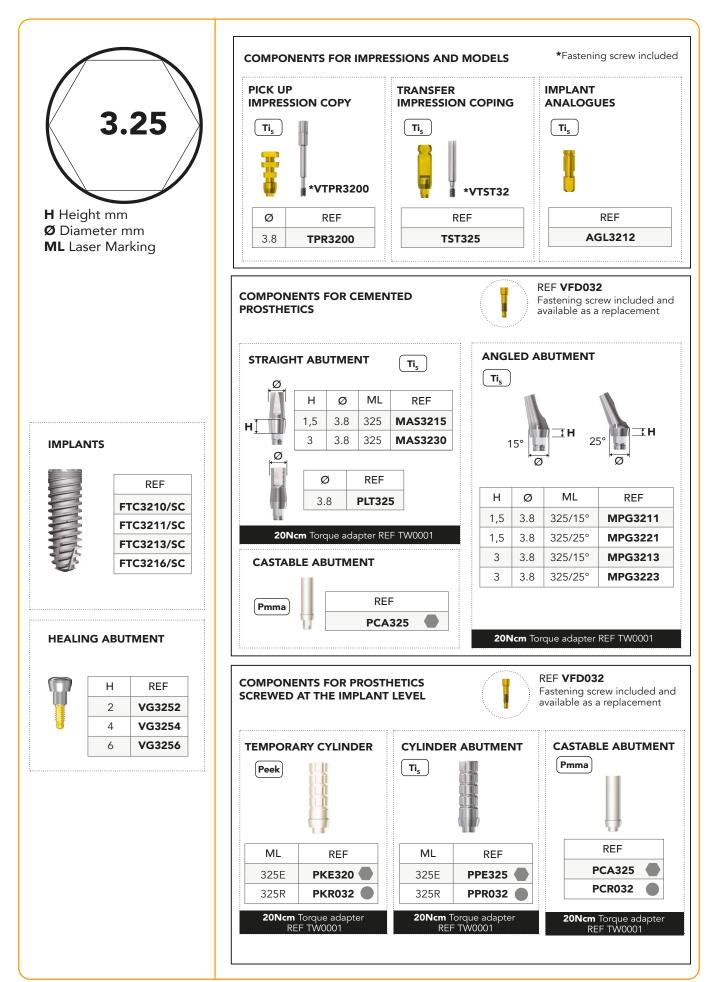
L

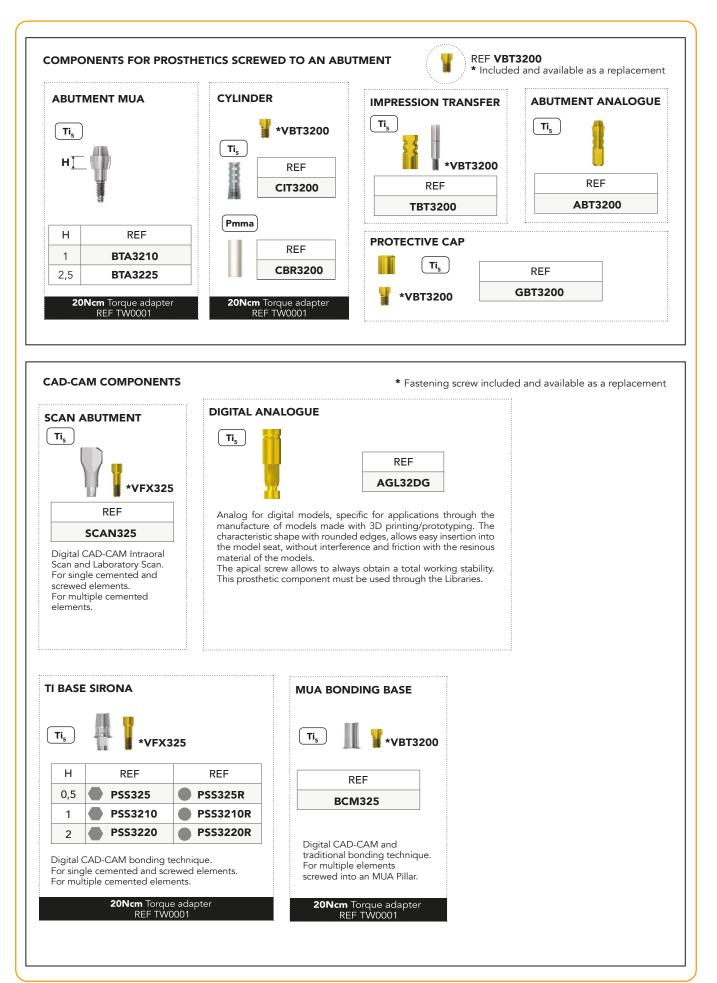
inox

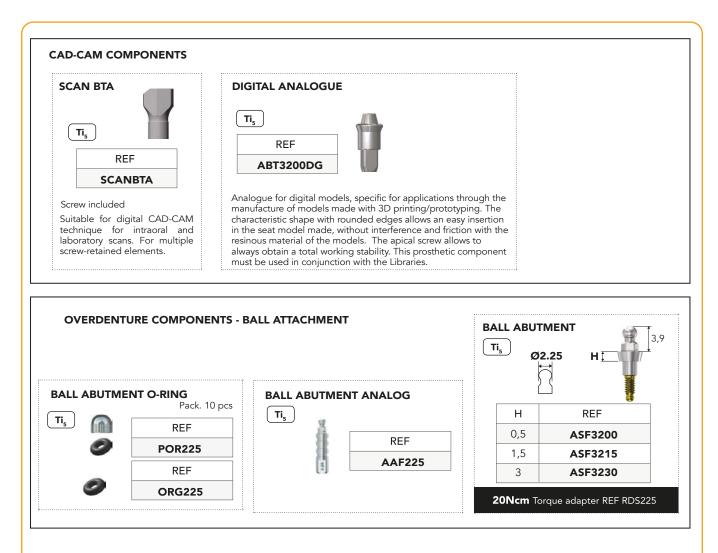
Length (L) mm	REF
4,5	GMX100
11,5	GMM250
18	001152

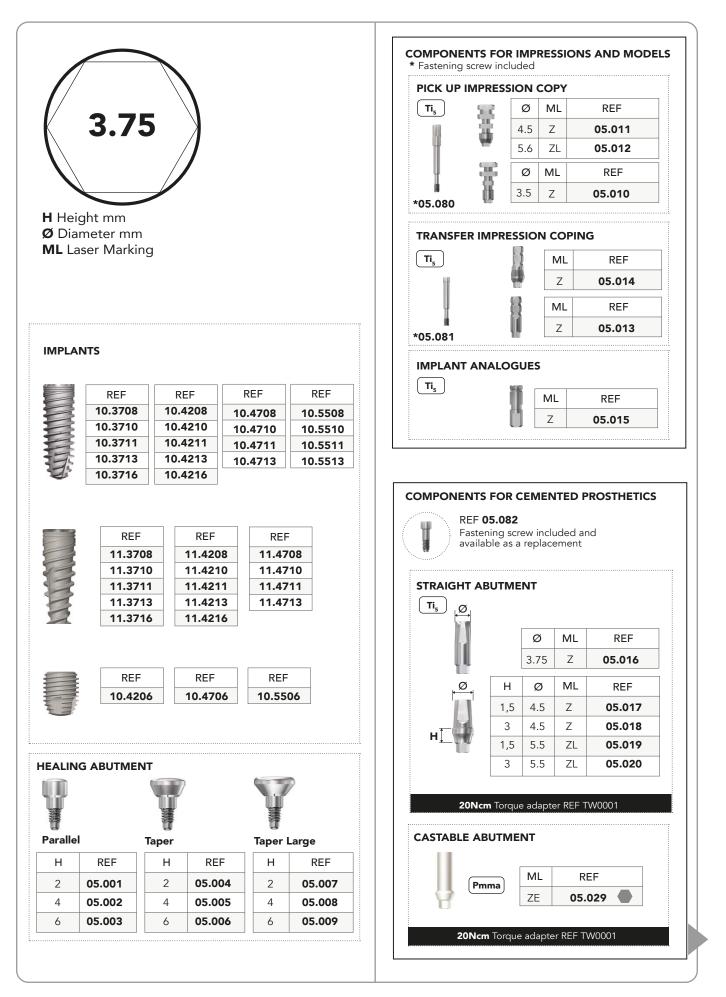
Ì	ĺ	HEX CA DRIVER	
- 1		Length (L) mm	REF
-1		8,3	Short GCG0024
	inox	14,3	Long GCG0030

