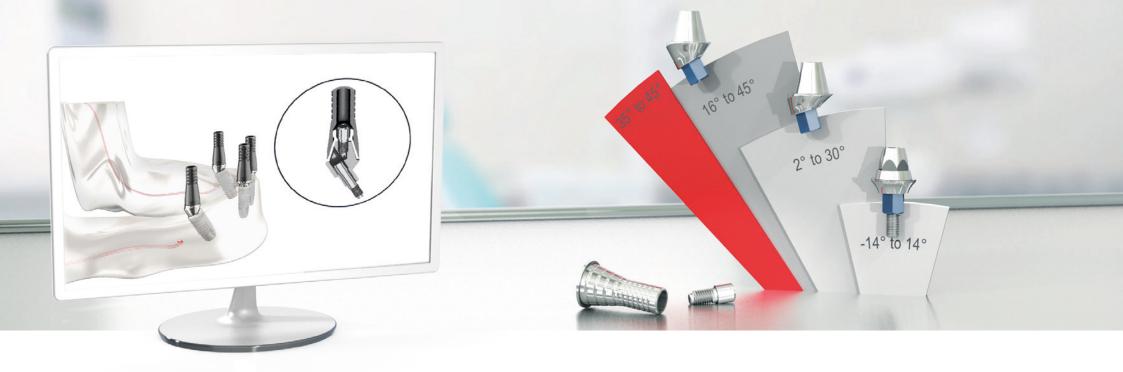
Multi-Unit Abutment System SIC "Safe on Four"®





Optimum use of available bone by angled placement of implants

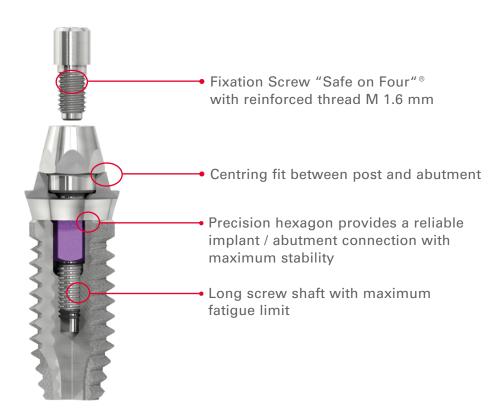
Multi-Unit Abutment System SIC "Safe on Four"®

"Safe on Four"® **Bridgework Complete Restoration** non-removable **Complete Restoration**

The SIC "Safe on Four" system is a further development of the "bar and bridge abutments" system. In the "Safe on Four" system, the bar and bridge abutments and the "Safe on Four" angled standard abutments are directly screw retained with the respective implant. In this way, a fixed transgingival platform is created over which all further prosthetic and laboratory technical measures are completed. The system is indicated for fixed or removable bridge or full restorations with the stipulation that the distal implants can have a maximum implantation angle of 30°.

The maximum bone availability is utilised distally by displacement of the most distally placed angled implant.

During development of the system, particular value was placed on the greatest possible stability of individual components. The straight bar and bridge abutments consist of a two-part design which includes an abutment component with hex and a "Safe on Four" fixation post that, using the long screw shank, ensures maximum continuous loading capacity. The "Safe on Four" universal fixation screws also have a reinforced screw thread.



removable

SIC Multi-Unit Abutment – Product Properties at a Glance:

- Anterior bar and bridgework abutments, 2 part and highly stable
- Distal abutments, 16° and 30° angled
- Abutment cone 28°, 3.4 mm high and 5.0 mm in diameter
- Standardised occlusal screw, M 1.6

Special surgical instruments:

Ø 5.2 mm cutter for determining the level of the implant and removing excess distal bone. (Also for use during SIC Guided Surgery)



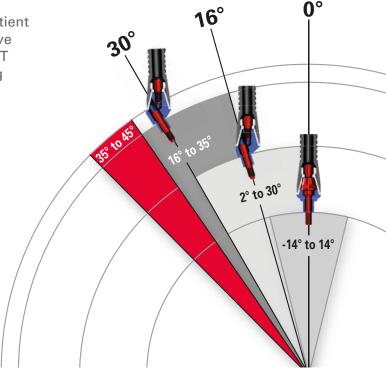


General Guidelines for SIC "Safe on Four"® Restorations:

