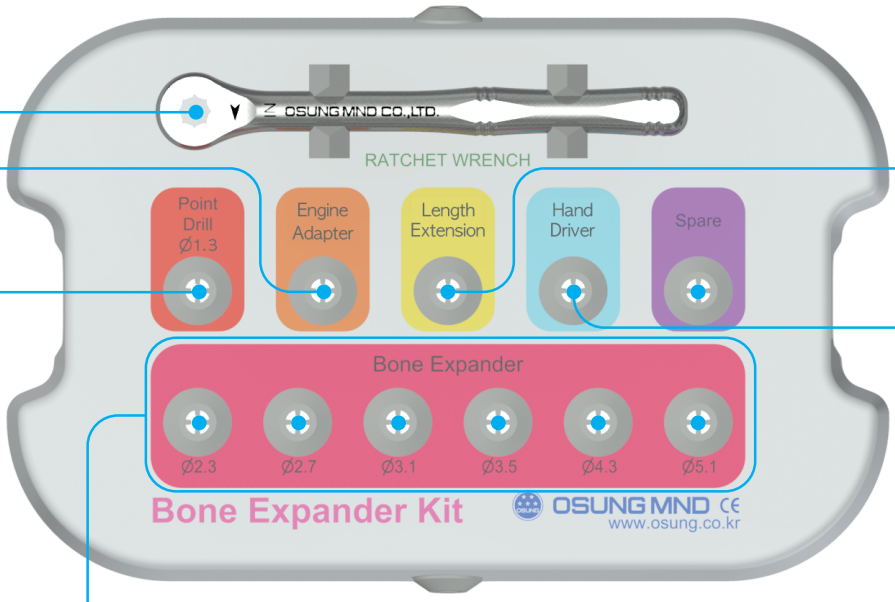
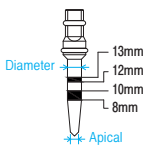
Bone Expander Hand Kit

- Expanders are driven into the bone with a supplied ratchet wrench.
- Used for expanding bone width in case of narrow alveolar bone.
- Used to get stable osseous tissue by compressing bone toward lateral in case of difficult to get initial fixation due to low bone density.
- Bone Expander Hand Kit assists dental professionals conduct more precise and delicate procedures during dental implant surgery and help to avoid encountering unexpected problems. (It will increase the success rate of implants.)



Expander

· After pilot drill used, work first with 2.3mm expander checking path & depth.
· Then gradually use larger expander.
· The final size of the of the expander has to be decided according to the size of fixture.



	BEPD23	BEPD27	BEPD31	BEPD35	BEPD43	BEPD51
Apical	ø1.0	ø1.4	ø1.8	ø2.2	ø3.0	ø3.8
Diameter	ø2.3	ø2.7	ø3.1	ø3.5	ø4.3	ø5.1

(mm)

Point Drill ø1.3 (PDP13)
Used to mark position where fixture is to be placed.

Hand Driver (HDRRC)
Used to tighten or loosen the expander by finger instead of ratchet wrench.

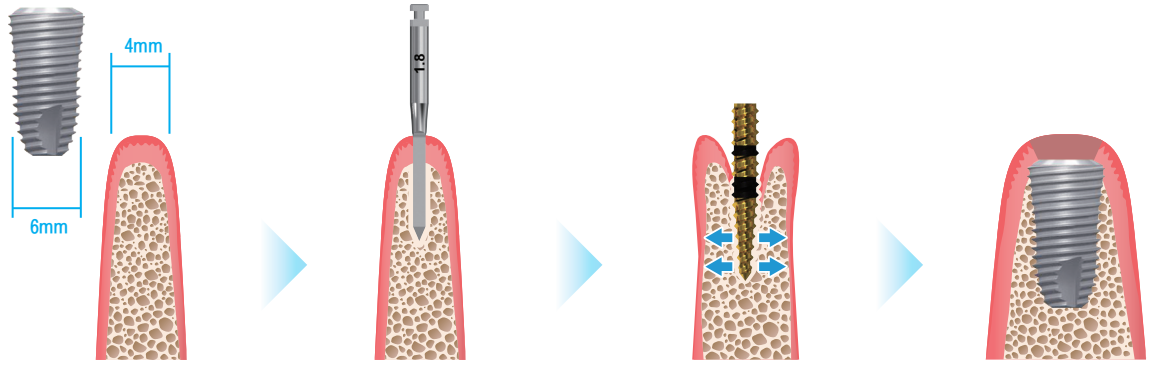
Engine Adapter (OCAEA)
For using the expander with engine.

