



ULTRASONIC

TIPS AND BURS

Try the innovation

2023 CATALOG

Clinical PLUS

| **DentSurg** PRO



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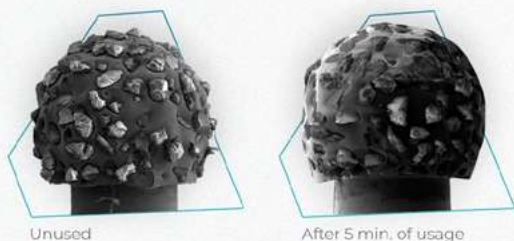
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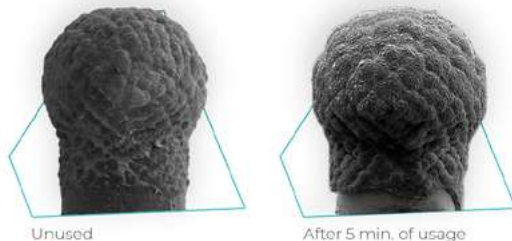
CVD Diamond

The CVD Diamond (process known as Chemical Vapor Deposition) from CVDentus® is a 100% Brazilian technology, which is patented all over the world. The hardness is close to natural diamond and it is 30x harder than the tooth enamel (95GPa VS. tooth enamel 3,3GPa). Being a single stone with controlled roughness, besides its high durability, its characteristics also allow exclusive procedures and unique prepping.



CONVENTIONAL DIAMOND TIP/BUR

- Natural or synthetic diamond powder
- Less durability
- Surface with sharp edges
- Not uniform finishing
- Generates waste (metal and diamond powder)
- It has direct contact with metal of the tip/bur



CVDENTUS® DIAMOND TIP/BUR

- Single Diamond stone
- High durability (30x higher)
- Surface controlled with no sharp edges
- Uniform finishing
- Contact only with diamond (biologically compatible)

Besides the **uniform surface**, CVDentus® technology allows controlled granulation during the diamond's production process, which allows the professional to perform procedures since abrasion to pre-polishing. There are **five types of roughness** to meet the most diverse needs: Extreme Ultra Thin, Ultra Thin, Thin, Rough and Extreme Rough.

EXTREME ULTRA THIN - UX

Ideal for finishing or a step before polishing

ULTRA THIN - U

Performs the finishing preparation

THIN - F

Ideal for small abrasions

ROUGH

Performs medium abrasion

EXTREME ROUGH - XR

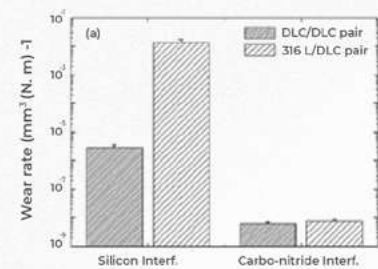
Ideal for high abrasions

DLC Diamond

The coating known as **Diamond Like Carbon - DLC** - from CVDentus®, is a patented technology and it is applied in the form of film in the surgical tips, promoting wear **resistance**, **reduction of the friction coefficient** and it also has a **bactericidal effect**.
Applied to titanium, a noble material used in aircrafts and satellites, it has characteristics that makes it ideal for manufacturing surgical ultrasonic tips.
It has **low weight and excellent physical and chemical properties, such as high mechanical strength, resistance to high temperature and also to chemical corrosion**.

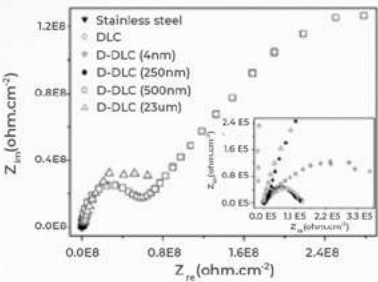


Tips with different shapes, thicknesses of the active part developed from 0.28mm. diameters that guarantee precision without unnecessary wear, allowing high performance and safe surgical procedures.



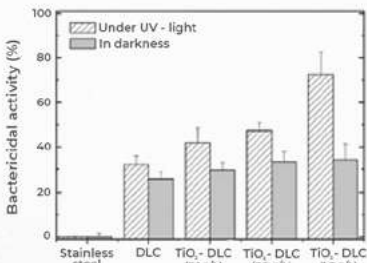
DLC HAS AN EXTREMELY LOW FRICTION COEFFICIENT, CLOSE TO TEFLON, ALLOWING LESS DAMAGE TO THE TISSUE AND LESS HEAT GENERATION.

Comparative study of the tribological behavior under hybrid lubrication of diamond-like carbon films with different adhesion interfaces
R.P.C Costa, D.A. Lima-Oliveira, F.R. Marciano, A.O. Lobo, E.J. Corat, V.J. Trava-Airoldi



DLC INCREASES THE DURABILITY PART'S BY PROTECTING IT FROM ELECTROCHEMICAL CORROSION.

Crystalline diamond particles into diamond-like carbon films: The influence of the particle sizes on the electrochemical corrosion resistance
F.R. Marciano, E.C. Almeida, D.A. Lima-Oliveira, E.J. Corat, V.J. Trava-Airoldi



“ACTIVATED” DLC WITH TITANIUM DIOXIDE NANOPARTICLES (TiO₂) REDUCES BACTERIAL ACTIVITY BY UP TO 75%

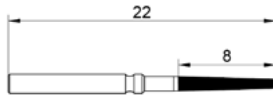
Antibacterial activity of DLS films containing TiO₂ nanoparticles
F.R. Marciano, D.A. Lima-Oliveira, N.S. da-Silva, A.V. Diniz, E.J. Corat, V.J. Trava-Airoldi

ENDODONTICS



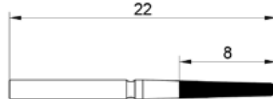
PULP CHAMBER

Access



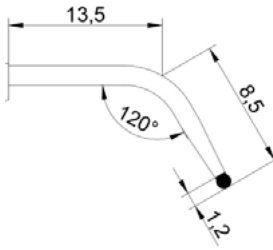
Cod. **TR18-H**
Ø 0,5mm

- Rotation bur. High abrasion to access pulp chamber



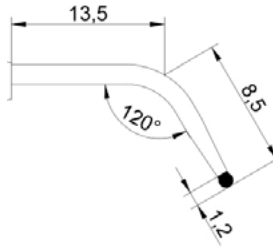
Cod. **TR38-H**
Ø 1,0mm

- Rotation bur. High abrasion to access pulp chamber



Cod. **R2**
Ø 1,2mm

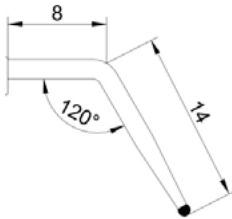
- Abrasion to access pulp chamber



Cod. **R4**
Ø 1,6mm

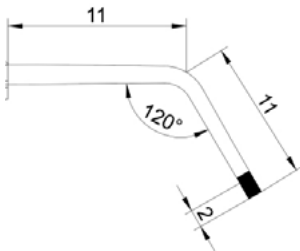
- Abrasion to access pulp chamber

Pulp chamber preparation



Cod. **R1-E**
Ø 1,0mm

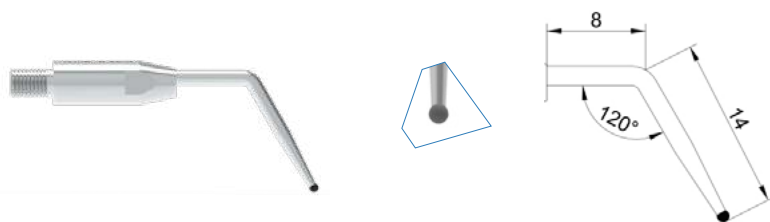
- Performs abrasion and allows roof and dentin removal.



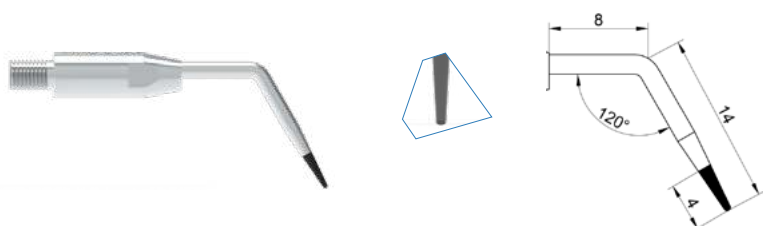
Cod. **C22-E**
Ø 1,0mm

- Performs abrasion and allows roof and dentin removal.

Pulp nodule removal

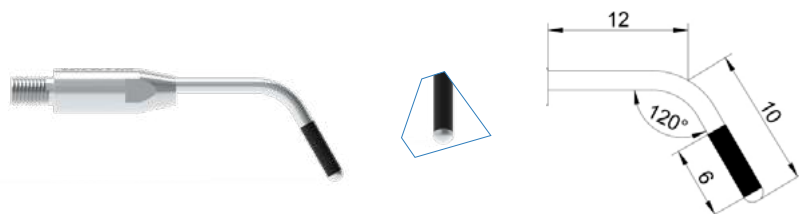


Cod. **R1-E**
Ø 1,0mm



Cod. **T1F-E**
Ø 0,5mm

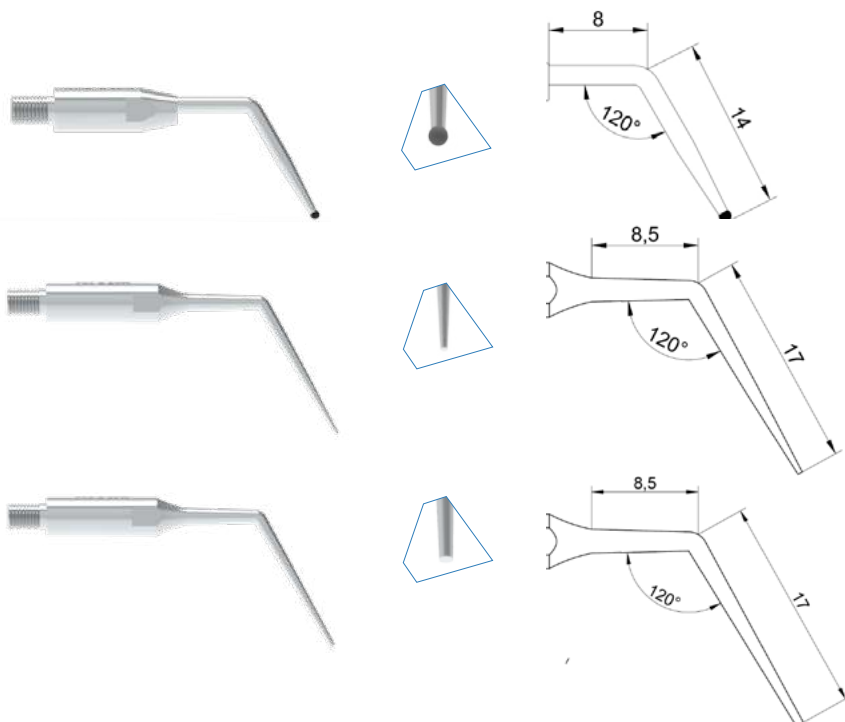
Thin wall abrasion



Cod. **CR4F-ST**
Ø 1,6mm

- Does not wear out the floor since it does not have diamond on the top.

Canal location



Cod. **R1-E**
Ø 1,0mm

Cod. **TOT-E**
Ø 0,4mm

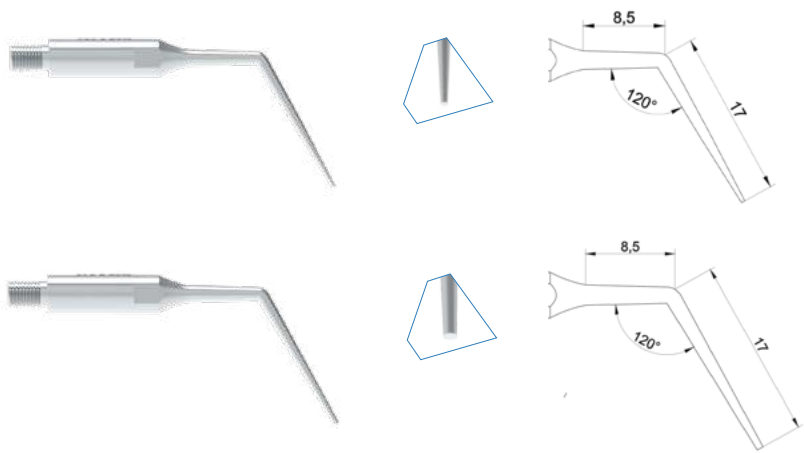
- Including MV2

Cod. **TIT-E**
Ø 0,65mm

These 2 inserts are very interesting, the TR1F-ST works in the isthmus area and prepare the canal's entrance, and the CR4F-ST performs finishing and smoothing of the pulp chamber walls, ensuring safe procedure and extreme quality preparing.