- The generally accepted rules and recommendations for dental implantology also apply here.
- For complete restorations a minimum of four implants must be placed in the mandible and a minimum of six in the maxilla. The bone quality must be D3 or higher.
- The implants must exhibit an intraosseous length of at least 9.5 mm and angled implants 11.5 mm.
- The implant diameter should be as large as possible

 minimum: 4.0 mm. The implant should be placed at 16° resp. 30°.
- In case of immediate placement or immediate loading to ensure adequate primary stability – the placement torque must be between 30 and 40 Ncm.
- The secondary parts (crown bases) must be firmly splinted primarily and distal extensions should generally be avoided.

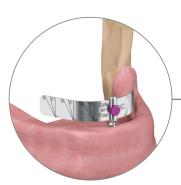
- Comprehensive diagnosis and patient counselling as well as preoperative planning are essential. CT or CBCT planning is useful for determining the locations of the anatomical structures.
- The opposing dentition and general patient-specific risk factors must be given special attention.
- The operator must be sufficiently competent in surgery and prosthetics.



SIC "Safe on Four"® Surgical Guideline



straight



Planning Guide



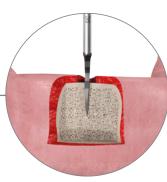
Pre-Drill



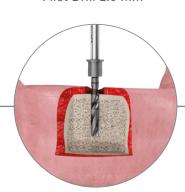
Pilot Drill 2.0 mm



Planning Guide



Pre-Drill



Pilot Drill 2.0 mm



Planning Overview: "Safe on Four"®

Gingival height [mm] mesial/distal							
Ø Implant connection [mm]	Ø 3.3			Ø 4.2			
Angulation [°]	0	16	30	0	16	30	
GH 1.5 mm	1.5	1.5/2.4	0.9/3.4	1.5	1.5/2.4	1.5/2.4	
GH 3.0 mm	3.0	2.6/4.1	_	3.0	2.7/4.1	2.7/5.4	

1 Planning Guide:

The planning guide is used for visual and three-dimensional orientation of the implant angulation (mesial/distal) and oral parallelisation. The template is easily bent to adapt it to the dental arch and secured by means of a Ø 2.0 mm pilot drilling in the symphysis and pin in the jaw.

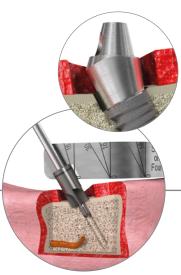
The slider is used to position the template for drilling and the sites drilled according to the surgical protocol. Each drill is aligned parallel to the template surface and at the implantation angle.

2 Marking Drill:

Once the mucous membrane has been raised, the implant site is indented with a marking drill. The drilling depth can be varied but must not exceed the length of the implant. Speed: max. 800 rpm.

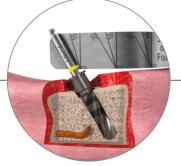
3 Pilot Drill:

The Ø 2.0 mm pilot drill is used for determining the implant length and axial alignment. The implant site can be drilled to the required depth by either viewing the depth markings on the drills or using the optional stop system. Speed: max. 800 rpm.

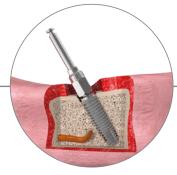


Cutter 5.2 mm

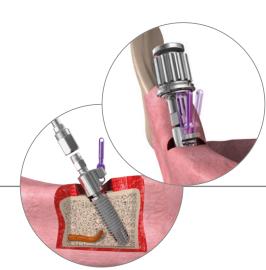
When placing angled implants the cutter widens the distal bone and thereby creates space for abutments to be placed later.



