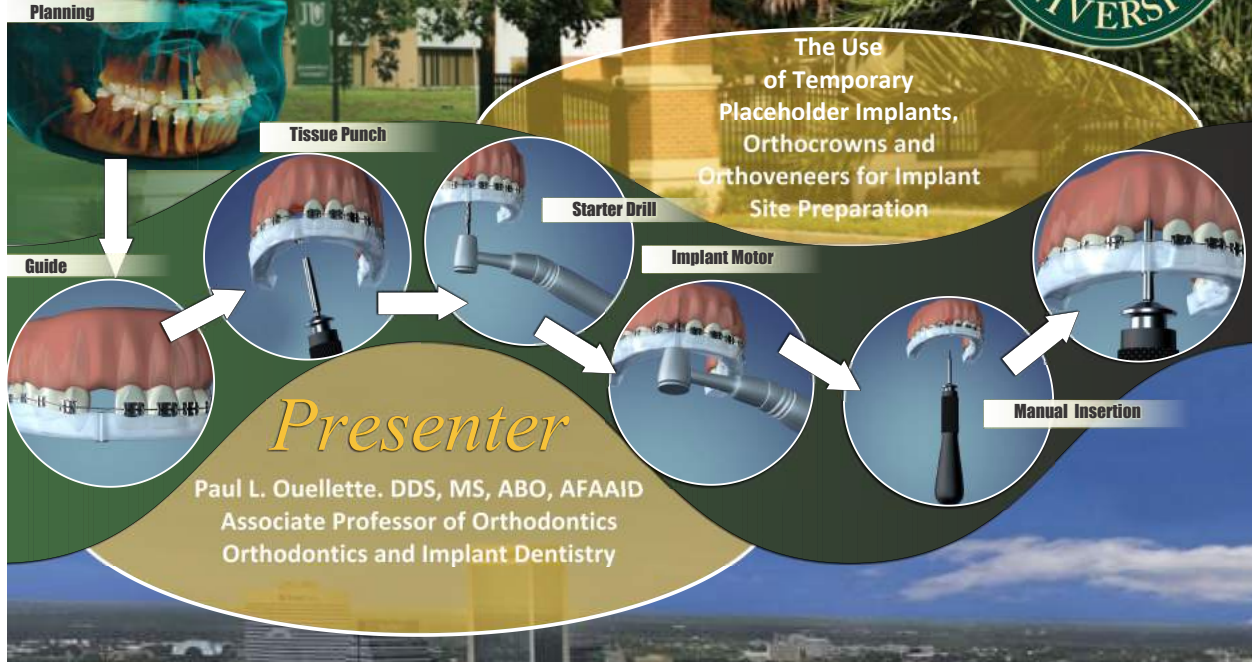


Tadplant System Price List (FOB)

No	Classification	Drawing	Product Code	Product Name	MOQ	Unit Price	Material
1	Fixture	No.1	TAD3404	Tadplant ø3.4XL4	200		ELI
2		No.2	TAD3406	Tadplant ø3.4XL6	200		
3		No.3	TAD3408	Tadplant ø3.4XL8	200		
4		No.4	TAD3410	Tadplant ø3.4XL10	200		
5		No.5	TAD3412	Tadplant ø3.4XL12	200		
6		No.6	OTAD3408	Oring-Tadplant ø3.4X8	200		
7	Abutment	No.7	TACA2530	One piece abutment ø2.5XH3	200		ELI
8		No.8	TACA2560	One piece abutment ø2.5XH6	200		
9		No.9	TACA2512	One piece abutment ø2.5XH12	200		
10		No.10	TATIBS	TadBase (Including Screw below)	200		
11		No.10-1	TAS00	Screw-TadBase			
12		No.26	TAAG4017H	Angled Abutment 17 (including screw)	200		
13		No.27	TAAG4030H	Angled Abutment 30 (Including screw)	200		
14		No.26-1	TAS00	Screw-Angled Abutment			
15		No.11	TOAB00	Oring Tad Abutment	200		
16		No.12	TOC010	Oring Cap	200		
17		No.13	TGA4015	Healing Abutment (include screw)	200		
18		No.13	TGA4015-S	Screw-Healing Abutment			
19	Accessories	No.14	TLA00	Lab Analog	200		Ti-Grade 4
20		No.15	TOADR00	2.7 Hex Handle & Handpiece-Driver	100		TRIMRITE
21		No.16	TGD00S	1.2X5.5 Friction-Sleeve-Drill	100		TRIMRITE
22		No.17	TD1510	1.5X7 Handle & Handpiece-Sleeve-Drill	100		TRIMRITE
23		No.18	TPDR00	1.2X8 Handle & Handpiece-Holder-Drill	100		TRIMRITE
24		No.19	TFDR0L	1.2X6 Friction-Holder-Drill-L	100		TRIMRITE
25		No.20	TFDR0S	1.2X6 Friction-Holder-Drill-S	100		TRIMRITE
26		No.21	TGDH00	Guided Holder	100		TRIMRITE
27		No.22	TIP340	Tissue Punch	100		TRIMRITE
28		No.23	TAAHD	Abutment Holder	100		TRIMRITE
29		No.24	TAUNHD	Universal Handle			TRIMRITE
30		No.25	SL4060	Metal Guided Sleeve	100		Ti-Grade 4
31		No.28	TAHD127	1.27 Hex Driver Torque	100		TRIMRITE
32		No.29	OPW27	Hex Holder	100		SUS316
33		No.10-2	TATBSB	TadCap (Tibase Scan Body)			Acetal
34		No.12-1	TOC010-OR	Rubber-Oring for TadCap			Silicon
35		No drawing	TADTRAY	Surgical Tray			Aluminium
36		No drawing	PNVHD	Pin Vice Handle			TRIMRITE

