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# PROSTHETIC PROCEDURE

for TS & GS Implant System

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Prosthetic Procedure for TS & GS Implant System

http://Sh\;tak.com

OSSTEM<sup>6</sup>

Edition 03/2012

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IMPLANT



# PROSTHETIC PROCEDURE

for TS & GS Implant System





TS & GS Implant System



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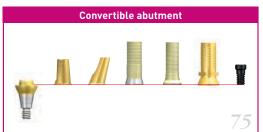
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# Screw retained restoration

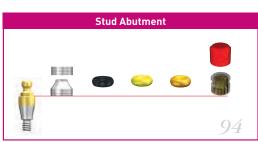




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# Overdenture restoration





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Screw retained restoration

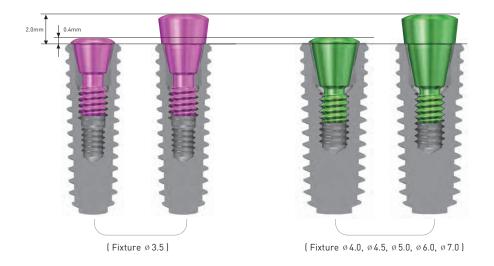
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# TS & GS Cover screw

| Feature & benefit | Coloring convenient for installation position verification at second surgery.               |  |  |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
|                   | Feature composition according to the installation depth of the fixture                      |  |  |
| Material          | • Ti CP-Gr-3 • Coloring : anodizing • Tightening torque : Hand tightening (less than 10Ncm) |  |  |

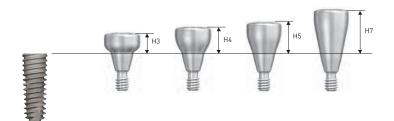






# TS & GS Healing abutment

| Feature & benefit | <ul> <li>Wide range of application and emergence profile that is advantageous for keeping a<br/>design.</li> </ul>                                                                                                          |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Selection method  | <ul> <li>After checking the inter-occlusal space between the opposing tooth select a height that leaves 1-2 mm exposure above the gingiva.</li> <li>Select a diameter similar to the abutment that will be used.</li> </ul> |
| Material          | • Ti CP-Gr4 - Tightening torque : Hand tightening (less than 10Ncm)                                                                                                                                                         |



### \* Matching Table for Healing ABT. & Abutment

| Healing ABT. (H) | 3 | 4      | 5      | 7           |
|------------------|---|--------|--------|-------------|
| Abutment (G/H)   | 1 | 2 or 3 | 3 or 4 | more than 5 |

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# TS&GS Rigid abutment

- Single/bridge/full arch restorations
- All position
- Only cement retained restoration
- Indication
- Misalignment bridge case
- Over angulated case

### Contraindication

- Snap on impression at abutment level
- Abutment design reflecting the tooth position/restorative prosthesis
- Margin esthetic effect with gold coloring

### Feature & benefit

- Ti-6Al-4V - TiN coating
- 30 Ncm
- Material
- Surface
- Tightening torque



# Product list for prosthetic procedure

|                   | Product list |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Abutment          |              |
| Protect cap       |              |
| Impression coping | 1 H H        |
| Lab analog        |              |
| Burn-out cylinder |              |
| Finishing reamer  |              |
| Driver            | 06.0         |
| Torque wrench     |              |

• Exclusive matching components for each rigid abutment of 4/5.5/7mm height. Every component can be verified by color as 4mm-yellow, 5.5mm-grey, 7mm-blue. Essential to check the color before using the impression coping/lab analog .

• Common use of 1.2 hex driver/outer driver with the exception of @ 4.0 diameter. Possible to gain an extra-stable connection by using a outer driver. (Use @ 4.0-only outer driver)



# Note for prosthetic process

# Abutment diameter selection

• The Rigid abutment has 4/5.5/7mm height, and besides to the 1/2/3/4/5mm gingival height there are a variety of margin diameters as Ø 4.0/Ø 4.5/Ø 5.0/Ø 6.0/Ø 7.0 considering the prosthesis for each tooth position. It is possible to conveniently fabricate an esthetic prosthesis by referring to the recommandation table below.

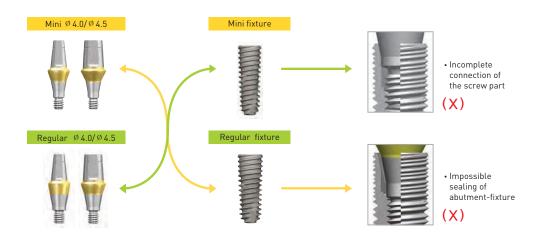


| Position   | Rigid abutment diameter |
|------------|-------------------------|
| $\bigcirc$ | ø 4.5                   |
| 0          | ø 4.0                   |
| 53         | ø 5.0/ø 6.0             |

Ø 7.0 is used for GS Ultra Wide fixture

# Mini/Regular abutment

• The Ø 4.0/Ø 4.5 feature has identical diameter but the applied fixture is differentiated into mini/regular. It is essential to verify the fixture that has been used and use a matching abutment.



**DENTAL CLINIC WORKING** 





When abutment reduction is unnecessary

# Step1 Healing abutment separation

Components & tools



# **Prosthetic procedure**

Separate the Healing abutment with hand force using a 1.2 hex hand driver.



Healing abutment verification



Gently separate the Healing abutment with hand force.

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# Step2 Abutment selection and connection

# Rigid abutments & tools

unnecessary





Rigid outer driver



# **Prosthetic procedure**

Select an appropriate abutment considering the prosthesis and oral environment of the patient and connect it using a 1.2 hex torque or outer driver. It used 30Ncm. Always verify the exactness of the connection by taking an x-ray after the final connection of the abutment.



Connect with a 1.2 Torque driver

Connect with a Outer driver

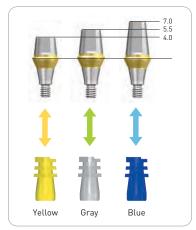
Attached Rigid abutment





# Step3 Impression

# Rigid impression copings





```
Rigid impression coping
```

# Prosthetic procedure

Select an impression coping of identical features with the abutment and press with your hand to connect. Do not forget to use an abutment height of 4/5.5/7 mm and exclusive impression coping. After connecting the coping, take an impression following the conventional method using a ready made tray.



Impression coping connection

Impression material injection

Impression taking completed

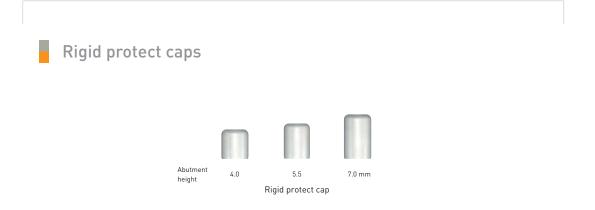
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# Step4 Protect cap connection and fabrication of the temporary prosthesis.



# Prosthetic procedure

After taking the impression press the protect cap on until the prosthesis is completed. In cases when a temporary prosthesis is necessary it is convenient to customize the protect cap to make a temporary prosthesis.



Protect cap connection

Temporary prosthesis fabrication using a protect cap

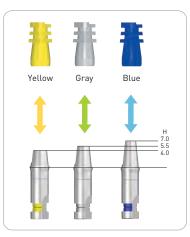




# **DENTAL LAB WORKING**

# Step5 Working model fabrication

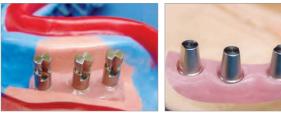
# **Rigid lab analogs**





# **Prosthetic procedure**

Check the color of the impression coping in the impression body and connect an exactly matching lab analog to its surface. Apply separator around the analog and replicate the gingival area with exclusive material. Use the border of the lab analog as a reference line. Pour dental stone following the conventional method to complete a working model.



Lab analog connection & gingival area replication



Completed working model

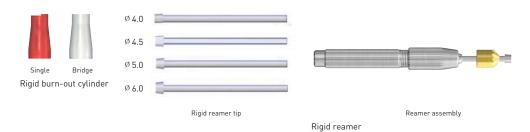




# Step6 Burn-out cylinder connection wax-up & casting



unnecessary



# **Prosthetic procedure**

You can fabricate a prosthesis with precise fit using a burn-out cylinder. Press to connect the appropriate burnout cylinder for single/bridge according to the lab analog of the working model. After reduction and modification of the burnout cylinder proceed with the wax-up and casting procedures following the conventional method. Use a reamer tip of identical diameter with the abutment to reduce the margin of the casting body until no further reaming is possible, then check the fit of the prosthesis.