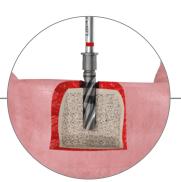
Extension Drill



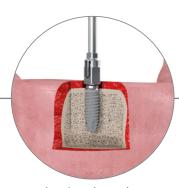
Implant Insertion



Positioning Aid



Extension Drill



Implant Insertion

4 Cutter:

The levelling cutter levels the alveolar ridge. When placing angled implants, the cutter widens the distal bone to create space for placing the abutments later. During surgery, the guidance lug of the levelling cutter follows the Ø 2.0 mm pilot drilling. The cutting depth is variable and defines the level of the implant shoulder. Speed: less than 500 rpm. When using SIC Guided Surgery, the laser marking defines the depth of insertion at 1 mm.

5 Extension Drill, Crestal Drill and Bone Tap:

Which SIC extension drill and crestal drills are used depends on the diameter of the implant planned for use (refer to the surgical guidelines). Speed: less than 500 rpm. In cases with very hard bone structures (D1/D2) the thread should be pre-tapped. The thread should normally be tapped to a depth of half the length of the implant. The thread can either be tapped manually or power-driven. Speed: max. 35 rpm. (We recommend a lower speed for each of the final extension drillings and with the crestal drill. At speeds lower than 60 rpm., external cooling with cooled, sterile physiological saline solution [NaCl] or Ringer's solution is not necessary.)

6 Implant Placement:

The implants may be wound in power-driven or manually. The implant should be placed flush with the bone surface. Speed: max. 25 rpm.

7 Positioning Aid:

When using the "Safe on Four"® technique, the final position of the implant must always be aligned so that one corner of the outer hex on the insertion tool or the implant insertion post faces buccal aspect.

Final adjustment of angled implants is carried out with the positioning aid. First, the pointer is placed at the 16° or 30° position depending on the angle of implantation. The implant can then be aligned so that in the oral direction the pointer is vertical and parallel to the other implant axes.

Align bucally



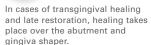
Submerged healing



Healing



Transgingival





Immediate restoration



8 Healing:

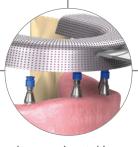
Finally, implant closure is carried out submerged with the cover screw or transgingivally via the appropriate abutment depending on the treatment plan and resulting in saliva-proof wound closure.

Torque values:

Implant - Cover screw: All fixation screws with HEX 1.2: Hand tight approx. 5 – 7 Ncm

20 Ncm

Fixation posts for "Safe on Four" 30 Ncm (with the HEX 3.0 implant insertion tool)





Impression-taking closed repositioning technique

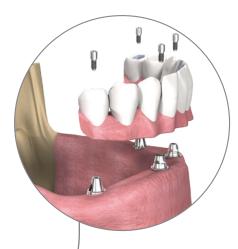
9 Impression-taking

Once the healing phase is over, an impression is taken of the implant positions either transgingivally or with the functional cone of the abutment using the open tray technique or closed repositioning technique. The fixation screws of the transfer abutments are easy to operate. They are secured against losing. Subsequently the master model is fabricated.

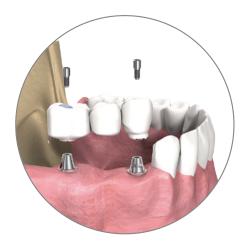
10 Prosthetic Restoration:

A multitude of options are available for prosthetic restoration.

- Titanium crown bases can be adhered into existing coverdentures to create temporary restorations.
- Superstructure frameworks can be fabricated with non-precious or high-fusing alloy crown bases.
- CAD/CAM bars or bridges.



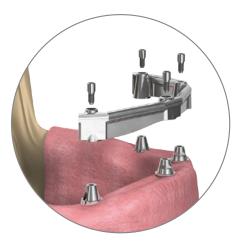
▲ Titanium crown bases adhered into a temporary full denture
The temporary full denture is relieved generously around the titanium adhesive bases before adhering them passively either in-vitro or orally in-vivo.



