



Ultrasonurgery Tip Book

Ai-Surgery

Surgic smart

Acteon Piezo



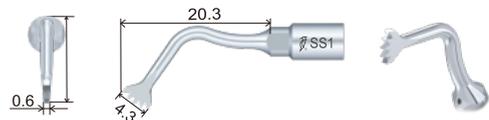
Osteotomy

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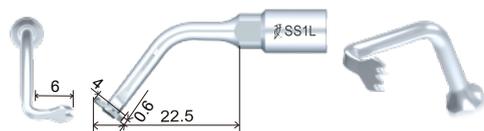
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SS1



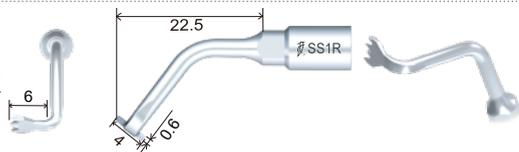
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SS1L



2

SS1R



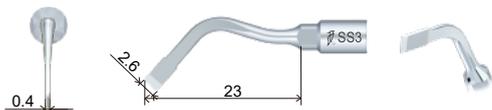
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SS2



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SS3



3

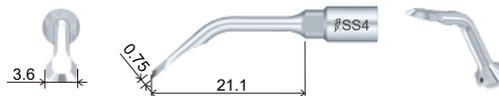
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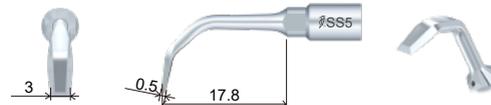
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SS4



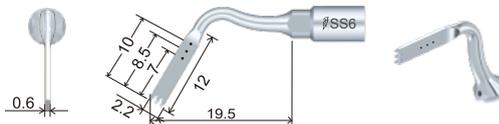
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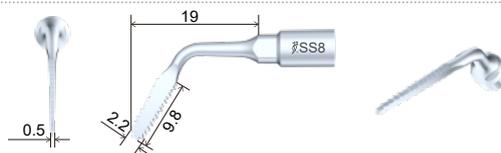
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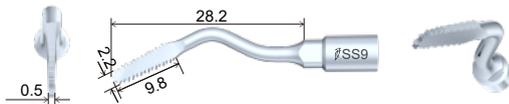
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SS8



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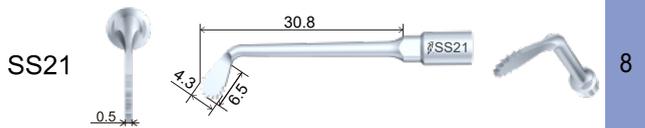
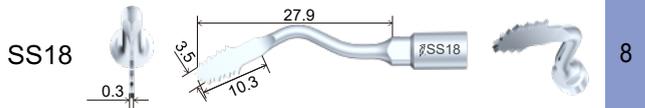
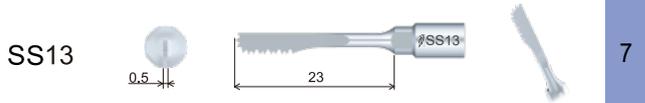
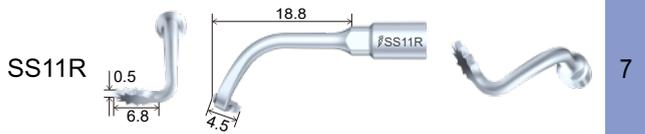
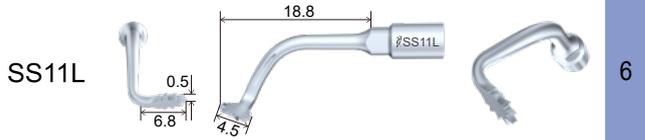
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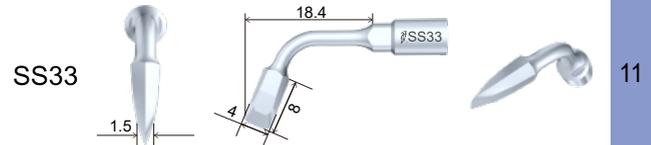
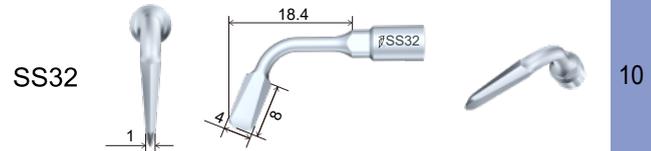
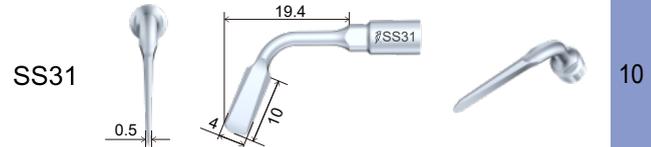
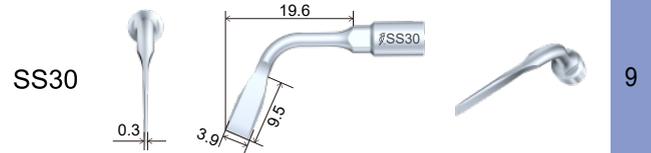
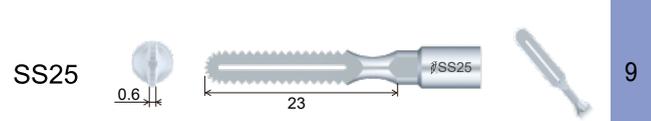
Osteotomy
Model

Unit: mm
Page



Osteotomy
Model

Unit: mm
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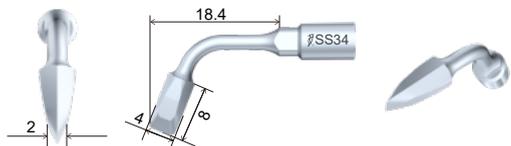


Osteotomy

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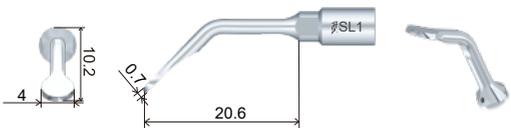
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Sinus lifting

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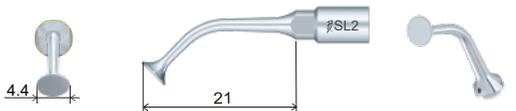
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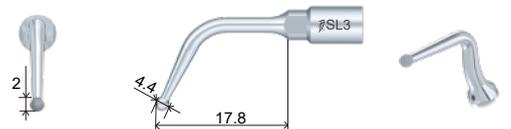
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SL2



12

SL3



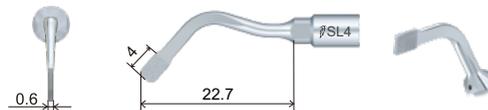
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Sinus lifting

Model

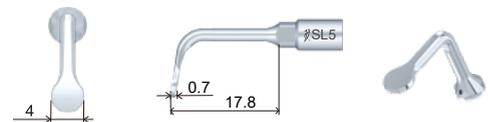
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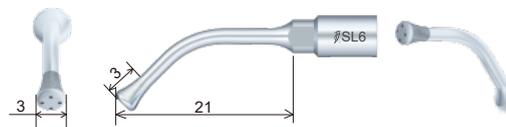
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SL5



