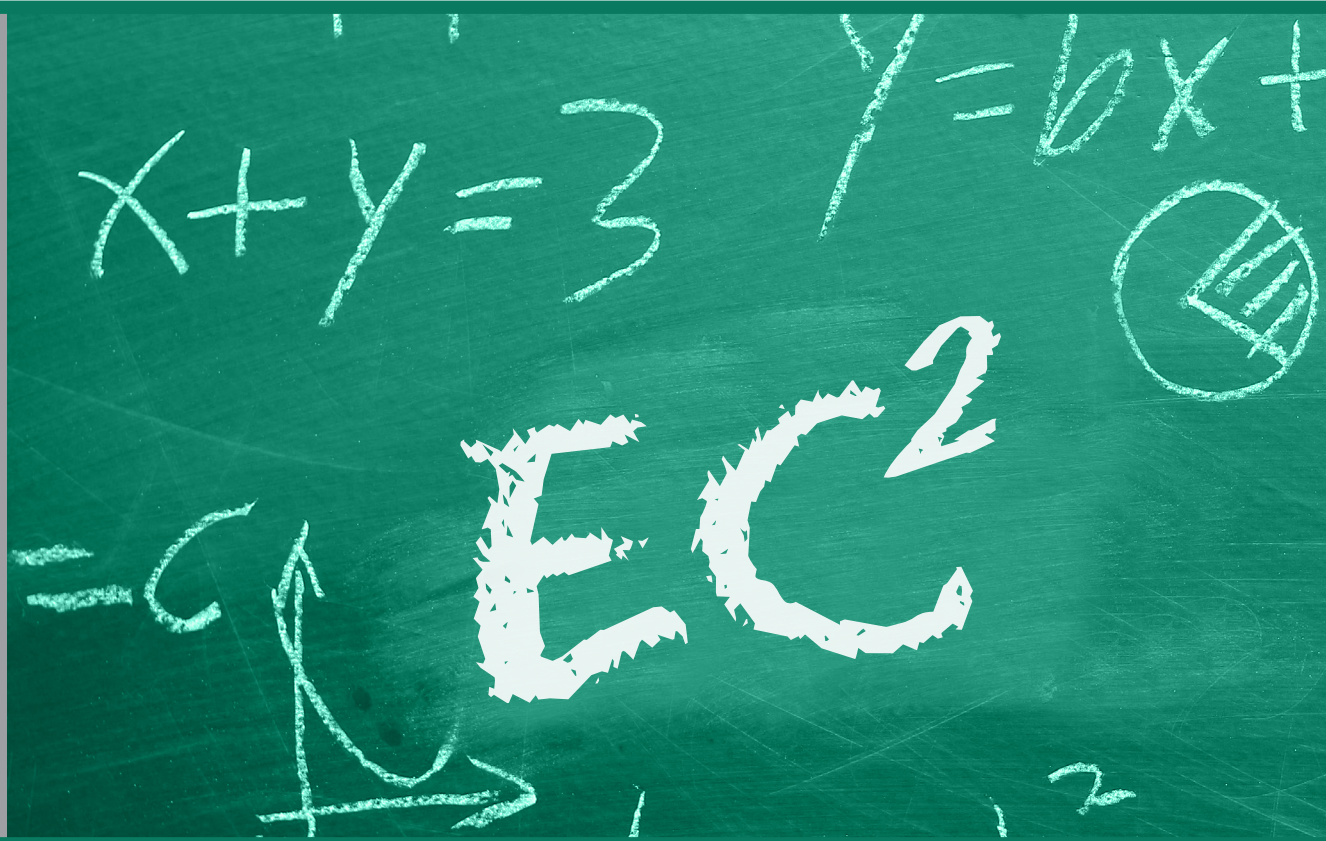
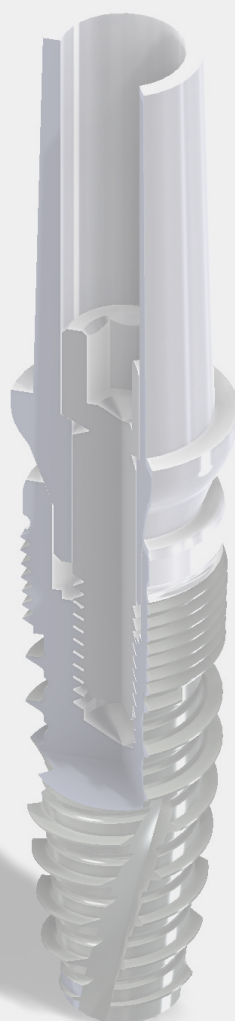


EvolutionConic EC²

The dual conicity implant



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*A special thanks
for the clinical support received goes to:
Dr. Davide Farronato, Dr. Stefano Pieroni,
Dr. Pietro Mario Pasini, Dr. Marco
Colombo, Dr. Luca Moscatelli, Dr. Andrea
Alain Orsina and Dr. Jacopo Padalino.*

Company

Allmed was established in 1997 with the design, manufacturing and distribution of the Evolution2000 Implant System and reached the market by providing a **SIMPLE, ESSENTIAL and COMPLETE surgical and denture system**.

It then worked on designing, making and certifying Titanium osteosynthesis materials like **Nails, Screws and Grids**, which are used with and improve Allmed's surgical product range.

Its **Alos Biomaterial** is the result of two years of in vitro and in vivo tests. The entirely synthetic product is used for bone regeneration. It expanded its **implant line** with SF and MF **mini implants**, suitable for the stabilisation of mobile dentures and are used as temporary implants.

In 2005 it designed the **Evolution2000 MC** and **Evolution2000 Speed** implants, which both have the same denture components of previous lines and share the **company's philosophy – Simplicity and Essentiality**.

Here is **EvolutionConic EC²**, the new implant with a conical shape and a conical abutment-implant denture coupling.