PROFESSOR **RODRIGO VILLAGRA**
Specialist in Endodontics

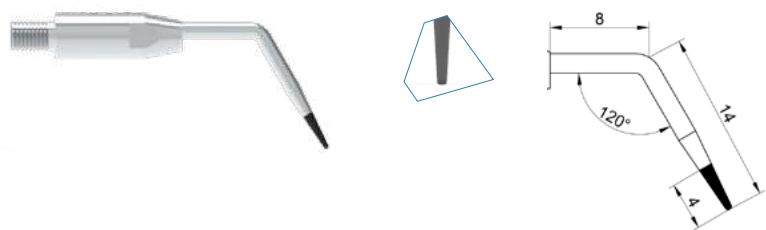
Dentin trigone removal



Cod. **TOT-E**
Ø 0.4mm

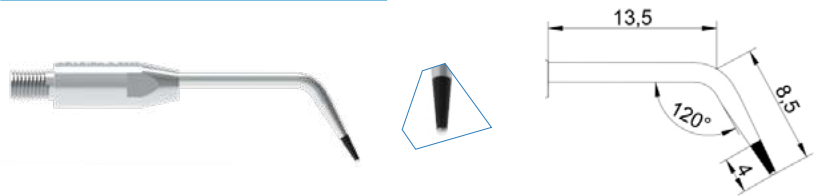
Cod. **TIT-E**
Ø 0.65mm

Canal cleaning



Cod. **TIF-E**
Ø 0.5mm

Canal entrance refinement

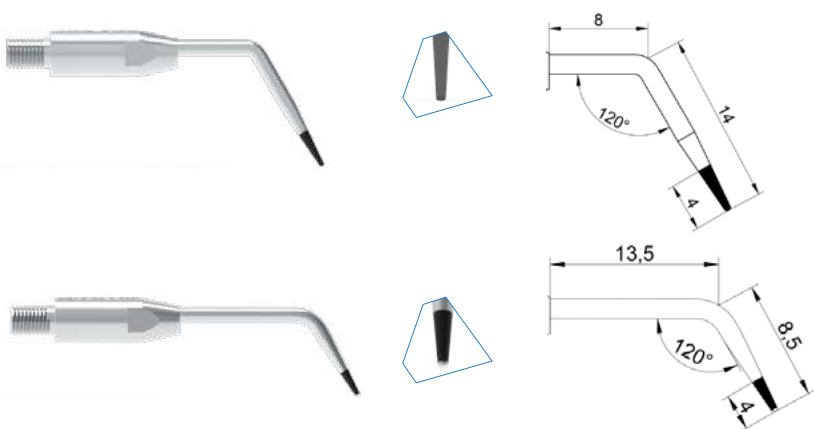


Cod. **TRIF-ST**
Ø 1.0mm

• Does not have diamond on the top

MIDDLE THIRD

Isthmus



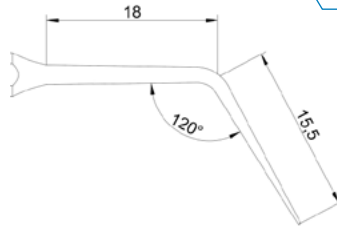
Cod. **TIF-E**
Ø 0.5mm

• Isthmus area clean

Cod. **TRIF-ST**
Ø 1.0mm

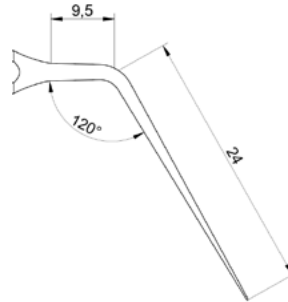
• Does not have diamond on the top, cleaning only the side of the isthmus area.

Gutta-percha



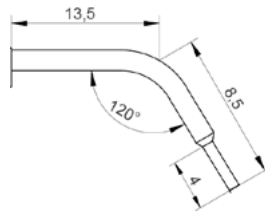
Cod. **T0T-E1**
Ø 0,3mm

- Cutting and thermoplasticizing gutta-percha



Cod. **T0T-E2**
Ø 0,3mm

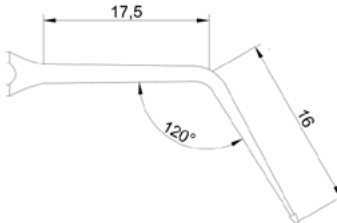
- Cutting and thermoplasticizing gutta-percha



Cod. **CR2T-E**
Ø 1,2mm

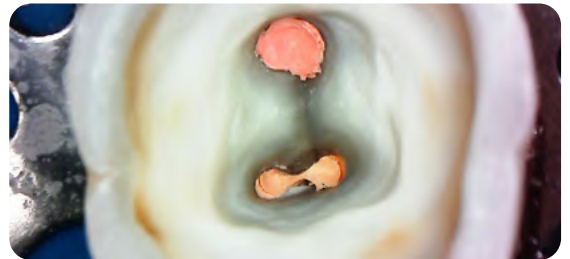
- Cutting and compacting gutta-percha

Flat canal cleaning



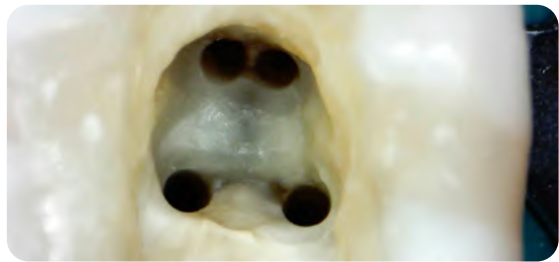
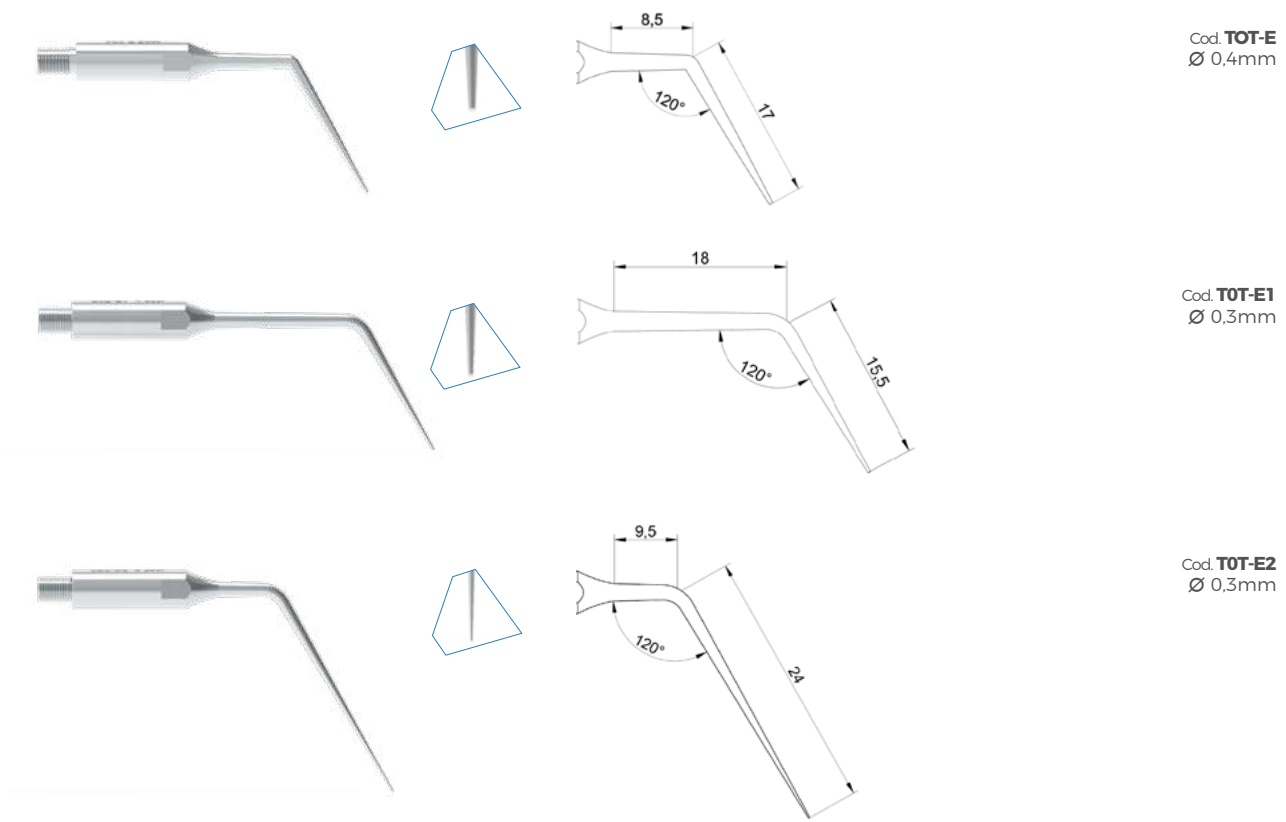
Cod. **T0T-E3**
Ø 0,45mm

- Cleaning hard-to-reach areas



Photos: Professor Rodrigo Villagra -
Cutting and thermoplasticizing gutta-percha
Cod. C2T and R1-EZ

Fractured instrument removal



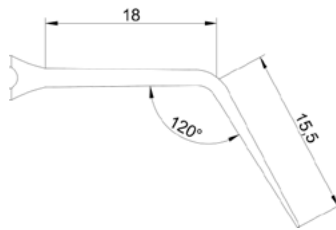
Photos: Professor Rodrigo Villagra
Cleaning the pulp chamber, cutting and thermoplasticizing gutta-percha
Cod. TOT-E1, TOT-E2 and TOT-E3

“ Along with CVDentus tips, ultrasound is a very important tool for those seeking **excellence in endodontic treatment**, as it helps in several steps, such as: conservative access surgery, cavity cleaning, PUI, nucleus removal, retreatment, among others.

DR. RODRIGO VILLAGRA
Specialist in Endodontics

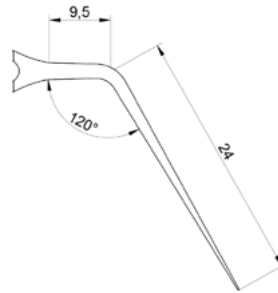
”

ACTIVATION



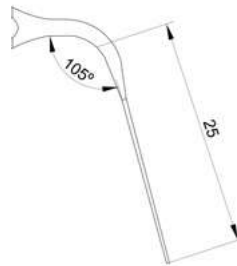
Cod. **T0T-E1**
Ø 0,3mm

- Passive irrigation (P.U.I e C.U.I), agitation of the sealer, acids and cleaning liquids.



Cod. **T0T-E2**
Ø 0,3mm

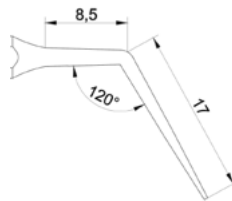
- Passive irrigation (P.U.I e C.U.I), agitation of the sealer, acids and cleaning liquids.



Cod. **T0T-E5**
Ø 0,3mm

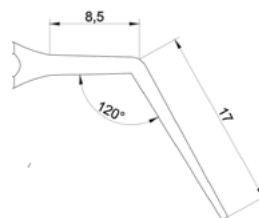
- Passive irrigation (P.U.I e C.U.I), agitation of the sealer, acids and cleaning liquids.

CANAL CLEANING IN RETREATMENT



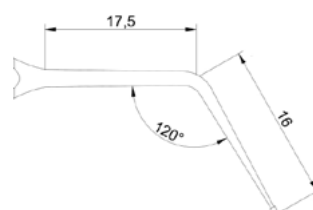
Cod. **T0T-E**
Ø 0,4mm

- Gutta-percha removal from the cervical 1/2 at the beginning of endodontic retreatment.



Cod. **T1T-E**
Ø 0,65mm

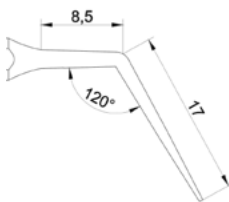
- Gutta-percha removal from the cervical 1/2 at the beginning of endodontic retreatment.



Cod. **T0T-E3**
Ø 0,45mm

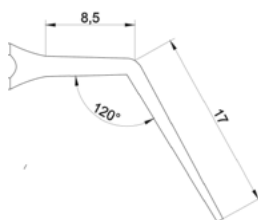
- Cleaning hard-to-reach areas by removing gutta-percha and the remaining sealer.

PIN REMOVAL



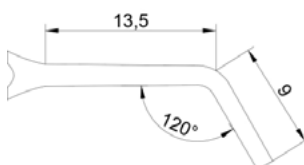
Cod. **TOT-E**
Ø 0,4mm

- Removal in the sealer line around the metal pin and inside the canal up to 1/3 average / Finishing the removal of the fiberglass pin



Cod. **TIT-E**
Ø 0,65mm

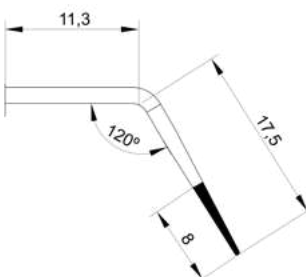
- Removal in the sealer line around the metal pin / Finishing the removal of the fiberglass pin



Cod. **C2T**
Ø 1,6mm

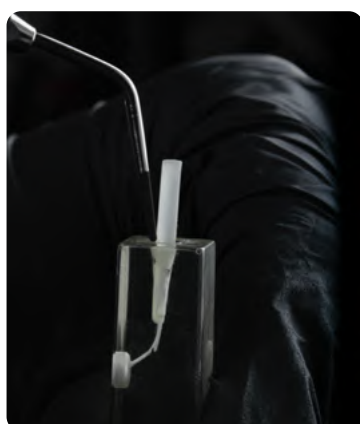
- Removal of cast threaded metal pins

FIBERGLASS PIN REMOVAL



Cod. **TR1-E**
Ø 0,8mm

- Makes the wear of the pin assisting in its removal



Photos: . Prof. Ellen Mangabeira
FIBERGLASS PIN REMOVAL
Cod. TR1-E

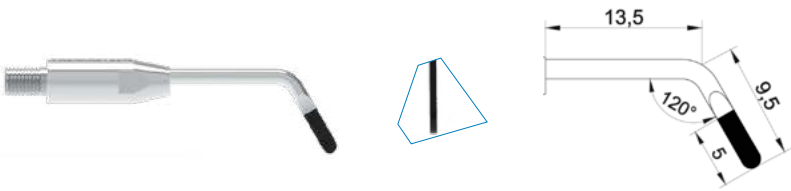
The TR1-E insert is a differentiator in the market, as it provides fiber post wear while preserving the dentin as much as possible compared to traditional methods, the format, usability and differentiated technology of diamond surface treatment that only CVDENTUS has.