Burn-out cylinder connection



Margin reaming (only precious alloy)



Full wax-up

Reaming check





Completed prosthesis after resin facing

Cut back & spruing





# DENTAL CLINIC WORKING

# Step7 Prosthesis setting

After checking the prosthesis that has arrived from the lab, remove the temporary prosthesis or protect cap from the mouth. Set the final prosthesis taking care in removing the cement.



Final setting of the prosthesis

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# When abutment reduction is necessary



# Step1 Abutment connection ~ casting

When the vertical dimension or path is not suitable after connecting the rigid abutment the abutment can be modified to solve this problem. (When a large amount of path modification is necessary use a FreeForm ST or Angled abutment) It is possible to alter the path intra-orally and take a direct impression for conventional prosthesis fabrication, but In this case inferior margin fit and over-reduction of the abutment can occur. If you use the components for the prosthesis fabrication procedure as below an exact prosthesis will be completed.



Abutment connection



Path verification



Impression coping connection



Intra-oral protect cap connection



Burn-out cylinder connection and resin-up



Lab analog connection after impression taking



Wax-up



Working model fabrication



Casting





# Step2 Lab analog reduction $\sim$ prosthesis setting



Margin reaming (Only precious alloy)



Check the fit between the casting body and lab analog



Lab analog reduction



Connected casting body



Completed porcelain prosthesis



Guide cap fabrication



Intra-oral guide cap setting and reduction



Final prosthesis setting



# Osstem Proper use of Torque wrench and Reamer

Proper usage of Torque wrench



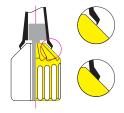
- 1. Check the torque guide of the abutment (ex. Transfer abutment mini - 20Ncm)
- 2. Set a tightening torque at the lower part of the Torque wrench.

\*Exactly corresponding to the marking Line.

- 3. After connecting the Torque wrench and Torque driver, exactly position it on the screw head.
- \* When connecting: 'IN', when removing: 'Out' should be facing upwards.
- 4. Press the upper part of the Torque driver and rotate in the direction of the arrow until the neck of the Torque wrench is bent. After the neck is bent stop applying pressure. Over torque can occur when the force is continued.

# Proper usage of Reamer





- 1. After verifying the diameter of the abutment prepare the appropriate reamer tip for connection.
- 2. After fixing the reamer tip to the prosthesis, turn the reamer bite in the direction of the blade to cut the tip.
- 3. Continue reaming until the tip is completely removed.
- \* The reamer cannot be used for nonprecious metal prosthesis, so use the laboratory bur and rubber point to remove the tip.



# TS & GS Transfer abutment

### Indication

- Single/bridge/full arch restorations
- All position

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- Cement/combi retained restoration

### Contraindication

- When large amounts of abutment modification is necessary.

### · Feature & benefit

- A structure of abutment and screw that is more convenient to repair and maintain than Rigid abutment.
- A design that minimizes customizing.
- Two types of impression taking possible : Fixture level/abutment Level

- Abutment : TiN coating

- Margin esthetic effect of gold coloring.
- Material
- Abutment : Ti-6Al-4V
  - Screw : Ti-6Al-4V
- Surface • Tightening torque - Mini : 20Ncm
- Screw : WCC coating - Regular : 30Ncm





# Product list for prosthetic procedure

# For fixture level impression

| For fixture level impression |               |              |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Product list                 |               |              |
| Abutment                     |               |              |
| Abutment screw               | T             | 1            |
|                              | Transfer Type | Pick-up Type |
| Impression coping            |               |              |
| Lab analog                   | ļ             |              |
| Driver                       | Ĩ             |              |
| Torque wrench                |               |              |

• When taking a fixture level impression the abutment is selected on a working model, so the chair time is decreased. Both transfer/pick-up impression is possible and can be selected depending on the preference of the operator or case condition. When the number of installed implants is large, or the path is excessively deflected, however, the tray may not be separable from the impression after taking a pick-up type. Thus, generally using a transfer type is convenient.



# Product list for prosthetic procedure

# For abutment level impression

| For abutment level impression |             |  |  |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| Product list                  |             |  |  |
| Abutment                      |             |  |  |
| Abutment screw                | ŢĪ          |  |  |
| Protect cap                   |             |  |  |
| Impression coping             | <u>青 雅 </u> |  |  |
| Lab analog                    |             |  |  |
| Burn-out cylinder             |             |  |  |
| Finishing reamer              |             |  |  |
| Driver                        |             |  |  |
| Torque wrench                 |             |  |  |

• When reducing the transfer abutment is unnecessary, an impression may be taken at the abutment level as with a rigid abutment. At this time, Transfer abutment is compatible with rigid component.

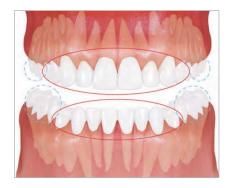
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# Note for prosthetic process

# Abutment diameter selection

• The Transfer abutment has 4/5.5/7mm height, and besides the 1/2/3/4/5mm gingival height there are a variety of margin diameters as Ø 4.5/Ø 5.0/Ø 6.0/Ø 7.0 considering the prosthesis for each tooth position. It is possible to conveniently fabricate an esthetic prosthesis by referring to the recommandation table below



| Position   | Transfer abutment Diameter |
|------------|----------------------------|
| $\bigcirc$ | ø 4.5                      |
| $\bigcirc$ | 5.0/ø6.0                   |

Ø 7.0 is used for GS Ultra Wide fixture

# Abutment level impression

With a Rigid abutment it is easy to fabricate a temporary prosthesis/abutment level impression and has exact
and convenient prosthesis components which make it advantageous for producing an internal submerged
type prosthesis. But it is easy to repair the prosthesis when various problems occur. When using a transfer
abutment the screw hole makes it easier to solves these problems. The Rigid abutment and Transfer
abutment have an identical upper margin design which makes it possible to use the same impression and
prosthesis components, even when the transfer abutment which is easy to repair is used. The prosthetic
procedures are carried out in the same manner.





# Step1 Healing abutment separation

# Components & tools



# Prosthetic procedure

Separate the Healing abutment using a 1.2 Hex hand driver.



Healing abutment verification

Gently separate the Healing abutment with hand force.

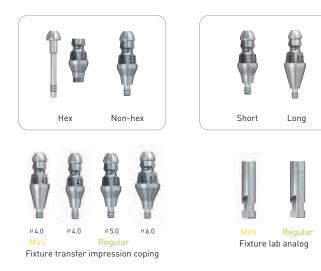


Fixture level impression



# Step2 Impression coping connection

Fixture transfer impression copings



# Prosthetic procedure

Predict the diameter and type (Hex, Non-Hex) of the abutment to be used and select an impression coping that will be connected using a 1.2 Hex hand driver with hand force. When the vertical dimension is insufficient apply the short feature. We recommend you to block-out the driver hole of the impression coping. It is essential to take a periapical X-ray to verify the exactness of the impression coping connection.



Impression coping connection

Hex hole block-out

Block-out existence check



# Step3 Impression taking & lab analog connection

First inject impression material around the impression coping to take an impression. Remove the impression body from the mouth after the impression material has set. Then, separate the impression coping from the removed impression body. Connect a fixture lab analog and impression coping of identical connection. Check the triangle-circle structure replicated on the impression and match the internal surface of the coping to reconnect it as it was before impression taking. Remember to check whether the setting is exact after connection.



Impression material injection



Impression taking



Triangle-circle structure verification



Connecting the coping and lab analog



Repositioned coping with lab analog





# Step4 Working model fabrication & abutment selection

# Transfer abutments





# Prosthetic procedure

Select and connect an abutment with suitable features considering gingiva height and interocclusal relationship. The path and position of margin can be modified at the lab following orders from the clinic.



Completed working model

Connect the selected abutment





# Step5 Wax-up ~ porcelain build-up

utment

When adjustment of the abutment is completed, proceed with wax-up to casting following conventional methods, and porcelain build up in case of a PFM. Generally, pattern resin that shows little contraction is used for cap fabrication and wax-up is followed.



Resin-cap fabrication



Full wax-up



Cut-back



Casting



Porcelain firing



Completed prosthesis



# Transfer abutment

Fixture level impression

# Step6 Fabrication of transfer jig

When the prosthesis is finished a transfer jig is made to transfer and connect the abutment on the model inside the mouth in the same condition. It is especially important when using the GS system, which is relatively hard to exactly transfer the abutment. It is mandatory for non-hex abutment, and even when using a hex type the jig helps you to exactly settle and verify the abutment In the clinic. Remove the gum on the model, and make it with pattern resin after cleansing the abutment surface.