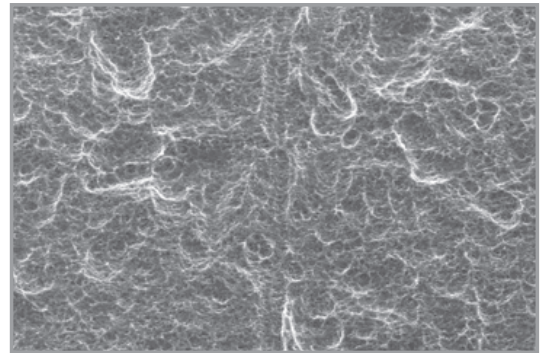
Quality System

Allmed designs, manufactures and markets its products with a Quality System that is certified in line with the UNI CEI EN ISO 13485 regulation and Directive 93/42/EEC on **medical devices**.



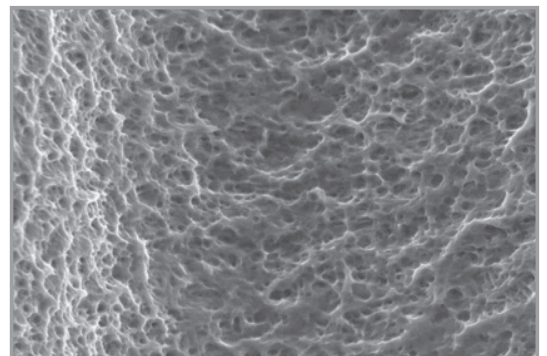
Surface treatment

The focus on surfaces starts from the manufacturing process. The implants are sent to a fully automated line, which includes **6 washing cycles** and the corresponding treatments in ultrasound trays with final drying.



Highly wettable surface^{1,2}

Our EvolutionConic EC² implants undergo a special Sandblasting process with a subsequent **S – Double Etch** that can increase the surface by making it micro-retentive, even and peak-free.



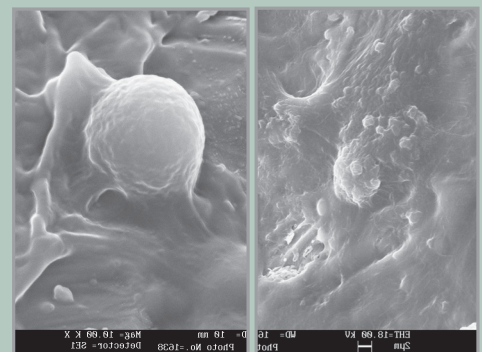
Biocompatibility analysis

The chemical-physical properties of the implants and the surface topography lead to a fast osseointegration.

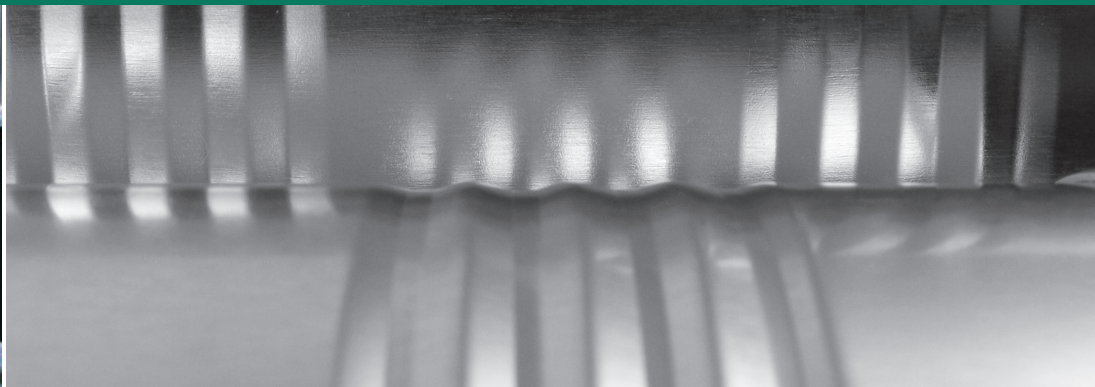
Adhesion and cell growth

Result after 6 hours "...excellent adhesion of osteoblastic cells, which feature a flat shape"

Results after 72 hours "...the surface morphology favours noticeable cell proliferation..."

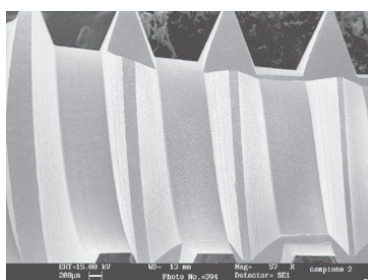


- 1) Sartoretto SC, Alves AT, Resende RF, Calasans-Maia J, Granjeiro JM, Calasans-Maia MD. **Early osseointegration driven by the surface chemistry and wettability of dental implants.** J Appl Oral Sci. 2015 May-Jun;23(3):279-87.
- 2) Hotchkiss KM1, Reddy GB1, Hyzy SL1, Schwartz Z1, Boyan BD2, Olivares-Navarrete R3. **Titanium surface characteristics, including topography and wettability, alter macrophage activation.** Acta Biomater. 2016 Feb;31:425-34.



SEM checks and EDX analysis

SEM checks that verify the **accuracy of the mechanical processing** and the EDX analysis carried out at a depth of a few microns, reveal information about how **clean the implant is**.