PROFESSOR. ELLEN MANGABEIRA

Specialist in Dental Prosthesis APCD SP and Endodontics by USP, Master in Dental Prosthesis by Faculdade São Leopoldo Mandic, Prof. Dental Prosthesis, Partner in the development of the Insert TR1-E

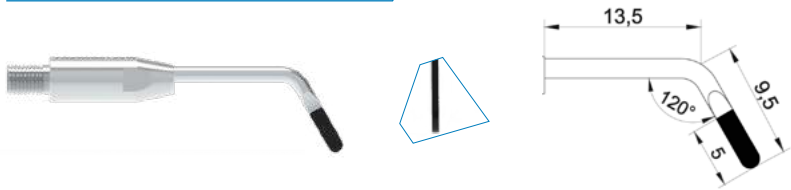
PARENDODONTIC SURGERY

Bone window opening

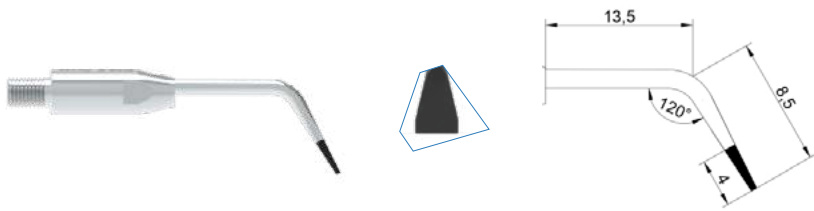


Cod. **VR04XR**
≡ 1,6mm x 0,4mm

Apicoectomy

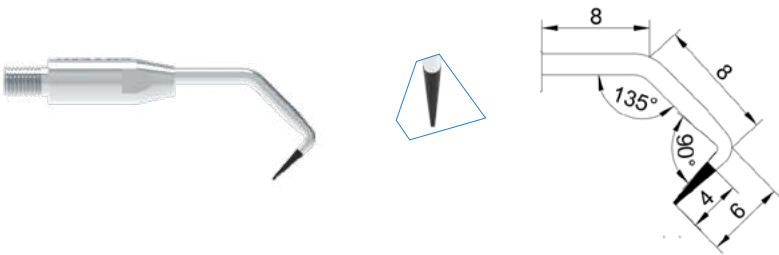


Cod. **VR04XR**
≡ 1,6mm x 0,4mm

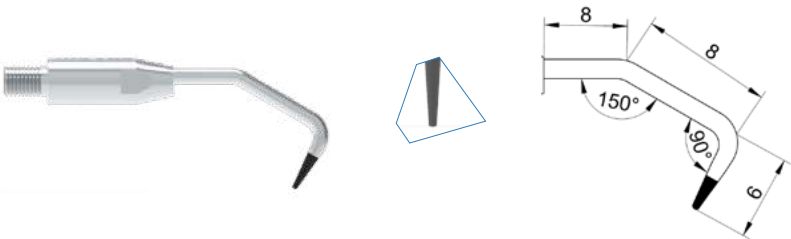


Cod. **W1-O**
≡ 0,5mm x 2,5mm

Retropreparation

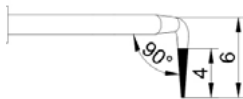


Cod. **T0U-2**
Ø 0,25mm

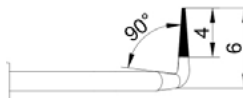


Cod. **T1F-2**
Ø 0,5mm

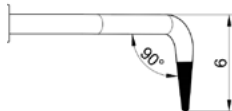
Retropreparation in posteriors



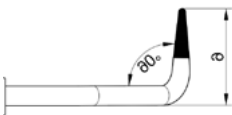
Cod. **T0U-L**
Ø 0,25mm



Cod. **T0U-R**
Ø 0,25mm



Cod. **T1F-L**
Ø 0,5mm



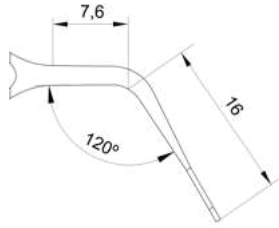
Cod. **T1F-R**
Ø 1,0mm

PERIODONTICS

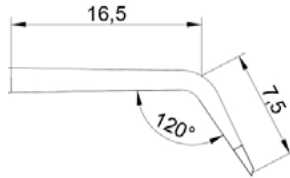


CLINICAL CROWN LENGTHENING (OPENFLAP)

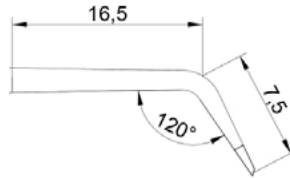
Crown lengthening (Openflap)



- Cod. **L3S-O**
 ↳ 0.5mm x 3.5mm
 • Flap detachment

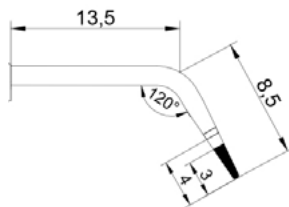


- Cod. **FS-O**
 ↳ 0.4mm x 2.5mm
 • Strait bone volume reduction (Scraping)

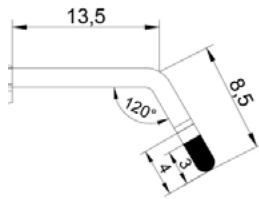


- Cod. **FS2-O**
 ↳ 3.5mm x 0.4mm
 • Bone volume reduction (Scraping)

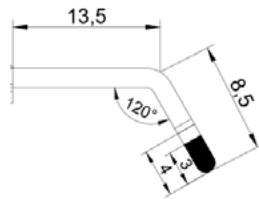
Crown lengthening (Flapless)



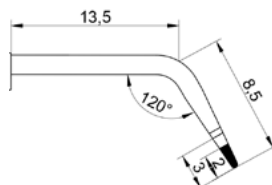
- Cod. **TR1-PK**
 Ø 0.5mm
 • Performs the bone wear ness without injuring the gingiva (Flapless)
 • It has 3mm of diamond and a depth marking at 4 and 5mm



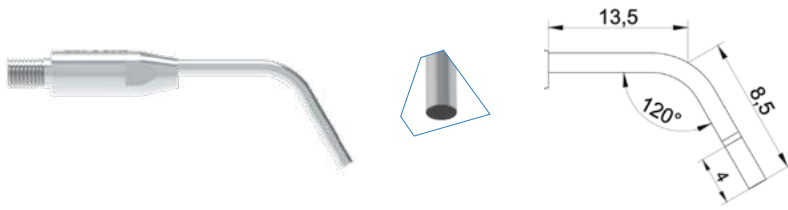
- Cod. **VR1-RPK**
 Ø 1.2mm
 • Performs the bone wear ness without injuring the gingiva (Flapless)
 • It has 3mm of diamond and a depth marking at 4 and 5mm



- Cod. **VR1-LPK**
 Ø 1.2mm
 • Performs the bone wear ness without injuring the gingiva (Flapless)
 • It has 3mm of diamond and a depth marking at 4 and 5mm

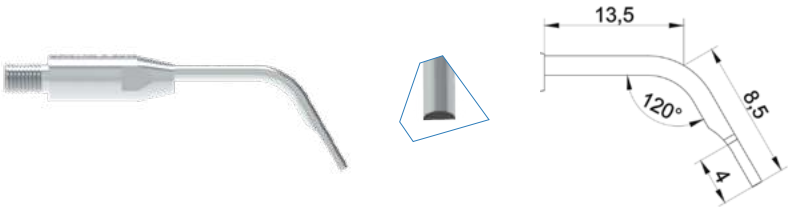


- Cod. **TR12-PK**
 Ø 0.5mm
 • Performs the bone wear ness without injuring the gingiva (Flapless)
 • It has 2mm of diamond and a depth marking at 3 and 4mm



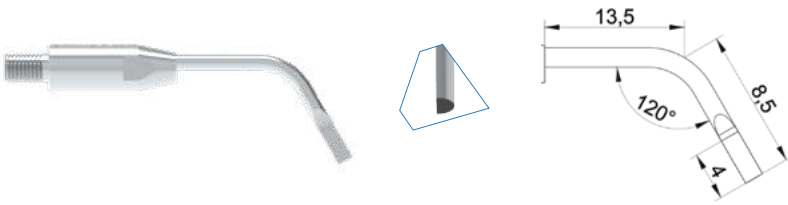
Cod. **C4T**
Ø 1,6mm

- Indicated for thicker bone. It has diamond only at the top and performs bone abrasion through an opening in the gingiva (mini flap) for the tip insertion.
- It has a depth marking at 4 and 5mm



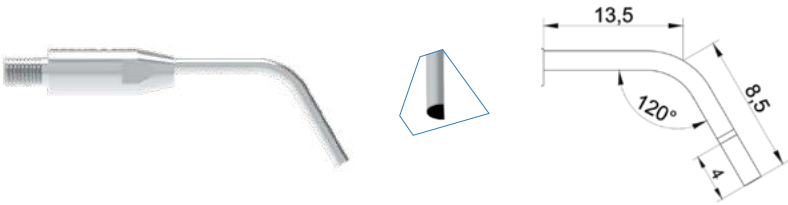
Cod. **CH4T-M**
Ø 1,6mm

- Indicated for thicker bone. It has diamond only at the top and performs bone abrasion through an opening in the gingiva (mini flap) for the tip insertion.
- It has a depth marking at 4 and 5mm



Cod. **CH4T-L**
Ø 1,6mm

- Indicated for thicker bone. It has diamond only at the top and performs bone abrasion through an opening in the gingiva (mini flap) for the tip insertion.
- It has a depth marking at 4 and 5mm



Cod. **CH4T-R**
Ø 1,6mm

- Indicated for thicker bone. It has diamond only at the top and performs bone abrasion through an opening in the gingiva (mini flap) for the tip insertion.
- It has a depth marking at 4 and 5mm



Photo: Professor Paulo Kano -
Detail of the excess gum removed
Cod. TR1-PK



Photo: Professor Marcelo de Faveri -
Flapless surgery
Cod. VR1-LPK



Photo: Professor Paulo Kano -
Postoperative (Day 1)
Cod. VR1-LPK

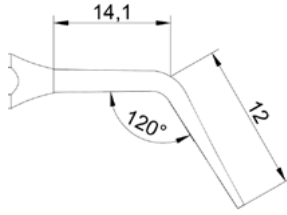
I use **CVDentus diamond inserts** to increase crown without flap opening, without damage to gingival tissue, better precision, **providing more comfort to the patient** with a faster postoperative period.

PROFESSOR PAULO KANO

Master in Implantology, Director of the Paulo Kano Institute, Creator

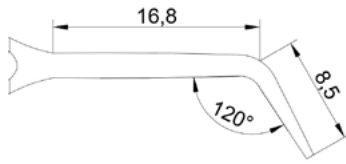
SCALING WITHOUT DIAMOND

Supragingival

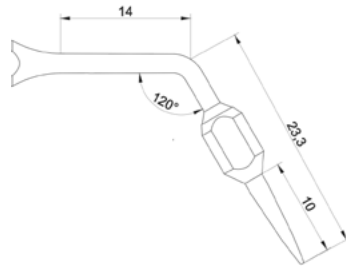


Cod. **T0T**
Ø 0,3mm

- Delicate conventional interproximal scaling (no diamond)

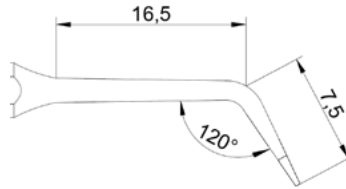


Cod. **T1T**
Ø 0,6mm



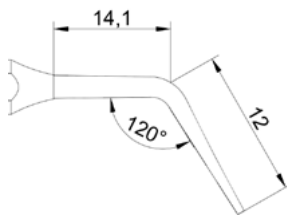
Cod. **T1T-P**
Ø 0,8mm

- For cleaning implants and ceramic parts



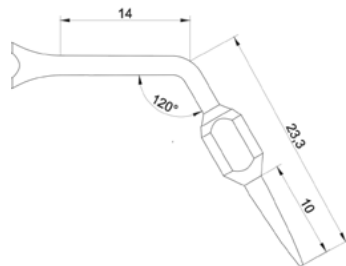
Cod. **W1T-O**
≠ 0,5mm x 2,5mm

Subgingival



Cod. **T0T**
Ø 0,3mm

- Delicate conventional interproximal scaling (no diamond)

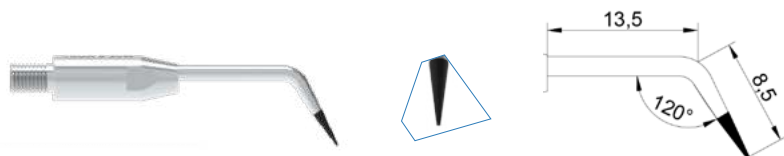


Cod. **T1T-P**
Ø 0,8mm

- For cleaning implants and ceramic parts

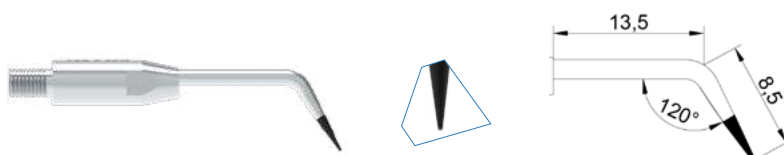
DIAMOND SCALING

Supragingival



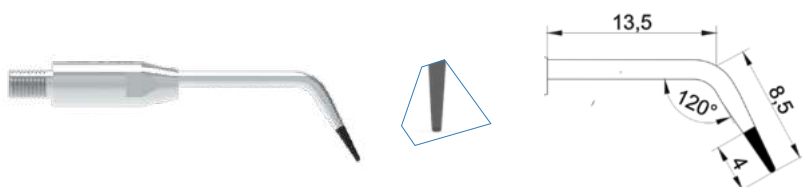
Cod. **Toux**
Ø 0.25mm

- Delicate interproximal scraping (with diamond)



