



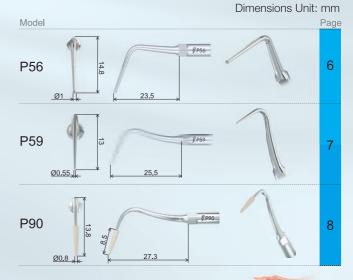


TIP BOOK

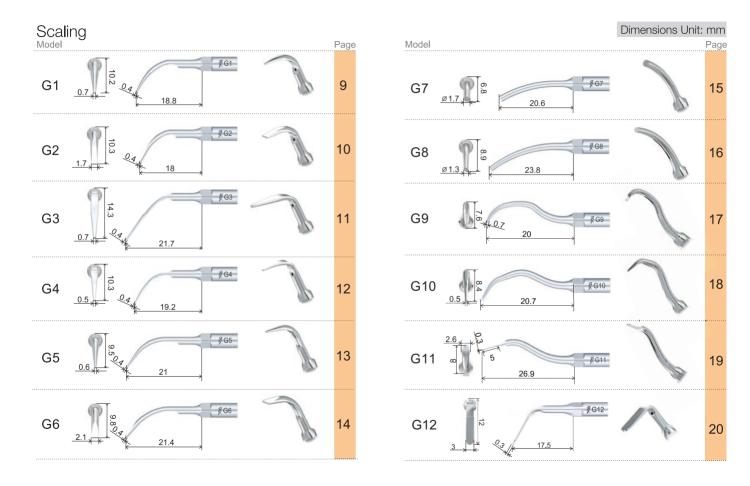


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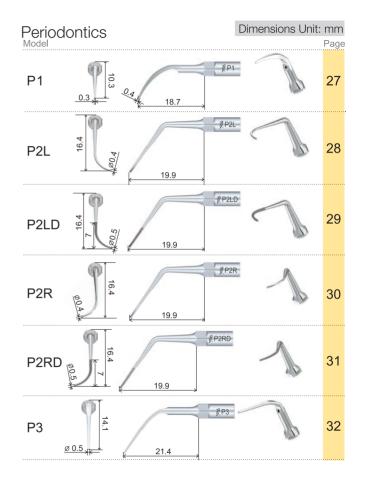


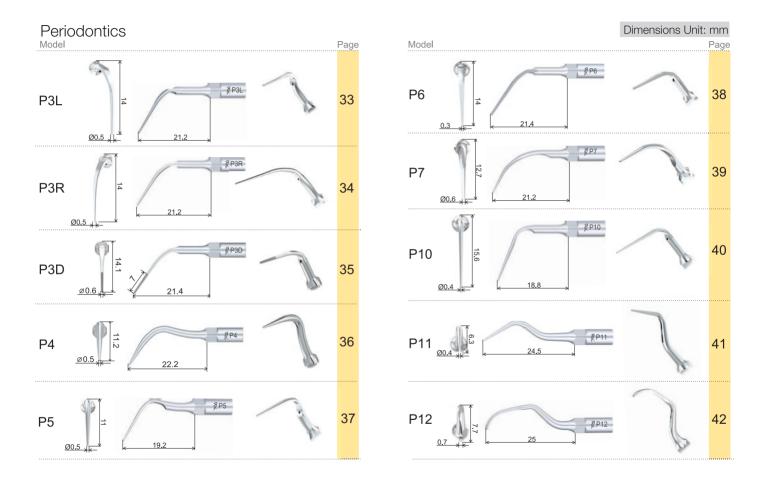


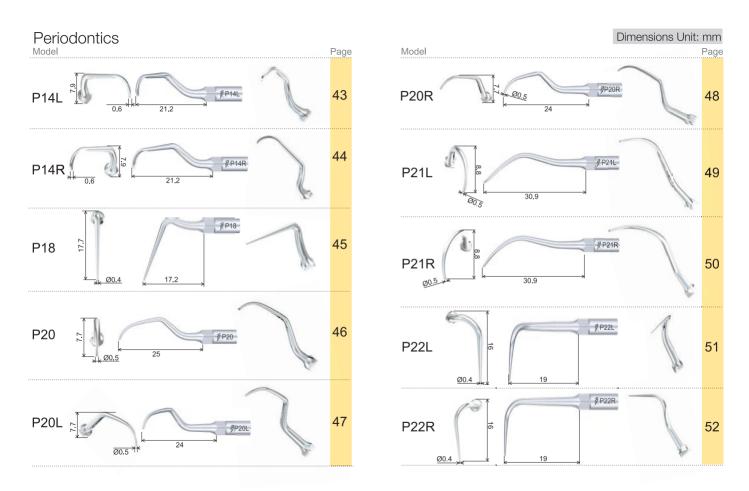


Inlay Preparation

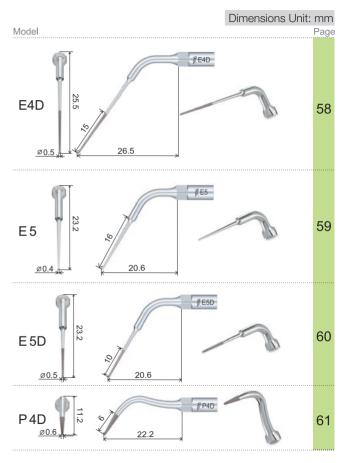


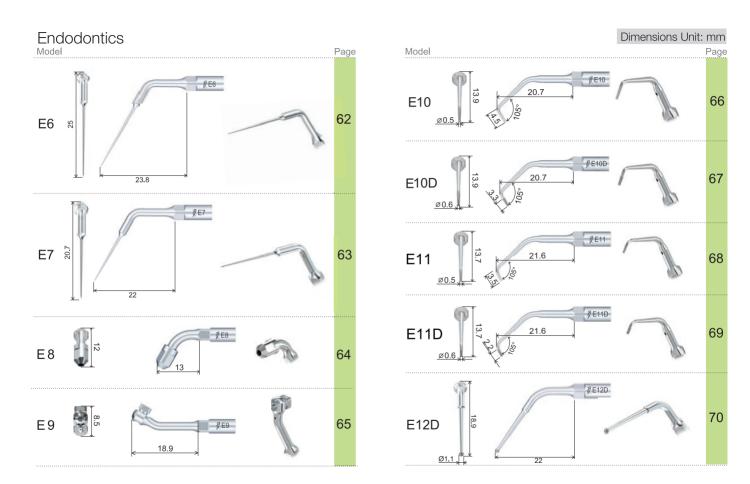




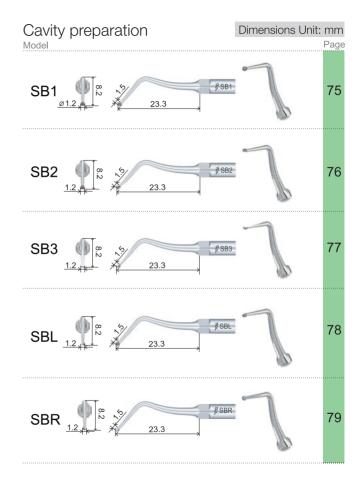


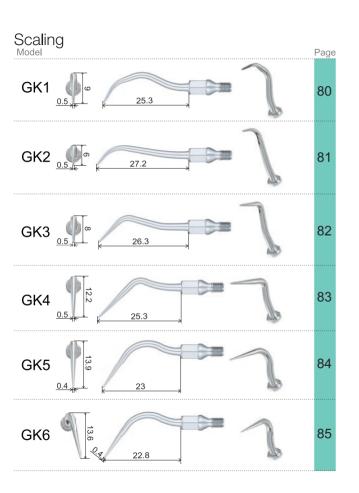
Endodontics Model Page 53 E 1 54 E2 E3 55 Ø0.6 25.6 ₹E3D E3D 56 25.6 Ø0.7 25.5 E4 57 Ø0.4 26.5

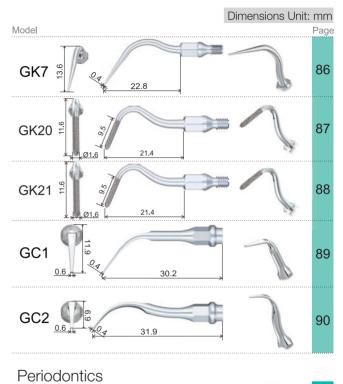


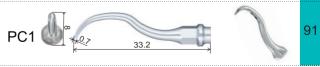


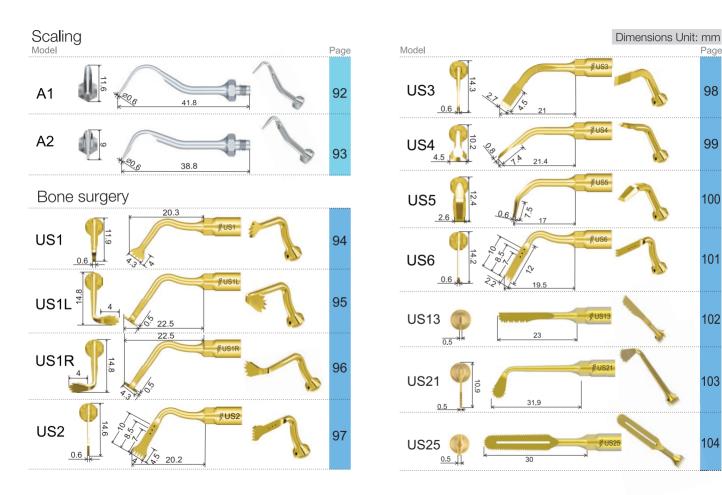








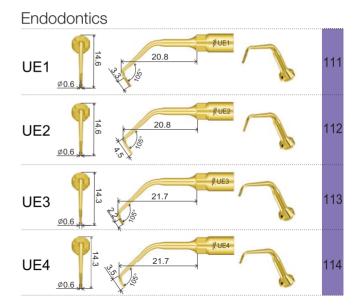


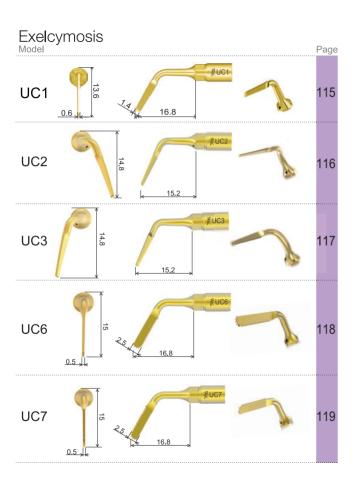


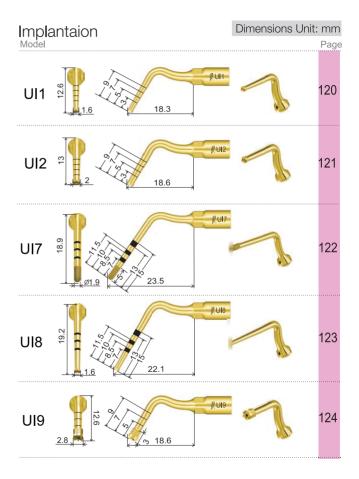
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Sinus lifting Page 105 106 UL3 18.5 UL4 108 20.1 UL5

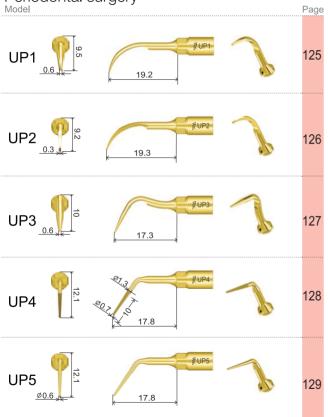








Periodontal surgery



Dimensions Unit: mm Model 130 131

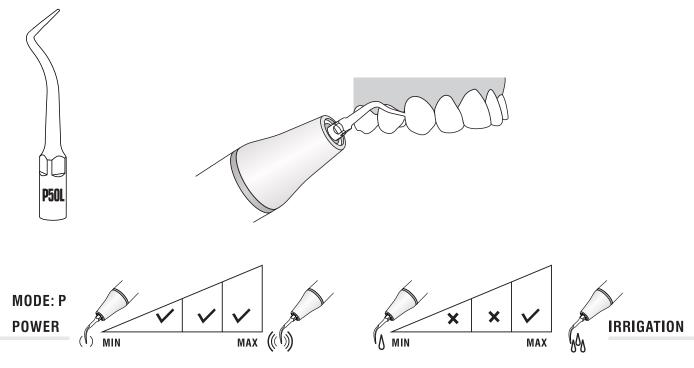


P50L

Volume of water: Ensure the cooling water reach the end of the tip.

Functional Description: Explore subgingival calculus, root planing and subgingival scaling. Applicable area: Teeth adjacent part

Operation method: The tip is perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth, The front or back 2mm tip needle part adapt the tooth surface. Move the tip up and down.



Special design for periodontal treatment device

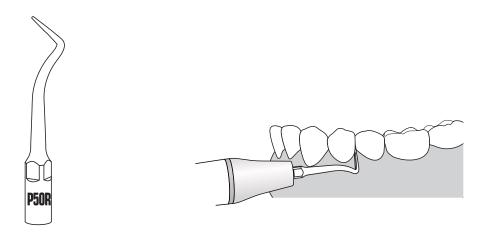
P50R

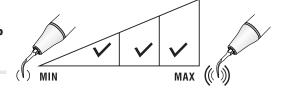
Volume of water: Ensure the cooling water reach the end of the tip.

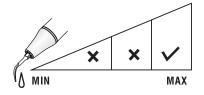
Functional Description: Explore subgingival calculus, root planing and subgingival scaling.

Applicable area: Teeth adjacent part

Operation method: The tip is perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth, The front or back 2mm tip needle part adapt the tooth surface. Move the tip up and down.







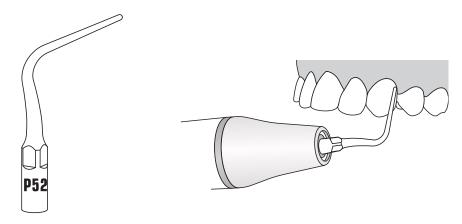


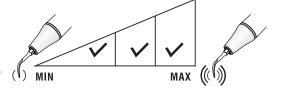
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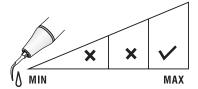
Volume of water: Ensure the cooling water reach the end of the tip

Functional Description: For gingival scaling Applicable area: All teeth buccal and lingual site

Operation method: The tip is parallel to the long axis of the tooth, and ensure the 2 mm right or left tip niddle site adapt the tooth surface. Move the tip front and back.









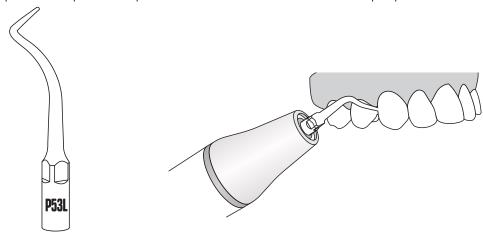
P53L

Volume of water: Ensure the cooling water reach the end of the tip.

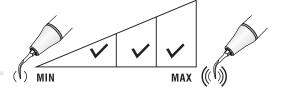
Functional Description: Explore subgingival calculus, root planing and subgingival scaling.

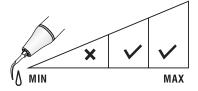
Applicable area: Teeth adjacent part

Operation method: The tip is perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth, The front or back 2mm tip needle part adapt the tooth surface. Move the tip up and down.











