

# **TIP BOOK**

# **OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS**



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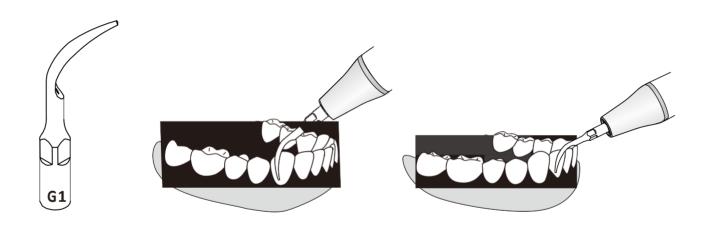
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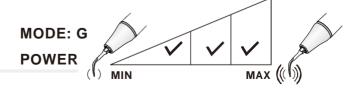
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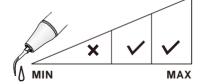
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# **G1**(GD1/GS1)

Removal of supragingival deposits in all quadrants.



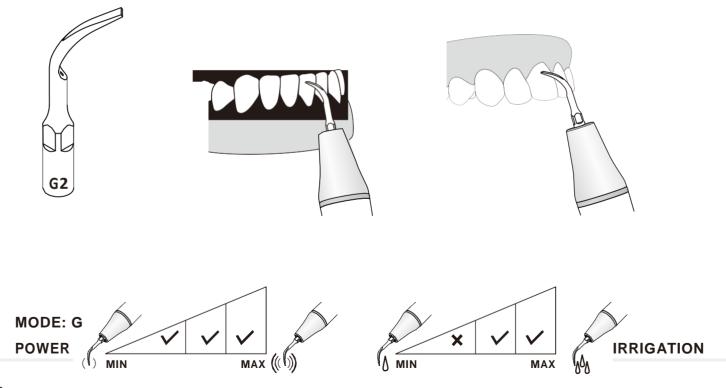




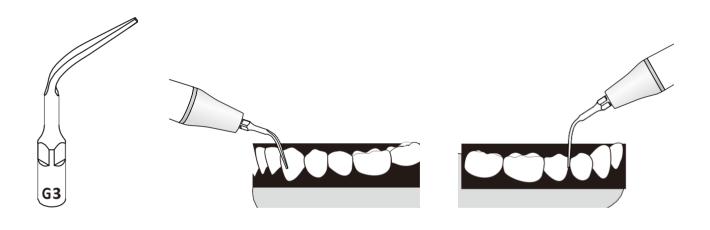


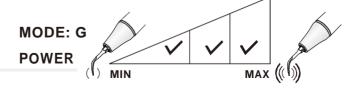
# **G2**(GD2/GS2)

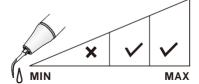
Removal of heavy supragingival deposits on anterior teeth. Apply flat end to surface of teeth.



**G3**(GD3/GS3)
Removal of supragingival deposits in all quadrants, including the interproximal and sulcus areas.

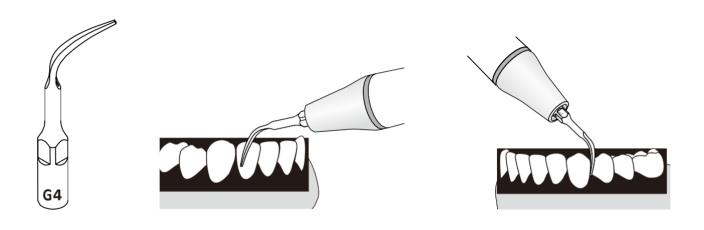


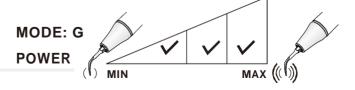


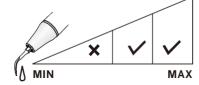




 $\textbf{G4} (\text{GD4/GS4}) \\ \text{Recommended for the treatment of interproximal spaces and for supragingival scaling}.$ 



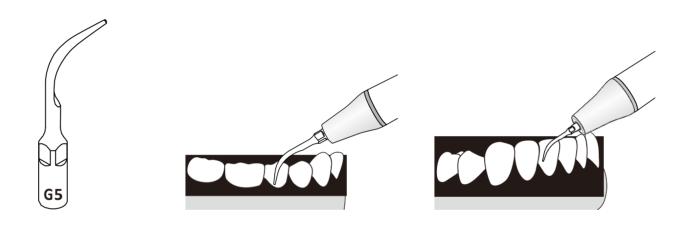


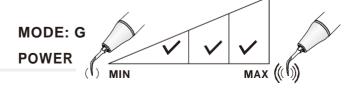


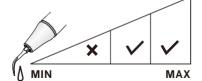


# **G5**(GD5/GS5)

Recommended for treating simple cases and gross supragingival scaling.

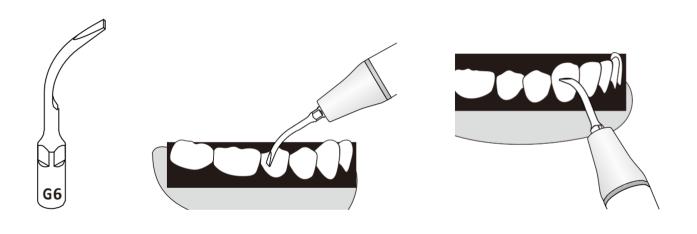




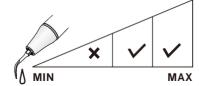




**G6**(GD6/GS6)
Recommended for removing voluminous supragingival deposits. Apply flat end to surface of teeth.

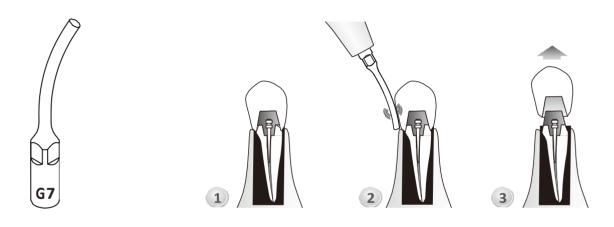


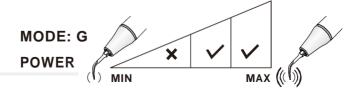


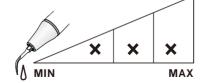




**G7**(GD7/GS7)
Removal of crowns and bridges.
Apply the instrument onto surface and activate. Increase pressure until vibrations can no longer be heard and maintain for few seconds.

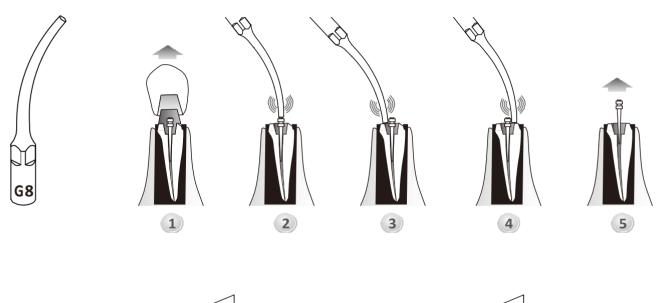


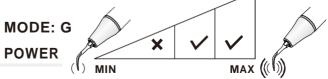






**G8**(GD8/GS8) Removal of posts. Ultrasonic high efficiency for the removal of the most difficult prosthetic parts. Abundantly irrigate the component to be loosened.



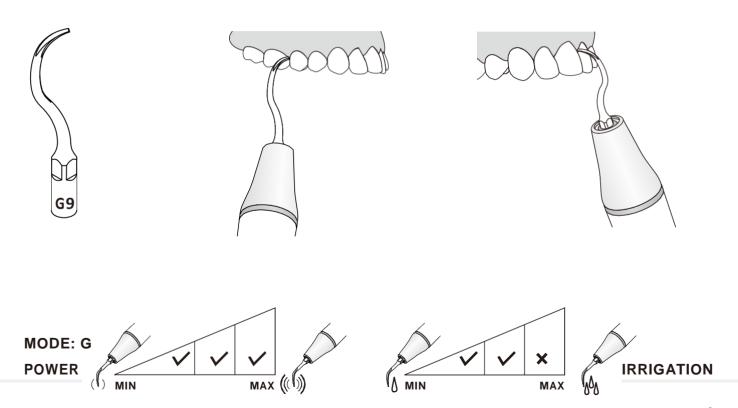






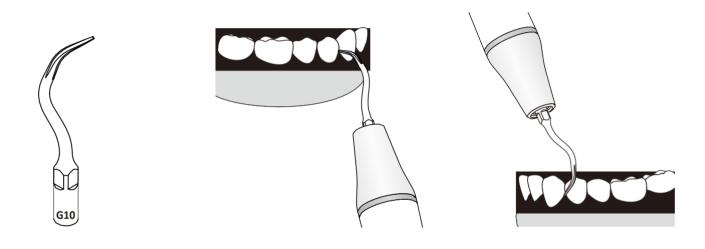
# **G9**(GD9)

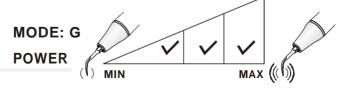
Removal of supragingival calculus, interdental calculus and calculus at the neck of the tooth.