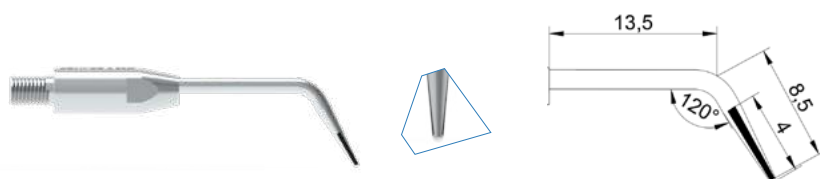
Cod. **Tou**
Ø 0.25mm

- Delicate interproximal scraping (with diamond)



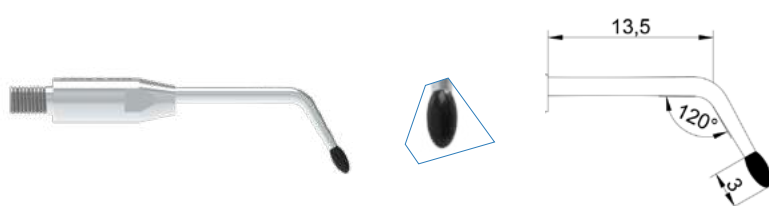
Cod. **TiU**
Ø 0.5mm

- Suitable for all elements



Cod. **TriU-SD**
Ø 1.0mm

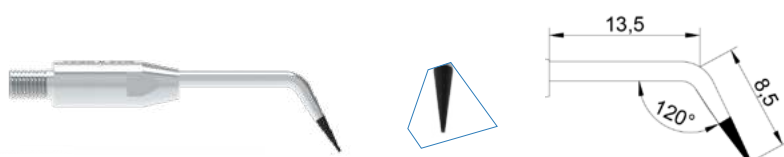
- It had diamond only at the sides



Cod. **FR4U**
Ø 1.6mm

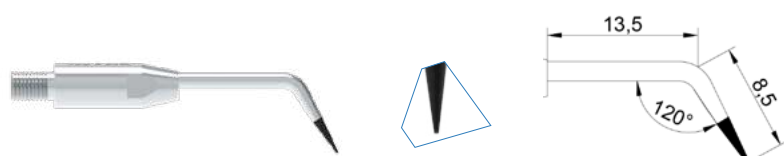
- Cleaning on the lingual surface of anterior teeth

Subgingival



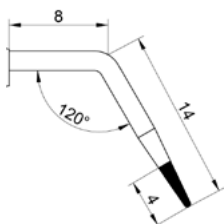
Cod. **Toux**
Ø 0.25mm

- Delicate interproximal scraping (with diamond)

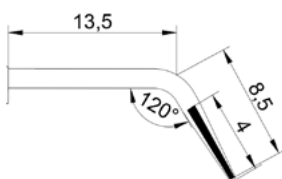


Cod. **Tou**
Ø 0.25mm

- Delicate interproximal scraping (with diamond)

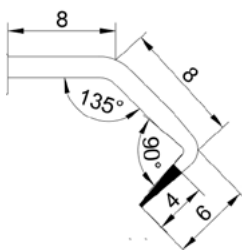


Cod. **TIU-E**
Ø 0,5mm



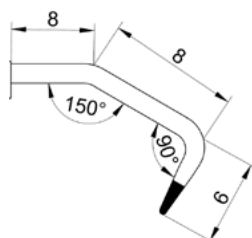
Cod. **TRIU-SD**
Ø 1,0mm

- It has diamond only on the action sides



Cod. **T0U-2**
Ø 0,25mm

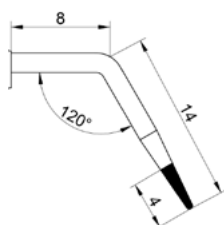
- Delicate scaling on furc (with Diamond)



Cod. **TIU-2**
Ø 0,5mm

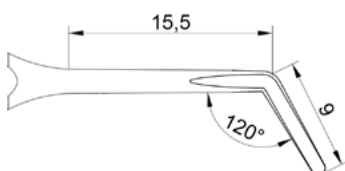
- Scraping in the furcation region

ROOT PLANING



Cod. **TIF-E**
Ø 0,5mm

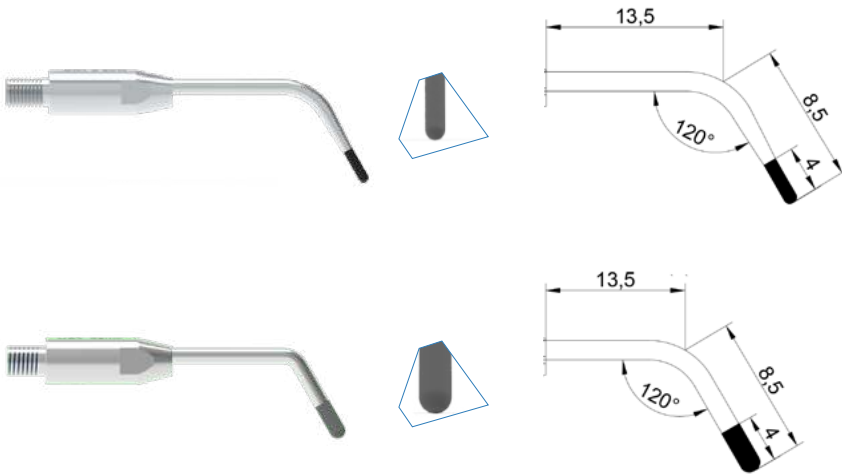
PERITOMY



Cod. **VR1T**
1,2mm x 0,4mm

- In all elements

GINGIVAL PEELING



Cod. **CR1**
Ø 1.2mm

• For restricted areas

Cod. **CR4**
Ø 1.6mm

• For wide areas

Among the most diverse applications, CVDentus tips also allow melanoplasty to be performed with **great safety and comfort for the patient.**

PROFESSOR DIEGO BAZAN

Dental surgeon, specialist in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Periodontics and Implantology.



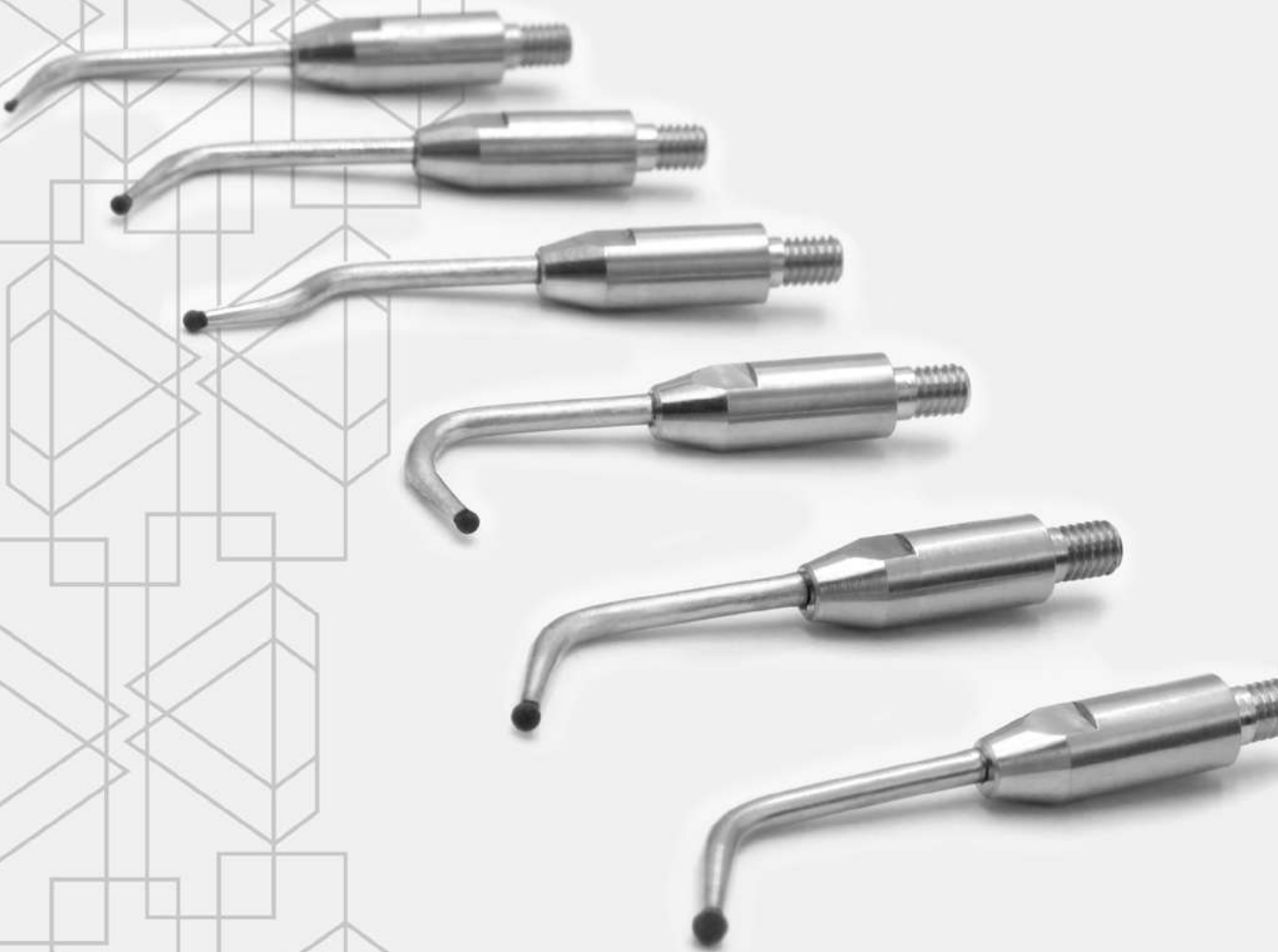
Photos: Diego Bazan -
Gingival peeling and postoperative
Cod. CR1 and CR4

I use diamond tips because they are better, effectively proven. Better than laser peeling surgery or an orban scalpel. The pigments are slow to reappear and many times they never appear again.

DRA DÉBORA AYALA

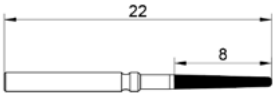
Master in Laser, Specialist in Periodontics, Specialist in Restorative Dentistry and Specialist in Implantology

DENTISTRY



CAVITY OPENING

High abrasion



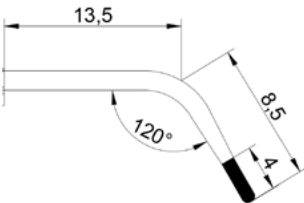
Cod. **TR18-H**
Ø 0,5mm

· Rotation bur

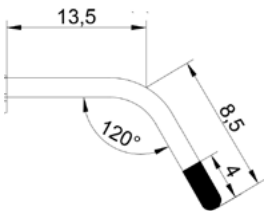


Cod. **TR38-H**
Ø 1,0mm

· Rotation bur

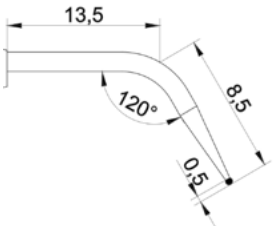


Cod. **CR1XR**
Ø 1,2mm



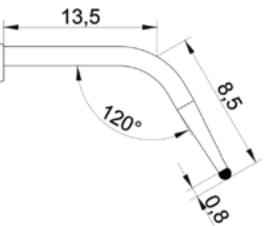
Cod. **CR4XR**
Ø 1,6mm

Abrasion



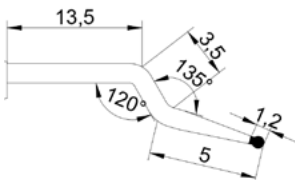
Cod. **R0,5**
Ø 0,5mm

· Small cavities



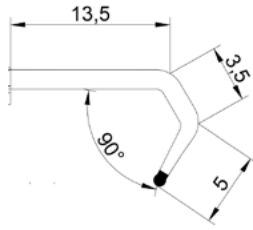
Cod. **R1**
Ø 1,0mm

· Small cavities



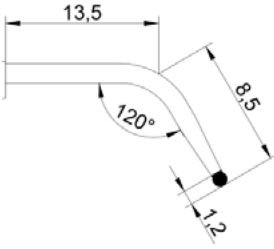
Cod. **R1-A**
Ø 1,0mm

· Small cavities that are difficult to access as in tunnel



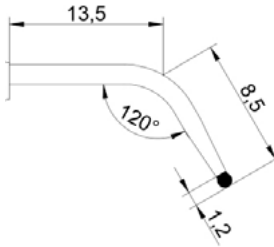
Cod. **R1-B**
Ø 1.0mm

- Small, difficult-to-access cavities such as the lingual surface of anterior teeth and tunnel-type access



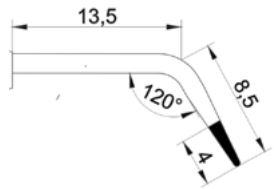
Cod. **R2**
Ø 1.2mm

- Medium cavities



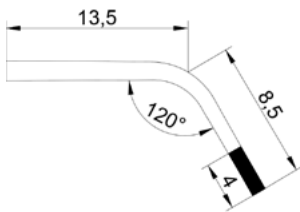
Cod. **R4**
Ø 1.5mm

- Large cavities



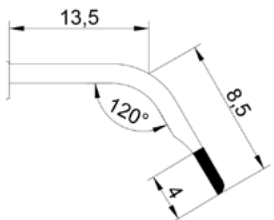
Cod. **T1**
Ø 0.5mm

- Small cavities



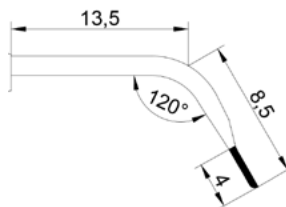
Cod. **C1**
Ø 1.2mm

- Angled cavity preparation



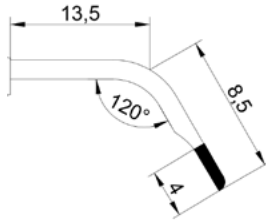
Cod. **CH1-M**
1.0mm x 0.5mm

- Small interproximal cavities (mesial)



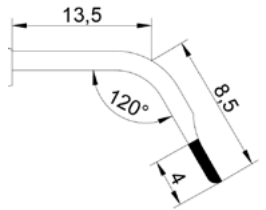
Cod. **CH1-D**
1.0mm x 0.5mm

- Small interproximal cavities (mesial)



Cod. **CH4-M**
 1.6mm x 0.8mm

- Large interproximal cavities (mesial)



Cod. **CH4-D**
 1.6mm x 0.8mm

- Large interproximal cavities (distal)

Safety and precision is all I need in my daily practice, as a general practitioner. Being able to work with CVDentus brings ease in all procedures that I perform, from the simplest to the most complex, in addition to being completely portable and having an **innovative and bold design**.