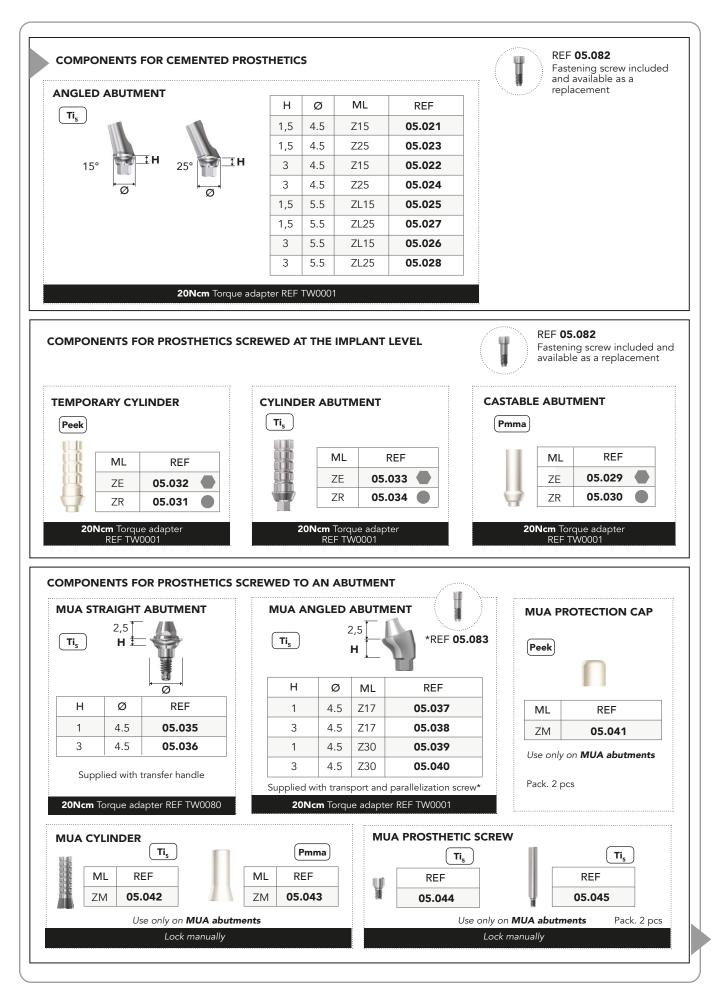


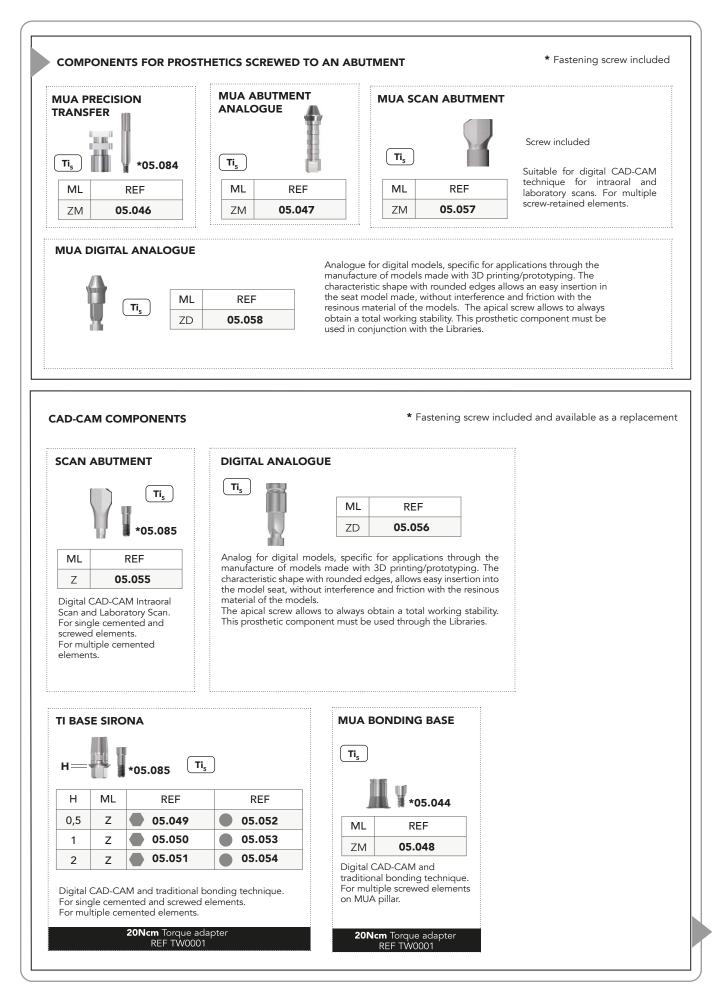






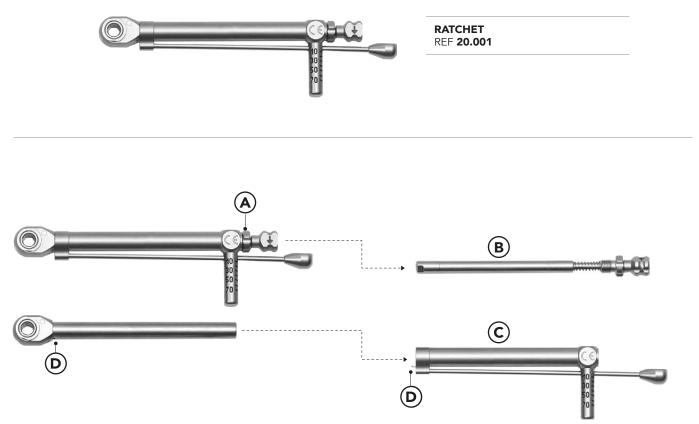








RATCHET CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE



The dynamometric ratchet, after each use, must be disassembled for cleaning. This maintenance operation does not require any tools.

Completely unscrew the screw (A), remove the whole pawl (B) and then the flexible dynamometric bar (C). Once disassembled, clean according to the instructions for use and maintenance attached to the device, brush with non-metallic rigid bristles, even in hollow areas with pipe cleaner for a complete removal of biological residues.

Once the cleaning and disinfection phase has been completed, reassemble the ratchet using the reverse disassembly procedure, making sure to match the pin **(D)** in the housing dedicated.

TECHNICAL FEATURES

MINI IMPLANT

EXCELLENT RESISTANCE

The implant is a monocomponent made of Titanium Gr5 for maximum mechanical resistance.

SMALL PROFILE

The diameter (barely 2.7 mm) allows to place the implant in the thin crestal bone to avoid bone regeneration procedures.

MAXIMUM BONE SURFACE CONTACT

The development of implant macrotopography and the clinically tested surface obtained with the BWS® system ensures excellent primary stability of the device and a high BIC (Bone Implant Contact).

MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGERY

The dentist can choose whether to insert the implant with a traditional or flapless technique.

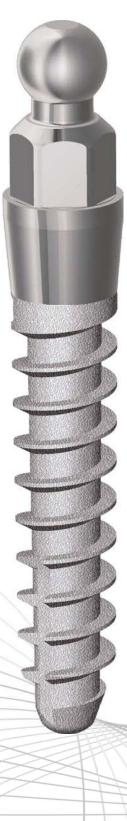
MPLANT - TECHNICAL FEATURES

27

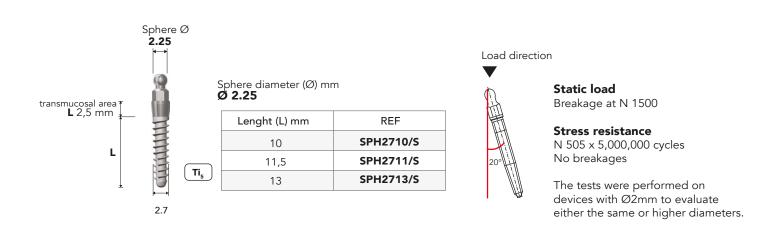
The MINI IMPLANT system meets the growing clinical need to have small diameter implants for instant stabilisation of total prostheses. Designed for long-term rehabilitation and conceived for excellent clinical results.