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SL6



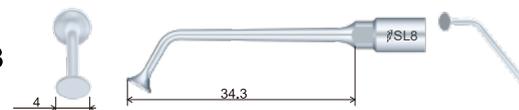
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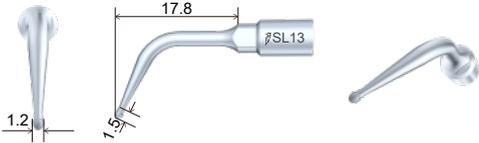
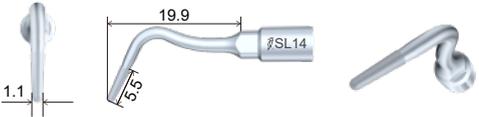
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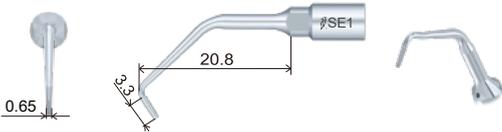
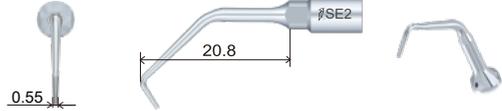
Sinus lifting

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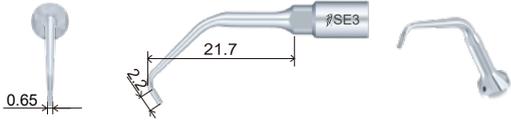
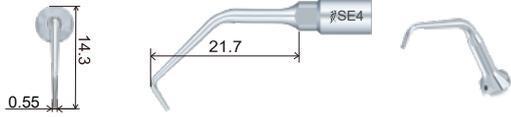
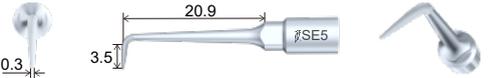
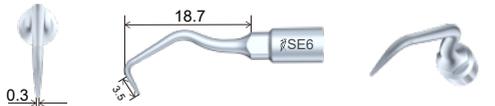
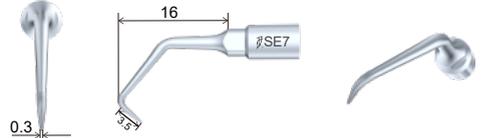
Endodontics Unit

Unit: mm
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SE2		17

Endodontics Unit

Unit: mm
Page

SE3		18
SE4		18
SE5		19
SE6		19
SE7		20

Endodontics Unit

Model	Unit: mm	Page
SE8		20
SE9		21

Extraction

Model	Unit: mm	Page
SC1		21
SC2		22

Extraction

Model	Unit: mm	Page
SC3		22
SC4		23
SC5		23
SC6		24
SC7		24

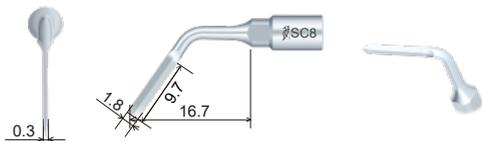
Extraction

Model

Unit: mm

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SC8



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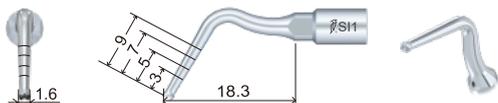
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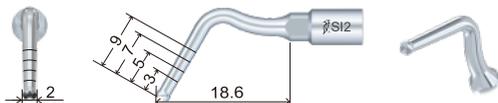
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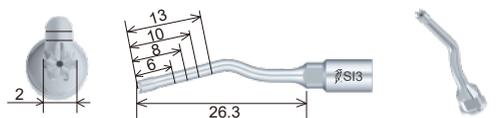
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SI3



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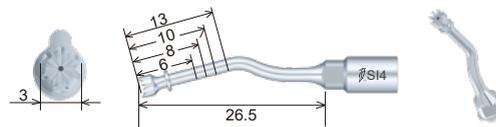
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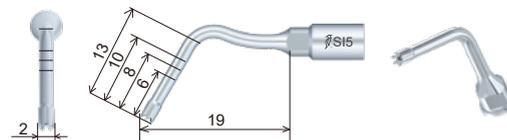
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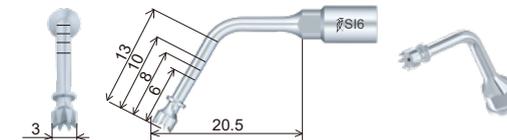
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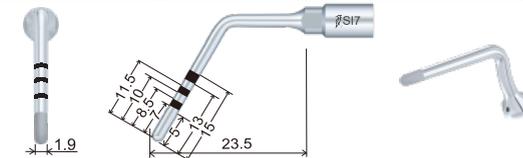
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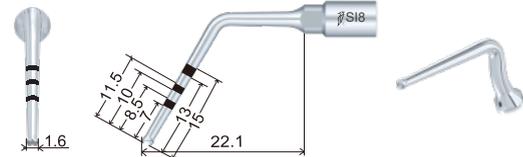
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SI7



28

SI8



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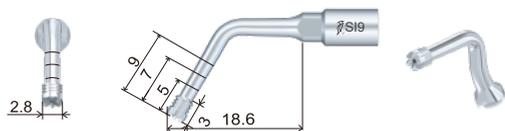
Implantation

Model

Unit: mm

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SI9



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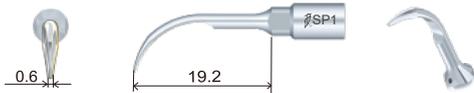
Periodontal surgery

Model

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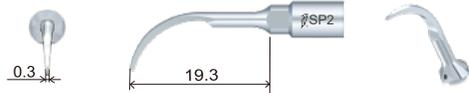
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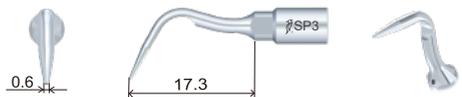
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SP2



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SP3



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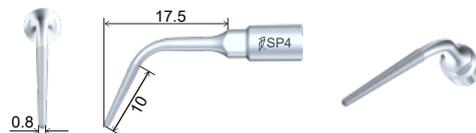
Periodontal surgery

Model

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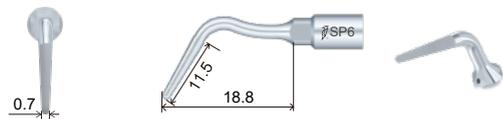
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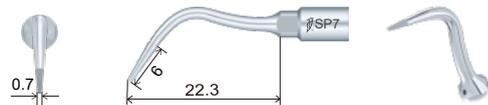
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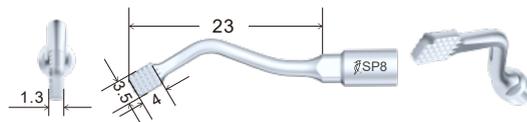
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SP8



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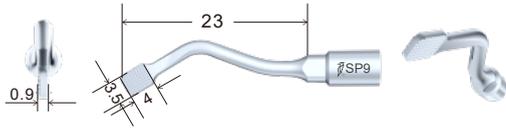
Periodontal surgery

Model

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SP9

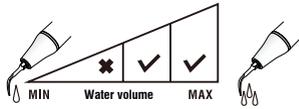


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SS1

Efficient osteotomy for larger bone sections in maxillofacial surgery and also for incisional extraction of wisdom teeth.

