



ERA® Attachment & Implant Systems

A SNAP to Use and Maintain

The **Stern ERA**® is our response to the dental professional's need for a simple, dependable and highly versatile attachment system for removable prostheses. **ERA**®s are the most popular resilient dental attachments prescribed today. Used in removable partial denture treatment, tooth supported overdentures and implant cases, **ERA**® is an excellent choice for both experienced practitioners and those new to attachment procedures.



www.sterngold.com

The **ERA**® Systems

Before the **ERA**® concept was developed, dental professionals and their patients were experiencing problems with some resilient attachments. They were too expensive, complicated to fabricate, and too fragile or unreliable for long term patient service.

The **ERA**® **System** alleviates these problems by using new materials and patented designs. **ERA**® **Attachments** consist of a metal female component, which is intraorally fixed; and a replaceable, high density nylon male anchored in the denture base.

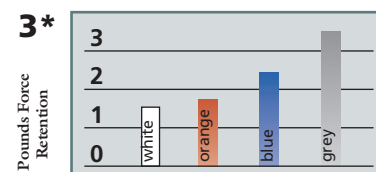
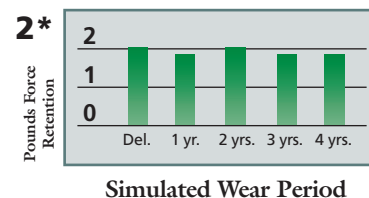
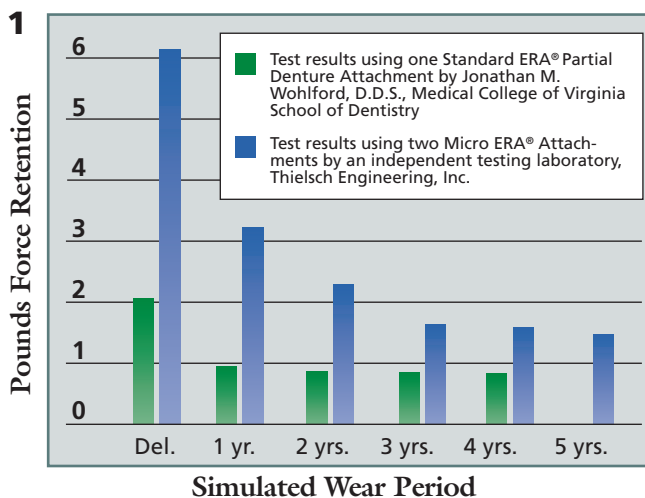
- **They are low in cost.** By eliminating the machining of expensive gold alloy components, ERA® attachments are affordable to many more patients.
- **They are easy to use.** Fabrication and maintenance procedures have been simplified.
- **They are tough and reliable.** In vitro studies* and clinical experience show **ERA**® **attachments** to be long lasting, and patients find them comfortable and easy to live with.

Worldwide...dentists prescribe, and technicians fabricate, thousands of **ERA**® retained restorations every month. And patients put them to hard daily use.
You can join in their success.

Info

ERA® Retention

1. Female retention of the original white male, indicative of both male and female wear.
2. Female retention of a new white male, indicative of female component wear.
3. Retention of new males in a "four year" female. Retention values taken after 20 insertion-removal cycles for new male wearing in.



Competitive Comparison

Locator® has no resiliency



Locator

ERA® with 0.4mm resiliency



ERA® Angled Abutments

ERA® Partial Denture Attachments



The female component is either a plastic pattern, which is incorporated as part of a crown wax-pattern and cast in a hard alloy, or it is a machined steel part that can be cast into a crown. A metal female jig (which becomes part of your stone model) is available to hold the male in place for laboratory processing into the partial denture's acrylic saddle.

You have a choice of two male designs. The **ERA®-Reduced Vertical male (ERA®-RV)** has 0.4mm of vertical resiliency and universal joint hinging. The **ERA® Micro male** has the same resiliency and hinging, but needs 0.5mm less vertical space and has a diameter of almost 1.0mm less, making it the smallest extracoronary resilient attachment in the world. The **ERA®-RV** and **ERA® Micro** males also have a projection which contacts the abutment crown above the female eyelet. This resists vertical displacement of the partial denture's distal extension saddle.

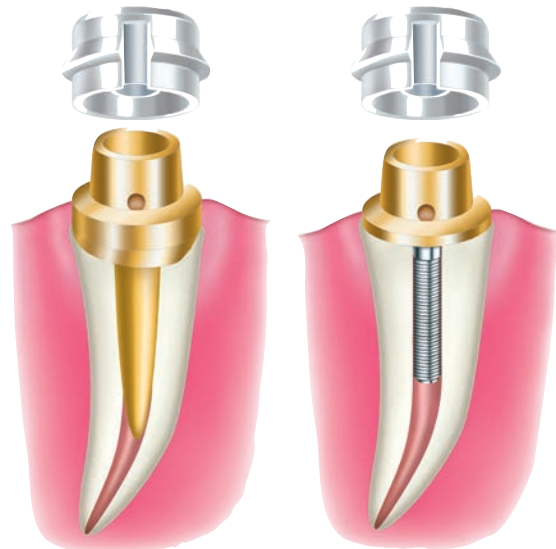
Within the **ERA®-RV** there are three female choices. The original female drops 0.3mm from its connection to the crown. Bone loss in the edentulous area could mean that there is a significant amount of space between the attachment and the tissue. Now you can place the female eyelet closer to the tissue with two offset females. The bottom of the **ERA®-RV Offset female 2.5** drops 2.5mm from its connection to the crown and the **ERA®-RV Offset 4.5** drops 4.5 mm. We made extensive use of state of the art product engineering software during the design and testing phases of these attachments to ensure that these females are as strong as the original. Within the Micro ERA® there are two materials out of which the females are manufactured. The original female is a plastic pattern. In addition we offer a machined stainless steel female.



