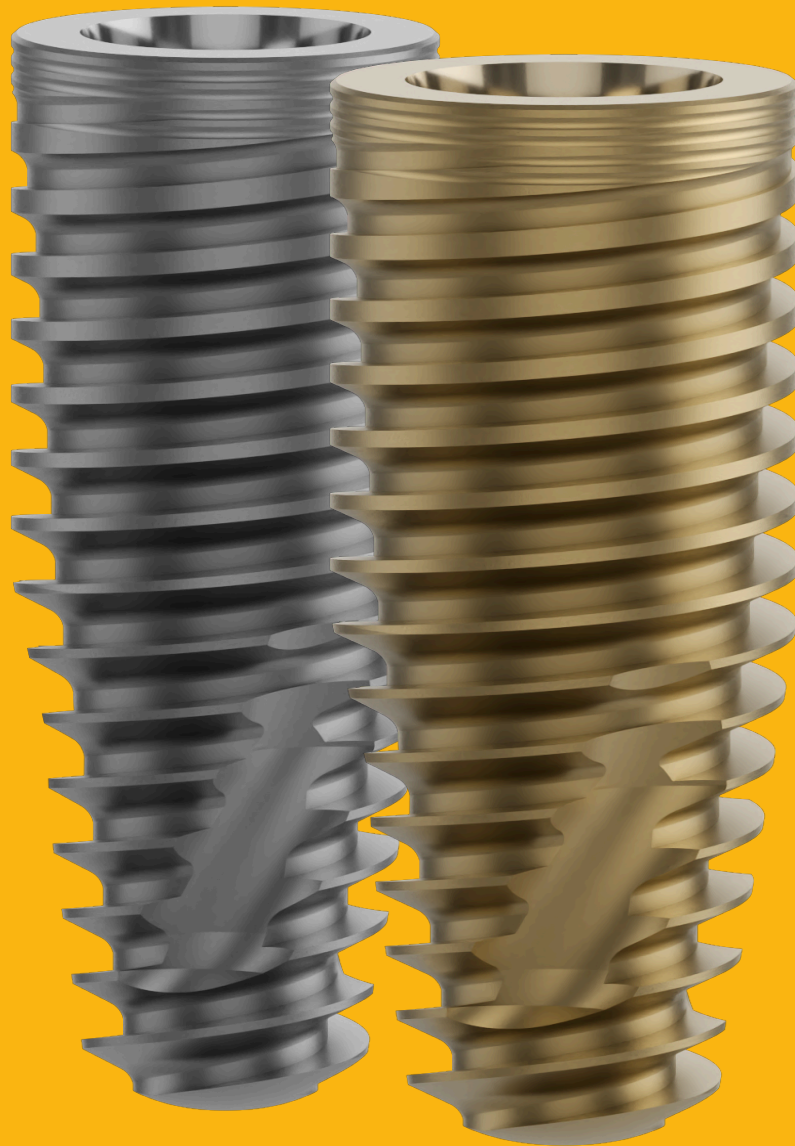
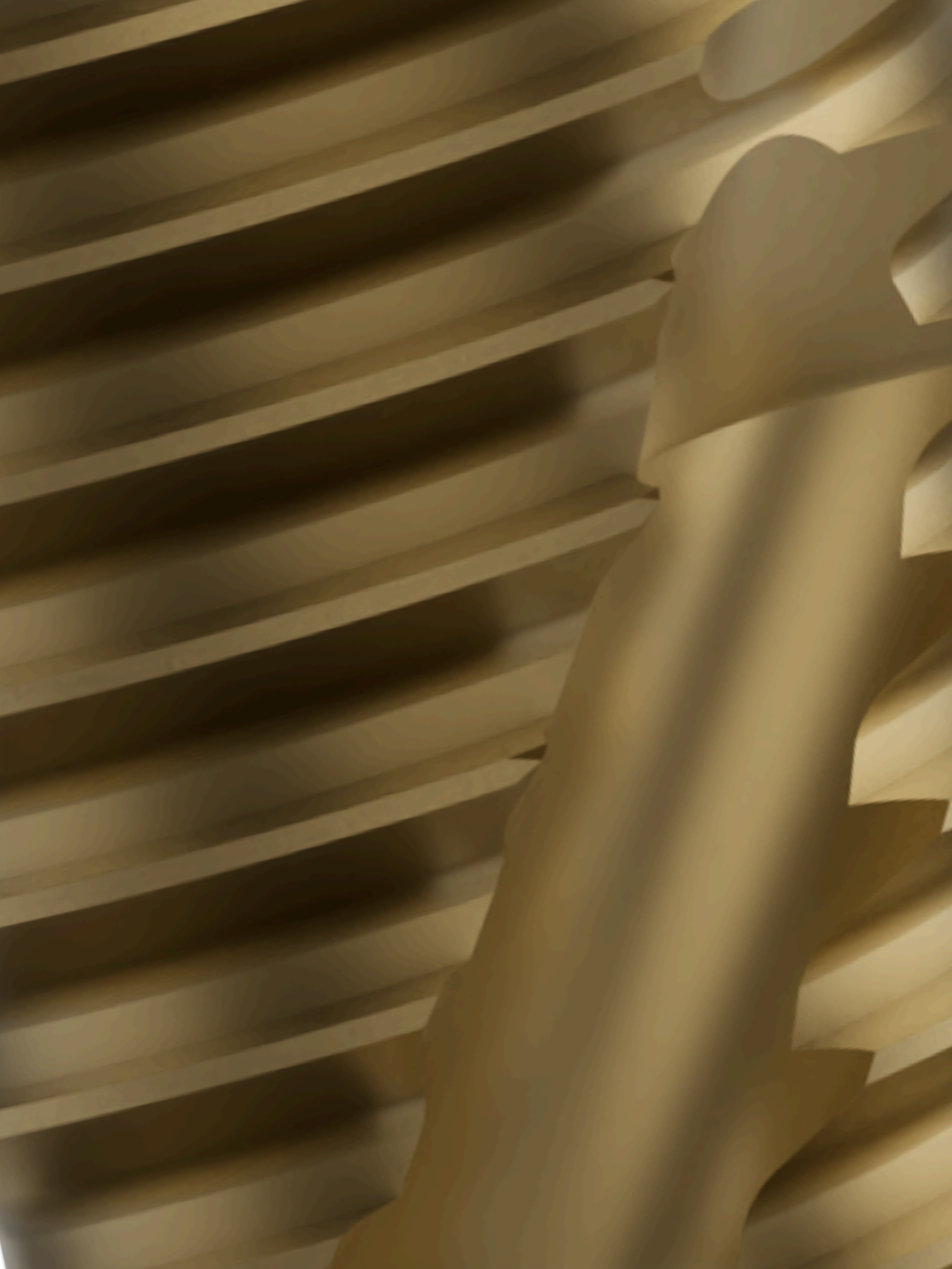