Ultrasonography Tips

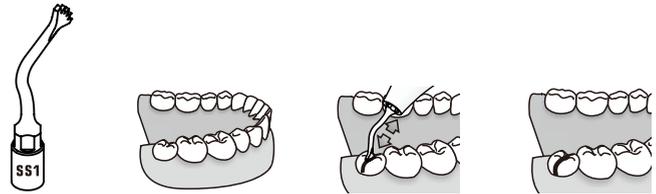


Water volume:

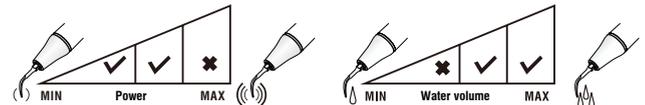
The first grid indicates the water volume: 0-30%

The second grid indicates the water volume: 30%-60%

The third grid indicates the water volume: 60%-100%

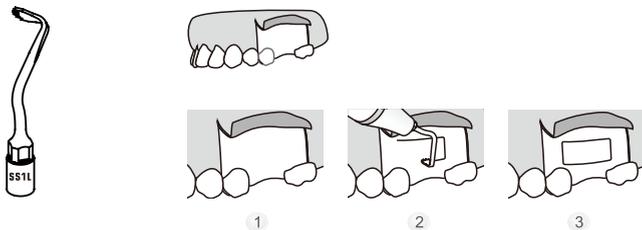


Model: Bone



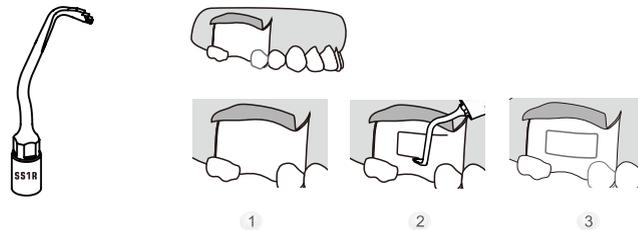
SS1L

Left angle 90°, osteotomy on the maxilla and mandible.

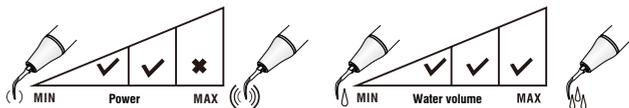


SS1R

Right angle 90°, osteotomy on the maxilla and mandible.



Model: Bone

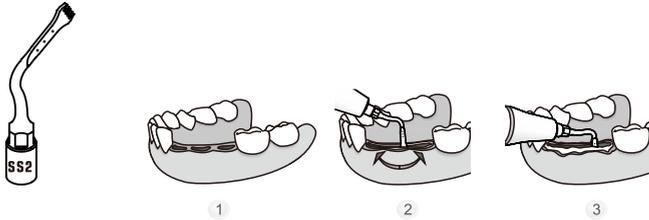


Model: Bone



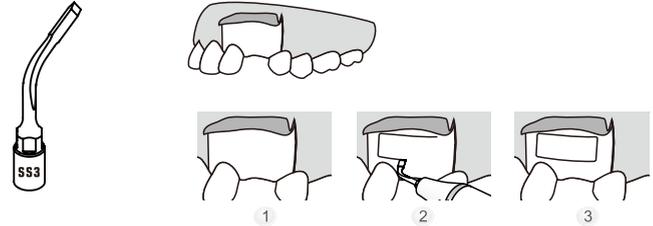
SS2

High-effectiveness osteotomy on the maxilla and mandible (ridge expansion, corticotomy, bone grafting).



SS3

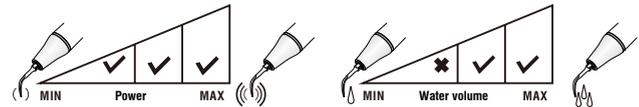
Osteotomy: Osteotomy of high precision in anatomically thin structures.



Model: Bone

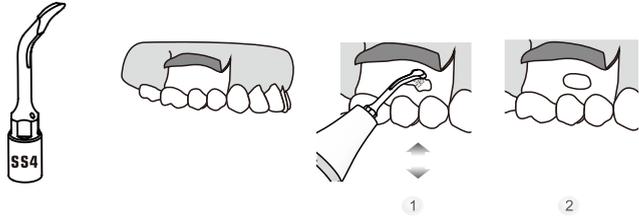


Model: Bone



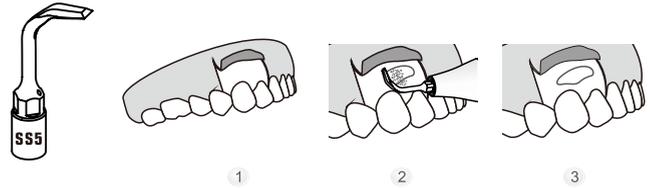
SS4

Universal osteoplasty: periodontal osteotomy, harvesting of bone particles or chips, inflammatory tissue removal.



SS5

High-efficiency osteoplasty: for bone remodeling or harvesting of bone particles or chips.



Model: Bone

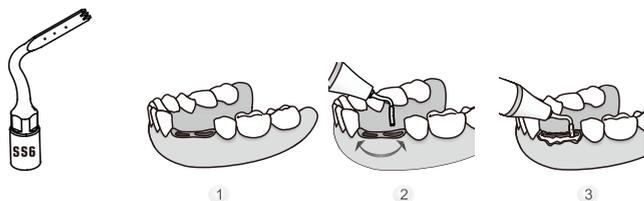


Model: Bone



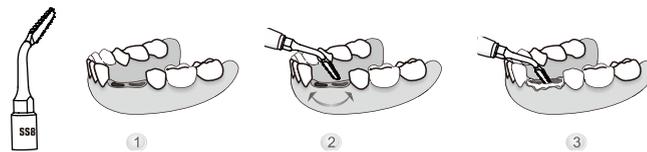
SS6

Osteotomy: Osteotomy of high precision in anatomically thin structures (ridge expansion, corticotomy).



SS8

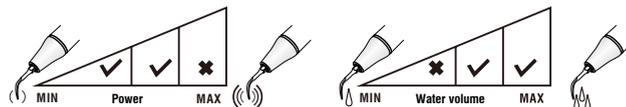
Multi-faceted distribution of blade teeth, suitable for various osteotomies.



Model: Bone

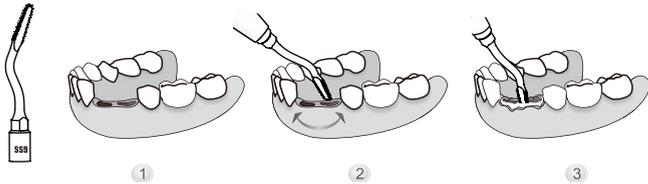


Model: Bone



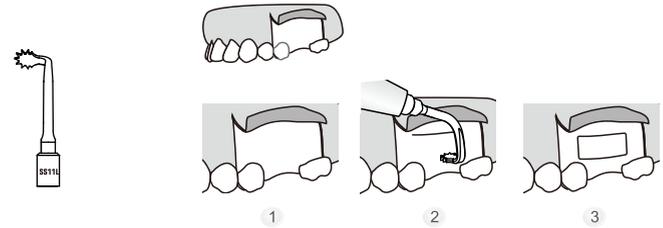
SS9

Multi-faceted distribution of blade teeth, suitable for various osteotomies.

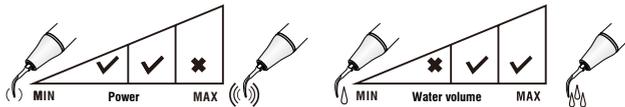


SS11L

Left angle 90°, circumferential teeth, for osteotomy in special bone positions.



Model: Bone

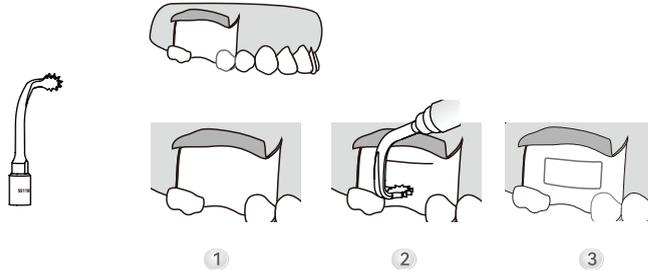


Model: Bone



SS11R

Right angle 90°, circumferential teeth, for osteotomy in special bone positions.

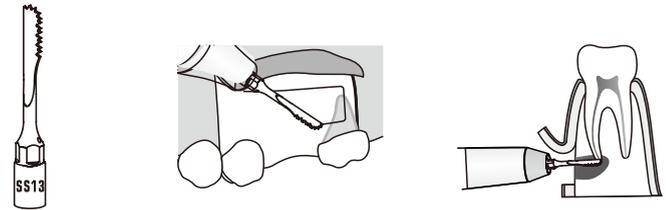


Model: Bone



SS13

For osteotomy and also for apex resection in the posterior tooth area in apical surgery.

