DS Implants™

DS PrimeTaper™

Surgical manual and product catalogue

Dentsply Sirona

This manual is designed for use by clinicians who have undergone at least basic prosthetic and in-clinic implant training. Staying current on the latest trends and treatment techniques in implant dentistry through continued education is the responsibility of the clinician.

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Product illustrations are not to scale.

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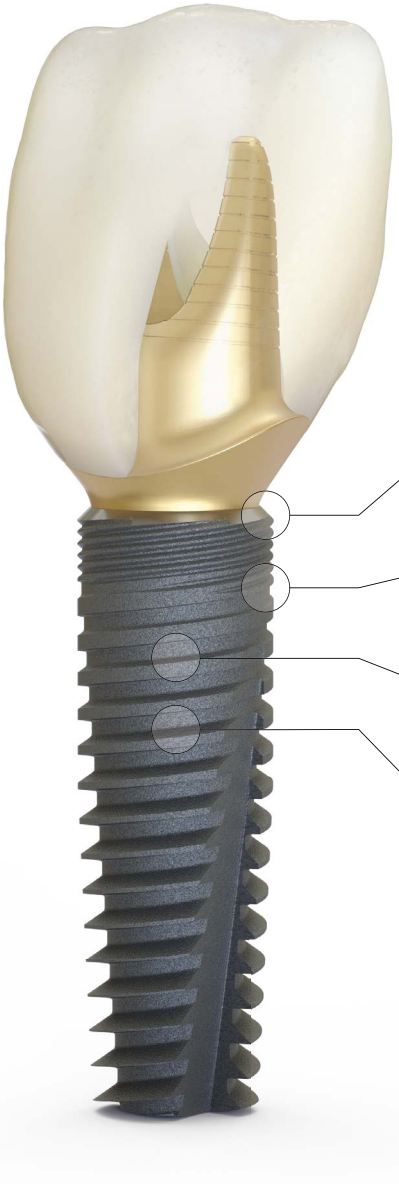
1. Introduction to DS PrimeTaper

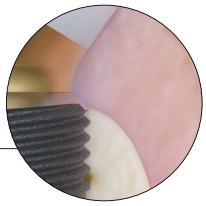
Implant design

The DS PrimeTaper implant is designed with a progressive taper and thread for optimal primary stability. The implant's key features – EV connection with Conical Seal Design, OsseoSpeed, MicroThread, Soft Tissue Chamber – are documented and clinically proven with the Astra Tech Implant System EV for bone maintenance and aesthetics.



Soft Tissue Chamber

- A three-dimensional chamber created between the horizontal offset on the implant and the outer design of the abutment. This chamber allows for an increased soft tissue contact zone and increased soft tissue volume, sealing off and protecting the marginal bone.

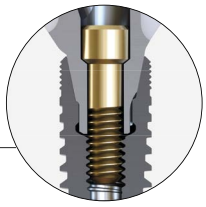


MicroThread

- Minute threads on implant neck that offer optimal load distribution and stress values.
- MicroThread ensures positive bio-mechanical bone stimulation and maintained marginal bone levels over the long-term.

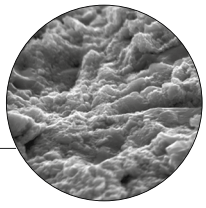
EV Connection with Conical Seal Design

- Seals off the interior of the implant from the surrounding tissue, minimising micromovements and microleakage.



OsseoSpeed

- A chemically modified titanium surface with a unique nanoscale topography that stimulates early bone healing and speeds up the osseointegration process.



Progressive taper and thread design

- Stabilising and contributing to initial stability and cutting efficiency.
- The thread and flute design provide enhanced cutting efficiency and gentle bone management.

Colour coding

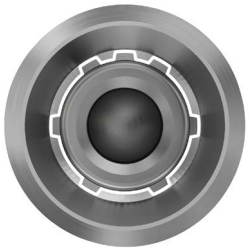
The DS PrimeTaper Implant line is available in differ ent diameters and lengths. The colour coding makes it easy to identify the correct connection and to select the right prosthetic components.

Implant Ø mm	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.4
Connections	S	M	L	L
Lengths mm	–	6.5	6.5	6.5
	8	8	8	8
	9	9	9	9
	11	11	11	11
	13	13	13	13
	15	15	15	15
	17	17	17	–

Implant-abutment connection

The implants have a unique interface providing three different options for abutment placement/indexing.

- **One-position-only**
  Atlantis patient-specific abutments will seat in one position only.
- **Six positions**
  Indexed abutments will seat in six available positions.
- **Non-indexed**
  Non-indexed abutments will be seated in any rotational position.



Restorative solutions

The implants portfolio offers prefabricated and patient-specific abutments. Restorations include prosthetic options on implant and abutment levels. Various types of fixation possibilities e.g. screw-, cement-, friction- and attachment-retained restorations.

2. Treatment planning

Pre-operative planning should be based on the expected restorative treatment outcome. Therefore treatment planning should include all stages of the procedure, from healing time and components to temporary and final restorations.

The treatment planning is based on a comprehensive consultation with the patient to determine exactly what the patient wants and expects from the treatment, but also to discover any possible contraindications and to explain the treatment in detail to the patient.

It is followed by a complete general and specific medical history and intraoral examination with analysis of the initial anatomical situation.

The following points must be considered:

- Medical and dental history
- General diagnoses – exclusion of contraindications
- Specialist consultation for risk factors
- Detailed intraoral examination including general radiographic examination

After examination and evaluation of the diagnostic documentation, the treatment plan should be prepared.

Even though the final treatment approach may be determined at the time of surgery, consider the following based on the quality of supporting bone and expected initial stability of the implant(s):

- One- or two-stage surgical procedure
- Immediate or early loading protocol
- Expected healing time before loading

When determining time to loading of implants for each individual case, the following should be carefully examined and assessed:

- Bone quality and quantity
- Primary stability
- Design of restoration
- Loading conditions

Before treatment begins, the patient should be informed about the results of the pre-operative examination and given a clear explanation of what the planned treatment entails, including the expected outcome, maintenance requirements and risks involved.

Accurate planning of every implant procedure is essential for the long-term success of the treatment. The planning process defines all actions and lists alternatives that can meet the patient`s expectations of the function and aesthetics of the implant-prosthetic rehabilitation.

