



MECTRON STYLE SURGERY TIPS

MECTRON

BONE CUTTING

US1



Bone Saw. Osteotomy of large bone sections during maxillofacial surgery.

US1L



Angled Micro-Saw 0.6mm. All the osteotomy techniques in maxilla and mandible; bone block grafting, horizontal osteotomy - left angle.

US1R



Angled Micro-Saw 0.6mm. All the osteotomy techniques in maxilla and mandible; bone block grafting, horizontal osteotomy - right angle.

US2



Precision Saw. Used for cutting bone, with great precision and efficiency. Five sharp teeth.

US2-2



Precision Saw. Used for cutting bone, with great precision and efficiency. Four sharp teeth.

US2B



Saw Tooth. Used for cutting bone, with great precision and efficiency.

US3



Basic Scalpel. Osteotomy of great precision in anatomically thin structures (for example ridge expansion, interdental corticotomies, nontraumatic nasal spina).

US4



Osteoplasty Scalpel. Universal osteoplasty, periodontal osteotomy, crown lengthening, bone chip harvesting, inflammatory tissue removal (cysts, etc.).

MECTRON



Special Micro-Saw (3 teeth). Very thin and small osteotomy and corticotomy technique for orthodontic microsurgery, root fraction technique for dental extraction maneuver.



Osteotomy & Osteoplasty. Osteotome of great precision in anatomically thin structures (for example ridge expansion, interdental corticotomies, nontraumatic nasal spina).



Special Micro-Saw 0.35 (4 Teeth). very thin osteotomy, corticotomy for orthodontic microsurgery techniques, root separation in dental extraction techniques and periodontal surgery.



Micro-Root Preparation. Used for root preparation in periodontal surgery.



Implant Site Preparation. To correct pilot osteotomy axis, to finalize the implant site preparation close to the alveolar nerve; sinus crestal approach techniques.



Princinal Micro-Saw 0.55mm. Osteotomy technique in maxilla and mandible, ridge expansion, corticotomy technique, and bone block grafting.



Efficient Osteotomy. Ridge expansion, bone block grafting (from chin/mandible ramus), LeFort I osteotomy techniques, bilateral sagittal split osteotomy.



Micro-Osteoplasty. Used for peri-apical maxillary bone osteotomy access, the removal of inflammatory tissue.

MECTRON

SINUS LIFTING



Sinus Membrane Separator Angled at 130°. Non-cutting separator of the sinus membrane.



Sinus Membrane Separator. Separation of the sinus membrane, 2mm around the frame of the bony window.



Sensitive Bone Cutting. Used for bone cutting near soft tissue or sensitive regions with minimal trauma. Ball end tip, diamond coated.



Sinus Bony window Osteotomy. Periodontal osteotomy, crown lengthening, bone chip harvesting, inflammatory tissue removal (cysts, etc.).



Sinus Membrane Separator Angled at 105°. Non-cutting separator of the sinus membrane.

IMPLANTATION

UI1



1.6 mm Enlargement. Used to enlarge implantation area avoiding soft tissue trauma.

UI2



2.0 mm Enlargement. Used to enlarge implantation area avoiding soft tissue trauma.

UI7



Fine Preparation. Used for final preparation of bone implant sites.

UI8



Preparation. For implantation, larger Maximum 1.6mm.

UI9



Implant Preparation. 2.8 mm Cutting head.

UI9B



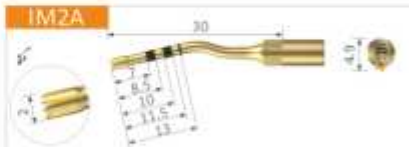
Deep Preparation. 2.8 mm Cutting head.

IM1



Initial pilot osteotomy. Check the preparation axis with alignment PIN IM 1.

IM2A



Bone Perforation. Pilot osteotomy in anterior region (in the maxilla).

IM2P



Bone Perforation. Pilot osteotomy in posterior region (in the maxilla).