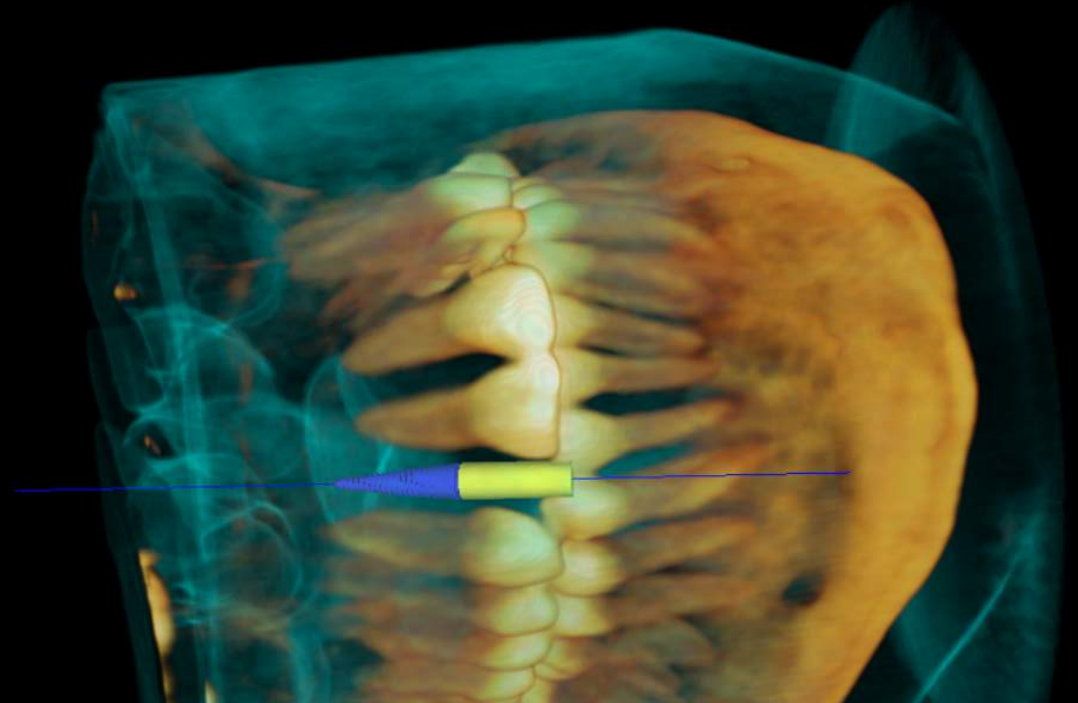
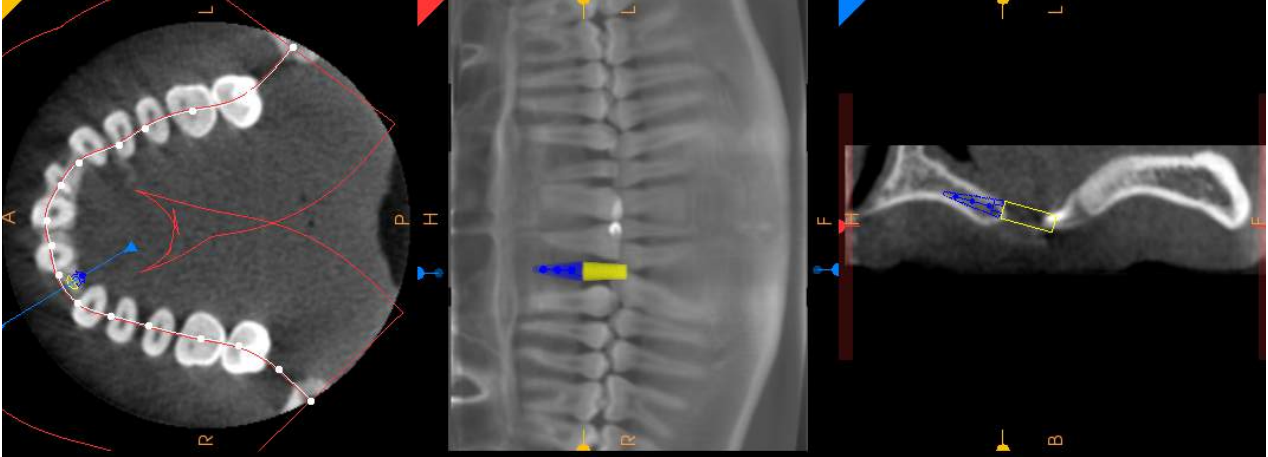
Jacksonville University College of Health Sciences Department of Orthodontics