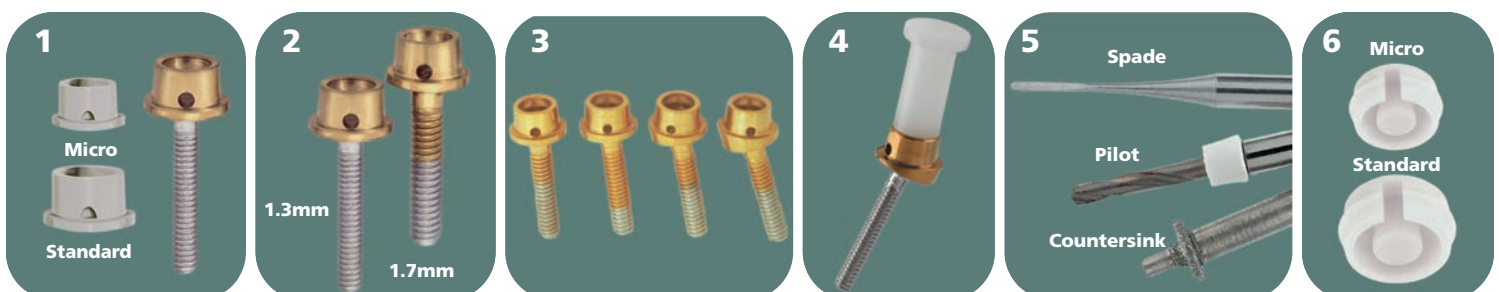
ERA® Overdenture Attachments

There are two female designs and two post diameters for root retained overdentures. The **ERA® Overdenture Attachment female** is a plastic pattern that is incorporated into the wax-pattern for a post and root-cap coping. It is cast in a hard alloy. It comes in the original size and the Micro, which is 20% smaller. The Micro saves 0.5mm in height and almost 1 mm in width, with no loss of retention or longevity. The **ERA® Direct Placement Overdenture Attachment female** is manufactured in surgical stainless steel and cemented into a root specially prepared to receive it.

The standard size stainless steel females are made in a choice of two post diameters and four post angles to accommodate most patient's needs. In addition, micro size females are available with the small diameter post and four post angles. It's ideal to have the attachment parallel, however, the attachment will function normally up to 5° out of parallel with the case's path of insertion. All ERA® Direct Placement females are titanium nitride coated.



1. Micro and standard plastic patterns for the ERA® Overdenture female. Stainless steel females for direct clinical placement.
2. Two post diameters, 1.3mm and 1.7mm. The titanium nitride coating extends onto the post to identify the larger version.
3. Angled posts: 0° (straight), 5°, 11°, and 17°.
4. Alignment handles help you carry the female to the root and aid in evaluating the attachment's angulation.
5. Specialized burs for root preparation:
 - Spade Drill for removing gutta percha.
 - Pilot Drill with depth reference ring for post preparation.
 - Countersink Bur for shaping the occlusal surface of the root to support the female.
6. Overdenture males. Used with both laboratory cast and prefabricated, stainless steel females.



ERA® Bar

As with all ERA® attachments, these feature a black fabrication male with built-in spacer and there are six colored coded males for a consistent level of retention over the life of the attachment. Optional ERA® Micro metal jacket holds the attachment male securely in the denture base and comes preloaded with the black fabrication male. Males are changed without the use of auto polymerizing acrylic. A new addition is the ERA® Micro DE Weldable which can be welded off the end of a bar.

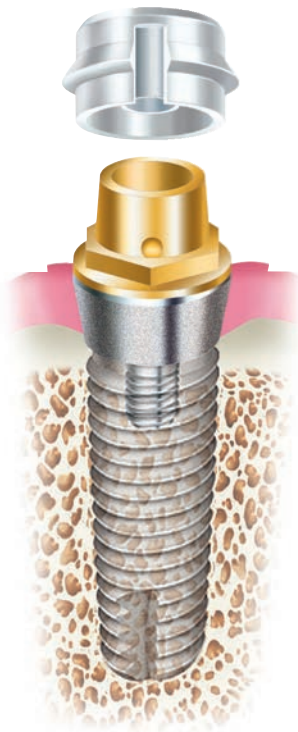
- ERA® Micro Laser Weldable Female (SS) (#811217)
- ERA® Micro Laser Weldable Female (Ti) (#811218)
- ERA® Drill and Tap Attachment (#811219)
- ERA® Drill and Tap - Drill (#811221)
- ERA® Drill and Tap - Tap (#811222)
- ERA® Micro DE Female (Ti) - weldable (#811607)
- ERA®-RV DE Female (Ti) - weldable (#811608)



ERA® Implant Abutments

This version of the **ERA®** combines the overdenture attachment concept with an implant abutment. It is made of titanium alloy. Its **ERA®** female is titanium nitride coated and works with the same overdenture males used for patients with natural root abutments. The prosthetic head of the abutments is also manufactured in the micro size. This attachment is reduced 20% from the original, making it the smallest overdenture implant abutment, with no loss of performance. No overdenture abutment lasts longer and none can compare to the true vertical resiliency of the patented ERA® Implant Abutment. There are straight and angled abutments to achieve functional parallelism even when implants are divergent. Like the **ERA® Overdenture Attachment**, it's ideal to have the attachment parallel, however, the attachment will function normally up to 5° out of parallel with the case's path of insertion. Tighten the abutment in the implant using either the **Thumb Knob** or the **20N·cm torque wrench**, each combined with the **ERA® socket**. We make **ERA® Abutments** for **Sterngold-ImplaMed®** implants and for many other brands (compatibility chart can be found on back page).