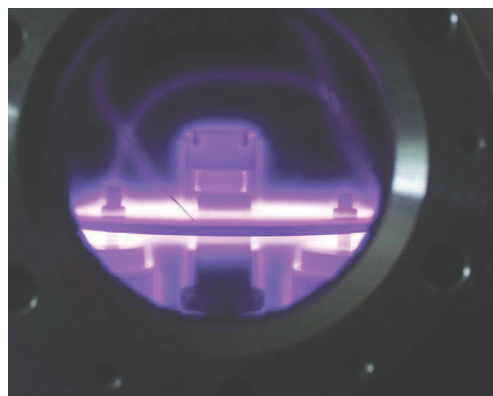
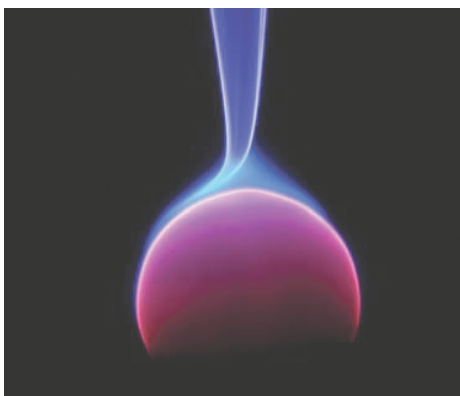
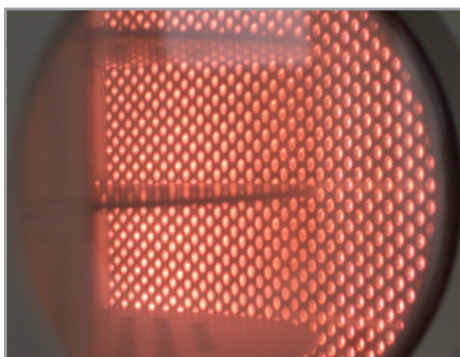


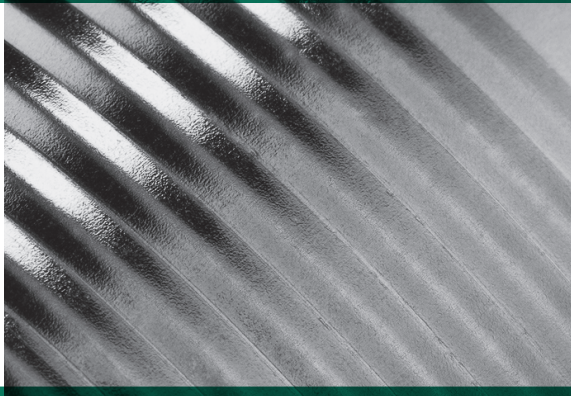
XPS analysis

This kind of technique is used to analyse the **outer layers** of the implant's surface at a depth of just 4-5 nanometres, which will therefore, be in **close contact with the bone**.

Sterilisation process

After the decontamination treatment with **Argon Plasma**, the implant is hermetically sealed in a double packing process under a **laminar flow cabinet** and in a **clean room**. The implants are then sterilised under **gamma rays** with a preset dose of 25 kGy.





Materials

To make the EvolutionConic EC² implants and all the denture components, Allmed choose biomedical titanium for surgical use (**degree 5**, A.S.T.M. F 136 specifications), which compared to degree 4, has better mechanical resistance.

Mechanical tests

The mechanical tests have been carried out with Finite Element Analysis (FEA)

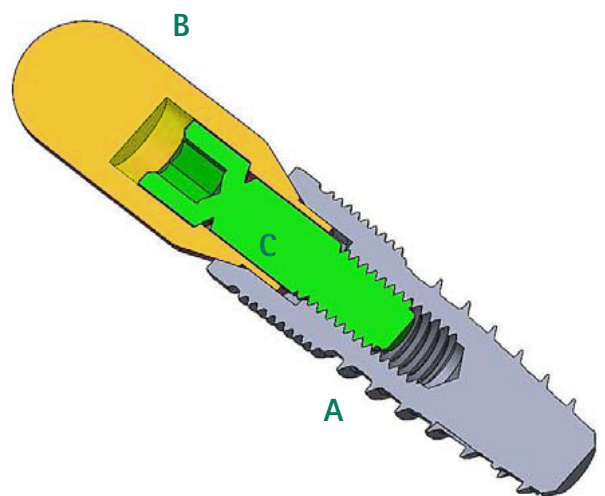
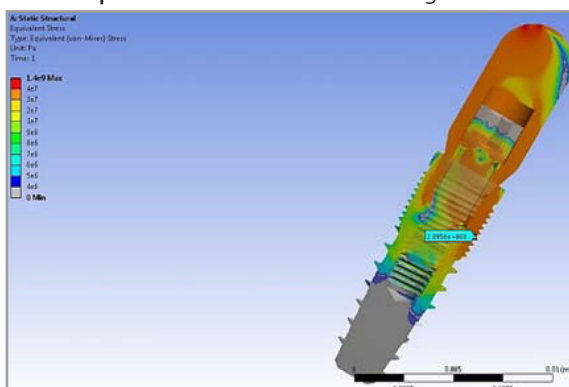
Components evaluated in the FEA:

- A:** implants with a diameter measuring 3.25mm and 3.75mm
- B:** abutments
- C:** connection screw between the implant and the abutment.

With the high engineering value of the design, we have been able to obtain data about resistance to very high mechanical stress that allows the EvolutionConic EC² implant system to attain exceptional performance levels. Here below are the values determined by FEA:

3.25 implant maximum tensile strength **1.295 N**

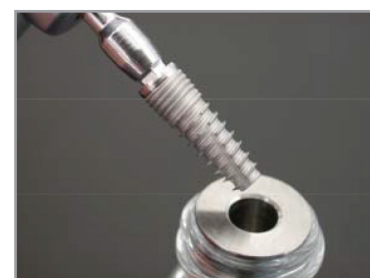
3.75 implant maximum tensile strength **1.837 N**



The above data and graph show the large structural safety margins of the abutment system/connection screw/implant: masticatory load on the molars N 800/880, N 450/500 on the premolars (Van Eijden, 1991 – Braun et al. 1995.

Packing

The packing of the EC² implant system has been designed to ensure easy identification of the diameter thanks to the colour on the outside of the packaging.