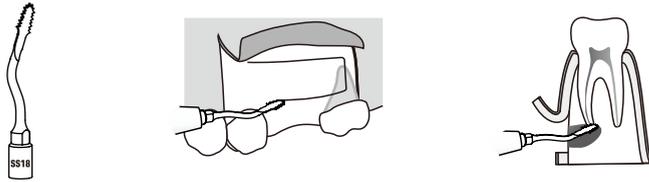


Model: Bone



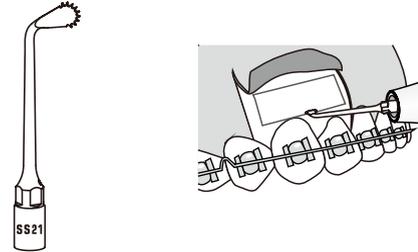
SS18

Extremely thin, for efficient osteotomy and also for apex resection.



SS21

For osteotomy. Fan-shaped serration, convenient for multi-angle cutting.



Model: Bone

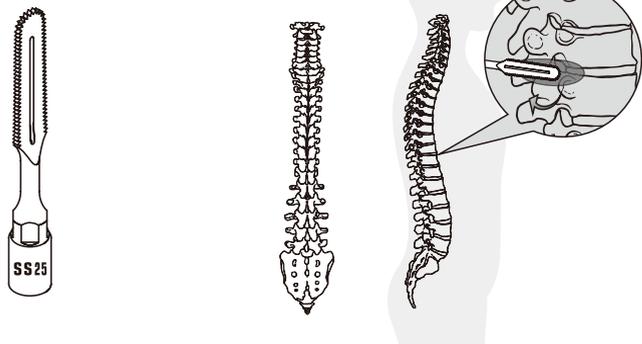


Model: Bone



SS25

For bone surgery.

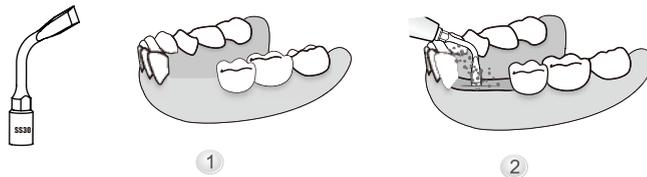


Model: Bone

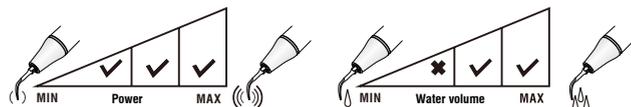


SS30

Extremely thin, for cutting trajectory positioning and bone cutting in bone splitting technique.

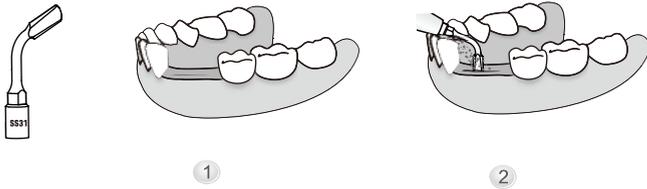


Model: Bone



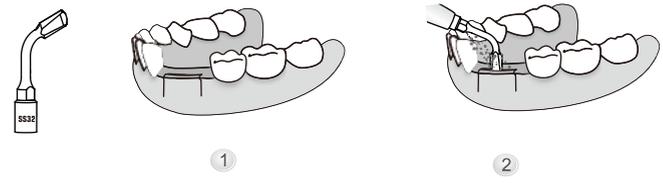
SS31

Recutting on the bone cutting track in bone splitting technique, used after SS30.

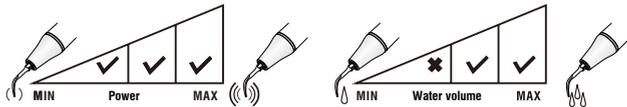


SS32

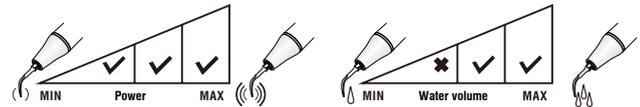
For bone expansion in bone splitting technique. Conical sharp tip head, 1.8mm thickness at the front 8mm part.



Model: Bone

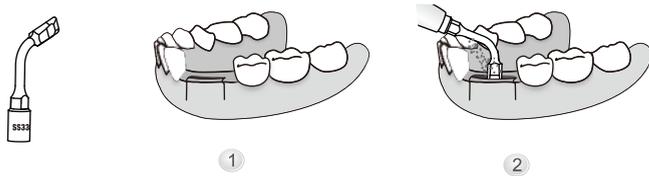


Model: Bone

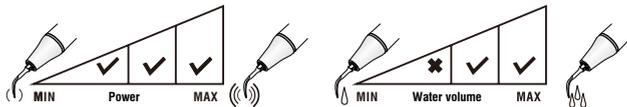


SS33

For bone expansion in bone splitting technique. Conical sharp tip head, 2.75 thickness at the front 8mm part.

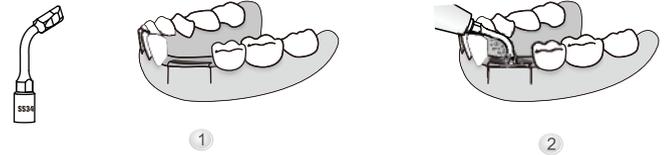


Model: Bone



SS34

For bone expansion in bone splitting technique. Conical sharp tip head, 3.75 thickness at the front 8mm part.

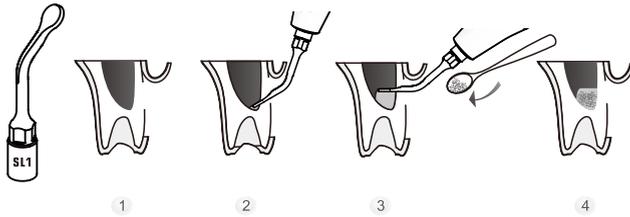


Model: Bone



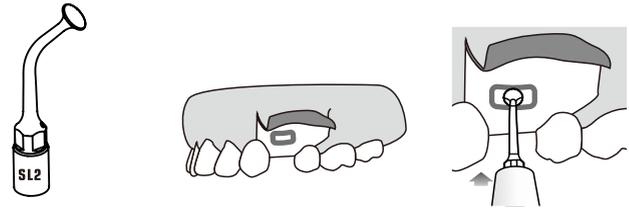
SL1

Tip angle 120°. For maxillary sinus membrane detachment and elevation without damaging the maxillary sinus mucosa.



SL2

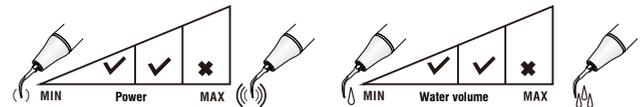
For nasal mucosa separation: detachment of the maxillary sinus mucosa.



Model: Perio

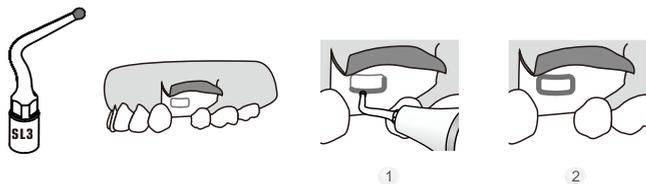


Model: Perio



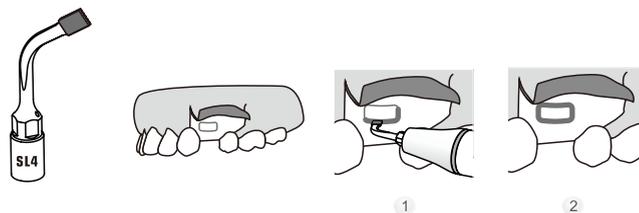
SL3

Diamond-coated (100 μ m) tip for fine osteotomy or osteoplasty: for non-traumatic osteotomy close to soft tissue and sensitive areas.