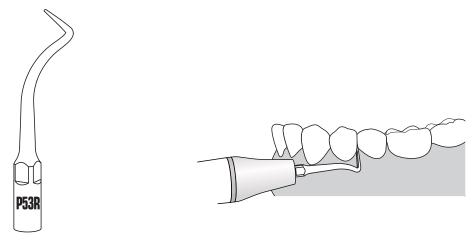
Special design for periodontal treatment device

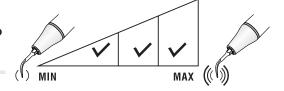
P53R

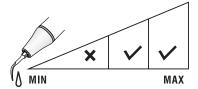
Volume of water: Ensure the cooling water reach the end of the tip.

Functional Description: Explore subgingival calculus, root planing and subgingival scaling. Applicable area: Teeth adjacent part

Operation method: The tip is perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth, The front or back 2mm tip needle part adapt the tooth surface. Move the tip up and down.







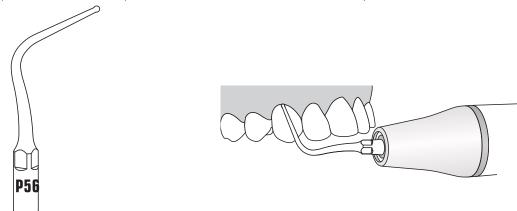


P56

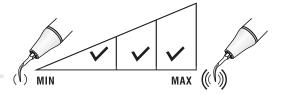
Volume of water: Ensure the cooling water reach the end of the tip

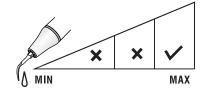
Functional Description: Used for gingival large stones and dental plaque Applicable area: All teeth buccal and lingual site.

Operation method: The tip is parallel to the long axis of the tooth, and ensure the 2 mm right or left tip niddle site adapt the tooth surface. Move the tip front and back.









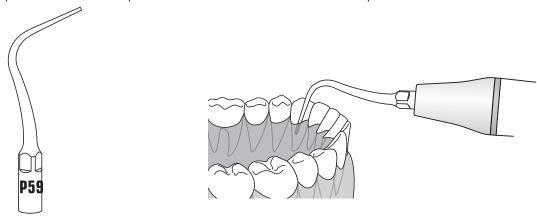


P59

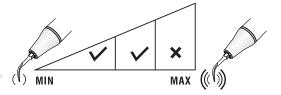
Volume of water: Ensure the cooling water reach the end of the tip

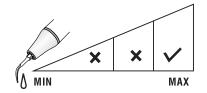
Functional Description: For subgingival calculus probing, subgingival scaling and root planing Applicable area: All teeth buccal and lingual site

Operation method: The tip is parallel to the long axis of the tooth. and ensure the 2 mm right or left tip niddle site adapt the tooth surface. Move the tip front and back.











Special design for periodontal treatment device

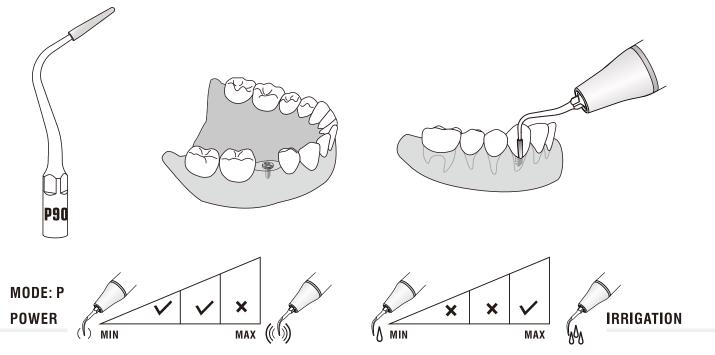
P90

Volume of water: Ensure the cooling water reach the end of the tip

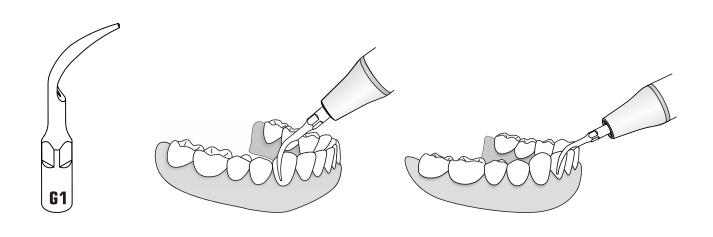
Functional Description: Used for gingival large stones and dental plaque Applicable area: All teeth buccal and lingual site of dental implant or prosthesis.

Operation method: The tip is parallel to the long axis of the tooth, and ensure the 2 mm right or left tip niddle site adapt the tooth surface. Move the tip front and back.

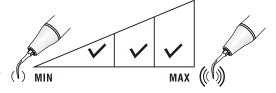
Warn: Please ensure that there is water coming out from the handpiece to avoid damage to the tip

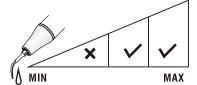


G1(GD1/GS1)
Removal of supragingival deposits in all quadrants.





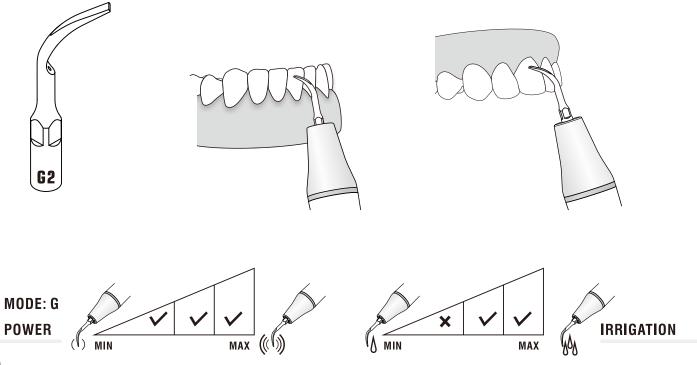






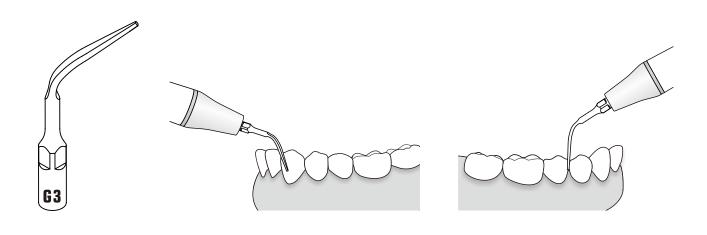
G2(GD2/GS2)

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

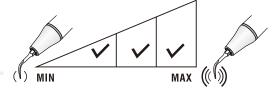


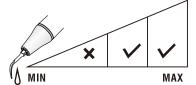
G3(GD3/GS3)

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





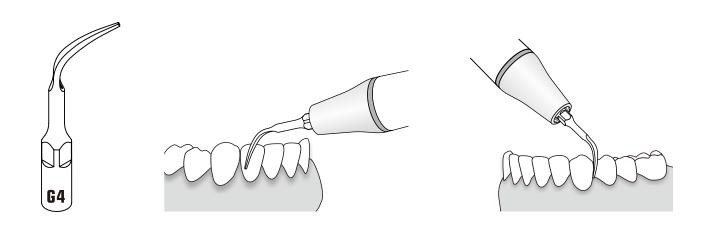


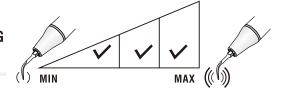


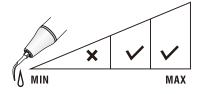


G4(GD4/GS4)

Recommended for the treatment of interproximal spaces and for supragingival scaling.



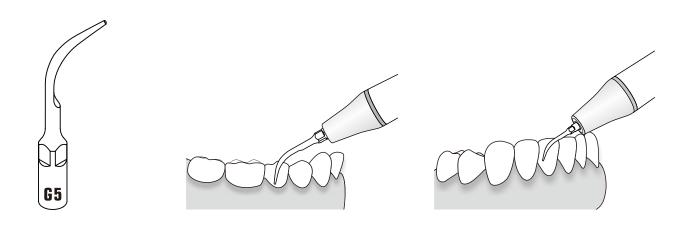




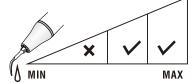


G5(GD5/GS5)

Recommended for treating simple cases and gross supragingival scaling.



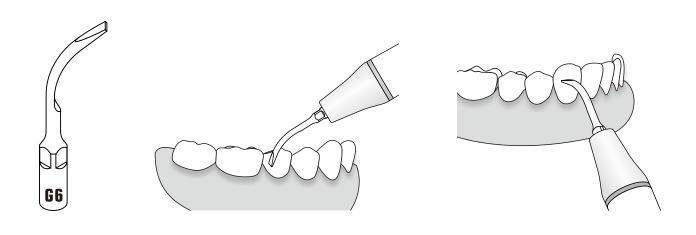


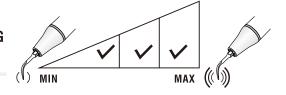


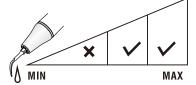


G6(GD6/GS6)

Recommended for removing voluminous supragingival deposits. Apply flat end to surface of teeth.





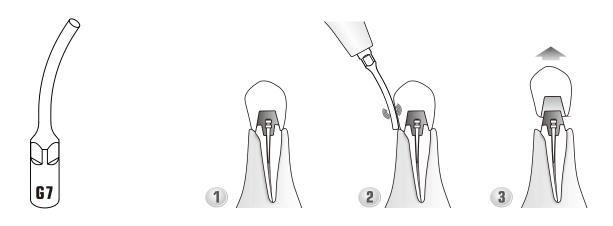




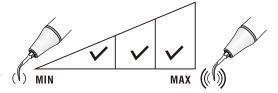
G7(GD7/GS7)

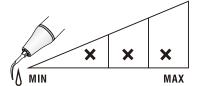
Removal of crowns.

Apply the instrument onto surface and activate. Increase pressure until vibrations can no longer be heard and maintain for few seconds.



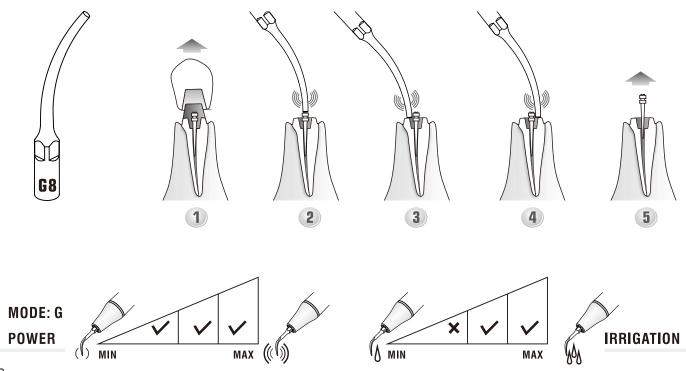






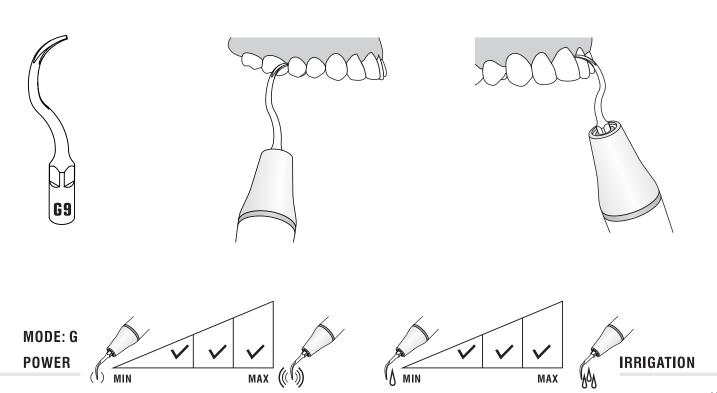


G8(GD8/GS8)
Removal of posts.
Ultrasonic high efficiency for the removal of the difficult prosthetic parts.



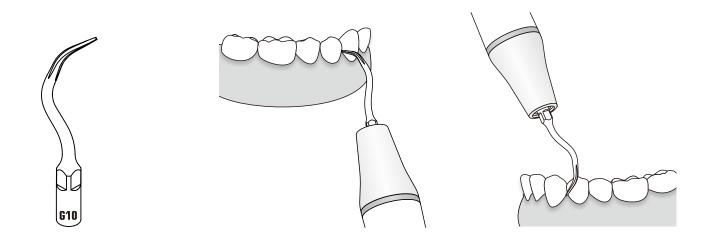
G9(GD9)

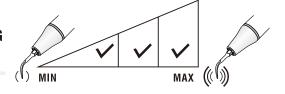
Removal of supragingival calculus, interdental calculus and calculus at the neck of the teeth.

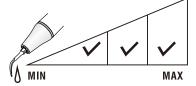


G10(GD10)

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



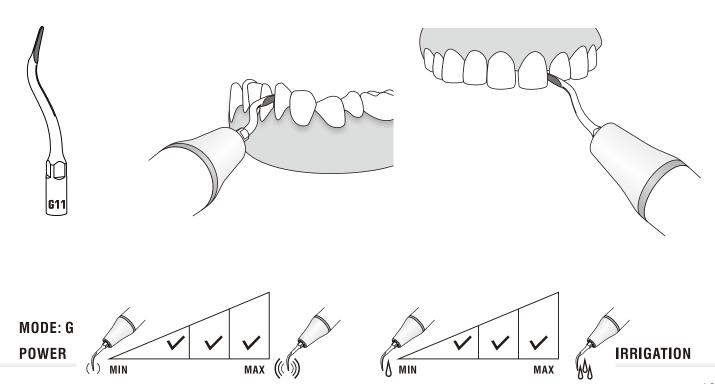






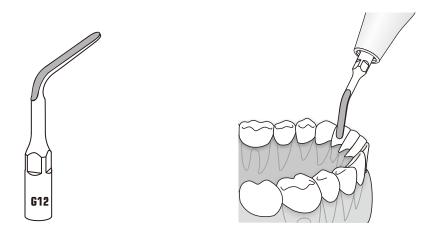
G11(GD11/GK11)

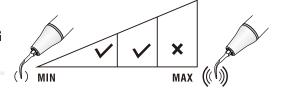
Diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for polishing the treatment surface of teeth in interproximal areas, without damaging the adjacent teeth during the orthodontics treatment.

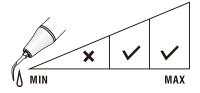


G12(GD12)

Removal of large supragingival deposits on the lingual surfaces in all quadrants.



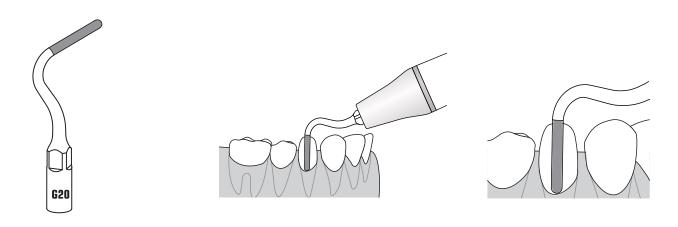




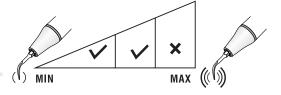


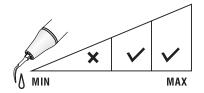
G20(GD20)

There are diamonds coated (120um grit) on the head of the tip for dentin abrading. It's used for "supragingival shoulder" preparation after the completion of the preparation of the "subgingival shoulder" with bur.