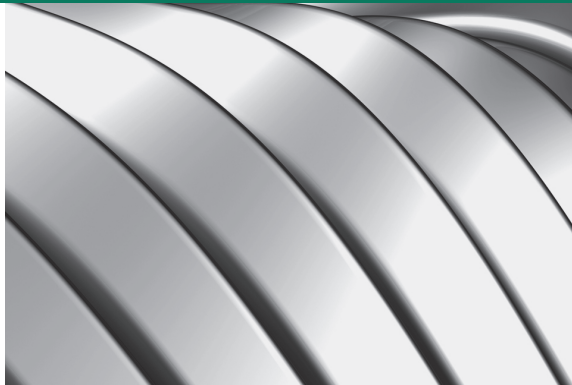
The primary packaging supports the complexity of modern implant surgery techniques thanks to the **no-touch extraction method**, which reduces the risk of any contamination for the implant.



mm	ø 3.25	ø 3.75	ø 4.25	ø 5.00
6.5			✓	✓
8		✓	✓	✓
10	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	✓	✓	✓	✓
16		✓	✓	



Short implant



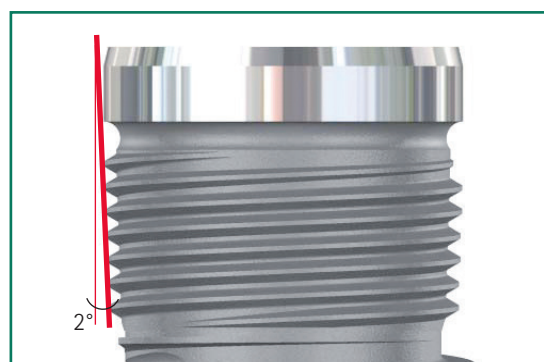
Specifications and Benefits of EvolutionConic EC²

2° conical collar

It improves the primary stability of the implant in the coronal portion, even in case of poor bone quality (sinus lift).

Smooth collar

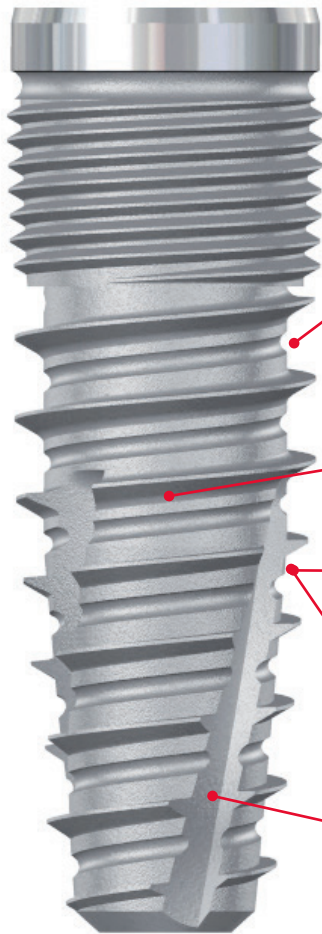
The crown section of the collar is smooth (0.9 mm) to improve hygiene.



Double principle micro-thread

- Increases **implant stability**.
- Increases the bone-implant contact by **over 100%**.
- Improves **load distribution** by reducing the bone stress values.
- Mechanically stimulates bone tissue **by countering reabsorption in the most critical and less vascularised point**.

- 3) Tabassum A1, Meijer GJ, Walboomers XF, Jansen JA. **Biological limits of the undersized surgical technique: a study in goats.** J Clin Oral Implants Res. 2011 Feb;22(2):129-34. doi: 10.1111/j.1600-0501.2010.02016.x. Epub 2010 Oct 6.
- 4) Campos FE1, Jimbo R, Bonfante EA, Barbosa DZ, Oliveira MT, Janal MN, Coelho PG. **Are insertion torque and early osseointegration proportional? A histologic evaluation.** Clin Oral Implants Res. 2014 Jul 4. doi: 10.1111/clr.12448.
- 5) Rea M1, Botticelli D, Ricci S, Soldini C, González GG, Lang NP. **Influence of immediate loading on healing of implants installed with different insertion torques – an experimental study in dogs.** J Clin Oral Implants Res. 2015;26(1):90-5. doi: 10.1111/clr.12305. Epub 2013 Dec 9.
- 6) Maiorana C, Farronato D, Pieroni S, Ciccio M, Andreoni D, Santoro F. **A Four-Year Survival Rate Multicenter Prospective Clinical Study on 377 Implants: Correlations Between Implant Insertion Torque, Diameter, and Bone Quality.** J Oral Implantol. 2015 Jun;41(3):e60-5. doi: 10.1563/AAID-JOI-D-13-00206. Epub 2014 Feb 11.



Inter-coil milling

Accelerates the healing process, as it prevents bone remodelling due to compression^{3, 4}.
Increases the surface of the implant in contact with the bone (BIC), which is particularly important in short implants.

Conical core

Makes it easier to position the implant in the site.

Low-impact coil

Thanks to its characteristic trapezoidal shape, it reduces the insertion torque, facilitates screwing and increases primary stability^{5, 6}.

Very sharp coil

Promotes the implant penetration capacity, even in case of a compact bone.

Longitudinal milling

It collects bone residues during the screwing stage, thereby avoiding compression. It increases the self-tapping power of the implant.



Shape of the apex

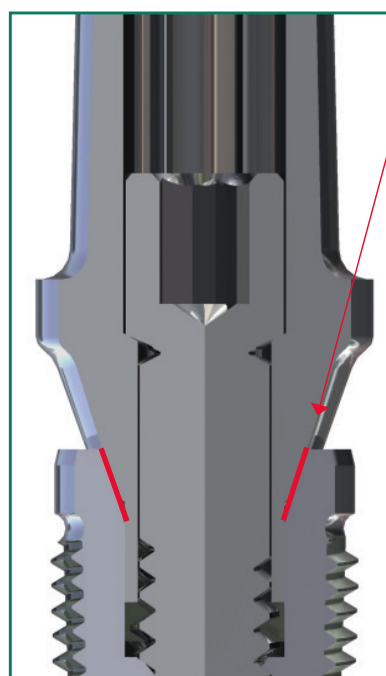
The conical shape of the apex and the wide coils allow for better primary stability in the post-extractive sites and in poor quality bone.