SL4

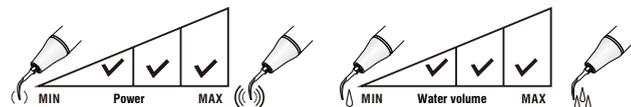
Diamond-coated (100 μ m) tip for fine osteotomy: for cutting of extremely-thin bone, to avoid soft tissue damage (nasal mucosa, vessel, alveolar nerve).



Model: Bone

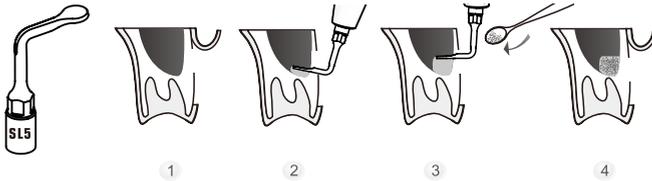


Model: Bone



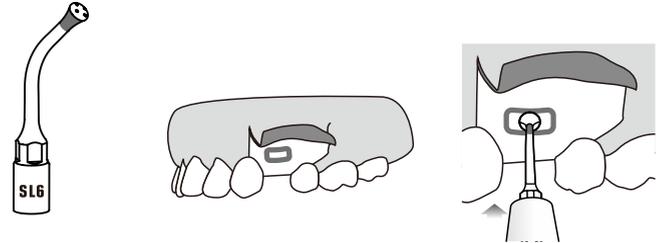
SL5

Tip angle 95°. For maxillary sinus membrane detachment and elevation without damaging the maxillary sinus mucosa.



SL6

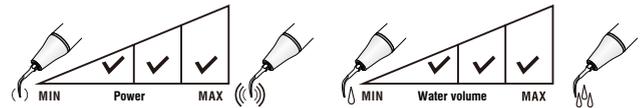
Φ3mm head with four water outlets, for better separation of the maxillary sinus periosteum. The diamond-coated portion allows for trimming of the edges of the bone window.



Model: Perio

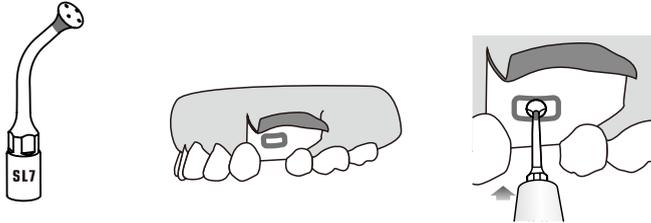


Model: Perio



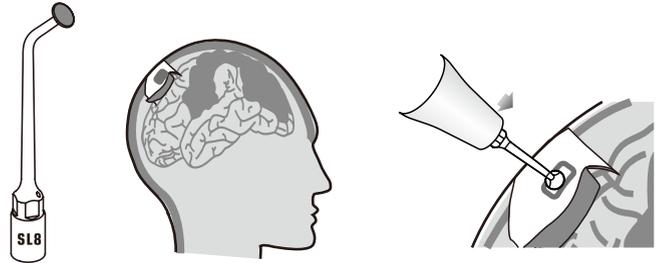
SL7

Φ4.5mm head with four water outlets, for better separation of the maxillary sinus periosteum. The diamond-coated portion allows for trimming of the edges of the bone window.



SL8

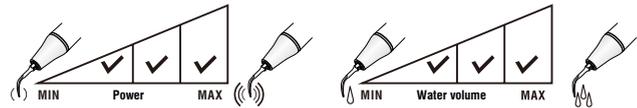
Diamond-coated (100µm) tip for fine osteotomy or osteoplasty: for non-traumatic osteotomy close to soft tissue and sensitive areas.



Model: Perio

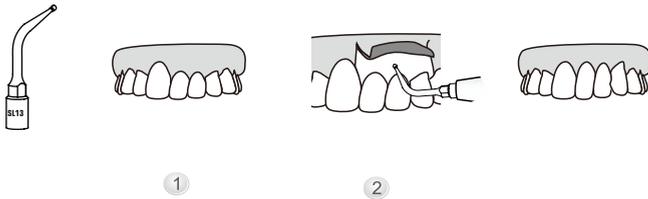


Model: Perio

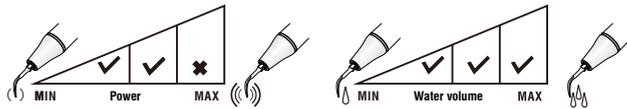


SL13

Diamond-coated, for osteoplasty and bone trimming in the interproximal area, often used in crown lengthening.

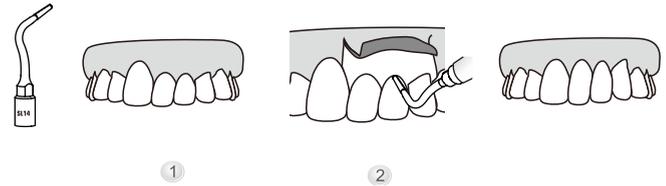


Model: Bone

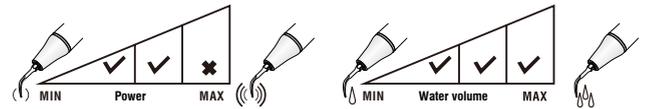


SL14

Diamond-coated, for osteoplasty and bone trimming in the interproximal area, often used in crown lengthening.

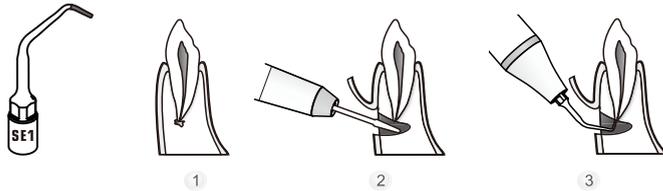


Model: Bone



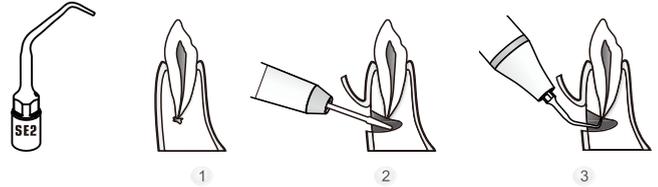
SE1

Diamond-coated (40µm) tip for apical debridement: for high-efficiency root-end preparation and apical surgery. Diamond-coated part is 3.3mm in length.



SE2

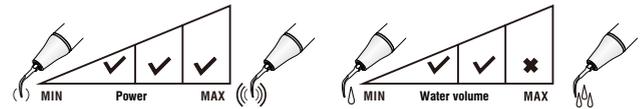
Polishing the canal wall in apical debridement. The tip smooth part is 4.5 mm in length.



Model: Endo

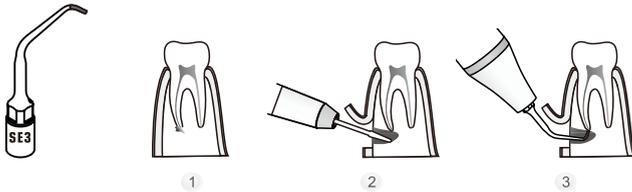


Model: Endo



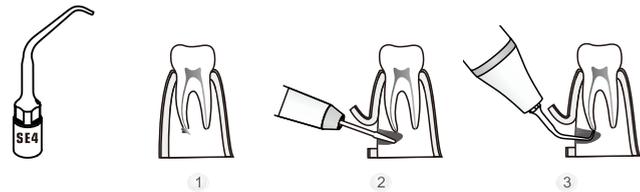
SE3

Diamond-coated (40µm) tip for apical debridement: for high-efficiency root-end preparation and apical surgery. Diamond-coated part is 2.2mm in length.