# **G10**(GD10)

Removal of supragingival deposits in all quadrants, including the interproximal and sulcus areas.



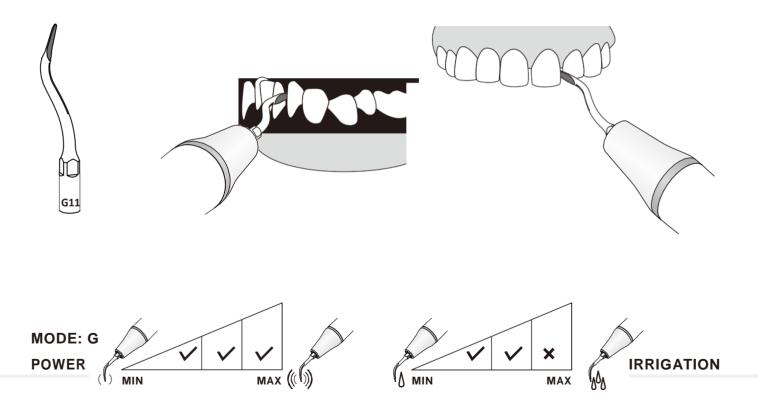






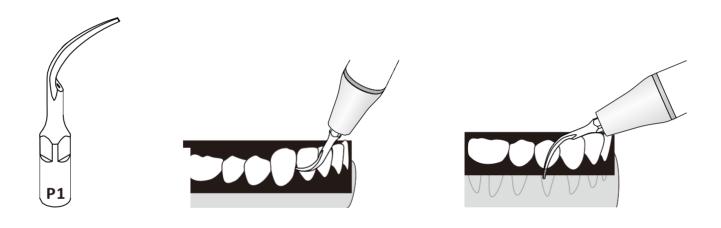
# **G11**(GD11/GK11)

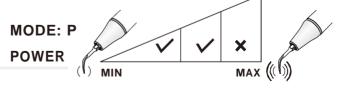
Orthodontics treatment, diamond-coated (40µm) instrument for polishing the treatment surface of tooth in interproximal areas, without damaging the adjacent teeth.

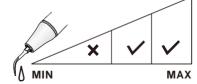


# **P1**(PD1/PS1)

Tips with thin points, recommended for cleaning and irrigation of subgingival deposits on root surfaces.



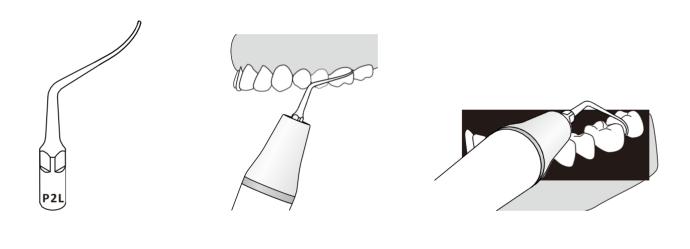


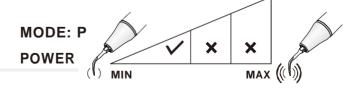


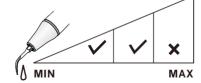


# **P2L**(PD2L)

Left-angled, used to remove calculus from very narrow inter-root spaces and furcation.



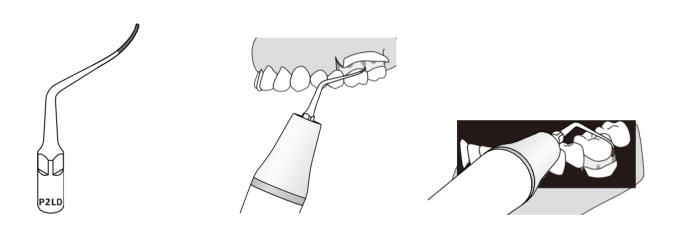


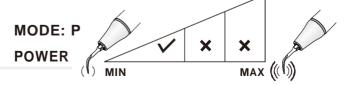


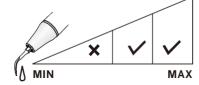


# **P2LD**(PD2LD)

Left-angled, diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for root planing.



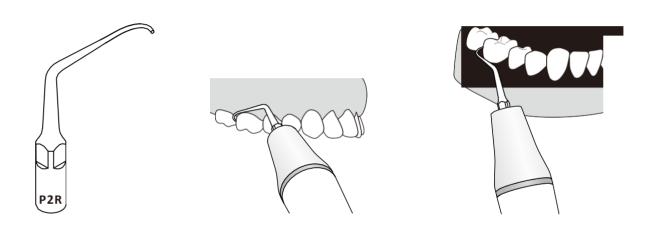


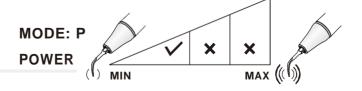




# **P2R**(PD2R)

Right-angled, used to remove calculus from very narrow inter-root spaces and furcation.



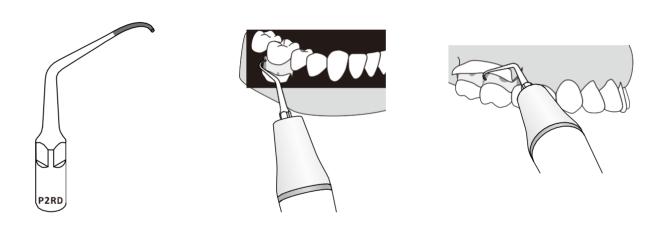


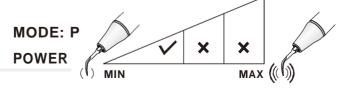


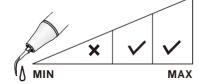


# P2RD(PD2RD)

Right-angled, diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for root planing.



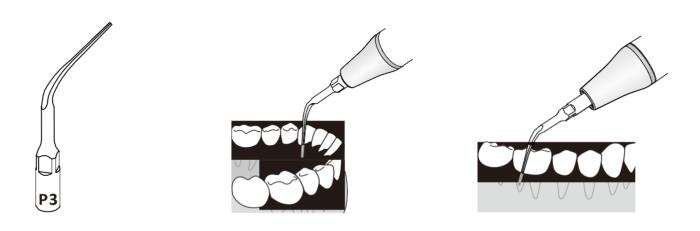


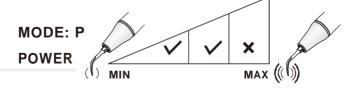


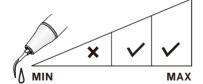


# **P3**(PD3/PS3)

Recommended for cleaning and irrigation of periodontal deep pockets.



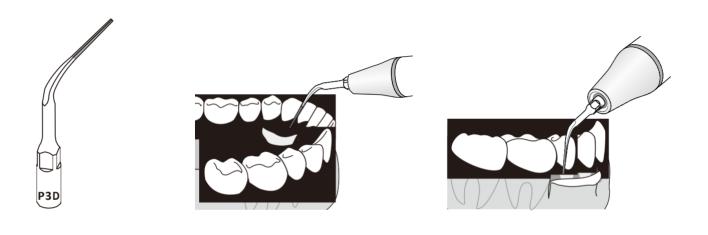




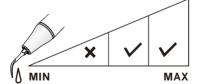


# P3D(PD3D/PS3D)

Diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for levelling off the surface of endo during the periodontal falp surgery. Also suitable for smoothing restoration margins and for expanding root furcations.



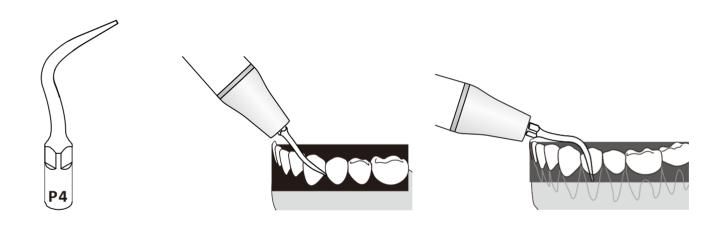


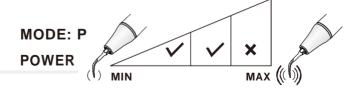


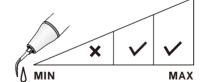


# **P4**(PD4/PS4)

Recommended for cleaning and irrigation of periodontal shallow pockets.



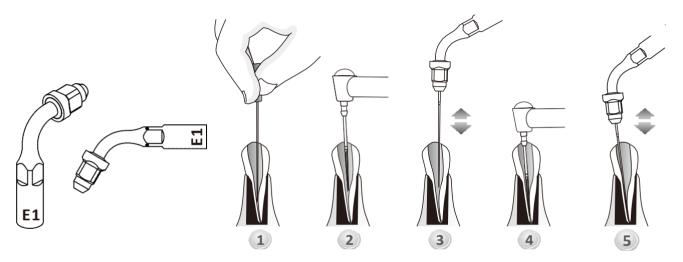






**E1**(ED1/ES1) 120° holder, used to hold the file diameter  $\Phi$ 0.8mm.

Recommended for the preparation, cleaning and irrigation of the root canal system. Usually used for the front teeth.