Advanced Technique

During the positioning, in the screwing stage, the design of the apex and the thread allow for a gradual change of the insertion axis of the implant.

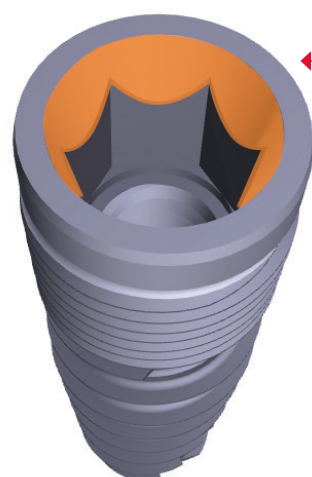
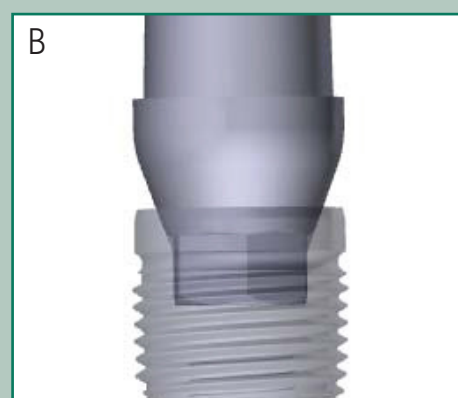
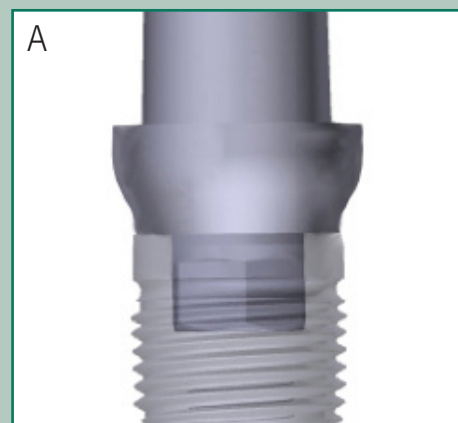
Double Prosthetic

A distinctive feature of the EvolutionConic EC² implant is being able to use **two different denture lines**: a Flat on Flat one (fig. A) and a Conical coupling one (fig. B).



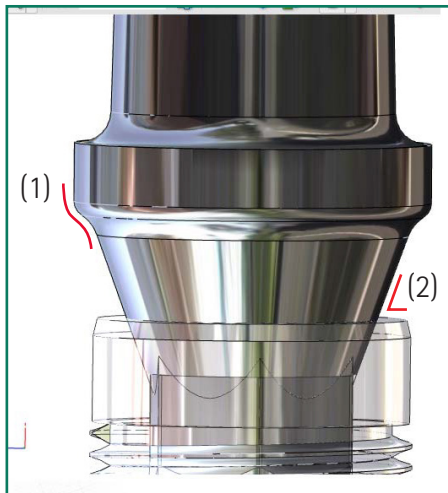
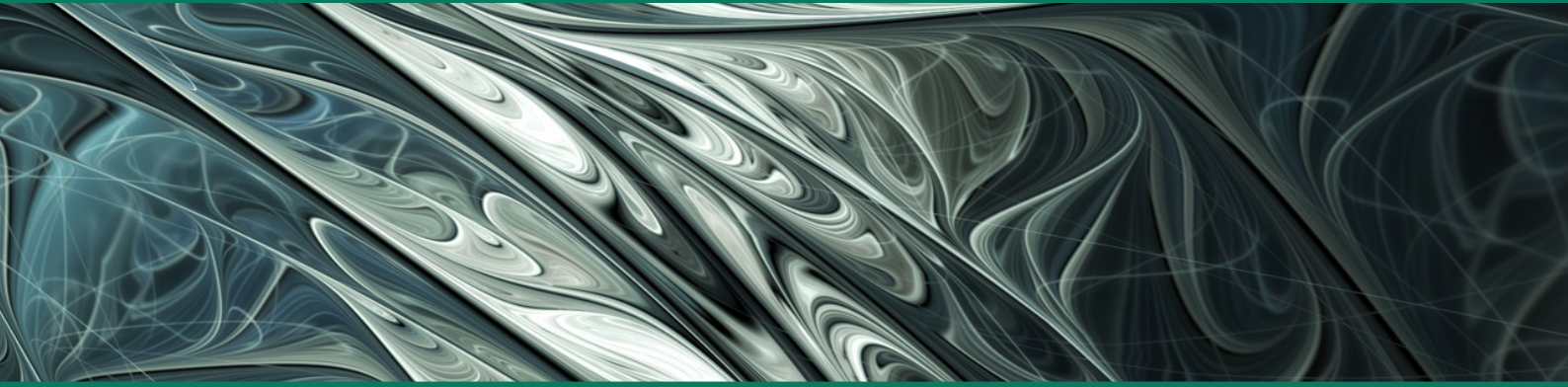
Abutment-system conometric coupling

- Improves the stability of the connection and **eliminates micro-movements**^{7, 8}, thereby ensuring soft tissue and the peri-implant bone structure are maintained.
- Improves the **anti-bacterial seal**, thereby limiting the risk of inflammation of peri-implant tissue and resulting bone retraction.
- Increases the stability of the connecting screw⁹ and **eliminates** one of the causes of potential unscrewing.



Wide **conometric connection area**, all to the benefit of denture stability and the area is preserved during the screwing stage.