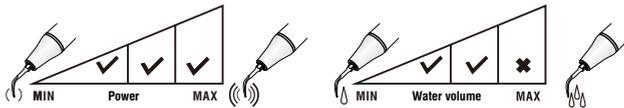


SE4

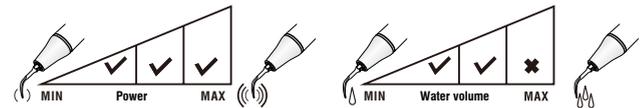
Polishing the canal wall in apical debridement. The tip smooth part is 3.5 mm in length.



Model: Endo

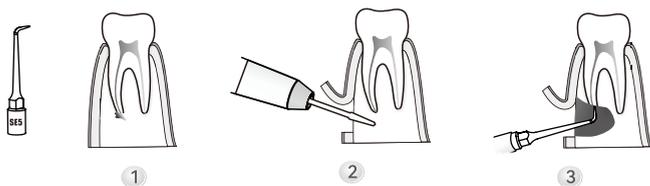


Model: Endo



SE5

Diamond-coated, for root-end preparation.

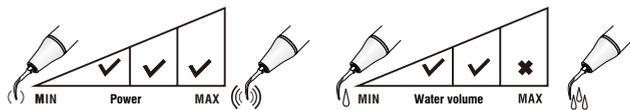


SE6

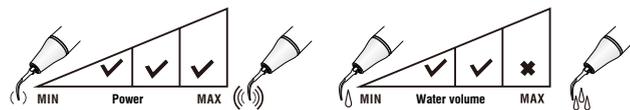
Diamond-coated, for root-end preparation.



Model: Endo

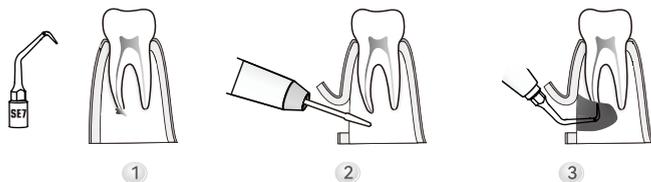


Model: Endo



SE7

Diamond-coated, for root-end preparation.

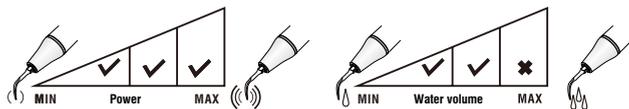


SE8

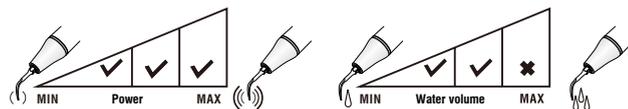
Diamond-coated, for root-end preparation.



Model: Endo

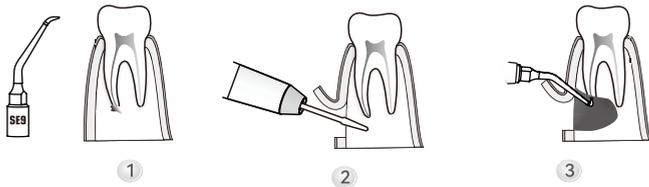


Model: Endo



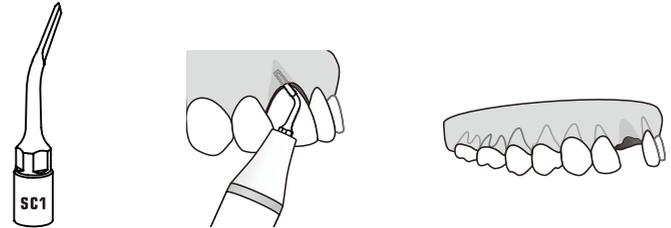
SE9

Right-angled and diamond-coated tip, for root-end preparation.

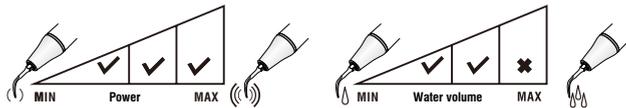


SC1

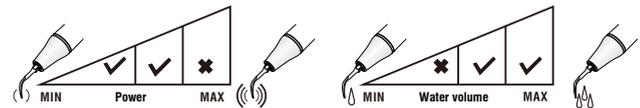
For minimally invasive removal of ligaments and root surgery.



Model: Endo

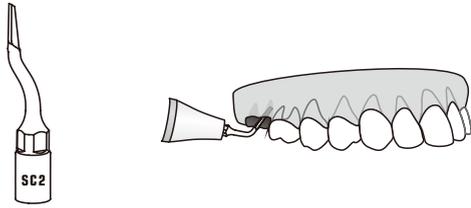


Model: Bone



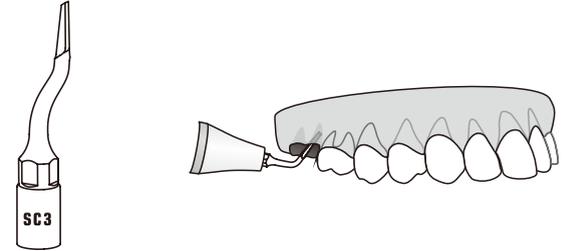
SC2

Left-curved, for minimally invasive removal of ligaments and root surgery in posterior regions.



SC3

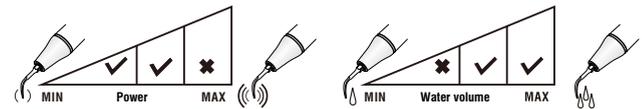
Right-curved, for minimally invasive removal of ligaments and root surgery in posterior regions.



Model: Bone

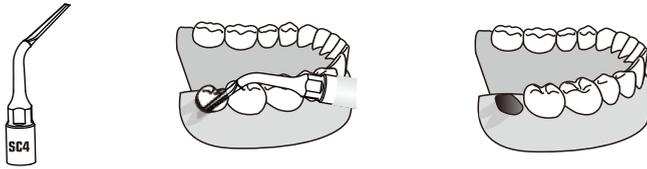


Model: Bone



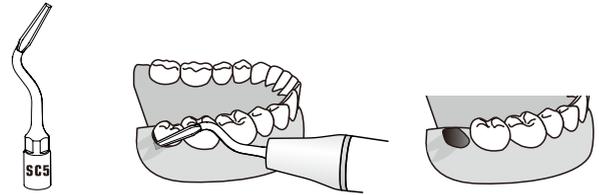
SC4

For distal ligament cutting, minimally invasive extraction.

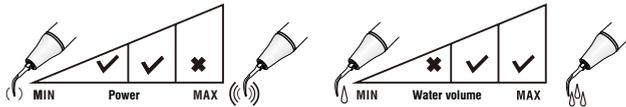


SC5

For minimally invasive cutting of ligaments and gap increase in tooth extraction, especially suitable for the extraction of wisdom teeth with an oblique angle.



Model: Bone

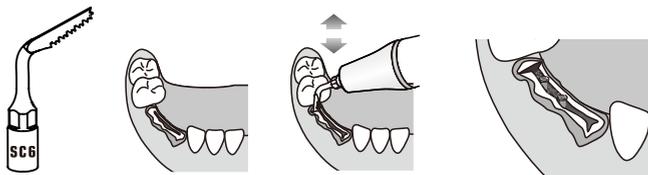


Model: Bone



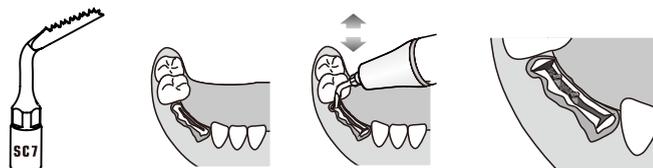
SC6

For tooth extraction and alveolar bone splitting.