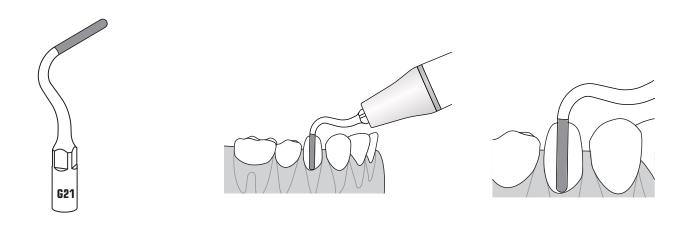




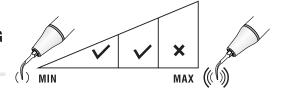


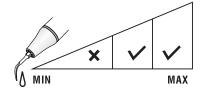
G21(GD21)

There are diamonds coated (50um fine sand) on the head of the tip for dentin abrading, mainly used for polishing of prepared supragingival shoulder and subgingival shoulder.





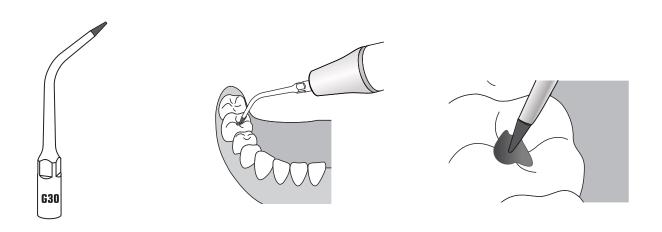




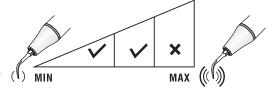


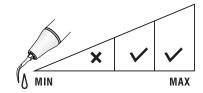
G30(GD30)

There are diamonds coated (90um) on the head of the tip, used for the preparation between pits and fissures.





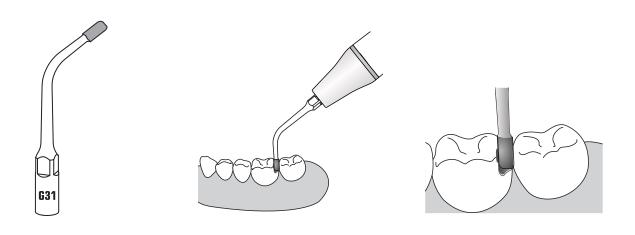




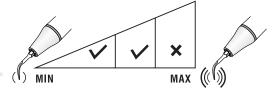


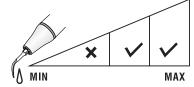
G31(GD31)

There are diamonds coated (90um) on the head of the tip, used for the preparation of the mesial cavity.





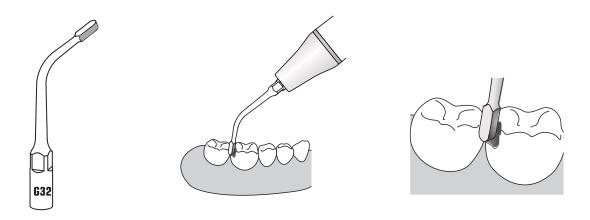




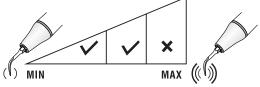


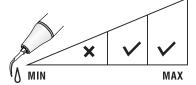
G32(GD32)

There are diamonds coated (90um) on the head of the tip, used for the preparation of the distal cavity.





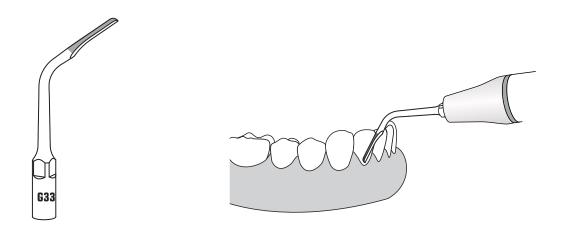




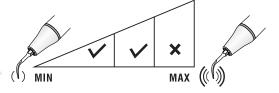


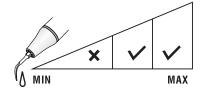
G33(GD33)

There are diamonds coated (90um) on the head of the tip, used for the preparation of the tooth veneers.





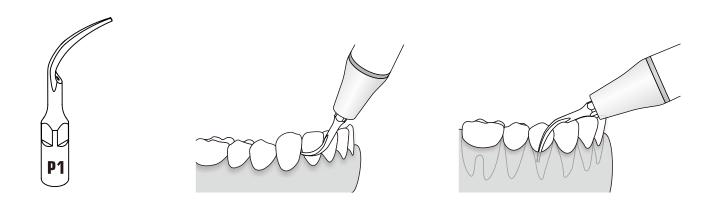


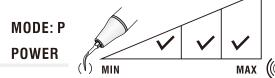


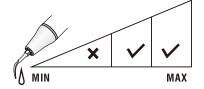


P1(PD1/PS1)

Slim and sharp, recommended for cleaning and irrigating of subgingival deposits.



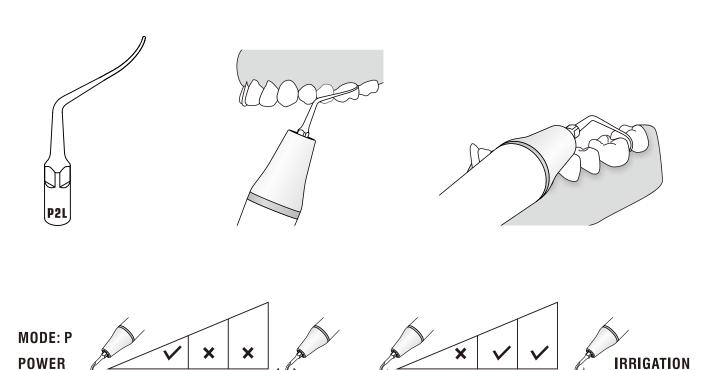






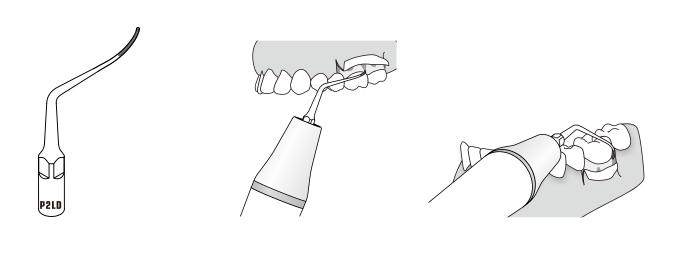
P2L(PD2L)

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

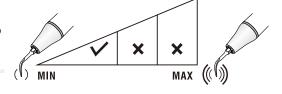


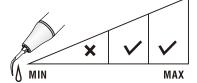
P2LD(PD2LD)

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



MODE: P POWER

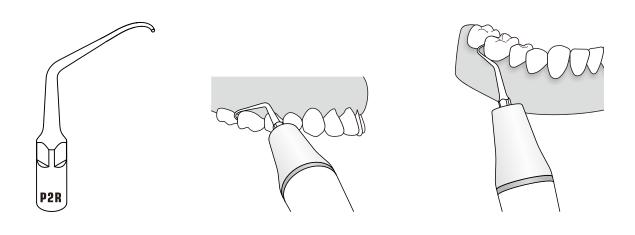




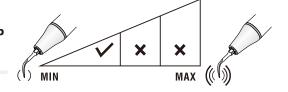


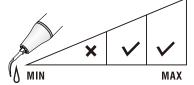
P2R(PD2R)

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



MODE: P POWER

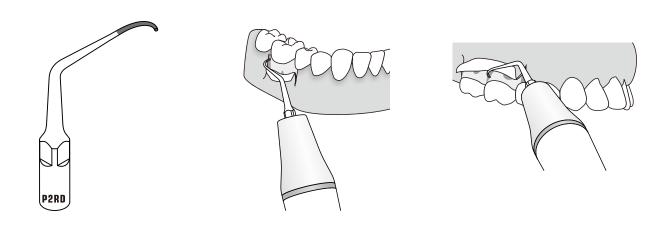




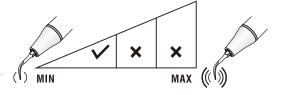


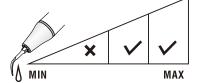
P2RD(PD2RD)

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





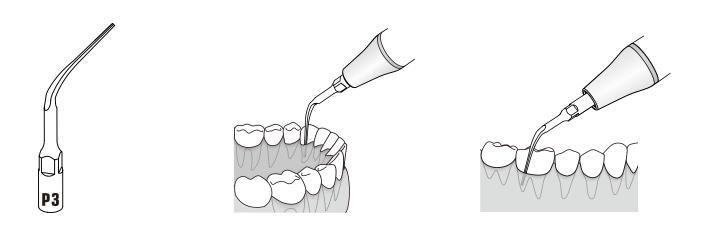




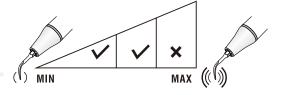


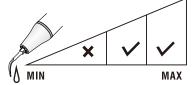
P3(PD3/PS3)

Recommended for cleaning and irrigating of periodontal deep pockets.



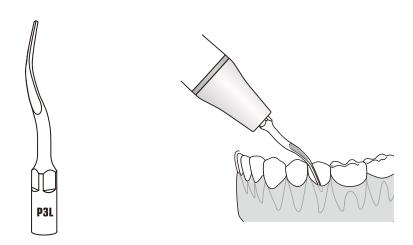




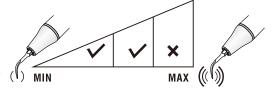


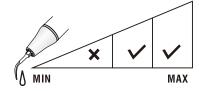


P3L (PD3L) Left-angled, used for subgingival scaling.



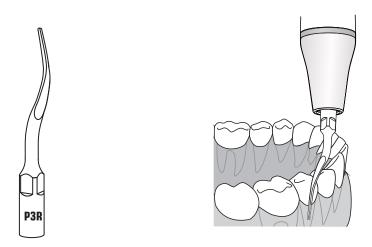




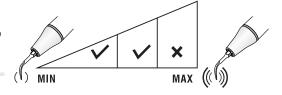


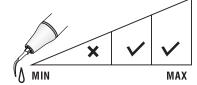


P3R (PD3R) Right-angled, used for subgingival scaling.





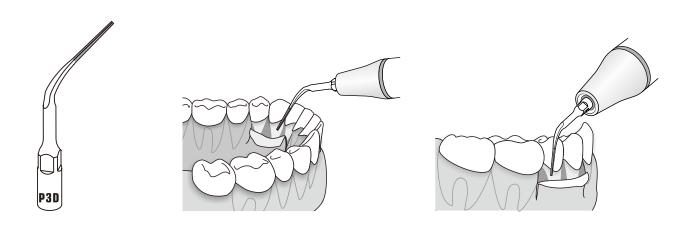


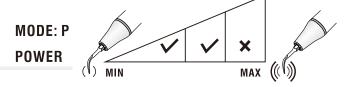


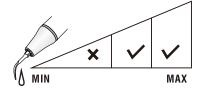


P3D(PD3D)

Diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for root planning after the periodontal flap surgery. It's also applied to edge planning of artificial crown and furcation expanding.



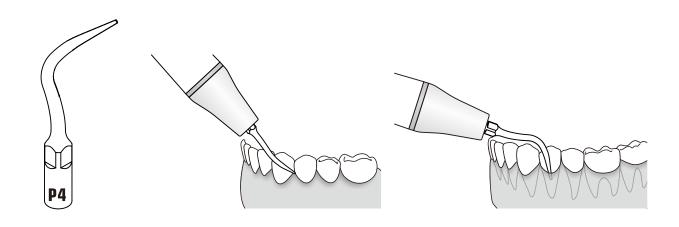




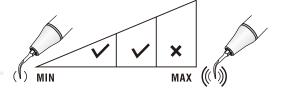


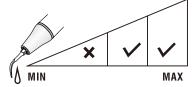
P4(PD4/PS4)

Recommended for cleaning and irrigating of periodontal shallow pockets.





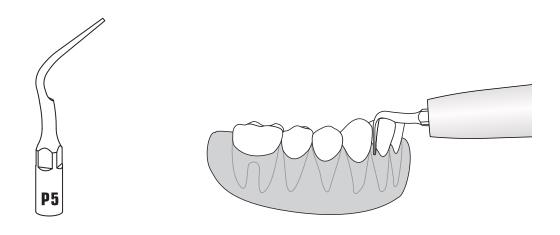




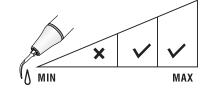


P5(PD5)

For removal of the tartar in the adjacent of teeth and Gingival margin of the neck.



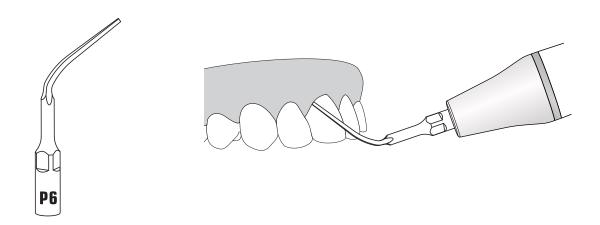




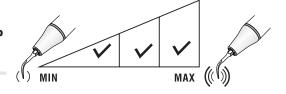


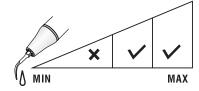
P6(PD6)

Slim and sharp, recommended for cleaning and irrigating of periodontal deep pockets.



MODE: P POWER

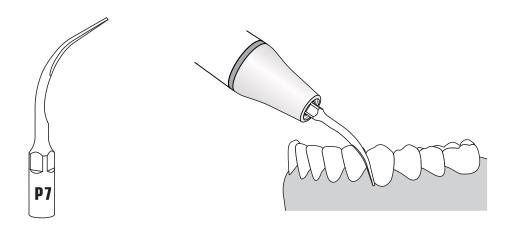




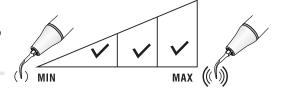


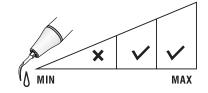
P7(PD7)

Slim and sharp, recommended for cleaning and irrigating of subgingival deposits.



MODE: P POWER

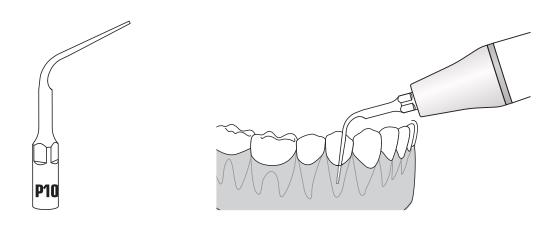




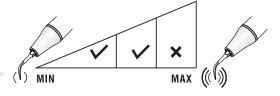


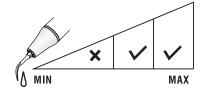
P10(PD10)

For gentle scaling and removal of tartar in the periodontal pocket.





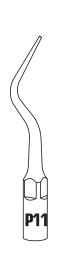


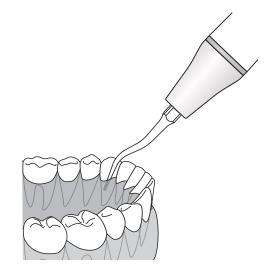




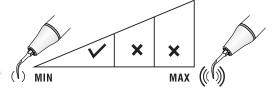
P11(PD11)

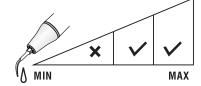
For high efficient removal of the stubborn tartar in the subgingival.