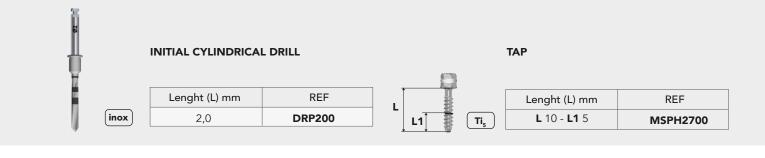
EXCEPTIONALLY EASY

Implant characteristics make the surgical phase very easy. The ergonomics of supplied components facilitate prosthetic procedures. Hence, implants can be inserted and the prosthesis can be stabilised in just one session.



REFERENCE CODES





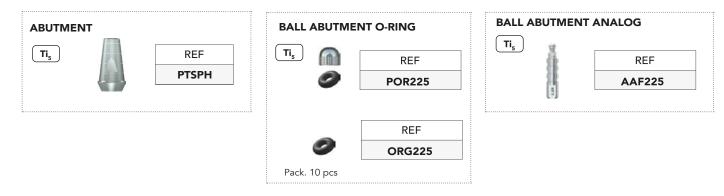


HANDWHEEL

	Lenght (L) mm	REF		Lenght (L) mm	REF
5	6	AMC016		10	RDS225
			Y Y		

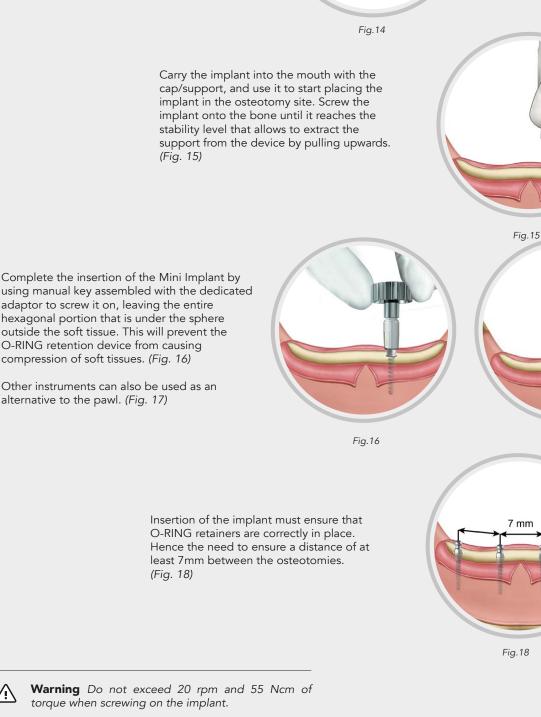
IMPLANTS SCREWDRIVERS





INSERTION PROCEDURE

MINI IMPLANT



Remove the device Mini Implant, which is connected to the plastic cap, from the ampoule by concurrently pulling and gently rotating the cap. (Fig. 14)

Fig.17

MINI IMPLANT- INSERTION PROCEDURE

Warning Do not exceed 20 rpm and 55 Ncm of torque when screwing on the implant.

/!\

PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS FOR SURGICAL INSTRUMENT USE

PREVENTION

Besides correct and continuous long-term maintenance, wear and tear of the instruments can also be prevented and slowed down.

In the first place every instrument must only be used for the envisaged and indicated use.

The instruments used must be cleaned immediately after the end of surgery.

Remove residue and encrustations only with soft brushes and NOT with metal brushes.

When envisaged, disassemble the instruments and deeply clean the cavity. The devices must be fully immersed in the most appropriate detergents or disinfectants for the material, and left to rest for a period of time that never exceeds the manufacturer's instructions.

After disinfecting them, rinse thoroughly with water and dry the devices with a clean and dry cloth. Complete with a jet of compressed air.

CLEANING PHASES

PACKAGING AND STERILITY

• ORA Implant tools are supplied as non sterile in heat -sealed Pouches in containing the leaflet.

• ORA Implant tools can be used again and therefore it has to be washed and sterilised prior to their usage.

Dental Tech validated the following cleansing and disinfection method:

MANUAL CLEANING

• Just after the use of ORA Implant equipment, place the equipment into a container with a peracetic acid based solution at concentration of 2% (NO GLUTARALDEHYDE OR SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE), as long as 18 minutes.

• After-ward rinse carefully.

MANUAL DISINFECTION

• Place the equipment into a container with a peracetic acid based solution at concentration of 4% (NO GLUTARALDEHYDE OR SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE), as long as 15 minutes.

• Rinse generously

• Examine the equipment and make sure there are no organic remains. Carefully scrub the outer parts with a non-metal bristled brush.

MANUAL RINSE

• Place the equipment into ultrasound bath, and wash it for approx. 18 minute and then rinse carefully.

DRY

• Perfectly dry the equipment, seal it individually with material suitable for moist heat sterilisation.

CHECK

After the cleaning phases, check that none of the instruments presents signs of corrosion, contamination or damage. Especially use a magnifying lens to check the most concealed areas, the joints and the handles.

If any contamination is detected, repeat the cleaning procedure.

In case of damage, dispose of the instrument as established by the laws in force for waste management.

STERILISATION

Sterilise in a steam autoclave saturated with distilled water by using a systematically validated and controlled sterilisation method, according to provisions laid down by standard ISO 17665-1:2007 "Sterilisation of healthcare products" (as amended). Requirements for validation and routine control of moist heat sterilisation in healthcare facilities".

• Dental Tech validated the following Autoclave moist heat sterilization cycle:

3 minutes

134 °C

Warning The use of suitable protection during cleaning and sterilisation of contaminated instruments enhances personal safety during these phases.

Since Dental Tech tools are manufactured in different materials, they shall be washed and sterilized one by one.

PRESERVATION

After the sterilisation phase, the instruments must be preserved in the sterilised package in a dry, dust-free place, far from heat sources. The bags must only be opened before use.

The storage period of sterilised items must not exceed the period recommended and indicated on the bag.

DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

At the end of its life the medical device must be disposed of according to the methods established by national laws in force for waste management.

INSTRUMENTS FOR SURGERY WARNINGS AND LEGENDS

MATERIALS LEGEND

Au	Gold Alloy
inox	Surgical Stainless Steel
Peek	Polyetereeterechetone
Pmma	Polymethylmethacrylate
Ti ₅	Titanium gr.V ELI for medical use

Polymer

Plastic

PACKAGING SYMBOLS LEGEND

LOT	Lot number
STERILE R	Sterilized by gamma rays
NON STERILE	Not sterile
REF	Product code
RIUTILIZZABILE	Reusable
	Use by
\otimes	Non-reusable
	Attention, consult the supplied documentation
CE	Directive 93/94/CEE conformity mark
C E 0123	Notified body identification

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INSTRUMENT FOR SURGERY

The surgical instrumentation of the Dental Tech Implant System is simple and essential, responding to every clinical need and treatment protocol. All drills and components are laser marked, to allow preparation of the implant site correctly to the established depth, and a predictable and safe positioning of the implant. The instruments are available individually or in sets with different types of surgical kit.

HOW TO USE THE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

So as not to cause mechanical and/or thermal damage to bone tissue in the zone in which the implant is to be inserted, and to obtain a congruous surgical site (indispensable to achieving good osseointegration of the implant) some fundamental rules must be respected:

- Use drills with gradual diameter progression: the same instruments must not be used for more than 25 osteotomies:
- Do not exceed 800 RPM during the osteotomy;
- Do not exceed 20 RPM in the event of tapping with the contra-angle;

• Ensure, during the osteotomy, that the instruments work in axis:

• Do not exert lateral pressure during the osteotomy and tapping;

• The osteotomy must be performed exercising light pressure and back and forth movements on the axis of the instrument:

• Use generous irrigation with physiological solution, both during drilling and tapping of the surgical site;

• Ensure that during the intervention the irrigation canals of the instruments are clear;

• Avoid categorically, during surgery, the cooling of instruments and the implant site with the air-water syringes tips.

NON-ROTATING INSTRUMENT

The non-rotating instrument is compatible with all Dental Tech implant systems.

WARNINGS

RESPONSABILITY The use of non-original components, produced by third-parties may compromise the functionality of the implants and their elements, compromising the final result and voiding the guarantee of the manufacturer. The application of the product occurs outside the control of Dental Tech and is the sole responsibility of the end user. We accept no liability for any damage resulting from such activities.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE These are to be considered solely as recommendations. This information is not sufficient and does not exempt the user from ensuring the adequacy of the product for its intended use through continued training.