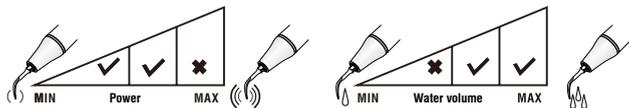


SC7

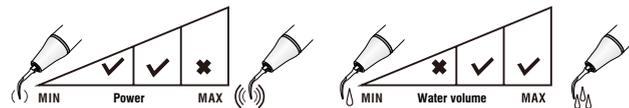
For tooth extraction and alveolar bone splitting.



Model: Bone

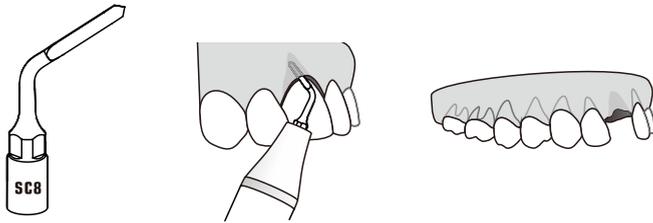


Model: Bone



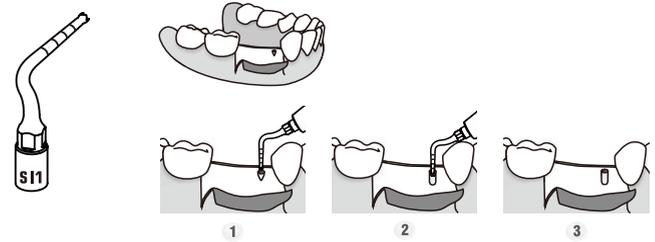
SC8

For minimally invasive cutting of ligaments and gap increase in tooth extraction, with a very sharp and pointed tip extremity.

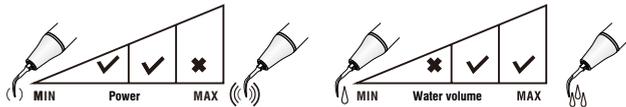


SI1

For implant preparation, with $\Phi 1.6\text{mm}$ head and 9mm tip working length.



Model: Bone

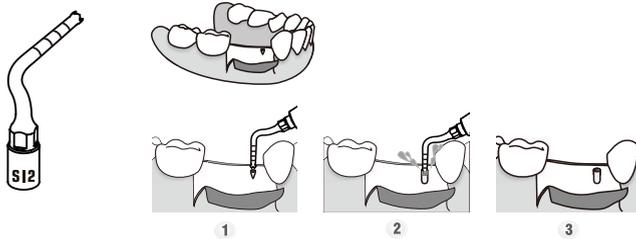


Model: Bone



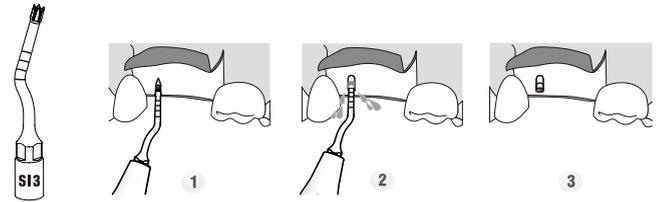
SI2

For implant preparation, with $\Phi 2\text{mm}$ head. There is water out from the tip center to avoid overheating.

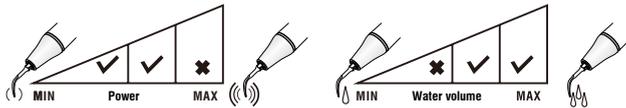


SI3

$\Phi 2\text{mm}$ implant preparation tip used in the anterior regions, with sharp tip extremity and water out from the center.



Model: Bone

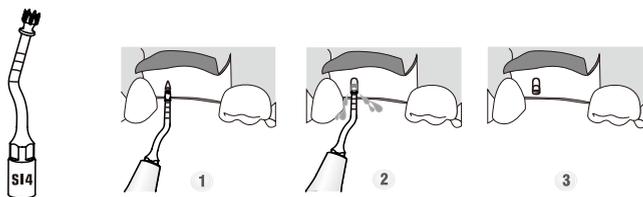


Model: Bone



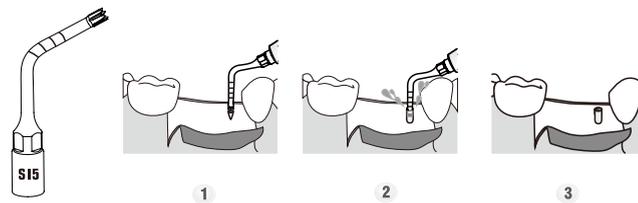
S14

Φ3mm implant preparation tip used in the anterior regions, with sharp tip extremity and water out from the center.

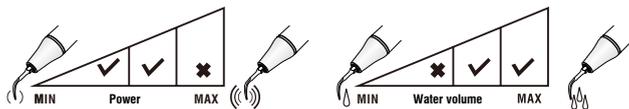


S15

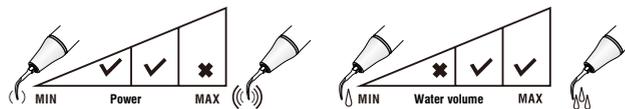
Φ2mm implant preparation tip used in the posterior regions, with sharp tip extremity and water out from the center.



Model: Bone

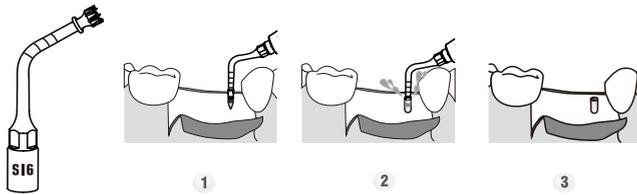


Model: Bone



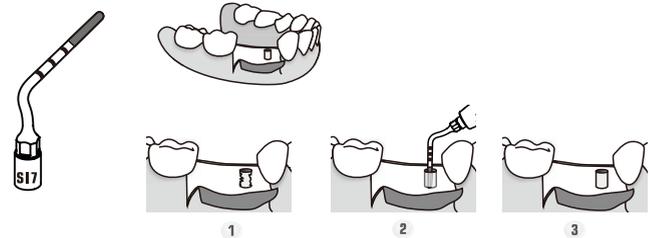
S16

Φ3mm implant preparation tip used in the posterior regions, with sharp tip extremity and water out from the center.



S17

Diamond-coated (85μm), for finalizing implant site bone preparation close to the alveolar nerve.



Model: Bone

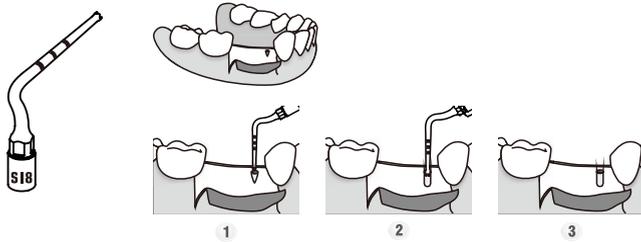


Model: Bone



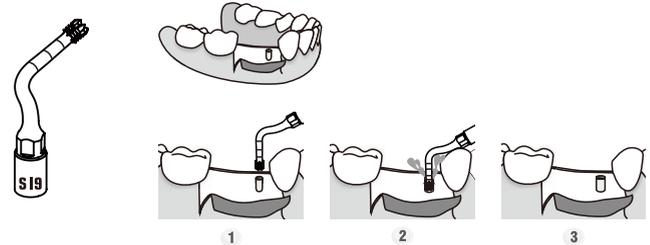
SI8

For implant preparation, with $\Phi 1.6\text{mm}$ head and 9mm tip working length.