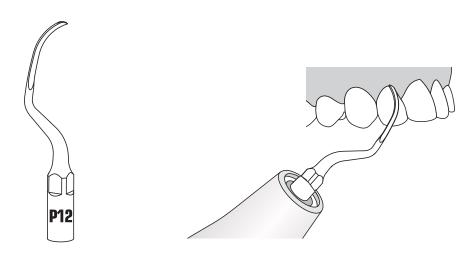




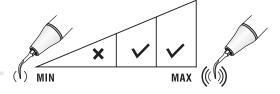


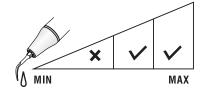
P12(PD12)

With slim blade edge at the end of the tip, for high efficient removal of the stubborn tartar in posterior subgingival.





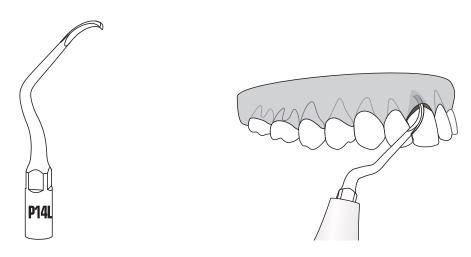




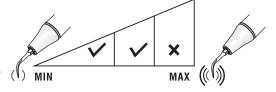


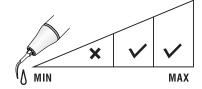
P14L(PD14L)

Left curved, with slim blade edge at the end of the tip, for high efficient removal of the stubborn tartar in posterior subgingival.





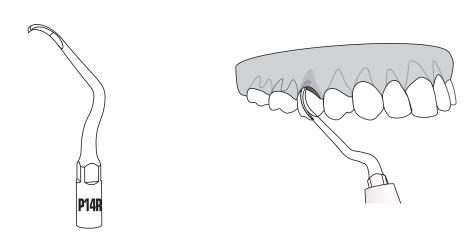




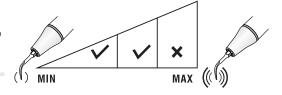


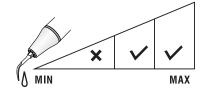
P14R(PD14R)

Right curved, with slim blade edge at the end of the tip, for high efficient removal of the stubborn tartar in posterior subgingival.





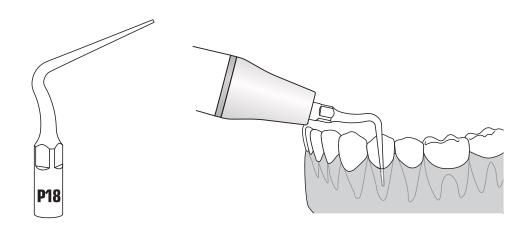


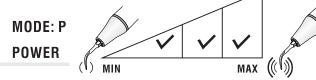


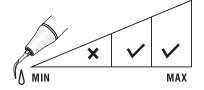


P18(PD18)

For probing the deep periodontal pocket tartar, and subgingival rinse after scaling.



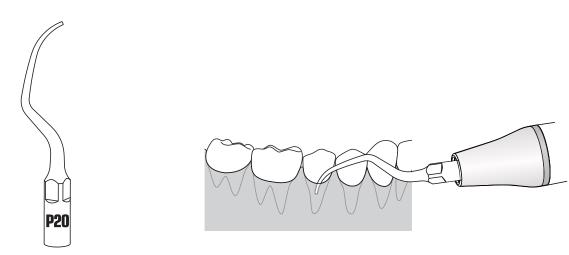




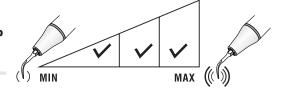


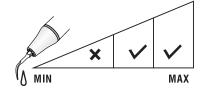
P20(PD20)

For removal of the tartar in the adjacent of teeth, gingival margin of the neck and the tartar within 3mm in the subgingival pocket.



MODE: P POWER

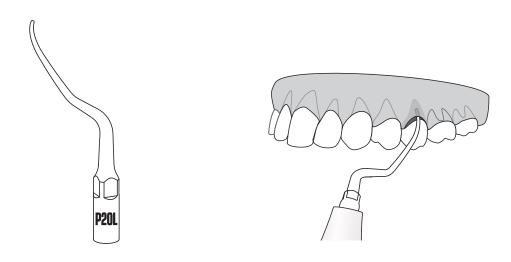




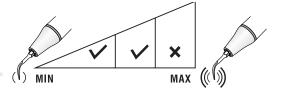


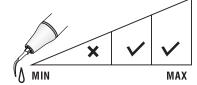
P20L(PD20L)

Left curved, for high efficient removal of the stubborn tartar in posterior subgingival.





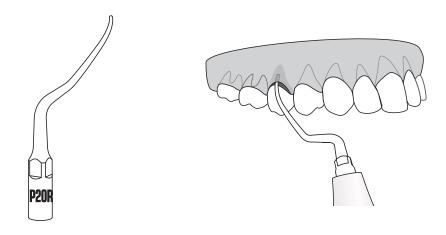




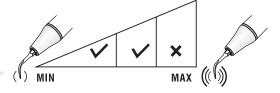


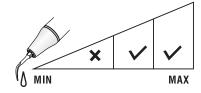
P20R(PD20R)

Right curved, for high efficient removal of the stubborn tartar in posterior subgingival.





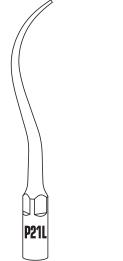


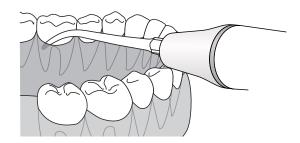




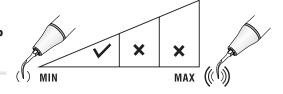
P21L(PD21L)

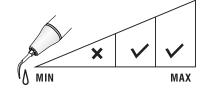
Left curved, for the scaling of root bifurcation and root surface of adjacent of posterior teeth sector.





MODE: P **POWER**

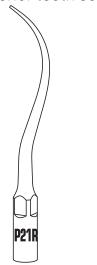


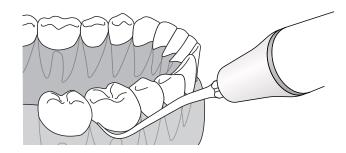




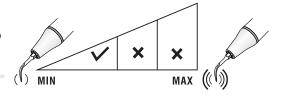
P21R(PD21R)

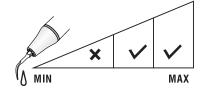
Right curved, for the scaling of root bifurcation and root surface of adjacent of posterior teeth sector.







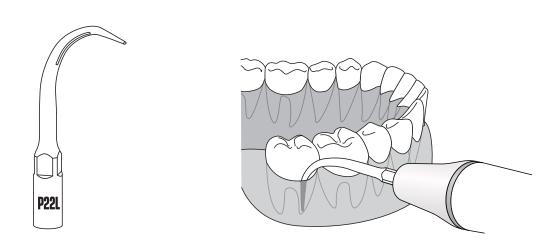




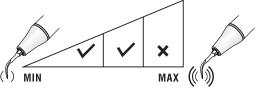


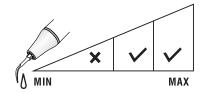
P22L(PD22L)

Left curved, the 12mm straight part can assure the complete removal of subgingival tartar and stains.





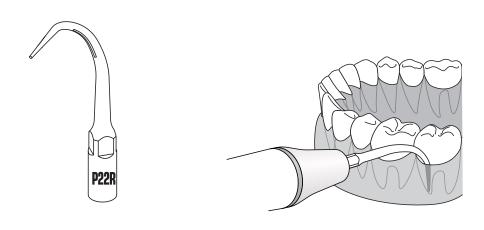


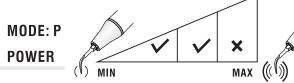


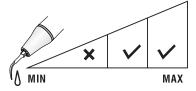


P22R(PD22R)

Right curved, the 12mm straight part can assure the complete removal of subgingival tartar and stains.





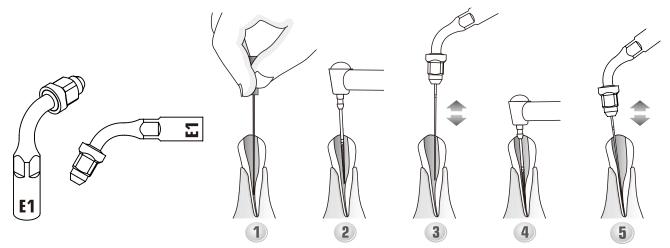




E1(ED1/ES1)

120° holder, used to hold the file diameter Φ 0.7mm or Φ 0.8mm.

Recommended for the cleaning and irrigating of the root canal, usually used for the anterior teeth.

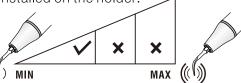


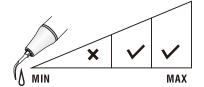
Use only the provided flat wrench to tighten the file holders on the handpiece, as well as for gently tightening the files or instruments in the holder. Do not over tighten. Do not tighten the holder nut when no file or instrument is installed as this may damage it.

Do not mix-install the holder with Φ 0.7mm and Φ 0.8mm file, the Φ 0.8mm file will not be able to be installed after

a Φ 0.7mm file installed on the holder.

MODE: E **POWER**



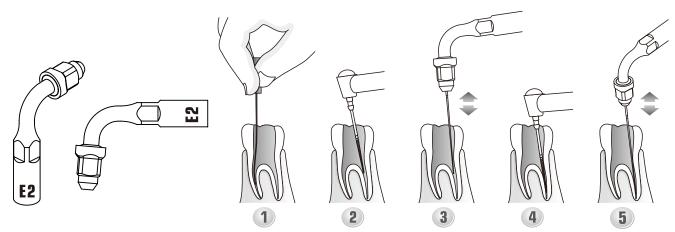




E2(ED2/ES2)

95° holder, used to hold the file diameter Φ 0.7mm or Φ 0.8mm.

Recommended for cleaning and irrigation of the root canal, usually used for the molar teeth.



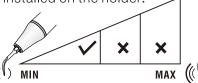
Use only the provided flat wrench to tighten the file holders on the handpiece, as well as for gently tightening the files or instruments in the holder. Do not over tighten.

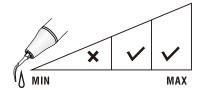
Do not tighten the holder nut when no file or instrument is installed as this may damage it.

Do not mix-install the holder with Φ 0.7mm and Φ 0.8mm file, the Φ 0.8mm file will not be able to be installed after

a Φ 0.7mm file installed on the holder.

MODE: E POWER

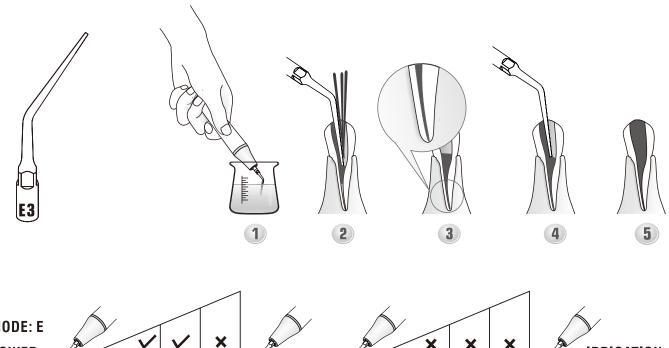






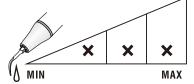
E3(ED3/ES3)

Recommended for melting gutta-percha.
Immerse the instrument in eugenol before inserting it in the canal.
Slightly press the instrument against the cone of gutta-percha and activate the scaler to condense until the canal is filled.







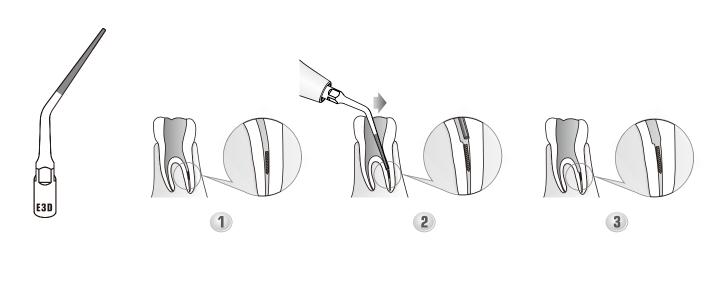




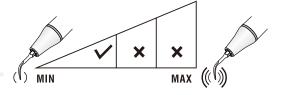
E3D(ED3D/ES3D)

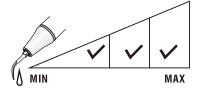
Diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for enlarging the root canal and access to files broken in the root canal.

Don't touch the broken file when enlarging the root canal in case putting it deeper in the canal.





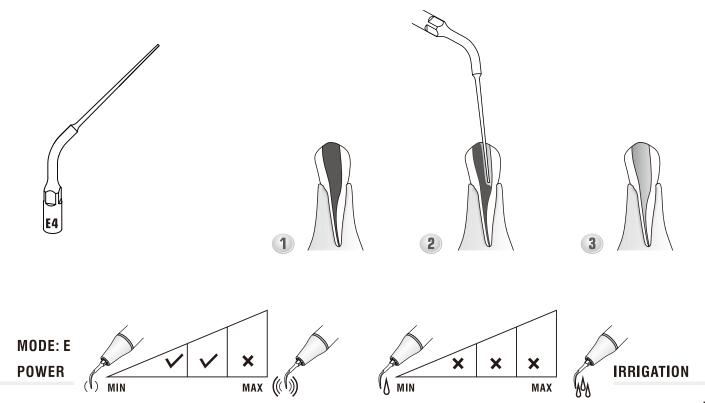






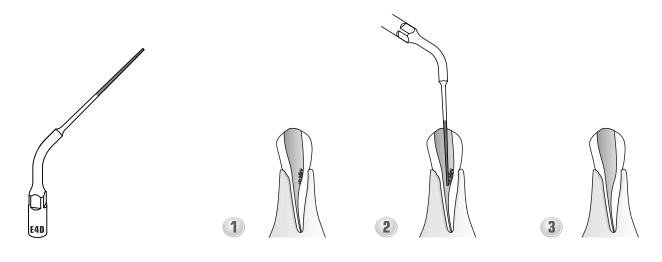
E4(ED4/ES4)

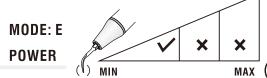
Used to remove the root filling obstructions during the root canal retreatment. The length of tip slender part is (22mm).

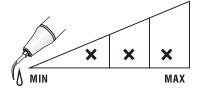


E4D(ED4D/ES4D)

Diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for removing the calcification and bad filling material in the root canal during the root canal retreatment. The length of the diamond-coated on tip is (15mm).



