



Ultrasurgery Tip Book

Surgery-X Woodpecker

Mectron

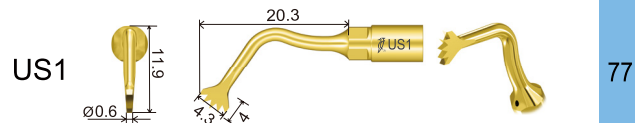


Bone surgery

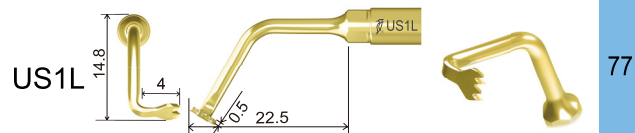
Dimensions Unit: mm

Model

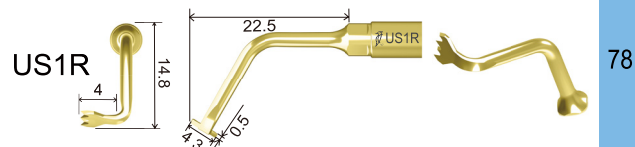
Page



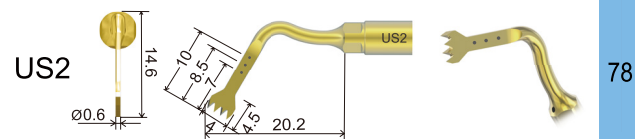
77



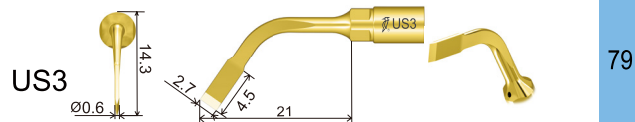
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Bone surgery

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Sinus lifting

Dimensions Unit: mm

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Sinus lifting

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Endodontics

Dimensions Unit: mm

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Exelcymosis

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Dimensions Unit: mm

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Periodontal surgery

Dimensions Unit: mm

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Periodontal surgery

Dimensions Unit: mm

Model Page

UP6

Technical drawing of model UP6. It consists of a straight handle and a curved tip. The handle has a diameter of $\varnothing 1.1$ mm and a length of 15.2 mm. The curved tip has a diameter of $\varnothing 1.9$ mm and a length of 17.6 mm. The model is labeled "UP6".

99

UP7

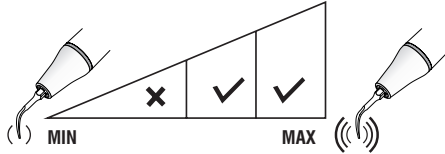
Technical drawing of model UP7. It consists of a straight handle and a curved tip. The handle has a diameter of $\varnothing 0.6$ mm and a length of 11.2 mm. The curved tip has a diameter of $\varnothing 1.5$ mm and a length of 22.3 mm. The model is labeled "UP7".

99

Ultrasonic scaler Tip

MODE : X

POWER



Meaning of the above symbols:

Mode X indicates that the tip should be used in X mode of the scaler.

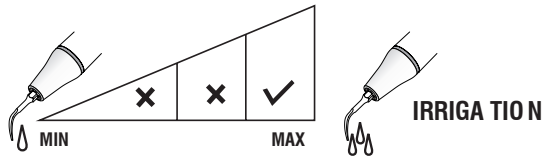
Power

The first grid indicates that the power is 0-30% of the power in the X mode of the scaler.

The second grid indicates that the power is 30% -60% of the power in the X mode of the scaler.

The third grid indicates that the power is 60% -100% of the power in the X mode of the scaler.

Meaning of the above symbols:



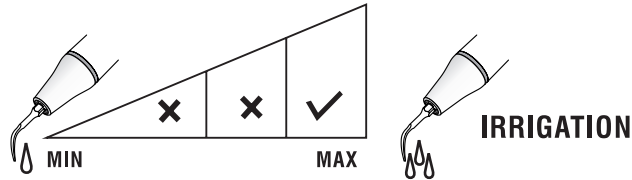
Water volume

The first grid indicates that the water volume is 0-30%.

The second grid indicates that the water volume is 30% -60%.

The third grid indicates that the water volume is 60% -100%.

Ultrasonography Tip



Meaning of the above symbols:

Water volume

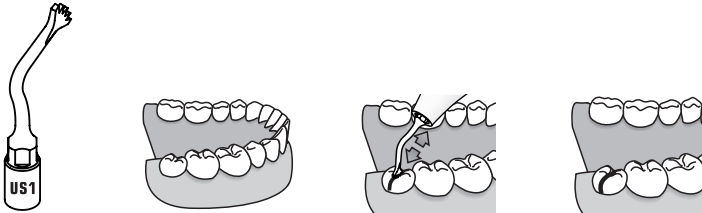
The first grid indicates that the water volume is 0-30%.

The second grid indicates that the water volume is 30% -60%.

The third grid indicates that the water volume is 60% -100%.

US1

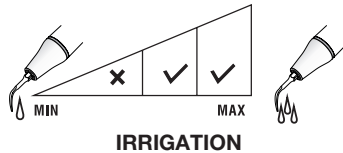
High effectiveness osteotomy of large bone sections during maxillofacial surgery, it can also be used for exodontia exodontics.



MODE: BONE

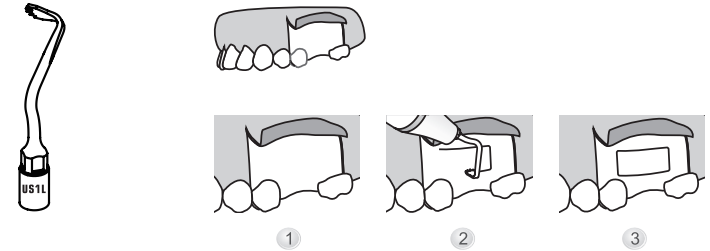
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



US1L

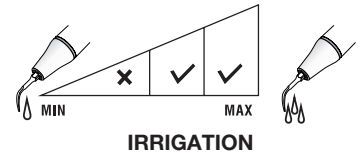
Left angle 90°, horizontal osteotomy technique in maxilla and mandible



MODE: BONE

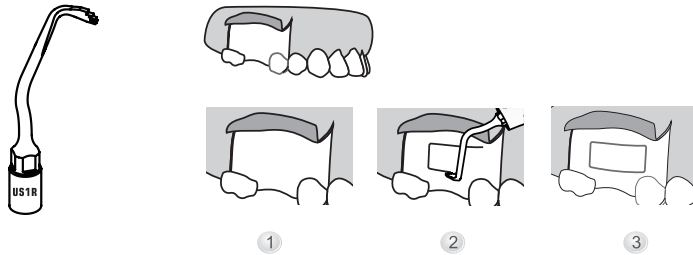
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



US1R

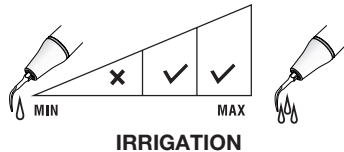
Right angle 90°, horizontal osteotomy technique in maxilla and mandible.



MODE: BONE

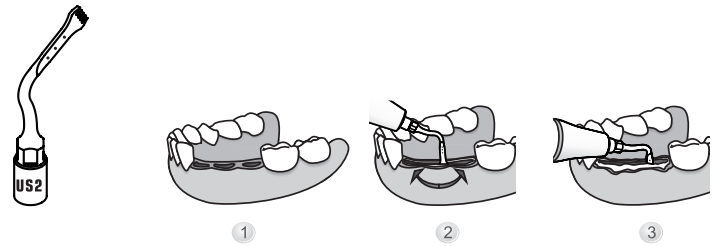
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongy)



US2

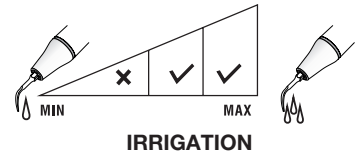
High effectiveness osteotomy technique in maxilla and mandible (ridge expansion, corticotomy technique, bone block grafting).



MODE: BONE

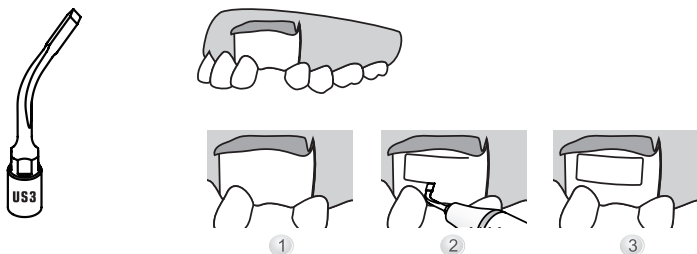
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongy)



US3

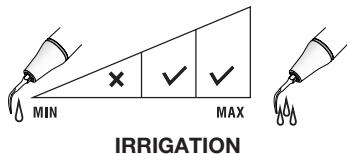
Osteotomy: osteotome of great precision in anatomically thin structures.



MODE: BONE

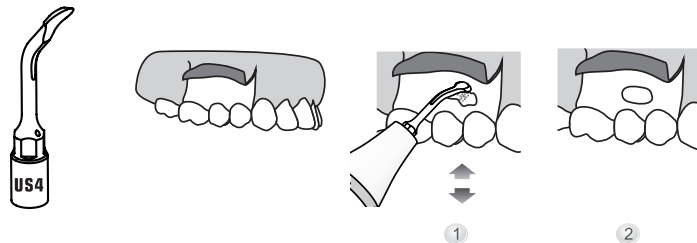
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



US4

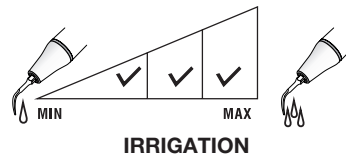
Universal osteoplasty: periodontal osteotomy, bone chips harvesting, inflammatory tissue removal (cyst, etc.).



MODE: BONE

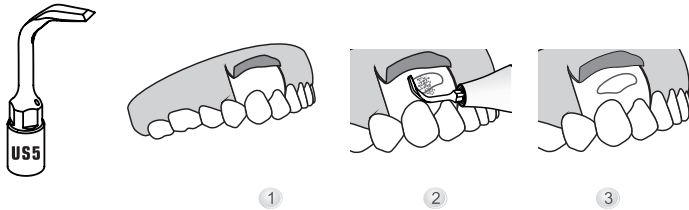
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



US5

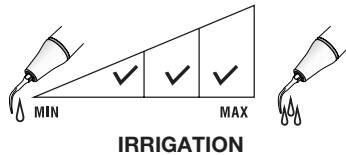
High efficiency bone osteoplasty: bone remodelling and harvesting of bone chips



MODE: BONE

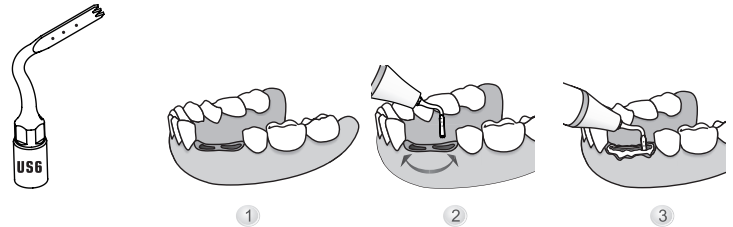
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



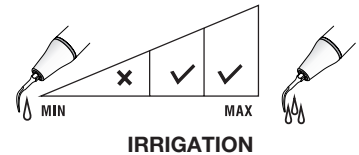
US6

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



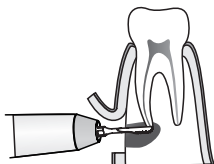
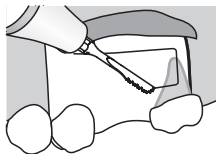
MODE: BONE

POWER: Special

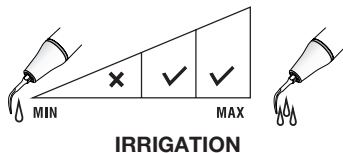


US13

For osteotomy and the removal of apex in posterior teeth area.

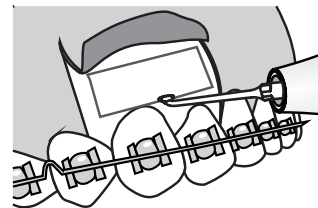
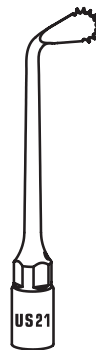


MODE: BONE
POWER: Special

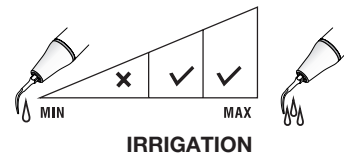


US21

Used for bone cutting. Fan-shaped serration, more convenient for cutting in different angle.

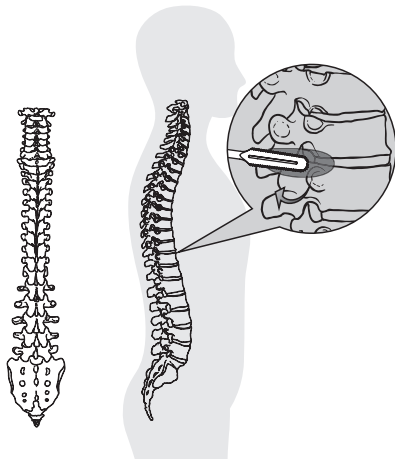


MODE: BONE
POWER: Special

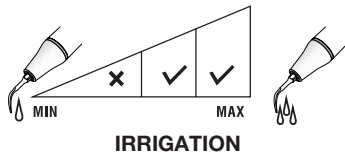


US25

Used for bone surgery.