The
Smallest Prosthetic Head
and the only with
True Vertical Resiliency!



1. ERA® Implant Abutments are made for Sterngold-ImplaMed and many other implants in micro and standard size.
2. Two-piece angled abutment for divergent implants. The abutment base threads into the implant. The attachment female is bonded to the base. Use ERA® Lock Cement, a Bis-GMA resin.
3. Six (6) attachment angles: 0°, 5°, 11°, 17°, 23° and 30°.
4. Alignment handles help you carry the female to the implant site and aid in evaluating the attachment's angulation.
5. The same ERA® male used with root retained overdentures is used with ERA® implant abutments.
6. We manufacture ERA® Abutments for most major implant brands and in varying cuff heights.
7. Stern ERA® standard and micro overdenture impression copings are used to create an accurate transfer impression relationship.
8. The Non-Engaging Impression Copings will record the rotational position of the internal thread of the implant, sometimes called thread timing. We make these to fit most popular implants. Two large flat sides ensure that the impression coping can only be seated into the impression in one rotational position.



Technique for the **ERA®** Implant Abutments utilizing the Non-Engaging Impression Copings

The ERA® Implant Abutment has a number of advantages when compared to other overdenture abutments. One of those unique advantages is the ability to correct the angulation of misaligned implants.

Until now, the angle correction procedure had to be performed in the mouth. However, this procedure can now be performed in the laboratory.

The ERA® Implant Abutment screws directly into the implant, bypassing any anti-rotation mechanism.

The Non-Engaging Impression Copings will record the rotational position of the internal thread of the implant, sometimes called thread timing. Two large flat sides ensure that the impression coping can only be seated into the impression in one rotational position.

White Border - Dentist Procedure

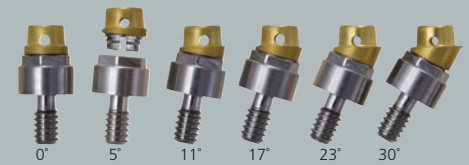


Models are used to illustrate procedures in the mouth.

The dentist will screw the correct Non-Engaging Impression Coping into each implant **in the mouth** and tighten by hand, using the Friction Driver.



Create a closed-tray impression, being careful not to displace the tissue. Carefully segregate each impression coping, recording its position, so that it can be returned to the same hole in the impression. Send the impression and the impression copings to the dental laboratory.



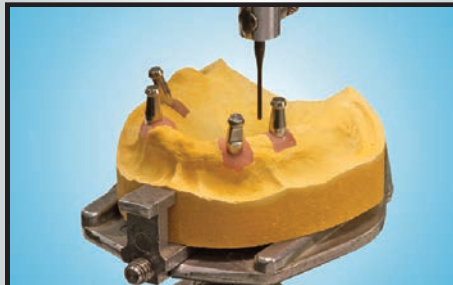
Black Border - Dental Laboratory Procedure



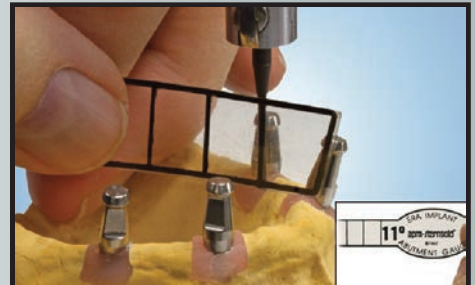
In the laboratory the technician will screw an implant analog onto each impression coping and insert that unit into the impression.



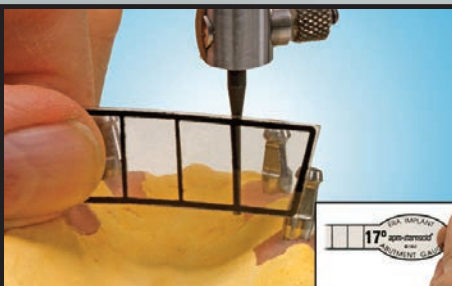
It is best to add a soft tissue replica material before pouring the model. This will allow the technician to accurately measure the depth of the tissue. Sterngold's InstaGums® is recommended.



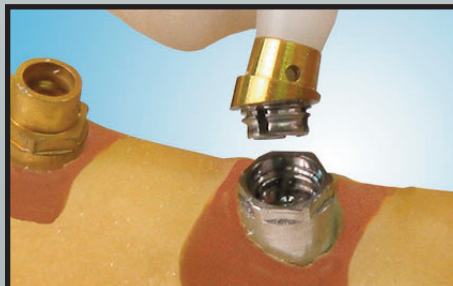
The laboratory technician will use a surveyor to establish the ideal path of insertion for the overdenture. In this example, two of the implants are parallel to the appropriate path of insertion and will use the one-piece, 0 degree ERA® Implant Abutment.