VALIDITY This nullifies all previous versions. The images, the content and the products illustrated are subject to modification without warning.



IMPLANT LINE

IMPLASSIC FTP





CONTENT INDEX

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BWS [®] SURFACE	1
TECHNICAL FEATURES AND PACKAGING	2
SURGICAL PROCEDURE AND REFERENCE CODES	3
READING DEPTH NOTCHES and SHARP DRILLS	4
STOP INSERTION AND REMOVAL PROCEDURE	5
SURGICAL TRAY	6
SCREWDRIVER Features and Measures	8
IMPLANTS INSERTION PROCEDURE	9
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS	10
HEALING ABUTMENT PROSTHETIC CONNECTION	11
Components for prosthetic conometry	12
OVERVIEW PROSTHETIC COMPONENTS	13
PROSTHETIC DIGITAL COMPONENTS	16
OVERVIEW PROSTHETIC COMPONENTS FOR TORONTO BRIDGE, SCREWED BRIDGE AND FULL ARCH	17

INSTRUMENTS	18
PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS FOR SURGICAL INSTRUMENT U	19 SE
INSTRUMENTS FOR SURGERY WARNING and LEGENDS	20
BIBLIOGRAPHY	21



BWS® a surface with over 20 years of history **CONSTANT OVER TIME**

The capacity of **BWS®** to **retain fibrin**, lets osteoblasts migrate from the bone to the implant surface and reproduce there, **generating new bone** in direct contact with the titanium (contact Osseointegration).

> Bone tissue grown in direct contact with the surface BWS®

The process of sandblasting and acid etching the implant surface makes it possible to obtain **optimal values of roughness** creating the strongest fibrin adhesion to the surface and facilitating the bone healing process by **significantly reducing the time.**

After the surface treatment and the classic washings, Dental Tech implants are additionally cleaned with **Argon Cold Plasma** to minimize carbon contamination. Subsequently, minute controls are performed on the fixture with scanning electron microscopes (SEM).



BWS[®]

- Packaging in controlled environments
- Clean room ISO 7
- Packaging impermeable to micro-organisms
- Gamma ray sterilisation process guarantee the creation of products that are extremely safe for users and their patients

2µm -

EHT=18.00 kV WD=13 mm Mag=6.50 K X

Photo No.=6159 Detector= SE1

.

WD: 10.6470 mm

Det: SE Detector View field: 62.05 µm

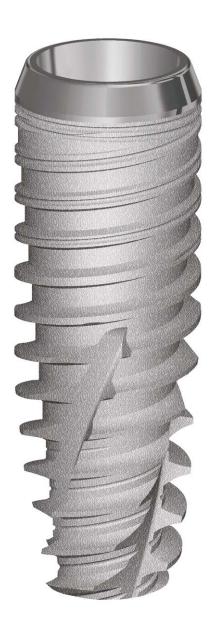
20 μm SEM HV: 20.00 kV

SEM MAG: 4.82 kx

VEGA\\TESCAN Dental Tech

BWS® SURFACE

TECHNICAL FEATURES





Conometric connection at 6 °, with hexagonal position index and screw through, extremely precise and stable.



Smooth collar 0,75mm. The eccentric course between implant and connection diameter offers an anatomical path to the prosthetic component.



The geometric peculiarity of the cortical spiral allows to obtain an high primary stability, even in the presence of a few millimeters of bone.



Thanks to the flat shape of the central loop, the FTP implant allows the condensation of the bone matrix during the insertion of the fixture.



Apical spiral with progressive course allow greater directionality in insertion, in addition to the high primary stability in poor quality bone.

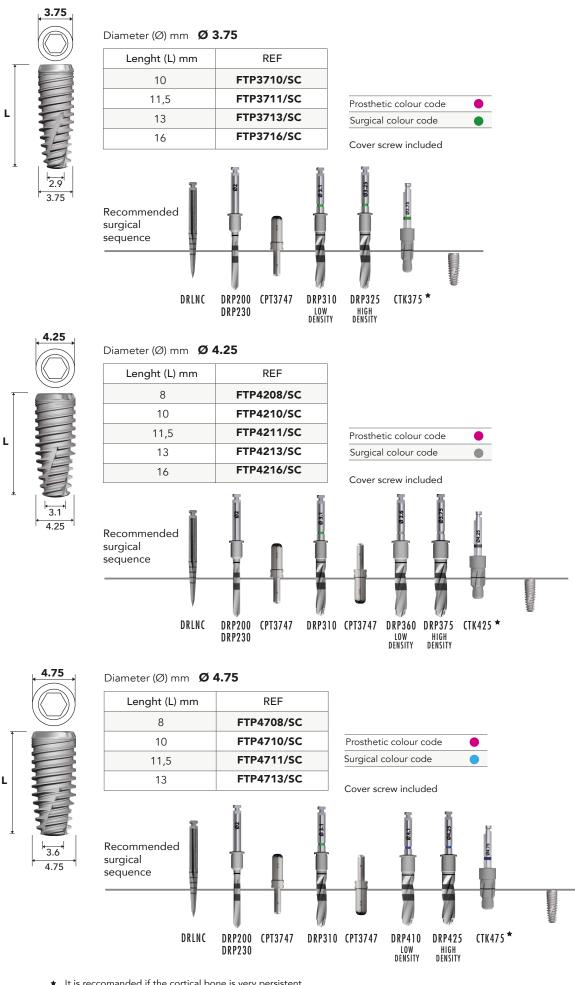


The atraumatic apex, without cutting areas, makes the implant suitable even in cases where it is necessary to safeguard anatomical structures, such as maxillary sinus and alveolar nerve.



2

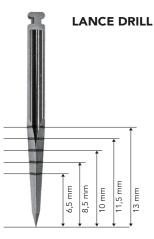
SURGICAL PROCEDURE AND REFERENCE CODES

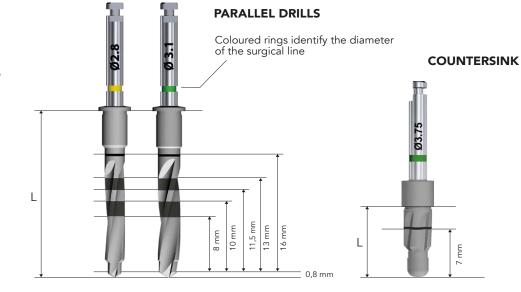


* It is reccomanded if the cortical bone is very persistent.

Warning All DRP drills are 0,8 mm longer than the implant. In the planning stage and while drilling in proximity to vital anatomical structures, this added length must be considered.

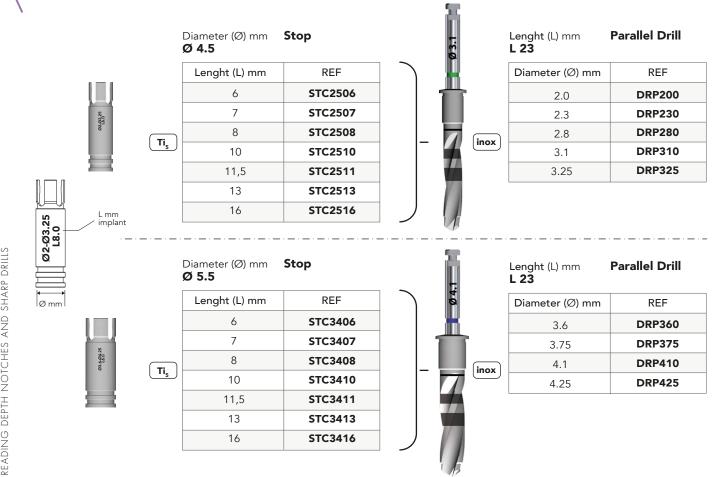
READING DEPTH NOTCHES AND SHARP DRILLS





Implants lenght

DRILL STOP



STOP INSERTION AND REMOVAL PROCEDURE

STOP INSERTION

Hold the drill by the stalk and insert the stop, with the retentive flaps facing towards the drill, until it comes into contact with the metal stop located on the drill itself. (Fig. 1 - 2- 3)

STOP REMOVAL

Hold the stop and remove the drill, pulling on the side of the stalk.