- 7) H. Zipprich, P. Weigl, B. Lange, H.C. Lauer. **Micromovements at the Implant-Abutment Interface: Measurement, Causes, and Consequences.** Journal Implantologie. (Vol. 15, 2007 Issue 1, p. 31-46).
- 8) Bernardes SR, da Gloria Chiarello de Mattos M, Hobkirk J, Ribeiro RF. **Loss of preload in screwed implant joints as a function of time and tightening/untightening sequences.** Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants. 2014 Jan-Feb;29(1):89-96.
- 9) Jorge JR1, Barao VA, Delben JA, Assuncao WG. **The role of implant/abutment system on torque maintenance of retention screws and vertical misfit of implant-supported crowns before and after mechanical cycling.** Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants. 2013 Mar-Apr;28(2):415-22.



S-Profile (1) and Platform Switching (2)

They help stabilise soft tissue, create **greater gum** volume and favour the formation of the papilla, thereby improving the overall aesthetics. This is all to the benefit of **bone stability** and **peri-implant mucosa**.



Three diameters to manage the denture emergence correctly:













The three diameters and the emergence plan (**S-profile**) allow for improvement of aesthetics.










EvolutionConic EC² surgical procedure (S-Double Etch)

The simplicity and ease with which the EvolutionConic EC² Implant System has been designed simplified the surgical procedure, thereby accelerating surgery time and reducing discomfort for the patient.

implant Ø	Pointed drill	Ø 2.2	Ø 2.7				Countersink drill bit for 3.25	Tapper Ø 3.25
3.25								
								

implant Ø	Pointed drill	Ø 2.2	Ø 2.7	Ø 3.2			Countersink drill bit 3.75 and 4.25 	Tapper Ø 3.75
3.75	✓	✓	✓					
								

implant Ø	Pointed drill	Ø 2.2	Ø 2.7	Ø 3.2	Ø 3.7		Tapper Ø 4.25 
4.25	✓	✓	✓	✓			
							

implant Ø	Pointed drill	Ø 2.2	Ø 2.7	Ø 3.2	Ø 3.7	Ø 4.5	Countersink drill bit for 5.00	Tapper Ø 5.00
5.00	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
								

Clinical indications:

The EvolutionConic EC² implant is self-threading and its geometry and surface morphology is suitable for all clinical applications, especially in case of bone density type D2, D3 and D4. We **recommend threading only in bone D1** (very hard bone).



Allmed employs the same surgical instruments for all its implant lines, including guided surgery.



Guided surgery kit

Indicative table to position the implants according to their diameter:

[illegible]

Ideal	With reservation	Not recommended
-------	------------------	-----------------

Traditional denture components (Flat on Flat)



Denture layout for $\varnothing 3.25$

All the $\varnothing 3.25$ implants of the 4 Evolution lines can be fitted with the same abutments.

	h 2	h 4	h 6	Transfer pick-up		
$\varnothing 3.7$						
Analogue						
	0°	15°	Calcineable	Gold	Ti base	
$\varnothing 3.7$						
	Conical h 1.5	Conical h 2.5	Roden h 2	Roden h 4	Equator h 2	Equator h 4
Overdenture						



Denture layout for $\varnothing 3.75$ $\varnothing 4.25$ $\varnothing 5.00$

All the $\varnothing 3.75$ $\varnothing 4.25$ $\varnothing 5.00$ implants of the 4 Evolution lines can be fitted with the same abutments, as they have been designed with the same hexagon and the same collar diameter.

	h 2	h 4	h 6	Temporary PEEK abut. 0° and 10°		Transfer pick-up	
Ø 4.5 Ø 5.5 Ø 6.5				Ø 5.5	Ø 5.5	Ø 4.5 Ø 5.5 Ø 6.5	
SINGLE analogue							
	Calcineable	0°	15°	25°	Drillable	Gold	Ti base
Ø 4.5							
Ø 5.5							
Ø 6.5							
Overdenture							
ACA 0° h 1-2-3	Roden h 2	Roden h 4	Spherical h 2	Spherical h 4	Equator h 2	Equator h 4	
Overdenture ACA (Angled Conical Abutment)							
ACA 0° h 1-2-3	ACA 18° h 1	ACA 30° h 1	Temp. abut. screw	Ti temporary abut.	Transfer	Analogue	






























Conical denture layout with S-Profile only for EC² ø 3.25

	h 2-4 TAP	TAP abut transfer			
ø 3.7					
Analogue for EC²					
	0°	0° h.1-3	15° h 1-3	Gold	Ti base
ø 3.7	TAP				
	ACA 0° h 1-3	Roden h 2-4	Equator h 2-4		
Overdenture					


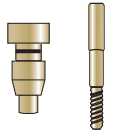





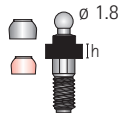
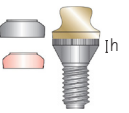

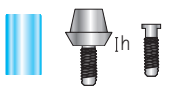



Conical denture layout with S-Profile only for EC² ø 3.75 ø 4.25 ø 5.00


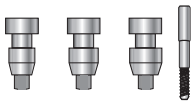

All the ø 3.75 ø 4.25 ø 5.00 implants of the 4 EvolutionConic EC² lines can be fitted with the same conical abutments, as they have been designed with the same hexagonal shape and the same conicity.

	h 2-4 TAP Ø4	h 2-4 Ø 4.5 Ø 5.5	TAP abut transfer Ø 4	Abut transfer Ø 4.5 Ø 5.5				
Ø 4.0 TAP Ø 4.5 Ø 5.5			 pick-up  pull-up	 pick-up  pull-up				
Analogue for EC² 								
	0°	15° h 1-3	25° h 1-3	Gold	Ti base			
Ø 4.0	TAP 							
Ø 4.5								
Ø 5.5								
Overdenture								
ACA 0° h 1-2-3	ACA 18° h 1	ACA 30° h 1	Temp. abut. screw	Ti temporary abut.	Transfer	Analogue	Roden h 2-4	Equator h 2-4
								