Length Extension (OCAHA)
Used to extend the length of the expander.

Ratchet Wrench (RWOS)
Used to tighten or loosen the expander.

Practice 1. Use for expanding bone width in case of narrow alveolar bone.

1. Do drill by proper depth using point drill at implant site. (800~1,200 rpm)
2. Expand the bone by the desired size using from small expander to large expander gradually.
   - After drilling, cut the bone with a disk(saw). Then use the bone expander.
   - Use ratchet wrench when expanding and hand wrench when taking out expander.



Impossible implantation due to narrow one width

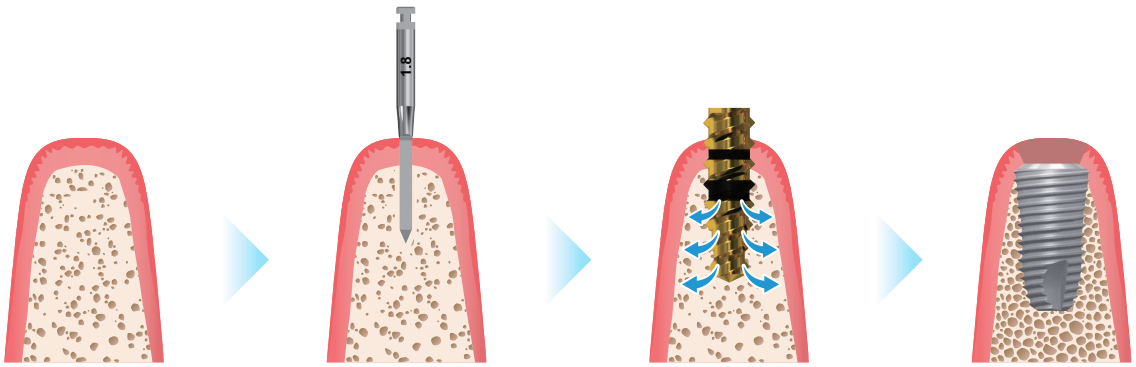
Initial drilling on implantation site

Expand bone width using from small expander to large expander gradually

Fixture placement

Practice 2. Use for stable osseous tissue with pressing bone toward lateral in case of difficult to get initial fixation due to low bone density.

1. Do drill by proper depth using point drill at implant site. (Engine speed : 800~1,200 rpm) .
2. Insert fixture after expanding the bone by the desired size using from small screw to large screw gradually.
3. Please check whether bone is pressed too much.
   (Need to cut bone surface using reamer if bleeding is not occurred.)