Fig.4

STOP WRONG INSERTION

The Stop insertion with the wings facing the tip of the drill is incorrect. (Fig. 4)

DEPTH STOP FOR DIFFERENT

LENGTHS

ADVANTAGES

• Optimum control of depth during Preparation of the surgical site, even in conditions of poor visibility in the operative field;

- Reduction of surgical risk;
- Reduction of operator stress;
- Greater patient safety;

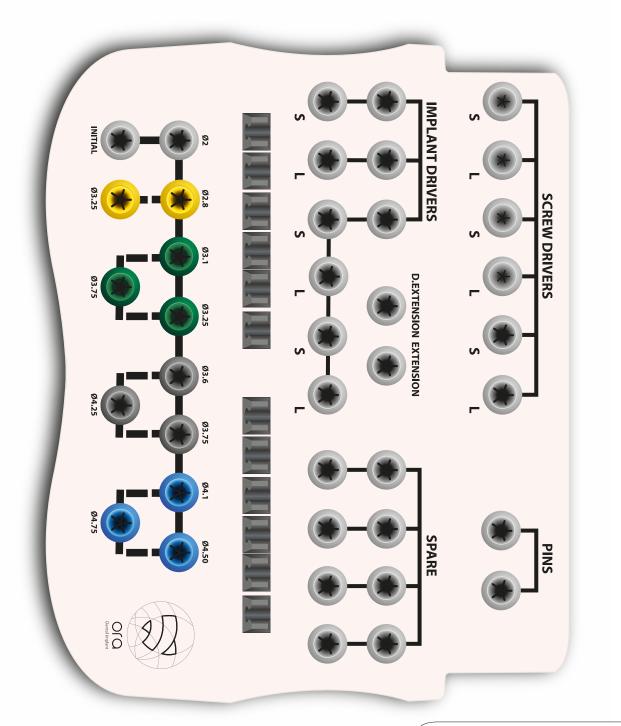
• Facilitates the insertion and removal of the drill stop and increased safety during surgery for the doctor and assistant, the cutting portion of the instrument is never touched by the operators.

SURGICAL TRAY - "TRAY IM"

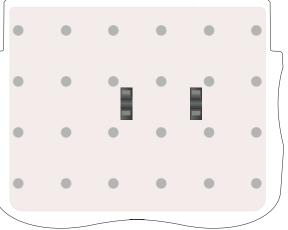
REF TRAY IM

DIMENSIONS

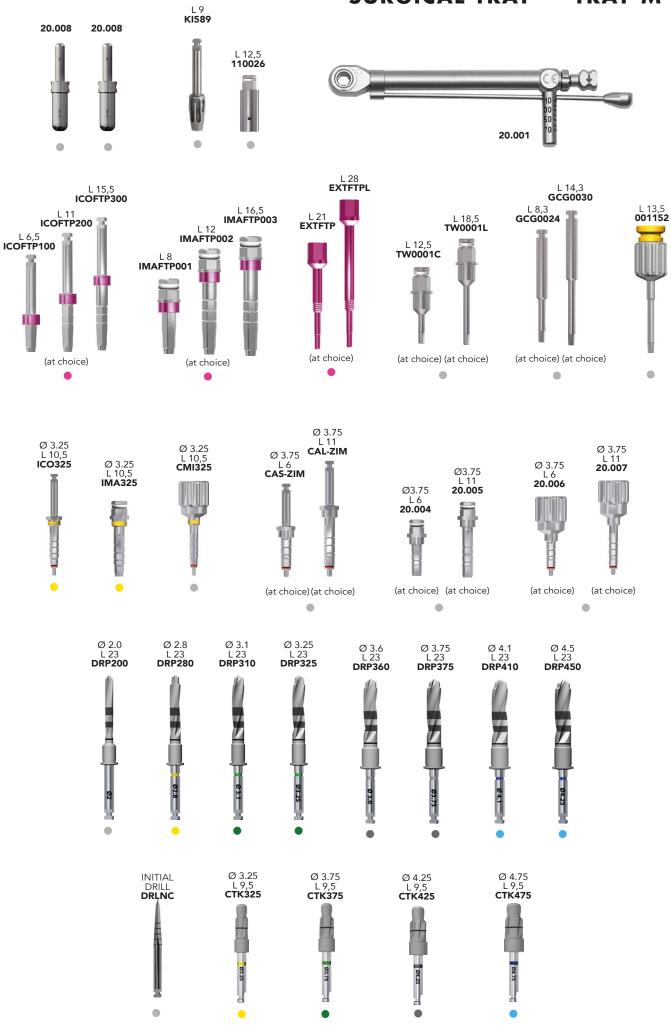
176x143 mm - h 63,5 mm



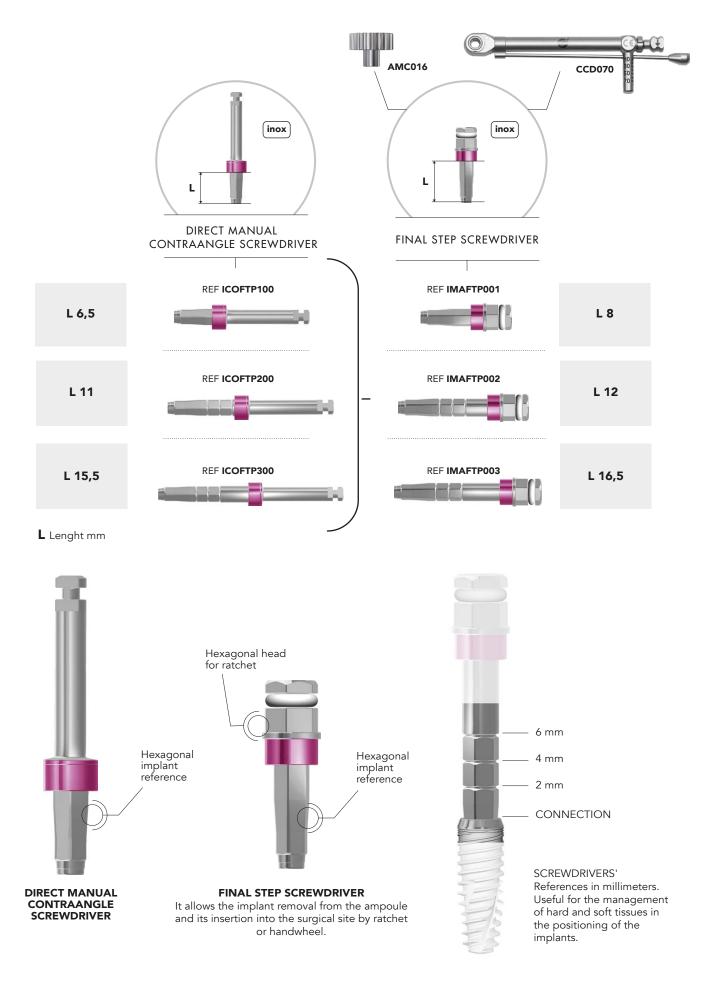
COMPARTMENT INSIDE DYNAMOMETRIC RATCHET 20.001



SURGICAL TRAY - "TRAY M"



SCREWDRIVERS FEATURES AND MEASURES



WITH MANUAL SCREWDRIVER

Insert the screwdriver (IMAFTP001-IMAFTP002-IMAFTP003), connected to the handwheel (AMC016), into the implant making a slight rotation to allow good matching of the two hexagons (implant screwdriver) and remove the implant. (Fig. 1)

Begin insertion of the implant in the alveolar surgical site using the manual screwdriver. Where bone density permits, it is possible complete insertion of the implant using the manual wrenches. (Fig. 2)



Fig.1



Fig.2

To remove, exercise a slight lateral movement, right and left, in order to free the conometric matching.



Insert the direct manual contra-angle screwdriver into the implant with a slight rotating motion to allow the correct coupling of the two hexagons (implant - screwdriver) and remove the implant. (Fig. 3)

Begin insertion of the implant in the alveolar surgery (Fig. 4) after having set the following parameters on the surgical unit:

- 1) Bi-phase procedure (submerged) RPM 15-20 Torque max. 35-40 Ncm
- 2) Monophasic procedure realized with submerged implants and healing screws, with deferred load RPM 15-20 Torque max. 40-45 Ncm
- 3) Monophasic procedure with immediate load/prosthesis RPM 15-20 Torque is incremental from 20 to 70 Ncm

If a surgical unit with good torque control is available, both in quantity and quality, it is possible to terminate insertion of the implant with the contra-angle; if the opposite is true, insert the device in the alveolar surgery as long as the power of the machine permits and complete the insertion manually proceeding as follows.