Versalis

SURGICAL KIT MANUAL





1. INTRODUCTION

This manual was developed to assist professionals in the proper use of the Versalis S implant and surgical kit. Following the recommendations and protocols outlined here is essential to ensure surgical precision, clinical safety, and optimal outcomes.

The Versalis S surgical kit was designed to streamline surgical procedures while ensuring clinical precision and control. Its intuitive, linear layout facilitates a smooth workflow and efficient drilling sequence based on implant diameter and bone density. The system supports implant lengths from 8.5 mm to 24 mm using a single and compact kit.

2. KCSV 01EN KIT

For surgical efficiency, the drilling protocol includes an initial drill speed of 1200 rpm for helical drills and a drill speed of 800 rpm for the conical and countersink drills. The insertion speed ranges from 20 to 40 rpm, with a maximum insertion torque of 80 N.cm.

The recommended infra-bone installation is 1.5mm, ensuring optimal performance.

To install Versalis S implants, it is essential to use the specific kit designed for this line. A complete and compact kit with a linear and intuitive sequence ensures precision and ease of use.

The Versalis surgical kit features a horizontal and intuitive layout that guides the surgeon through each drilling step.

The sequence begins at the upper left and progresses to the right, following the color-coded rows for each implant diameter. For every diameter, the kit includes drilling options for different bone densities (H for hard bone), ensuring clarity and efficiency during the procedure.

3. INDICATIONS AND SURGICAL GUIDELINES

The macrogeometry of this implant allows smooth installation with excellent torque, irrespective of the bone quality, if the drilling protocols are followed.

INDICATIONS FOR CLINICAL USE:

3.5 mm – Central incisors and lateral incisors (upper and lower)