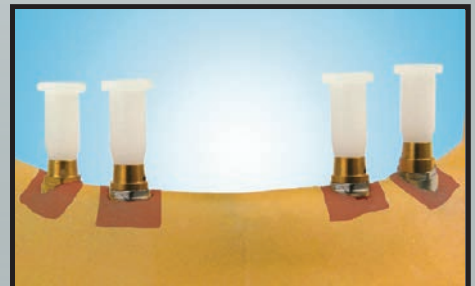
For those implants requiring angle correction, use one of the clear plastic ERA® Implant Abutment Gauges to determine which angle correction abutment will be used. ERA® Implant Abutments are made in 5, 11, 17, 23, and 30 degree versions.



In this example the 17 degree will be used. Once each tissue cuff and angle has been measured, the proper ERA® Implant Abutments can be ordered.



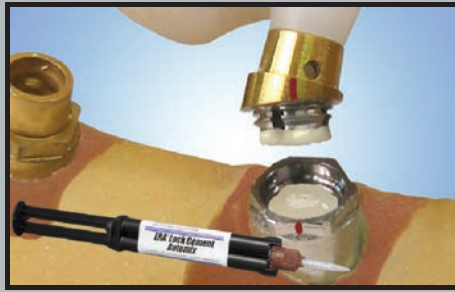
Screw the appropriate 0° abutment, or angle correction base, into each implant on the model using the ERA® Micro Socket and the Thumb Knob. Snap a white ERA® Alignment Handle into the appropriate angled female component.



Snap a white Alignment Handle into the other female components. Rotate each of the angled ERA® Micro Females until they all line up with the desired path of insertion of the denture.



Using an indelible pen, mark a vertical line across the juncture between the implant abutment base and the ERA® Micro Female, wherever space allows. Remove the ERA® Females from the bases.



Add a small quantity of ERA® Lock Cement into the socket of the base. Also, apply a small amount of cement to the button on the bottom of the ERA® Female. Too much cement may make it difficult to completely snap the ERA® Female into the base.

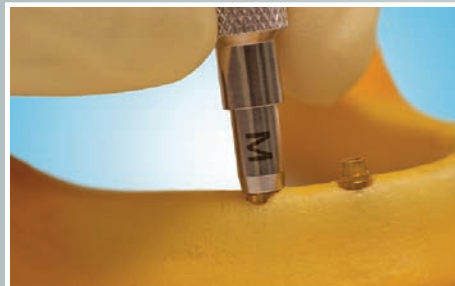


Snap the ERA® Micro Female into the base, aligning the two halves of the mark. Clean up any excess cement.



Models are used to illustrate procedures in the mouth.

The doctor will receive all of the abutments, being careful to identify each abutments position.

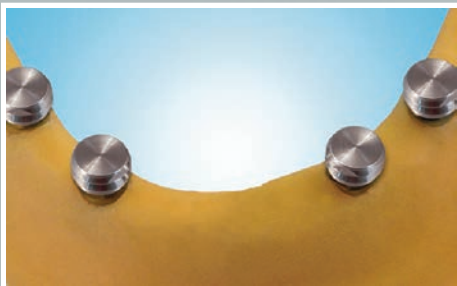


Each abutment is screwed into its appropriate implant and hand tightened, using the ERA® Micro Socket and Thumb Knob.

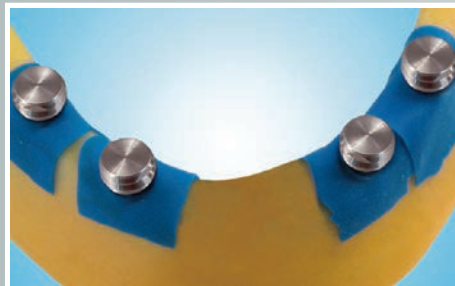


Next, each abutment is torqued to 20 Ncm, using the ERA® Micro Socket and a 20 Ncm torque wrench.

The remaining steps may be performed directly in the mouth or on the model.



Snap a Black Fabricating Male or a Metal Jacket with Black Male onto each abutment.



Small pieces of thin rubber dam are very effective at blocking out any exposed abutment surface. The rubber dam helps to prevent composite or acrylic from locking into any undercuts. Or the white block out spacers, packaged with Metal Jackets, may be used to block out undercuts.



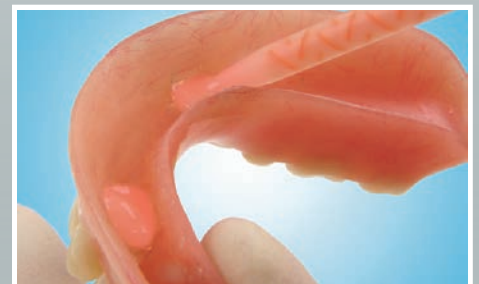
Using a Round Bur, prepare a recess in the denture over each Metal Jacket. The denture should not touch the males or it will not be seated properly on the tissue. A lingual window may be formed into each recess.



Use SternVantage® Varnish to prime the recesses over the Metal Jackets and light cure.



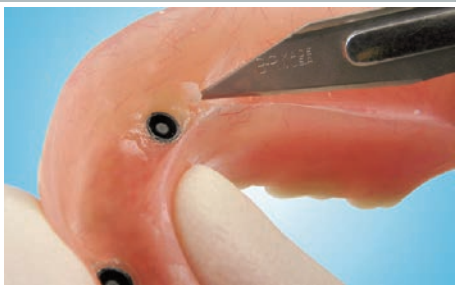
Add composite or acrylic over the top and sides of the Metal Jackets. Sterngold's EZ PickUp® material is recommended.