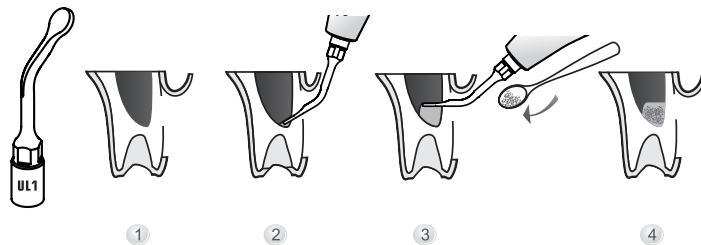


MODE: BONE
POWER: Special

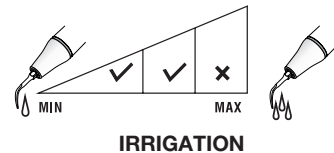


UL1

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

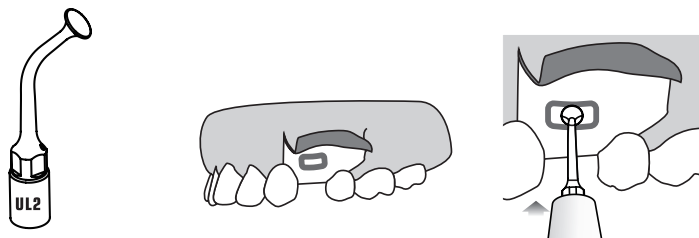


MODE: ROOT
POWER:
Endo (Maximum power permitted)



UL2

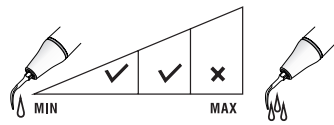
Schneiderian membrane separation from bony walls: separation of the sinus membrane.



MODE: ROOT

POWER:

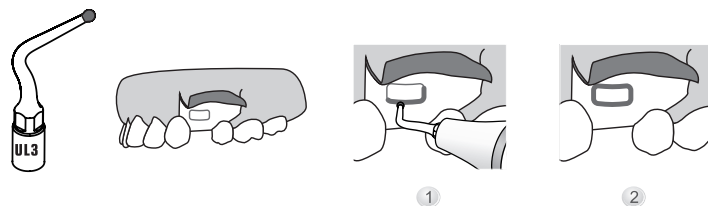
Endo (Maximum power permitted)



IRRIGATION

UL3

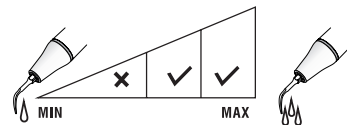
Diamond-coated(100µm) instrument for micrometric osteotomy or osteoplasty: non-traumatic, to finalize the osteotomy or osteoplasty on thin bone and/or near delicate anatomic structures.



MODE: BONE

POWER:

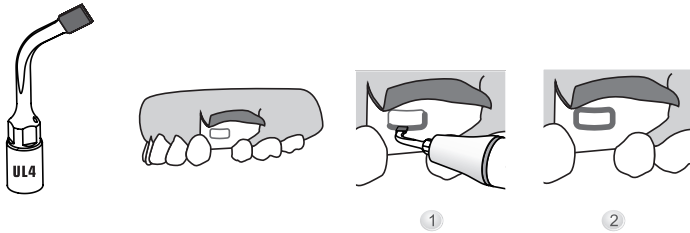
Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



IRRIGATION

UL4

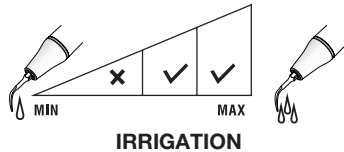
Diamond-coated(100µm) instrument for micrometric osteotomy: to finalize the osteotomy in proximity of soft tissue (sinus membrane, vessel, alveolar nerve).



MODE: BONE

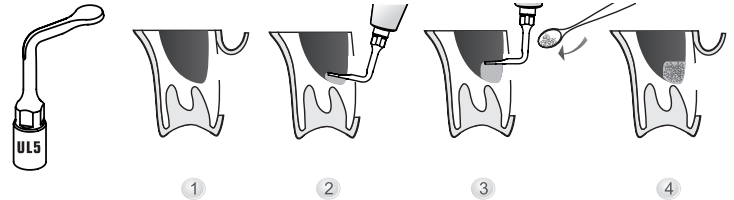
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



UL5

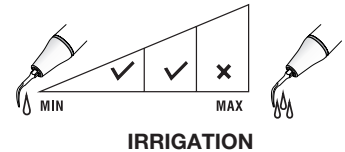
Tip angle 95°, separation of the sinus membrane in internal zones, non-cutting elevator of the sinus membrane.



MODE: ROOT

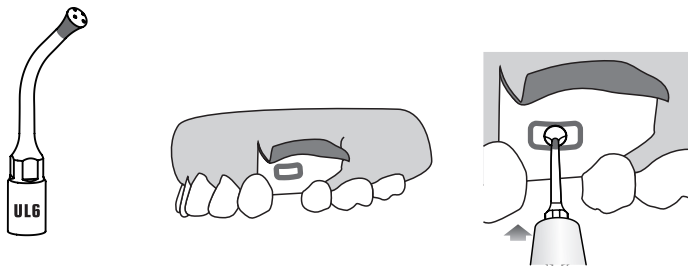
POWER:

Endo (Maximum power permitted)



UL6

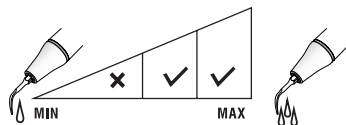
The head is Ø3mm in diameter and equipped with four water outlets for better separation of the maxillary sinus periosteum. The diamond-coated portion allows for trimming of the edges of the bone window.



MODE: BONE

POWER:

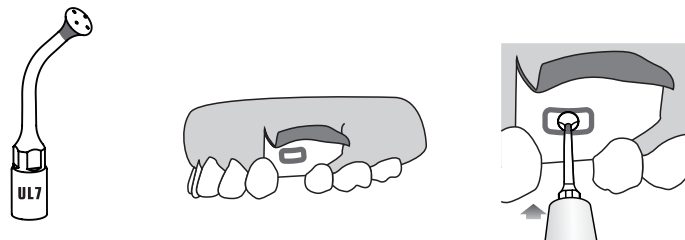
Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



IRRIGATION

UL7

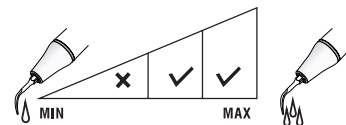
The head is Ø4.5mm in diameter and equipped with four water outlets for better separation of the maxillary sinus periosteum. The diamond-coated portion allows for trimming of the edges of the bone window.



MODE: BONE

POWER:

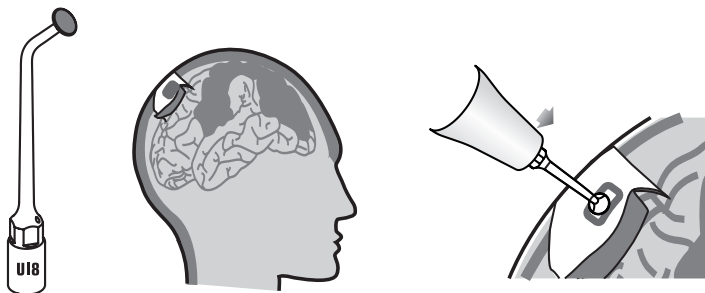
Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



IRRIGATION

UL8

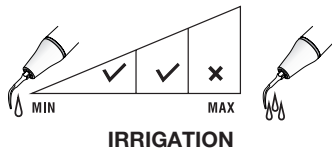
Diamond-coated head (100µm), used for non-traumatic osteotomy and osteoplasty near soft tissue and thin bone region.



MODE: ROOT

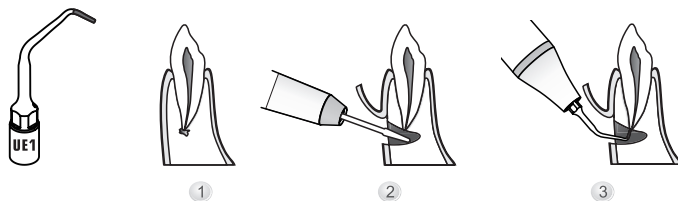
POWER:

Endo (Maximum power permitted)



UE1

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



MODE: ROOT

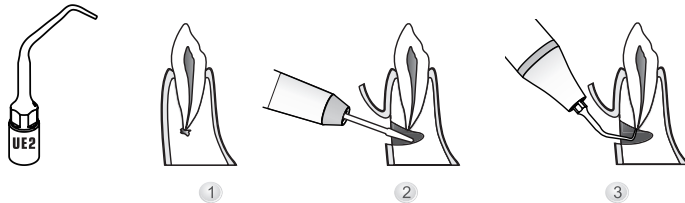
POWER:

Endo (Maximum power permitted)



UE2

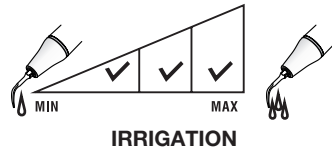
Used for gentle canal cleaning. The length of tip slender smooth part is (4.5mm).



MODE: ROOT

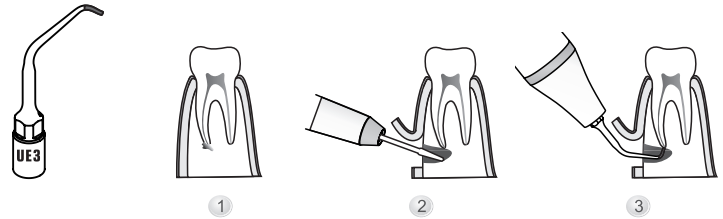
POWER:

Endo (Maximum power permitted)



UE3

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



MODE: ROOT

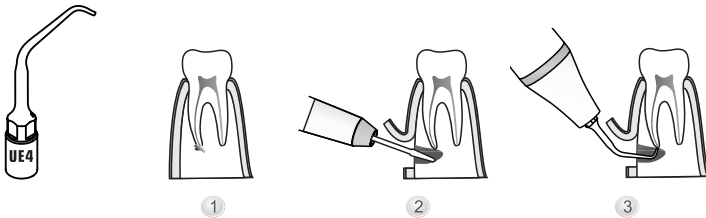
POWER:

Endo (Maximum power permitted)



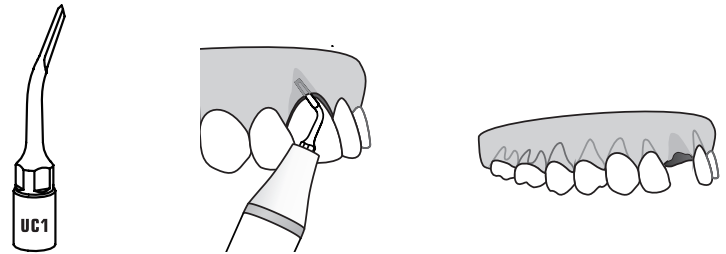
UE4

Used for gentle canal cleaning. The length of tip slender smooth part is (3.5mm).



UC1

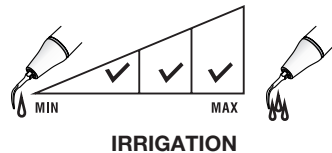
Used to cut off the ankylosis and root fraction techniques.



MODE: ROOT

POWER:

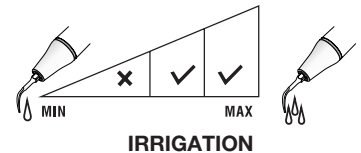
Endo (Maximum power permitted)



MODE: BONE

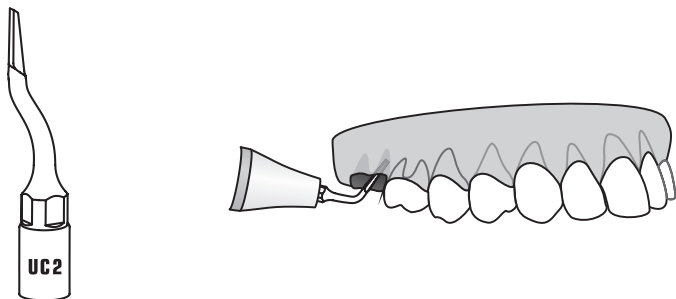
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongius)



UC2

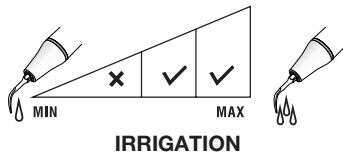
Left curved, Used to cut off the ankylosis, root fraction techniques in the posterior regions.