Transfer jig fabrication



Œ



# DENTAL CLINIC WORKING

# Step7 Prosthesis setting







# **Prosthetic procedure**

Connect the abutment intra-orally in the same condition using a Transfer Jig. Take a periapical x-ray to check the connection of the abutment. Set the tightening torque at 20Ncm for a mini abutment and 30 Ncm for Regular and tighten the screw.



Abutment connection using a jig

Abutment screw tightening

Final prosthesis setting



# Abutment level impression



# Step1 Abutment connection ~ wax-up

If the fixture path is good and Transfer abutment reduction is unnecessary, the components for the Rigid abutment can be used for a abutment level impression and prosthesis fabrication.



Abutment screw tightening



Rigid impression coping connection



Impression taking



Impression body verification



Rigid lab analog connection



Working model fabrication



Burn-out cylinder connection





Wax-up





# Step2 Casting ~ prosthesis setting





Margin reaming



Connected casting body



Cut-back

Completed prosthesis



Final prosthesis setting



# TS & GS Angled abutment

### Indication

- Single/bridge restorations
- When path modification is necessary.
- Cement/Combi retained restoration
- Contraindication - Posterior bridge crown (Only Angled abutment)

### · Feature & benefit

- 17° Axial angulation
- Minimize the amount of reduction with A/B two hex types
- Margin esthetic effect with gold coloring
- Material Surface
- Abutment : Ti-6Al-4V
- Abutment : TiN coating
- Screw : Ti-6Al-4V
- Tightening torque Mini : 20Ncm
- Screw : WCC coating
  - Regular : 30Ncm



# Product list for prosthetic procedure

| Product list      |                 |                    |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Abutment selector |                 |                    |
| Abutment          |                 |                    |
| Abutment screw    | ŢŢ              |                    |
|                   | Transfer Type   | Pick-up Type       |
| Impression coping |                 |                    |
| Lab analog        |                 |                    |
| Driver            |                 |                    |
| Torque wrench     | () z ► → _0557E | MIMPLANT [] _ Tels |

• When using a hex type abutment the internal hex structure of the fixture can cause interference between the Angled abutment and adjacent teeth and tissue. Before selecting an angled abutment at the clinic or lab, choose an appropriate A/B Hex type using a selector to minimize reduction during prosthesis fabrication.



# Note for prosthetic process

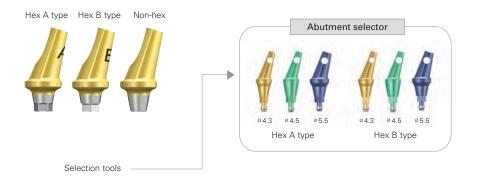
# Path modification with Angled abutment

In cases such as the anterior part where path modification according to anatomical structure and path compensation for bridge crown misalignment is necessary, the Angled abutment can be useful. The GS Angled abutment has a 17° axial taper and 6° tapered body which allows path compensation up to 23° without abutment reduction. But the single use of an angled abutment for the restoration of a posterior bridge case is prohibited since over cantilever force may be produced.



# Application of Angled abutment selector.

- The GS angled abutment has two directions: A/B. This enables choosing an appropriate direction after the abutment has been connected; thus enabling the minimization of the amount of reduction.
- An abutment with an appropriate direction may be chosen intra-orally or on the model using an angled abutment selector.





# Step1 Healing abutment separation

# Components & tools



# **Prosthetic procedure**

Separate the Healing abutment using a 1.2 Hex hand driver.



Verification of Healing abutment



Gently separate the Healing abutment with hand force.



Fixture level impression



# Step2 Abutment type selection

Angled abutment selectors







ø5.5

GS Angled abutment selector

### **Prosthetic procedure**

When applying a hex type abutment by using an abutment selector, you can choose an appropriate abutment in the lab or clinic. When selecting an abutment at the clinic connect both the A/B selector and decide a feature before taking an impression and at the lab try it on the working model.



A type selector connection (good)

B type selector connection (not-good)

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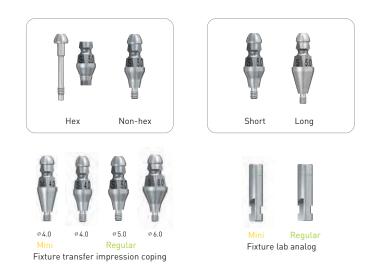






# Step3 Impression

### Fixture transfer impression copings

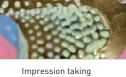


### **Prosthetic procedure**

Predict the diameter and type (hex, non-hex) of the abutment to be used and select an impression coping that will be connected using a 1.2 Hex hand driver with hand force. When the vertical dimension is insufficient apply the short feature. We recommend you to block-out the driver hole of the impression coping. It is essential to take a periapical x-ray to verify the exactness of the impression coping connection.



Connecting the impression coping





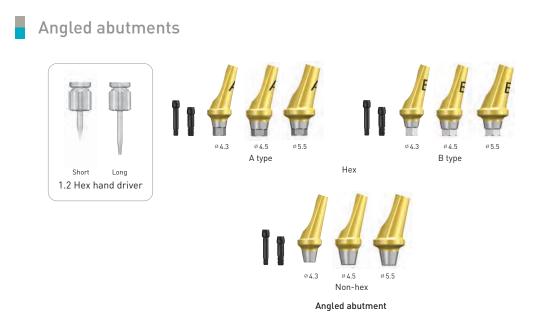
Repositioning the coping with lab analog

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# Step4 Working model fabrication & abutment selection

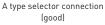


### Prosthetic procedure

Make a working model from the impression body following the conventional method and connect the abutment. If the abutment hex type has not been selected at the clinic it is possible to do it with a selector on the model. By choosing the correct abutment the amount of reduction will be minimized and quick and exact prosthesis fabrication is made possible.

### Good







B type selector connection (not-good)



Connect the selected abutment





# Step 5 Abutment modification ~ porcelain build-up

Eliminate the undercut area with a stone wheel and adjust the abutment. Complete the conventional steps from wax-up to casting, and in the case of a PFM, porcelain build up.



Abutment modification



Path verification



Wax-up & cut-back (labial)



Wax-up & cut-back (lingual)



Casting & opaque



Completed prosthesis



# Step6 Prosthesis setting

# Tools



| Torque wrench |
|---------------|

### Prosthetic procedure

Connect the abutment intra-orally after verifying the abutment direction on the model. Take a periapical x-ray to check the connection of the abutment. Set the tightening torque at 20 Ncm for a mini abutment and 30 Ncm for Regular and tighten the screw.



Abutment connection

Abutment screw tightening

Final prosthesis setting



# **TS & GS** ZioCera

### Indication

- Single/bridge restorations
- Anterior area
- Cement/Screw retained restoration
- Contraindication
- Molar area crown & bridge

### Feature & benefit

- Zirconia material of superior strength and biocompatibility
- Straight/17  $^{\circ}$  angled two types that are more convenient for the operator.
- A design that minimizes customizing.
- Natural dentin color abutment shade establishment
- A design easy to customize
- Material
- Abutment : Zirconia Screw : Ti-6Al-4V
- Surface Screw : WCC coating
- Tightening torque Mini : 20Ncm Regular : 30Ncm



# Product list for prosthetic procedure

| Product list      |                       |              |  |  |  |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| Abutment          | Ļ 🥢                   |              |  |  |  |
| Abutment screw    | T T                   |              |  |  |  |
|                   | Transfer Type         | Pick-up Type |  |  |  |
| Impression coping |                       |              |  |  |  |
| Lab analog        |                       |              |  |  |  |
| Driver            | Ĩ                     |              |  |  |  |
| Torque wrench     | O) Z - OSSTEM IMPLANT |              |  |  |  |

• In such cases as the maxillary anterior portion where abutment path modification is necessary because of anatomical structures, by using the angled type ZioCera abutment you can minimize abutment customizing and make it easier to apply a screw type prosthesis. The straight type ZioCera abutment enables free customization to various shapes when abutment path modification is unnecessary.



# Note for prosthetic process

### Cement retained type restoration with ZioCera abutment

• The zirconia abutment is usually used as a scaffold structure for all ceramic prostheses of the cementretained type.

After customizing the abutment on the working model using an exclusive bur for zirconia, fabricate an appropriate inner ceramic crown considering the condition of the patient and use the exclusive porcelain powder for buildup to gain the most aesthetic implant prosthesis. When reducing the abutment, use a bur exclusive for zirconia that is not rough. Spray water or wet the abutment during the procedure.