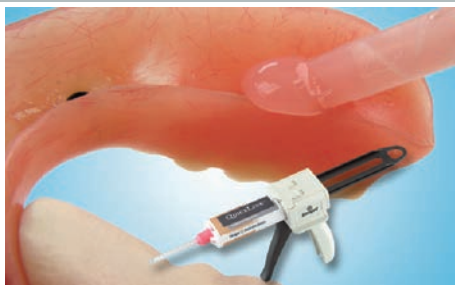
Place additional resin in the recesses of the overdenture and seat the prosthesis into the mouth.



Passive seating is most important. If the tissue is displaced, it will be difficult to seat the attachments accurately.



Remove the denture. Fill any defects with resin and finish the prosthesis. Excess ERA PickUp® material may be removed from unvarnished areas easily.



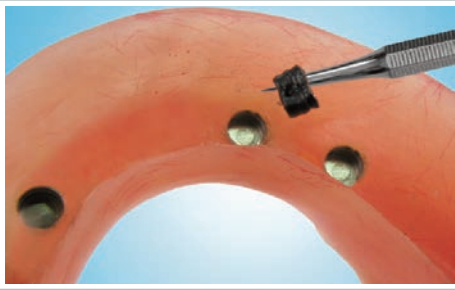
A soft reline material, like Sterngold's QuickLine™, is recommended to cushion the tissue and implants. This long-term self-curing silicone material is dispensed easily from an automixing gun and may be applied directly to the denture.



Replace the Black Fabrication Males with the White Final Males. This will activate the 0.4 mm vertical resiliency feature of the ERA® attachment.



Use the ERA® Micro Core Cutting Bur in a straight handpiece at medium speed to cut out the center button of the Black Male. Use two or three short cutting cycles with an in-and-out motion.



After the core has been removed, collapse the remaining ring into the open space and lift it out. The ERA® Attachment Extraction Tool is recommended.



Place the white ERA® Micro Overdenture Males on the ERA® Micro Seating Tool and snap them into the Metal Jackets.



Reseat the denture. The procedure is complete.

To order components,
please refer to the
**ERA® Implant Abutment
Selection Chart**
located on page 12.

ERA[®] Attachment Systems

Changing the ERA[®] Male

All **ERA[®] males** are mechanically anchored in the denture base. They provide both vertical resiliency and universal hinge movement. Worn males are removed with a specially designed bur and new ones snap into a metal jacket permanently processed into the denture. There is a specifically designed metal jacket for each type of **ERA[®] male**: partial denture – ERA[®]-RV, Micro ERA[®], ERA[®] overdenture, and Micro ERA[®] overdenture. You can also anchor the males directly in the denture acrylic without the metal jacket.



Black is the processing male.
 White = smallest button diameter
 Orange
 Blue
 Grey
 Yellow
 Red = largest button diameter

The six different males provide consistent retention throughout the life of the attachment.

All **ERA[®] males** use the same color code



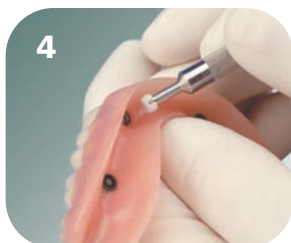
1. Core Cutter Trepine Bur.



2. Bur removes the center post of the male.



3. Pop the remnant of the male out with the ERA[®] Extraction Tool, or with any sturdy pointed instrument.



4. Put a new male on the Seating Tool.



5. Snap the new male into the metal jacket or denture acrylic.



6. New male in place.

ERA[®] Angle Correction

1. Snap a white alignment handle into the straight ERA[®] attachments. Rotate the angled ERA[®] female until they all line up with the desired path of insertion of the denture.



2. Mark a vertical line using an indelible pen across the juncture between the implant abutment base and the ERA[®] Female – wherever space allows. Remove the females from the bases.



3. Add a small quantity of ERA[®] Lock Cement into the socket of the base and a small amount to the button on the bottom of the female.



4. Snap in the ERA[®] Female, aligning the two halves of the mark. Clean up any excess cement.



Quick Reference Sections

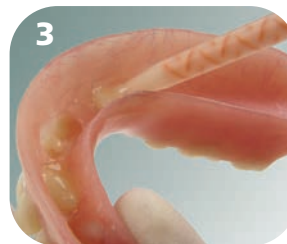
EZ PickUp® Material Tissue-colored, self-curing composite material



- 1.** Use SternVantage® Varnish to prime the recesses and light cure.



- 2.** Add EZ PickUp® Material over the top and sides of the metal jackets.



- 3.** Place additional resin in the recesses of the overdenture and seat the prosthesis in the mouth.



- 4.** Passive seating is most important. If the tissue is displaced, it will make accurate seating of the attachments difficult.



- 5.** Remove the denture. Fill any defects with resin and finish the prosthesis. Excess EZ PickUp® can easily be removed from the unvarnished areas.



- 6.** A soft reline material, like Sterngold's QuickLine™, is recommended to cushion the tissue and implants during the healing phase.

EZ PickUp® Material (#220235)
1 syringes @ 15 grams and 15 tips

EZ PickUp® Syringe, Tips & SternVantage Varnish LC (#220237)
1 syringe @ 15 grams, 15 tips and 1 bottle of 5 ml Varnish LC

SternVantage® Varnish LC (#221001)
Unfilled light cure resin, 30 ml



Common Causes of Wear for Attachments with Nylon Components

The following suggestions from the dental laboratory technicians and dentists on our technical staff, as well as some of our field survey labs, will contribute to extending the life of the prosthesis and patient comfort.