MODE: BONE

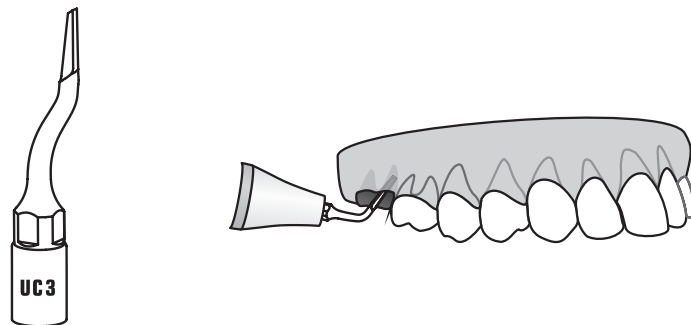
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongius)



UC3

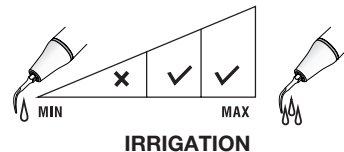
Right curved, Used to cut off the ankylosis, root fraction techniques in the posterior regions.



MODE: BONE

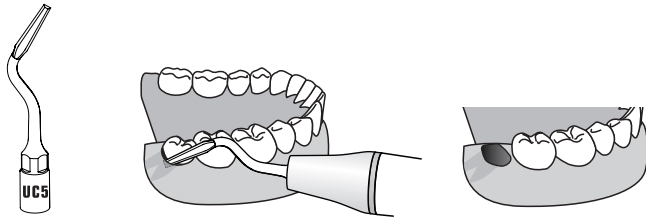
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongius)



UC5

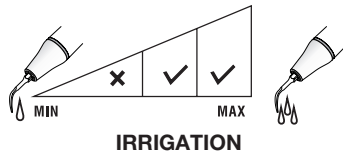
It is used for minimally invasive cutting of ligaments and tooth extractions, and is especially suitable for extraction of wisdom teeth with oblique angles.



MODE: BONE

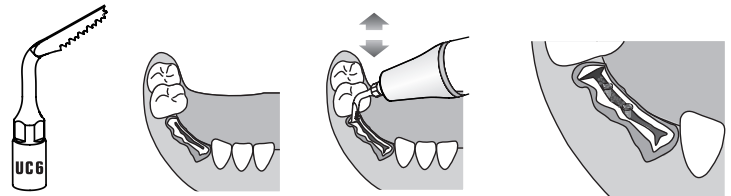
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongius)



UC6

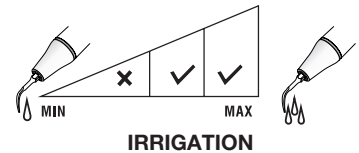
For teeth extraction and alveolar bone splitting.



MODE: BONE

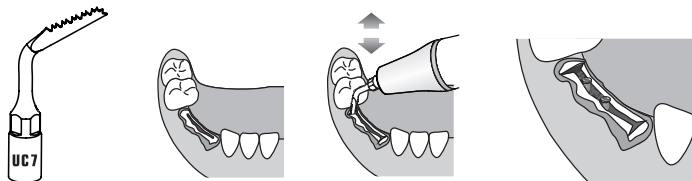
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongius)



UC7

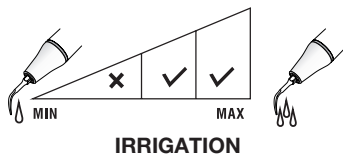
For teeth extraction and alveolar bone splitting.



MODE: BONE

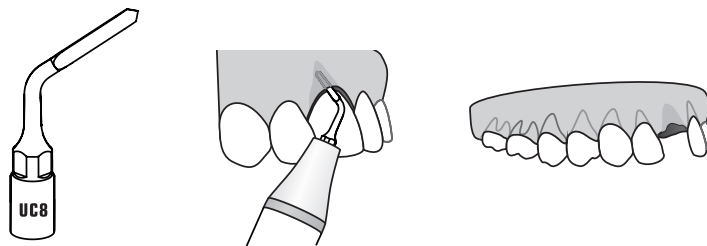
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



UC8

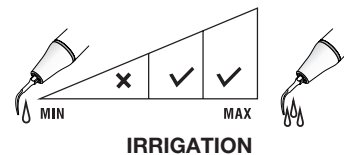
It is used for minimally invasive cutting of ligaments and tooth extractions, with a very sharp and pointed tip extremity.



MODE: BONE

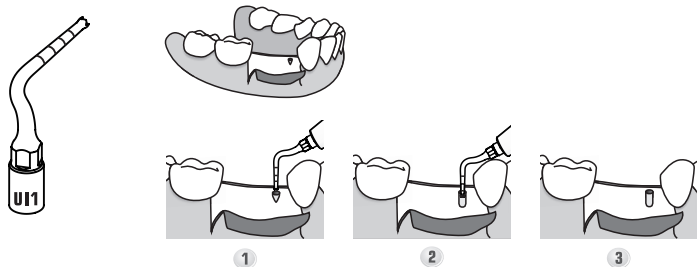
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



UI1

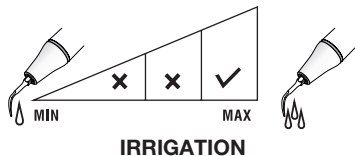
Ø1.6mm implantation site preparation insert. The working length of the tip is (9mm).



MODE: BONE

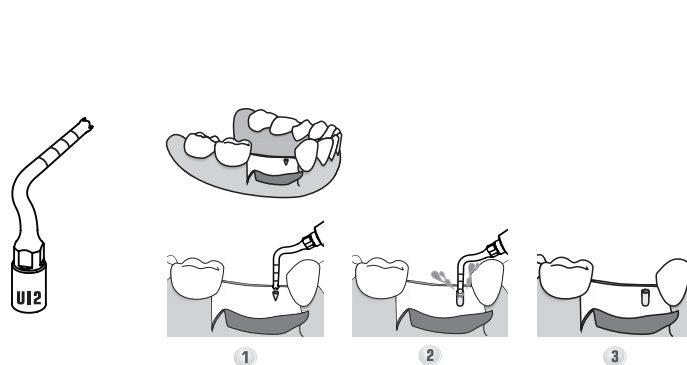
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongius)



UI2

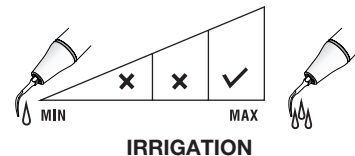
Ø2mm implantation site preparation insert. The hole at the center of the top for water spray maximum reduce the heat.



MODE: BONE

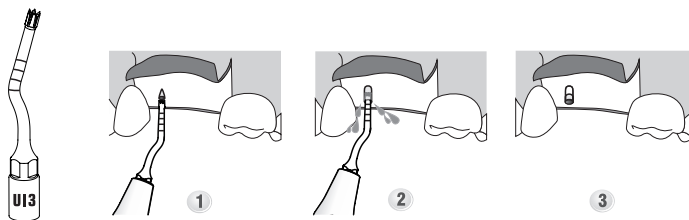
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongius)



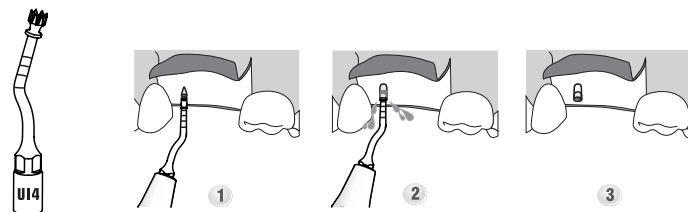
UI3

Ø2mm implant preparation tip used in the anterior tooth area, with sharp tip extremity and water out from the center.



UI4

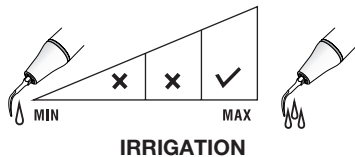
Ø3mm implant preparation tip used in the anterior tooth area, with sharp tip extremity and water out from the center.



MODE: BONE

POWER:

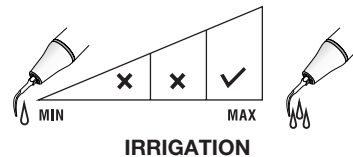
Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



MODE: BONE

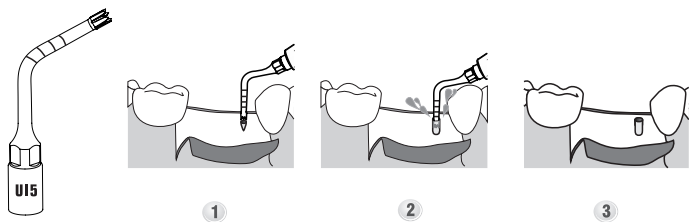
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



UI5

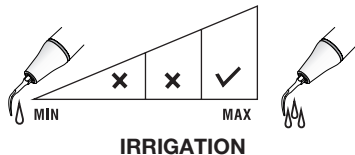
Ø2mm implant preparation tip used in the posterior tooth area, with sharp tip extremity and water out from the center.



MODE: BONE

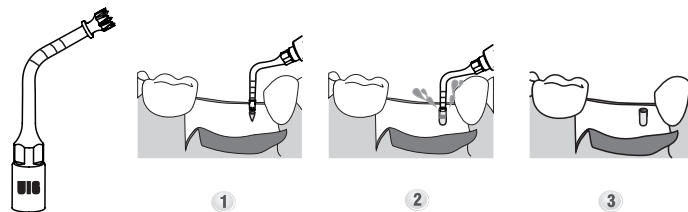
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongiuous)



UI6

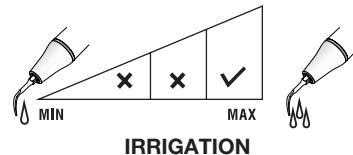
Ø3mm implant preparation tip used in the posterior tooth area, with sharp tip extremity and water out from the center.



MODE: BONE

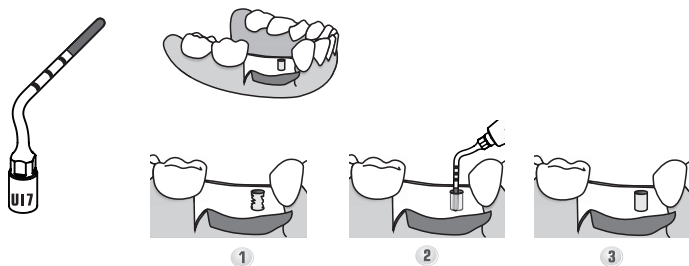
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongiuous)



UI7

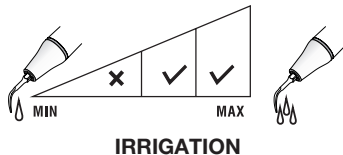
Diamond-coated(85µm) instrument for finalizing the implantation site preparation close to the alveolar nerve.



MODE: BONE

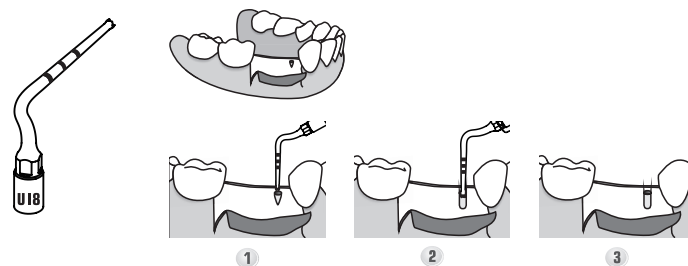
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongius)



UI8

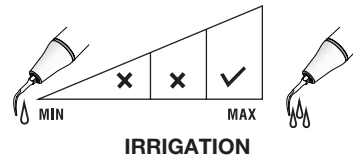
Ø1.6mm implantation site preparation insert. The working length of the tip is (15mm).



MODE: BONE

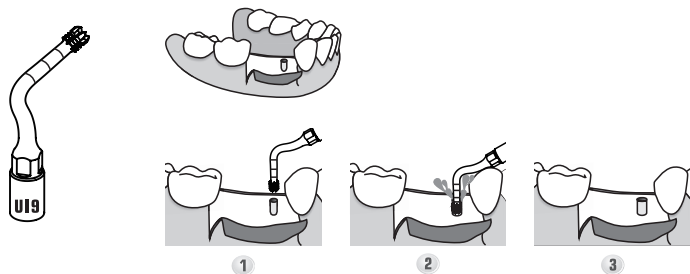
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongius)



UI9

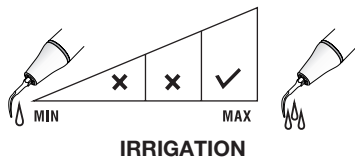
Ø2.8mm implantation site preparation insert . The hole at the center of the top for water spray maximum reduce the heat.



MODE: BONE

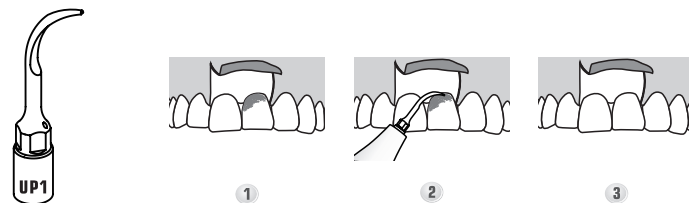
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



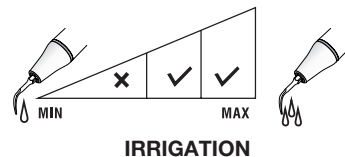
UP1

Recommended for periodontal gentle curetting scaling.



