

## Root Membrane Kit

The best results for immediate implant placement in the esthetic zone.  
Save time, and see exceptional esthetic result's.

# Root Membrane Kit Components



Ref. C  
RMK 3000

Maximum Speed (RPM) of Drill			
<b>R1</b>	<b>1,200</b>	3DD50 SD2018L	4DD4005 SD2518L
<b>R2</b>	<b>30,000</b>	2DD2034	2DD3034
<b>R3</b>	<b>40,000</b>	1DD1607	1DD1911
<b>R4</b>	<b>100,000</b>	2DD2025 2DD3025 3DD20H	2DD2029 2DD3029

## Gate Glidden Burs

Type#	Diameter	Length(mm)	Ref. C
3	Ø 0.9	32	S-GGD3
4	Ø 1.1	32	S-GGD4

## Shaping drill (Gate Glidden Drills)

RPM	Diameter	Length(mm)	Ref. C
<b>R1</b>	Ø 2.0	43	SD2018L
<b>R1</b>	Ø 2.5	43	SD2518L

## Diamond drill (Initial Shaper)

RPM	Diameter	Length(mm)	Ref. C
<b>R3</b>	Ø 1.6	25	1DD1607 (IS1)
<b>R3</b>	Ø 1.9	34	1DD1911 (IS2)

## Diamond drill (Round Diamond)

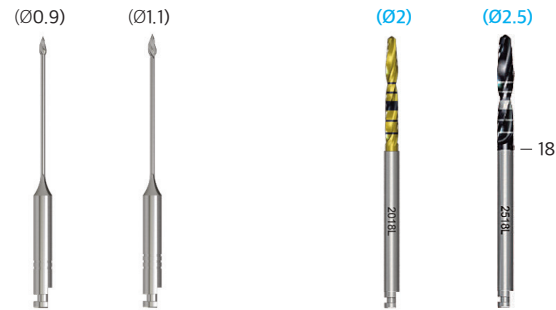
RPM	Diameter	Length(mm)	Ref. C
<b>R4</b>	Ø 2.0	25	2DD2025
<b>R4</b>		29	2DD2029
<b>R2</b>		34	2DD2034
<b>R4</b>	Ø 3.0	25	3DD3025
<b>R4</b>		29	3DD3029
<b>R2</b>		34	3DD3034

## Diamond drill \* (Final Shaper)

RPM	Diameter	Length(mm)	Ref. C
<b>R1</b>	Ø 5.0	28	3DD50 (FS1)
<b>R4</b>	Ø 2.0	29	3DD20H (FS2)

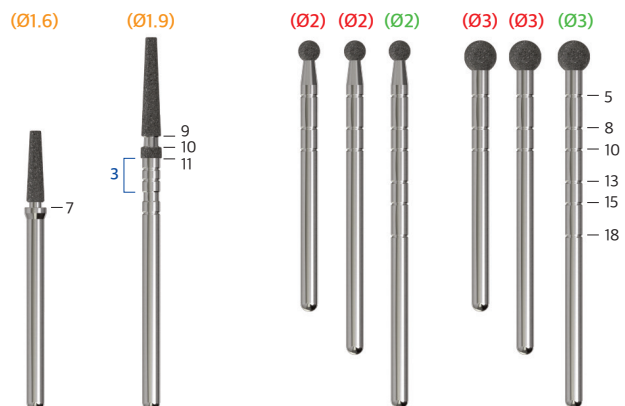
## Diamond drill (Tapered Diamond)

RPM	Diameter	Length(mm)	Ref. C
<b>R1</b>	Ø 4.0	32	4DD4005



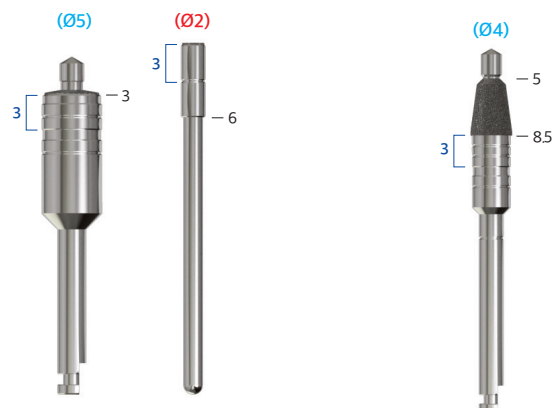
Gate Glidden Burs

Gate Glidden Drill



Initial Shaper

Round Diamond



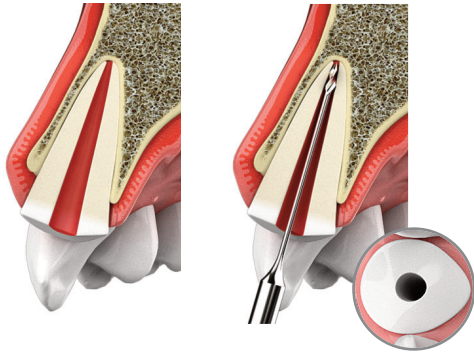
Final Shaper

Tapered Diamond

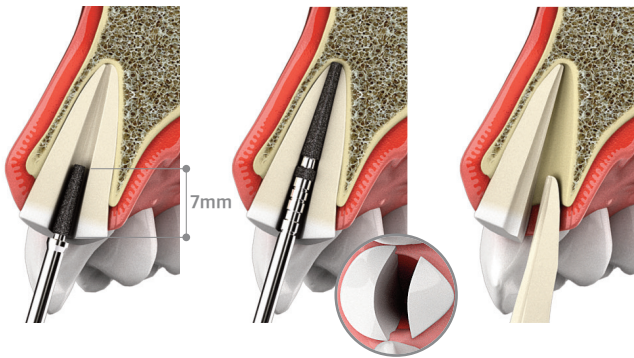
\* (Tapered Diamond Drill only to be used in cases with very hard palatal bone.)