Conventional treatment planning

A diagnostic wax-up with the missing teeth replaced provides important information in the planning phase.

Based on analysis and evaluation of the occlusal table, force distribution and preferred sites for the implants, an optimal plan can be achieved.

The diagnostic wax-up and radiographs make it possible to plan implant position, angulation and size in order to support the planned prosthetic construction in an optimal way.

A surgical guide can be manufactured and used during surgery to aid the implant installation.

Computer-guided treatment planning

Digital treatment planning based on three-dimensional imaging procedures enables the therapy to be planned with accuracy and makes the implant placement procedure predictable and precise.

Clinical application

The implants are used for both one- and two-stage surgical procedures in the following situations and with the following clinical protocols:

- Replacing missing teeth in single or multiple unit applications in the mandible or maxilla.
- Immediate placement in extraction sites and in situations with a partially or completely healed alveolar ridge.
- Especially indicated for use in soft bone applications where implants with other implant surface treatments may be less effective.
- Immediate and early loading for all indications, except in single tooth situations on implant shorter than 8 mm or in soft bone (type IV) where implant stability may be difficult to obtain and immediate loading may not be appropriate.

Based on mechanical strength considerations it is recommended to always place the widest implant possible for the edentulous space. This is particularly important in the posterior regions of the jaws where loading forces are high and considerable bending moments could be generated.

In all cases it is important to consider loading conditions when determining the number and spacing of implants.

3. Instruments

Drills

The implant site is prepared in accordance with the drilling protocol to ensure simple and safe implant placement in all bone qualities.

Guide Drill

- Used to mark a starting point

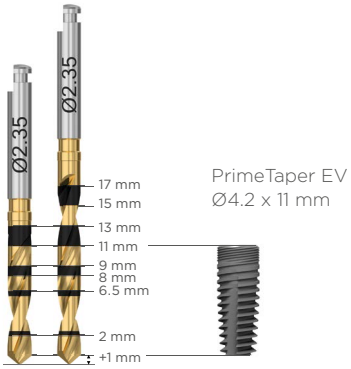
Precision Drill

- Used to mark a starting point
- **Note:** The Precision Drill is an extremely sharp drill for single use only. Once out of its package it should never be handled manually or placed on the tray.

PrimeTaper Drills

- For implant site preparation up to the planned implant diameter
- Depth marked
- Multiple use with option for single use
- Marked with the respective diameters and numbers (1-7)
- Available in two lengths:

Drill short	Drill long
6.5-13 mm	6.5-17 mm

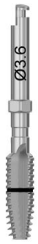
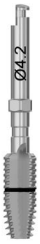


Ø mm	1.9	2.35	2.95	3.55	4.15	4.75	5.35
Drill number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							

The effective drilling depth is maximum 1 mm more than the implant length, indicated by the depth marking.

PrimeTaper Taps

- For very dense bone preparation
- Depth marked 6.5 mm
- Multiple use with option for single use

Ø mm	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.4
				

Intermediate drills

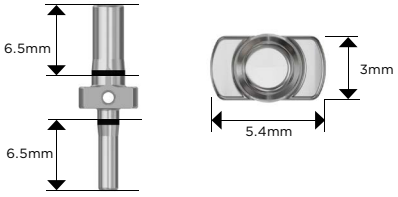
- Intermediate twist drills for fine-tuning the diameter of the osteotomy
- Depth marked
- Multiple use with option for single use
- Marked with the respective diameters
- Available in two lengths

Ø mm	2.65	3.25	3.85	4.45	5.05
Drill number	② ½	③ ½	④ ½	⑤ ½	⑥ ½
					

All drills except the Precision Drill can be used for approximately ten cases. They should be carefully cleaned and sterilised after each surgery and replaced as soon as a decrease in their cutting effi ciency is observed.

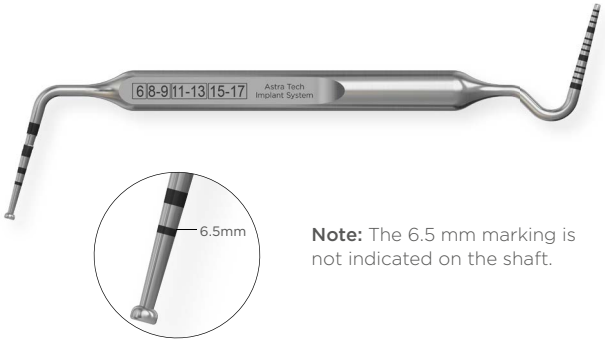
PrimeTaper Direction indicator

- Used after drill ① and drill ③
- Used for visualisi ng the position and direction of the prepared osteotomy and for measuring the space between osteotomies.



Implant Depth Gauge

- Used for measuring the depth of the implant site
- Markings correspond to the implant lengths
- The other end of the gauge can be used as a measuring probe.



Note: The 6.5 mm marking is not indicated on the shaft.

Instrument Extender

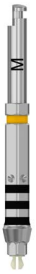
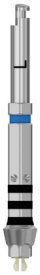
- Used for extending the length of a drill or implant driver
- Ensure sufficient irrigation when using the extender

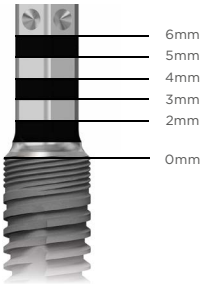
Implant drivers

The implant drivers can be used with a contra angle or with a surgical driver handle and a torque wrench.

Implant Driver EV

- For implant installation
- Colour-coded and depth marked
- Available in short and long

Ø mm	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.4
Colour coding				
				



The reference point (“0”) of the depth markings is the intended bone level, i.e., the lowest point of the bone level.

To facilitate optimal placement of pre-designed abutments, align one of the dots buccally.

Carefully clean and sterilise the driver after each surgery and replace it as soon as any decrease in functionality is observed. The Implant Driver EV can be used for approximately 100 implant installations.