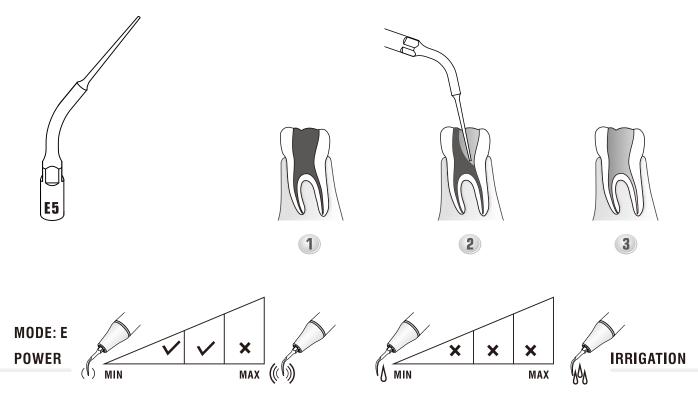






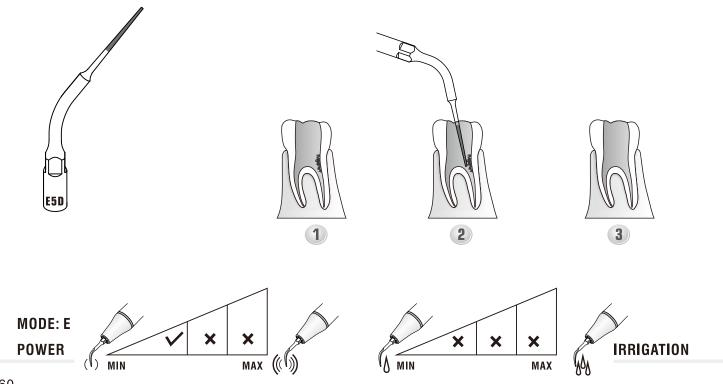
E5(ED5/ES5)

Used to remove the root filling obstructions during the root canal retreatment. The length of tip slender part is (16mm).



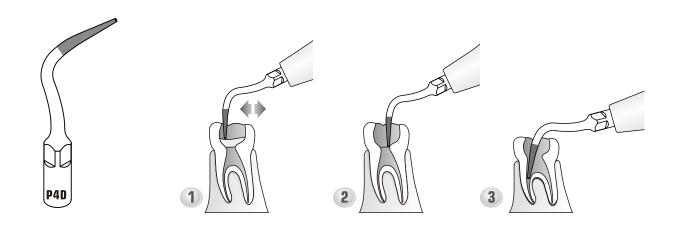
E5D(ED5D/ES5D)

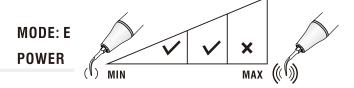
Diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for removing the calcification and bad filling material in the root canal during the root canal retreatment. The length of the diamond-coated on tip is (10mm).

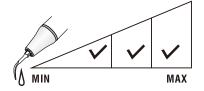


P4D(PD4D/PS4D)

Diamond-coated($40\mu m$) instrument for root canal orientation. It can also be applied to remove the calcifications located at the 1/3 part of root canal. Don't press too much during the treatment to avoid hurting the root canal.



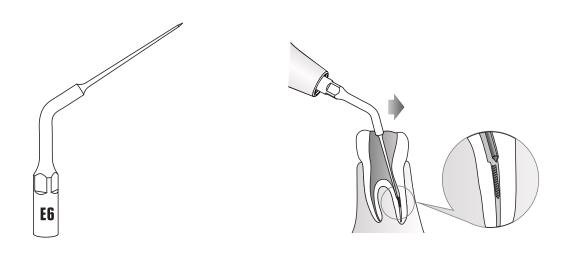




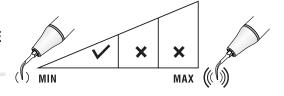


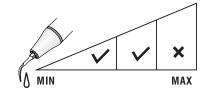
E6(ED6)

Thin and flexible, used for removing foreign body in deep canal.



MODE: E POWER

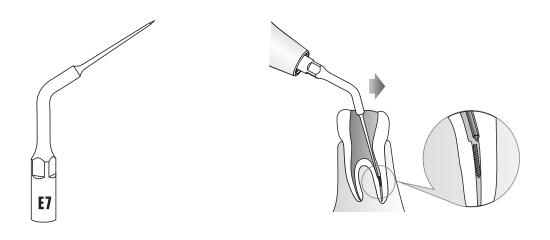




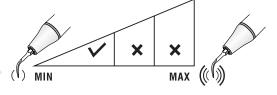


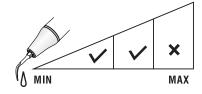
E7(ED7)

Thin and flexible, used for removing foreign body in 1/3 canal.





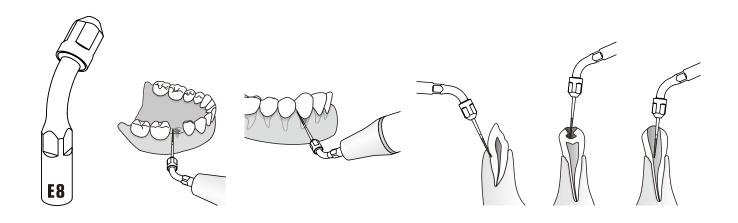




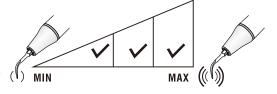


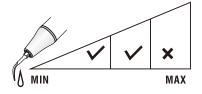
E8(ED8/ES8/EK8)

Recommended for holding different types of dental bur to realize a variety of treatment on teeth. Usually used for the anterior teeth. Special burs used for dental implant is applicable.





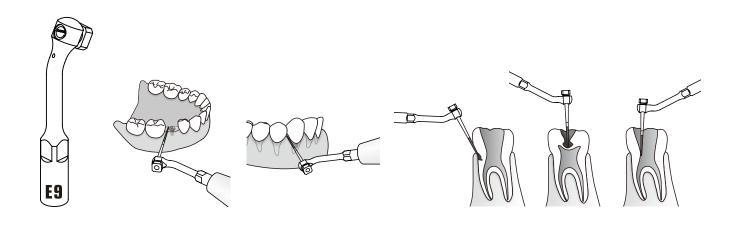


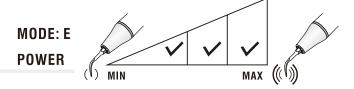


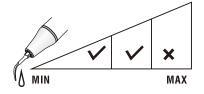


E9(ED9)

Recommended for holding different types of dental bur to realize a variety of treatment on teeth. Usually used for the molar teeth. Special burs used for dental implant is applicable.



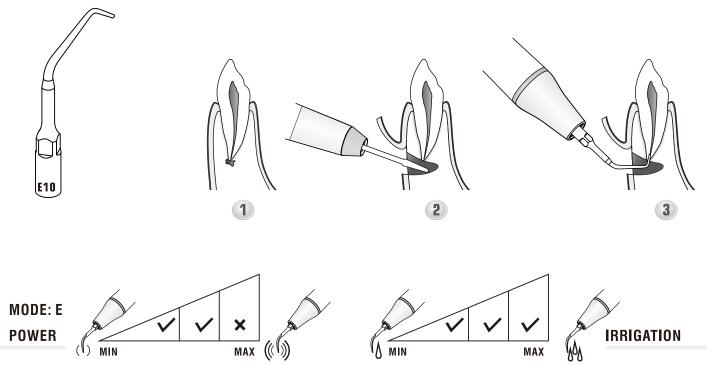






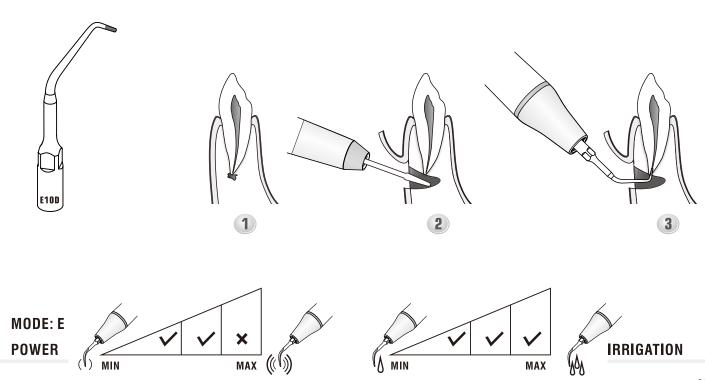
E10(ED10/ES10)

Used to polish the root canal in the retrograde preparation of root canals. The length of tip slender part is (4.5mm).



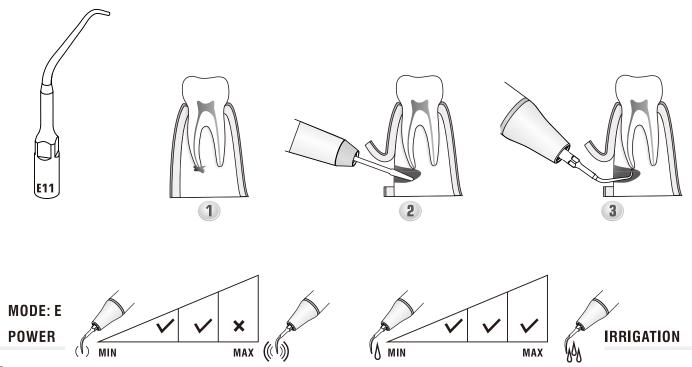
E10D(ED10D/ES10D)

Diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for high efficiency root planning in the retrograde preparation of root canals. The length of the diamond-coated on tip is (3.3mm).



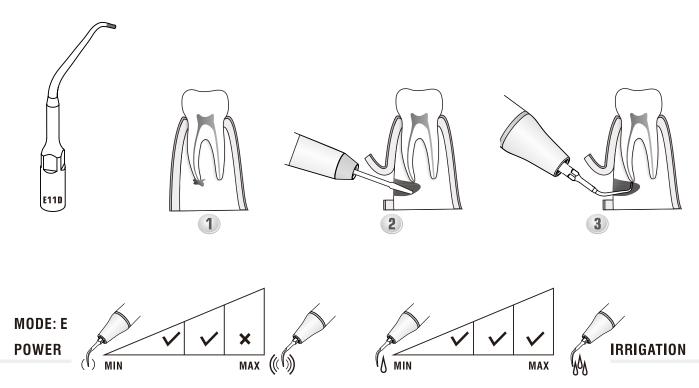
E11(ED11/ES11)

Used to polish the root canal in the retrograde preparation of root canals. The length of tip slender part is (3.5mm).



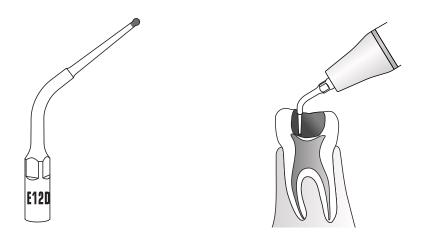
E11D(ED11D/ES11D)

Diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for high efficiency root planning in the retrograde preparation of root canals. The length of the diamond-coated on tip is (2.2mm).

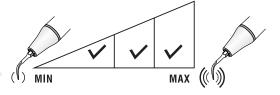


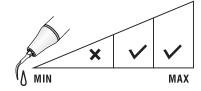
E12D(ED12D)

Diamond-coated (90um), used for removing the calcification and bad filling material of pulp cavity, exposing the root canal orifice.









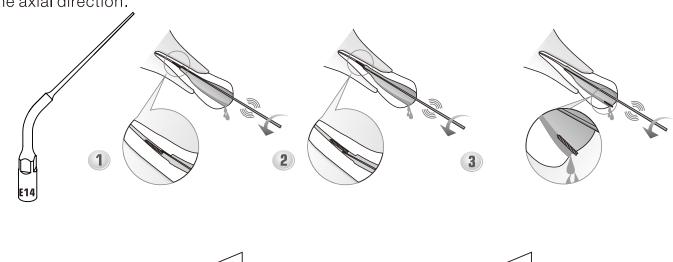


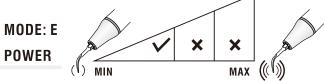
E14(ED14/ES14)

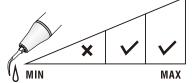
Instrument for the removal of broken files inside the root canal. The length of tip slender part is (22mm).

If possible place the patient's head in a position where the root canal is horizontal with a downward inclination. Rotate the tip of the instrument counterclockwise around the broken part until it is picked out from the root canal.

To avoid push the broken file deeper into the root canal, do not use pressure to the instrument in the axial direction.



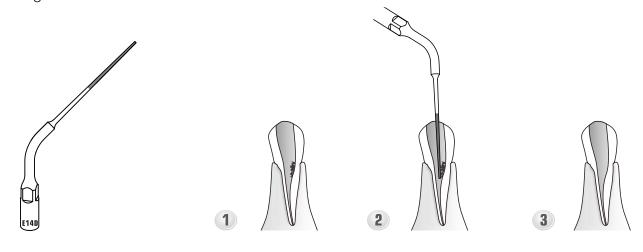


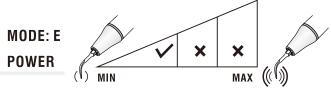


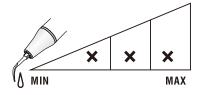


E14D(ED14D)

Diamond-coated (40um) instrument for removing the calcification and bad filling material in the root canal during the root canal retreatment. The length of the diamond-coated on tip is (15mm). With irrigation.







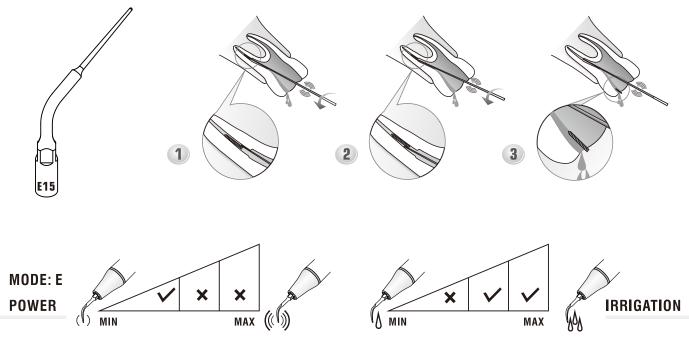


E15(ED15/ES15)

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

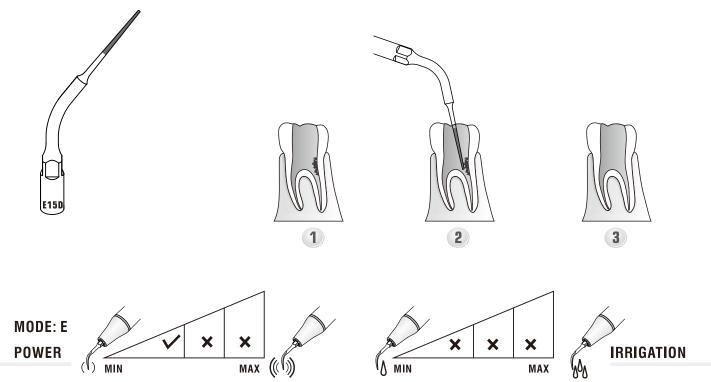
If possible place the patient's head in a position where the root canal is horizontal with a downward inclination. Rotate the tip of the instrument counterclockwise around the broken part until it is picked out from the root canal.

To avoid push the broken file deeper into the root canal, do not use pressure to the instrument in the axial direction.



E15D(ED15D)

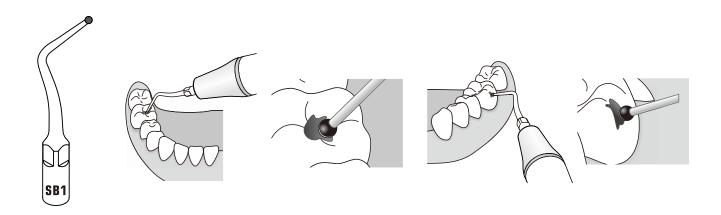
Diamond-coated (40um) instrument for removing the calcification and bad filling material in the root canal during the root canal retreatment. The length of the diamond-coated on tip is (10mm). With irrigation.