FINAL SCREWDRIVER

Ensure that the tool is inserted in the position suitable for screwing and turn until the implant reaches the desired position. (Fig. 5)

Complete the insertion of the implant using the dynamometric wrench connected to the direct screwdriver of the ratchets. At times it is necessary to use the extensions, short REF. PMC115 and long REF. 110026 to connect to the tools described above. (Fig. 6)



Fig.3



Fig.4

To remove, exercise a slight lateral movement, right and left, in order to free the conometric matching.



Fig.5



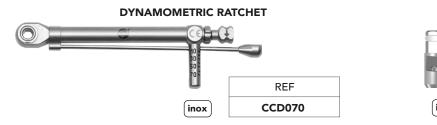
Fig.6 To remove, exercise a slight lateral movement, right and left, in order to free the conometric matching.





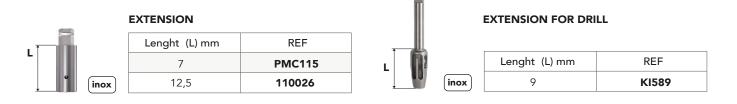
PROSTHETIC EXTRACTOR		
Lenght (L) mm	REF	
21	EXPFTP	
28	EXPFTPL	





ADAPTOR FOR DYNAMOMETRIC RATCHET ISO connection for ratchet Lenght (L) mm REF





	HEX SCREWDRIVE	R		1	i	HEX CA DRIVER		
<u>m</u>	Lenght (L) mm		REF					
	4,5	Micro	GMX100			Lenght (L) mm		REF
	11,5	Extra Short	GMM250	. 🗖		8,3	Short	GCG0024
inox	13,5	Long	001152		inox	14,3	Long	GCG0030



L

HEALING ABUTMENT PROSTHETIC CONNECTION

ORA Dental Implant GHBH's FTP implant line offers clinicians **versatility of use** that makes this type of implant suitable for any surgical indication.

The **6** ° **conometric connection**, with hexagonal position index and through screw, allows an accurate and stable matching of the prosthetic components.



Conometric matching at 6° between fixture and abutment, with the presence of a hexagonal index to facilitate the positioning of the abutment.

		IMPLASSIC FTP
	Ømm	Lenght mm
	3.75	10 - 11,5 - 13 - 16
	4.25	8 - 10 - 11,5 - 13 - 16
	4.75	8 - 10 - 11,5 - 13
5		

Important Warning

/!\

Excessive torques can compromise the hexagonal shape of the screws and screwing tools, causing impediments, even irreversible, during operating and prosthetic phases. The recommended tightening torques for the screws are summarized in the following table:

SCREW DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT	
Surgical Screw	Manual screwdrivers	manually 8/10Ncm
Healing Abutment	Manual screwdrivers	manually 8/10Ncm
Transfer Screw	Manual screwdrivers	manually 8/10Ncm
Fixing Screw Abutment MUA (M1,4)	Manual screwdrivers	manually 8/10Ncm
Scan Abutment screws	Manual screwdrivers	manually 8/10Ncm
Fixing Screw Abutment	Adaptor for dynamometric ratchet Contra-Angle Screwdriver	20Ncm



Given the importance of tightening torque, it is recommended to always monitor the perfect functionality of the tightening tools, evaluating carefully the tools and subjecting them to constant maintenance. It is always recommended to start thigtening the screws using manual screwdrivers and, only for the determination of the correct tightening torque, for screws that have a specific torque, use the appropriate tools to impress the indicated torque.



ABUTMENT			
Height (HT) mm	H1	H2	REF
4	2	2	VGFTP4050
6	3	3	VGFTP6050

ANATOMIC HEALING

Ti₅

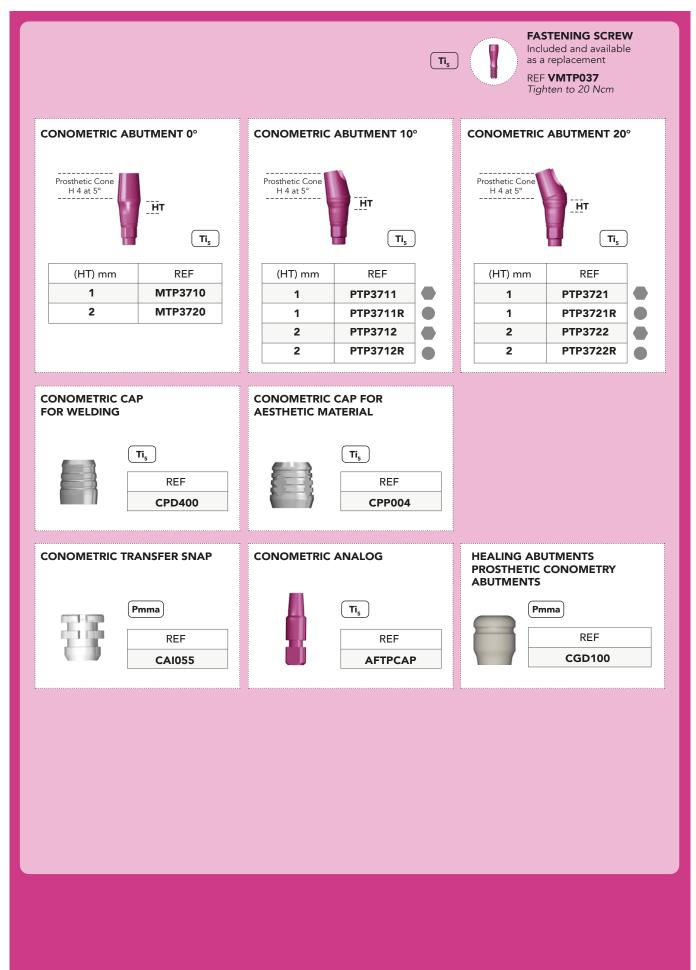


CYLINDRICAL HEALING ABUTMENT

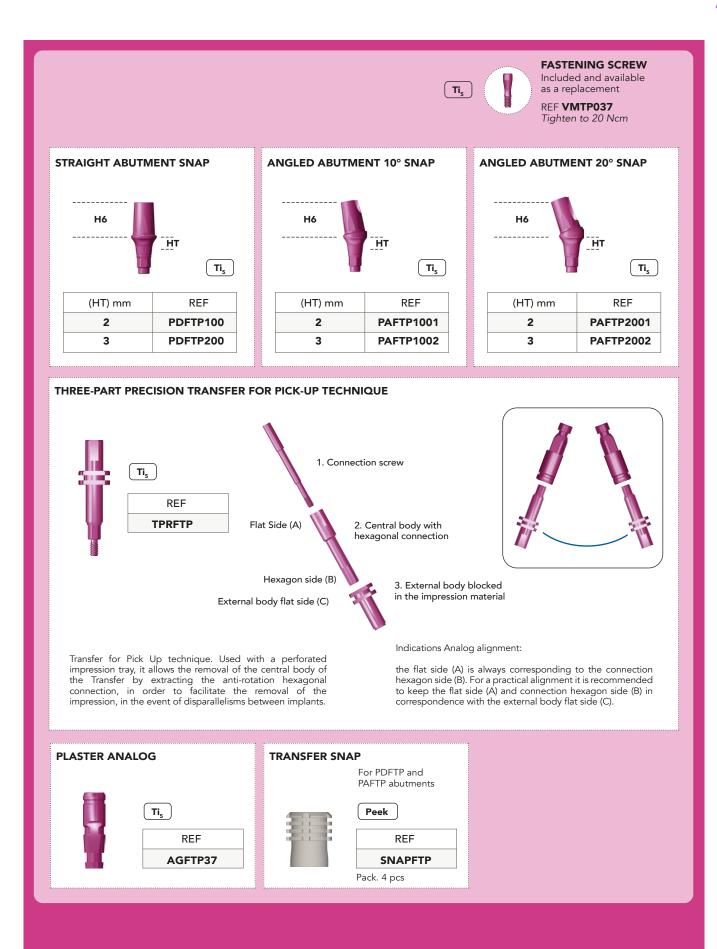
Height (H) mm	REF
4	VGFTP3540
6	VGFTP3560