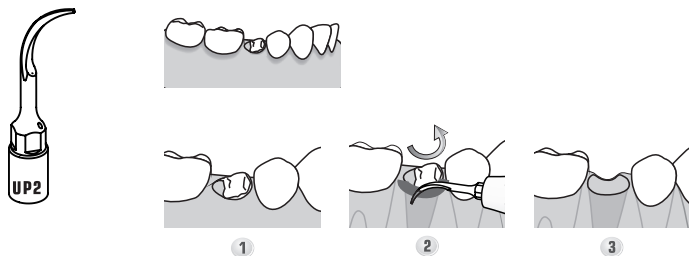
MODE: ROOT

POWER: PERIO

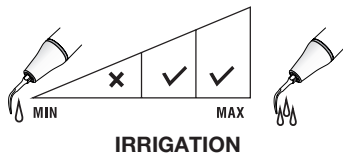


UP2

Inflammatory tissue removal and fractured root apex extraction

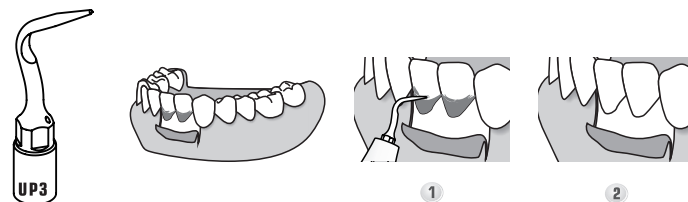


MODE: ROOT
POWER: PERIO

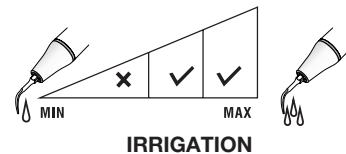


UP3

Recommended for angled periodontal gentle curetting scaling.

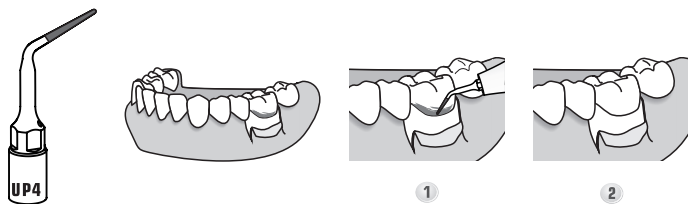


MODE: ROOT
POWER: PERIO

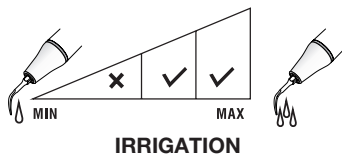


UP4

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

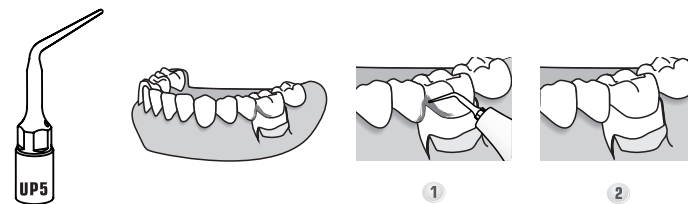


MODE: ROOT
POWER: PERIO

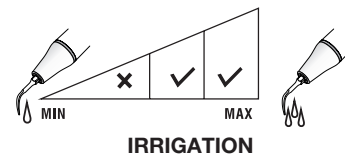


UP5

Recommended for root surface micro-smoothing.

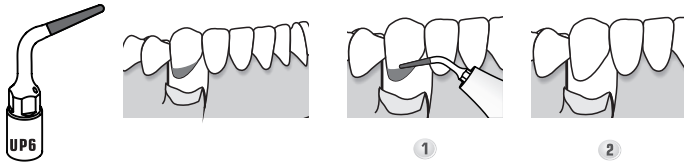


MODE: ROOT
POWER: PERIO



UP6

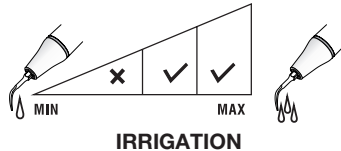
Diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for micro-osteoplasty: interproximal osteoplasty and root planning.



MODE: ROOT

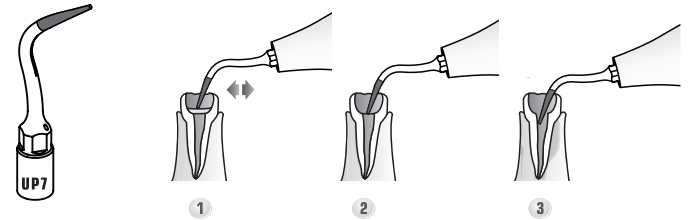
POWER:

Quality 1, Quality 2, Quality 3
(Cortical/Spongious)



UP7

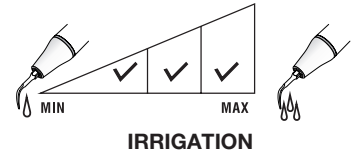
Diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for root canal orientation and removal of the calcifications located at the 1/3 part of root canal, it can also be used for micro-osteoplasty.



MODE: ROOT

POWER:

Endo (Maximum power permitted)



Attached list: Other tips

| | Tip Model | Compatible Brand |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Scaling | GS1/GS2/GS3/GS4/GS5/GS6/GS7/GS8 | Compatible with Sirona Scalers |
| Periodontics | PS1/PS3/PS3D/PS4 | |
| Endodontics | ES1/ES2/ES3/ES3D/ES4/ES4D/ES5/ES5D/ PS4D/ES8/ES10/ES10D/ES11/ES11D/ES14/ ES15 | |
| Scaling | GK1/GK2/GK3/GK4/GK5/GK6/GK7/GK11/GK20/ GK21/GK60/GK61/GK62 | Compatible with Kavo Scalers |
| Endodontics | EK8 | |
| Scaling | GC1/GC2 | |
| Periodontics | PC1/ PC61/PC61/PC62 | Compatible with Amdent Scalers |
| Scaling | A1/A2 | |



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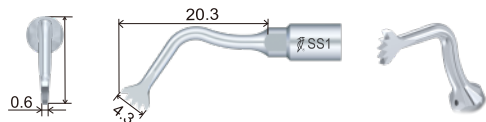
Osteotomy

Model

Unit: mm

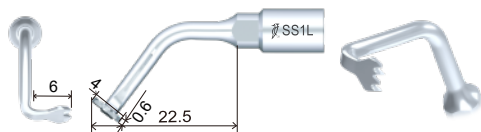
Page

SS1



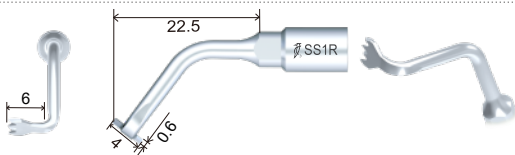
1

SS1L



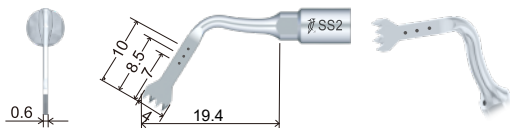
2

SS1R



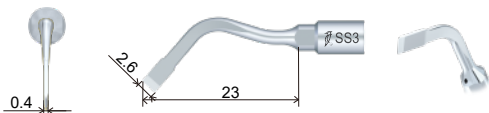
2

SS2



3

SS3



3

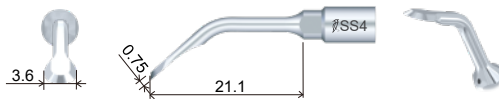
Osteotomy

Model

Unit: mm

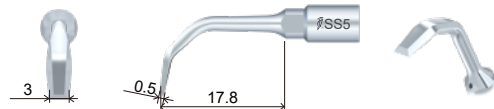
Page

SS4



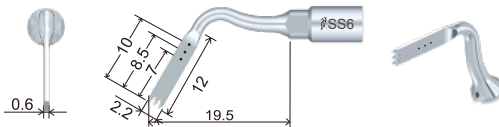
4

SS5



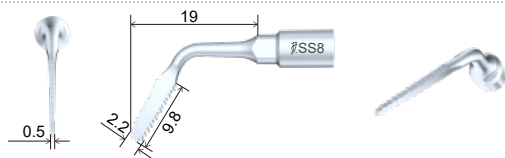
4

SS6



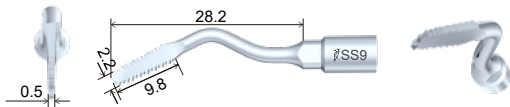
5

SS8



5

SS9



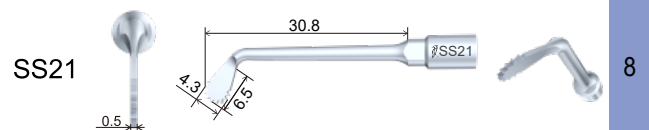
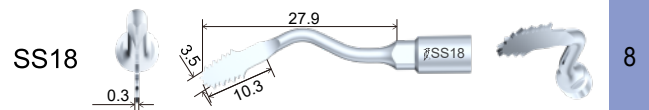
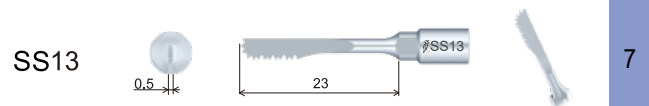
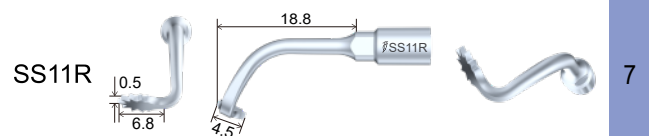
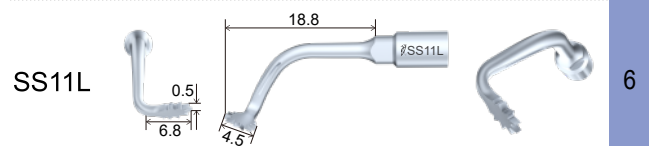
6

Osteotomy

Model

Unit: mm

Page

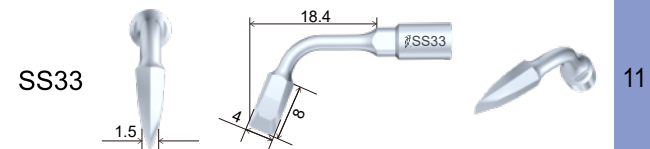
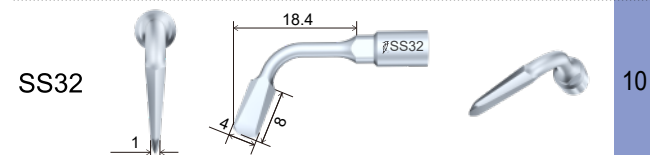
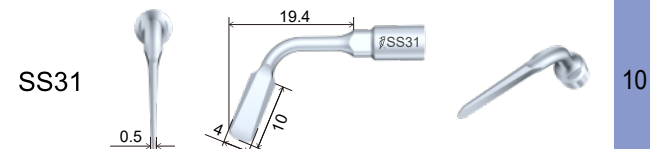
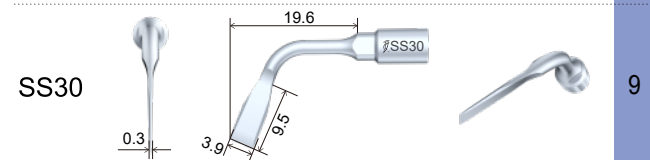
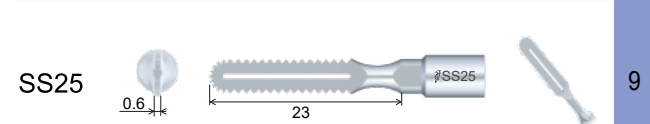


Osteotomy

Model

Unit: mm

Page



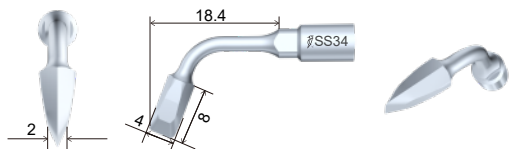
Osteotomy

Model

Unit: mm

Page

SS34



11

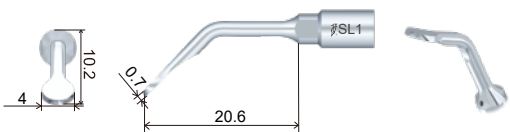
Sinus lifting

Model

Unit: mm

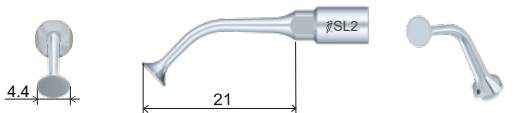
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SL1



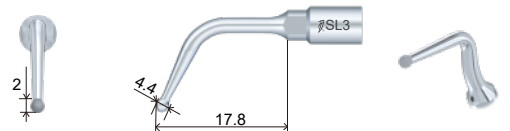
12

SL2



12

SL3



13

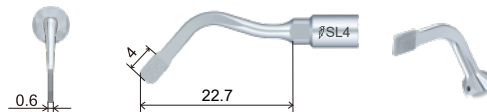
Sinus lifting

Model

Unit: mm

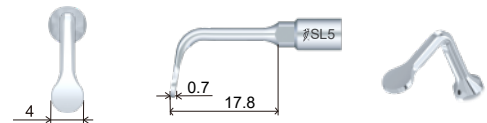
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SL4