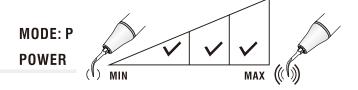


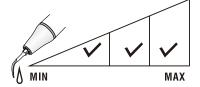
\$B1(SBD1)

Diamond-coated(85µm) instrument for removing the caries on oeclusal surface of teeth and dental neck.

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



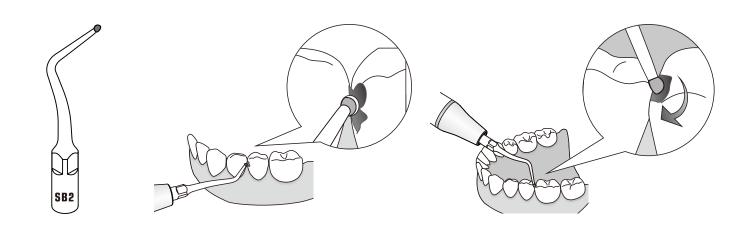




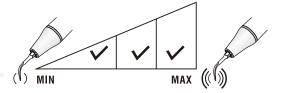


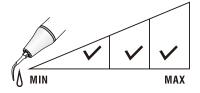
SB2 (SBD2)

Diamond-coated(85µm) instrument for removing the caries on Mesial surface of the adjacent teeth.





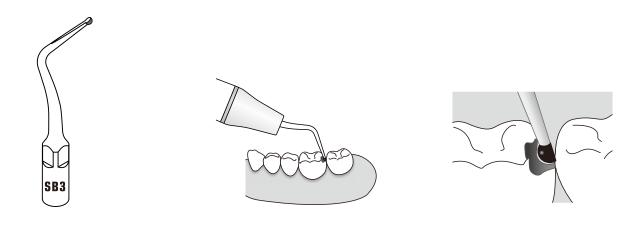




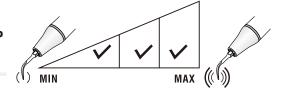


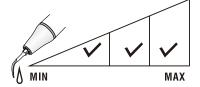
SB3 (SBD3)

Diamond-coated(85µm) instrument for removing the caries on Distal surface of the adjacent teeth.



MODE: P POWER

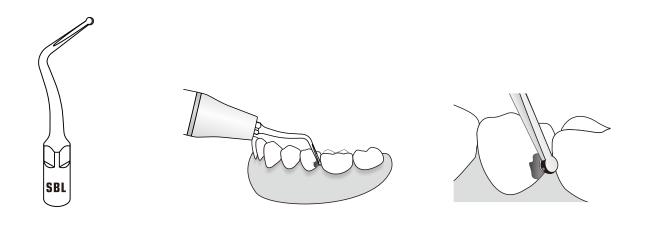




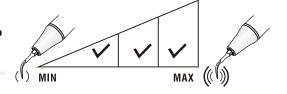


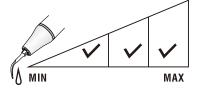
SBL(SBDL)

Diamond-coated (85 μ m) instrument for removing the dental caries, it will not hurt the adjacent teeth from right to left 45 degree.



MODE: P POWER

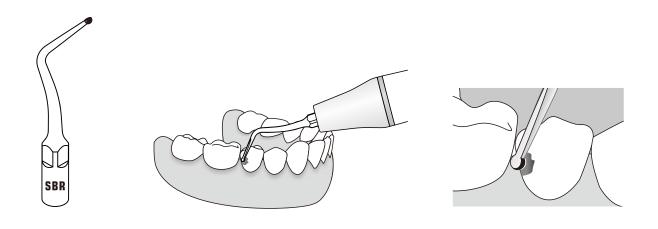




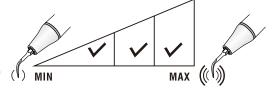


SBR(SBDR)

Diamond-coated(85 μ m) instrument for removing the dental caries, it will not hurt the adjacent teeth from left to right 45 degree.



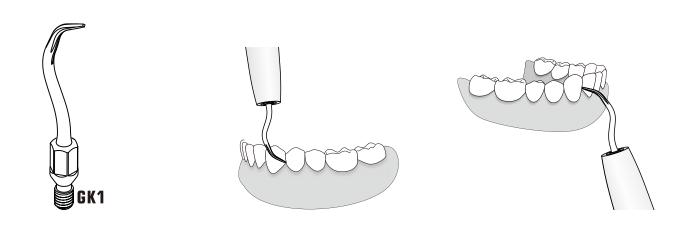




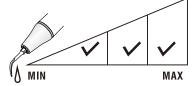




Removal of supragingival deposits in all quadrants.

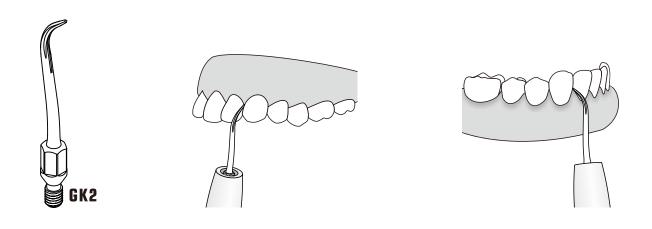




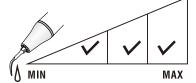




Removal of supragingival heavy calculus and plaque.

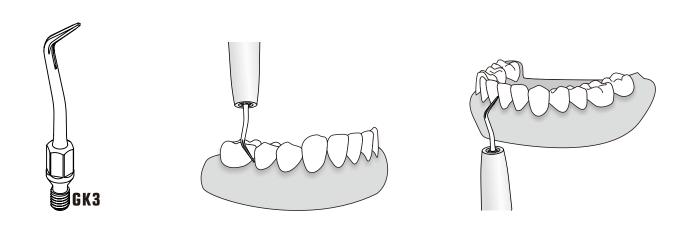




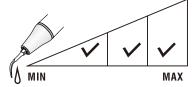




Removal of supragingival calculus, interdental calculus and calculus at the neck of the teeth.

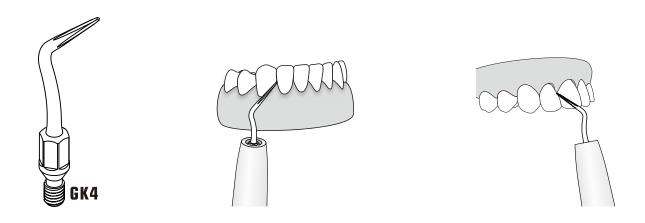


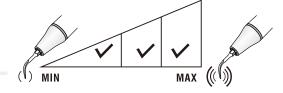


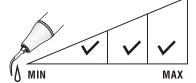




Removal of supragingival deposits, including the interproximal and sulcus areas.

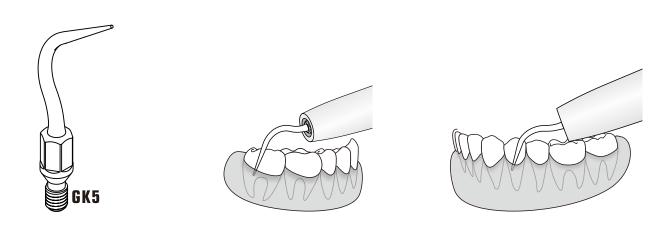


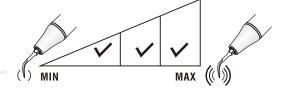


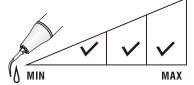




Removal of subgingival calculus.

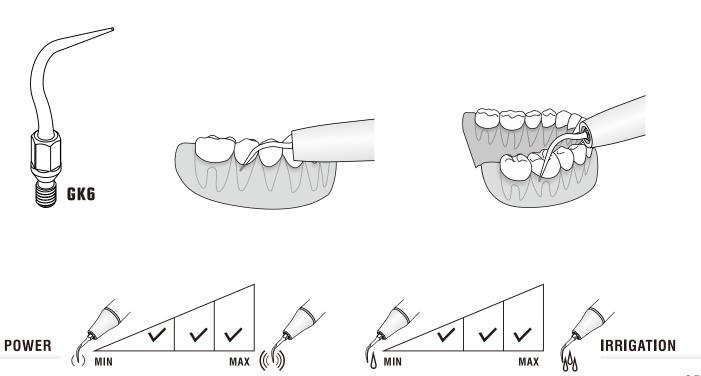




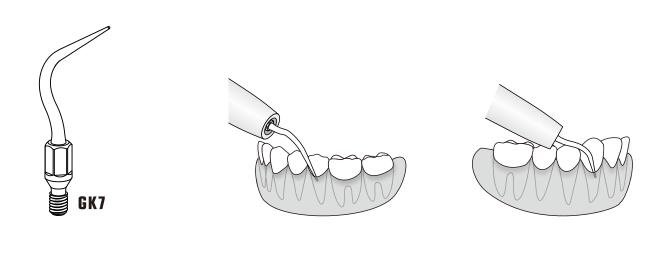


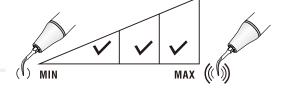


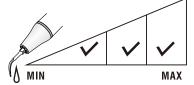
Left-angled, removal of subgingival calculus.



Right-angled, removal of subgingival calculus.



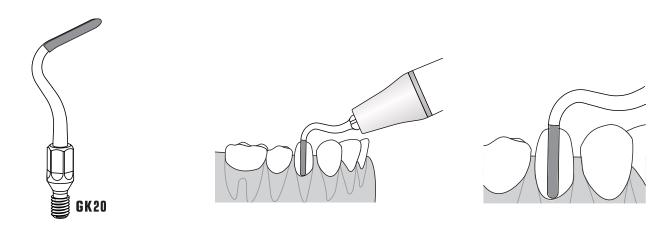


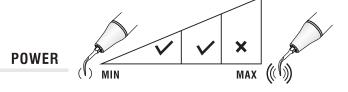


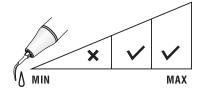


Gk20

There are diamonds coated (120um grit) on the head of the tip for dentin abrading. It's used for "supragingival shoulder" preparation after the completion of the preparation of the "subgingival shoulder" with bur.



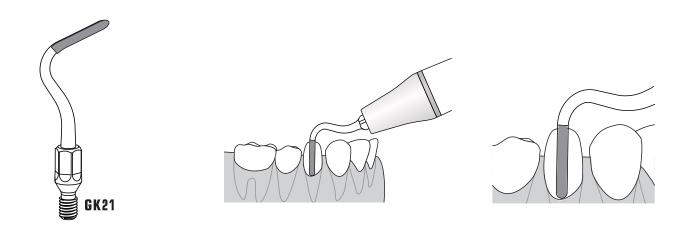






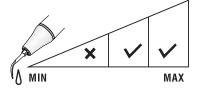
Gk21

There are diamonds coated (50um fine sand) on the head of the tip for dentin abrading, mainly used for polishing of prepared supragingival shoulder and subgingival shoulder.





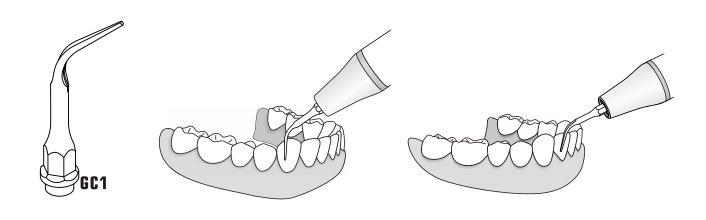




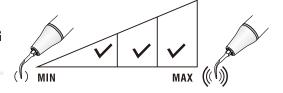


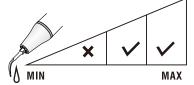
GC1

Removal of supragingival deposits in all quadrants.



MODE: G POWER

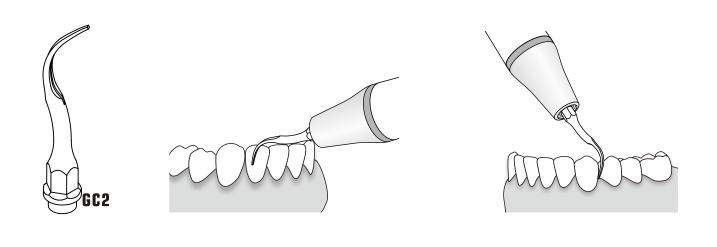




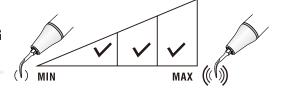


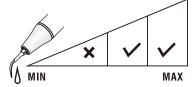
GC2

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



MODE: G POWER

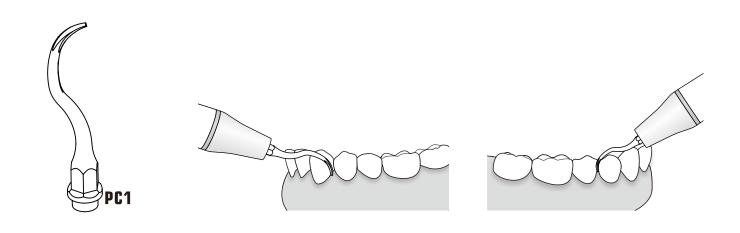




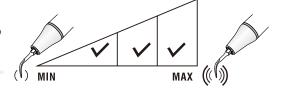


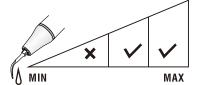
PC1

Removal of subgingival calculus, including the interproximal and sulcus areas.



MODE: P POWER

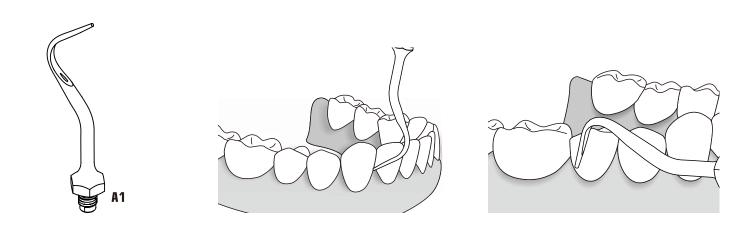






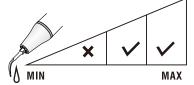
A1

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





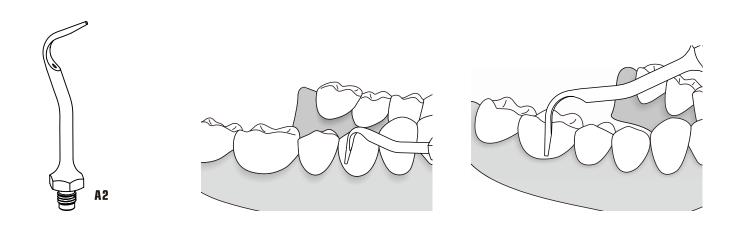




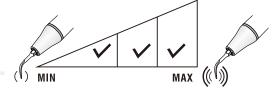


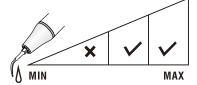
A2

Removal of supragingival deposits in all quadrants, including neck and adjacent part of the teeth.