Patient Consistently Bites the Overdenture Into Place

The patient should be instructed on how to insert the prosthesis into place with his/her fingers.

Cleaning Abutments or Females with an Abrasive Cleaner

Toothpaste can be very abrasive. The patient should be instructed to remove all traces of toothpaste after brushing. The abrasive in some toothpaste can cause extensive wear on the inside of the female when the male is inserted.

Denture Cleaners

Patients who use denture cleaner should be advised to follow the manufacturer's instructions. Most require a soak time of only 5 to 15 minutes then rinse and store overnight in only water. Patient should avoid leaving the overdenture in the cleaning solution for extended time or overnight since many cleaners can have a detrimental effect on the surface of the nylon males and cause them to lose their retention. The cleaning solution can actually attack the nylon of the males, causing it to soften in approximately 1-2 months. Solutions containing Chlorine may cause the nylon males to become hard and brittle. This will cause premature wearing of the males, and eventually, some wear of the females.

Insertion of the ERA® Blue, Grey, Yellow or Red Colored Male

The insertion of the blue, grey, yellow or red males prematurely can cause excessive wear in the male. Keep in mind that the least amount of retention required by the patient is best.

The dentist should always process the prosthesis first with the Black Fabrication Male, core out that male, and then snap in the White Male Attachment which is the least retentive. Then, if the patient wants more retention, the Orange Male should be used. Only step up one degree of retention at a time.

Tobacco Chewing

Silica in the juices created by chewing tobacco can be very abrasive, and may be a cause of wear to the male and the female.

Pickup of Attachments Chairside

The dentist should make sure that the patient does not bite down once the prosthesis has been placed. We cannot determine the strength of a patient's bite. Too much pressure can cause the tissue to be displaced. Once the composite around the male has set and the pressure relaxed, the tissue returns to a normal state raising the attachment slightly. This can cause the attachment to snap in and out constantly as the patient talks or chews, causing excessive wear of the male. To avoid this problem, have the patient bite passively. As patient relaxes bite, the dentist should passively hold the prosthesis in place until the acrylic or composite cures.

ERA® Fabrication Tips for Plastic Females

Distal Extension (Reduced Vertical and Micro)

Although the ERA female is a plastic burnout pattern and can be cast in virtually any alloy, care should be taken to choose a hard alloy. The two most important aspects to consider are Vickers hardness and Ultimate Tensile strength. These attributes will provide optimum retention and long life of the female eyelet. A minimum Vickers of 200 and an Ultimate Tensile of at least 75,000 psi is recommended.

Overdenture

We should pay particular attention to the cast Overdenture application of ERA. Prescriptions in these cases often request a yellow crown and bridge alloy. In choosing this kind of alloy, use a type IV metal that allows you to harden the finished casting to a high Vickers Hardness. There are many of these on the market today including Stern's Apollo, a 46% type III that can be hardened to 230 Vickers. Hardening techniques for C+B metals are relatively standardized. First, anneal the finished casting by heating and quenching and then harden by heating and slow cooling. (Refer to specific alloy manufacturer for temperatures and detailed hardening technique.) This is a simple step that can ensure a successful case.

WARNING: Great care must be taken when using debubblers on plastic patterns. These materials may present problems in investing and burnout of the patterns. You must be sure that there are no puddles in or around the attachment. Also take care to fill the inside of the female pattern with a small brush before investing the rest of the pattern.

Finishing the Cast ERA® Females

Females are divested in a normal fashion by either sandblasting lightly or stripping in ultra-sonic solution. Care should be taken that the inside of the female is not over sandblasted as this will oversize the female eyelet. Glass beads or light polishing with rubber points can be used to create a clean finished look to this interior surface. The outside surface is not a crucial dimension and can be rubber wheeled and polished but should not require stone or carbide finishing.

Parallelism

It's ideal to have the attachment parallel, however, the attachment will function normally up to 8° out of parallel with the case's path of insertion. If the attachments are off by more than 8° you might not realize maximum life span of the males.

Path of Insertion

We would like to stress the importance of a short flange in the anterior region. Appliances designed to engage the labial undercut will interfere with proper seating. In cases of deep labial undercut, it should be blocked out before the processing of the denture base. Engage no more than 1 mm of undercut. Full extension of the flange into the vestibule will still provide lip support and help prevent food entrapment.

One Surgical System: Flexible Implant Options

The Sterngold Implant System from Sterngold, The Removable Solutions Provider, offers clinicians flexible implant options for stabilizing overdentures and partial dentures. This user-friendly implant system features four implant diameters, offering solutions for most every removable indication. The 2.2mm and 3.25mm diameter implants are available in a one-piece design. The system also includes 3.3mm and 4.1mm diameter, two-stage implants. All implants utilize the same prosthetic platform, the Sterngold Micro ERA, the original vertically resilient nylon attachment system. The 3.3mm and 4.1mm are also indicated for fixed prosthetics.

Continuing Education Training Courses are available for more information, please visit www.sterngold.com or call 800.243.9942.



Sterngold® Implant Surgical Kit #905161



ERA® Micro Overdenture Prosthetic Kit #811911



ERA Implant® 2.2mm
(acid etched)

Available Diameter: 2.2mm
Available Lengths: 10, 13, 15mm
Available Cuff Heights: 2 & 3mm



EZ PickUp®, Tips & Varnish
#220237

Tissue-colored, automixing, self-curing attachment processing material. 1 syringe @ 15 grams, 15 Tips and 5ml Varnish

ERA Implant® 3.25mm
(acid etched)

Available Diameter: 3.25mm
Available Lengths: 10, 13, 15mm
Available Cuff Heights: 2 & 3mm



ERA® Implant Abutments

Manufactured for the Sterngold, and most popular implants. Varying cuff heights. Also available for angle correction.





