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## Quick start – surgery

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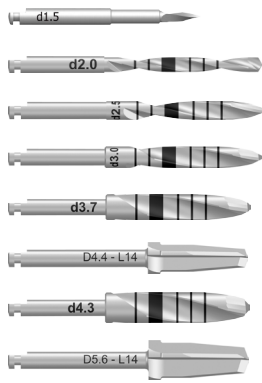
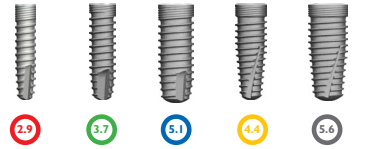
**IMPLADENT**

A decorative graphic at the bottom of the page consisting of several overlapping, wavy blue lines that create a sense of motion and depth.

# Implant site preparation

## BASIC PREPARATION

IMPLADENT – Straight      ACCEL – tapered



Instrument	Ref. No.	rpm	D2.9	D3.7	D5.1	D4.4	D5.6
Pilot drill	2446.00	800	Red	Green	Blue	Yellow	Grey
Drill d2.0	314.3	800	Red	Green	Blue	Yellow	Grey
Final drill d2.5-C for implants D2.9	2420.00	800	Red	Green	Blue	Yellow	Grey
Final drill d3.0-C for implants D3.7	01414.3	800		Green	Blue	Yellow	Grey
Drill d3.7-C	01514.3	800			Blue	Yellow	Grey
Final drill d4.4 for implants D4.4		800				Yellow	Grey
Final drill d4.3-C for implants D5.1	03314.3	800			Blue	Yellow	Grey
Final drill d5.6 for implants D5.6		800					Grey

After marking the implantation site the bone bed is prepared using drills according to the chosen implant type. Adhering to the recommended drilling protocol is obligatory and minimizes the risks of excessive mechanical or thermal damage of the bone tissue during drilling or implant insertion. Drills are available in short and long versions.

## SUBSEQUENT PREPARATION



Instrument	Ref. No.	rpm	D2.9	D3.7	D5.1	D4.4	D5.6
Counterbore D2.9	1914.3	800	Red X				
Threadformer D2.9	04324.3	20	Red X				
Counterbore D3.7	614.3	800		Green X			
Threadformer D3.7	0714.3	20		Green X			
Counterbore D5.1	3514.3	800			Blue X		
Threadformer D5.1	03614.3	20			Blue X		
Threadformer D4.4	05314.3	20				Yellow X	
Threadformer D5.6	56414.3	20					Grey X

 obligatory use

 optional use

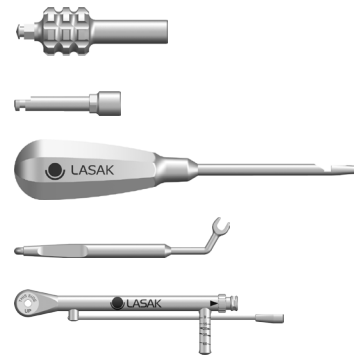
Subsequent preparation includes the preparation for the cervical part of the implant using the counterbore and threadformer depending on the bone quality. All instruments are laser-marked to indicate the implant line, for which they should be used. The use of a threadformer and a counterbore is necessary in dense bone preparation (D1, D2).

The instruments included in the single IMPLADENT surgical organizer are sufficient for bone bed preparation for all implant lines. **The cutting instruments should not be used more than 20 times.** To record the number of times used, please, use the table provided in the IMPLADENT Instrumentation leaflet. The success of the implantation strongly depends on the quality of the cutting tools used during bone bed preparation; therefore, please check your instruments before each use.

# Implant insertion

All implant lines may be inserted manually (using the extension wrench and the ratchet) or mechanically using the mechanical insertion tool and a surgical unit.

Implant insertion wrenches	long 324.3 short 2024.3
Implant insertion wrench – mechanical	0524.3
Extend driver	4214.3
Guide wrench for ratchet	1024.3
Ratchet	2409.00



## UNPACKING THE IMPLANT

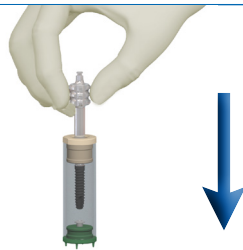
1.

Remove the silicone bottle stopper and take out the sterile tube with implant.



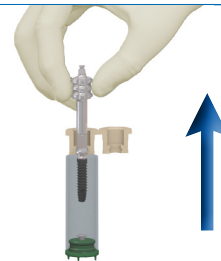
2.

Fit the insertion wrench to the hexagon of the implant carrier.



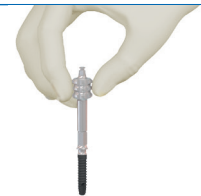
3.

Use the insertion wrench to pull out the implant.



4.