Torque wrench

Torque Wrench EV

- For implant installation and adjustment of the implant position
- Used together with the surgical driver handle

Torque Wrench EV Surgical Driver Handle

- Used together with the torque wrench

Hex drivers

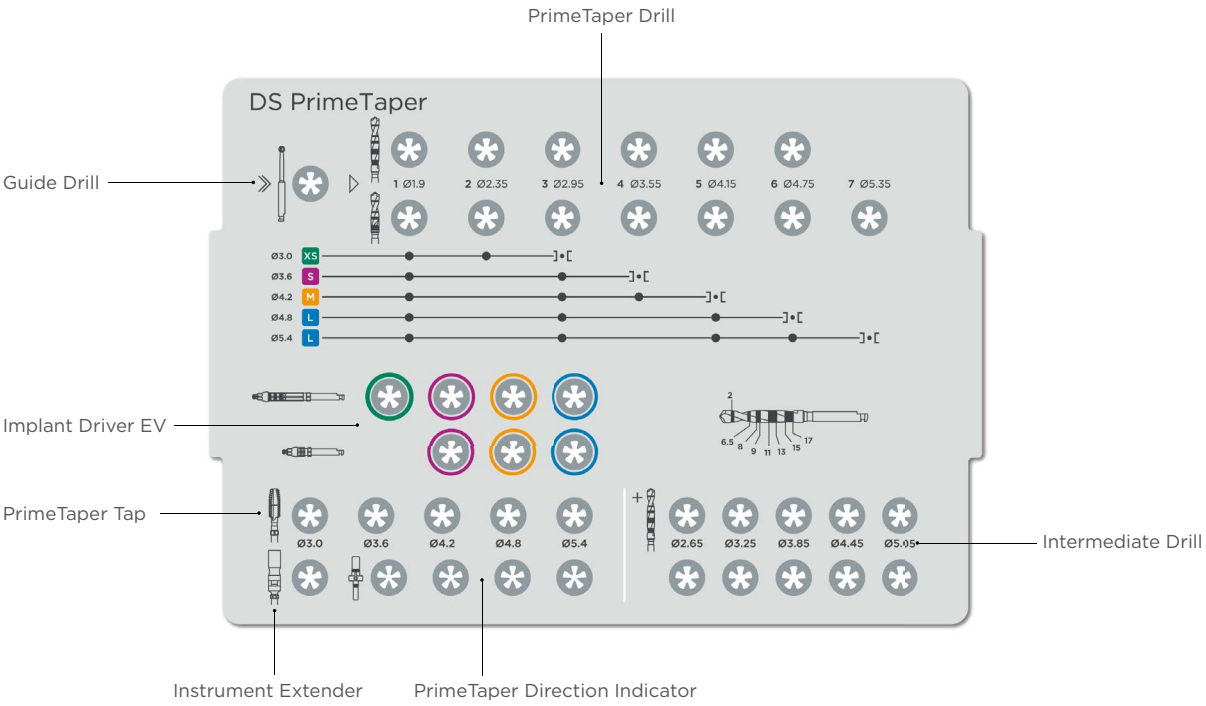
- Used for tightening screws, surgical and restorative components

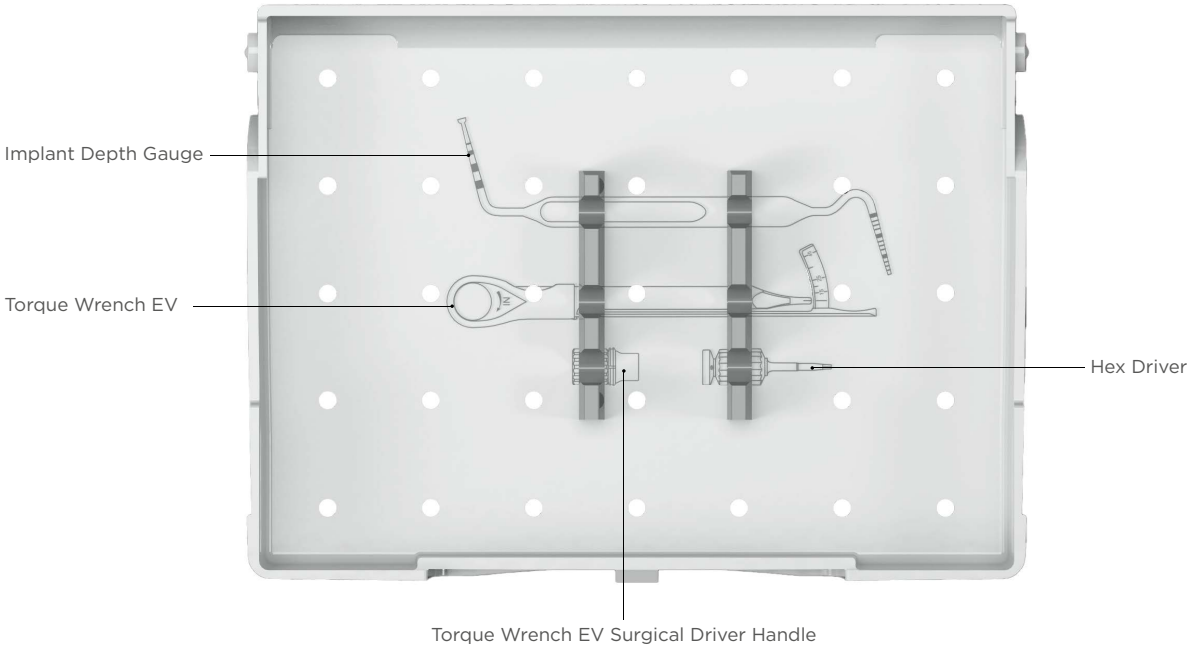
Hex Driver			Hex Driver Manual	
				

Surgical tray

All instruments for surgical use are stored in the PrimeTaper Surgical Tray, which is designed to make all instruments easily accessible.

QR code for additional information about the surgical tray.





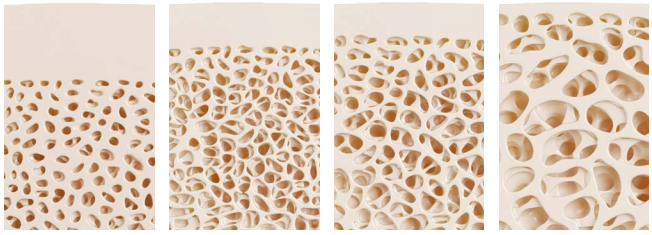
Cleaning and sterilisation instructions

Products within DS Implants are designed to be cleaned and sterilised before clinical use with the exception of sterile packed products. The cleaning and sterilisation instructions have been developed and validated by Dentsply Sirona in accordance with the applicable standards. For further information and step-by-step procedures, refer to the Cleaning and sterilisation instruction manual. For products with other legal manufacturer, see respective product's IFU.