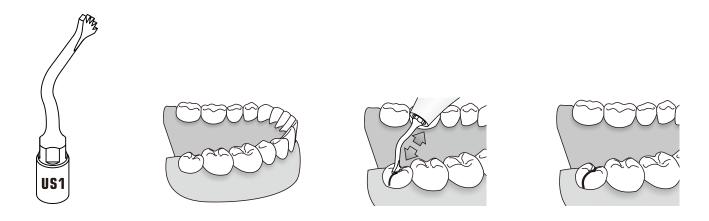




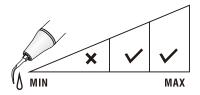




High effectiveness osteotomy of large bone sections during maxillofacial surgery, it can also be used for exodontia exodontics.



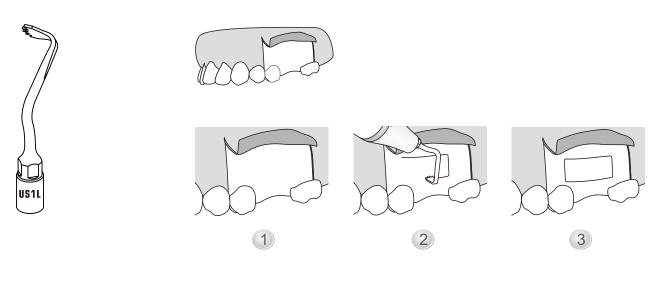
MODE: BONE



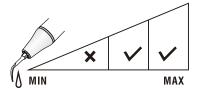


US1L

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



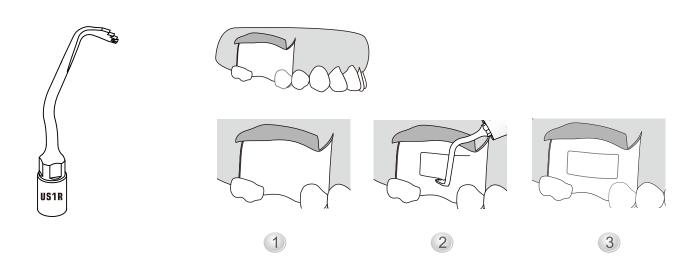
MODE: BONE



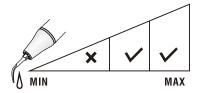


US1R

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

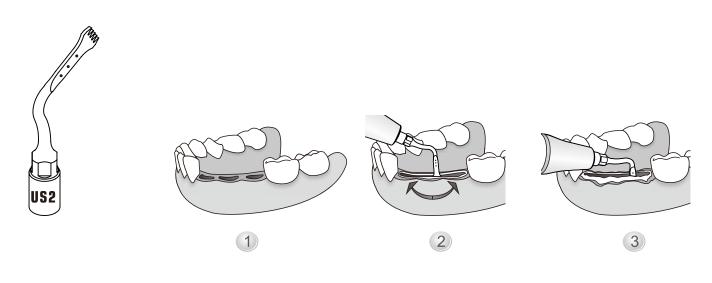


MODE: BONE

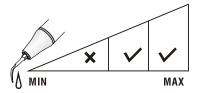




High effectiveness osteotomy technique in maxilla and mandible(ridge expansion, corticotomy technique, bone block grafting).

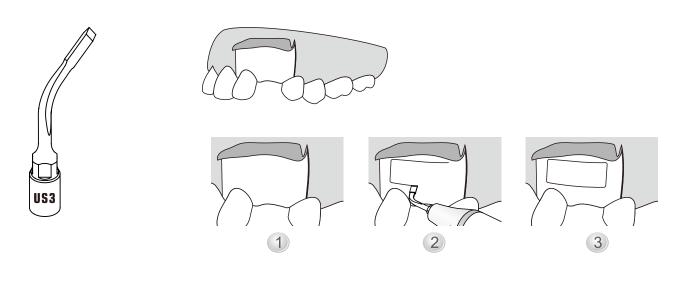


MODE: BONE

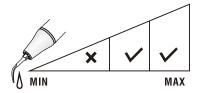




Osteotomy: osteotome of great precision in anatomically thin structures.

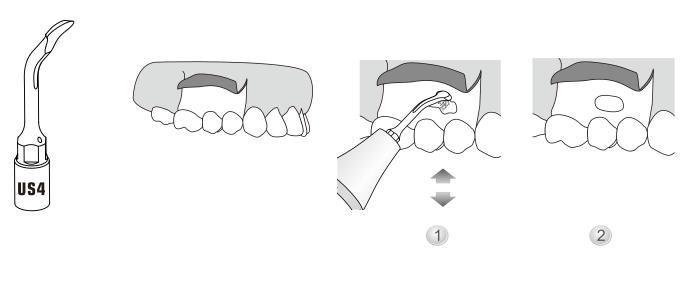


MODE: BONE

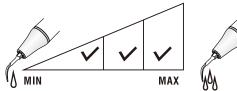




Universal osteoplasty: periodontal ostectomy, bone chips harvesting, inflammatory tissue removal (cyst, etc.).

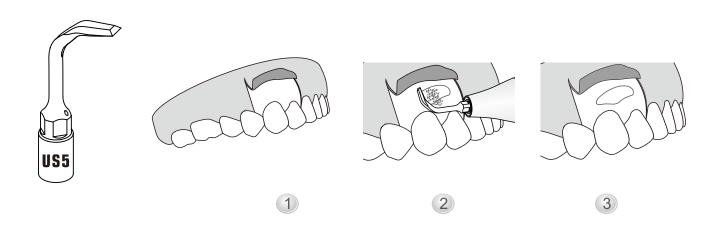


MODE: BONE

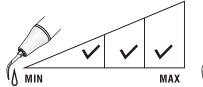




High efficiency bone osteoplasty: bone remodelling and harvesting of bone chips.

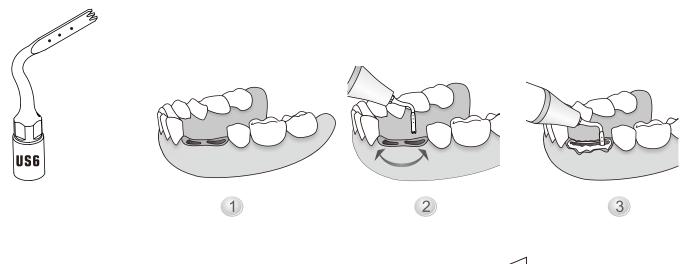


MODE: BONE

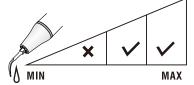




Osteotomy: osteotome of great precision in anatomically thin structures(ridge expansion, corticotomy technique).



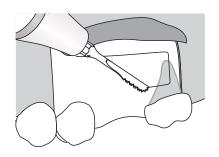
MODE: BONE

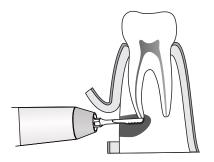




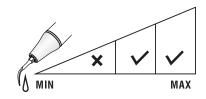
For osteomory and the removal of apex in posterior teeth area.





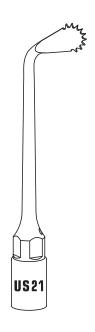


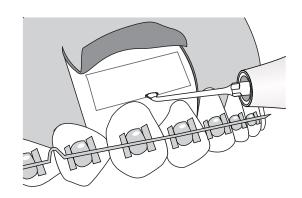
MODE: BONE



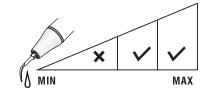


Used for bone cutting. Fan-shaped serration, more convenient for cutting in different angle.



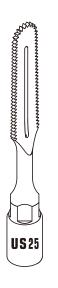


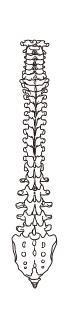
MODE: BONE

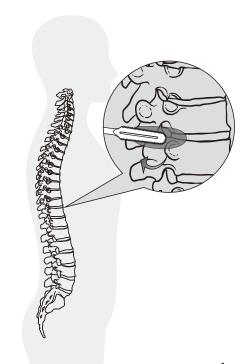




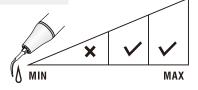
Used for bone surgery.





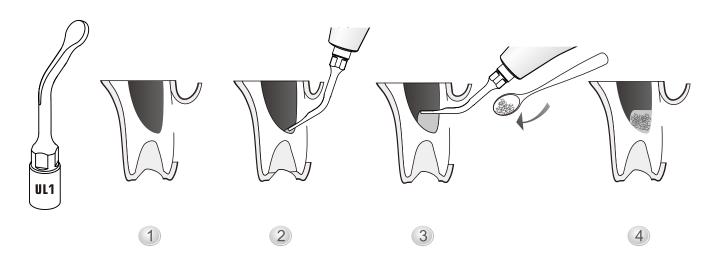


MODE: BONE

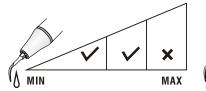




Tip angle 120°, separation of the sinus membrane in internal zones, non-cutting elevator of the sinus membrane.

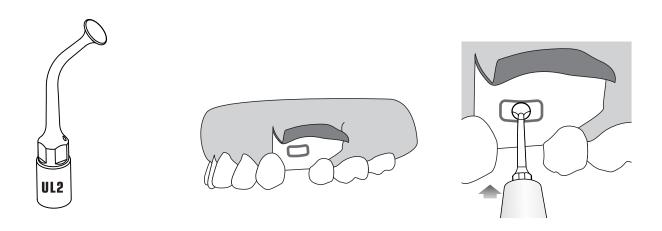


MODE: ROOT

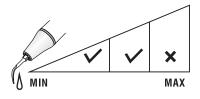




Schneiderian membrane separation from bony walls: separation of the sinus membrane.



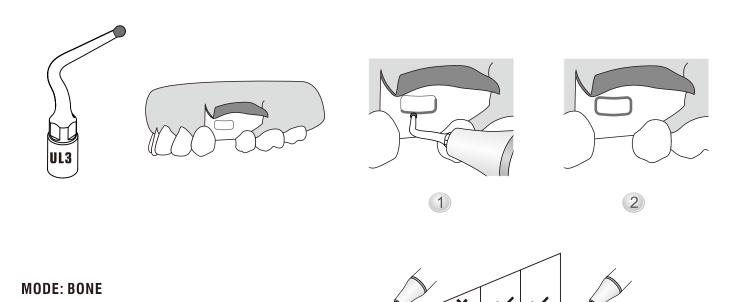
MODE: ROOT





POWER: Quality1, Quality2, Quality3 (Cortical/Spongious)

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.

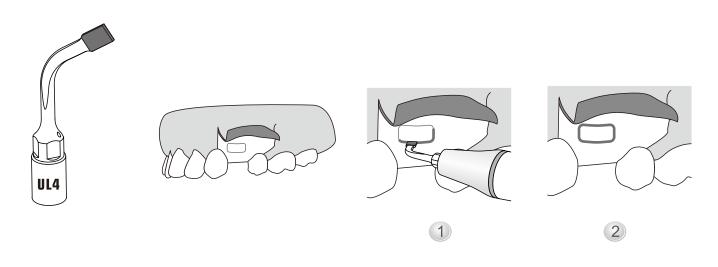


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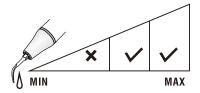
IRRIGATION

MAX

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

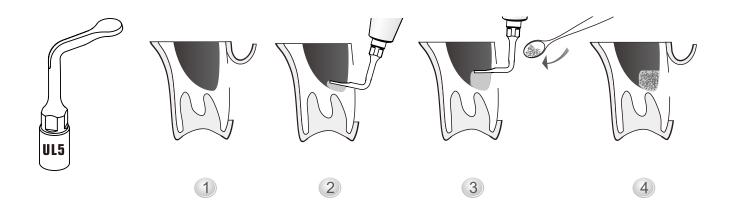


MODE: BONE

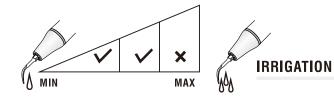




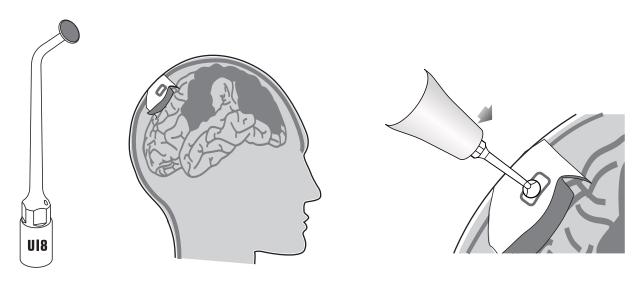
Tip angle 95°, separation of the sinus membrane in internal zones, non-cutting elevator of the sinus membrane.



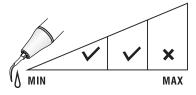
MODE: ROOT



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

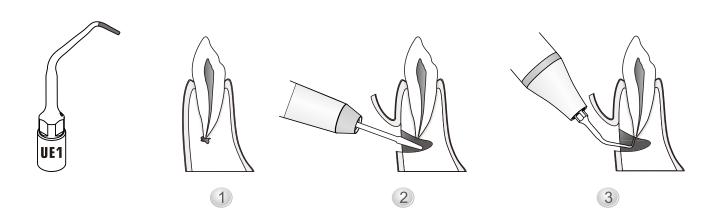


MODE: ROOT

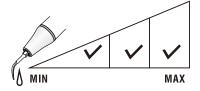




Diamond-coated ($40\mu m$) instrument for apical root debridement: diamond-coated instrument for efficient root planning. The length of the diamond-coated on tip is (3.3mm).

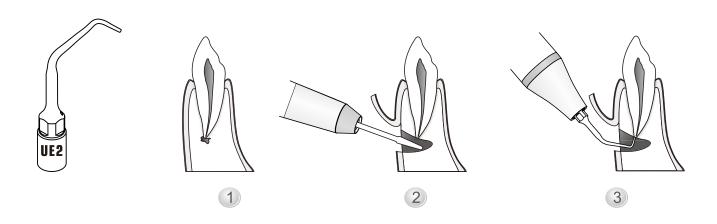


MODE: ROOT

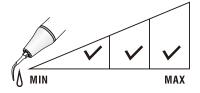




Used for gentle canal cleaning. The length of tip slender smooth part is (4.5mm).

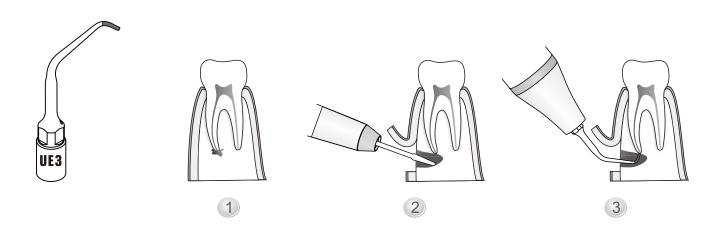


MODE: ROOT

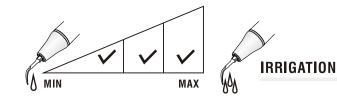




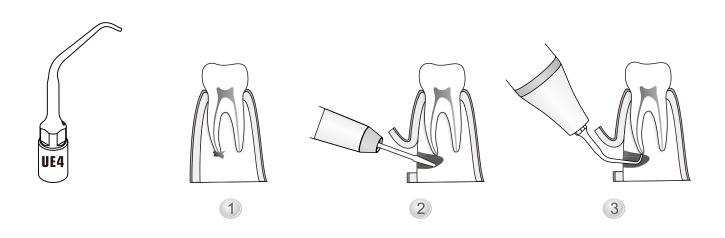
Diamond-coated ($40\mu m$) instrument for apical root debridement: diamond-coated instrument for efficient root planning. The length of the diamond-coated on tip is (2.2mm).



