

Still doubts about the mini implants?

WITH EXCALIBUR YOU ARE SAFE!



Rounded head to minimize xenobiotic feeling



Stable screwing using Hex driver

Improved drilling performance by super-precise design, tapered body and wide pitch ensure excellent initial stability

Improved affinity with soft tissues by gingival height considered collar design and self-tapping

Outstand self-tapping and self-drilling performances with cutting edge

Excalibur mini screw for orthodontic implants

- » **Excellent initial stability** enabling stable anchorage during the whole treatment period
- » **Screw in Titanium "Grade 5"** enhanced self-drilling & self-tapping for easy placement
- » **No screw breakage** at placement or unscrewing

1. DRILLING (IN HARD BONE)

» The “Orthodontic Screw” design do not require drilling before placement. However, we recommend initial drilling on hard bone to avoid failure due to excess in insertion

force.

» Placement after drilling just cortical bone.

» We recommend to use 1.3mm drill for 1.6mm screw and 1.5mm drill for 1.8mm screw.

» Placement after drilling full screw length. It is desired to drill in full as screw length at hard bone. However, as flapless drilling is normal procedure, it makes you easy to drill to the desired marking line considering thickness of gingival. Then the whole insertion depth will be total drilling depth plus 2mm.

» We recommend using saline while drilling to avoid over heating. Recommended RPM is 800.

2. PLACEMENT

» Place a screw on the driver.

» When you place a screw using universal driver, start to apply force in the direction of placement. Once internal threads are created, place the screw using just torque.

» Sustain 20rpm when machine driver is used.

» Place a screw until the end of hex driver reaches gingival and then remove the driver.

» Proper insertion torque guide.

Standard insertion torque : 5-10Ncm

1) **Hard Bone:** Use 1.6mm diameter screw with 1.3mm drill. Use 1.8mm diameter screw with 1.5mm drill.

2) **Soft Bone:** Immediate placement is possible without drilling.

3. USING CONNECTION DEVICES

» For securing initial stability, connection devices (wire, power chain, coil spring, etc) only 2 weeks after screw position can be placed.

4. SCREW REMOVAL

» To remove the screw, place driver onto the screw head and turn counter-clockwise slowly.

To remove the screw, when the hex of the screw is covered by soft tissue, use cross driver to turn and remove it using hex driver. Excess torque using cross driver can cause the fracture of the neck (hole area).

5. STERILIZATION

» Our orthodontic screws are not sterile and must be sterilized in autoclave as indicated in the instructions sheet.