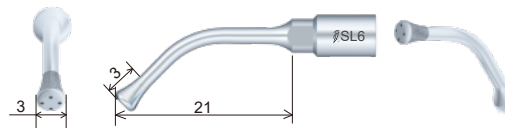
13

SL5



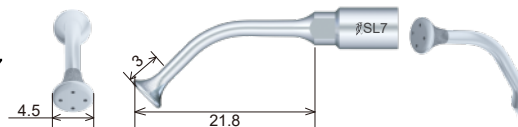
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SL6



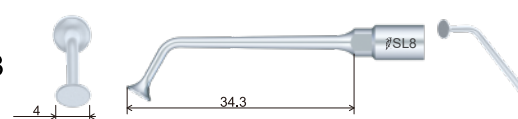
14

SL7



15

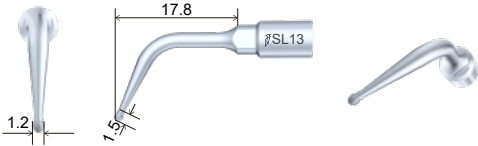
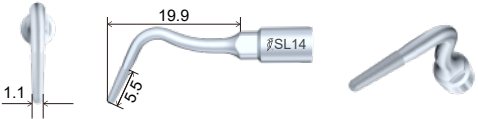
SL8



15

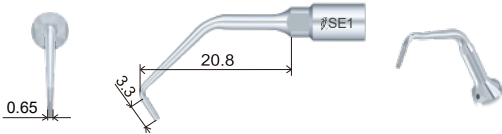
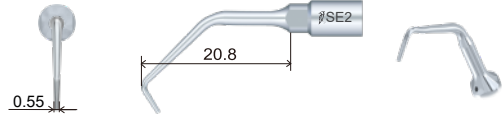
Sinus lifting

Unit: mm
Page

| | | |
|------|---|----|
| SL13 |  | 16 |
| SL14 |  | 16 |

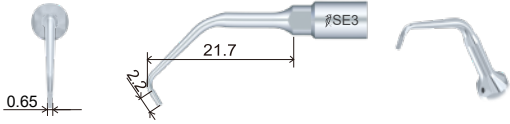
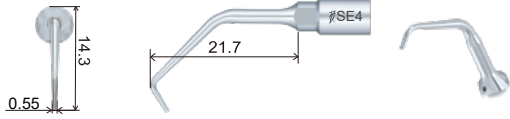
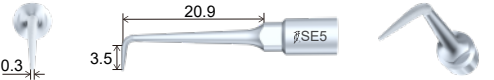
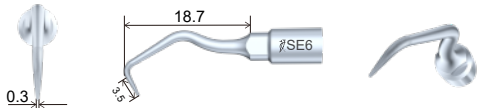
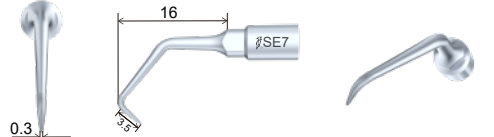
Endodontics Unit

Unit: mm
Page

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| SE1 |  | 17 |
| SE2 |  | 17 |

Endodontics Unit

Unit: mm
Page

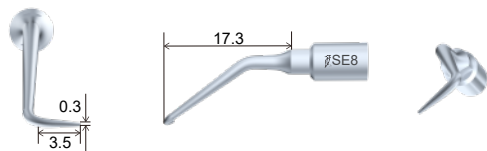
| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| SE3 |  | 18 |
| SE4 |  | 18 |
| SE5 |  | 19 |
| SE6 |  | 19 |
| SE7 |  | 20 |

Endodontics Unit

Model

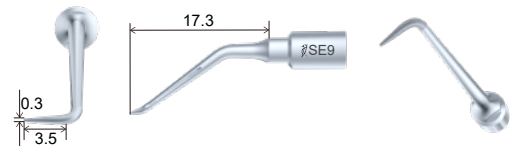
Unit: mm
Page

SE8



20

SE9



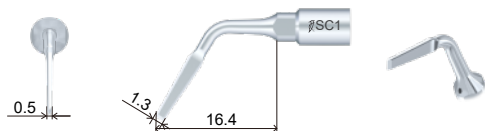
21

Extraction

Model

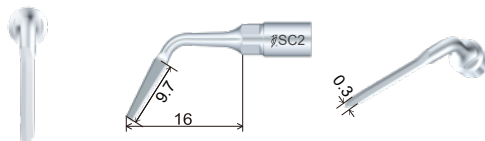
Unit: mm
Page

SC1



21

SC2



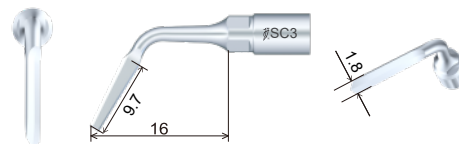
22

Extraction

Model

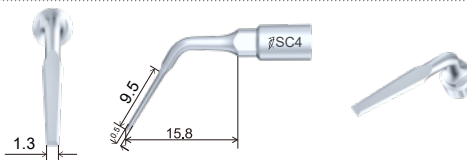
Unit: mm
Page

SC3



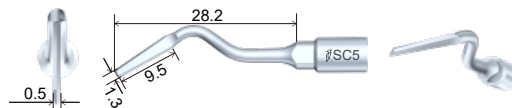
22

SC4



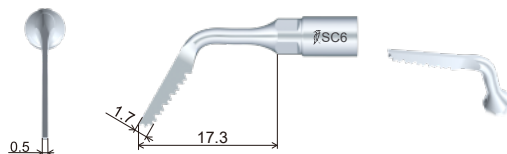
23

SC5



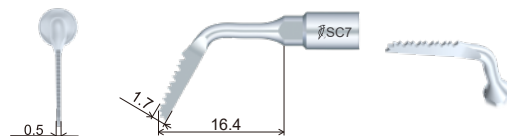
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SC6



24

SC7



24

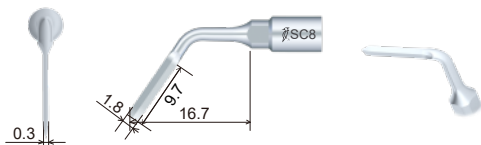
Extraction

Model

Unit: mm

Page

SC8



25

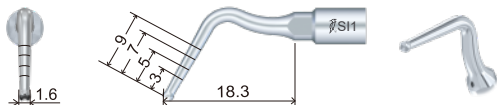
Implantation

Model

Unit: mm

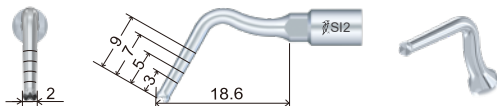
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SI1



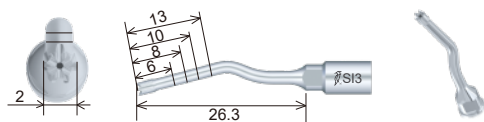
25

SI2



26

SI3



26

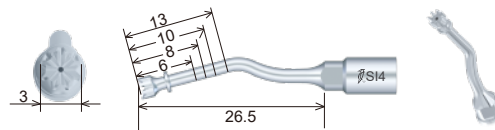
Implantation

Model

Unit: mm

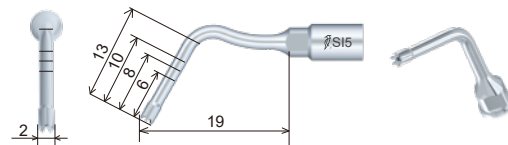
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SI4



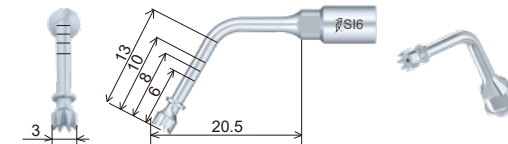
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SI5



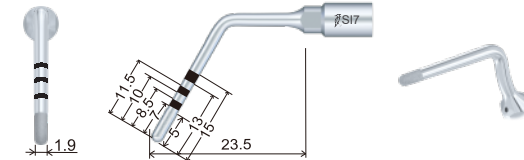
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SI6



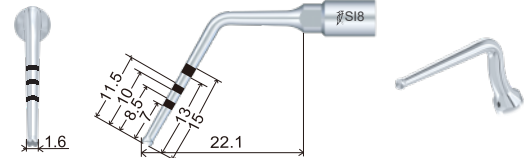
28

SI7



28

SI8



29

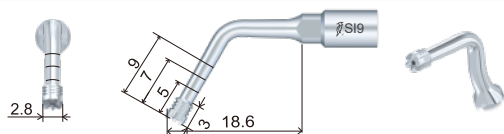
Implantation

Model

Unit: mm

Page

SI9



29

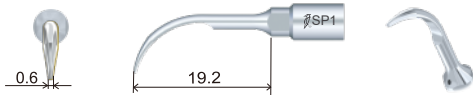
Periodontal surgery

Model

Unit: mm

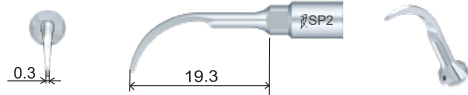
Page

SP1



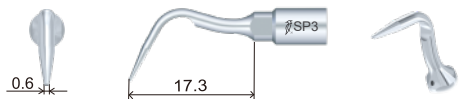
30

SP2



30

SP3



31

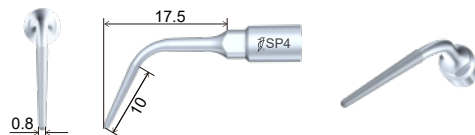
Periodontal surgery

Model

Unit: mm

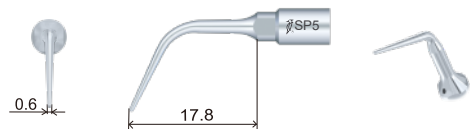
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SP4



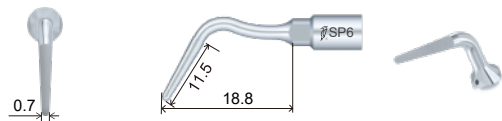
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SP5



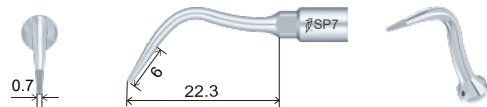
32

SP6



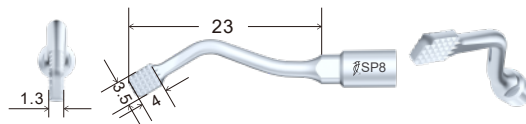
32

SP7



33

SP8



33

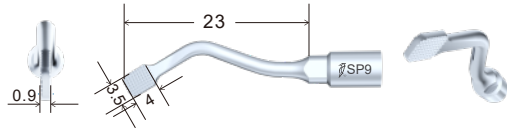
Periodontal surgery

Model

Unit: mm

Page

SP9

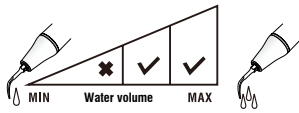


34

SS1

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

Ultrasurgery Tips

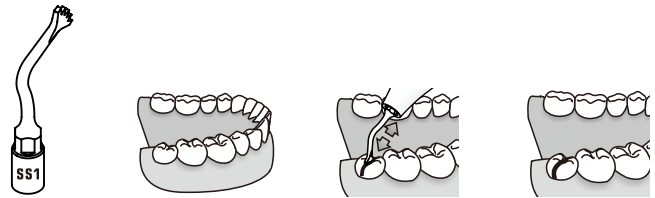


Water volume:

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%

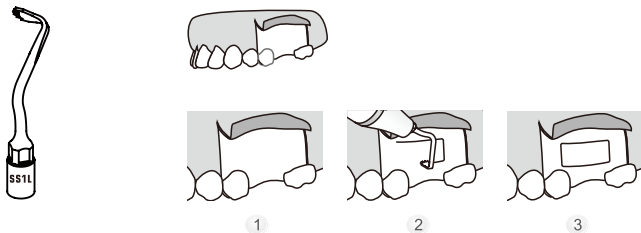


Model: Bone



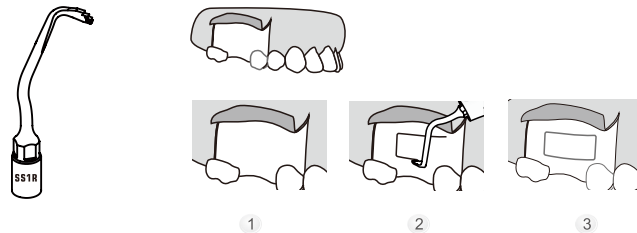
SS1L

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

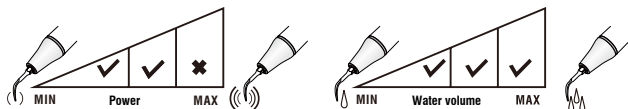


SS1R

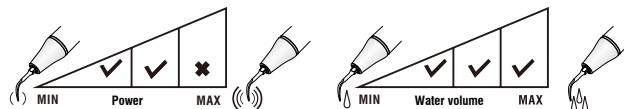
Right angle 90°, osteotomy on the maxilla and mandible.