3.8 mm – Central incisors, lateral incisors (upper), canines and premolars

4.0 mm – Central incisors (upper), canines, premolars and molars

4.3 mm – Canines, premolars and molars

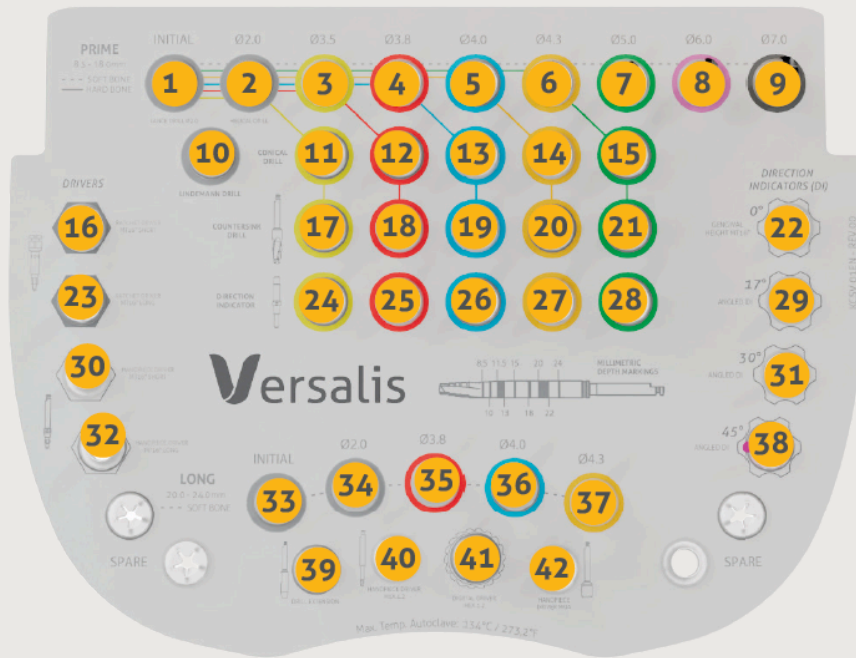
5.0 mm – Molars

6.0 mm – Molars

7.0 mm – Molars

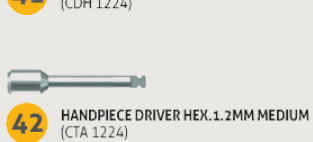
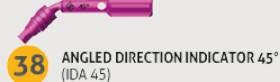
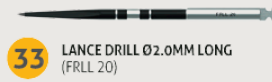
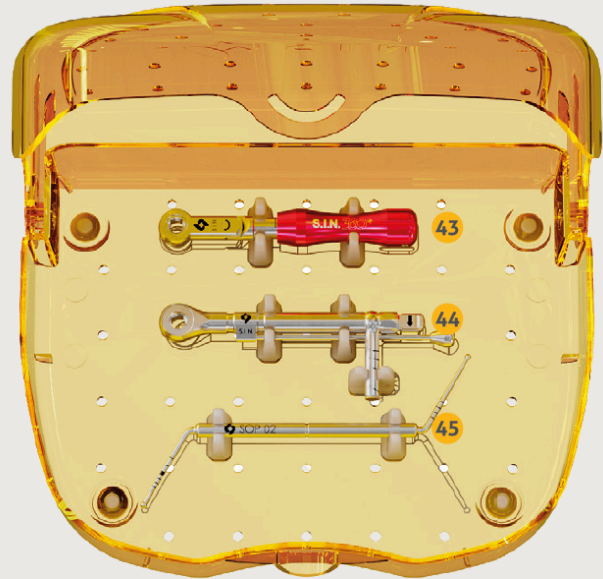
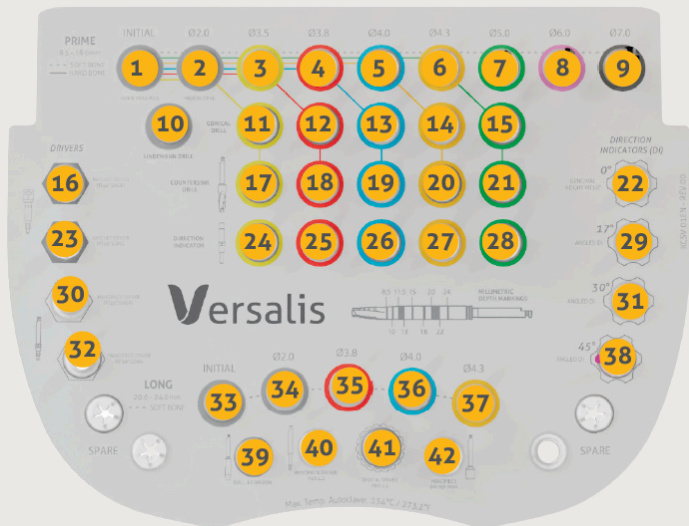
All implants can be inserted using the KCSV 01EN kit, following the recommended drilling protocol. A versatile implant, Versalis S can also be used in several clinical situations, with specific drilling guidelines followed.

4. ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE KIT



6

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>1 LANCE DRILL Ø2.0MM (FRL 20)</p> | <p>9 CONICAL DRILL Ø7.0MM SOFT (FRCV 70S)</p> | <p>17 COUNTERSINK DRILL Ø3.5MM (FRCTV 35)</p> |
| <p>2 HELICAL DRILL Ø2.0MM (FRH 20)</p> | <p>10 LINDEMANN DRILL (FRL 01)</p> | <p>18 COUNTERSINK DRILL Ø3.8MM (FRCTV 38)</p> |
| <p>3 CONICAL DRILL Ø3.5MM SOFT (FRCV 35S)</p> | <p>11 CONICAL DRILL Ø3.5MM HARD (FRCV 35H)</p> | <p>19 COUNTERSINK DRILL Ø4.0MM (FRCTV 40)</p> |
| <p>4 CONICAL DRILL Ø3.8MM SOFT (FRCV 38S)</p> | <p>12 CONICAL DRILL Ø3.8MM HARD (FRCV 38H)</p> | <p>20 COUNTERSINK DRILL Ø4.3MM (FRCTV 43)</p> |
| <p>5 CONICAL DRILL Ø4.0MM SOFT (FRCV 40S)</p> | <p>13 CONICAL DRILL Ø4.0MM HARD (FRCV 40H)</p> | <p>21 COUNTERSINK DRILL Ø5.0MM (FRCTV 50)</p> |
| <p>6 CONICAL DRILL Ø4.3MM SOFT (FRCV 43S)</p> | <p>14 CONICAL DRILL Ø4.3MM HARD (FRCV 43H)</p> | <p>22 GENGIVAL HEIGHT MT16° (MTCM 16)</p> |
| <p>7 CONICAL DRILL Ø5.0MM SOFT (FRCV 50S)</p> | <p>15 CONICAL DRILL Ø5.0MM HARD (FRCV 50H)</p> | <p>23 HANDPIECE DRIVER IMP. MT16° LONG (CCMT 01L)</p> |
| <p>8 CONICAL DRILL Ø6.0MM SOFT (FRCV 60S)</p> | <p>16 RATCHET DRIVER IMP. MT SHORT (CCMT 01C)</p> | <p>24 DIRECTION INDICATOR 3.5mm (ID 35)</p> |



5. USE OF DRILLS ACCORDING TO BONE TYPE

The Versalis S kit features two clear visual guides: the dotted line for soft bone and the solid line for hard bone. Just follow the line that matches your case.