ERA® Implant Abutment

The smallest prosthetic head and the only with true vertical resiliency!



- ERA® Abutments are manufactured for most popular screw and cylinder implants.
- Components and product numbers vary with the implant type.
- Varying cuff heights are available, depending on implant platform and range from 0.5 mm to 6.5 mm.

- Five angles to accommodate divergent implants: 0° (straight), 5°, 11°, 17°, 23° and 30°.
- Refer to the ERA® ordering information on this page for compatibility and for ease in ordering, reference the group letter.
- Implant Analogs are available for different platforms. Visit www.sterngold.com or call 800-243-9942 for product availability.

Call 800-243-9942 for assistance in ordering or go online to www.sterngold.com for an interactive ERA Implant Abutment Selection Chart. For most current and updated availability visit: www.sterngold.com/Sterngold/Implants/ERA_Select.aspx

ERA® Implant Abutments fit the following implants:

SIZE	MANUFACTURER	GROUP
Sternold-ImpleMed®		
3.3	Hex Cylinder	A
3.3	NP Self-tapping Hex Screw	W
3.3	NP Acid Etched	W
4.0	Hex Cylinder	A
3.75	Standard Hex Screw	A
3.75	Self-tapping Hex Screw	A
3.75	Self-tapping "SST" Hex Screw	A
4.0	Standard Hex Screw	A
4.0	Self-tapping Hex Screw	A
4.0	Self-tapping "SST" Hex Screw	A
5.0	RP "SST" Hex Screw	A
3.75	RP Acid Etched	A
4.0	RP Acid Etched	A
5.0	RP Acid Etched	A
5.0	WP Self-tapping Hex Screw	M
6.0	WP Self-tapping Hex Screw	M
3.3	Stern IC (4.8 head)	S
4.1	Stern IC (4.8 head)	S
Nobel Biocare Brånemark System®		
3.3	NP Nobel Speedy™ Groovy (ext.hex)	W
3.3	Fixture	A
3.3	NP Mk II	W
3.3	NP Mk III	W
3.75	Fixture	A
4.0	Fixture	A
5.0	Fixture (Old Version)	A
3.75	MkII, Self-tapping Fixture	A
4.0	MkII, Self-tapping Fixture	A
5.0	MkII, Self-tapping Fixture	M
5.0	MkIV, Self-tapping Fixture	M
5.5	MkII, Self-tapping Fixture	M
Nobel Biocare (Steri-Oss®)		
3.8	HL Cylinder	A
3.8	HL Threaded	A
4.5	HL Threaded	A
3.8	Cylindrical	D
3.8	Threaded	D
4.0	Steri-Oss	D
3.5	Replace® Select (NP) (Tri-channel)	Z
4.3	Replace® Select (Tri-channel)	T
4.0	NobelReplace® Straight (RP) (Tri-channel)	Z
3.5	NobelReplace® (Tri-channel)	Z
4.3	NobelReplace® (Tri-channel)	T
5.0	NobelReplace™ (WP) (Tri-channel)	AN
3.5	NobelReplace™ (Conical (CC))	AY
4.3	NobelReplace™ (RP) (Conical (CC))	AP
5.0	NobelReplace™ (RP) (Conical (CC))	AP
3.5	Nobel Active (NP) (Conical (CC))	AY
4.3	Nobel Active (RP) (Conical (CC))	AP
5.0	Nobel Active (RP) (Conical (CC))	AP
Interpore IMZ™		
3.3	Hex Cylinder	A
3.75	Self-tapping Threaded	A
4.0	Hex Cylinder	A
4.0	Self-tapping Threaded	A
4.25	Hex Cylinder	A
3.3	Cylinder	G
4.0	Cylinder	F
4.25	Cylinder	F
Straumann		
3.3	ITI TE™ (4.8 head)	S
3.3	ITI Std. & Std. Plus (4.8 head)	S
4.1	ITI TE™ (4.8 head)	S
4.1	ITI Std. & Std. Plus (4.8 head)	S
4.8	ITI Std. & Std. Plus (4.8 head)	S
4.1	Regular Connection (Bone Level)	BD
3.3	Narrow Connection (Bone Level)	BE
Henry Schein®		
4.3	Camlog	AH
"O" Company		
3.25	Anti Rotational	E
4.0	Anti Rotational	D
BioHorizons®		
3.5	Internal	B
4.0	Internal	C
4.5	Internal	C
3.5	Single Stage	B
4.5	Single Stage	C