PROFESSOR **GUSTAVO PETRIS**

Master in Dental Clinic – Biomaterials and Specialist in Implantology.



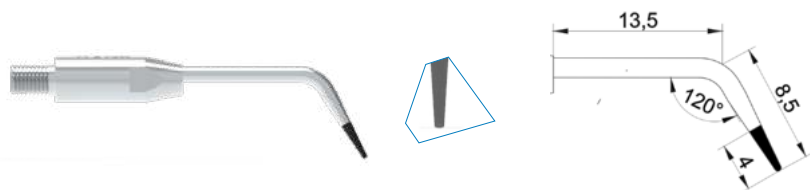
Photos: Gustavo Petris -
Molar abrasion in difficult-to-access area with adjacent tooth conservation
 Cod. CH4-M and CH4-D

In Pediatric Dentistry, I recommend using the CVDentus R0.5 diamond tip: developed with high technology, it has the perfect size and angulation for small cavity preparations, allowing minimally invasive procedures.

DRA. **LIETE YASSUDA**

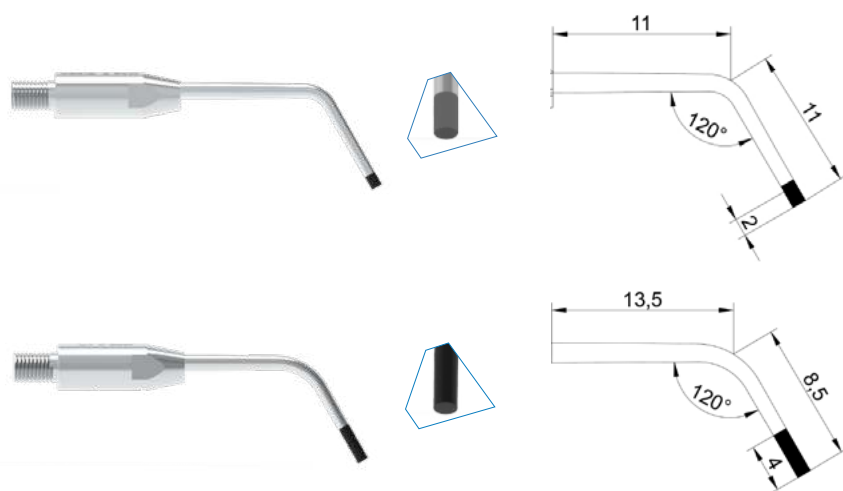
Specialist in Pediatric Dentistry and Periodontics

PREPARATION IN GROOVES WITH MORE INCIPIENT LESIONS



Cod. **T1**
Ø 0,5mm

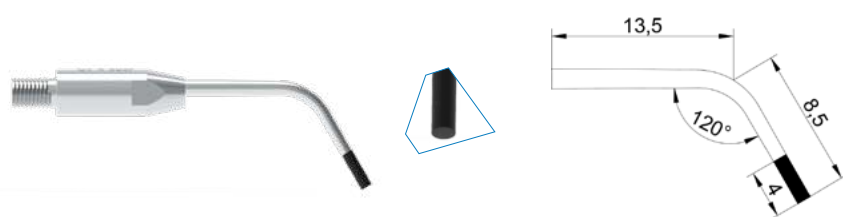
PREPARATION IN ANGLES



Cod. **C22-E**
Ø 1,2mm

Cod. **C1**
Ø 1,2mm

BEVELLING



Cod. **C1**
Ø 1,2mm

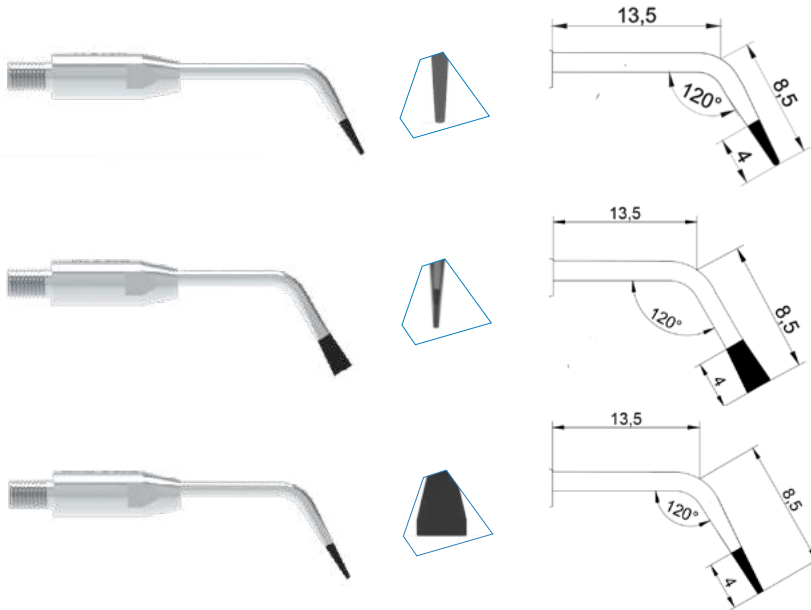
With CVDentus diamond, it is possible to make **treatments and preparations that no other tip can do**. It's spectacular!

PROFESSOR DIRCEU VIEIRA

Doctor and Master of Dentistry, Coordinator

REMOVAL OF RESTORING MATERIAL

Amalgam removal

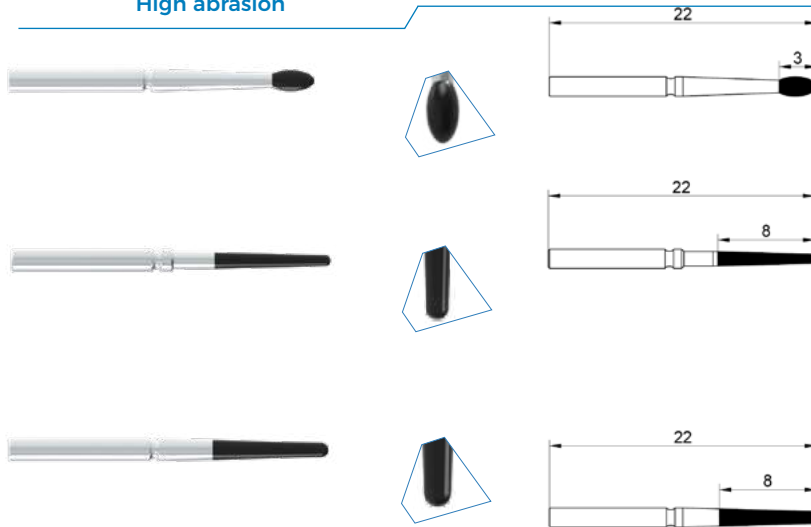


Cod. **T1**
 Ø 0.5mm
 • Small area

Cod. **W1**
 ≡ 0.5mm x 2.5mm
 • Large area

Cod. **W1-O**
 ≡ 0.5mm x 2.5mm
 • Large area

High abrasion

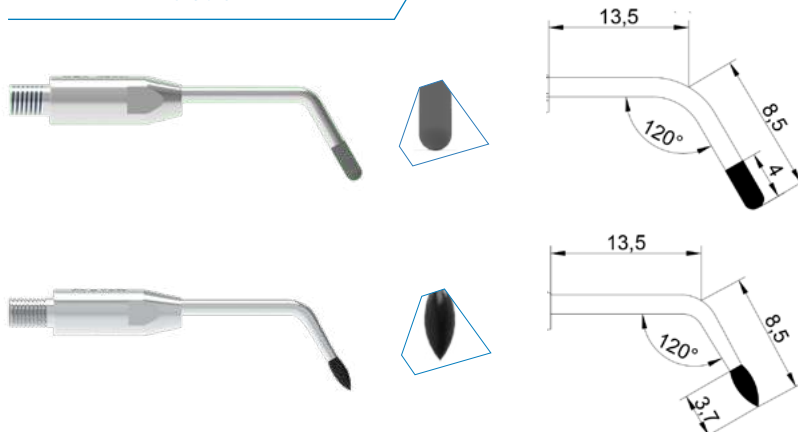


Cod. **FR4-H**
 Ø 1.6mm
 • Rotation bur. Indicated for
 lingual aspect of teeth and
 occlusal adjustment

Cod. **TR18-H**
 Ø 0.5mm
 • Rotation bur

Cod. **TR38-H**
 Ø 1.0mm
 • Rotation bur

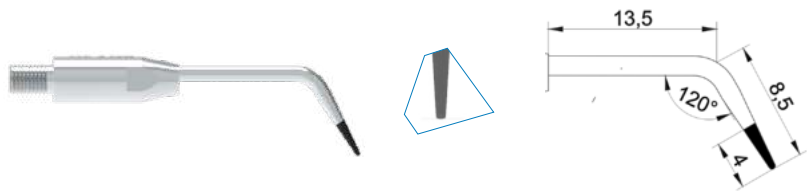
Abrasion



Cod. **CR4**
 Ø 1.6mm
 • Finishing the removal

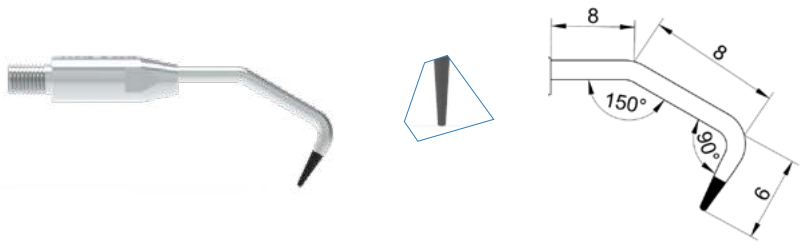
Cod. **F4**
 Ø 1.6mm
 • Lingual removal of anterior
 or occlusal teeth

Thin abrasion



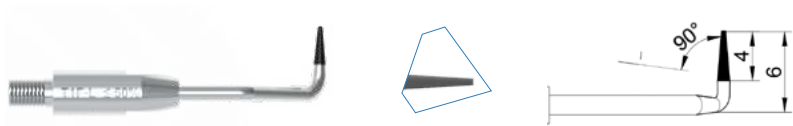
Cod. **TIF**
Ø 0,5mm

- Fine abrasion in the intrapapillary, supra and subgingival region



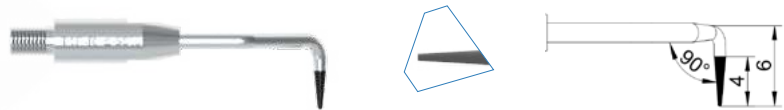
Cod. **TIF-2**
Ø 0,5mm

- Fine abrasion in the intrapapillary, supra and subgingival region on the lingual surface



Cod. **TIF-L**
Ø 0,5mm

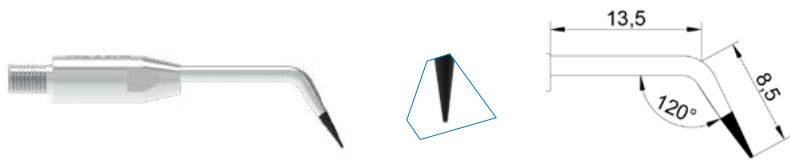
- Fine abrasion in the intrapapillary, supra and subgingival region on the buccal surface



Cod. **TIF-R**
Ø 0,5mm

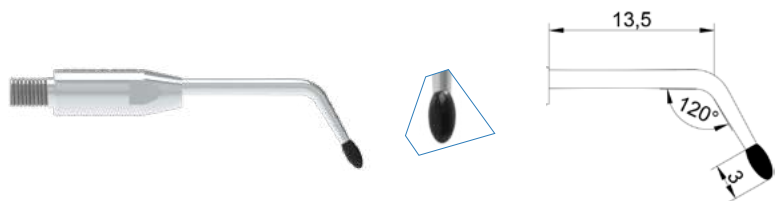
- Fine abrasion in the intrapapillary, supra and subgingival region on the buccal surface

Finishing the abrasion



Cod. **TOU**
Ø 0,25mm

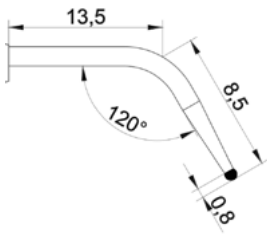
- Delicate refinement in interproximal areas