6. DRILL MARKINGS

All surgical drills included in this system are externally irrigated and designed to be used with continuous sterile irrigation.

The recommended speed is 1200 rpm for lance and 2.0 mm helical drills (optional), and 800 rpm for the sequential tapered drills.

8. HELICAL DRILL Ø2.0MM

Manufactured from surgical stainless steel with a parallel helical profile, high cutting efficiency, and DLC coating to reduce friction with the bone, this instrument is used for the initial drilling of the osteotomy, creating a safe path for the following system drills without causing bone overheating.

- Maximum rotation speed: 1200 RPM
- Laser markings: 7.0 mm to 18.0 mm
- Start the drill rotation before entering the surgical site initiated by the lance drill. Use slow, intermittent movements under heavy irrigation
- Do not perform lateral movements during drilling, as this may interfere with the cylindrical shape of the osteotomy, potentially damaging the site and preventing proper implant placement
- Use abundant and continuous irrigation

Code: FRH 20



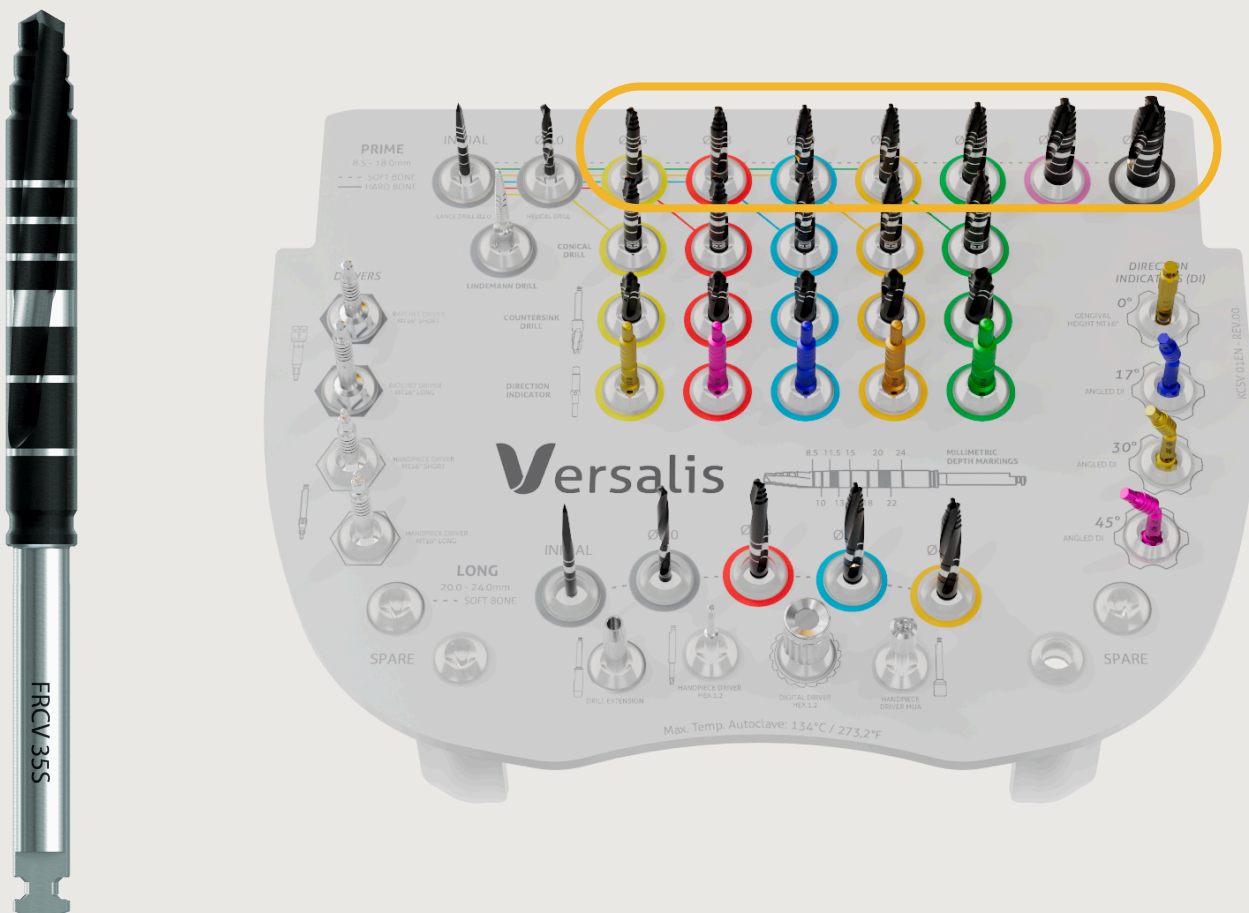
9. CONICAL DRILLS SOFT

The conical drills in the Versalis S kit are divided into two types: for Soft bone and Hard bone.