B Definitive placement of a bridge on two posterior implants

The metal framework is trimmed adequately in the region of the titanium adhesive bases before being adhered passively either in-vitro or orally in-vivo. An additional option involves fabricating the framework using directly cast-on, high-fusing or non-precious alloy adhesive bases. Following veneering and final finishing, the bridge is screwed into place passively from the occlusal aspect using the SIC "Safe on Four" fixation screws.

This procedure is also suitable for fabricating a definitive full restoration supported on four upper implants or six lower implants, as described in example 1.



Bar supporting a removable full restoration
The "Safe on Four"® abutments are either splinted with a cast, custom milled bar or primarily and passively – as described in the example of a CAD/CAM bar. The definitive removable restoration can then be fabricated depending on the indication and patient's wish and in accordance with the appropriate retention unit or lock.

SIC invent Product Multi-Unit Abutment System

	936253	SIC Bar and Bridge Abutment "Safe on Four" Ø 3.3 mm, GH 1.5 mm ¹		936252	SIC Gingiva Shaper "Safe on Four", cylindrical
	936254	SIC Bar and Bridge Abutment "Safe on Four" Ø 3.3 mm, GH 3.0 mm ¹	# 1	936275	SIC Transfer Abutment "Safe on Four", open tray technique (incl. SIC Fixation Screw 16.0 mm)
	936255	SIC Bar and Bridge Abutment "Safe on Four" Ø 4.2 mm, GH 1.5 mm ¹	<u> </u>	936541	SIC Fixation Screw "Safe on Four"
T	936256	SIC Bar and Bridge Abutment "Safe on Four" Ø 4.2 mm, GH 3.0 mm ¹	Ĭ		16.0 mm, for Transfer Abutment, Open Tray Technique
	936259	SIC Standard Abutment "Safe on Four" Ø 3.3 mm, 16° angle, GH 1.5 mm²		936250	SIC Transfer Abutment "Safe on Four", reposition (incl. SIC Transfer Cap with Click)
	936261	SIC Standard Abutment "Safe on Four" Ø 3.3 mm, 16° angle, GH 3.0 mm²		936276	SIC Crown Base "Safe on Four", resi-
	936260	SIC Standard Abutment "Safe on Four" Ø 3.3 mm, 30° angle, GH 1.5 mm²	A	000270	due-free burn-out (incl. SIC Fixation Screw "Safe on Four")
A	936263	SIC Standard Abutment "Safe on Four" Ø 4.2 mm, 16° angle, GH 1.5 mm²		936270	SIC Crown Base "Safe on Four", Titanium (incl. SIC Fixation Screw "Safe on Four")
#	936262	SIC Standard Abutment "Safe on Four" Ø 4.2 mm, 16° angle, GH 3.0 mm²		936272	SIC Crown Base "Safe on Four", high fusing alloy (incl. SIC Fixation Screw "Safe on Four")
	936264	SIC Standard Abutment "Safe on Four" Ø 4.2 mm, 30° angle, GH 1.5 mm²		936273	SIC Crown Base "Safe on Four", for non-precious alloy (incl. SIC Fixation Screw "Safe on Four")
	936265	SIC Standard Abutment "Safe on Four" Ø 4.2 mm, 30° angle, GH 3.0 mm ²		936274	SIC Bar Coping "Safe on Four" (incl. SIC Fixation Screw "Safe on Four")

E)	936280	SIC Positioning Aid 16° and 30°
	330200	for SIC "Safe on Four"
	936281	SIC Planning Guide for SIC "Safe on Four"
	936257	SIC Fixation Post "Safe on Four", GH 1.5 mm
1	936258	SIC Fixation Post "Safe on Four", GH 3.0 mm
	936540	SIC Fixation Screw "Safe on Four"
	936529	SIC Fixation Screw, short
	935230	SIC Cutter Ø 5.2 mm for SIC "Safe on Four", with Guidance Tip
	936251	SIC Lab Implant "Safe on Four"
	936682	SIC Standard Bar, round, Ø 2.0 mm, 50 mm, gold
	936683	SIC Bar Clip, 50 mm, gold
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936271

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SIC Scan Adapter for SIC

"Safe on Four"

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