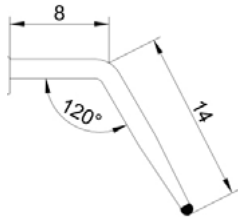
Cod. **FR4U**
Ø 1,6mm

- Finishing the lingual surface of anterior or occlusal teeth

PAPILLARY CONTOUR

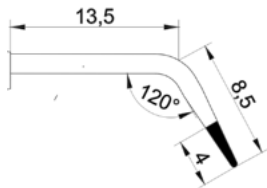


Cod. **R1**
Ø 1,0mm



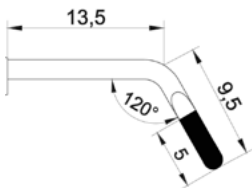
Cod. **R1-E**
Ø 1,0mm

TEXTURING IN RESTORING MATERIAL



Cod. **TIF**
Ø 0,5mm

ODONTOSECTION



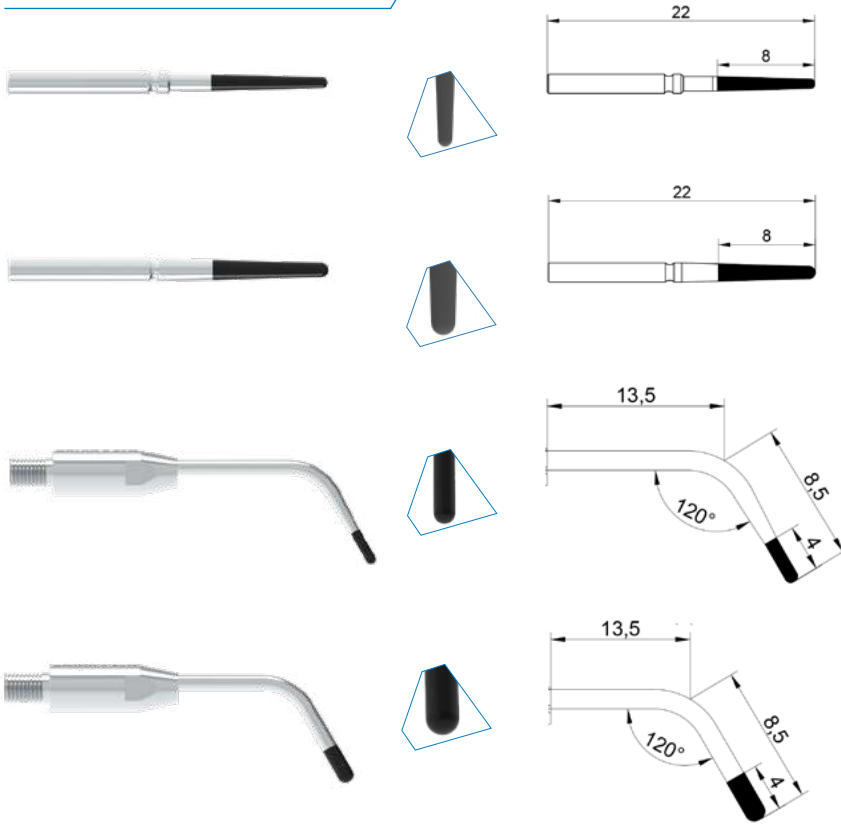
Cod. **VR04XR**
1,6mm x 0,4mm

PROSTHESIS



PREPARATION FOR LAMINATED AND VENEERS

High abrasion



Cod. **TR18-H**
Ø 0,5mm

· Rotation bur

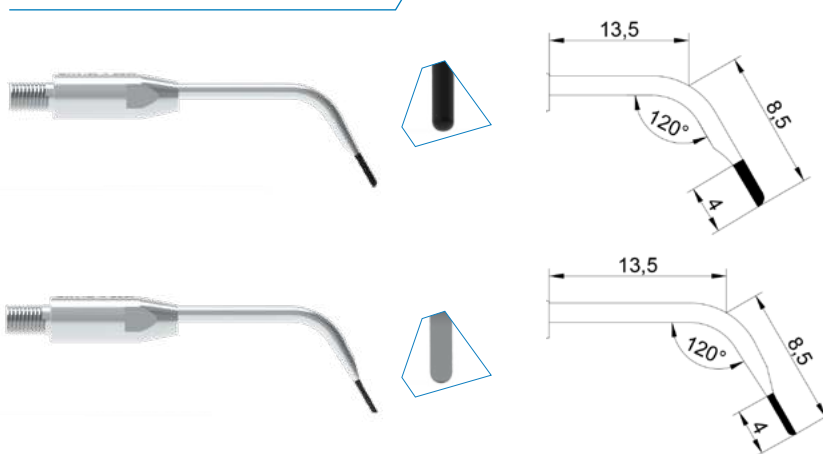
Cod. **TR38-H**
Ø 1,0mm

· Rotation bur

Cod. **CR1XR**
Ø 1,2mm

Cod. **CR4XR**
Ø 1,6mm

Finishing preparation



Cod. **CH1-M**
1.0mm x 0.5mm

· Interproximal (mesial) abrasion. Narrow margin

Cod. **CH1-D**
1.0mm x 0.5mm

· Interproximal (distal) abrasion. Narrow margin

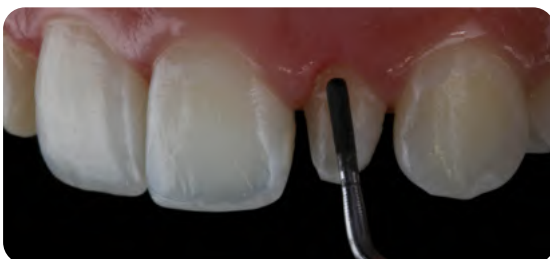
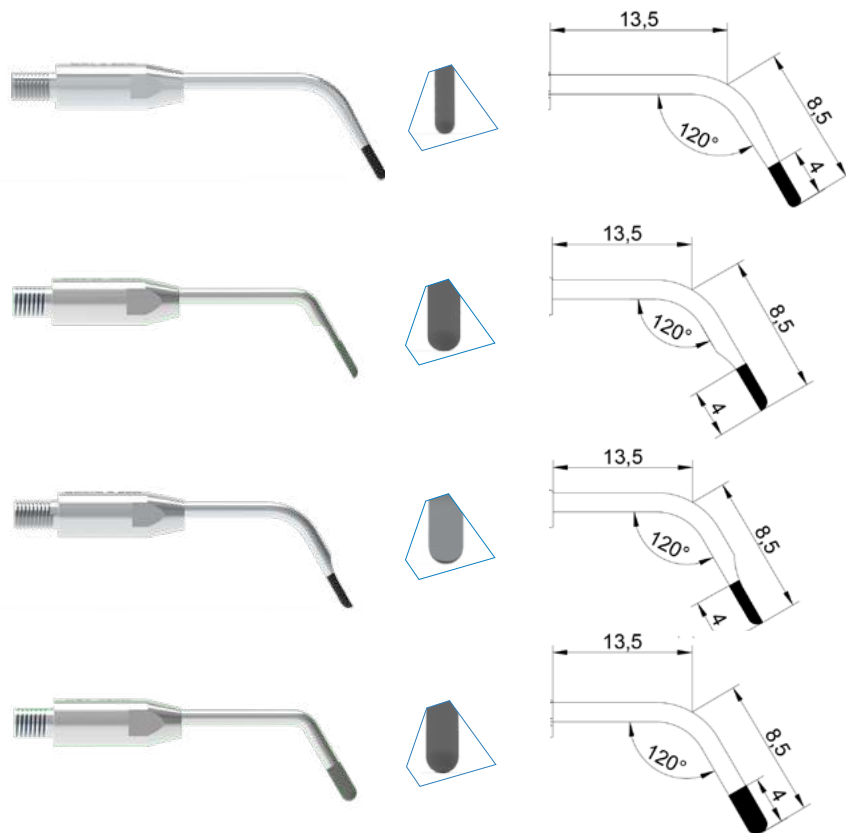


Photo: Professor Renato Voss -
Finishing preparation
Cod. CR1



Photo: Professor Thiago Ottoboni -
Finishing preparation
Cod. CR4



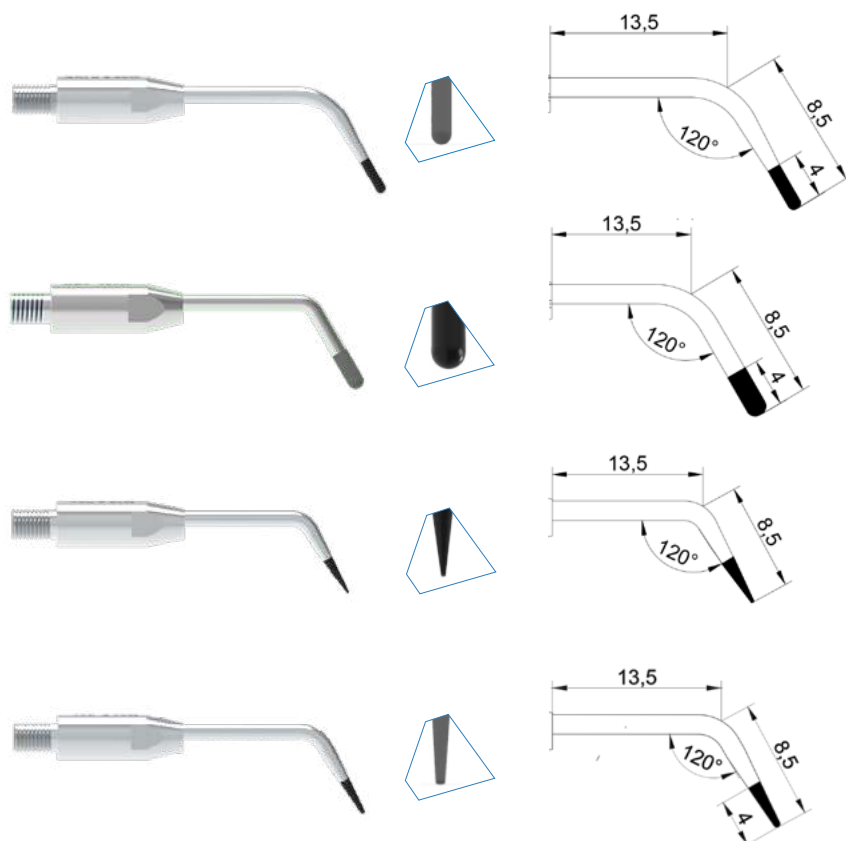
· Abrasion: narrow margin

· Interproximal (mesial) abrasion. Wide margin

· Interproximal (distal) abrasion. Wide margin

· Abrasion: large margin

Pre-polishing



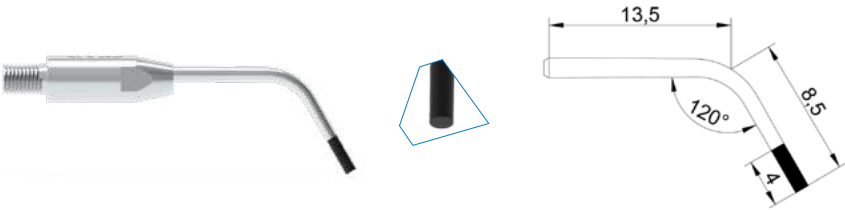
· Refinement and aid for the hybridization of the immediate dentin seal. Narrow margin

· Refinement and aid for the hybridization of the immediate dentin seal. Narrow margin

· Delicate refinement in interproximal areas

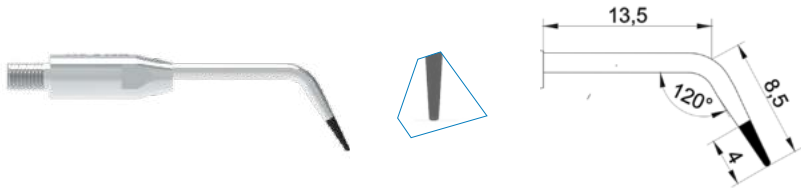
· Delicate refinement in interproximal areas

BEVELLING



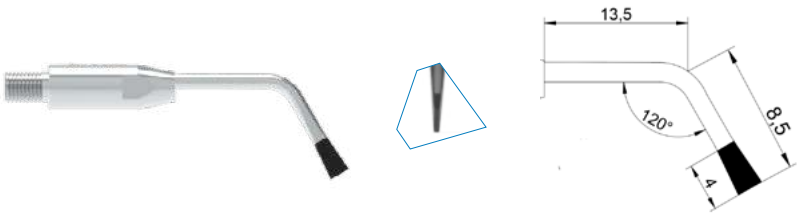
Cod. **C1**
Ø 1.2mm

TEXTURING IN RESTORING MATERIAL



Cod. **T1F**
Ø 0.5mm

VENEER REMOVAL



Cod. **W1**
0.5mm x 2.5mm



Photo: Professor Gustavo Greco -
Veneer removal
Cod. W1



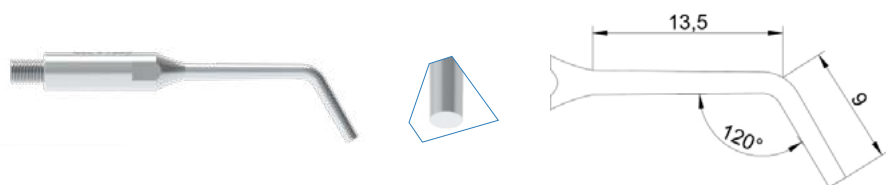
Photo: Professor Clébio Domingues -
Veneer removal
Cod. W1

With the use of the CVDentus piezo and W1 tip, I can completely remove the contact lenses. I make a section, and with the dilation I make the scaling. **A very quick, simple procedure, without damaging the tooth.**

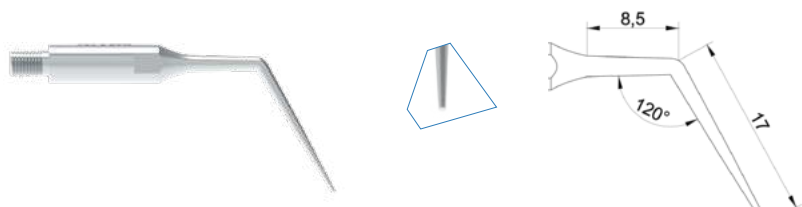
PROFESSOR GUSTAVO GRECO

PhD in Dentistry, Master in Dental Prosthesis Specialist, Coordinator of the Specialization Course in Dental Prosthesis and Implantology - ABO-MG.