The drills for Soft bone are positioned in the first row of the kit and are available in the following diameters: 3.5 mm, 3.8 mm, 4.0 mm, 4.3 mm, 5.0 mm, 6.0 mm and 7.0 mm.

- Maximum rotation speed: 800 RPM
- Laser markings: 7.0 mm to 18.0 mm
- Position the drill and begin drilling with slow, intermittent movements
- Do not perform lateral movements during drilling, as this may damage the osteotomy and prevent implant placement
- Use abundant and continuous irrigation

Codes: FRCV 35S, FRCV 38S, FRCV 40S, FRCV 43S, FRCV 50S, FRCV 60S and FRCV 70S



10. CONICAL DRILLS HARD

The conical drills for hard bone in the Versalis kit are located in the second row and are available in the following diameters: 3.5 mm, 3.8 mm, 4.0 mm, 4.3 mm and 5.0 mm.

To differentiate them, each drill is marked with the letter 'H' and features a black mark on the latch, indicating its specific use for hard bone and assisting in proper selection based on bone density.

- Maximum rotation speed: 800 RPM
- Laser markings: 7.0 mm to 18 mm
- Position the drill and begin drilling with slow, intermittent movements
- Do not perform lateral movements during drilling, as this may damage the osteotomy and prevent implant placement
- Use abundant and continuous irrigation

Codes: FRCV 35H, FRCV 38H, FRCV 40H, FRCV 43H and FRCV 50H



11. LINDEMANN DRILL

The Lindemann drill is a cylindrical instrument with lateral cutting blades, designed to assist in the modification of the osteotomy when deviation correction, bone contour adjustment, or access refinement is required. It is particularly useful in situations where redirection or enlargement of the initial pathway is necessary, especially in dense cortical bone or irregular ridges.

This drill should be used with caution and precision, always under copious irrigation, to avoid overheating and trauma to surrounding structures.

- Maximum rotation speed: 1.200 RPM
- Laser Markings: 7,0mm, 8,5 mm and 10,0 mm
- Recommended for adjustment and redirection of the osteotomy
- Use slow and controlled movements, avoiding excessive pressure
- Do not use as a substitute for initial or conical drills
- Always apply abundant and continuous irrigation

Code: FRLI 01



12. COUNTERSINK DRILL

Countersink drills are primarily used to adapt the entrance of the osteotomy to the cervical design of the implant, facilitating its insertion and promoting better seating in the cortical bone. By performing a controlled widening of the most superficial portion of the bone, these drills help reduce excessive compression in the region, contributing to bone preservation and supporting the osseointegration process.

The first marking is for implants placed at bone level, and the second marking is for implants placed 1.5 mm subcrestally.

- Maximum rotation speed: 800 RPM
- Position the drill and begin drilling with slow, intermittent movements
- Do not perform lateral movements during drilling, as this may damage the osteotomy and prevent implant placement
- Use abundant and continuous irrigation

Codes: FRCTV 35, FRCTV 38, FRCTV 40, FRCTV 43 and FRCTV 50



13. ANGLE DIRECTION INDICATORS

The Versalis S surgical kit includes angled direction indicators to support accurate implant angulation.

Three options are available (17°, 30°, and 45°) designed to visually assist the clinician in verifying prosthetic component selection, especially in tilted or complex anatomical cases.

- Non-cutting instruments use only for orientation
- Must be sterilized before use
- Do not apply rotational force or pressure

Codes: IDA 17, IDA 30 and IDA 45



14. STRAIGHT DIRECTION INDICATORS

The Versalis S surgical kit includes straight direction indicators to support parallelism during surgery.

The kit also includes five straight indicators corresponding to implant diameters of 3.5 mm, 3.8 mm, 4.0 mm, 4.3 mm, and 5.0 mm. These tools are used to verify parallelism and simulate the final positioning of multiple implants before actual placement.

- Non-cutting instruments use only for orientation
- Must be sterilized before use
- Do not apply rotational force or pressure

Codes: ID 35, ID 38, ID 40, ID 43 and ID 50



14.1 GENGIVAL HEIGHT MT 16°

Used to assess the thickness of the peri-implant soft tissue and assist in selecting the ideal prosthetic component, the MT 16° transmucosal gauge was specially developed for systems with an internal angulation of 16°.

Code: MTCM 16



15. LANCE DRILL Ø2.0MM LONG

Made of stainless surgical steel with DLC coating, this long drill is designed for use in extended-length osteotomies, particularly in the posterior maxilla region. It perforates the surgical socket by breaching the cortical crest, allowing safe and accurate access for the sequential long drills in the system.

The drill features a lance-shaped tip, starting at Ø1.8 mm and expanding to Ø2.0 mm as it transitions into parallel walls. It has a total length of 45.5 mm, with 30.30 mm of active working area.