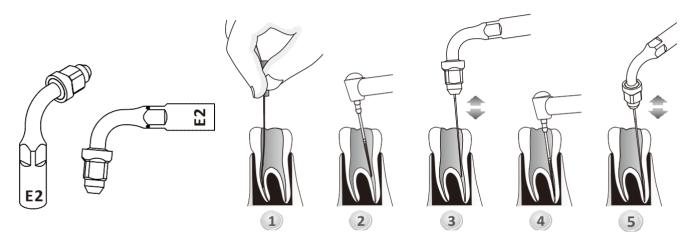
Use only the provided flat wrench to tighten the file holders on the handpiece, as well as for gently tightening the files or instruments in the chuck. Do not over tighten.

Do not tighten the chuck nut when no file or instrument is installed as this may damage it.



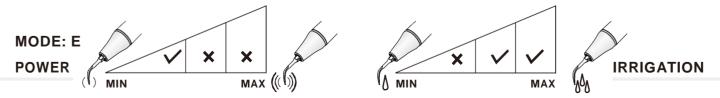
**E2**(ED2/ES2) 90° holder, used to hold the file diameter  $\Phi$ 0.8mm.

Recommended for the preparation, cleaning and irrigation of the root canal system. Usually used for the molar teeth.

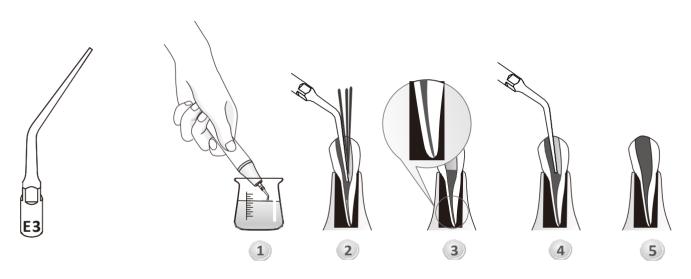


Use only the provided flat wrench to tighten the file holders on the handpiece, as well as for gently tightening the files or instruments in the chuck. Do not over tighten.

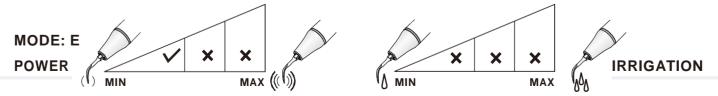
Do not tighten the chuck nut when no file or instrument is installed as this may damage it.



**E3**(ED3/ES3) Recommended for melting condensation of gutta-percha.

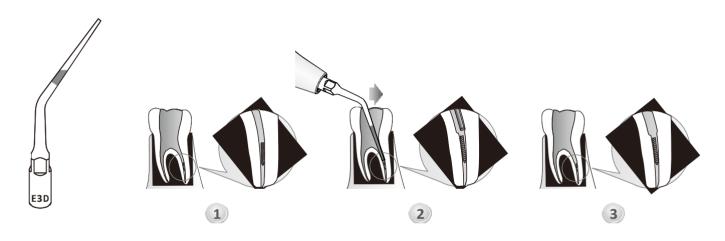


Immerse the instrument in eugenol before inserting it in the canal. Slightly press the instrument against the cone of gutta-percha and activate the ultrasound to condense until the canalis filled.

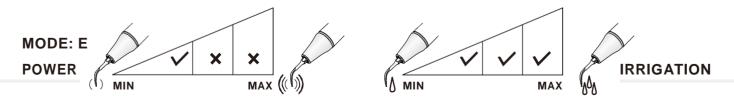


# E3D(ED3D/ES3D)

Diamond-coated  $(40\mu m)$  instrument for removal of ledges and access to files broken in the root canal.



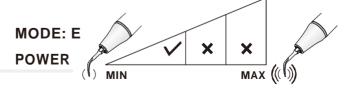
Do not make contact between instrument and broken file to not push it deeper.

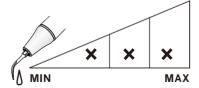


# **E4**(ED4/ES4)

Used to remove the root filling obstructions while doing the root canal retreatment. The length of tip slender part is 22mm.



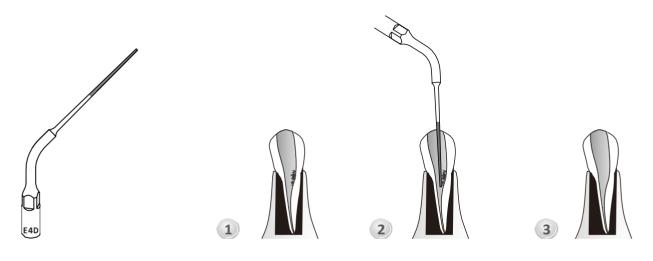


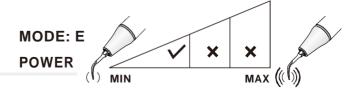


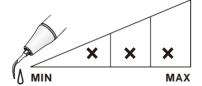


# E4D(ED4D/ES4D)

Diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for removing the calcification and bad filling material on root canal wall while doing the root canal retreatment. The length of tip slender part is 22mm.



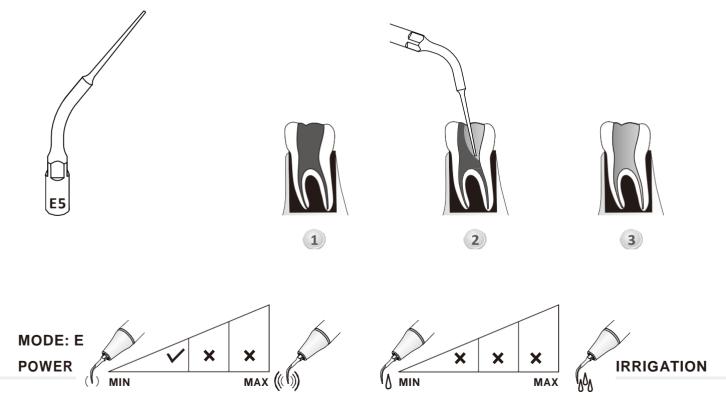






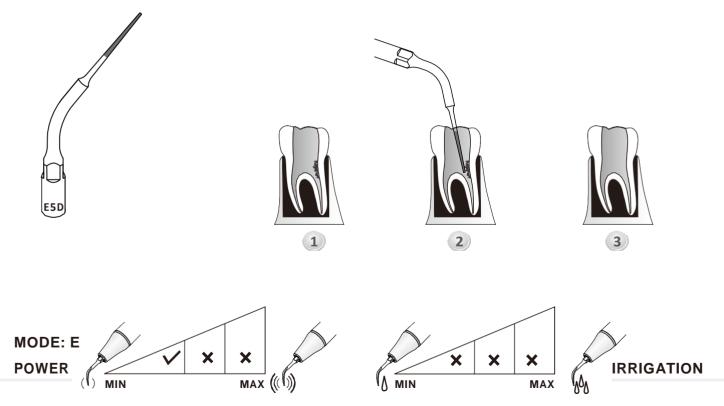
# **E5**(ED5/ES5)

Used to remove the root filling obstructions while doing the root canal retreatment. The length of tip slender part is 16mm.



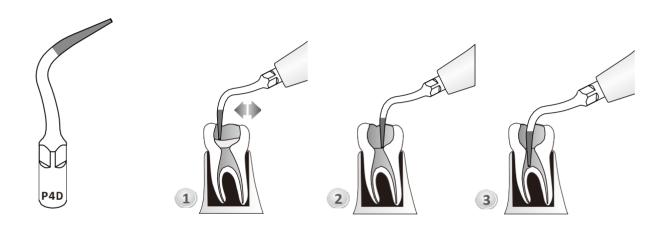
#### E5D(ED5D/ES5D)

Diamond-coated  $(40\mu m)$  instrument for removing the calcification and bad filling material on root canal wall while doing the root canal retreatment. The length of tip slender part is 16mm.

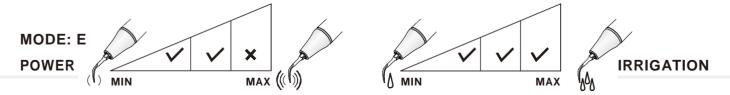


#### P4D(PD4D/PS4D)

Diamond-coated ( $40\mu m$ ) instrument for location of root canals and removal of calcifications in the coronal third of the root canal system.