# Root Membrane Kit

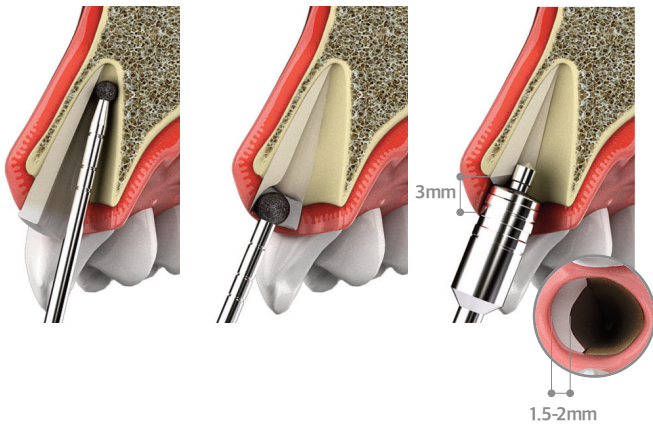
## Instructions for use.



- 1 After measuring the length of the root canal, secure the root using the Gate Glidden Drill and Burs.



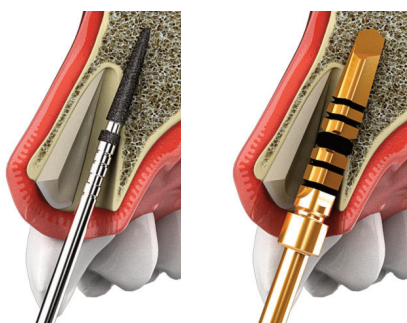
- 2 Use the initial shaper (1DD1607) to perform an initial root split about 7mm deep so that the lingual surface becomes slightly rounded.
- 3 Next use the initial shaper (1DD1911) to widen the length of the root and remove the palatal side fragment.



- 4 Select a round diamond drill that matches the length and size of the root fragment, then trim the remaining root to form a crescent moon shape when viewed from the occlusal surface. Ideally the thickest central part of the root should be 1.5 - 2mm wide when viewed from the occlusal surface.

- 5 Trim the crestal part of the root fragment, so that the gingival section descends 3mm from the tip of the gingiva.

- 6 Using the final shaper ((3DD50): if using a low speed turbine, or (3DD20H) if using a high-speed turbine) smooth and trim the remaining root fragment to below the tip of the gingiva.



- 7 To prevent the common drill slipping in this area, drilling should be performed using an initial shaper (1DD1991) after ensuring that the direction is correct to where the fixture should be placed.

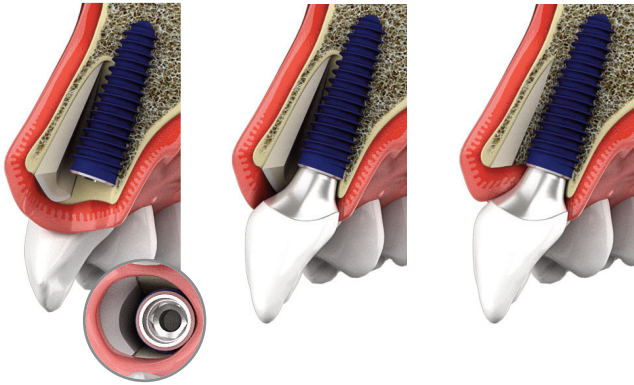
- 8 Revert to your usual step-by-step drilling protocol.





- 9 As immediate implant placement is required, there will be no resistance on the labial side - so labial shifting is likely to occur during implant placement. To prevent this, before placing the implant, trim the bone on the palatal side using a tapered diamond drill. This is a type of countersink drilling, you can adjust the depth of the tapered diamond drill according to the fixture diameter which you are placing.

Step 9, using the tapered diamond drill is only to be used with very hard palatal bone.



- 10 When placing the fixture, ensure that it does not touch the remaining root fragment. If there is a wide gap between the root fragment and the fixture, perform bone grafting to secure the implant.

## Perfectly matched with **AnyRidge**

The Anyridge Implant System and the Root Membrane Technique work in harmony with each other through high initial stability and fast osseointegration which leads you towards your goal of more successful immediate implant placement.

**Anyridge Knife thread design** - features an oblique form designed with a narrow thread and a round face. Therefore, optimal ISQ values can be obtained reliably, as it is placed without causing damage to the unique architecture of cancellous bone, it also results in a more even stress distribution.

**Anyridge Xpeed Surface Treatment** - The XPEED treatment technology involves a surface of  $Ca^{2+}$  ions covering the exterior wall of the implant, this increases osseointegration rate with the fixture surface through a chemical reaction with 0.5 micrometer thickness. Also, there is no problem of absorption of the coating layer after scaling deterioration, BIC and removal torque values are excellent.