Ti₅

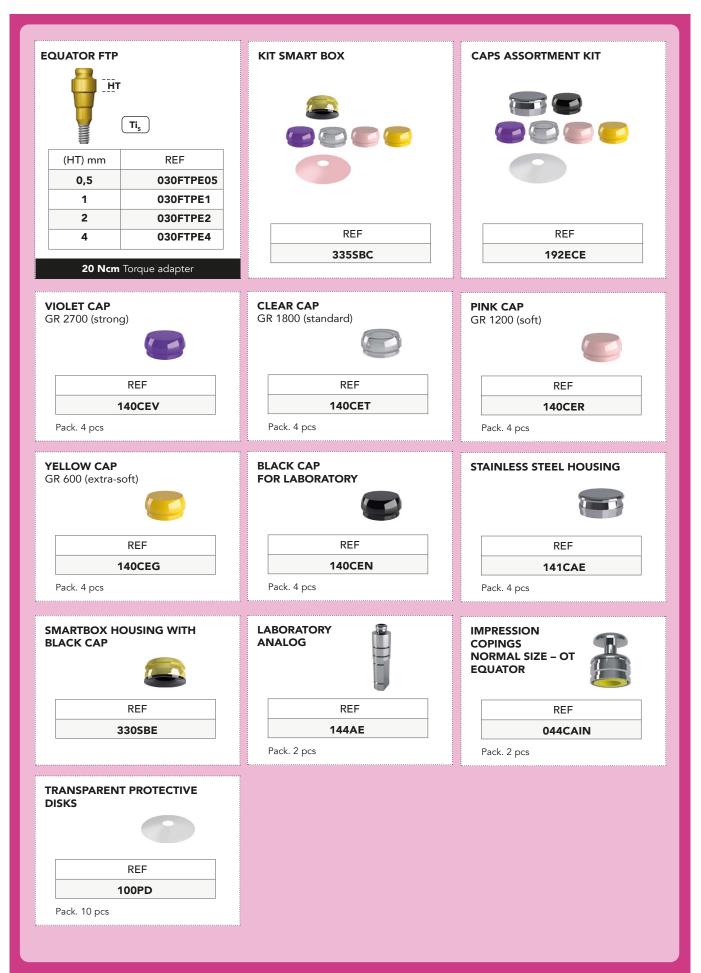
COMPONENTS FOR PROSTHETIC CONOMETRY



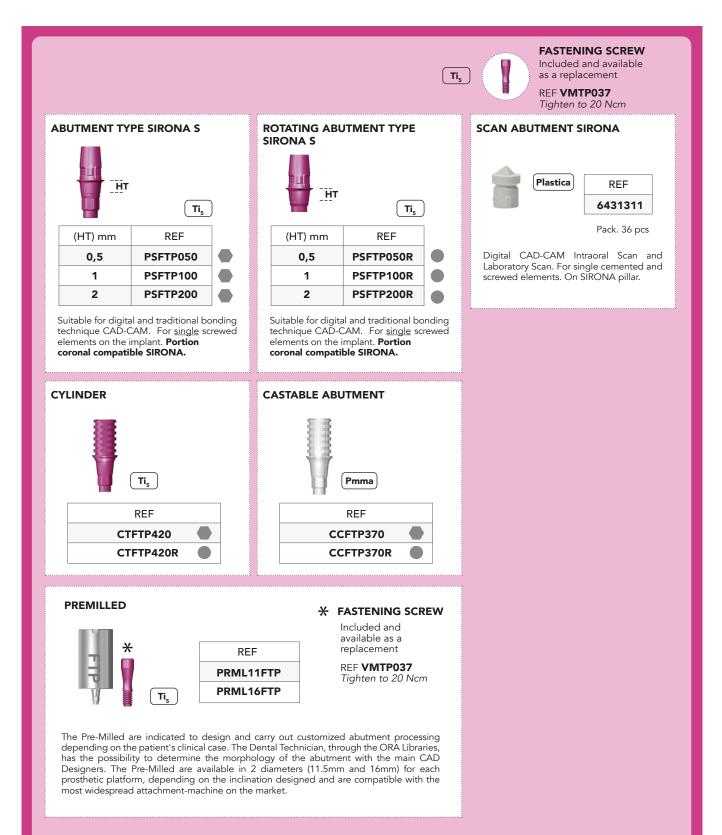
OVERVIEW PROSTHETIC COMPONENTS



OVERVIEW PROSTHETIC COMPONENTS



OVERVIEW PROSTHETIC COMPONENTS



PROSTHETIC DIGITAL COMPONENTS



Digital CAD-CAM Intraoral Scan and Laboratory Scan. For single cemented and screwed elements - multiple cemented elements.

DIGITAL ANALOG



REF

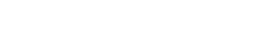
Analog for digital models, specific for applications through the manufacture of models made with 3D printing/prototyping. The characteristic shape with rounded edges, allows easy insertion into the model seat, without interference and friction with the resinous material of the models. The apical screw allows to always obtain a total working stability. This prosthetic component must be used through the ORA Libraries.











DIGITAL ANALOG - INDICATIONS OF USE

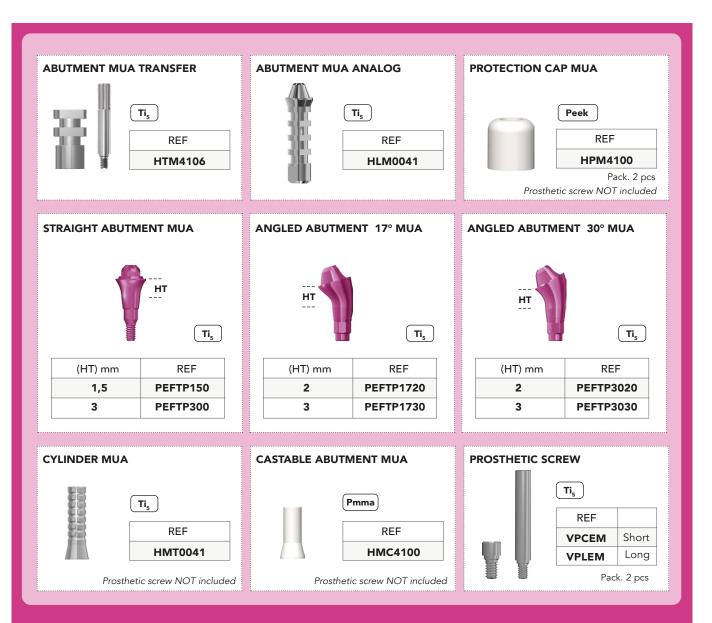


WARNING DO NOT orient the Scan Abutment in the unsuitable and aligned secondary position

 \wedge

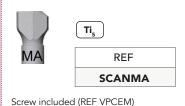
It is necessary to match up the smaller portion of the Scan Abutment, which is <u>always</u> oriented on the hexagonal side of the connection, with the side of the external square shape of the analogous digital body.

OVERVIEW PROSTHETIC COMPONENTS FOR TORONTO BRIDGE, SCREWED BRIDGE AND FULL ARCH



ABUTMENT MUA DIGITAL COMPONENTS

SCAN MUA



Suitable for digital CAD-CAM technique, for intraoral and laboratory scans. For <u>multiple</u> screwed elements.



Analog for digital models, specific for applications through the manufacture of models made with 3D printing/prototyping. The characteristic shape with rounded edges, allows easy insertion into the model seat, without interference and friction with the resinous material of the models.

The apical screw allows to always obtain a total working stability.

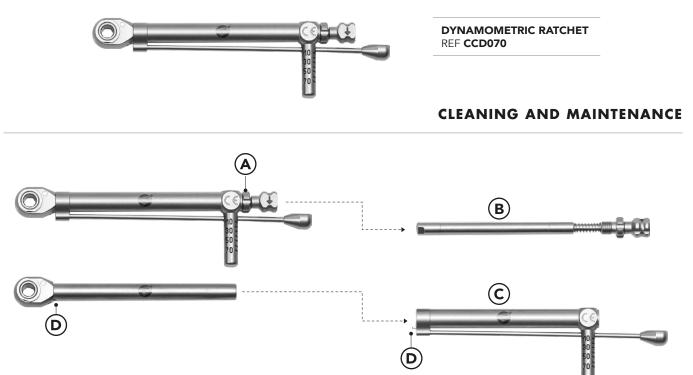
This prosthetic component must be used through the ORA Libraries.