IM3A



Bone Perforation. To enlarge or to finalize the implant site preparation; insert with double irrigation to avoid overheating (in the maxilla).

IM3P



Bone Perforation. To enlarge or to finalize the implant site preparation; insert with double irrigation to avoid overheating (in the maxilla).

IM4A



Bone Perforation. To finalize the implant site preparation; insert with double irrigation to avoid overheating (in the maxilla).

IM4P



Bone Perforation. To finalize the implant site preparation; insert with double irrigation to avoid overheating (in the maxilla).

IP2-3



Pilot Implant Site Preparation. To optimize concentricity of implant site preparation between $\varnothing 2$ and $\varnothing 3$ mm.

IP3-4



Micrometric Osteotomy. To optimize concentricity of implant site preparation between $\varnothing 3$ and $\varnothing 4$ mm.

ENDODONTIC



Efficient Canal Cleaning. Apical root debridement.



Gentle Canal Cleaning. Gentle apical root debridement.



Efficient Canal Cleaning. Apical root debridement.



Gentle Canal Cleaning. Gentle apical root debridement.

IMPLANT CLEANING



Implant Cleaning. PEEK tip for safe and gentle cleaning of implants and restorations. mICP SET contains 1 ICP WREN, 1 mICP and 2 peeks.



Replacement. PEEK tip pack of 10

EXTRACTION



Extraction Scalpel. Root osteoplasty to cut off the ankylosis, root fraction techniques.



Angled Extraction Scalpel. Root osteoplasty in the posterior regions.



Angled Micro-Saw 0.6mm. Root osteoplasty in the posterior regions.



Tooth Sectioning. Saw-tooth tip particularly efficient for hemisections and root amputations.



Extraction Scalpel. Root osteoplasty to cut off the ankylosis, root fraction techniques.

SCALING



Gentle Scaling. Root scaling.



Periodontal Scaler. Scaling and inflammatory tissue removal fractured root apex extraction.



Angled Curette. Angled curette root scaling.



Scaling and Microdebridement. Root debridement and root planing during resective and regenerative periodontal surgery.



Root Surface Micro-Smoothing. Root planing.



Micro-Root Preparation. Root preparation in periodontal surgery.



Micro-Osteoplasty. Interproximal osteoplasty and root planing.



**EMS
COMPATIBLE
SURGERY TIPS**

BONE SURGERY

E-BS1



Cortical Bone Saw. Saw intended for cutting of cortical bone in surgical orthodontics, pre-implant surgery, and bone distraction.

E-BS2L



Left Cortical Bone Saw. Left-oriented bone saw used for cutting the ramus cortical bone.

E-BS2R



Right Cortical Bone Saw. Right-oriented bone saw used for cutting the ramus cortical bone.

E-BS4



Circular Scalpel. Circular scalpel at 130° for osteoplasty and harvesting of bone particles or chips.

E-BS5



Flat Scalpel. Flat scalpel for fine osteotomies, distraction, preparation of buccal bone flap.

E-BS6



Curved Scalpel. Effective for substantial osseous reshaping. It is used to perform osteoplasties and reshaping of the bone not assuring the tooth support. It can also be used to mark a prosthetic reference point on enamel, where osteoplasty will begin.

E-BS6F



Special Micro-Saw. Osteotomy technique in maxilla and mandible, ridge expansion, corticotomy technique and bone block grafting.

SINUS LIFTING

E-SL1



Sinus Bone Window Osteotomy. Diamond-coated tip for vestibular bone window cut and attenuation of sharp angles.

E-SL2



Micrometric Osteoplasty. Diamond-coated ball tip for smoothing the vestibular bone window and precise osteoplasty.

E-SL3



Sinus Membrane Separator. Non-cutting tip served for schneiderian membrane elevation on the window's edges.

E-SL4



Sinus Membrane Elevator. Non-cutting spatula served for schneiderian membrane elevation the sinus.