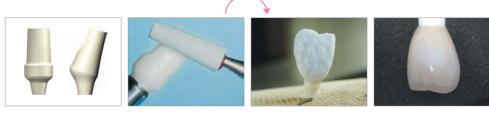
Customizing

Ceramic coping

Porcelain build-up

### Screw retained type restoration with ZioCera abutment

• When there is 1~1.5mm space between the adjacent tooth after abutment connection you can fabricate a screw retained type prosthesis using a ZioCera abutment. In case of a screw retained type, there is no need of a coping, making it an economical and quick prosthesis fabrication is possible. In such cases as the maxillary anterior portion where an angled abutment is necessary because of anatomical structures, by using an angled ZioCera abutment it is more convenient to fabricate a screw retained type prosthesis. (however, the porcelain must be zirconia exclusive powder.)



Customizing

Porcelain build-up

Screw retained single crown

http://Shetak.com



# Step1 Healing abutment separation

Components & tools



# Prosthetic procedure

Separate the Healing abutment using a 1.2 Hex hand driver.



Healing abutment verification

Gently separate the Healing abutment with hand force.

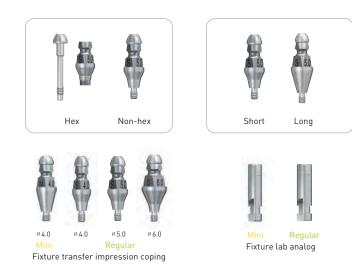




# Step2 Impression

### Fixture transfer impression coping

ZioCera angled abutme



### **Prosthetic procedure**

Predict the diameter and type (hex, non-hex) of the abutment to be used and select an impression coping that will be connected using a 1.2 Hex hand driver with hand force. When the vertical dimension is insufficient apply the short feature. We recommend you to block-out the driver hole of the impression coping. It is essential to take a periapical x-ray to verify the exactness of the impression coping connection.



Impression coping connection

Impression



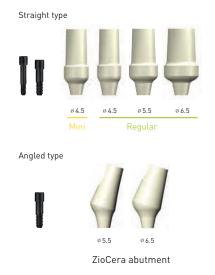
Coping repositioning with lab analog

Prosthetic Procedure for TS & GS Implant System | 45



### ZioCera & ZioCera Angled abutments





### **Prosthetic procedure**

Make a working model from the impression body following the conventional method and connect the abutment. Check the path on the model and select an appropriate abutment.

Since the ZioCera abutment is more difficult to customize than the titanium abutment, it is important to minimize tool wear and reduce time by choosing the correct abutment.



Abutment connection on working model







cf) Straight type connection





# Step4 Abutment modification ~ porcelain build-up

Unlike the titanium abutment you must use exclusive polishing tools for ZioCera abutment customizing. Use a soft-/medium-level bur and reduce the thermal shock by spraying water or wetting the abutment. The ZioCera abutment is for all ceramics; thus, unlike PFM, fabricate a ceramic coping. Fabricate an appropriate ceramic coping considering the adjacent space and transparency and complete the final prosthesis with porcelain exclusive for the corresponding coping.



Abutment modification I



Abutment modification II



Customized abutment



Alignment verification





Internal crown wax-up



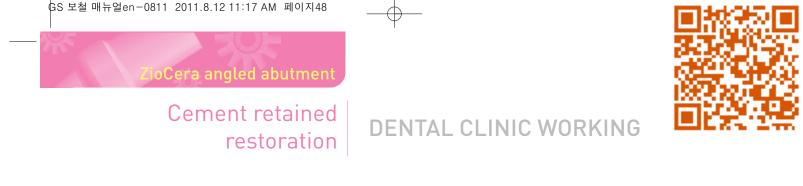
Porcelain build-up



Completed all ceramic



Completed ceramic coping



# Step5 Prosthesis setting

# Tools





### **Prosthetic procedure**

Connect the abutment intra-orally after verifying the abutment direction on the model. Take a periapical x-ray to check the connection of the abutment. Set the tightening torque at 20 Ncm for a mini butment and 30 Ncm for Regular and tighten the screw.



Abutment connection

Abutment screw tightening

Final prosthesis setting

**DENTAL CLINIC WORKING** 





# Screw retained restoration

# Step1 Healing abutment separation

# Components & tools



### **Prosthetic procedure**

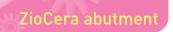
Separate the Healing abutment using a 1.2 Hex hand driver.



Healing abutment verification



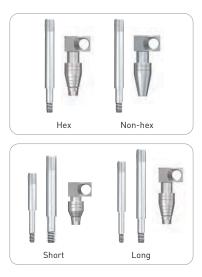
Gently separate the Healing abutment with hand force.

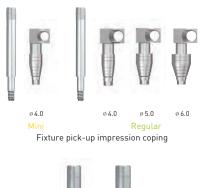


Screw retained restoration

# Step2 Impression

### Fixture pick-up impression coping







### Prosthetic procedure

Prepare a custom open tray and predict the diameter and type (hex, non-hex) of the abutment to be used and select an impression coping. Connect the guide pin using a 1.2 Hex hand driver with hand force. It is essential to take a periapical x-ray to verify the exactness of the impression coping connection. First inject impression material around the hole of the upper part of the coping and separate the impression body by loosening the guide pin after the material has set. Connect a fixture lab analog of identical connection.



Impression coping connection

Impression

Coping repositioning







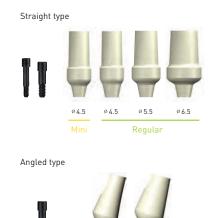


# Step3 Working model manufacture & abutment selection

**DENTAL LAB WORKING** 

### ZioCera & ZioCera Angled abutments





Ø5.5

Ø6.5 ZioCera abutment

### **Prosthetic procedure**

Make a working model from the impression body following the conventional method and connect the abutment. Check the path on the model and select an appropriate abutment.

Since the ZioCera abutment is more difficult to customize than the titanium abutment, it is important to minimize tool wear and reduce time by choosing the correct abutment.



Abutment connection on working model



Marked customizing area



# ZioCera abutment

# Screw retained restoration

# Step4 Abutment modification ~ porcelain build-up

After customizing the ZioCera abutment when the space left between the opposing tooth and adjacent tooth is less than 1~1.5mm you can fabricate a screw retained type prosthesis using zirconia exclusive porcelain. In this case, unlike the cement retained type, there is no need to make a separate ceramic coping so the prosthesis fabrication procedure is economical and quick. When the porcelain thickness exceeds 2mm the porcelain may crack and then a cement retained type prosthesis must be made.



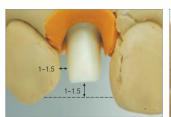
Abutment modification I



Abutment modification II



Customized abutment



Space verification



Porcelain build up (Labial)



Porcelain build up (Lingual)



Firing completed



Completed screw retained restoration





# DENTAL CLINIC WORKING

# Step5 Prosthesis setting







### **Prosthetic procedure**

Connect the prosthesis considering the contact point of the adjacent teeth.

It is essential to take a periapical x-ray to check the exactness of the connection. When a mini abutment has been used set the tightening torque at 20 Ncm, and 30 Ncm for a Regular feature and tighten the screw.



Abutment connection

Abutment screw tightening

Final prosthesis setting



# **TS & GS** FreeFormST abutment

### Indication

- Single/bridge/full arch restorations
- All position
- When fabricating large-volume prosthesis or extensive path modification is necessary
- Cement/Combi retained restoration

### Feature & benefit

- The large abutment volume allows free customization and secures appropriate support after reduction.
- Margin esthetic effect of gold coloring.
  - Abutment : Ti -6Al-4V
- Screw : Ti-6Al-4V

- Regular : 30Ncm

- Abutment : TiN coating Screw : WCC coating
- Mini : 20Ncm
- MaterialSurface
- Tightening torque





# Product list for prosthetic procedure

| Product list      |               |              |  |  |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--|--|
| Abutment          | W             |              |  |  |
| Abutment screw    | Î Î           |              |  |  |
| Impression coping | Transfer Type | Pick-up Type |  |  |
| Lab analog        |               |              |  |  |
| Driver            | Driver        |              |  |  |
| Torque wrench     |               |              |  |  |

• The limitations of prosthesis fabrication that occur from Transfer abutment/Angled abutment usage can be overcome by FreeForm ST abutments. It can be used through customizing for expression of the gingival scallop form, overcoming bridge misalignment and fabrication of single crowns bigger than normal size. 