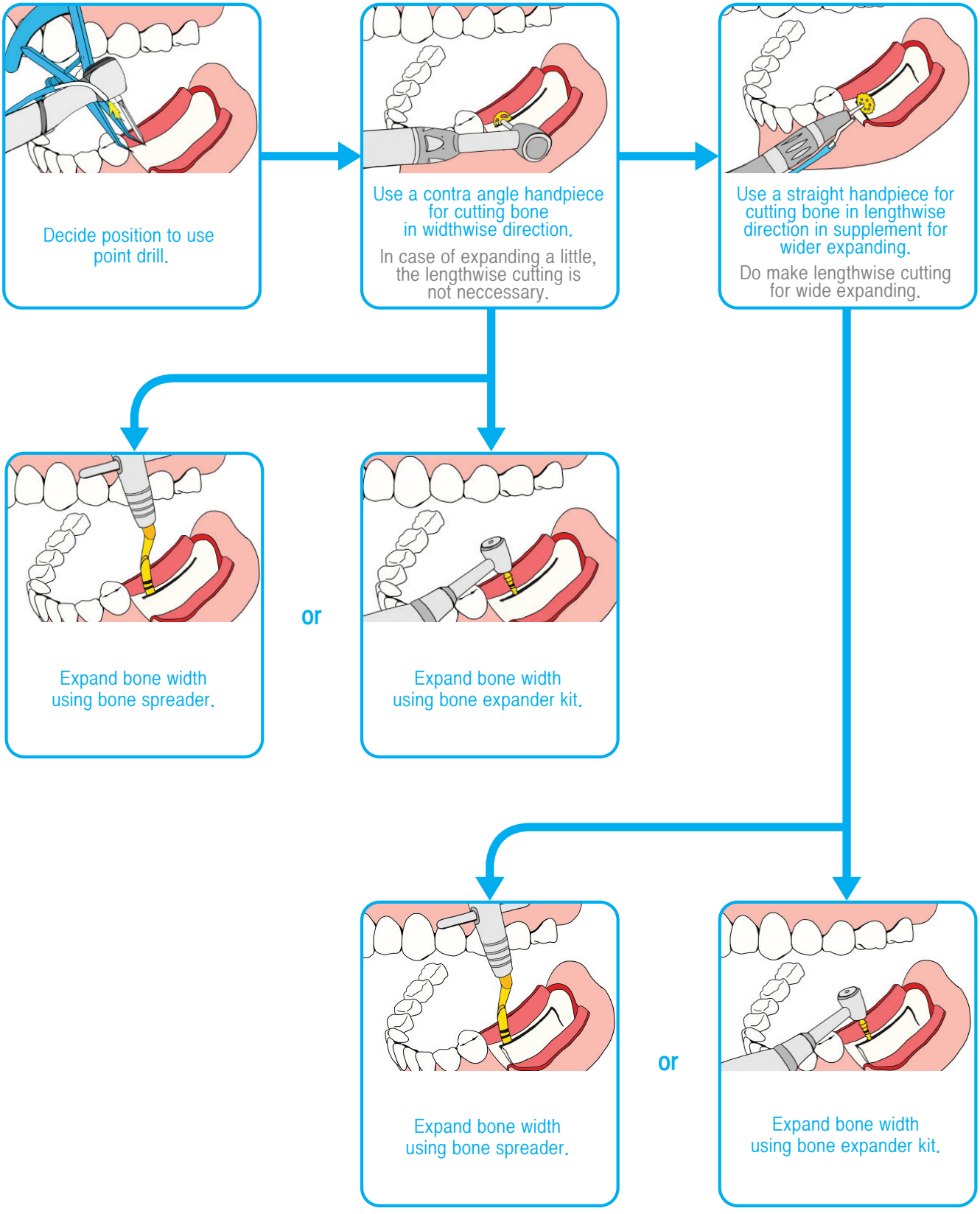
Worry about initial fixation due to low bone density

Decide path and implant position with point drill

Press bone toward lateral using expander

Getting better initial fixation with higher bone density

Practice 3. Diagram of ridge split



Preparation

1. Carefully check all product surface if there are any deformation, pin holes and foreign substance.
2. Sterilization(Autoclave: Sterilization at 132℃ for 15mins, Dry 30mins.). Follow the manufacturer's sterilization method and operating instructions. Place all instruments avoid contact each product surface by using sterilization wrap.

Storage and keeping conditions

1. After use, rinse with an cleaner or disinfectant to remove blood or foreign materials with a hand or a ultrasonic washing machine. Completely open the instrument having overlapping area before start the cleaning steps.
2. Use only disinfectant for a short-term exposure time(〈30mins). Please note that a longer immersion time than the recommended time may result the corrosion.
3. Clean the expanders separately to prevent cutting-edges from getting dull.

Cautions in use or precaution in use

1. The manufacturer's instructions should be followed in order to avoid staining when the instrument is sterilized. Keep the cover closed until the steam is completely removed.
2. Do not use the product other than the intended purpose, store at room temperature, away from direct sunlight.

Model name, Product name, Intended purpose

Model name : BEPD

1. Endosseous dental implant hand instrument, An instrument that is used for dental implant surgery.
2. Endosseous dental implant drill, A device that is used to delete the bone by adhering to a handpiece for implant during implant surgery.

Non-sterile medical device