4. Implant site preparation

It is important to obtain knowledge about the bone quality available at the implant site, as it may vary in the maxilla and the mandible. During the planning phase it is also crucial to check that the horizontal and vertical bone volume is sufficient for placement of an implant.

According to Misch[1], Lekholm and Zarb[2], bone of various qualities can be classified into four classes D I – D IV.



Bone class D I
Dense cortical bone, almost no spongy bone.

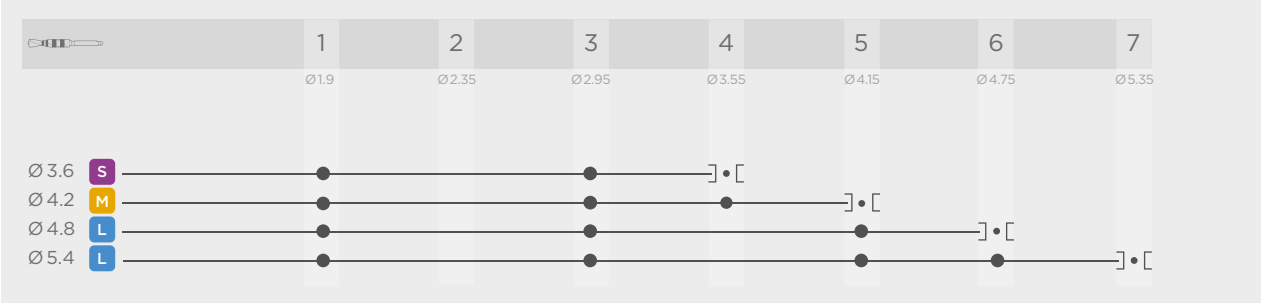
Bone class D II
Dense cortical bone, large-grain spongy bone.

Bone class D III
Thin cortical bone, fine-meshed spongy bone.

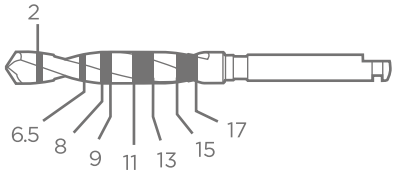
Bone class D IV
No cortical bone, fine spongy bone.

Drilling protocol

Recommended drilling protocol for soft, medium and dense bone qualities

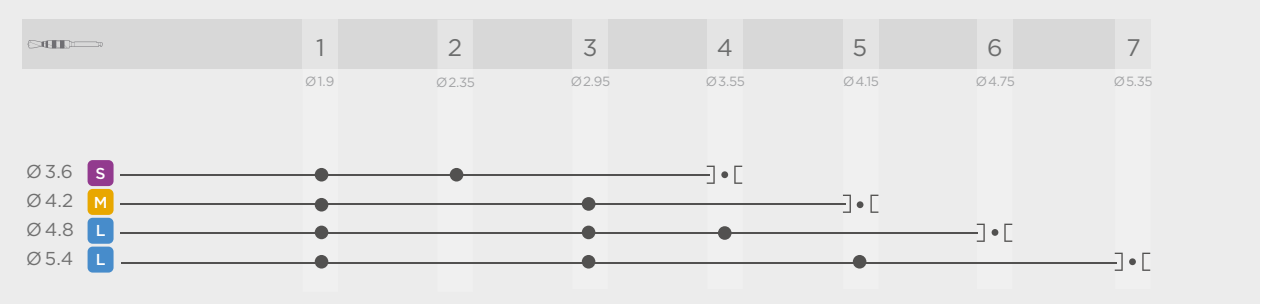


- Figures refer to drill numbers 1-7
-] [refers to cortical preparation only (mandatory)
- Adapt the cortical preparation to the individual thickness of the cortex
- Drilling to the 2 mm marking, using the drill for cortical preparation "] [", will ensure sufficient space for the MicroThread portion of the implant



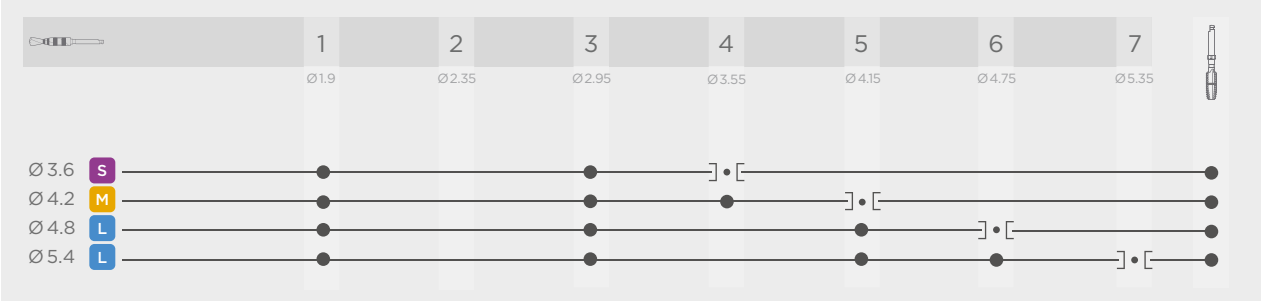
References:
1. Misch CE: Density of bone: Effect on treatment plans, surgical approach, healing, and progressive bone loading. Int J Oral Implantol 1990;6(2):23-31.
2. Lekholm U, Zarb GA: Patient selection and preparation. In: Branemark PI, Zarb GA, Albrektsson T (eds): Tissue-integrated prostheses. Osseointegration in clinical dentistry. Quintessence, Chicago 1985:199-209.

Drilling protocol for very soft bone



- May be applicable in extraction sockets

Drilling protocol for very dense bone



- Screw Tap is available, used after cortical preparation] [

Osteotomy fine-tuning

Five additional intermediate drills, 2 ½ - 6 ½, are available for fine-tuning the diameter of the osteotomy.

This is useful if you desire a slight widening of the osteotomy or a slight under-preparation, compared to the recommended protocol.

Finalise the osteotomy with cortical preparation] [.