E-SL5



Non-Cutting Spatula. Non-cutting spatula used for schneiderian membrane elevation inside the sinus and for disengagement of anatomical structures.

EMS

EXTRACTION

E-LC1



Root Osteoplasty. Used for syndesmotomy and periradicular osteotomy.

E-LC1/90



Extraction Scalpel. Used for cutting ligaments with minimal trauma when pulling out firm and solid teeth.

E-LC2



Slim Scalpel. Slim tip, particularly slim, allows for access to the tight spaces between the root and the alveolar bone.

E-LC2L



Angled Scalpel. Left-oriented at 45°, tip facilitates access to the posterior areas.

E-LC2R



Angled Scalpel. Right-oriented at 45° tip facilitates access to the posterior areas.

E-Pirahna



Root Amputator. Saw-tooth tip particularly efficient for hemisections, root amputations.



SATELEC
COMPATIBLE
SURGERY TIPS

BONE SURGERY

BS1

V-BS1



Cortical Bone Saw. Saw intended for cutting of cortical bone in surgical orthodontics, pre-implant surgery, and bone distraction.

BS2L

V-BS2L



Left Cortical Bone Saw. Left-oriented bone saw used for cutting the ramus cortical bone.

BS2R

V-BS2R



Right Cortical Bone Saw. Right-oriented bone saw used for cutting the ramus cortical bone.

BS4

V-BS4



Circular Scalpel. Circular scalpel at 130° for osteoplasty and harvesting of bone particles or chips.

BS5

V-BS5



Flat Scalpel. Flat scalpel for fine osteotomies, distraction, preparation of buccal bone flap.

BS6

V-BS6



Curved Scalpel. Effective for substantial osseous reshaping. It is used to perform osteoplasties and reshaping of the bone not assuring the tooth support. It can also be used to mark a prosthetic reference point on enamel, where osteoplasty will begin.

IMPLANTATION

XS-IM1

V-IM1



Bone Perforation. Used for pilot osteotomy in the anterior region (in the maxilla). Change the Mectron IM1 to be the same.

*Piezotome® are registered trademarks of SATELEC SAS (ACTEON group).

XS-IM2A

V-IM2A



Used for pilot osteotomy in anterior region (in the maxilla).

XS-IM3A

V-IM3A



Bone Perforation. To enlarge or to finalize the implant site preparation; insert with double irrigation to avoid overheating (in the maxilla).

SINUS LIFTING

SL1

V-SL1



Sinus Bone Window Osteotomy. Diamond-coated tip for vestibular bone window cut and attenuation of sharp angles.

SL2

V-SL2



Micrometric Osteoplasty. Diamond-coated ball tip for smoothing the vestibular bone window and precise osteoplasty.

SL3

V-SL3



Sinus Membrane Separator. Non-cutting tip served for schneiderian membrane elevation on the window's edges.

SL4

V-SL4



Sinus Membrane Elevator. Non-cutting spatula served for schneiderian membrane elevation the sinus.

SL5

V-SL5



Non-Cutting Spatula. Non-cutting spatula used for schneiderian membrane elevation inside the sinus and for disengagement of anatomical structures.

*Piezotome® are registered trademarks of SATELEC SAS (ACTEON group).

EXTRACTION

LC1

V-LC1



Root Osteoplasty. Used for syndesmotomy and periradicular osteotomy.

LC1/90

V-LC1/90



Extraction Scalpel. Used for cutting ligaments with minimal trauma when pulling out firm and solid teeth.

LC2

V-LC2



Slim Scalpel. Slim tip, particularly slim, allows for access to the tight spaces between the root and the alveolar bone.

LC2L

V-LC2L



Angled Scalpel. Left-oriented at 45°, tip facilitates access to the posterior areas.

LC2R

V-LC2R



Angled Scalpel. Right-oriented at 45°, tip facilitates access to the posterior areas.

Pirahna

V-Pirahna



Root Amputator. Saw-tooth tip particularly efficient for hemisections and root amputations.