Model: Bone

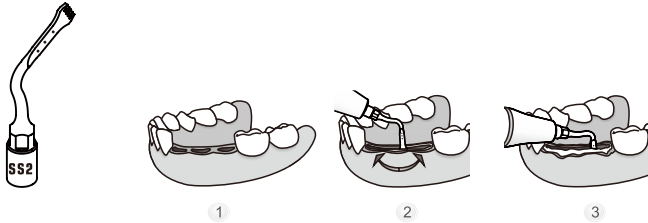


Model: Bone



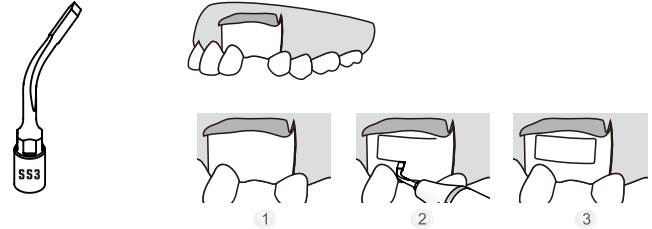
SS2

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

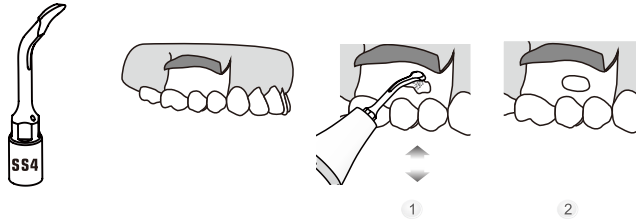


Model: Bone



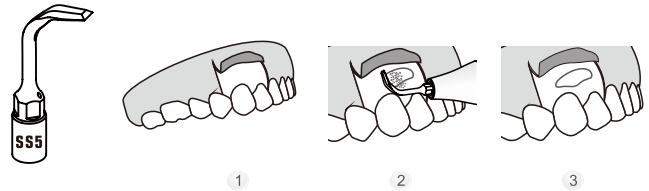
SS4

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



SS5

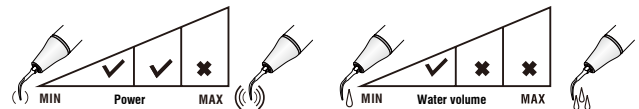
High-efficiency osteoplasty: for bone remodeling or harvesting of bone particles or chips.



Model: Bone

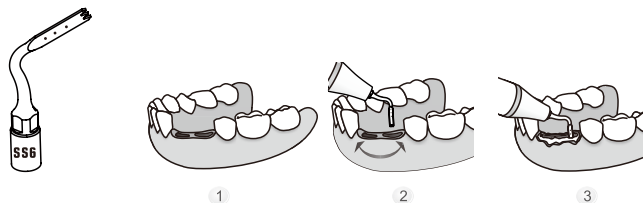


Model: Bone



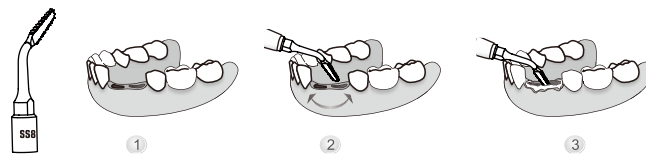
SS6

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



SS8

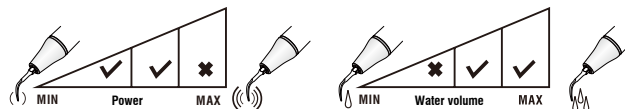
Multi-faceted distribution of blade teeth, suitable for various osteotomies.



Model: Bone

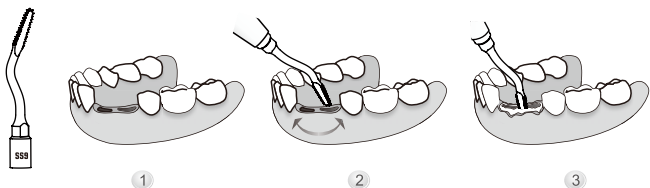


Model: Bone



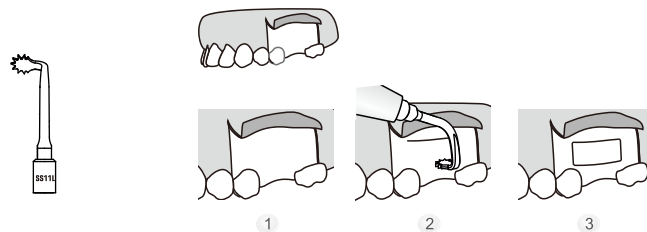
SS9

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



SS11L

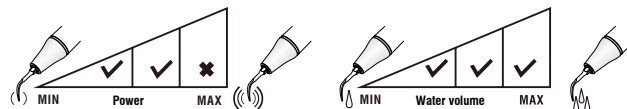
Left angle 90°, circumferential teeth, for osteotomy in special bone positions.



Model: Bone

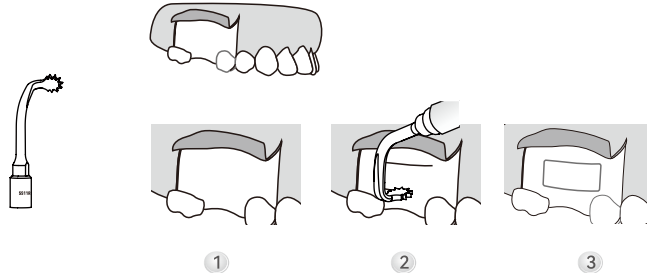


Model: Bone

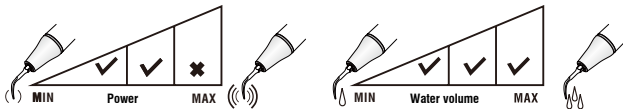


SS11R

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

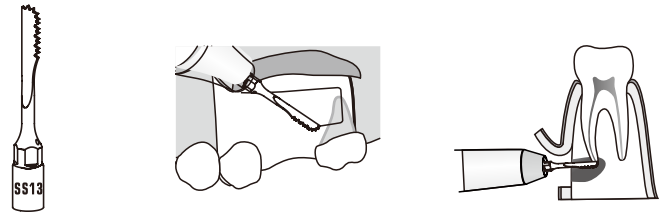


Model: Bone

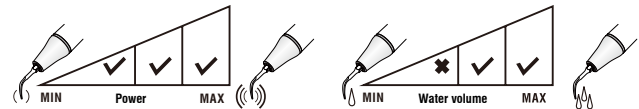


SS13

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

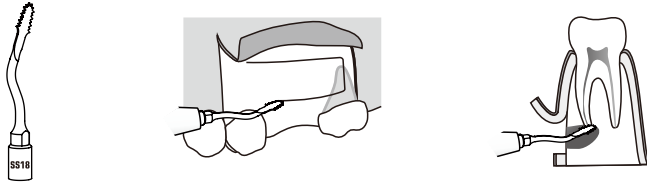


Model: Bone



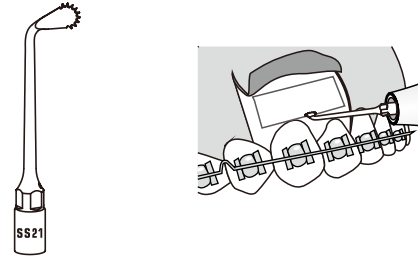
SS18

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

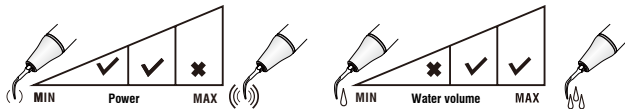


SS21

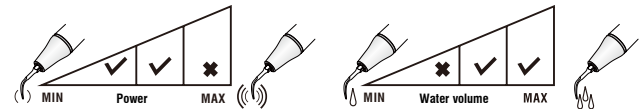
For osteotomy. Fan-shaped serration, convenient for multi-angle cutting.



Model: Bone

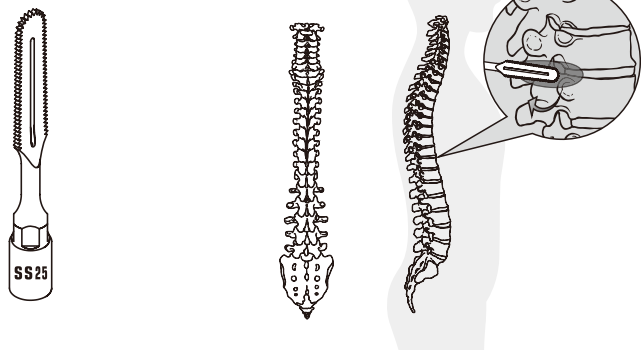


Model: Bone

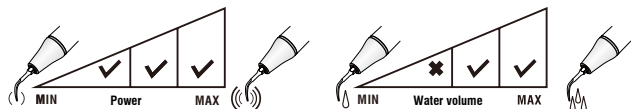


SS25

For bone surgery.

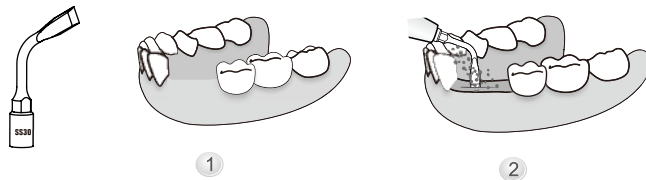


Model: Bone

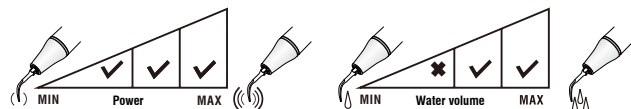


SS30

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



Model: Bone



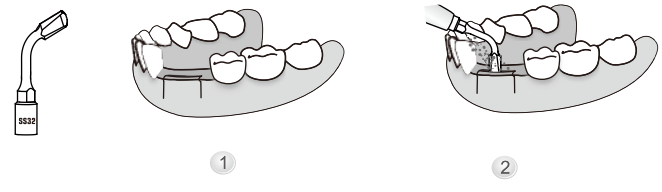
SS31

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

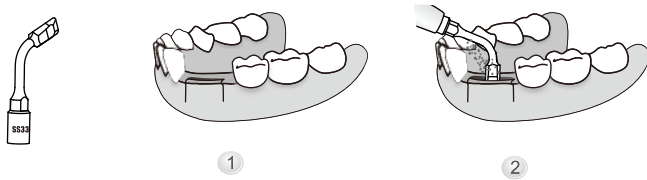


Model: Bone



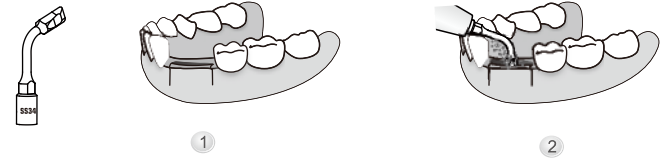
SS33

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



SS34

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



Model: Bone

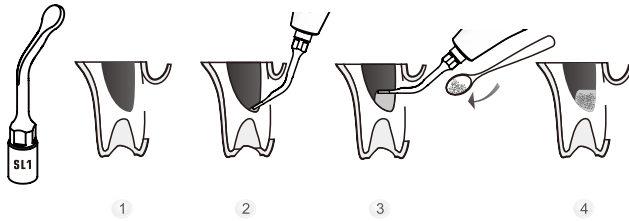


Model: Bone



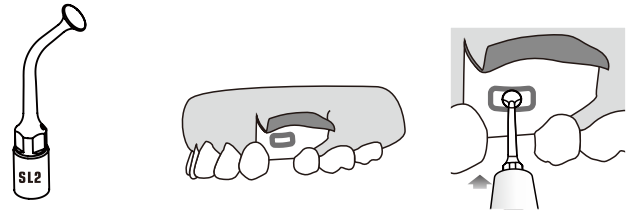
SL1

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

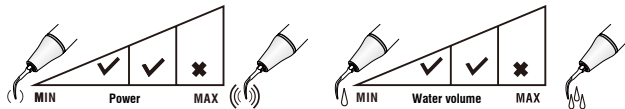


SL2

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



Model: Perio

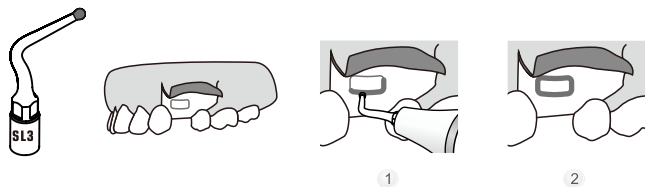


Model: Perio



SL3

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

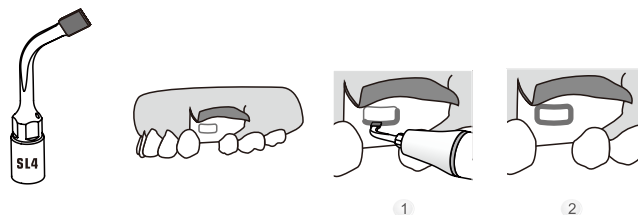


Model: Bone



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).