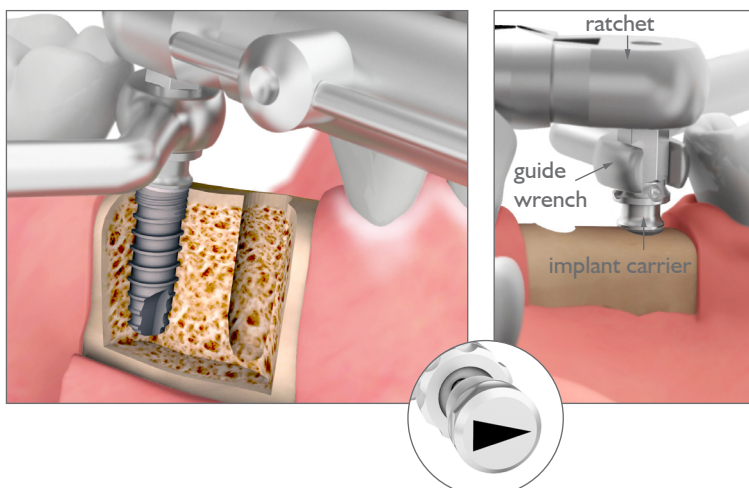
The implant is ready for insertion.



During insertion the insertion torque should not exceed 60 Ncm. For unscrewing the implant from the bone bed, the explanation wrench may be used (Ref. No. 4524.3):



## REMOVAL OF IMPLANT CARRIER



Fit the fork of the guide wrench onto the hexagon of the implant carrier. Then with the ratchet's control knob set for reverse motion (the arrow on the control knob pointing anticlockwise), loosen the implant carrier using the ratchet. The implant carrier is removed by unscrewing it manually from the implant.

# Quick start – surgery

## IMPLANT-TYPE INDICATIONS

ACCEL  
tapered



The ACCEL – tapered implants are mainly designed to be used in bones of lower densities, after tooth extraction, and whenever enhanced primary stability is required. The threadformer must be used for bone bed preparation in bone of higher densities (D1, D2).

IMPLADENT  
Straight

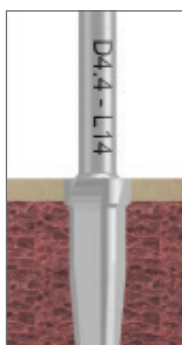


The Straight implants are mainly designed to be used in bones of higher densities, in lower jaw, and whenever the cylindrical design is of preference. Implants D2.9 and D3.7 should not be used for single tooth replacement in molar region.

## FINAL DRILLING AND IMPLANT INSERTION

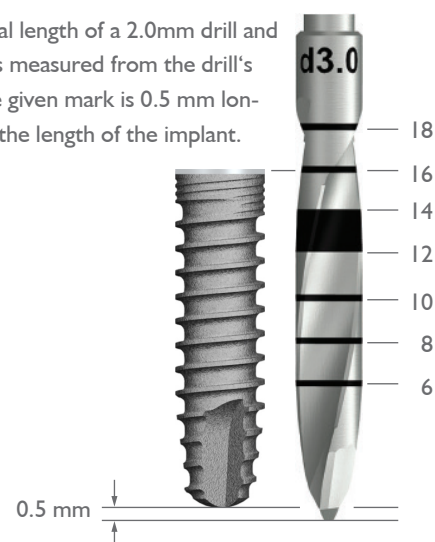


Implant D4.4 inserted at the bone level. The circular marks indicate position of internal octagon.



Correct position of the final drills in preparation of bone for D4.4 and D5.6 implants.

The actual length of a 2.0mm drill and final drills measured from the drill's tip to the given mark is 0.5 mm longer than the length of the implant.



## INSTRUMENT CARE

To maintain the quality of your IMPLADENT instruments it is important to adhere to the prescribed instrument care and maintenance. Follow the Instructions for use.

### Ratchet

Ratchet needs to be dismantled immediately after use, disinfected, mechanically cleaned with the use of a nylon brush and then in an ultrasonic bath. The cleaning agent and disinfectant residue must be rinsed thoroughly with water and the ratchet must be dried.

### Dismantling the ratchet

To dismantle the ratchet unscrew the screw at the end of the ratchet handle by the control knob and pull out the ratchet mechanism, the guide tube and the ratchet wheel from the ratchet body.

### Assembling the ratchet

To assemble the ratchet again insert the ratchet wheel into the ratchet body ensuring its correct orientation, according to the text on the ratchet wheel so that it fits exactly into the aperture in the ratchet body. Insert the guide tube into the ratchet body such that the arrows on the guide tube go against the arrow on the ratchet body. The ratchet wheel is now kept in position and cannot slide out. Screw the ratchet mechanism with the control knob to the ratchet body. Check the operation of the ratchet in both directions.

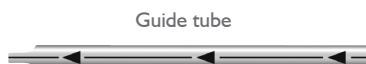
## DISMANTLING THE RATCHET



Ratchet wheel



Ratchet body



Guide tube



Ratchet mechanism

Control knob