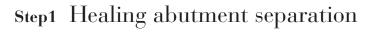
# Note for prosthetic process

### FreeForm ST abutment usage

• The FreeForm ST abutment's large volume and design is useful for margin configuration establishment and path modification convenience. The Ø4.0 diameter FreeForm abutment can be customized and used for areas with narrow interdental space such as the mandibular anterior area.







### Components & tools



### **Prosthetic procedure**

Separate the Healing abutment using a 1.2 Hex hand driver with hand force.



Healing abutment verification



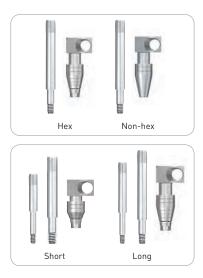
Gently separate the Healing abutment manually



Cement retained restoration

# Step2 Impression

### Fixture pick-up impression copings







### Prosthetic procedure

Prepare a custom open tray, predict the vertical space, abutment diameter, type (hex, non-hex) and select an impression coping. Gently connect the guide pin using a 1.2 Hex hand driver manually. Do not forget to take an x-ray to check the exactness of the coping connection. Inject impression material around the hole of the upper part of the coping and loosen the guide pin after the material has set to remove the impression body. Connect a fixture lab analog of identical connection.



Impression coping connection

Impression

Lab analog connection

http://Sherlak.com







**DENTAL LAB WORKING** 



# Step3 Working model fabrication & abutment modification

### FreeForm ST abutments





### **Prosthetic procedure**

Make a working model from the impression body following conventional methods and connect the abutment. Connect a FreeForm ST abutment and adjust the path and customize the form. Fabrication of a precise transfer jig to be used as a guide for additional prosthetic work is mandatory after customizing is completed when a non-hex type has been used.



Completed working model

Path adjustment

Transfer jig fabrication



Cement retained restoration



# Step4 Wax-up ~ prosthesis completion

Go through the conventional steps for resin, wax-up and casting. Deliver the completed prosthesis with the transfer jig to the clinic.



Resin-up



Full wax-up



Buccal opening



Verification of casting body fit



Completed prosthesis





# DENTAL CLINIC WORKING

# Step5 Prosthesis setting







### Prosthetic procedure

Connect the abutment intra-orally in the same condition as with the model using the transfer jig. Check whether the torque is set to an appropriate level, then remove the transfer jig and place the prosthesis. Always verify the exactness of the connection by taking an x-ray after the final connection of the abutment.



Abutment connection



Abutment screw tightening



Transfer jig removal



Final prosthesis setting



# Step1 Healing abutment separation

Mini

# Components & tools ø4.0 ø45 ø 5 0

Reg

Cover screw

ø 7.0

Ø 6 N

Reg.

Healing abutment

ø 4 N

Mini

# **Prosthetic procedure**

Long

1.2 Hex hand driver

Short

Separate the Healing abutment using a 1.2 Hex hand driver with hand force.



Healing abutment verification



http://Shetak.com

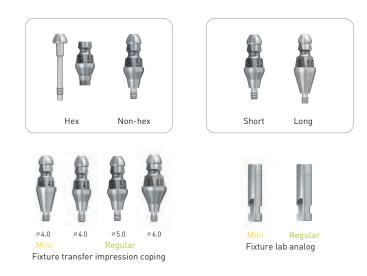






# Step2 Impression

### Fixture transfer impression coping



# **Prosthetic procedure**

Predict the diameter and type (hex, non-hex) of the abutment to be used and select an impression coping that will be connected using a 1.2 Hex hand driver with hand force. When the vertical dimension is insufficient apply the short feature. We recommend you to block-out the driver hole of the impression coping. It is essential to take a periapical x-ray to verify the exactness of the impression coping connection.



Impression coping connection

Impression



with lab analog

Prosthetic Procedure for TS & GS Implant System | 63



# TS & GS GoldCast abutment

### Indication

- Single/bridge/full arch restorations
- All position
- When fabricating a cement-retained prosthesis is difficult due to the limitations of spaces and paths
- Prosthesis whose precise customization is necessary
- Cement/screw/Combi retained restoration

### Contraindication

- Non precious alloy casting
- Enables fabricating a prosthesis with a minimum of 4 mm vertical space from the fixture installation level
- Non-hex feature composition for bridge cases

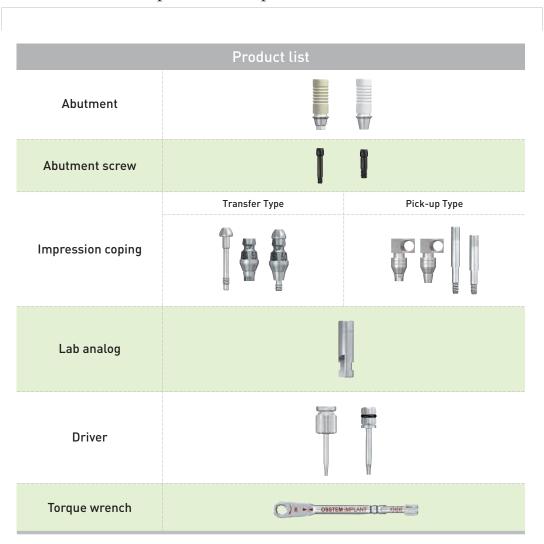
### Feature & benefit

- Abutment : Au-Pt alloy + POM - Screw : Ti-6Al-4V
- Material
- Surface
- Screw : WCC Coating Tightening Torque

- Regular : 30Ncm



# Product list for prosthetic procedure



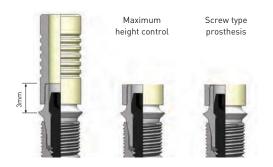
- The goldcast abutment allows free and easy customization; a prosthesis of any type, screw/cement/combi may be fabricated through gold casting.
- Problems that limit the fabrication of a conventional prosthesis may be addressed, such as the anterior region where precise customization is necessary and posterior cases with narrow vertical space.



# Note for prosthetic process

### TS & GS GoldCast abutment

• When a cement retained type prosthesis is impossible because of limitations in vertical space between the opposing tooth, a screw retained type must be made. A prosthesis can be fabricated 4mm space from the fixture level with the GoldCast abutment.



# Screw Retained type restoration for TS & GS

• Compared to the SS/US System it is difficult to fit screw retained type prosthesis with the TS & GS system which is a internal submerged type. It can be impossible to gain a passive fit with a hex typed GoldCast abutment when the path is wrong in a bridge case or difficult to connect the prosthesis. A non-hexed type must be used for a bridge and the passivity of the fit must be checked with a x-ray. Use a Convertible abutment when the path error exceeds 22°.







# **DENTAL CLINIC WORKING**

# Step1 Healing abutment separation

### Components & tools



### **Prosthetic procedure**

Separate the Healing abutment using a 1.2 Hex hand driver with hand force.



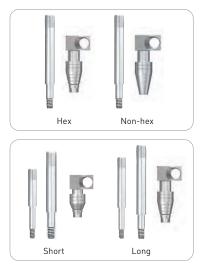
Healing abutment verification

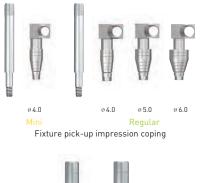




# Step2 Impression

Fixture pick-up impression coping







### Prosthetic procedure

Prepare a custom open tray, predict the vertical space, abutment diameter, type (hex, non-hex) and select an impression coping. Gently connect the guide pin using a 1.2 Hex hand driver manually. Do not forget to take a x-ray to check the exactness of the coping connection. Inject impression material around the hole of the upper part of the coping and loosen the guide pin after the material has set to remove the impression body. Connect a fixture lab analog of identical connection.



Impression coping connection

Impression

Lab analog connection





# Step3 Working model fabrication & abutment modification

### GoldCast abutments



### **Prosthetic procedure**

Make a working model from the impression body following conventional methods and connect the abutment. Select a non-hexed type for a bridge case. Eliminate the plastic area considering prosthesis fabrication space and path.



Abutment connection

Height control



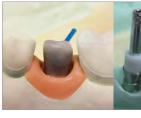
# Screw retained restoration



# DENTAL LAB WORKING

# Step4 Wax-up ~ prosthesis completion

While maintaining the screw hole do wax-up on the abutment after finishing height adjustment and customizing. It is convenient to use the guide pin of the pick-up impression coping. Cast the precious alloy metal following appropriate procedures for the gold crown/PFG. Non-precious metal alloy may damage the abutment and its use is prohibited.







wax-up

Usage of guide pin Casting completed

Completed prosthesis





# Step5 Prosthesis setting





GoldCast abutment



### **Prosthetic procedure**

Check the prosthesis and verify the recommended tightening torque.