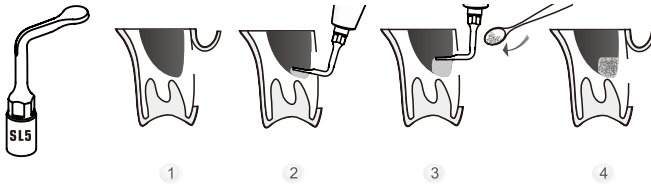


Model: Bone



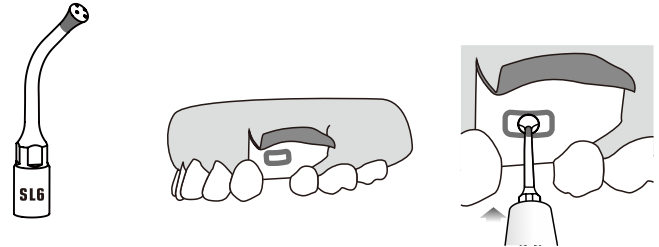
SL5

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



SL6

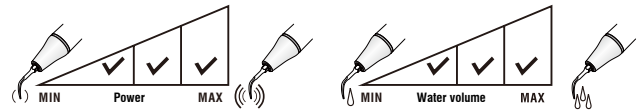
Φ3mm head with four water outlets, for better separation of the maxillary sinus periosteum. The diamond-coated portion allows for trimming of the edges of the bone window.



Model: Perio

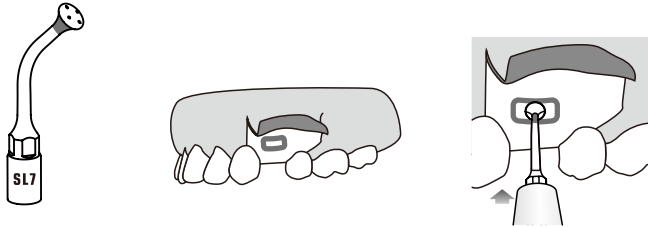


Model: Perio



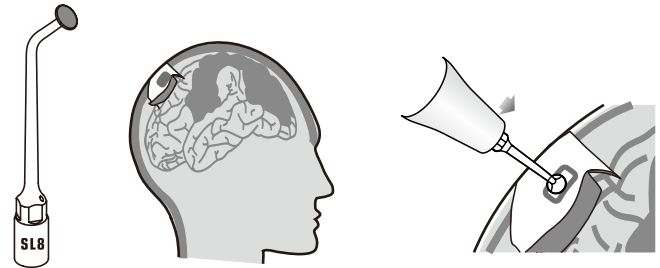
SL7

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.

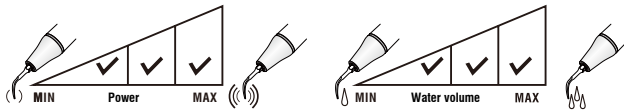


SL8

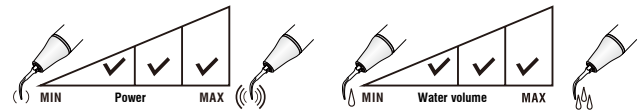
Diamond-coated (100µm) tip for fine osteotomy or osteoplasty: for non-traumatic osteotomy close to soft tissue and sensitive areas.



Model: Perio

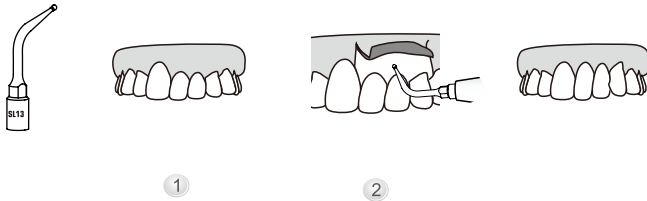


Model: Perio

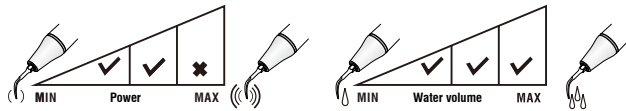


SL13

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

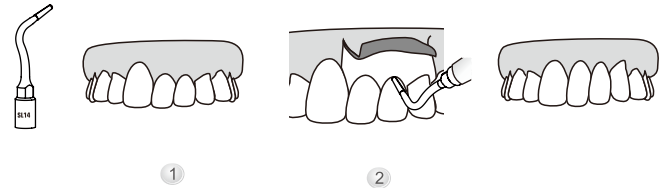


Model: Bone



SL14

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

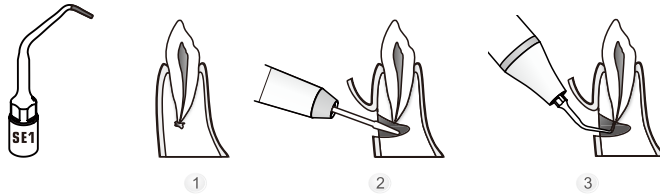


Model: Bone



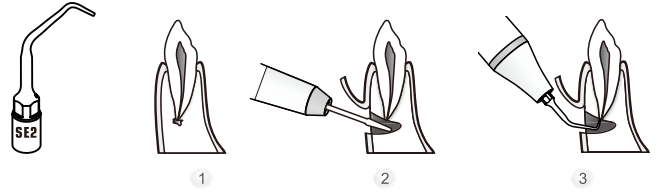
SE1

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

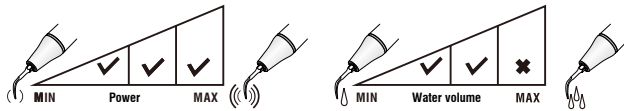


SE2

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



Model: Endo

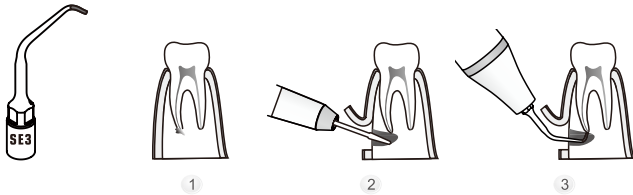


Model: Endo



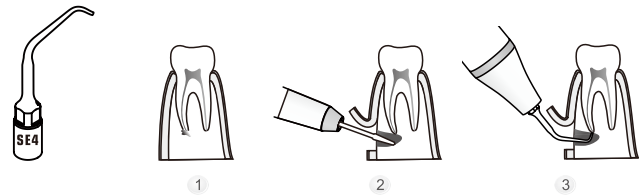
SE3

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

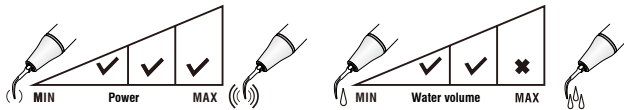


SE4

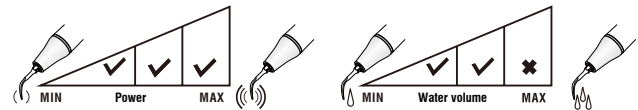
Polishing the canal wall in apical debridement. The tip smooth part is 3.5 mm in length.



Model: Endo

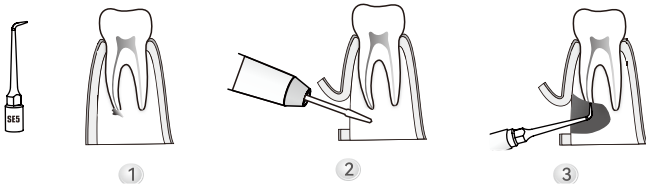


Model: Endo



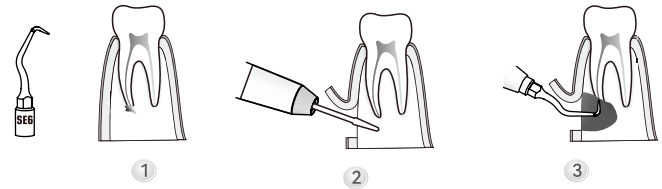
SE5

Diamond-coated, for root-end preparation.

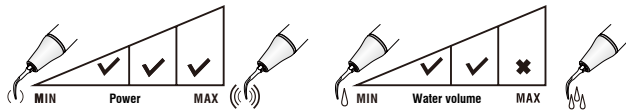


SE6

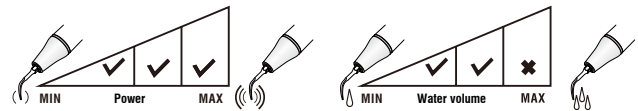
Diamond-coated, for root-end preparation.



Model: Endo

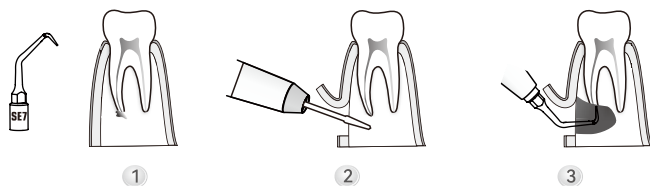


Model: Endo



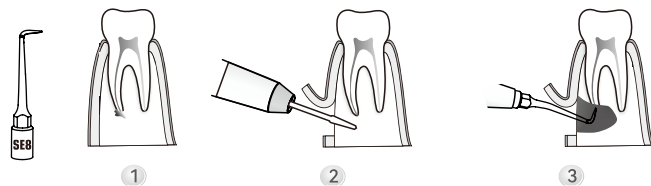
SE7

Diamond-coated, for root-end preparation.

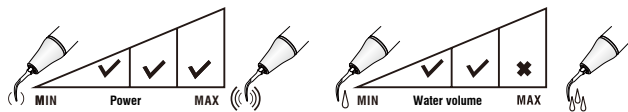


SE8

Diamond-coated, for root-end preparation.



Model: Endo

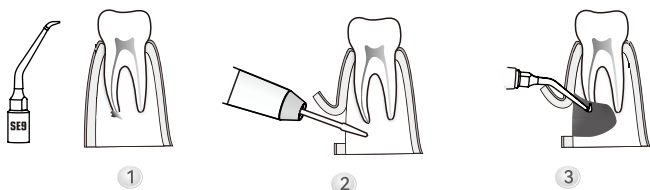


Model: Endo



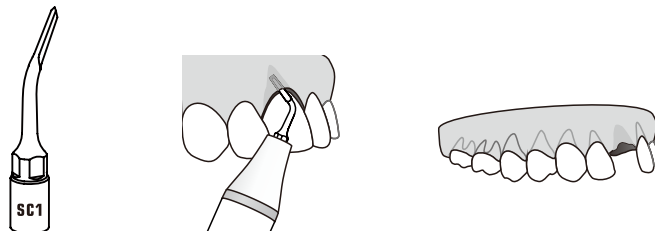
SE9

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



SC1

For minimally invasive removal of ligaments and root surgery.



Model: Endo

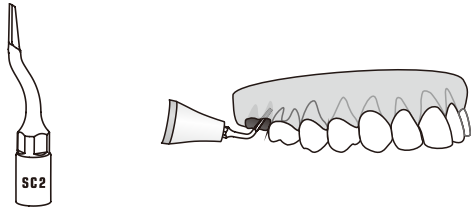


Model: Bone



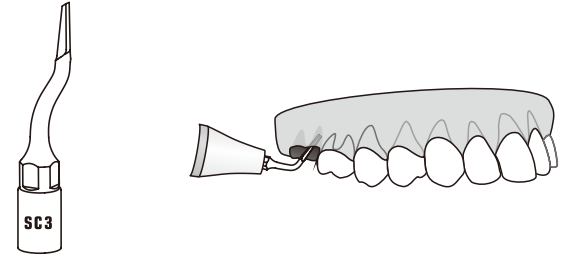
SC2

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

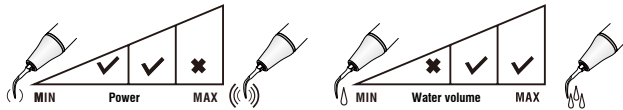


SC3

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



Model: Bone

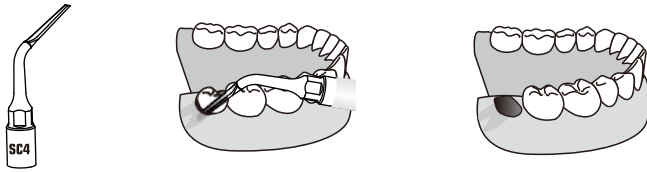


Model: Bone



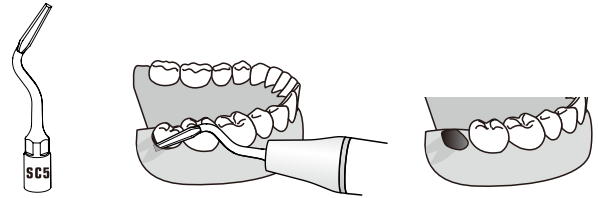
SC4

For distal ligament cutting, minimally invasive extraction.



SC5

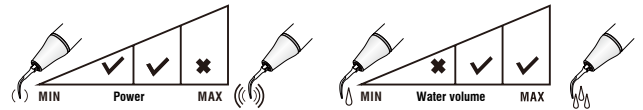
For minimally invasive cutting of ligaments and gap increase in tooth extraction, especially suitable for the extraction of wisdom teeth with an oblique angle.