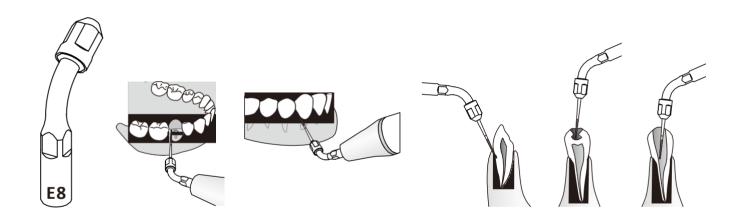


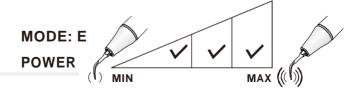
Remove the calcification without applying pressure.



# **E8**(ED8/ES8/EK8)

Recommended for holding different types of dental bur to realize a variety of treatment on teeth. Usually used for the front teeth. Holding the special material bur to realize the scaling on implanted teeth.



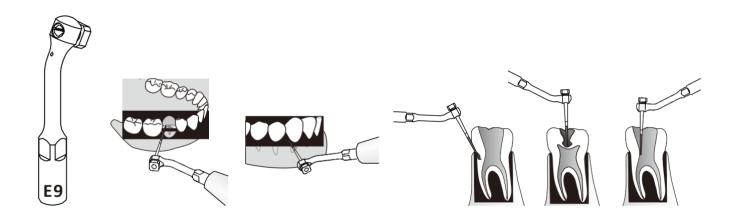


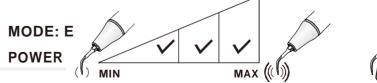




# **E9**(ED9)

Recommended for holding different types of dental bur to realize a variety of treatment on teeth. Usually used for the molar teeth. Holding the special material bur to realize the scaling on implanted teeth.



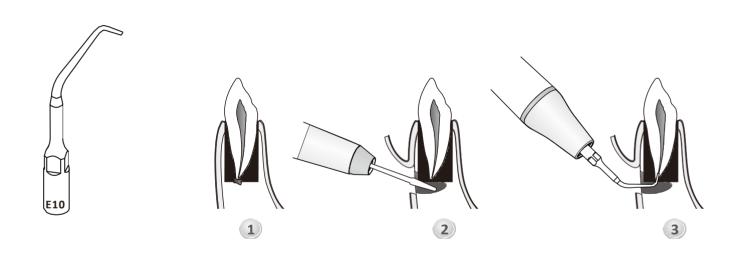


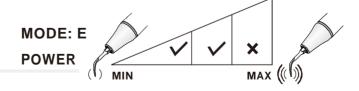


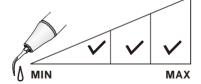


#### **E10**(ED10/ES10)

Root canal gentle treatment, used to polish the root canal wall in the retrograde preparation of root canals. The length of tip slender part is 3.3mm.



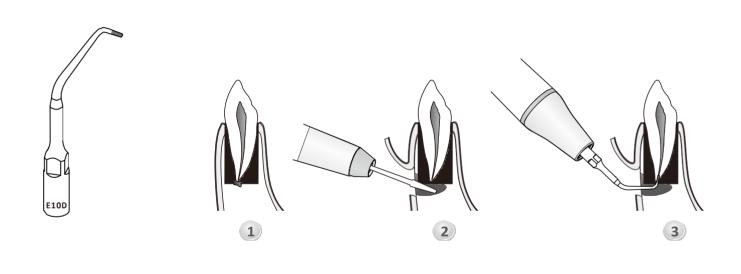


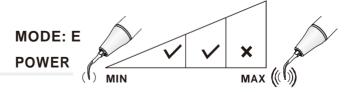




#### **E10D**(ED10D/ES10D)

Diamond-coated  $(40\mu m)$  instrument for efficient canal cleaning in the retrograde preparation of root canals. The length of the diamond-coated on tip is 3.3mm.



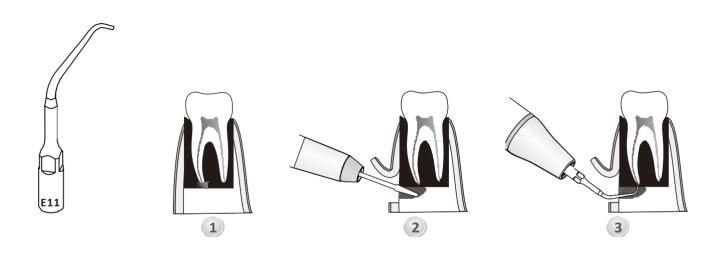


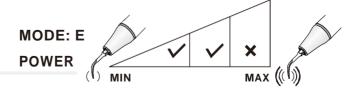


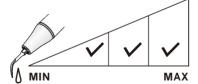


# **E11**(ED11/ES11)

Root canal gentle treatment, used to polish the root canal wall in the retrograde preparation of root canals. The length of tip slender part is 2.2mm.



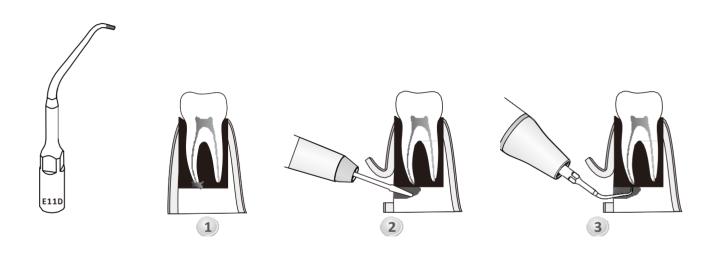


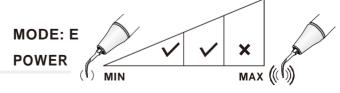




### **E11D**(ED11D/ES11D)

Diamond-coated  $(40\mu m)$  instrument for efficient canal cleaning in the retrograde preparation of root canals. The length of the diamond-coated on tip is 2.2mm.



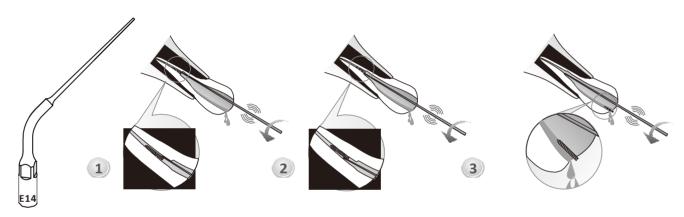






## **E14**(ED14/ES15)

Instrument for the removal of files broken inside a root canal. The length of tip slender part is 22mm.

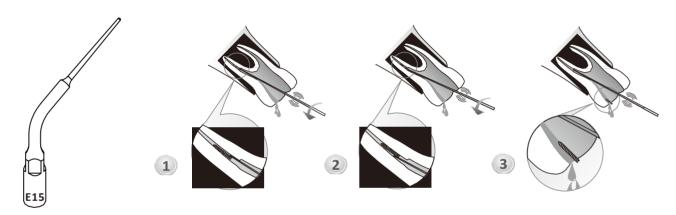


If possible place the patient head in a position where the root canal is horizontal with a downward inclination. Rotate the tip of the instrument counterclockwise around the broken part until it is free from the root canal. Avoid contact between instrument and broken file to not push it deeper. Do not apply pressure to the instrument in the axial direction.

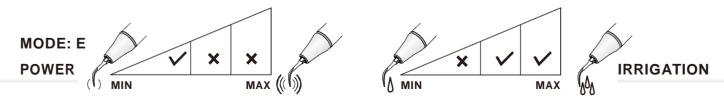


### **E15**(ED15/ES15)

Instrument for the removal of files broken inside a root canal. The length of tip slender part is 16mm.

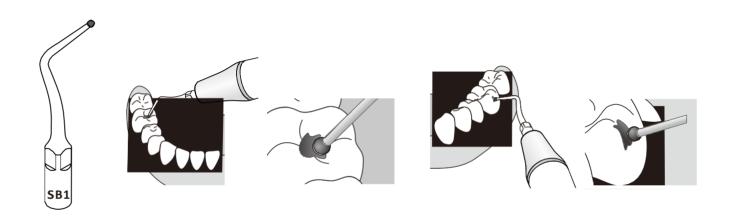


If possible place the patient head in a position where the root canal is horizontal with a downward inclination. Rotate the tip of the instrument counterclockwise around the broken part until it is free from the root canal. Avoid contact between instrument and broken file to not push it deeper. Do not apply pressure to the instrument in the axial direction.

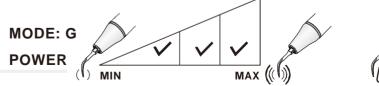


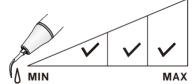
## **SB1**(SBD1)

Diamond-coated(85µm) instrument for removing the caries on joint surface of the upper and lower tooth. Also remove the caries at the neck of the tooth.



Place the instrument on the pit and move slowly into it with light pressure.