Largest USA Orthodontic Residency Program

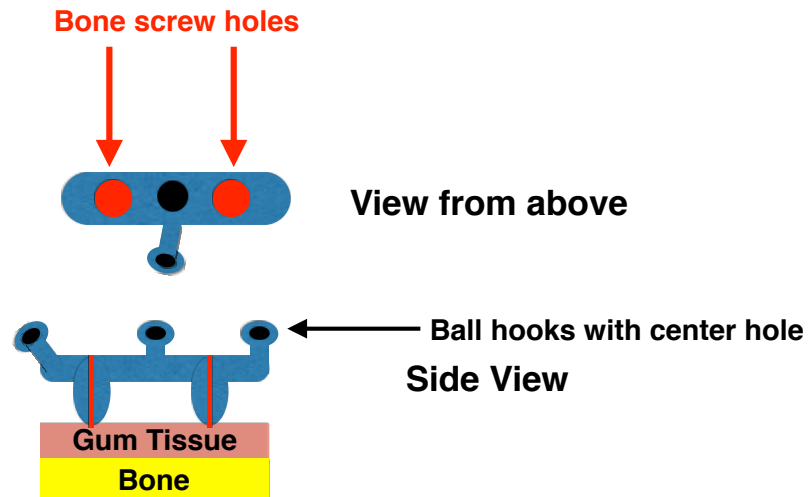



Contact >> Paul L. Ouellette, DDS, MS, AFAAID

Cell #: 404-983-2300



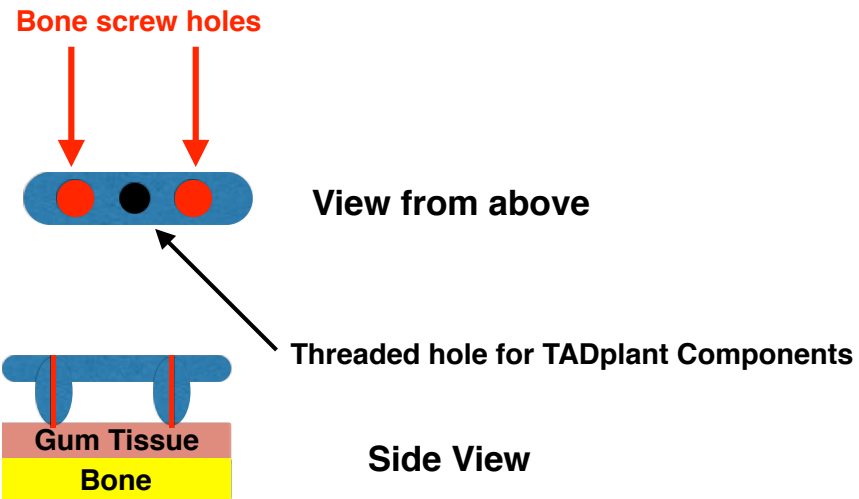




Make the bone plate with a softer, bendable titanium (pure). The user could adjust the plate to custom fit to the gum tissues. The ball hooks could have a small hole for attaching Niti springs or elastic thread. The ball design will allow the Doctor to also place elastic power chain. The ball hooks can be angled to help hold the elastic power chain. Ball hooks could be added on the sides of the bone plate as well. For gum tissues to accept the external plate all surfaces have to be rounded. The bone screw elevations on the under surface must be designed like the denture bars to create an emergence under the plate. Smooth rounded edges for every component. What are your thoughts?