BONDING BASE FOR ABUTMENT MUA



Suitable for digital CAD-CAM technique, for intraoral and laboratory scans. For <u>multiple</u> screwed elements.

INSTRUMENTS

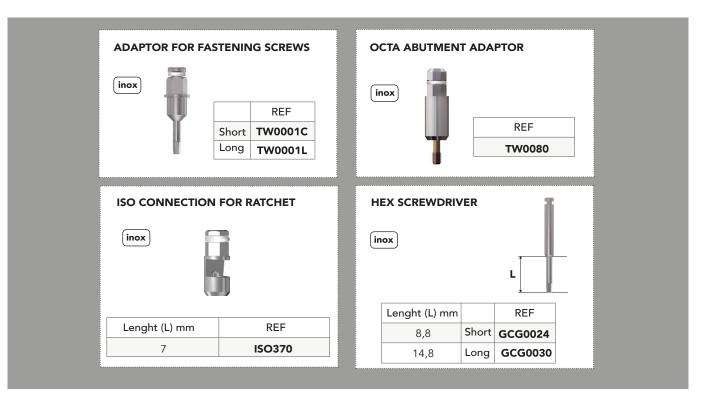


The dynamometric ratchet, after each use, must be disassembled for cleaning. This maintenance operation does not require any tools.

Completely unscrew the screw (A), remove the whole pawl (B) and then the flexible dynamometric bar (C). Once disassembled, clean according to the instructions for use and maintenance attached to the device, brush with non-metallic rigid bristles, even in hollow areas with pipe cleaner for a complete removal of biological residues.

Once the cleaning and disinfection phase has been completed, reassemble the ratchet using the reverse disassembly procedure, making sure to match the pin **(D)** in the housing dedicated.

TIGHTENING TOOLS FOR DYNAMOMETRIC RATCHET



PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS FOR SURGICAL INSTRUMENT USE

PREVENTION

Besides correct and continuous long-term maintenance, wear and tear of the instruments can also be prevented and slowed down.

In the first place every instrument must only be used for the envisaged and indicated use.

The instruments used must be cleaned immediately after the end of surgery.

Remove residue and encrustations only with soft brushes and NOT with metal brushes.

When envisaged, disassemble the instruments and deeply clean the cavity. The devices must be fully immersed in the most appropriate detergents or disinfectants for the material, and left to rest for a period of time that never exceeds the manufacturer's instructions.

After disinfecting them, rinse thoroughly with water and dry the devices with a clean and dry cloth. Complete with a jet of compressed air.

PACKAGING AND STERILITY

• ORA Implant tools are supplied as non sterile in heat -sealed Pouches in containing the leaflet.

• ORA Implant tools can be used again and therefore it has to be washed and sterilised prior to their usage.

Dental Tech validated the following cleansing and disinfection method:

MANUAL CLEANING

• Just after the use of ORA Implant equipment, place the equipment into a container with a peracetic acid based solution at concentration of 2% (NO GLUTARALDEHYDE OR SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE), as long as 18 minutes.

• After-ward rinse carefully.

MANUAL DISINFECTION

• Place the equipment into a container with a peracetic acid based solution at concentration of 4% (NO GLUTARALDEHYDE OR SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE), as long as 15 minutes.

• Rinse generously

• Examine the equipment and make sure there are no organic remains. Carefully scrub the outer parts with a non-metal bristled brush.

MANUAL RINSE

• Place the equipment into ultrasound bath, and wash it for approx. 18 minute and then rinse carefully.

DRY

• Perfectly dry the equipment, seal it individually with material suitable for moist heat sterilisation.

CHECK

After the cleaning phases, check that none of the instruments presents signs of corrosion, contamination or damage. Especially use a magnifying lens to check the most concealed areas, the joints and the handles.

If any contamination is detected, repeat the cleaning procedure.

In case of damage, dispose of the instrument as established by the laws in force for waste management.

STERILISATION

Sterilise in a steam autoclave saturated with distilled water by using a systematically validated and controlled sterilisation method, according to provisions laid down by standard ISO 17665-1:2007 "Sterilisation of healthcare products" (as amended). Requirements for validation and routine control of moist heat sterilisation in healthcare facilities".

• Dental Tech validated the following Autoclave moist heat sterilization cycle:

3 minutes

134 °C

Warning The use of suitable protection during cleaning and sterilisation of contaminated instruments enhances personal safety during these phases.

Since ORA tools are manufactured in different materials, they shall be washed and sterilized one by one.

PRESERVATION

After the sterilisation phase, the instruments must be preserved in the sterilised package in a dry, dust-free place, far from heat sources. The bags must only be opened before use.

The storage period of sterilised items must not exceed the period recommended and indicated on the bag.

DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

At the end of its life the medical device must be disposed of according to the methods established by national laws in force for waste management.

INSTRUMENTS FOR SURGERY WARNINGS AND LEGENDS

INSTRUMENT FOR SURGERY

The surgical instrumentation of the Dental Tech Implant System is simple and essential, responding to every clinical need and treatment protocol. All drills and components are laser marked, to allow preparation of the implant site correctly to the established depth, and a predictable and safe positioning of the implant. The instruments are available individually or in sets with different types of surgical kit.

HOW TO USE THE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

So as not to cause mechanical and/or thermal damage to bone tissue in the zone in which the implant is to be inserted, and to obtain a congruous surgical site (indispensable to achieving good osseointegration of the implant) some fundamental rules must be respected:

- Use drills with gradual diameter progression: the same instruments must not be used for more than 25 osteotomies;
- Do not exceed 800 RPM during the osteotomy;
- Do not exceed 20 RPM in the event of tapping with the contra-angle;

• Ensure, during the osteotomy, that the instruments work in axis;

• Do not exert lateral pressure during the osteotomy and tapping;

• The osteotomy must be performed exercising light pressure and back and forth movements on the axis of the instrument;

• Use generous irrigation with physiological solution, both during drilling and tapping of the surgical site;

• Ensure that during the intervention the irrigation canals of the instruments are clear;

• Avoid categorically, during surgery, the cooling of instruments and the implant site with the air-water syringes tips.

NON-ROTATING INSTRUMENT

The non-rotating instrument is compatible with all ORA implant systems.

WARNINGS

RESPONSABILITY The use of non-original components, produced by third-parties may compromise the functionality of the implants and their elements, compromising the final result and voiding the guarantee of the manufacturer. The application of the product occurs outside the control of ORA and is the sole responsibility of the end user. We accept no liability for any damage resulting from such activities.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE These are to be considered solely as recommendations. This information is not sufficient and does not exempt the user from ensuring the adequacy of the product for its intended use through continued training.

VALIDITY This nullifies all previous versions. The images, the content and the products illustrated are subject to modification without warning.

MATERIALS LEGEND

Au	Gold Alloy
inox	Surgical Stainless Steel
Peek	Polyetereeterechetone
Pmma	Polymethylmethacrylate
Ti ₅	Titanium gr.V ELI for medical use
Plastic	Polymer
РАСКА	GING SYMBOLS LEGEND
LOT	Lot number

sterile r Sterilized by gamma rays NON STERILE Not sterile REF Product code RIUTILIZZABILE Reusable Use by Non-reusable Attention, consult i the supplied documentation Directive 93/94/CEE CE conformity mark Notified body identification

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Surface Chemistry Effects of topographic Modification of Titanium Dental Implant Surfaces:
1. Surface Analisis
M. Morra, dr. chem / C. Cassinelli, dr. Biol / G.Bruzzone, MD
A. Capri, MD / G. Di Santi, MD / R. Giardino, MD / M. Fini, MD.

Int. JOMI 2003; 18:40-45

Surface Chemistry Effects of topographic Modification of Titanium Dental Implant Surfaces:
In Vitro Experiments
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A. Capri, MD / G. Di Santi, MD / R. Giardino, MD / M. Fini, MD.

Valutazione della precisione della connessione tra moncone ed impianto

Benedicenti S.* / Balboni C.** / Maspero F. * / Benedicenti A.* Quintessence International 3/4 bis 2001

Adesione cellulare epiteliale su superfici di titanio sabbiate e acidificate: studio in vitro

I. Vozza / A. Scarano* / S. Rossi / M. Quaranta Supplemento n.1 a Doctor OS anno XIV n.1 gennaio 2003

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Implantologia orale numero 2 marzo 2007

Int. JOMI 2003; 18:46-52

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