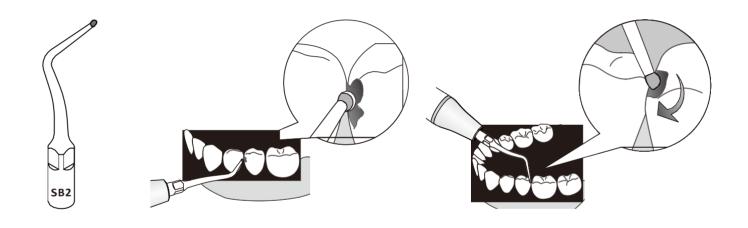


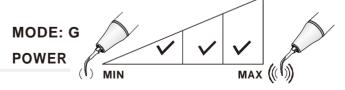




# **SB2** (SBD2)

Diamond-coated(85  $\mu m)$  instrument for removing the caries on the far teeth surface of the adjacent tooth.



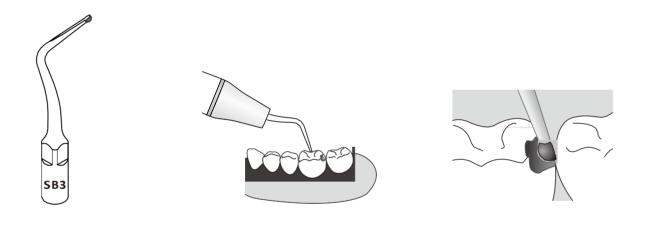


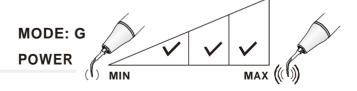


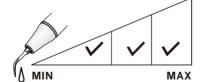


# **SB3** (SBD3)

Diamond-coated (85  $\mu m)$  instrument for removing the caries on the near teeth surface of the adjacent tooth.



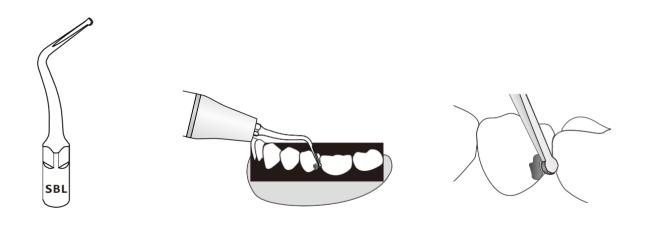






# SBL(SBDL)

Set  $45^{\circ}$  to the left, diamond-coated(85µm) instrument for removing the carious without damaging the adjacent teeth.



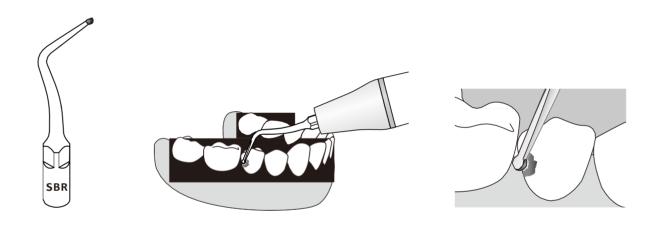


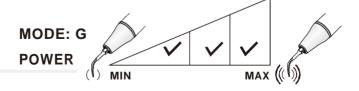




# **SBR**(SBDR)

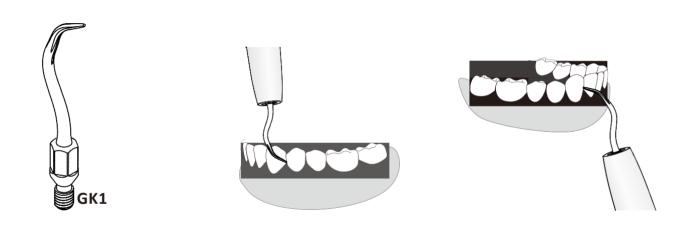
Set  $45^{\circ}$  to the right, diamond-coated(85µm) instrument for removing the carious without damaging the adjacent teeth.









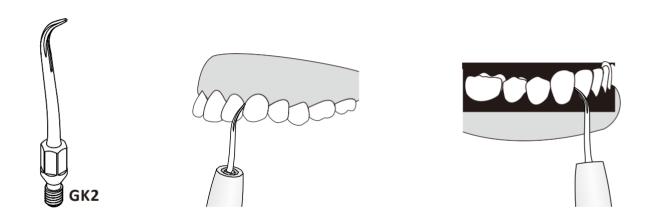


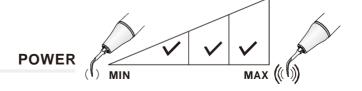


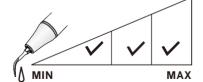




GK2









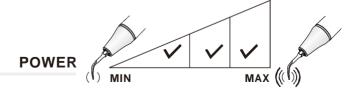


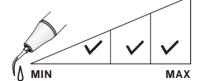






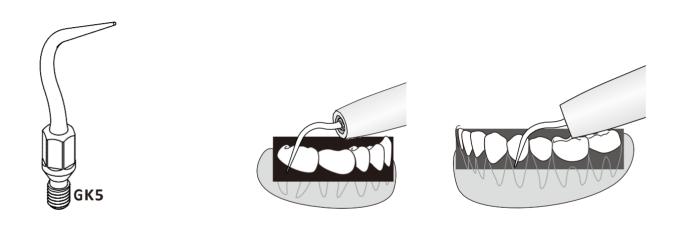


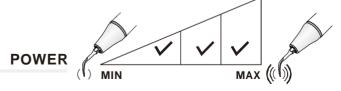


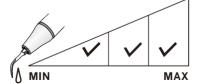




Removal of supragingival deposits, including the interproximal and sulcus areas.

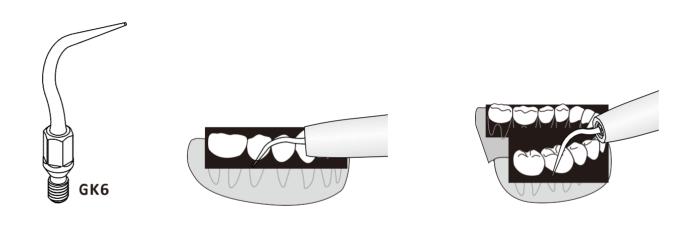


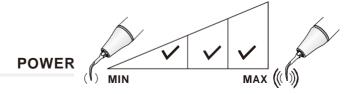


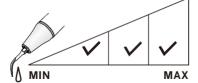




Left-angled, removal of supragingival deposits, including the interproximal and sulcus areas.





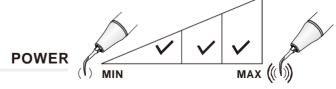




GK7

Right-angled, removal of supragingival deposits, including the interproximal and sulcus areas.



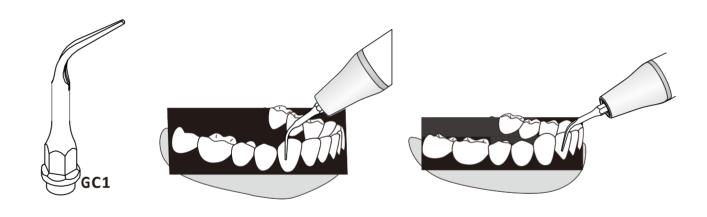


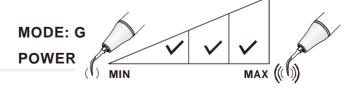


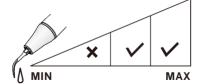


GC1

Removal of supragingival deposits in all quadrants.



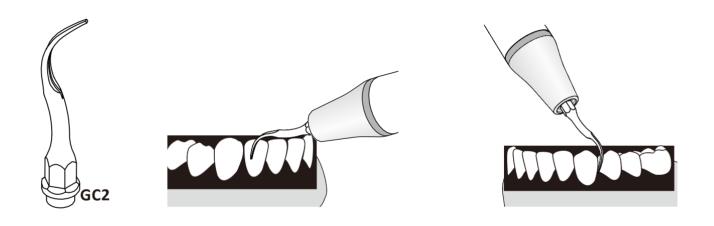


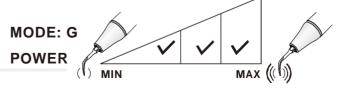


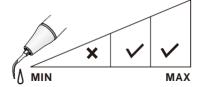


GC2

Removal of supragingival deposits in all quadrants.



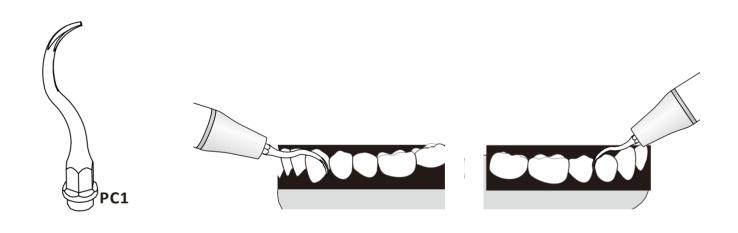


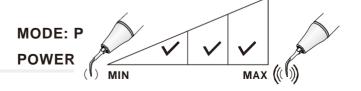


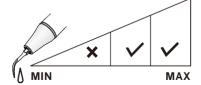


Pc1

Removal of supragingival deposits in all quadrants, including the interproximal and sulcus areas.