A larger, longer bar can be made to be use in the palate. This could be used for canines or other impacted teeth in the palate.



A larger, longer bar can be made to be use in the palate. This could be used for canines or other impacted teeth in the palate.

The bone plate would be designed as a round solid tube with bone screw holes and threaded holes to accept TADplant Components

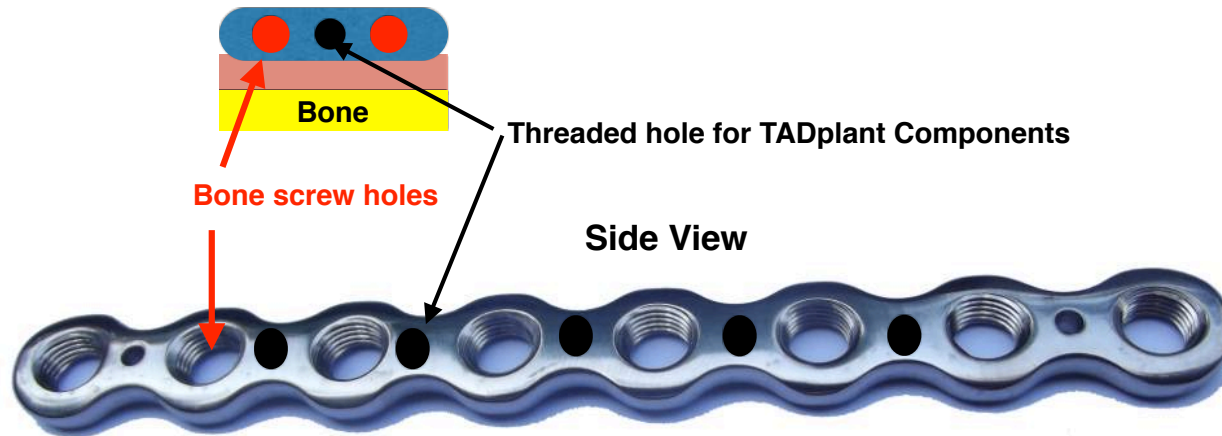


Round Tubular Bone Plate with multiple threaded TADplant Component holes

Manufactured with a softer bendable titanium



View from above



Threaded “locking” bone screw holes

The bone plate would be designed as a round solid tube with bone screw holes and threaded holes to accept TADplant Components



Round Tubular Bone Plate with multiple threaded TADplant Component holes

Manufactured with a softer bendable titanium

External versus internal abutment connection implants: a survey of opinions and decision making among experienced implant dentists in Japan.

Hagiwara Y¹, Carr AB.

⊕ Author information

Abstract

Internal connection implants have been attracting attention in recent years leading to their being adopted for many implant systems and an increase in market share over other connections. However, internal connection implants have only been used clinically for a short period of time resulting in few clinical studies investigating outcomes and a lack of comparative clinical evidence to support their use over external hex systems at this time. Given the fact that clinical evidence is lacking regarding implant connection performance comparisons, it is important to understand what information clinicians use to choose between systems. The purpose of this study regarding implant decision-making was to ask clinicians to provide subjective evaluations of internal connection implants, in comparison with external connection implants. The survey was constructed to cover four aspects of interest; general responder information, surgical procedures and experience, prosthodontic treatments and outcomes, and implant complications. The dentists' responses indicated that internal connection implants are as user-friendly as external hex implants with respect to implant surgery, but they are favored for prosthodontic handling because impression coping and abutment placement are felt to be easier. In addition, it was revealed that dentists strongly feel that there is a lack of biological and prosthodontic evidence to support the use of internal connection implants. The findings reveal the responding clinicians recognize that they often make decisions without compelling evidence to favor one system over another. Decisions are often based on perceived ease of use or third party (colleague or manufacturer) input. For future investigations, we will seek to better understand the relative influence and validity of all forms of information used (especially third party input), as well as what barriers exist to clinicians' use of more evidence based data.

All Answers (9)



Deleted profile
Added an answer

2 years ago

The internal connection had a smaller microgap than the external ones with significant statistical differences. Very good adaptation between the implant and the screw retained abutment were observed, in many cases the distances were smaller than the bacteria diameter and consequently is not possible an infiltration of microorganisms.

The fatigue behavior of the external hexagon interface presented superior result compared to the internal hexagon interfaces. The high fatigue life of the external connection is due to the size of the resistant section. This fact produces a better load distribution of the load and this is a main factor which explains the differences in the mechanical properties.

please see; the files

 [Finger et al. article.pdf](#) · 1.99 MB

2 Recommendations
