ZEPF dental newsticker

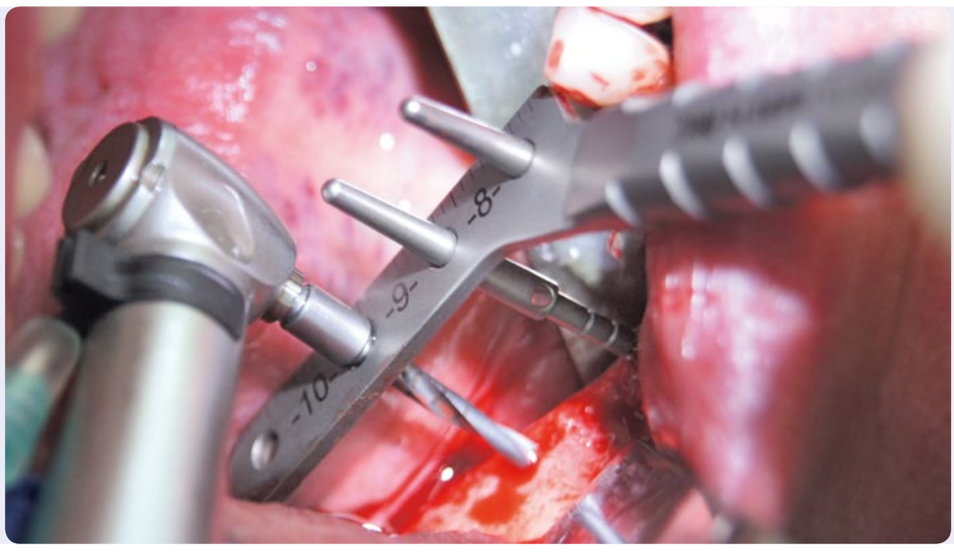
Drilling Template

for the posterior tooth region according to Wiedemann

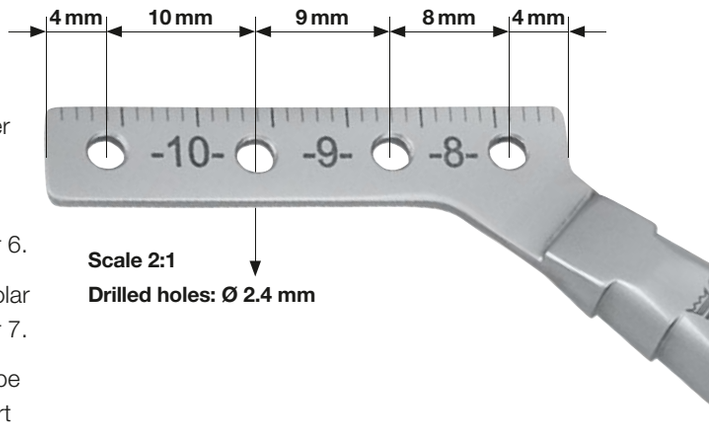
A method was required to quickly and effectively find the right position for the implants during implantations in the posterior tooth region.
Here, a standard tooth width is assumed.
Premolars 8 mm, molars 10 mm, so 1/2 premolar = 4 mm, 1/2 molar = 5 mm

The standard tooth widths used are neither scientifically nor individually 100% correct, but these values deliver highly usable implant positions particularly on edentulous jaws.

31.683.00
Drilling Template
according to Wiedemann



Distance between drilled holes

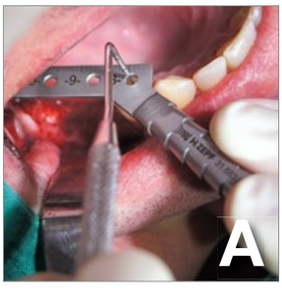


Scale 2:1
Drilled holes: Ø 2.4 mm

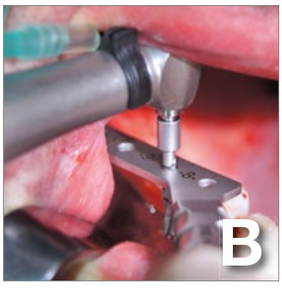
- **8 mm:** From the center of one premolar to the center of the next premolar (1 x 4 mm + 1 x 4 mm), e.g. center of number 4 to center of number 5.
- **9 mm:** From the center of one premolar to the center of a molar (1 x 4 mm + 1 x 5 mm), e.g. center of number 5 to center of number 6.
- **10 mm:** From the center of one molar to the center of the next molar (1 x 5 mm + 1 x 5 mm), e.g. center of number 6 to center of number 7.

If no premolar is available as a starting point then a canine can also be used. For this, a distance between the mesial end of the working part and the first hole of exactly 4 mm was chosen (1/2 premolar width).

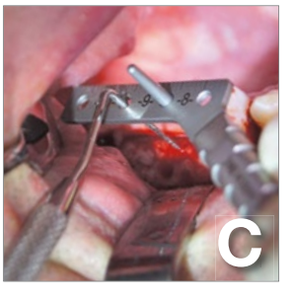
Use of the Drilling Template



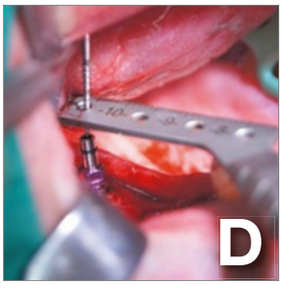
A First, the template is positioned. This can be done e.g. by using a PA probe through the first hole to feel for the center of the number 4 tooth, as shown here in the example. If the row of teeth ends with tooth 3, the mesial-facing end of the working part is placed distally against the widest point of tooth 3 (tooth equator).
The distance between the first hole and the edge of the working part is 4 mm.
As a result, the implant position and therefore the tooth center of tooth 4 is exactly 4 mm distal to the tooth equator of tooth 3.
The positions of teeth 5, 6 and 7 are located accordingly.



B Once the template is positioned with the first hole above the center of tooth 4, the position of tooth 5 can be marked with the second drilling at an exact distance of 8 mm.



C Once a pilot hole has been drilled to working length at the position of tooth 5, a paralleling pin can be inserted.
The template can be mounted on this, resulting in good stability that allows the position of tooth 6 to be found very easily and marked accordingly.
Proceed in the same way for tooth 7 as well.



D Once the implantation is completely finished, the positions of the implants can be checked again with a PA probe.
If you hold the template with the first hole above the center of tooth 4, the 4th hole should be exactly in line with the position of tooth 7.

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