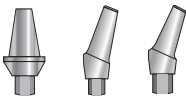
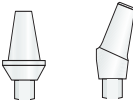



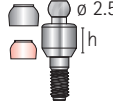
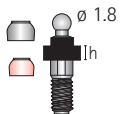
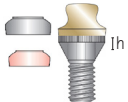


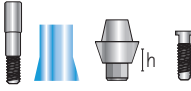

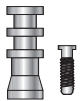


Traditional denture components for \varnothing 3.25

Item	Description	Code
	Temporary abutment screw: the different heights allow for guided recovery of the soft tissue to obtain a correct denture emergence profile.	h 2 mm 170000 h 4 mm 170001 h 6 mm 170002
	Transfer: used to detect the impression by reproducing the denture emergence profile obtained with the temporary abutment screw.	170380
	Analogue: made of titanium, it accurately replicates the internal hexagon and contact point of the \varnothing 3.25 implant.	170374
	0° abutment: straight abutments are used for any fixed denture emergence. Decorative ones available as well, colour: gold.	170535
	15° abutment: angled abutments are used for any fixed denture emergence. Decorative ones available as well, colour: gold.	170425
	Calcinable abutment: it can be used for any kind of fixed or mobile denture.	170560
	Calcinable abutment with gold base: it can be used for any kind of fixed or mobile denture. We recommend a supercooling alloy with a gold tittle greater than 600 thousandths.	170605
	Spherical Roden abutment (\varnothing 1.8): used for anchoring mobile dentures. The pack includes the Rilsan retainer cap and the cap-holder. Use the Roden screwdriver for the assembly stage.	h 2 mm 170668 h 4 mm 170669
	Equator: used to anchor mobile dentures. The pack includes the Rilsan retainer cap and the stainless steel cap-holder.	h 2 mm 170672 h 4 mm 170673
	Ti base: recommended for zirconium custom abutments with the CAD/CAM technique	170518
	Conical abutment: recommended for screwed fixed dentures, mobile dentures and dentures screwed on a bar.	h 1.5 mm 170461 h 2.5 mm 170462
	Universal screw \varnothing 1.8: used for all abutments, excluding conical ones.	170633







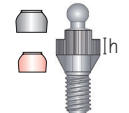
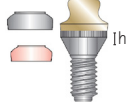



Traditional denture components for \varnothing 3.75 \varnothing 4.25 \varnothing 5.00

Item	Description	Code
	Temporary abutment screw: the different diameters and heights allow for guided recovery of the soft tissue to obtain a correct denture emergence profile.	\varnothing 4.5 \varnothing 5.5 \varnothing 6.5 h 2 mm 170110 170125 170140 h 4 mm 170115 170130 170145 h 6 mm 170120 170135 170150
	Transfer: used to detect the impression by reproducing the denture emergence profile obtained with the temporary abutment screw.	\varnothing 4.5 170390 \varnothing 5.5 170395 \varnothing 6.5 170400
	Analogue: made of titanium. It accurately replicates the internal hexagon and contact point of 3.75 - 4.25 - 5.00 implants.	170375


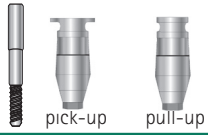
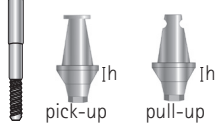
Traditional denture components for $\varnothing 3.75$ $\varnothing 4.25$ $\varnothing 5.00$

Item	Description	Code
	0° – 15° – 25° abutment: straight abutments are used for any fixed denture emergence. The various diameters correspond to the emergency profile obtained with the temporary abutment screws. Decorative ones available as well, colour: gold.	<div> <div>0°</div> <div>15°</div> <div>25°</div> </div> <div> $\varnothing 4.5$ 170540 170430 170445 $\varnothing 5.5$ 170545 170435 170450 $\varnothing 6.5$ 170550 170440 170455 $\varnothing 4.5$ 170543 (h 4mm) </div>
	Temporary PEEK abutment: recommended to obtain a correct emergence profile with the temporary fixed denture. NOTE: the PEEK abutment does not include the screw.	<div> $\varnothing 5.5$ 0° 170415 $\varnothing 5.5$ 10° 170418 </div>
	Calcinable abutment: it can be used for any kind of fixed/mobile denture.	<div> $\varnothing 4.5$ 170565 $\varnothing 5.5$ 170570 $\varnothing 6.5$ 170575 </div>
	Calcinable abutment with a gold base: used for any kind of fixed or mobile denture. We recommend a supercooling alloy with a gold tittle greater than 600 thousandths.	$\varnothing 4.5$ 170607
	Millable abutment: used to customise the preparation of the abutment itself.	170585
	Spherical abutment ($\varnothing 2.5$): used to anchor mobile dentures. The pack includes the Rilsan retainer cap and the stainless steel cap-holder.	<div>h 2 mm 170587</div> <div>h 4 mm 170588</div>
	Spherical Roden abutment ($\varnothing 1.8$): used for the direct anchoring of fixed dentures. The pack includes the Rilsan retainer cap and the cap-holder. Use the Roden screwdriver for the assembly stage.	<div>h 2 mm 170619</div> <div>h 4 mm 170620</div>
	Equator: used to anchor mobile dentures. The pack includes the Rilsan retainer cap and the stainless steel cap-holder.	<div>h 2 mm 170656</div> <div>h 4 mm 170657</div>
	Ti base: recommended for zirconium custom abutments with the CAD/CAM technique	170517
	Universal screw $\varnothing 2.0$: used for all abutments, excluding conical ones.	170635
	ACA 0° – 18° – 30°: recommended for fixed and mobile dentures screwed on a bar, even in the presence of very divergent implants and non-parallel denture emergence axes.	<div> <div>0°</div> <div>18°</div> <div>30°</div> </div> <div> h 1 mm 170700 170715 170720 h 2 mm 170705 h 3 mm 170710 </div>
	Temporary abutment screw: made of PEEK with Ti stay-bolt.	170750
	Temporary titanium abutment: to be used as a support of the temporary denture, also in immediate loads.	170745
	Transfer: used to take the impression by transferring the position of the ACA in the denture model.	170755
	Analogue: made of titanium. It accurately reproduces the position of the implants with the ACA abutments	170740