- Maximum rotation speed: 1200 RPM
- Laser markings: 18.0 mm, 20.0 mm, 22.0 mm, and 24.0 mm
- Position the drill and begin perforation with slow, intermittent movements
- Avoid lateral movements during drilling, as this may damage the socket and compromise implant placement
- Use abundant and continuous irrigation

Code: FRL 20



16. HELICAL DRILL Ø2.0MM LONG

Manufactured from surgical stainless steel with a parallel helical profile, high cutting efficiency, and a DLC coating to reduce friction with the bone, this long helical drill is used for the initial preparation of extended osteotomies. It creates a safe and thermally controlled path for the subsequent long drills in the system.

- Maximum rotation speed: 1200 RPM
- Laser markings: 18.0 mm, 20.0 mm, 22.0 mm, and 24.0 mm
- Start the drill rotation before entering the osteotomy previously initiated by the long lance drill
- Perform slow, intermittent movements under abundant irrigation
- Do not perform lateral movements during drilling, as this may compromise the cylindrical shape of the osteotomy and affect implant placement
- Use abundant and continuous irrigation

Code: FRHL 20



17. CONICAL DRILLS LONG

The conical drills Long are available in the following diameters: 3.8 mm, 4.0 mm and 4.3 mm.

- Maximum rotation speed: 800 RPM
- Laser markings: 18 to 24 mm
- Position the drill and begin drilling with slow, intermittent movements
- Do not perform lateral movements during drilling, as this may damage the osteotomy and prevent implant placement
- Use abundant and continuous irrigation

Codes: FRCVL 38, FRCVL 40 and FRCVL 43



18. DRILL EXTENSOR



Manufactured from surgical stainless steel, the Drill Extensor is used to increase the reach of drills during osteotomy preparation, especially in posterior regions or areas with limited access. Its stainless steel construction ensures strength, stability, and safety during use, allowing the clinician to maintain control and precision even in situations with restricted space or depth.

Code: EXFN

19. HANDPIECE DRIVER HEX.1.2MM MEDIUM

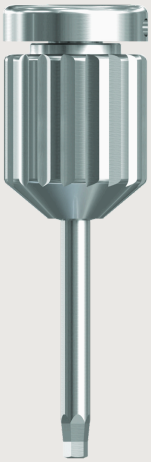


Manufactured from surgical stainless steel, it is designed to facilitate prosthetic screws or healing cap abutments placement in hard-to-reach areas, such as posterior regions or cases with thick gingival tissue.

The medium contra-angle driver provides extended reach and improved visibility during the procedure, ensuring clinician comfort and precision in guiding the implant to its final position.

Code: CTH 1224





20. DIGITAL DRIVER HEX.1.2 MEDIUM

Indicated for screws with a 1.2 mm hexagonal connection, commonly used in abutments and prosthetic screws.

It is intended for manual use and assists in adjustments and seating without applying torque.

Code: CDH 1224



21. HANDPIECE DRIVER ABUT. MEDIUM

Manufactured from surgical stainless steel, it is designed to facilitate MUA placement in hard-to-reach areas, such as posterior regions or cases with thick gingival tissue.

The medium contra-angle driver provides extended reach and improved visibility during the procedure, ensuring clinician comfort and precision in guiding the implant to its final position.

Code: CTA 1224



22. RATCHET DRIVER IMP. MT SHORT



Used for implant placement in areas with limited access, such as posterior regions or cases with restricted mouth opening.

Code: CCMT 01C

23. RATCHET DRIVER IMP. MT16° LONG



Indicated for implant placement in easily accessible regions, providing greater reach and control during the procedure.

Code: CCMT 01L





24. HANDPIECE DRIVER IMP. MT16° SHORT

Manufactured from surgical stainless steel, it is indicated for situations with reduced interocclusal space or when closer control over the insertion area is required.

The short contra-angle driver offers improved ergonomics and stability in cases with limited access, while maintaining efficiency and precision during implant placement.

Code: CTMT 01C



25. HANDPIECE DRIVER IMP. MT16° LONG

Manufactured from surgical stainless steel, it is designed to facilitate implant placement in hard-to-reach areas, such as posterior regions or cases with thick gingival tissue.

The long contra-angle driver provides greater reach and visibility during the procedure, ensuring clinician comfort and precision in guiding the implant to its final position.