Implant site preparation procedure

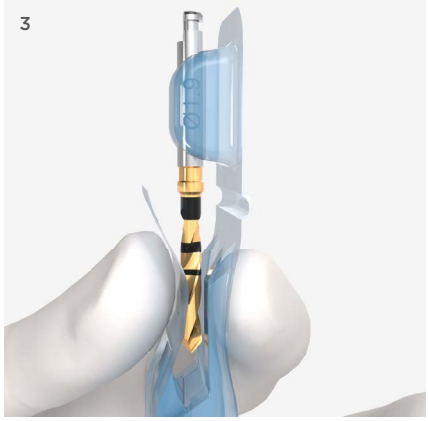
The following images show the implant site preparation for PrimeTaper EV Ø4.2 x 11 mm, using the recommended protocol.

Incision

- Make an incision.
- Mobilise and fold back the mucoperiosteal flap.

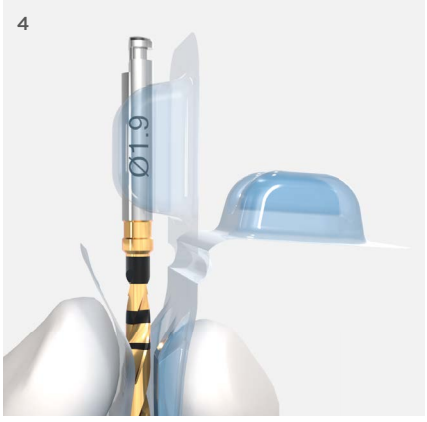
Marking

- Mark the cortical bone with the Guide Drill or the Precision Drill, to give the next drill a secure starting point.
- **Note:** The Precision Drill is an extremely sharp drill for single use only. Once out of its package it should never be handled manually or placed on the tray.



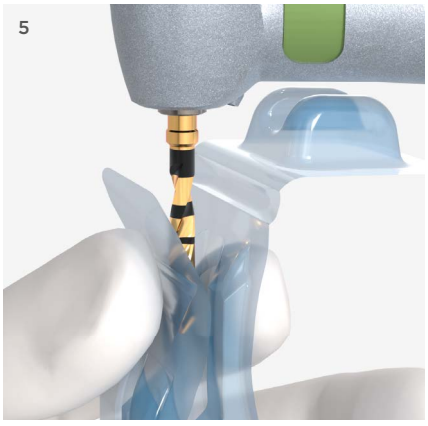
Blister

- Open the package and place the blister onto a sterile area.
- Secure the drill by squeezing the blister.



Blister

- Expose the drill shaft by bending back the top of the blister.



Pick-up

- Engage the drill with the contra angle.

Drill 1 Ø1.9

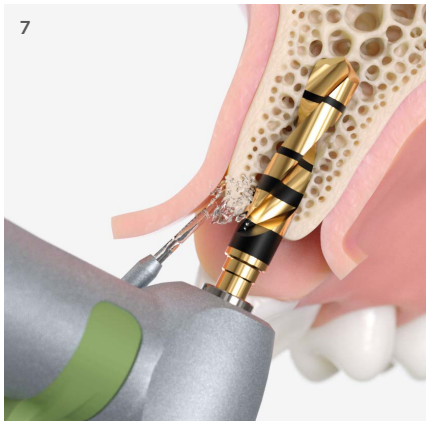
- Drill in the planned direction to the appropriate depth.
- The drilling will provide valuable information about the cortical and spongious bone.
- Insert the smaller end of the PrimeTaper Direction Indicator into the site to visualise/verify the direction.

Cutting instruments should generally be replaced after ten cycles of use. **Blunt or damaged instruments must be replaced immediately.** Gentle, thorough disinfection and cleaning, will ensure an optimal operation of the drills.

Maximum drilling speed is 1500 rpm.

Implant site preparation procedure

7



PrimeTaper Drill 3 Ø2.95

- Drill in the planned direction to the appropriate depth.
- Insert the larger end of the direction indicator into the site to visualise/verify the direction.

8

PrimeTaper Drill 4 Ø3.55

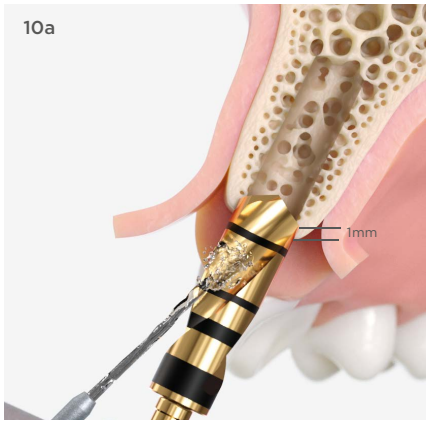
- Drill in the planned direction to the appropriate depth.
- Check the osteotomy depth by using the Implant Depth Gauge.

9

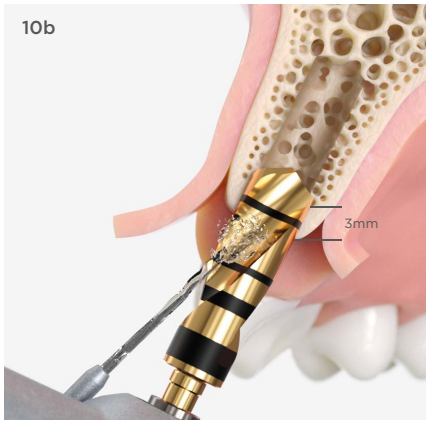
Measuring the osteotomy

- After drilling, carefully measure the depth of the implant site by using the depth gauge.
- Use the same clinical reference point for the depth as for the planned implant position. **Note:** The depth should allow the implant to be level with or slightly submerged in relation to adjacent marginal bone.

10a



10b



Cortical preparation of the bone - PrimeTaper Drill 5 Ø4.15

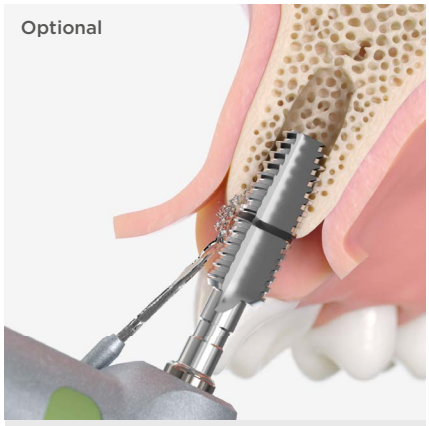
1 mm thick cortex

- Cortical preparation is marked with this symbol] [in the drilling protocol.
- Drill through the entire thickness of the cortical bone, in this case 1 mm.

3 mm thick cortex

- Drill through the entire thickness of the cortical bone, in this case 3 mm.