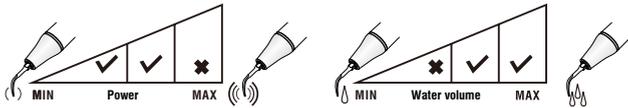


SI9

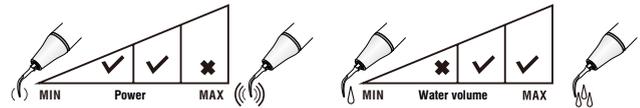
For implant preparation, with $\Phi 2.8\text{mm}$ head. There is water out from the tip center to avoid overheating.



Model: Bone

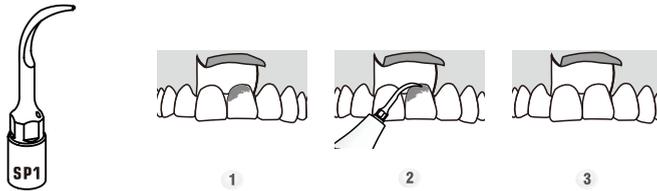


Model: Bone



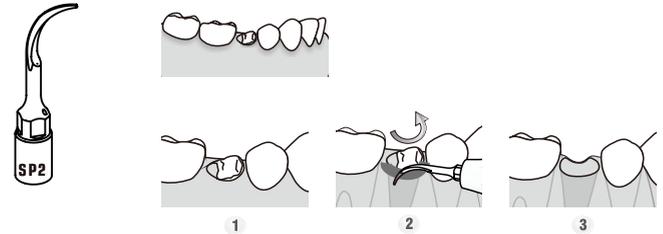
SP1

For gentle scaling in periodontal surgery.

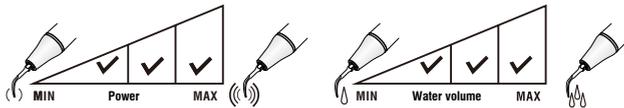


SP2

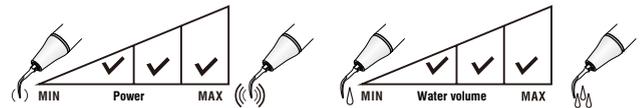
For fractured root apex extraction and inflammatory tissue removal.



Model: Perio

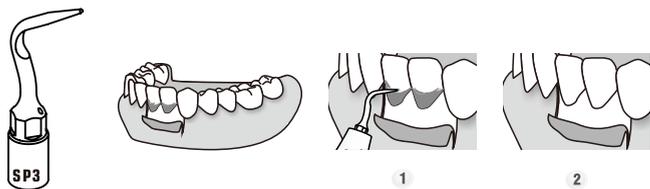


Model: Perio



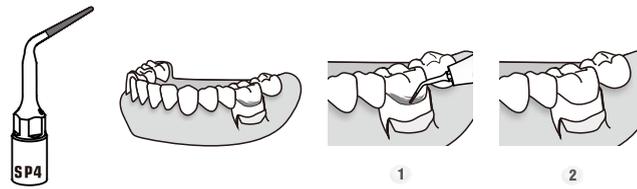
SP3

For multi-angled gentle scaling in periodontal surgery.

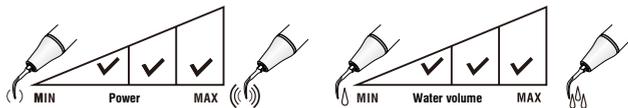


SP4

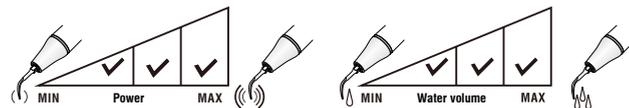
Diamond-coated (40µm), for apical debridement and root planning.



Model: Perio

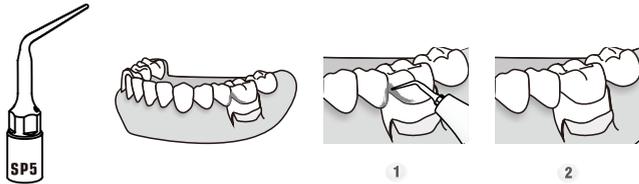


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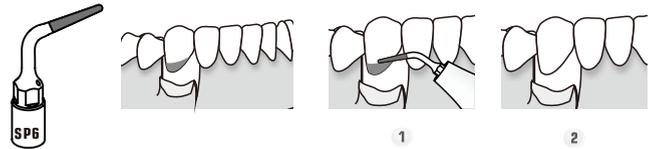
SP5

For fine root planning.

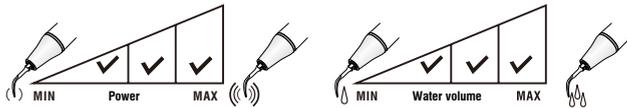


SP6

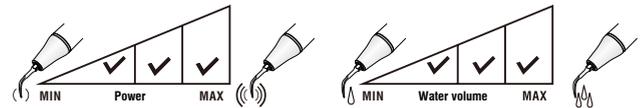
Diamond-coated (40µm) tip for fine osteoplasty: interproximal osteoplasty and root planning.



Model: Perio

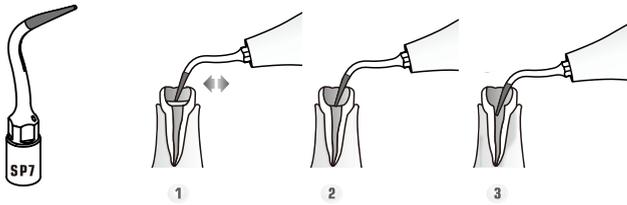


Model: Perio



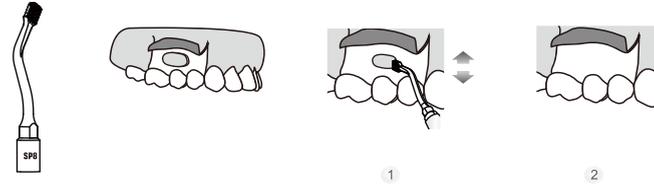
SP7

Diamond-coated (40µm), for root canal locating and removal of calcifications in the coronal 1/3 part of root canal, and can also be used for fine osteoplasty.

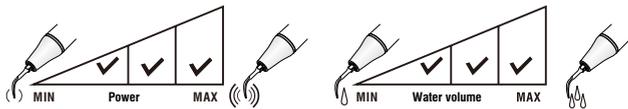


SP8

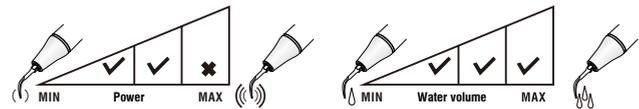
Coarse mesh-shaped concave-convex surfaces on both sides of the head, for osteoplasty and bone trimming.



Model: Perio

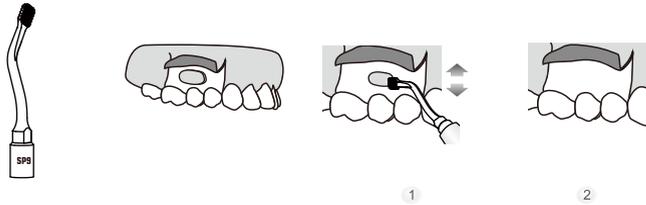


Model: Perio

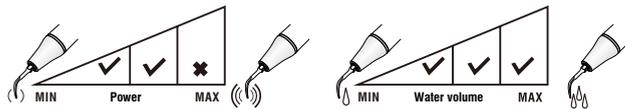


SP9

Coarse mesh-shaped concave-convex surfaces on both sides of the head, for osteoplasty and bone trimming.



Model: Perio





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