SIZE	MANUFACTURER	GROUP
4.0	External Hex (Maestro)	A
Osstem		
3.5	US II, II Plus	W
4.1	US II, III, II Plus, III Plus	A
	SI II, III (4.8 head)	S
3i Implant Innovations®		
3.25	External Hex Miniplant®	A
3.25	ICET™ Miniplant®	A
3.25	OSSEOTITE® Miniplant®	A
3.25	Internal Hex Miniplant®	E
3.3	Cylinder Miniplant®	A
3.3	External Hex Cylinder	A
3.75	ICET™ Self-tapping	A
3.75	OSSEOTITE®	A
3.75	Self-tapping Threaded	A
3.75	Standard Threaded	A
4.0	External Hex Cylinder	A
4.0	ICET™ Self-tapping	A
4.0	OSSEOTITE®	A
4.0	OSSEOTITE® Certain™	X
4.0	OSSEOTITE® NT Certain™	X
4.0	OSSEOTITE® CERTAIN PREVAL	X
4.0	Standard Threaded	A
4.25	External Hex Cylinder	A
	TG OSSEOTITE® (4.8 Platform)	S
5.0	OSSEOTITE® Certain™	X
5.0	OSSEOTITE® NT Certain™	X
5.0	OSSEOTITE® CERTAIN PREVAL	X
Zimmer (Paragon, Centerpulse)		
3.5	Bio-Vent® XT™	A
3.75	Swede-Vent™ Conical Neck CST	A
3.75	Swede-Vent™ Standard	A
4.0	Swede-Vent™ Standard	A
4.0	Bio-Vent® XT™	A
3.25	Micro-Vent® (3.5 head)	B
3.3	Screw-Vent® (3.5 head)	B
3.5	Bio-Vent® (3.5 head)	B
3.7	Screw-Vent® (3.5 head)	B
3.75	Screw-Vent® (3.5 head)	B
4.3	Core-Vent® (3.5 head)	B
4.25	Micro-Vent® (4.5 head)	C
4.5	Bio-Vent® (4.5 head)	C
4.7	Screw-Vent® (4.5 head)	C
5.3	Core-Vent® (4.5 head)	C
3.7	Tapered Swiss Plus™ (4.8 platform)	S
4.8	Tapered Swiss Plus™	S
4.1	Straight Swiss Plus™	S
4.8	Straight Swiss Plus™	S
3.7	Advent (4.5 platform)	AX
4.7	Advent (4.5 platform)	AX
Zimmer (Caltek®, Centerpulse)		
3.25	Integral®	E
3.25	Ommilac®	E
3.75	ThreadLoc™	A
4.0	Integral®	D
4.0	Ommilac®	H
3.25	Spline®	J
3.75	Spline®	K
4.0	Spline®	K
Keystone (Lifecore)		
3.75	Restore® Self-tapping Screw	A
4.0	Restore® Self-tapping Screw	A
3.75	Restore® External Hex Screw	A
4.0	Restore® External Hex Screw	A
4.0	Restore® External Hex Cylinder	A
4.2	Sustain® External Hex Cylinder	A
3.75	Sustain® External Hex Screw	A
4.0	Sustain® External Hex Screw	A
4.2	Sustain® External Hex MC Cylinder	A
4.0	Sustain® Internal Bevel	D
3.3	Stage-1™	S
4.0	Stage-1™	S
4.1	PrimoConnex®	AL
IMTEC Corporation®		
3.3	Universal Flare Cylinder	A
3.75	Universal Self-tapping	A
3.75	Universal Self-tapping Coated	A
4.0	Spike Cylinder	A

SIZE	MANUFACTURER	GROUP
4.0	Universal Cylinder	A
Minimatic®/Stryker		
3.3	External Hex Cylinder	A
3.75	External Hex Screw	A
4.0	External Hex Cylinder	A
4.0	External Hex Screw	A
4.75	External Hex Screw	A
5.0	External Hex Cylinder	A
OIC		
3.0	Osteo Standard ST	A
3.25	Osteo Standard ST	A
3.75	Osteo Standard ST	A
INNOVA		
4.1	ENDOPORE® Ext. Connection	A
4.0	ENTEGRA™ Ext. Connection	A
Bud		
3.25	Bud Screwvent	A
3.75	Bud Screwvent	A
Biolok International		
4.5	Silhouette Screw	A
4.0	Micro-Lok Screw	A
4.0	Micro-Lok Cylinder	A
3.75	Micro-Lok Screw	A
3.3	Micro-Lok Cylinder	A
Implant Direct		
3.5	Legacy	B
4.5	Legacy	C
3.5	RePlant™	Z
4.3	RePlant™	T
3.7	ScrewPlant	B
4.7	ScrewPlant	C
Dentsply (Astro Tech)		
3.5	Ankylos	AE
4.5	Ankylos	AE
5.5	Ankylos	AE
3.8	FRILIT® Plus	AC
3.8	XiVe® Plus	AC
3.8	XiVe® TG Plus	AC
4.5	FRILIT® Plus	AD
4.5	XiVe® Plus	AD
4.5	XiVe® TG Plus	AD
3.5/4.0	Aqua	AK
4.5/5.0	Lilac	AJ
3.5 S	OsseoSpeed™ TX	AK
4.0 S	OsseoSpeed™ TX	AK
4.5	OsseoSpeed™ TX	AJ
5.0	OsseoSpeed™ TX	AJ
5.0 S	OsseoSpeed™ TX	AJ
MIS		
3.3	Internal Hex**	B
3.75	Internal Hex**	B
4.20	Internal Hex**	B
5.0	Internal Hex**	C
** these can be either the Biocom or Seven Implants		
GC Corporation		
3.0	Setio	AM
3.8	Setio	AQ
4.4	Setio	AR
5.0	Setio	AS
3.8	Genesisio	AG
4.4	Genesisio	AT
5.0	Genesisio	AT
Southern Implants		
3.5	Tri-Nex	Z
4.3	Tri-Nex	T
5.0	Tri-Nex	AN
4.0	Oat (4.8 Head)	S
5.0	Oat (4.8 Head)	S
3.75	External Hex RP	A
4.0	External Hex RP	A
5.0	External Hex RP	A
6.0	External Hex RP	A

ERA Micro or Standard Head
ERA Micro Head only
ERA Standard Head only



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