Code: CTMT 01L

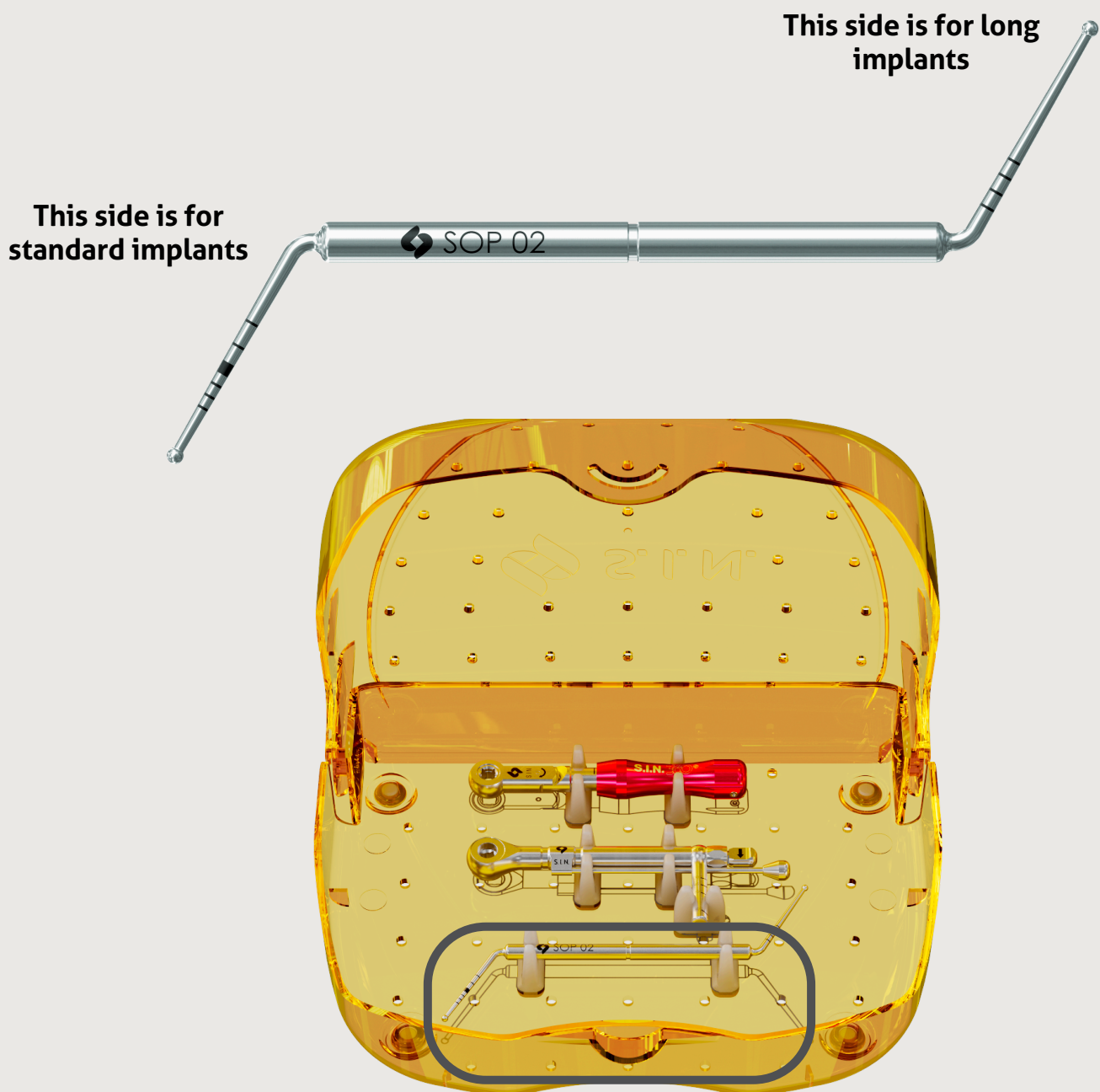


26. DEPTH PROBE

Assess the depth of the drilling and the integrity of vital tissues and structures, assisting in the correct preparation of the surgical socket by checking the socket walls and identifying possible fenestrations.

The depth probe features two ends, one with fewer markings for long implants and the other with more markings for standard-length implants, offering versatility and precision in a single instrument.

Code: SOP 02



27. SURGICAL TORQUE RATCHET

The system also includes two torque wrench options to suit the clinician's preference.

TMECC 01EN – Break-release torque wrench with surgical and prosthetic function (range: 10–80 N·cm or “∞”). The wrench automatically releases as soon as the pre-set torque is reached, ensuring precision and safety during the procedure.

TMECC 02 – Shaft Surgical torque wrench (range: 30–80 N·cm). Torque is measured continuously and simultaneously during implant placement through the shaft and torque markings.



Code: TMECC 01EN



Code: TMECC 02



28. TORQUE WRENCH (TMECC 01EN) CLEANING PROCEDURES

For the **TMECC 01EN** torque wrench model, the following steps must be followed:

- The ratchet must be disassembled and cleaned immediately after every use.
- For proper cleaning, disassemble multi-piece instruments into their single parts.
- No tools are necessary for this process.



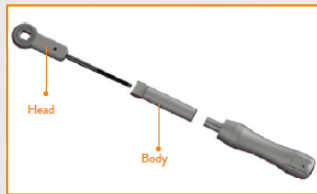
› 01

Turn the torque wrench cylinder counter-clockwise until it is completely free.

Cleaning must be performed immediately after using the torque wrench. For proper cleaning, disassemble the torque wrench. No tools are required for this action. After complete drying, assemble the torque wrench following the same disassembly procedures in reverse order.

› 02

After loosening the cylinder, remove the torque wrench body and head.



› 03

Begin the cleaning and washing procedure.