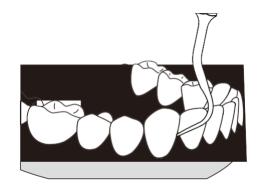


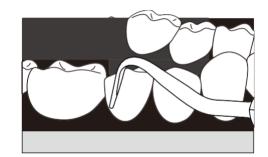


## **A1**

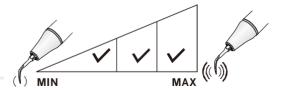
Removal of supragingival deposits in all quadrants.

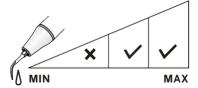






POWER

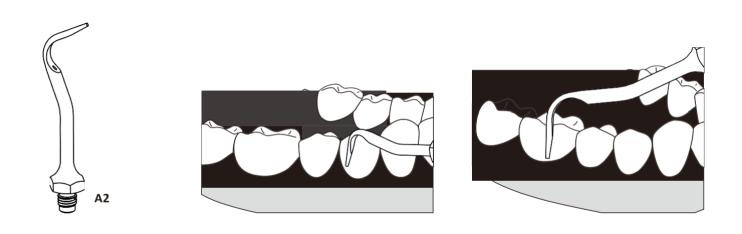


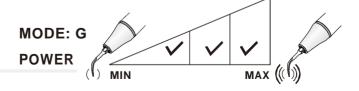


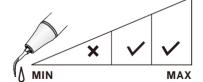


**A2** 

Removal of supragingival deposits in all quadrants.

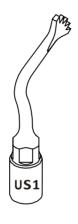








High effectiveness osteotomy of large bone sections during maxillofacial surgery.



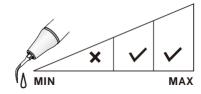






**MODE: BONE** 

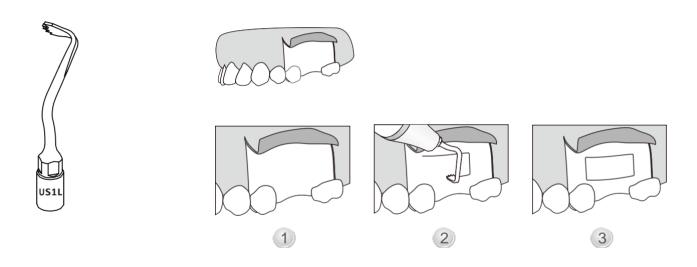
POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3





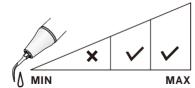
#### US1L

Left angle 90°, horizontal osteotomy technique in maxilla and mandible.



**MODE: BONE** 

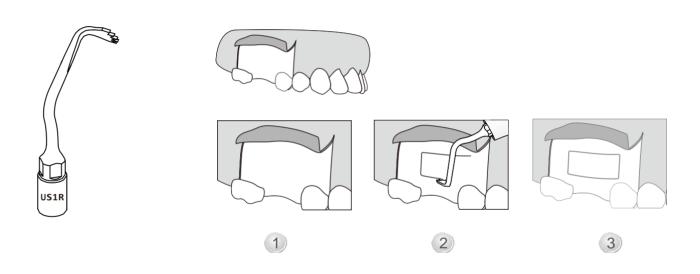
POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3





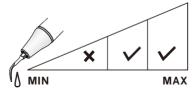
#### US1R

Right angle 90°, horizontal osteotomy technique in maxilla and mandible.



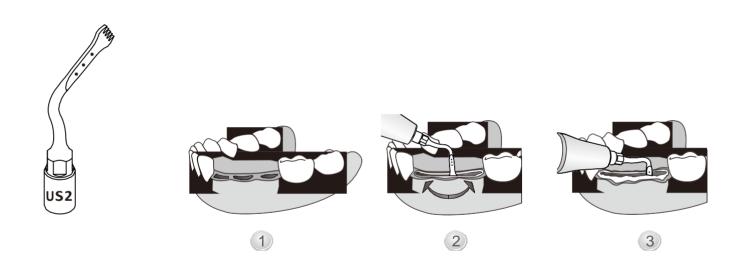
**MODE: BONE** 

POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3



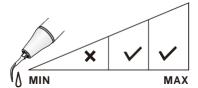


High effectiveness osteotomy technique in maxilla and mandible (ridge expansion, corticotomy technique, bone block grafting).



**MODE: BONE** 

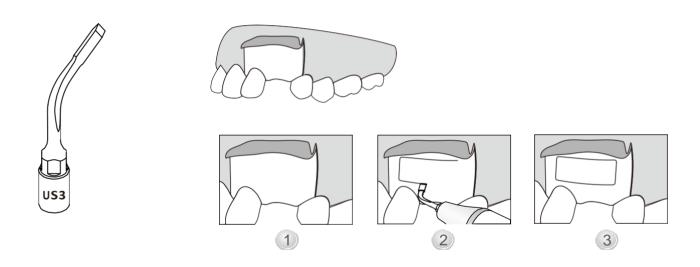
POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3





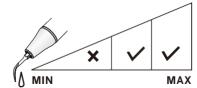
US3

Osteotomy: osteotome of great precision in anatomically thin structures.



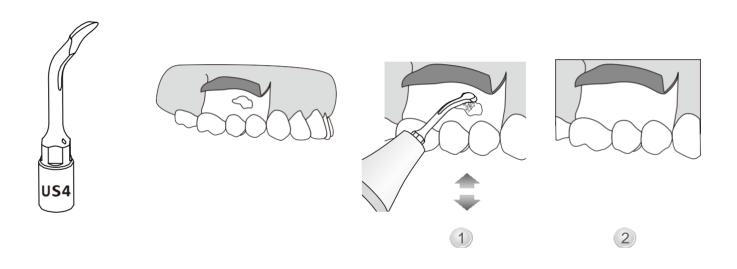
**MODE: BONE** 

POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3





Universal osteoplasty: periodontal ostectomy, crown lengthening, bone chips harvesting, inflammatory tissue removal (cyst, etc.).



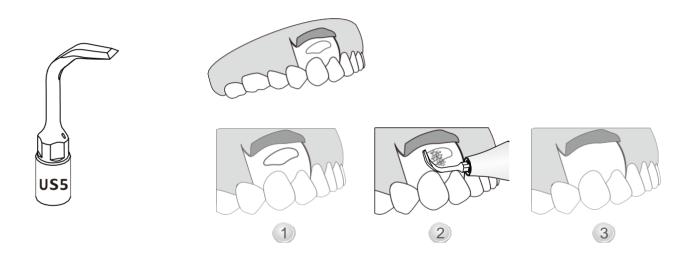
**MODE: BONE** 

POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3





High efficiency bone osteoplasty: bone remodelling and harvesting of bone chips.



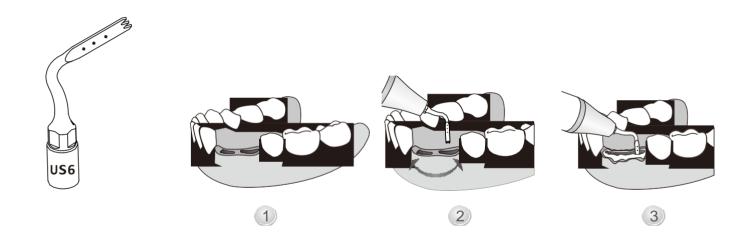
**MODE: BONE** 

POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3



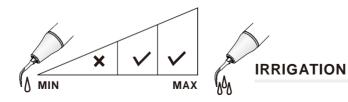


Osteotomy: osteotome of great precision in anatomically thin structures (ridge expansion, interdental corticotomies).

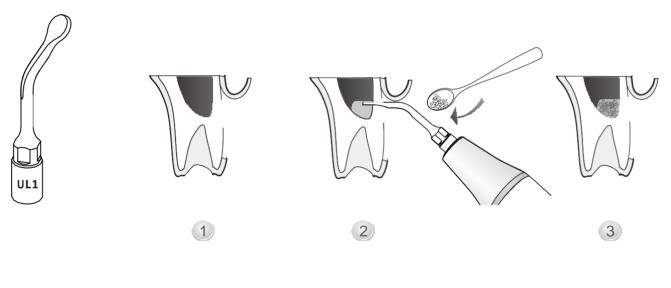


**MODE: BONE** 

**POWER:** Special

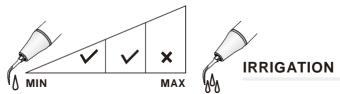


Tip angle 120°, separation of the sinus membrane in internal zones, non-cutting elevator of the sinus membrane.