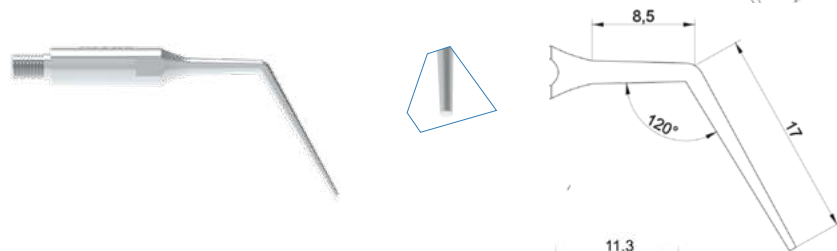
PINS REMOVAL



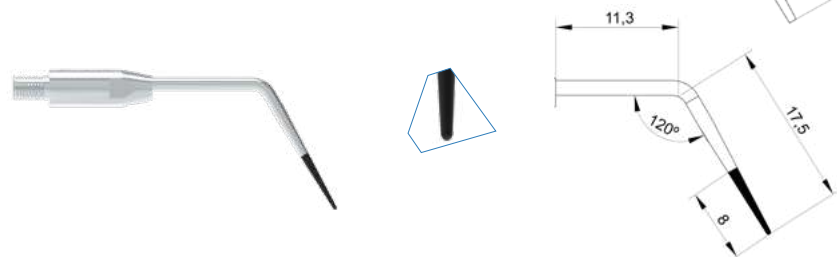
- Cast or threaded metal pins removal



- Removal the cement line around the metal pin and inside the canal up to 1/3avg. Finalize the fiberglass pin removal



- Removal the cement line around a metal post / Finishing the removal of the fiberglass pin



- Makes the wear of the fiberglass pin helping to remove it

VENEERS AND PROSTHESIS CEMENTATION

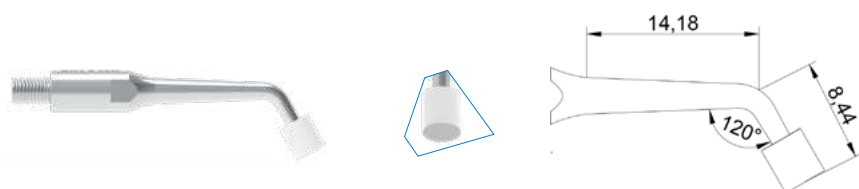


Photo: Professor Ricardo Bertholdi -
Cementation
Cod. CM4



Photo: Professor Rogério Marcondes -
Cementation.
Cod. CM4

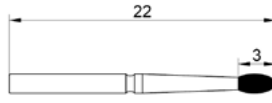
CVDentus' CM4 Cementing tip is a **unique product on the world market, which provides a perfect settlement of ceramic artifacts**, egardless of the viscosity of the cementing material.

PROFESSOR ROGÉRIO MARCONDES

Specialist in Restorative Dentistry, Founding Member of the Paraná Dental Team and Clinical Director of the Dental Esthetic Center and Professor of the Dental Esthetic Center Training.

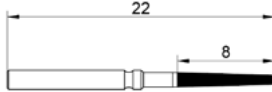
EXCESS MATERIAL REMOVAL

High abrasion



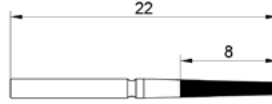
Cod. **FR4-H**
Ø 1,6mm

- Rotation bur. Indicated for lingual aspect of anterior teeth and occlusal adjustment



Cod. **TR18-H**
Ø 0,5mm

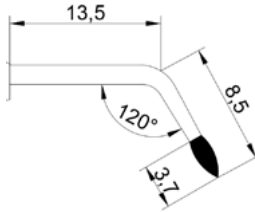
- Rotation bur



Cod. **TR38-H**
Ø 1,0mm

- Rotation bur

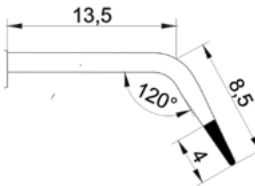
Abrasion



Cod. **F4**
Ø 1,6mm

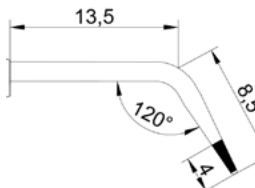
- Indicated for lingual aspect of anterior teeth and occlusal adjustment

Thin abrasion



Cod. **TIF**
Ø 0,5mm

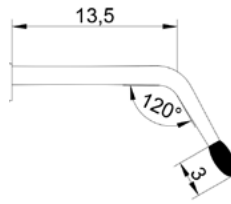
- Thin abrasion in the intra-papillary, supra and subgingival region



Cod. **TR1F-RV**
≠ 0,5mm x 2,5mm

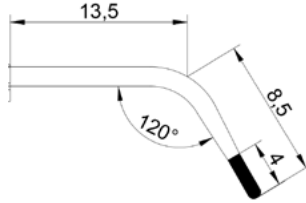
- It does not have diamond on the top, performing the cervical finishing in composite resin restorationsPros

Abrasion finishing

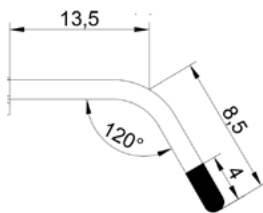


Cod. **FR4U**
Ø 1,6mm

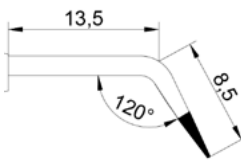
· Indicated for lingual aspect of anterior teeth and occlusal adjustment



Cod. **CR1U**
Ø 1,0mm

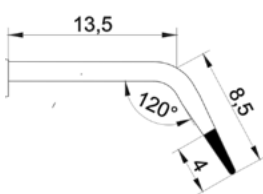


Cod. **CR4U**
Ø 1,6mm



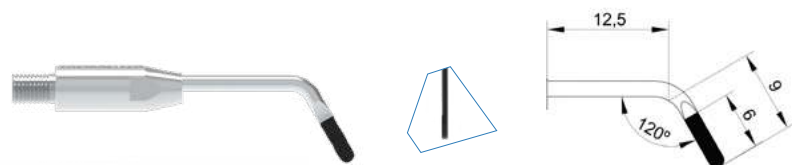
Cod. **T0U**
Ø 0,25mm

· Only for difficult-to-access areas

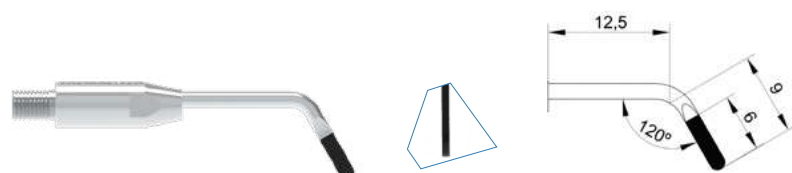


Cod. **T1U**
Ø 1,0mm

SLICE / INTERPROXIMAL ABRASION

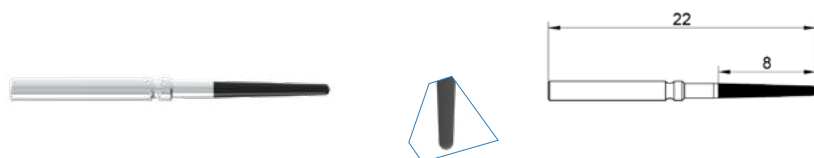


Cod. **FR02XR**
 ≡ 1.6mm x 0.2mm

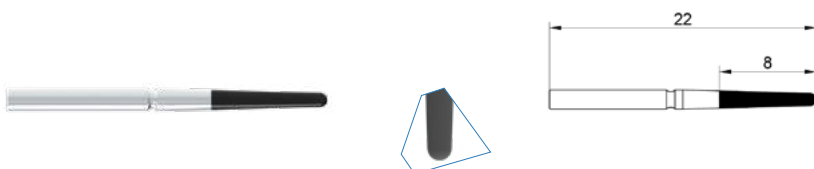


Cod. **FR04XR**
 ≡ 1.6mm x 0.4mm

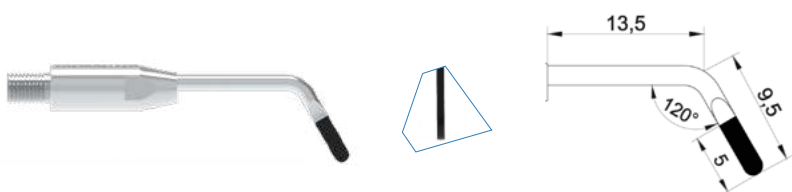
ODONTOSECTION



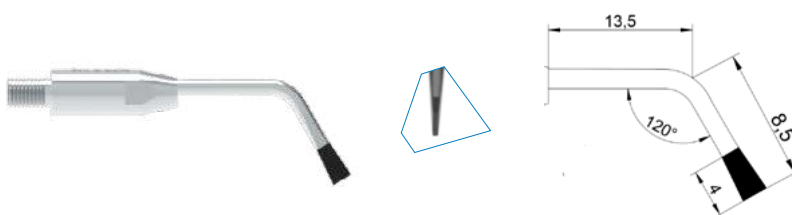
Cod. **TR18-H**
 Ø 0.5mm
 · Rotation bur



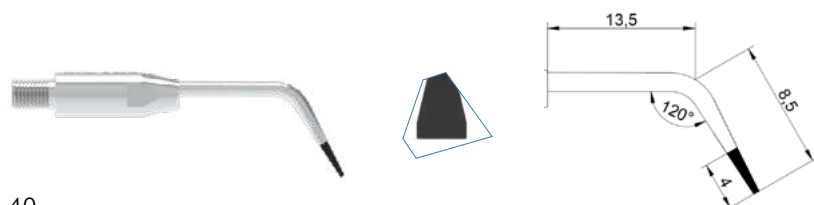
Cod. **TR38-H**
 Ø 1.0mm
 · Rotation bur



Cod. **VR04XR**
 ≡ 1.6mm x 0.4mm



Cod. **W1**
 ≡ 0.5mm x 2.5mm

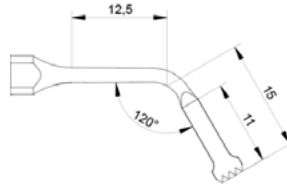


Cod. **W1-O**
 ≡ 0.5mm x 2.5mm.

SURGERY

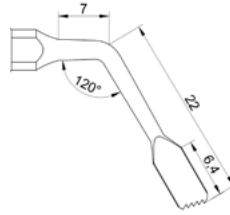


OSTEOTOMY AND OSTEOCTOMY



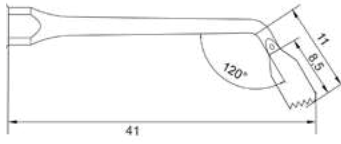
Cod. **SF11**
 ∇ 0,5mm

- High efficiency in bone cutting



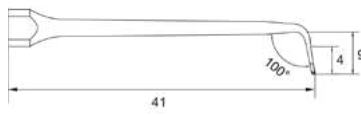
Cod. **SF3**
 ∇ 0,28mm

- High efficiency in bone cutting



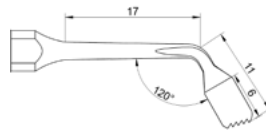
Cod. **SF32**
 ∇ 0,30mm

- High efficiency in bone cutting for hard access areas



Cod. **SF32-O**
 ∇ 0,4mm

- Orthogonal bone cut for hard access areas



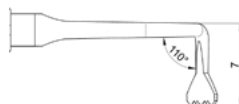
Cod. **SF38**
 ∇ 0,28mm

- High efficiency in bone cutting



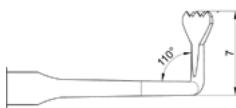
Cod. **SF38-O**
 ∇ 0,28mm

- Orthogonal bone cut for hard access areas



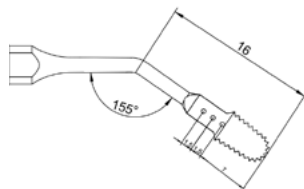
Cod. **SF3-R**
 ∇ 0,40mm

- Lateral bone cutting, for hard access areas



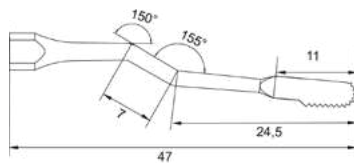
Cod. **SF3-L**
 \approx 0,40mm

- Lateral bone cutting, for hard access areas



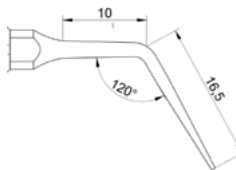
Cod. **SFR4**
 \approx 0,45mm

- High efficiency in bone cutting



Cod. **SFR42**
 \approx 0,60mm

- High efficiency in bone cutting for hard access areas



Cod. **SFTV2-O**
 \approx 0,40mm

- Osteotomy around apices or fractured implants/ Opening a surgical pocket



Photo: Professors Alan Costa e Shaban Burgoa -
Bone-Guided Regularization
 Cod. SF3 and SF38



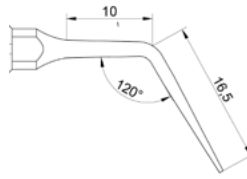
Photo: Professor Ricardo Scotton -
Lateralization of the inferior alveolar nerve
 Cod. SF3 and SF38

I use the tips SF3 and SF38 due to their **high cutting power**, always preserving the largest amount of material with great **predictability and safety**.

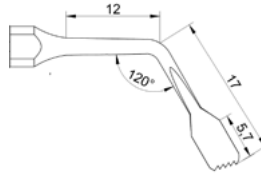
PROFESSOR **RICARDO SCOTTON**

Master and Specialist in Implantology, Coordinator of the Advanced Surgery In Surgery course.