Set the torque at 20 Ncm for mini and 30 Ncm for Regular and connect the final prosthesis. Insert cotton into the screw hole on the occlusal surface and final block out with resin.



Prosthesis connection

Abutment screw tightening

Hole block-out

Prosthetic Procedure for TS & GS Implant System | 71



# TS & GS Convertible abutment

#### Indication

- Single/bridge/full arch restorations
- All position
- Bridge case with a wrong path
- Framework for bar overdenture
- Screw/Combi retained restoration
- Feature & benefit
- Path compensation up to 60  $^{\circ}.$  (based on two fixtures)
- Advanced convenience from four prosthesis options, Combi/Angled/Gold/Plastic.
- Abutment connection using carrier
- Margin esthetic effect from gold coloring.
  - Convertible abutment : Ti-6Al-4V
  - Combi/Angled cylinder :Ti CP-Gr3
    - GoldCast cylinder : Au-Pt alloy + POM

- Abutment & cylinder : TiN coating

- Plastic cylinder : POM
- Cylinder Screw : Ti-6Al-4V
- Surface

Material

- Screw : WCC coating
- Tightening torque Abutment : 30Ncm Cylinder Screw : 20Ncm





# Product list for prosthetic procedure

| Product list        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Abutment            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |  |  |
| Impression coping   | Transfer Type     Pick-up Type       Image: Constraint of the second seco |  |  |  |  |
| Lab analog          | Ĩ                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |  |  |
| Cylinder            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |  |  |
| Cylinder screw      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |  |  |
| Polishing protector | ώ                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |  |  |
| Driver              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |  |  |
| Torque wrench       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |  |  |

• The Convertible abutment is a 3-piece composed of abutment + cylinder + cylinder screw. You must prepare an exclusive impression coping and lab analog that is possible to take an abutment level impression since the impression is taken through transforming the internal connection structure to an external one.

Prosthetic Procedure for TS & GS Implant System | 73

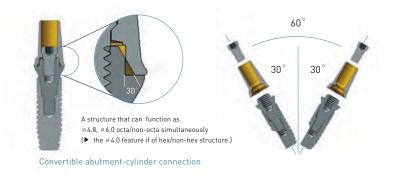


# Note for prosthetic process

## TS & GS Convertible abutment connection

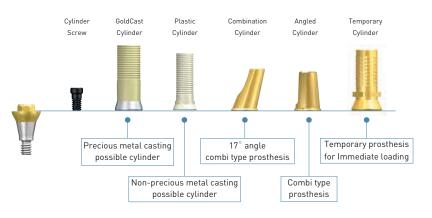
• The Convertible abutment can be useful in path compensation for bridge prostheses.

When fabricating a screw type prothesis/combi type prosthesis with a hole on the occlusal surface a non-hexed type 2-piece abutment such as Transfer/GoldCast abutment can compensate the path up to 22°. Using a Convertible abutment enables path compensation up to 60° in case of long Bridge and a large amount of path deviation.



## TS & GS Convertible cylinder

• The TS & GS Convertible abutment comes with a temporary cylinder and four types of final prosthesis fabrication cylinders according to the prosthesis type as shown below. A functional prosthesis may be easily fabricated by selecting an appropriate cylinder for usage purposes.







# DENTAL CLINIC WORKING

# Step1 Healing abutment separation

## Components & tools

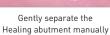


## Prosthetic procedure

Separate the Healing abutment using a 1.2 Hex hand driver



Healing abutment verification





## Step2 Abutment selection

Convertible abutments & tools





## Prosthetic procedure

Select an appropriate abutment considering the prosthesis and oral environment of the patient. Connect the abutment to the fixture using a carrier and exactly connect with 30 Ncm force with a 0-ring driver for  $\emptyset 4.0$  and 0cta driver for  $\emptyset 4.8/\emptyset 6.0$ . Always take an x-ray to verify the exactness of the connection.



Abutment connection using carrier

Tightening with exclusive driver

Connected Convertible abutment





# Step3 Impression

Convertible pick-up impression coping





Prepare a custom open tray and a Convertible pick-up impression coping of identical diameter with the abutment that has been used. Follow conventional methods but the diameter of the Convertible lab analog must be identical to the abutment.

ø4.0

ø4.8

Convertible lab analog



Impression coping connection

Impression

Lab analog connection

ø6.0

ø6.0





Combi type restoration



## Step4 Protect cap connection and fabrication of temporary prosthesis

## Convertible protect caps & temporary cylinders





Convertible temporary cylinder

## Prosthetic procedure

Connect the protect cap after impression taking before the prosthesis is completed or fabricate a temporary prosthesis using a temporary cylinder.



Protect cap connection

Temporary prosthesis fabrication

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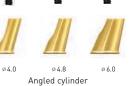
# Step5 Working model fabrication & cylinder modification

# Convertible cylinders





ø 4.0 ø 4.8 ø 6.0 Combination cylinder



Prosthetic procedure

Make a working model following conventional methods from the impression body and verify the path using a pick-up impression guide pin. Select a cylinder and do milling according to path adjustment need. Be cautious since the selection of an appropriate cylinder lessens milling time and reduction amount.



Path verification using guide pin

Cylinder connection

Cylinder milling

Prosthetic Procedure for TS & GS Implant System | 79



# Combi type restoration



# **DENTAL LAB WORKING**

# Step6 Wax-up ~ prosthesis completion

When milling is finished go through the conventional steps of wax-up to casting and porcelain build-up while maintaining a screw hole. The internal indexing region is short; hence the need to make a transfer jig for use as a guide in intra-oral abutment connection.



Wax-up



Spruing



Casting



Build-up





Fabrication of transfer jig





# Step7 Prosthesis setting







## Prosthetic procedure

Connect the abutment intra-orally under the same condition as the model using a transfer jig. Connect manually and cement the prosthesis. Loosen the cylinder screw and remove the excessive cement. Then finally tighten the cylinder screw with 20 Ncm force and block-out the screw hole.



Cylinder



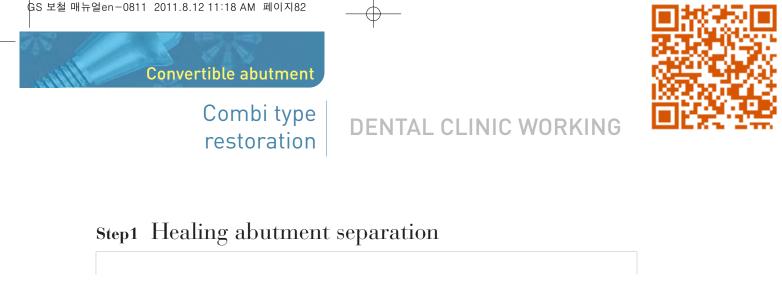
Cementation



Abutment screw tightening



Hole block-out



## Components & tools



## Prosthetic procedure

Remove the Healing abutment using a 1.2 Hex hand driver.



Healing abutment verification





## Step2 Abutment selection and connection

### Convertible abutments & tools



Convertible abutment

## Prosthetic procedure

Select an abutment considering the prosthesis and oral environment of the patient. Connect the abutment to the fixture using a carrier. Use a 0-ring driver for  $\emptyset 4.0$  and 0cta driver for  $\emptyset 4.8/\emptyset 6.0$  to connect with 30 Ncm torque. Always take an x-ray to check the exactness of the connection.



Abutment connection using a carrier.

Tightening with exclusive driver



Screw retained restoration

## Step3 Impression

Convertible transfer impression coping



ø4.0 ø4.8 Ø6.0 Convertible transfer impression coping



Convertible lab analog

## **Prosthetic procedure**

Prepare a Convertible transfer impression coping of the same diameter as the abutment that has been used. Follow conventional steps but use a Convertible lab analog of the same diameter as the abutment that has been used.



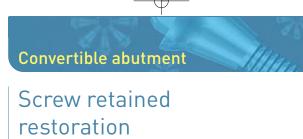
Impression coping connection

Impression



Coping repositioning







## **Step4** Protect cap connection and temporary prosthesis fabrication

## Convertible protect caps & temporary cylinders





Convertible temporary cylinder

## Prosthetic procedure

Connect the protect cap before the prosthesis is finished after impression taking or make a temporary prosthesis using a temporary cylinder.