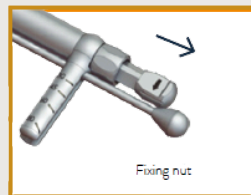
28.1 TORQUE WRENCH (TMECC 02) CLEANING PROCEDURES

For the **TMECC 02** torque wrench model, the following steps must be followed:

- The ratchet must be disassembled and cleaned immediately after every use.
- For proper cleaning, disassemble multi-piece instruments into their single parts.
- No tools are necessary for this process.

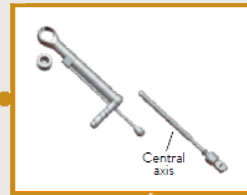
Pull the steering reversing rod back.

> 01



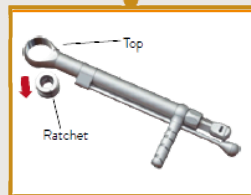
Remove the central shaft of the torqueratchet.

> 04



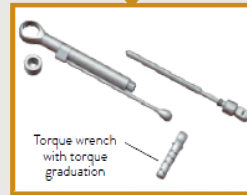
Remove the Ratchet from the socket with your head.

> 02



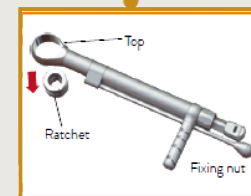
Remove the torque grading rod.

> 05



Rotate the fixing nut counterclockwise.

> 03



Start the cleaning and washing procedure.

> 06

29. CLEANING KIT CASE

- Remove manually all surgical instruments from the kit. Remove the kit box parts (lid, tray and bottom).
- Prepare the enzymatic detergent, according to manufacturer's recommendation.
- Immerse the trays into the prepared detergent solution and keep in contact for at least 5 minutes, then using a soft bristle brush, scrub the parts to remove organic matter from the products.
- Remove trays from detergent solution and rinse with tap water for 1 minute, repeat the rinse for two more times, a total of three rinses of 1 minute each.
- Visual inspection of each part for cleaning process residue or organic waste from product use.
- If residue is detected in the product, repeat the cleaning process until the residue is completely removed.
- Dry with a soft, clean, dry cloth or disposable paper.

29.1 CLEANING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

- Disassemble the product (if applicable). For the torque wrench, disassembly it completely, remove all the internal organic matter using tap water and follow to the next step only after performing such procedures.
- Prepare the enzymatic detergent according to the manufacturer's recommendation.
- Immerse all parts of the product into the prepared detergent solution and keep in contact for at least 5 minutes, then using soft bristle brush, scrub the parts to remove organic matter from the products.
- Remove parts from detergent solution and rinse with tap water for 1 minute, repeat the rinse for two more times, a total of three rinses of 1 minute each.
- Visual inspection of each part for cleaning process residue or organic waste from product use.
- If residue is detected in the product, repeat the cleaning process until the residue is completely removed.
- Dry with a soft, clean, dry cloth or disposable paper.
- Follow to sterilization process.

29.2 CLEANING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

- Use the proper PPEs (gloves, masks, goggles, caps, etc.).
- Start the cleaning right after the surgical use.
- Never let the instruments dry with organic waste after the surgical use.
- Never let the instrument dry naturally after cleaning.
- Never use saline solutions, include sodium hypochlorite, disinfectant, hydrogen peroxide or alcohol for cleaning or rinsing the surgical instruments and Kits.
- Never use steel wool and abrasive products, so that the instruments are not damaged.
- Do not stack the instruments in lots to avoid the deformation of smaller and delicate pieces.

30. STERILIZATION

- Reusable product provided non-sterile. It must be sterilized in autoclave before use.
- Dry all instruments before the steam sterilization cycle.
- The product must be enclosed in a steam sterilizable wrap.
- Steam sterilize in cycles of 121°C at 1 ATM pressure for 30 minutes or of 134°C at 2 ATM pressure for 20 minutes. Drying time 30 minutes.
- Always accommodate the case in autoclave over a plane surface and away of device walls.
- Never stack objects or other cases.

30.1 STERILIZATION RECOMMENDATIONS

- Sterilize the products in the same day or one day earlier the procedure.
- The chemical sterilization is not recommended once some products may cause damages to the product.
- Do not use temperature higher than 60°C to drying process.
- Do not use dry heat stoves for sterilization of the instruments and kits from S.I.N.

31. SERVICE LIFE

The Versalis S Kit can be used as outlined below, depending on proper handling, cleaning, and sterilization:

Drills:

Up to 20 osteotomies in high-density bone

Up to 30 osteotomies in low-density bone

Direction Indicator, Drivers, Torque Wrench, Transmucosal Gauge, and Depth Probe: Can be used up to 250 times

Case:

Can be cleaned and sterilized up to 250 times

32. MARKETING MATERIALS



Commercial Folder



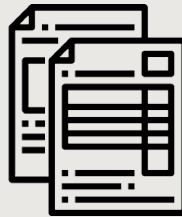
Comparison with competitors



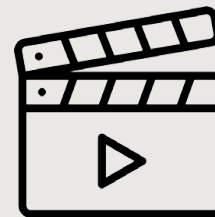
Presentation Slides



Technical Catalog



Surgical Manual



Animated Video Institutional



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