Optional



Optional tapping in very dense bone

- Prepare the site with the PrimeTaper Tap Ø4.2 at maximum 25 rpm through the cortical bone. The depth marking indicates 6.5 mm.
- Turn the tap counter-clockwise to remove it from the osteotomy.

Drilling to the 2 mm marking, using the drill for cortical preparation "] [", will ensure sufficient space for the MicroThread portion of the implant.

5. Implant packaging

PrimeTaper EV implants are supplied in a double-blister package with an outer box.

1

Outer box package

- Implant diameter-specific color coding according to EV connection and implant length information on side labels.
- QR codes accessible on two sides.
- Stackable, all important product information remains visible.
- Instructions For Use (IFU) available electronically (eIFU): ifu.dentsplysirona.com

2

Blister

- Inner sterile package
- Contains implant container
- Peel-off label with batch code supporting a convenient documentation of the treatment.

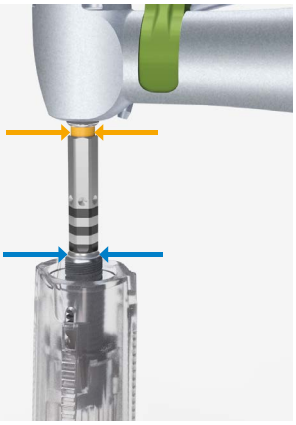
6. Implant installation

1

Implant container

- Open the blister package.
- Pour the sterile inner container onto a sterile area.
- Remove the cap from the container, using a twisting motion to expose the top of the implant.

2



Machine Implant pick-up

- Attach the appropriate Implant Driver EV to the contra angle, see yellow arrows.
- Carefully rotate the driver in the implant to align the indexing tabs.
- Make sure that the implant driver is fully seated into the implant, see blue arrows.

3

Manual implant pick-up

- Attach the appropriate Implant Driver EV to the Surgical Driver Handle to pick up the implant.
- The driver is correctly seated when the color-coded marking is in contact with the handle, see yellow arrows.
- Carefully rotate the driver in the implant to align the indexing tabs.
- Make sure that the implant driver is fully seated into the implant, see blue arrows.

4

Machine implant placement

- Install the implant with the contra angle at low speed (25 rpm) under profuse irrigation.
- Allow the implant to work its way into the osteotomy. Avoid applying unnecessary pressure. Do not exceed 45 Ncm when installing the implant. If not completely seated before reaching 45 Ncm, reverse/ remove the implant and widen the osteotomy appropriately.

It is recommend to have a titanium forceps available in case the implant driver does not provide sufficient carrying function during the removal procedure.

5

Manual implant placement

- Install the implant with the implant driver and the surgical driver handle.

6

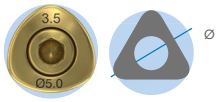
Final positioning

- Attach the implant driver and the surgical driver handle into the torque wrench until there is an audible click.
- Position the implant at the marginal bone level or slightly below.
- Position one of the dots on the implant driver buccally to facilitate optimal placement of the pre-designed abutments.
- Release the implant driver by lifting it gently from the implant.

One-stage surgical protocol

If a one-stage procedure with transgingival healing is planned without preparation of an implant-supported temporary restoration, the implants can be covered with healing abutments. This is an option where an existing denture can be used as a temporary restoration. Healing abutments are also used for soft tissue sculpturing during the healing phase.

Round shapes are indicated for all positions in the mouth.



Triangular shapes for anterior implant sites to mimic the incisors and canines. The Triangular HealDesign EV is a two-piece abutment.

1

Placing the healing abutment

- Place the HealDesign EV using the Hex Driver.
- Manually secure the healing abutment using light finger force (5–10 Ncm).

2

Suturing

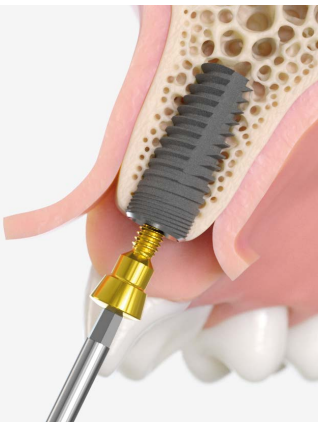
- Adapt and suture the soft tissue.

An existing temporary denture, such as a clasp denture or a bridge fixed to neighboring teeth, must be modified before delivery to ensure that there will be no pressure on the healing abutment.

Two-stage surgical protocol

If a two-stage procedure is planned, the implant is sealed with a cover screw during the healing phase to prevent the entry of saliva and bacteria.

1



Placement of the cover screw

- Insert the Cover Screw EV using the Hex Driver.
- Tighten with light finger force (5–10 Ncm).

2

Suturing

- Replace and fix the tissue flaps with sutures.

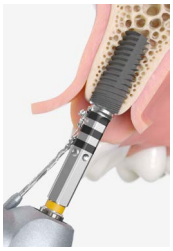
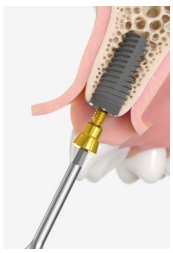
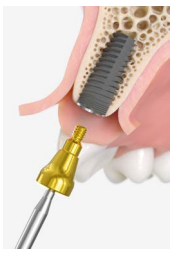
3

Exposure

- After the healing phase expose the implant for fabrication of the prosthetic restoration.
- Depending on the planned procedure, place a healing abutment or a temporary restoration.

Torque guide

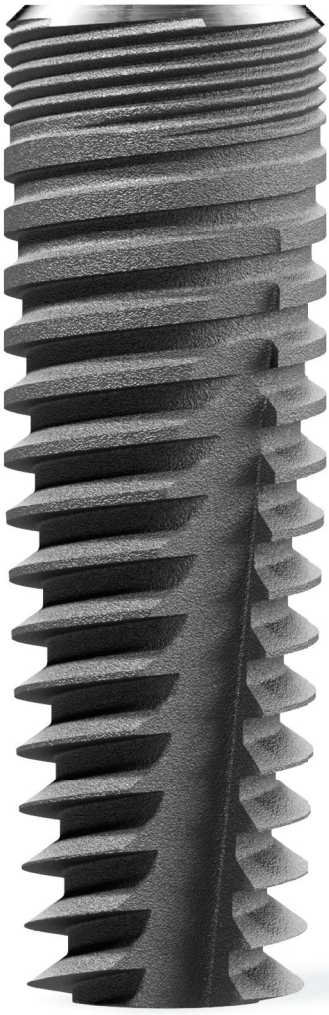
Recommended installation and tightening torque

Type of product installation		Torque – Ncm
■ Implant placement		Maximum 45 Ncm
■ Cover screws ■ Healing components	 	5 – 1 0 Ncm Manual/ light finger force

DS PrimeTaper product catalogue

Products specifically designed for use with the PrimeTaper EV Implants are presented in this product catalog. For additional products, please refer to the product catalog for Astra Tech Implant System EV.