Protect cap connection



Screw retained restoration



# Step5 Working model fabrication & cylinder modification

# Convertible cylinders



## Prosthetic procedure

Fabricate a working model from the impression following the conventional way and connect the abutment. Reduce the plastic area considering prosthesis fabrication space and path. Use a Goldcast cylinder for a prosthesis made of precious alloy and a plastic cylinder for a prosthesis of non-precious allow although the fit is interior.



Working model fabrication

Cylinder connection

Cylinder modification



## Convertible abutment

# DENTAL LAB WORKING

# Step6 Wax-up ~ prosthesis completion

Do wax-up while maintaining a screw hole on the abutment after finishing height alteration and customizing. It is convenient to use a guide pin from the pick-up impression coping. Cast using a method suitable for precious alloy gold crown/PFG. We prohibit the casting with non-precious alloy since abutment damage may occur.



Wax-up

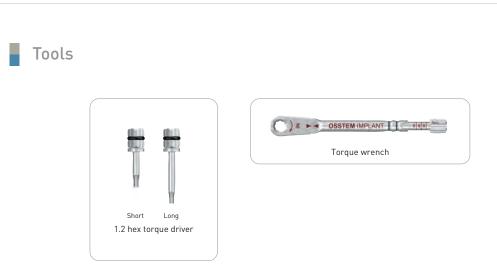
Casting

Completed prosthesis

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# Step7 Prosthesis setting



## **Prosthetic procedure**

Check the prosthesis and tighten the final prosthesis with a torque of 20 Ncm. Fill the screw hole on the occlusal surface with cotton. Finally, block-out with resin.



Abutment screw tightening



Hole block-out





Convertible abutment



# DENTAL CLINIC WORKING

# Overdenture metal frame fabrication using a Plastic cylinder

The Convertible abutment system is suitable to use for fabrication a bar type overdenture frame. It is possible to make a highly precise gold bar frame using a GoldCast cylinder and an economical bar frame of non-precious metal using a plastic cylinder.



Abutment connection

http://Shetak.com



Impression



Lab analog connection



Plastic cylinder connection on working model.



Completed bar frame



Resin frame fabrication

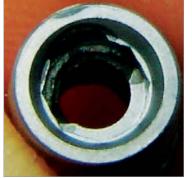


Casting & milling



# What happens when casting non-precious metal to a Gold abutment/cylinder?

GoldCast abutment and GoldCast cylinder products made of gold alloy are casting abutments exclusive for precious alloy of dental use. Since the melting point of gold abutment and non-precious metal is similar, casting with non-precious metal will cause damage and deformation to the abutment or cylinder during casting, so the use of non-precious metal is prohibited.



Casted with non-precious alloy metal

Casted with precious alloy metal

| Alloy                         | Melting range (°C) |  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| GS GoldCast abutment/cylinder | 1400~1450          |  |
| Dental Ni-Cr alloy            | 1200~1400          |  |
| Dental Gold alloy             | 950~1150           |  |



# **TS&GS** Stud abutment

#### Indication

- Stud type overdenture

- Contraindication
- Path error over 20  $^\circ\,$  (based on two fixtures)
- Feature & benefit
- Fabrication of a functional overdenture with a small number of implant installation.
- O-ring/Dalbo, two types of attachments.
- 4N and 6N retention of O-ring
- Gold coloring considering esthetics

#### - Abutment : Ti-6Al-4V

- Processing O-ring : Silicone
- Denture O-ring : Silicone
- Material
   Dalbo attachment housing : Ti CP-Gr4
  - Dalbo attachment lamella : Au-Pt alloy

#### • Surface - Abutment : TiN coating

Tightening torque
 - Abutment : 30Ncm





# Product list for prosthetic procedure

| Product list                                             |        |        |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--|--|--|
| Abutment                                                 |        |        |  |  |  |
| Lab analog                                               |        |        |  |  |  |
| Retainer (cap)<br>+ processing O-ring /<br>Duplicate aid | O-Ring | Dalbo  |  |  |  |
| Denture O-ring /<br>Dalbo plus attachment                | 6      | 8      |  |  |  |
| Retention screw driver                                   |        | OSSTEM |  |  |  |
| Abutment driver                                          | Ť      |        |  |  |  |
| Torque wrench                                            |        |        |  |  |  |

• By using the HG Stud abutment it is possible to fabricate a functional implant overdenture with 2 implants. You can use not only the O-ring silicone but also the Dalbo attachment of CM and select and apply the abutment right for the patients condition.



# Note for prosthetic process

## O-ring system of Stud abutment

In normal cases, use a retainer cap with good removability. When vertical dimension is limited, the
dimension may be decreased by 1.5 mm using a retainer. The initial retention of the yellow-colored O-ring is
about 4 N, and that of the orange-colored one about 6N. You can conveniently regain retention when
decreased by usage by changing the O-ring. The O-ring system allows path adjustment of up to 20°, although
the replacement cycle decreases with increasing deflection; hence the need for caution during path
adjustment at the fixture installation step.



## Dalbo system of Stud abutment

• The Dalbo system is maintained by precious metal lamella and the retention can be conveniently adjusted between 2~15 N level using an exclusive driver. The retention can regained by turning the driver in the clockwise direction. The Dalbo system can compensate a path up to 20° but be cautious since a value larger than this may cause fracture of the lamella.







## Components & tools



## Prosthetic procedure

Remove the Healing abutment using a 1.2 Hex hand driver. Since the diameter of the Stud abutment is Ø3.5, it is convenient to use the exclusive slim Healing abutment for prosthesis fabrication.



Gently separate the Healing abutment manually.





# Step2 Abutment selection and connection





## Prosthetic procedure

Select an abutment of appropriate gingival height considering the prosthesis and oral environment of the patient. Connect the abutment to the fixture using an exclusive O-ring driver with 30Ncm force. Always take an x-ray to check the exactness of the connection.



Tightening with exclusive driver

Connected Stud abutment





# Step3 Impression ~ working model fabrication





## Prosthetic procedure

Prepare a conventional custom tray for prosthesis impression taking and first inject impression material around the abutment. Take a functional impression same as denture fabrication. after the impression body has set place the lab analog using the replicated hex structure as a guide.



Impression

Lab analog connection

Working model fabrication





# Step4 Retainer cap /duplicate aid setting ~ curing



## **Prosthetic procedure**

Connect the retainer cap with an attached processing O-ring to the lab analog exposed on the working model and block-out the lower area. Complete the prosthesis by following the conventional steps for denture fabrication from wax denture to curing. Use the included Duplicate aid when using the Dalbo system.



Retainer cap connection



Block-out of lower area



Completed overdenture



Duplicate aid connection

Block-out of lower area



Completed overdenture





# Step5 Prosthesis setting (O-ring system)

Final O-rings



## Prosthetic procedure

Remove the processing O-ring of the retainer using tweezers and place the prosthesis after selecting between 4N/6N and connecting the O-ring of appropriate retention.



0-ring replacement I







Placed overdenture

Stud abutment



## DENTAL CLINIC WORKING

# Step5 Prosthesis Setting (Dalbo System)

## Dalbo plus attachment & tools



Dalbo system

## Prosthetic procedure

Remove Duplicate aid from the completed prosthesis and attach the Dalbo plus attachment intra-orally. Do not forget to block-out the undercut of the lower part to stop the resin inflow. Form a lingual hole on the prosthesis and reposition intra-orally. Then inject resin into the hole to complete. Inject an abundant amount until the resin overflows.

Set the prosthesis with suitable retention by turning the exclusive screw driver in a clockwise manner.



Duplicate aid removal



Lingual hole formation



Undercut block-out



Inject resin



Retention adjustment



Placed overdenture

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# Screw tightening torque guide of TS & GS system

|                                                                                                                           |   |   | [Unit       |      |                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|-------------|------|----------------------|
| Type of product                                                                                                           |   |   |             | Mini | Regular              |
| Cover screw<br>Healing abutment.<br>Impression coping<br>Bite index                                                       | V |   |             |      | ghtening<br>n 10Ncm) |
| Rigid abutment<br>Convertible abutment<br>Stud abutment                                                                   |   |   |             | 30   | 30                   |
| Transfer abutment<br>Angled abutment<br>FreeForm ST abutment<br>GoldCast abutment<br>ZioCera / ZioCera Angled<br>abutment |   | 4 |             | 20   | 30                   |
| Convertible cylinder<br>Protect cap                                                                                       | M |   | I I 🔐 👝 ¥ ¥ | 20   | 20                   |



# Torque wrench user guide



Infiniteness wrench

- When an infinite amount of torque is needed.
- When a torque over 50 Ncm is necessary in cases such as it is difficult to completely install a fixture with an engine or removal is needed the Torque wrench can be transformed to be used.
- Loosen the torque modifying area of the lower part to under 10 Ncm.
- O Release by pulling at the upper head part and body.
- 3 Complete right angle locking by turning the head 90  $^\circ$



20Ncm

#### • Tightening torque adjustment

-The tightening torque value is different depending on prosthesis type and screw. Set at exact torque value by matching the line at the lower part and bend until the neck of the Torque wrench is bent to tighten the prosthesis with the exact torque.