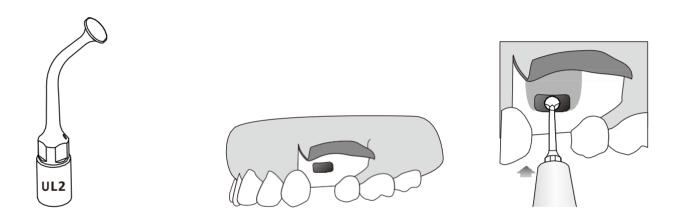


**MODE: ROOT** 

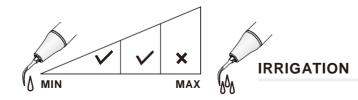
POWER: Endo



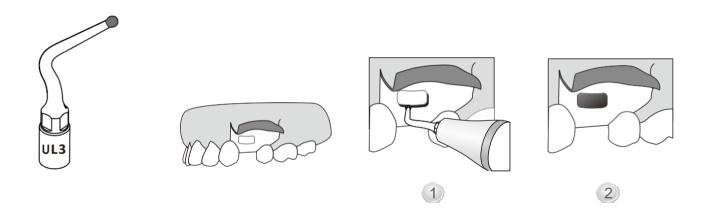
Schneiderian membrane separation from bony walls: separation of the sinus membrane.



**MODE: ROOT** 



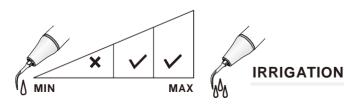
Diamond-coated(100µm) instrument for micrometric osteotomy or osteoplasty: non-traumatic, to finalize the osteotomy or osteoplasty on thin bone and/or near delicate anatomic structures.



**MODE: BONE** 

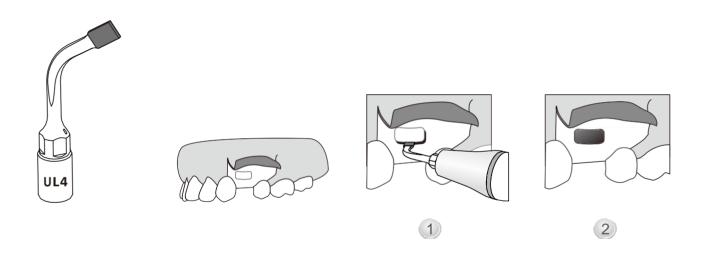
POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3

(Cortical/Spongious)



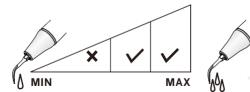
64

Diamond-coated(100µm) instrument for micrometric osteotomy: to finalize the osteotomy in proximity of softtissue (sinus membrane, vessel, alveolar nerve).

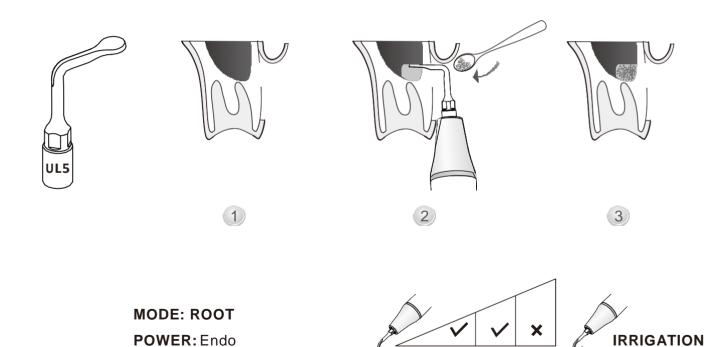


**MODE: BONE** 

POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3



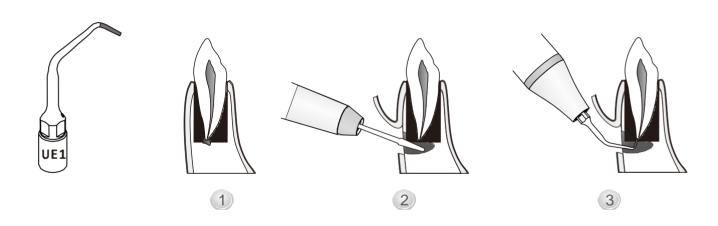
Tip angle 90°, separation of the sinus membrane in internal zones, non-cutting elevator of the sinus membrane.



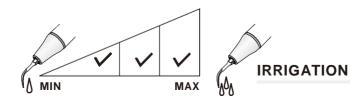
MAX

#### UE1

Diamond-coated (40µm) instrument for apical root debridement: diamond-coated instrument for efficient canal cleaning. The length of the diamond-coated on tip is 3.3mm.

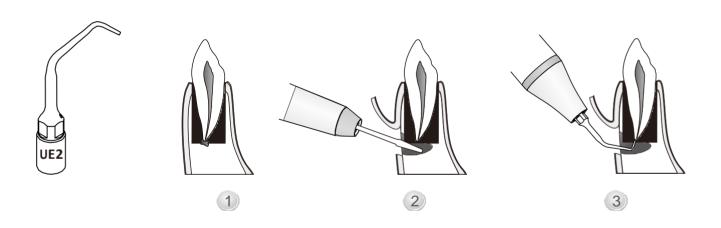


MODE: ROOT

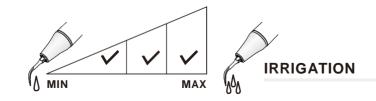


#### UE2

Gentle apical root debridement: used for gentle canal cleaning. The length of tip slender smooth part is 3.3mm.

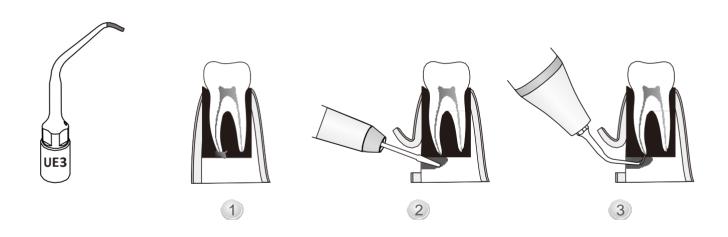


**MODE: ROOT** 

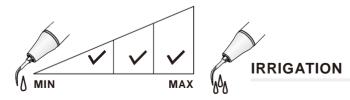


#### UE3

Diamond-coated (40µm) instrument for apical root debridement: diamond-coated instrument for efficient canal cleaning. The length of the diamond-coated on tip is 2.2mm.

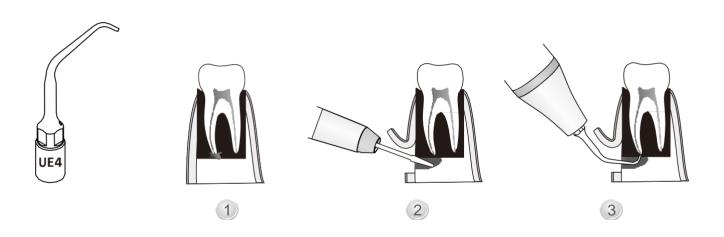


MODE: ROOT



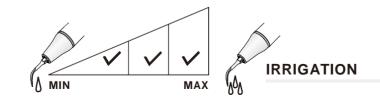
#### UE4

Gentle apical root debridement: used for gentle canal cleaning. The length of tip slender smooth part is 2.2mm.



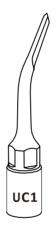
**MODE: ROOT** 

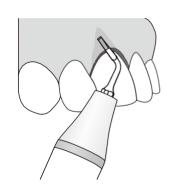
**POWER:** Endo(Maximum power permitted)

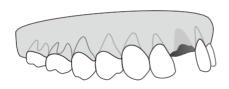


## UC1

Used to cut off the ankylosis and root fraction techniques.

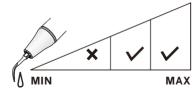






**MODE: BONE** 

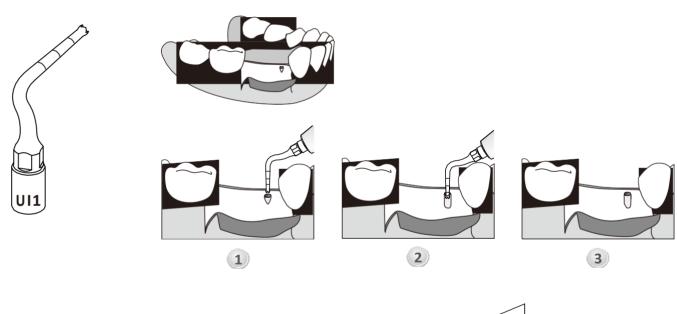
POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3





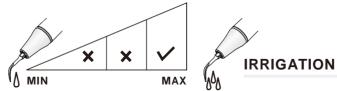
# UI1

Ø1.6mm implantation site preparation insert. The working length of the tip is 7mm.

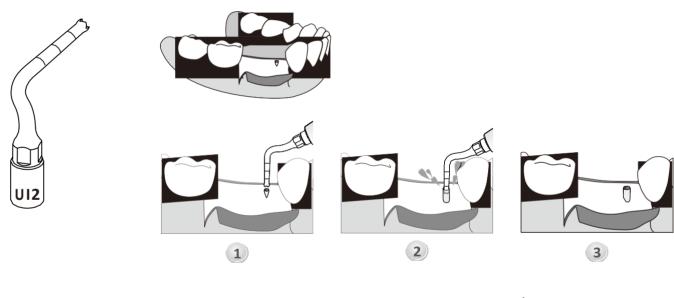


**MODE: BONE** 

POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3

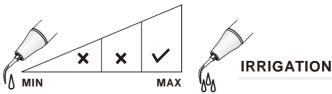


Ø2mm implantation site preparation insert. Center water out of the tip is to avoid overheating.