For more information visit www.dentsplysirona.com



Implants

S PrimeTaper EV 3.6

Ø mm	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Length mm	8	9	11	13	15	17
Order No.	68011090	68011091	68011092	68011093	68011094	68011095

M PrimeTaper EV 4.2

Ø mm	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Length mm	6.5	8	9	11	13	15	17
Order No.	68011096	68011097	68011098	68011099	68011100	68011101	68011102

L PrimeTaper EV 4.8

Ø mm	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Length mm	6.5	8	9	11	13	15	17
Order No.	68011103	68011104	68011105	68011106	68011107	68011108	68011109

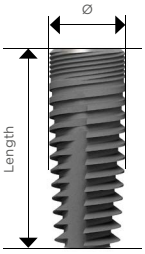
L PrimeTaper EV 5.4

Ø mm	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Length mm	6.5	8	9	11	13	15
Order No.	68011110	68011111	68011112	68011113	68011114	68011115

PrimeTaper EV

Titanium[1], sterile

- The implants are available in a versatile range of diameters and lengths for all indications, including situations with limited space and/or bone quantity.



S

M

L

- Specific colours have been assigned to the differentimplant-abutment connection sizes and are consistently used throughout the system
- OsseoSpeed surface treatment over the entire implant including the micro threads up to the bevel
- Compatible with the restorative assortment of DS Implants and the Astra Tech Implant System with the EV connection

Cover screws

Cover Screw EV

Titanium², sterile

Cover Screw EV

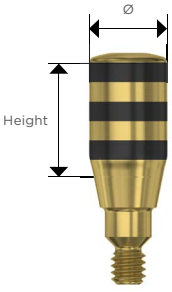
Order No.	68010002	68010005	68010006

Healing abutments

Healing Abutment EV

Titanium², sterile

- For soft tissue sculpturing during the healing phase
- Colour-coded and marked with height
- Laser etched bands for showing height



S Healing Abutment EV

Ø mm	4	4	4	4
Height mm	2	3	4	6
Order No.	68013048	68013049	68013050	68013051

M Healing Abutment EV

Ø mm	4	4	4	4
Height mm	2	3	4	6
Order No.	68013052	68013053	68013054	68013055

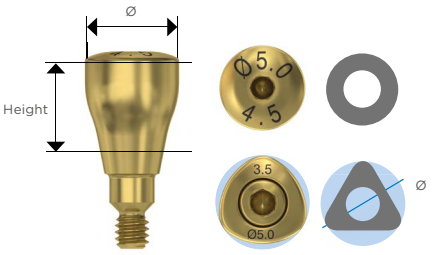
L Healing Abutment EV

Ø mm	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Height mm	2	3	4	6
Order No.	68013056	68013057	68013058	68013059

HealDesign™ EV

Titanium[2], sterile

- For soft tissue sculpturing during the healing phase
- Can be used for both one- and two-stage surgery
- Marked with diameter and height



Round shapes are indicated for all positions in the mouth.

Triangular shapes for anterior implant sites to mimic the incisors and canines. The Triangular HealDesign EV is a two-piece abutment.

S HealDesign EV

Ø mm	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	5
Height mm	2.5	3.5	4.5	6.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	6.5	3.5	4.5	3.5
Order No.	68013005	68013006	68013007	68013008	68013009	68013010	68013011	68013012	68013013	68013014	68013039

M HealDesign EV

Ø mm	5	5	5	5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	5	6.5
Height mm	2.5	3.5	4.5	6.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	6.5	3.5	3.5
Order No.	68013015	68013016	68013017	68013018	68013019	68013020	68013021	68013022	68013040	68013041

L HealDesign EV

Ø mm	5	5	5	5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.5	7.5	5	6.5
Height mm	2.5	3.5	4.5	6.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	6.5	3.5	4.5	3.5	3.5
Order No.	68013023	68013024	68013025	68013026	68013027	68013028	68013029	68013030	68013031	68013032	68013042	68013043

Instruments

Initial drills

Stainless steel[3], sterile

- Multiple use with option for single use except for the Precision Drill, which is for single use only
- Used to mark a starting point

Note: The Precision Drill is an extremely sharp drill for single use only. Once out of its package it should never be handled manually or placed on the tray.

	Guide Drill	Precision Drill
		
Ø mm	n/a	n/a
Order No.	68015133	68015134

Drills

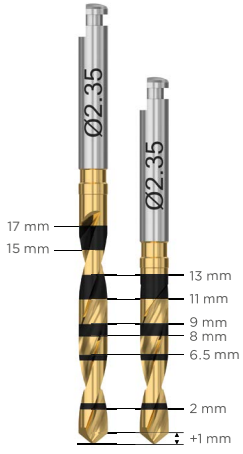
PrimeTaper Drill

Stainless steel[3], TiN-coated[4], sterile

- Laser-etched depth indication lines
- Multiple use with option for single use
- Marked with the respective diameters
- Marked with numbers 1-7

Drilling depth

- The drilling depth is measured from the widest part of the drill tip up to the indication line
- Additional tip depth is maximum 1.0 mm regardless of the diameter of the drill



Short

Ø mm	1.9	2.35	2.95	3.55	4.15	4.75	5.35
Order No.	68015324	68015325	68015326	68015327	68015328	68015329	68015330

Long

Ø mm	1.9	2.35	2.95	3.55	4.15	4.75
Order No.	68015331	68015332	68015333	68015334	68015335	68015336

Screw taps

PrimeTaper Tap

Stainless steel[3], sterile

- Depth marked 6.5 mm
- Multiple use with option for single use
- Marked with the respective diameters

PrimeTaper Tap

Ø mm	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.4
Order No.	68015348	68015349	68015350	68015351