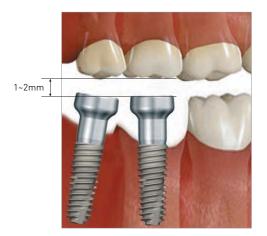


## TS & GS Bite index

The Bite index is a product to help te bite taking step after impression taking. It was only possible at abutment and fixture level impression. By using a Bite index, the bite is taken simultaneously with the impression when using abutment with ixture leven impression such as Transfer, Angled, Goldcast, etc. Then the number of hopspital visits decrease for the patient. An extra bite jig is unnecessary which lessens the procedure steps. The convenience is maximized by allowing adjustment of bite indexing material thickness with five features[4,6,8,10,12].







#### • Bite index characteristics

- 1. The hospital visits are decreased for the patients by easily and exactly registering the bite right after impression.
- 2. Extra jig fabrication is unnecessary by using a reusable bite exclusive component.
- 3. Easy and rapid connection possible free from limitations of the gingival tissue.
- 4. Applicable to various oral environments of patients with 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 mm features.



# Bite indexing procedure

After fixture level impression with pick-up/transfer type, you can register a bite using the Bite index. When a large number of implants have been used or bite indexes of various height have been applied you must provide exact information, such as marking to the lab so it is possible to know the position of the Bite index used intra-orally.

**Clinic process** 



Fixture level impression



Bite index connection



Bite index height verification

Lab process



Bite indexing material injection



Registered bite information



Working model fabrication







Fixation of upper and lower working model



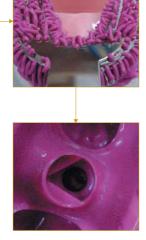
Mounting completed



# Benefit of TS & GS Fixture transfer impression coping

The TS & GS Fixture transfer impression coping allows easy and exact coping repositioning after impression taking by using the triangle-circle structure (  $\bigcirc$  ) for superior direction and position identification. Also the long/short (12.5mm /9.5mm) two features overcome path and intermaxillary interference. The vertical impression error can be prevented by blocking-out the driver hex hole after connecting the coping.





Registered triangle-circle structure

• Error prevention by driver hole block-out



Driver hole block-out



Internal surface after impression taking

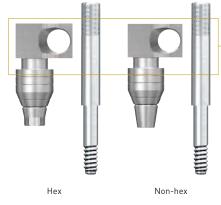




# Benefit of TS & GS Fixture pick-up impression coping

You can take an exact impression even when the conventional pattern resin connecting procedure is omitted since the TS & GS Fixture pick-up impression coping has a hole [ ] structure that allows stable impression material fixation in the rotation/vertical direction. We overcame the interference caused by upper part asymmetry [ ] and interference between tray and opposing tooth with long/short feature.

When inevitably placed in the B-L direction, fabricate a tray with coping space that prevents interference between the coping and tray while taking an impression.







Fixation by the hole



• Pick-up impression coping arrangement

Single



Free end bridge



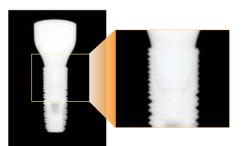
## • Verify the exactness of the connection with the upper structure using an x-ray!

With an internal subgingival-type implant such as the GS system, there is a need to verify the connection with the abutment and impression coping by taking an x-ray.

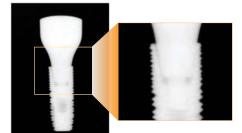
Incomplete connection can directly cause the loosening of the screw and abutment and fracture. To verify the exact connection, check the 11° taper setting with an x-ray.



## Exact connection of the healing abutment



**Right connection** 



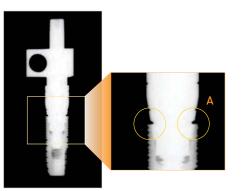
Wrong connection

- A wrong connection such as that in the right picture may be caused by interference with bone or adjacent tissue surrounding the installed fixture.

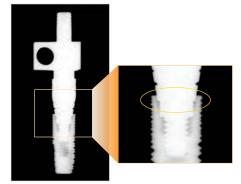
After removing the interference using tools such as a bone profiler, verify the exact connection as in the left picture.



## Exact connection of the fixture pick-up impression coping



#### **Right connection**

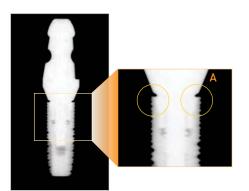


#### Wrong connection

- A wrong connection of the fixture pick-up impression coping such as that in the right picture may be caused by the incorrect setting of the hex with the fixture hex.

The connection can be verified as in the left picture by aligning the notch (A) in the connecting part of the coping body with the upper part of the fixture or removing the gap on the  $11^{\circ}$  taper area as with the healing abutment.

## Exact connection of the fixture transfer impression coping



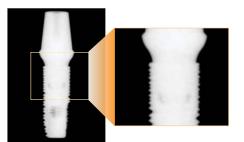
**Right connection** 

- The connection of the fixture transfer impression coping can also be verified by aligning the notch (A) in the connecting part of the coping body with the upper part of the fixture or removing the gap at the 11° taper area. With this product, connecting the guide pin is structurally impossible when the hex part is incompletely set; thus minimizing user error.

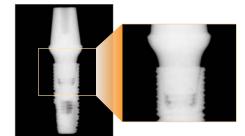


### Exact connection of the abutment

#### Rigid abutment



Right connection

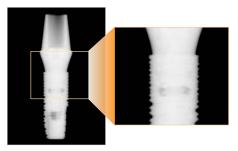


```
Wrong connection
```

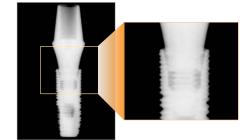
- A wrong connection of the rigid abutment such as that in the right picture may be caused by interference with bone or adjacent tissue surrounding the installed fixture.

After removing the interference using tools such as a bone profiler, verify the exact connection as in the left picture. Including the rigid abutment, verify the exact connection using an x-ray prior to prosthesis setting with convertible and stud abutments

#### Transfer Abutment



#### **Right connection**

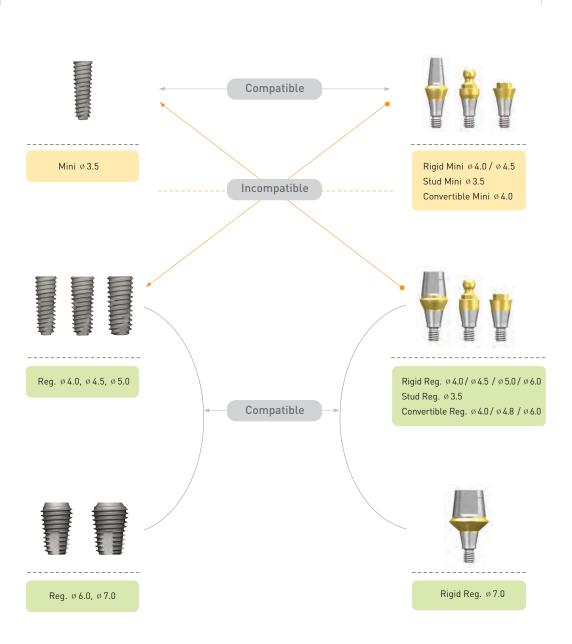


Wrong connection

- A wrong connection of the transfer abutment such as that in the right picture may be caused by the incorrect setting of the hex with the fixture hex or interference with bone or adjacent tissue surrounding the installed fixture. The former can be corrected by fixing the hex part setting and checking with an x-ray, and the latter, by removing the interference using tools such as a bone profiler and verifying the exact connection as in the left picture. Including the transfer abutment, verify the exact connection using an x-ray before prosthesis setting with angled, Goldcast, FreeForm ST, and ZioCera abutments.



# $Compatibillity\ Guide\ for\ TS\ \&\ GS\ System\ ({\tt Fixture-Abutment})$



http://Shitek.com