Model: Bone

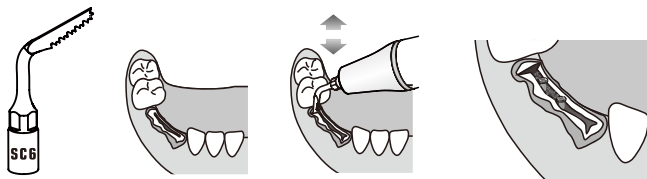


Model: Bone



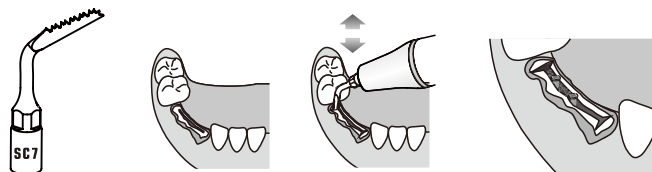
SC6

For tooth extraction and alveolar bone splitting.



SC7

For tooth extraction and alveolar bone splitting.



Model: Bone

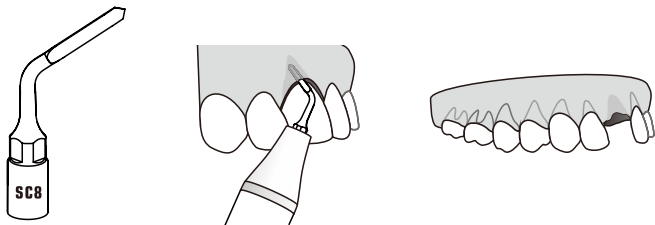


Model: Bone



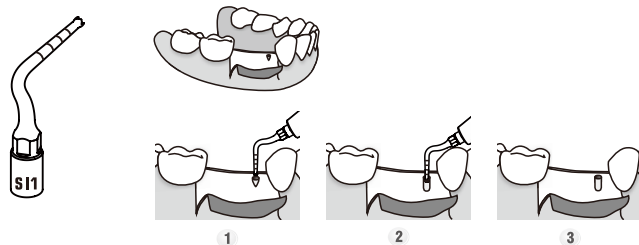
SC8

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



SI1

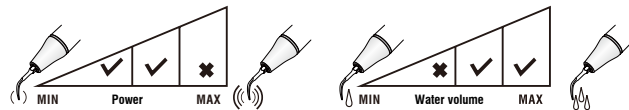
For implant preparation, with $\Phi 1.6\text{mm}$ head and 9mm tip working length.



Model: Bone

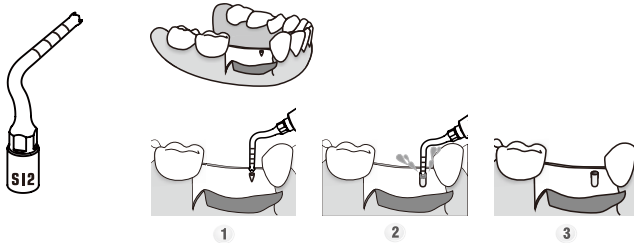


Model: Bone



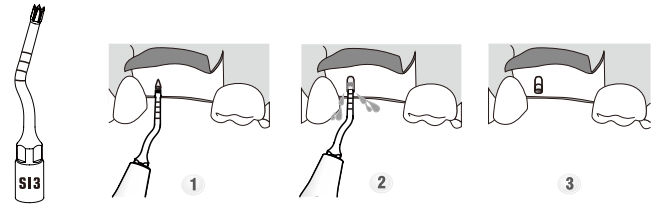
SI2

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

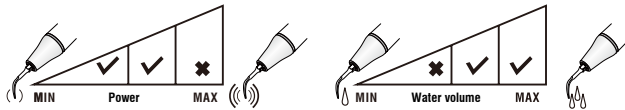


SI3

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



Model: Bone

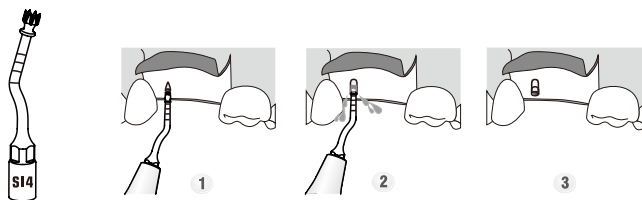


Model: Bone



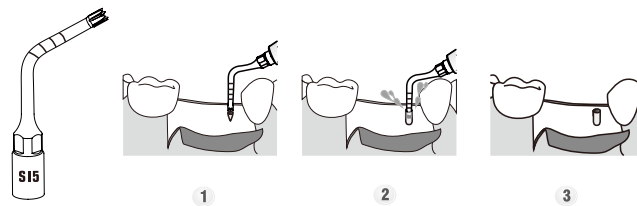
S14

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

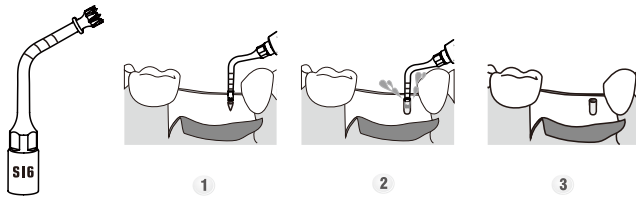


Model: Bone



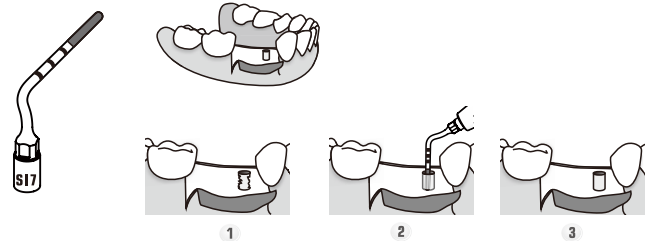
S16

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

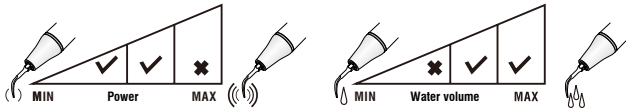


S17

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



Model: Bone

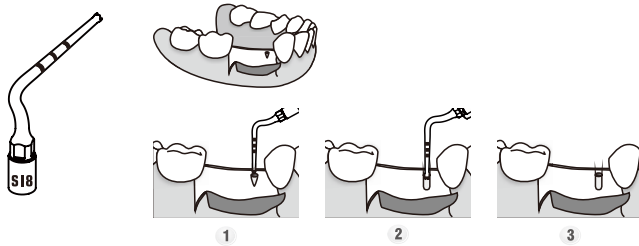


Model: Bone



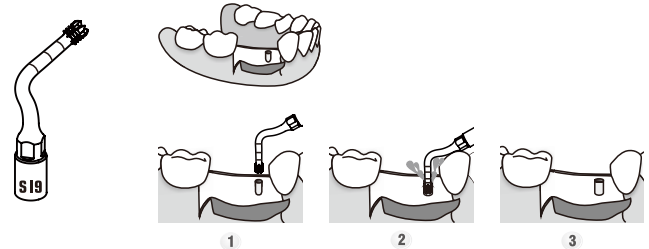
S18

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



S19

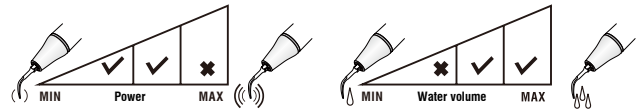
For implant preparation, with $\Phi 2.8\text{mm}$ head. There is water out from the tip center to avoid overheating.



Model: Bone

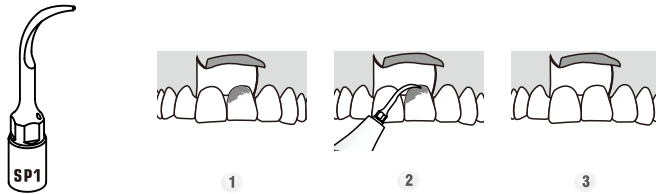


Model: Bone



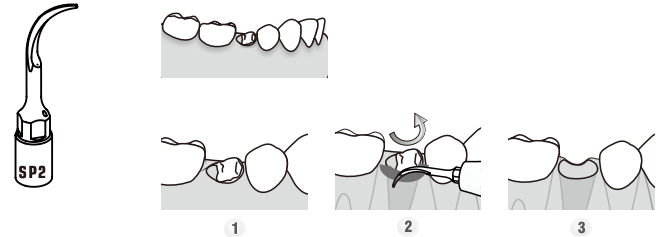
SP1

For gentle scaling in periodontal surgery.

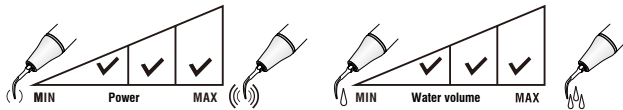


SP2

For fractured root apex extraction and inflammatory tissue removal.



Model: Perio

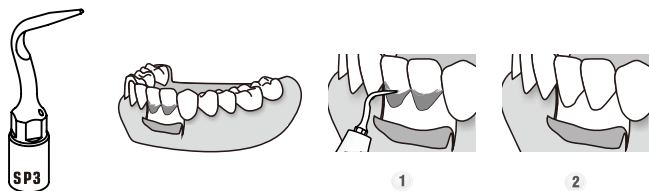


Model: Perio



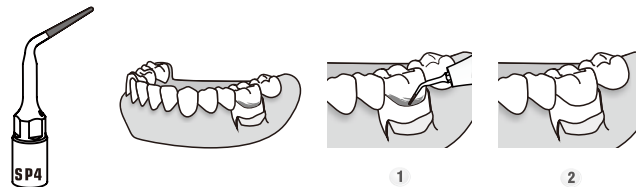
SP3

For multi-angled gentle scaling in periodontal surgery.

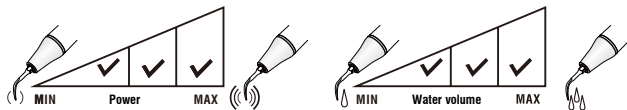


SP4

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



Model: Perio

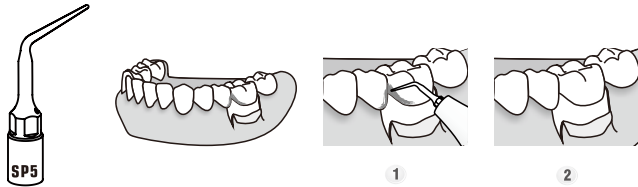


Model: Perio



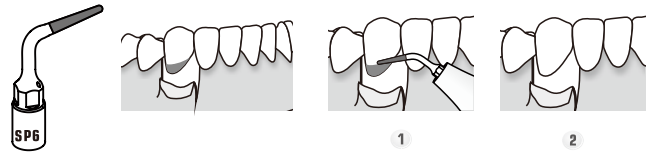
SP5

For fine root planning.



SP6

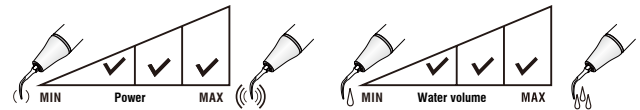
Diamond-coated (40µm) tip for fine osteoplasty: interproximal osteoplasty and root planning.



Model: Perio

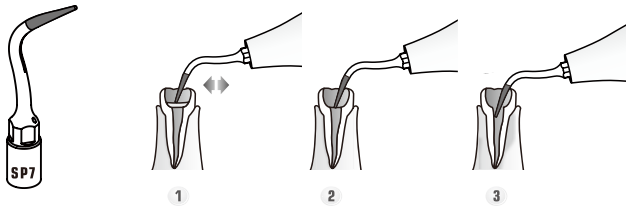


Model: Perio



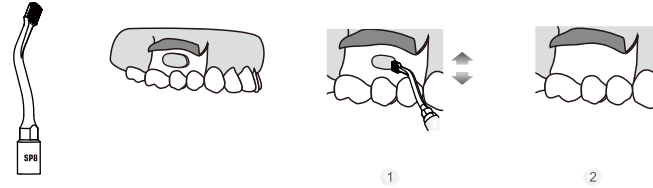
SP7

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

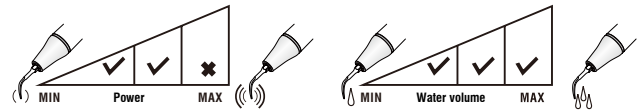
Coarse mesh-shaped concave-convex surfaces on both sides of the head, for osteoplasty and bone trimming.



Model: Perio

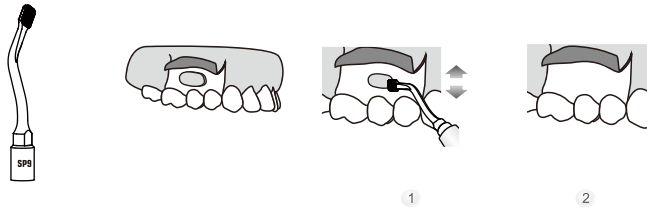


Model: Perio

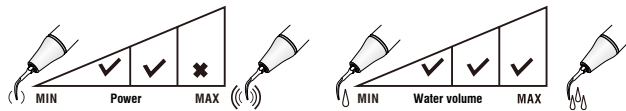


SP9

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



Model: Perio





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