Intermediate drills

PrimeTaper Drill

Stainless steel[3], TiN-coated[4], sterile

- Intermediate twist drills for fine-tuning the diameter of the osteotomy
- Laser-etched depth indication lines
- Multiple use with option for single use
- Marked with the respective diameters

Short

Ø mm	2.65	3.25	3.85	4.45	5.05
Order No.	68015337	68015338	68015339	68015340	68015341

Long

Ø mm	2.65	3.25	3.85	4.45	5.05
Order No.	68015342	68015343	68015344	68015345	68015346

Trays

PrimeTaper Surgical Tray

PPSU plastic[7], silicone[8] holders

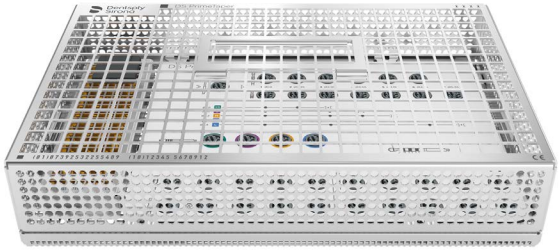
- Accommodates instruments and components for the complete range of implant lengths and diameters for DS PrimeTaper
- Colour-coded and intuitive layout

	Length	Width	Height
Size mm	138	190	61.5
Order No.	68015321		

PrimeTaper Washtray

Stainless steel[3], PEEK[6], silicon[8], aluminum alloy[5]

- Hosts all drills and instruments needed for surgery with DS PrimeTaper
- Accommodates instruments holders, removable overlay and guide



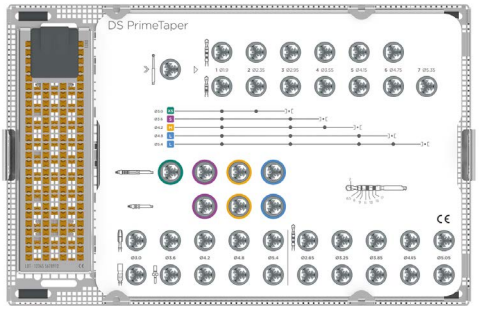
	Length	Width	Height
Size mm	276	176	59
Order No.	68015323		

PrimeTaper Washtray Overlay

Aluminum alloy[5]

- Used together with the PrimeTaper Washtray

Note: The overlay must be separated from the washtray before cleaning, and re-assembled prior to sterilisation. For further information, please refer to the Cleaning and sterilisation instruction manual.



Order No.	68015353

Other surgical instruments

Short

	S	M	L
Total length mm	22.9	23.0	23.1
Order No.	68015188	68015190	68015192

Long

	S	M	L
Total length mm	33.0	33.2	33.3
Order No.	68015189	68015191	68015193

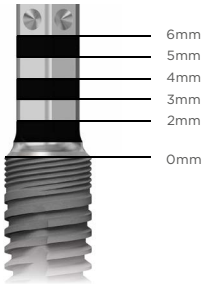
Implant Driver EV

Stainless steel[3], PEEK[6], non-sterile

- For picking up and installing implants
- Colour-coded
- Marked with depth indications and connection size
- Dots to facilitate correct positioning

Note: For use with the contra angle or the Torque Wrench EV Surgical Driver Handle.

The reference point (“0”) of the depth markings is the intended bone level, i.e., the lowest point of the bevel.



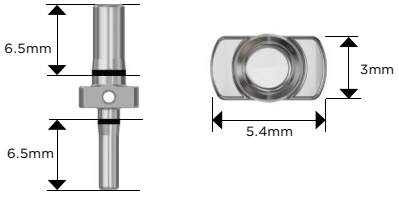
PrimeTaper Direction Indicator

Order No.	68015352

PrimeTaper Direction Indicator

Titanium[2], non-sterile

- Used after drill (1) and drill (3)



Instrument Extender

Implant Depth Gauge

Order No.	68015197	25710

Instrument Extender

Stainless steel[3], non-sterile

- Used for extending the length of a drill or the Implant Driver EV

Implant Depth Gauge

Titanium[2], non-sterile

- One end corresponds to the implant lengths
- One end is a measuring probe with 0–15 mm markings

Note: The 6.5 mm marking is not indicated on the shaft.
See page 17 for details.

Torque Wrench EV

Stainless steel[3], non-sterile

- Used together with the surgical driver handle

Torque Wrench EV Surgical Driver Handle

Stainless steel[3], non-sterile

- Used together with the torque wrench

Torque Wrench EV

Torque Wrench EV Surgical Driver Handle

Order No.	25774	25775

Hex Driver

Stainless steel[3], non-sterile

- Used together with a contra angle or the surgical driver handle

Hex Driver



Total length mm	20	24	35
Order No.	68015207	68015205	68015206

Hex Driver Manual

Stainless steel[3], non-sterile

Hex Driver Manual


Total length mm	20	31
Order No.	25771	25772

Mucosal Punch

Stainless steel[3], ABS plastic[9], sterile, single-use

QTY 5

Mucosal Punch

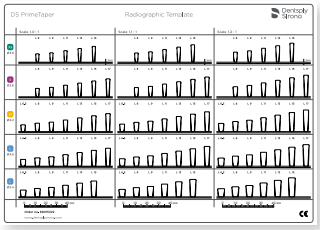
Ø mm	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6.5
Order No.	25711	25712	25713	25714	25715	25731

PrimeTaper Radiographic Template

PC Plastic[10], non-sterile

- Planning tool prior to implant surgery
- Used together with the X-ray of the patient's jaw
- Magnification range is from 1.0 to 1.5 presented in two separate sheets

PrimeTaper Radiographic Template



Order No.	68015322

Material specifications

Index ˣ will be found at material description for specific products.

Metals

Type	Index	Composition/Designation	Standard
Titanium	1	Titanium – Grade 4	ASTM F67
Titanium alloy	2	Ti6Al4V Grade 5	ASTM F136
Stainless steel	3	Surgical stainless steel	ASTM F899
TiN Coating	4	Titanium Nitride	
Aluminum alloy	5	AlMg1	

Plastic

Type	Index	Composition/Designation	Standard
PEEK	6	Polyetereterketon	
PPSU plastic	7	Polyphenylsulfone	
Silicone	8	Polysiloxanes	
ABS plastic	9	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene	
PC Plastic	10	Polycarbonate	

Index

By order number

Alphabetical order

Notes

Notes

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