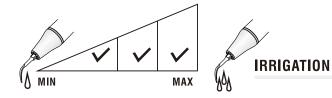
MODE: ROOT



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

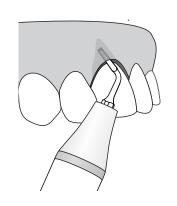


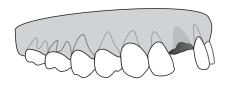
MODE: ROOT



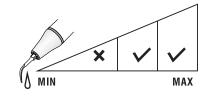
Used to cut off the ankylosis and root fraction techniques.





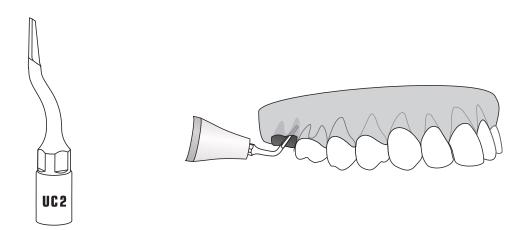


MODE: BONE

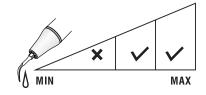




Left curved, Used to cut off the ankylosis, root fraction techniques in the posterior regions.

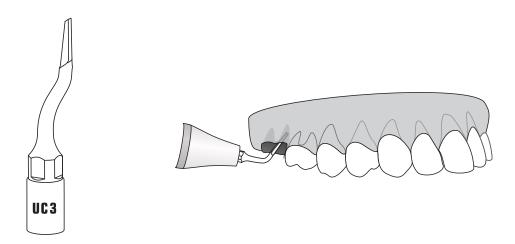


MODE: BONE

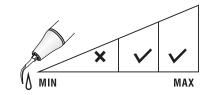




Right curved, Used to cut off the ankylosis, root fraction techniques in the posterior regions.

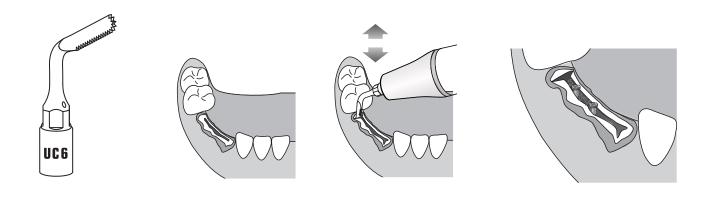


MODE: BONE

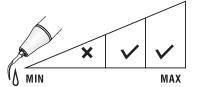




For teeth extraction and alveolar bone splitting

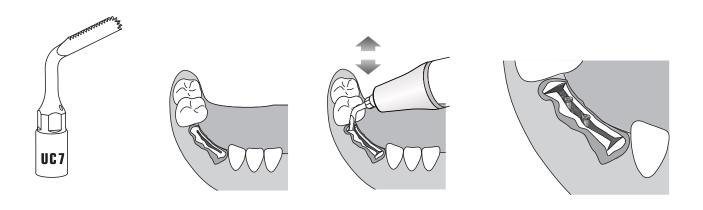


MODE: BONE

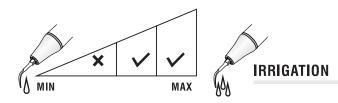




For teeth extraction and alveolar bone splitting

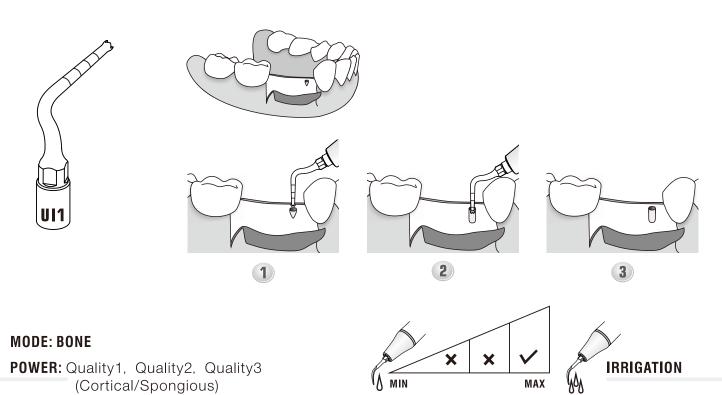


MODE: BONE

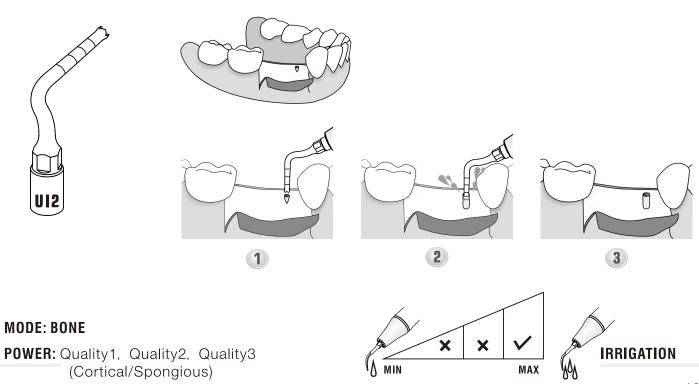


UI1

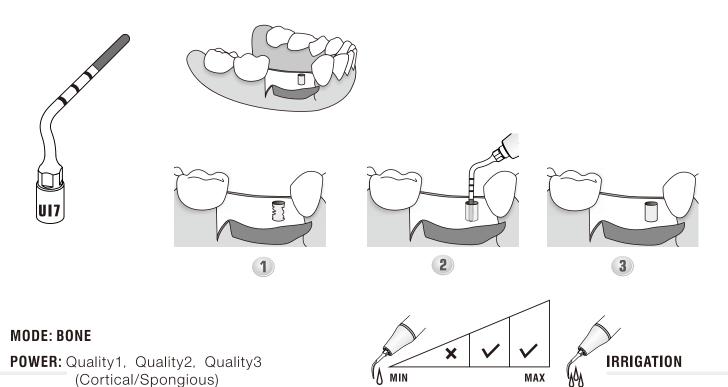
Ø1.6mm implantation site preparation insert. The working length of the tip is (9mm).



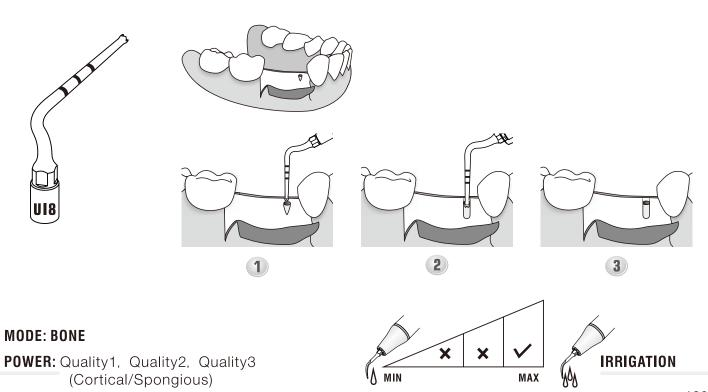
 \emptyset 2mm implantation site preparation insert. The hole at the center of the top for water spray maximum reduce the heat.



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

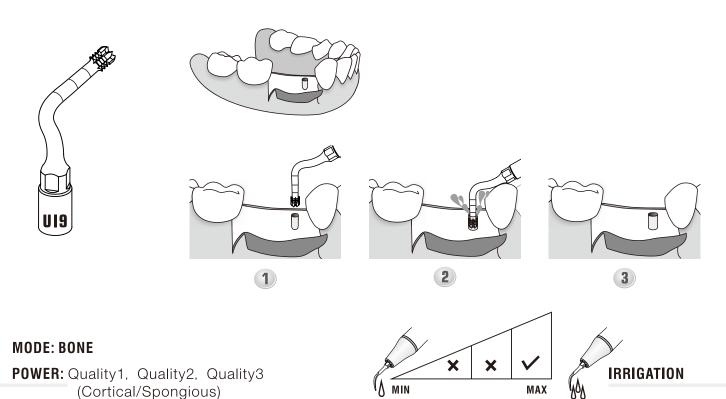


Ø1.6mm implantation site preparation insert. The working length of the tip is (15mm).

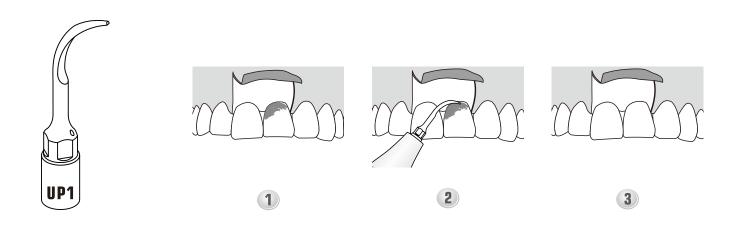


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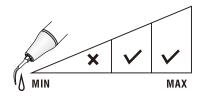
 \emptyset 2.8mm implantation site preparation insert . The hole at the center of the top for water spray maximum reduce the heat.



Recommended for periodontal gentle curetting scaling.

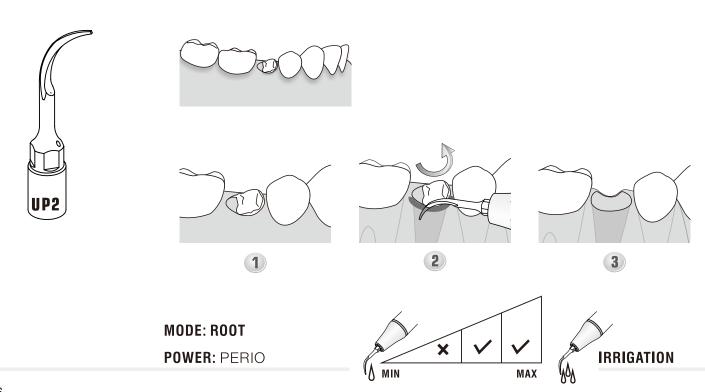


MODE: ROOT

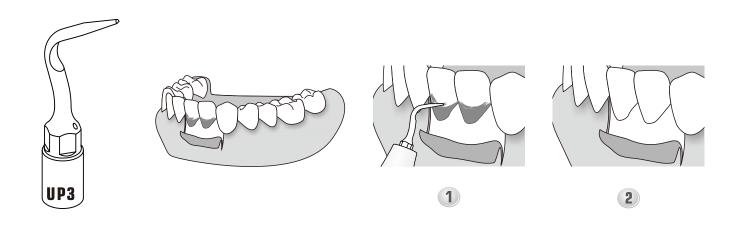




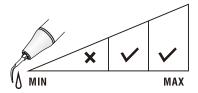
Inflammatory tissue removal and fractured root apex extraction.



Recommended for angled periodontal gentle curetting scaling.

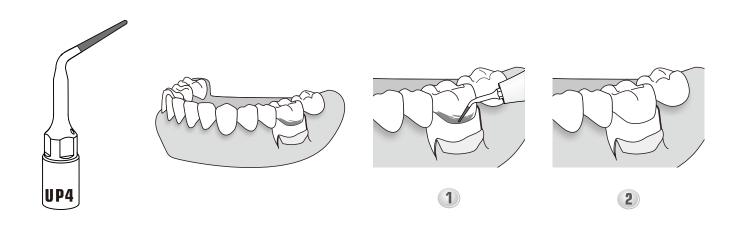


MODE: ROOT

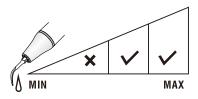




Diamond-coated(40µm) instrument for root debridement and root planning.

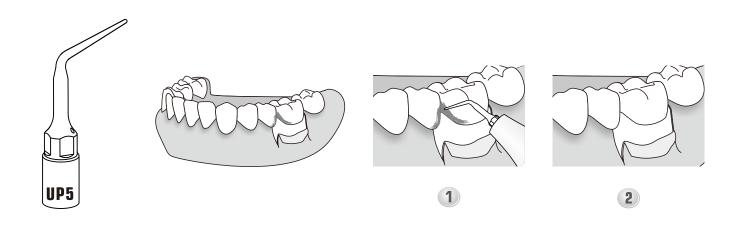


MODE: ROOT

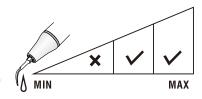




Recommended for root surface micro-smoothening.

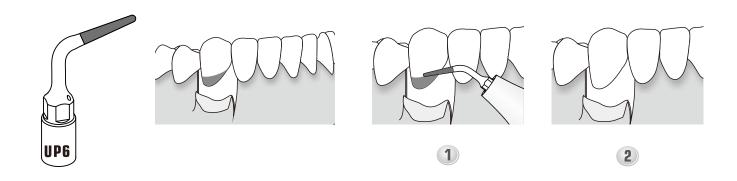


MODE: ROOT

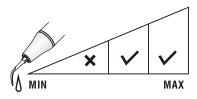




Diamond-coated ($40\mu m$) instrument for micro-osteoplasty: interproximal osteoplasty and root planning.

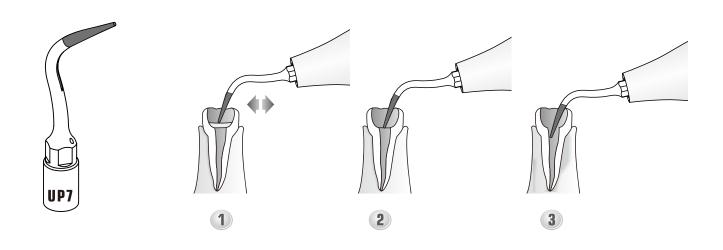


MODE: ROOT

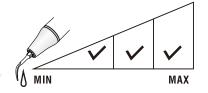




Diamond-coated($40\mu m$) instrument for root canal orientation and removal of the calcifications located at the 1/3 part of root canal, it can also be used for micro-osteoplasty.



MODE: ROOT





MODE OF ULTRASURGERY AND OTHER SPECIAL 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	Compatible with Kavo Scalers
Endodontics	EK8	
Scaling	GC1/GC2	
Periodontics	PC1	
Scaling	A1/A2	Compatible with Amdent Scalers
Bone surgery	US1/US1L/US1R/US2/US3/US4/US5/US6/ US13/US21/US25/	Compatible with WOODPECKER & Mectron Ultrasurgery
Sinus lifting	UL1/UL2/UL3/UL4/UL5/UL8	
Endodontics	UE1/UE2/UE3/UE4	
Exelcymosis	UC1/UC2/UC3/UC6/UC7	
Implantation	UI1/UI2/UI7/UI8/UI9	
Periodontal surgery	UP1/UP2/UP3/UP4/UP5/UP6/UP7	





Guilin Woodpecker Medical Instrument Co., Ltd. Information Industrial Park, Guilin National High-Tech Zone, Guilin, Guangxi, 541004 P. R. China

Tel:

Europe Sales Dept.: +86-773-5873196, +86-773-2125222 North America, South America &

Oceania Sales Dept.:+86-773-5873198, +86-773-2125123 Asia & Africa Sales Dept.:+86-773-5855350, +86-773-2125896

Fax: +86-773-5822450

E-mail:woodpecker@glwoodpecker.com,sales@glwoodpecker.com Website: http://www.glwoodpecker.com



MedNet GmbH

Borkstrasse 10 · 48163 Muenster · Germany