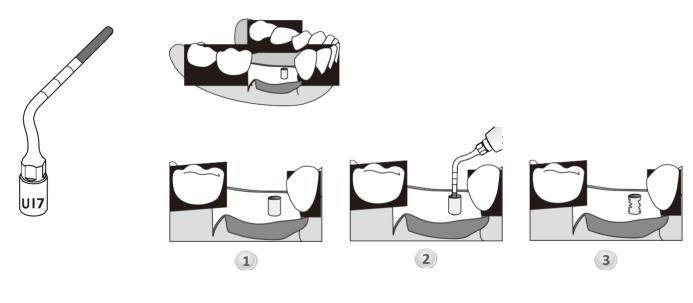


**MODE: BONE** 

POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3

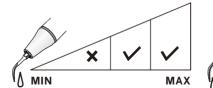


Diamond-coated (85  $\mu$ m) instrument for finalizing the implantation site preparation close to the alveolar nerve.



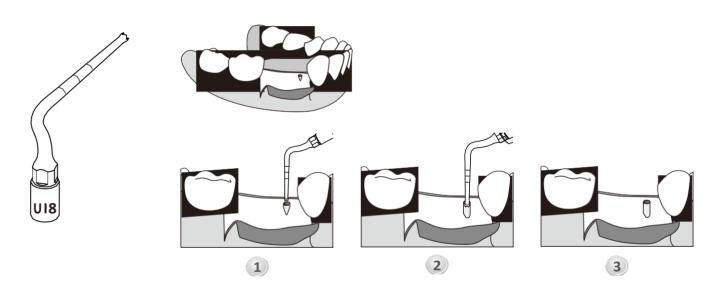
**MODE: BONE** 

POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3



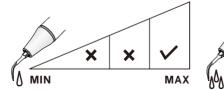


Ø1.6mm implantation site preparation insert. The working length of the tip is 15mm.



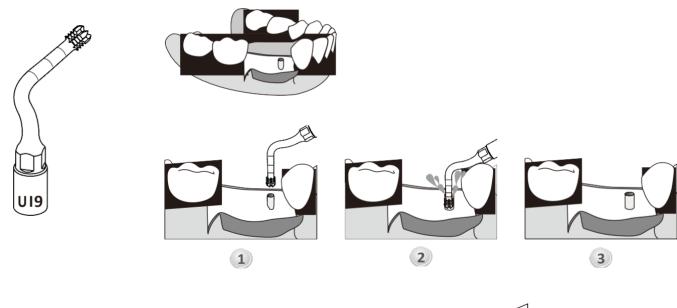
**MODE: BONE** 

POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3



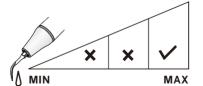


 $\emptyset$ 2.8mm implantation site preparation insert . Center water out of the tip is to avoid overheating.



**MODE: BONE** 

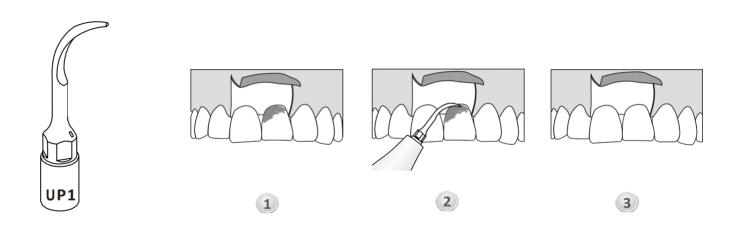
POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3



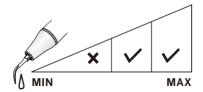


UP1

Recommended for periodontal gentle curetting scaling.

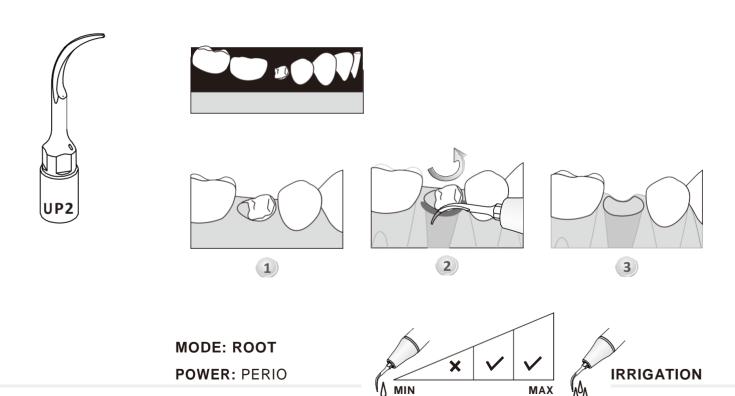


MODE: ROOT



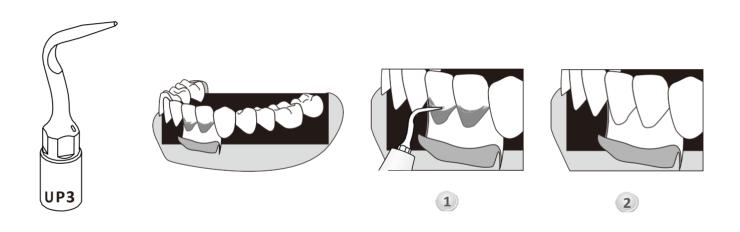


Inflammatory tissue removal and fractured root apex extraction.

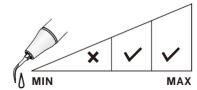


UP3

Recommended for angled periodontal gentle curetting scaling.

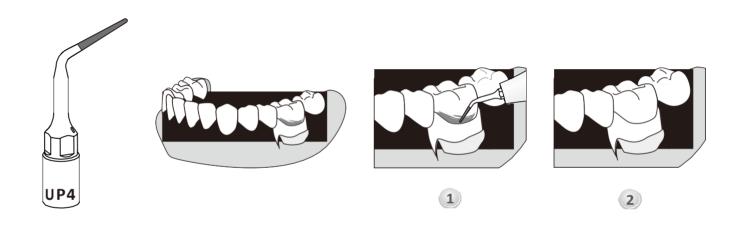


**MODE: ROOT** 

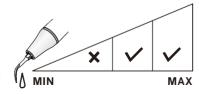




Diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for root debridement and root planning.



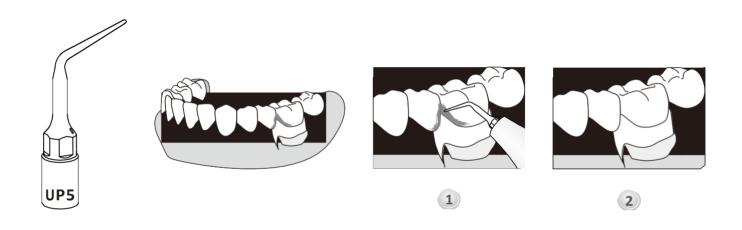
**MODE: ROOT** 



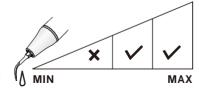


UP5

Recommended for root surface micro-smoothening.

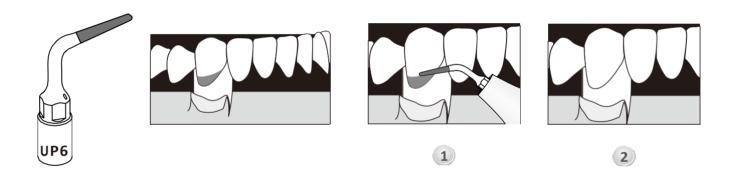


**MODE: ROOT** 



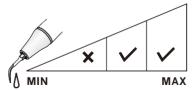


Diamond-coated ( $40\mu m$ ) instrument for micro-osteoplasty: interproximal osteoplasty and root planning.



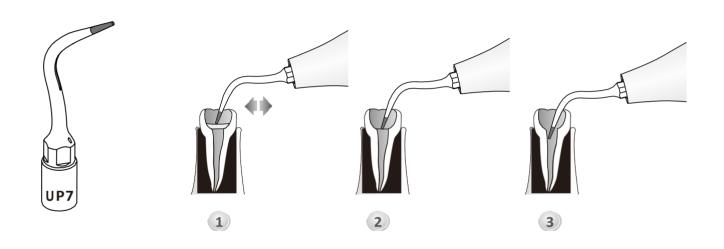
**MODE: ROOT** 

**POWER:** Quality1,Quality2,Quality3





Diamond-coated( $40\mu m$ ) instrument for location of root canals and removal of calcify cations in the coronal third of the root canal system. Also used for micro-osteoplasty.



**MODE: ROOT** 

**POWER:** Endo(Maximum power permitted)