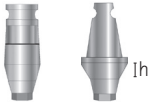



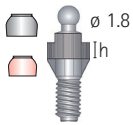
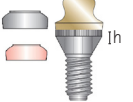







Components of the Conical denture with S-Profile only for EC² ø 3.25

Item	Description	Code
	TAP temporary abutment screw: the different heights allow for guided recovery of the soft tissue to obtain a correct denture emergence profile.	h 2 mm EC170158 h 4 mm EC170160
	Pick-up and Pull-up TAP abutment transfer: used to detect the impression by reproducing the denture emergence profile obtained with the temporary abutment screw. They can also be used as final abutments.	Pick-up TAP EC170380 TAP pull-up EC170383
	Analogue: made of titanium, it accurately replicates the internal hexagon and contact point of the ø 3.25 implant.	EC170374
	0° TAP Abutment and 0° Abutment h 1-3: straight abutments are used for any fixed denture emergence.	TAP EC170383 Abut h1-3 EC170381/2
	15° abutment: angled abutments are used for any fixed denture emergence.	h 1 mm EC170425 h 3 mm EC170426
	Calcinable abutment with gold base: it can be used for any kind of fixed or mobile denture. We recommend a supercooling alloy with a gold title greater than 600 thousandths.	EC170605
	Spherical Roden abutment (ø 1.8): used for anchoring mobile dentures. The pack includes the Rilsan retainer cap and the cap-holder. Use the Roden screwdriver for the assembly stage.	h 2 mm EC170665 h 4 mm EC170666
	Equator: used to anchor mobile dentures. The pack includes the Rilsan retainer cap and the stainless steel cap-holder.	h 2 mm EC170670 h 4 mm EC170671
	Ti base: recommended for zirconium custom abutments with the CAD/CAM technique	EC170518
	ACA h 1-3: recommended for screwed fixed dentures, mobile dentures and dentures screwed on a bar.	h 1 mm EC170461 h 3 mm EC170462
	Universal screw ø 1.8: used for all abutments, excluding ACA ones.	170633

Components of the Conical denture with S-Profile only for EC² ø 3.75 ø 4.25 ø 5.00

Item	Description	Code
	Temporary abutment screw: the different diameters and heights allow for guided recovery of the soft tissue to obtain a correct denture emergence profile.	ø 4.0 TAP ø 4.5 ø 5.5 h 2mm EC170164 EC170110 EC170125 h 4mm EC170166 EC170115 EC170130
	Pick-up and Pull-up TAP abutment transfer Ø 4: used to detect the impression by reproducing the denture emergence profile obtained with the temporary abutment screw. They can also be used as final abutments.	Pick-up TAP Ø 4 EC170385 TAP pull-up Ø 4 EC170387
	Pick-up and Pull-up abutment transfer: used to detect the impression by reproducing the denture emergence profile obtained with the temporary abutment screw. They can also be used as final abutments.	ø 4.5 ø 5.5 Pick-up h3 EC170390 EC170395 Pull-up h1-3 EC170391/3 EC170545

Components of the Conical denture with S-Profile only for EC²
Ø 3.75
Ø 4.25
Ø 5.00

Item	Description	Code
	Analogue: made of titanium. It accurately replicates the internal hexagon and contact point of 3.75 - 4.25 - 5.00 implants.	EC170375
	0° TAP Abutment and 0° Abutment h 1-3: straight abutments are used for any fixed denture emergence.	TAP Ø 4 EC170387 Abut Ø 4.5 h1-3 EC170391/3 Abut Ø 5.5 h1 EC170545
	15° abutment: used for any fixed denture emergence. The various diameters correspond to the emergency profile obtained with the temporary abutment screws.	Ø 4.0 (h 1-3) EC170427/8 Ø 4.5 (h 1-3) EC170430/1 Ø 5.5 (h 1-3) EC170435/6
	25° abutment: used for any fixed denture emergence. The various diameters correspond to the emergency profile obtained with the temporary abutment screws.	Ø 4.0 (h 1-3) EC170443/4 Ø 4.5 (h 1-3) EC170445/6 Ø 5.5 (h 1-3) EC170450/1
	Calcinable abutment with a gold base: used for any kind of fixed or mobile denture. We recommend a supercooling alloy with a gold title greater than 600 thousandths.	Ø 4.5 EC170607
	Spherical Roden abutment (Ø 1.8): used for the direct anchoring of fixed dentures. The pack includes the Rilsan retainer cap and the cap-holder. Use the Roden screwdriver for the assembly stage.	h 2 mm EC170627 h 4 mm EC170628
	Equator: used to anchor mobile dentures. The pack includes the Rilsan retainer cap and the stainless steel cap-holder.	h 2 mm EC170653 h 4 mm EC170654
	Ti base: recommended for zirconium custom abutments with the CAD/CAM technique	EC170517
	Universal screw Ø 2.0: used for all abutments, excluding conical ones.	170635
	ACA 0°-18°-30°: recommended for fixed and mobile dentures screwed on a bar, even in the presence of very divergent implants and non-parallel denture emergence axes.	h 1 mm 0° EC170700 18° EC170715 30° EC170720 h 2 mm EC170705 h 3 mm EC170710
	Temporary abutment screw: made of PEEK with Ti stay-bolt.	170750
	Temporary titanium abutment: to be used as a support of the temporary denture, also in immediate loads.	170745
	Transfer: used to take the impression by transferring the position of the ACA in the denture model.	170755
	Analogue: made of titanium. It accurately reproduces the position of the implants with the ACA abutments	170740