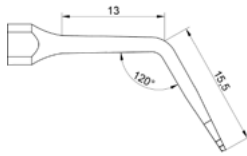
For delicate areas



Cod. **SFTV-O**
 $\nabla \nabla$ 0.40mm

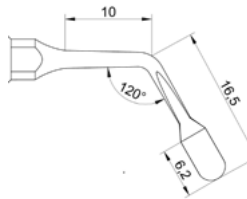


Cod. **SF3F**
 $\nabla \nabla$ 0.40mm



Cod. **SF3F-O**
 $\nabla \nabla$ 0.40mm

· Orthogonal bone cut



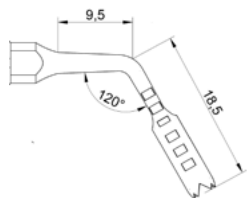
Cod. **SL1**
 $\nabla \nabla$ 0.28mm

SURFACE SCRAPING / REGULATION AND AUTOGENOUS BONE COLLECTION



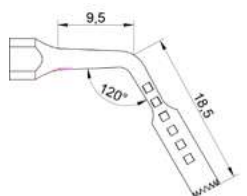
Cod. **SFS3-O**
 $\nabla \nabla$ 0.40mm

· Collect autogenous bone (scraping)



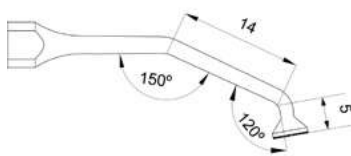
Cod. **SCP**
 \varnothing 3.0mm
 3.5mm
 3.8mm
 4.1mm
 4.8mm

· Block type collection
 · It has a mm mark to help in depth measurement



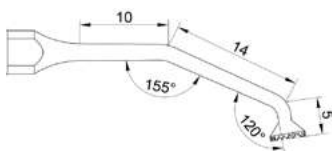
Cod. **SCPF**
 \varnothing 3.0mm
 3.5mm
 3.8mm
 4.1mm
 4.8mm

· Block type collection
 · Delicate bone perforation
 · It has a mm mark to help in depth measurement



Cod. **SE9F**
Ø 3.9mm

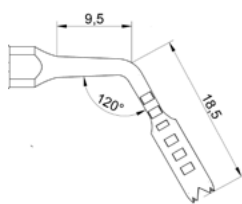
- Scraping for finishing / bone surface smoothing



Cod. **SE9G**
Ø 3.9mm

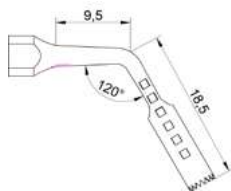
- Scraping and smoothing bone surface

THEPHINE



Cod. **SCP**
Ø 3.0mm
3.5mm
3.8mm
4.1mm
4.8mm

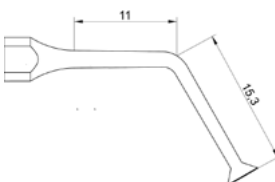
- Bone perforation
- It has a mm mark to help in depth measurement



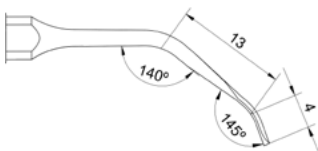
Cod. **SCPF**
Ø 3.0mm
3.5mm
3.8mm
4.1mm
4.8mm

- Delicate bone perforation
- It has a mm mark to help in depth measurement

SINUS MEMBRANE DETACHMENT

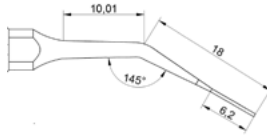


Cod. **SE1**
Ø 3,9mm



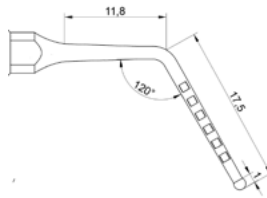
Cod. **SLO-2**
≠ 0,70mm x 3,5mm

FLAP DETACHMENT



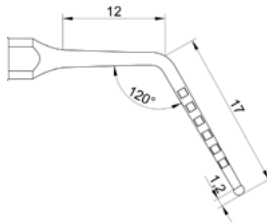
Cod. **SLTV-O**
 \varnothing 0,40mm

BONE PERFORATION / IMPLANT PREPARATION



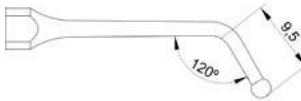
Cod. **SR2**
 \varnothing 1,3mm

- It has a mm mark to help in depth measurement

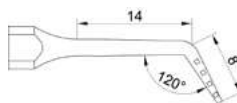


Cod. **SR4**
 \varnothing 1,5mm

- It has a mm mark to help in depth measurement

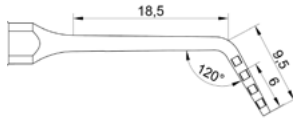


Cod. **SR9**
 \varnothing 2,5mm



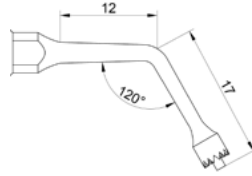
Cod. **STR1**
 \varnothing 0,6mm

- It has a mm mark to help in depth measurement



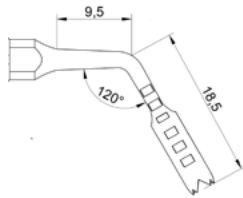
Cod. **STR4**
Ø 1.5mm

- It has a mm mark to help in depth measurement



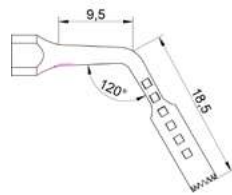
Cod. **SI**
Ø 3.0mm
3.5mm
3.8mm
4.1mm
4.8mm

- Guide for SCP



Cod. **SCP**
Ø 3.0mm
3.5mm
3.8mm
4.1mm
4.8mm

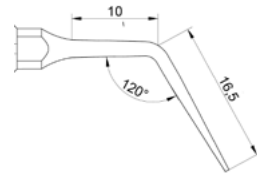
- It has a mm mark to help in depth measurement



Cod. **SCPF**
Ø 3.0mm
3.5mm
3.8mm
4.1mm
4.8mm

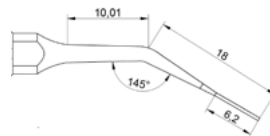
- Delicate bone perforation
- It has a mm mark to help in depth measurement

PERITOMY



Cod. **SFTV-O**
Ø 0.40mm

- For all elements



Cod. **SLTV-O**
Ø 0.40mm

- In molars

ROOT CUT

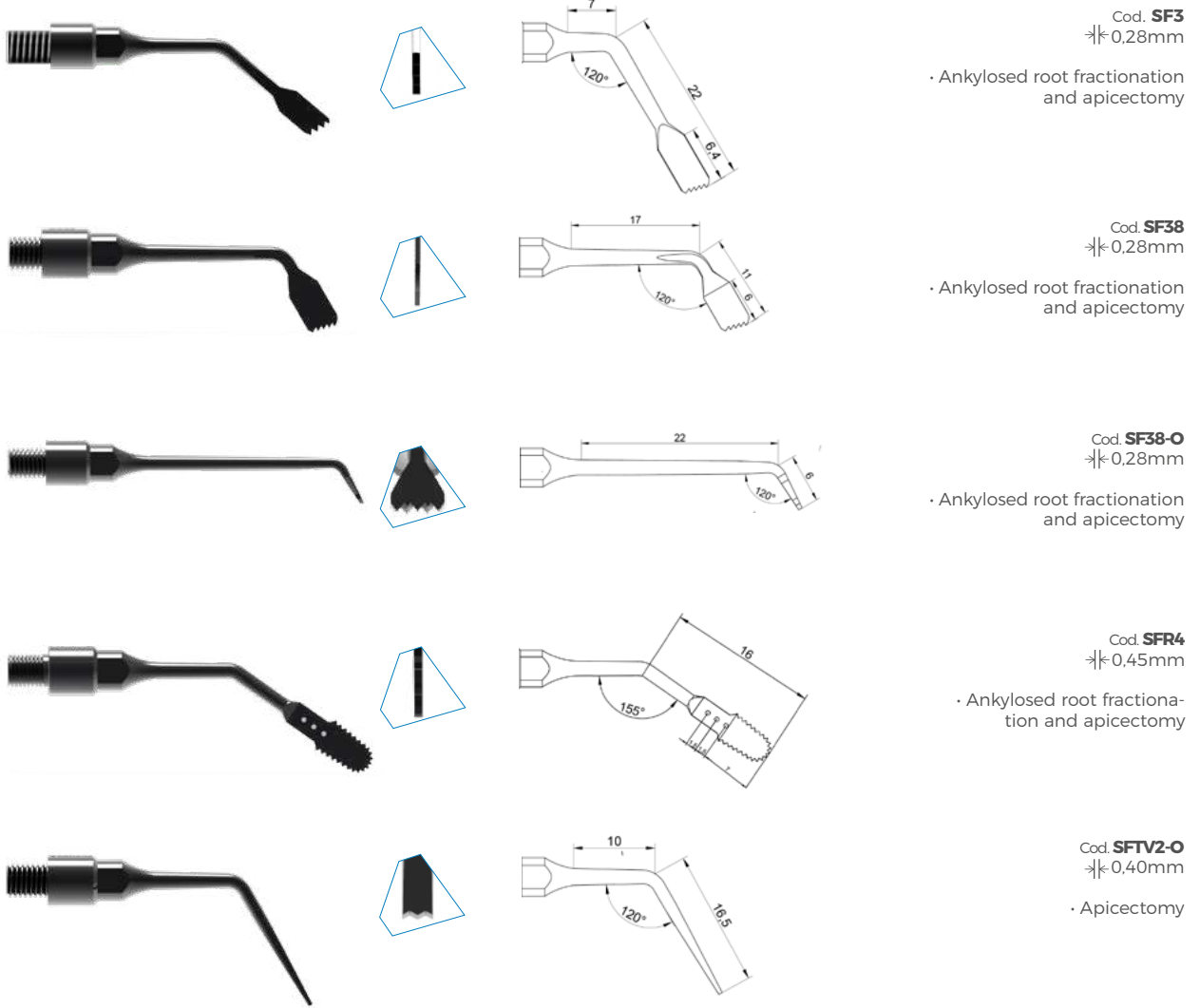


Photo: Professor Túlio Valcanaia -
Premolar detachment and extraction
 Cod. SFTV2-O



Photo: Professor Túlio Valcanaia -
Premolar detachment and extraction
 Cod. SFTV2-O

“

The SFTV2-O tip can be used both for opening a surgical store, apicectomy and osteotomy around fractured apices and implants, as well as for delicate osteotomies **allowing to solve complicated situations with a minimum of bone loss.**

PROFESSOR TÚLIO VALCANAIA

Specialist, Master and Doctor in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Traumatology, Partner and Director of IOA - Institute of Dentistry of the Americas and Partner and Director of IOA Miami-USA

”

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R1-E	ENDO	- Abrasion for pulp chamber preparation, allowing roof and dentin removal.	08
		- Pulp module removal	09
	DENTISTRY	- Canal location	09
		- Papillary contour	32
R2	ENDO	- Abrasion to access pulp chamber	08
	DENTISTRY	- Abrasion. Medium cavities	27
R4	ENDO	- Abrasion to access pulp chamber	08
	DENTISTRY	- Abrasion. Large cavities	27
T0T	PERIO	- Delicate conventional supra and subgingival interproximal scaling (no diamond)	20
T0T-E T1T-E	ENDO	- Canal location	09
		- Dentin trigone removal	10
		- Canal cleaning in retreatment	13
		- Fractured instrument removal (T0T-E)	13
	ENDO/ PROSTHESIS	- Removal in the sealer line around the metal pin and - inside the canal - (T0T-E). Finishing the removal of the fiberglass pin	14/37
T0T-E1 T0T-E2	ENDO	- Passive irrigation (P.U.I e C.U.I)	13
		- Agitation of the sealer, acids and cleaning liquids.	13
		- Cutting and thermoplasticizing gutta-percha	11
		- Fractured instrument removal	12
T0T-E3	ENDO	- Flat canal cleaning and retreatment canals	13
T0T-E5	ENDO	- Passive irrigation (P.U.I e C.U.I)	13
		- Agitation of the sealer, acids and cleaning liquids.	13
T0U	DENTISTRY/ PROSTHESIS	- Delicate refinement in interproximal areas	31/35
	PERIO	- Delicate supra and subgingival interproximal scraping (with diamond)	21
T0U-2	PERIO	- Delicate scaling on furc (with Diamond)	22
	ENDO	- Parendodontic surgery - Retropreparation in anteriors	15
T0U-L T0U-R	ENDO	- Parendodontic surgery - Retropreparation in posteriors	16
T0UX	PERIO	- Delicate supra and subgingival interproximal scraping (with diamond)	21
T1	DENTISTRY	- Abrasion. Small cavity.	27
		- Small amalgam removal or restoring material	30
		- Preparation in grooves with more incipient lesions	29
T1F	DENTISTRY/ PROSTHESIS	- Texturing in restoring material	32/36
		- Thin abrasion for restoring material removal in the intrapapillary, supra and subgingival region.	31/38
T1F-2	ENDO	- Parendodontic surgery - Retropreparation in posteriors	15
	DENTISTRY	- Thin abrasion in the intrapapillary, supra and subgingival in the lingual surface.	31

T1F-E	ENDO	- Location and canal cleaning - Isthmus area clean - Pulp nodule removal	10 11 09
	PERIO	- Root planing	22
T1F-L (distal) T1F-R (right)	ENDO	- Parodontologic surgery. Retropreparation in posteriors.	16
	DENTISTRY	- Thin wall intrapapillary, supra and subgingival abrasion on the buccal surface	31
T1T	PERIO	- Conventional supragingival scaling (without diamond)	20
T1T-P	PERIO	- Conventional supragingival scaling (without diamond)	20
T1U	PERIO	- Supragingival scaling (with diamond)	21
	PROSTHESIS	- Finishing abrasion for excess restauring material removal end preparing for laminated and veneers.	35
T1U-2	PERIO	- Scraping in the furcation region (with diamond)	22
T1U-E	PERIO	- Subgingival scraping (with diamond)	22
TR1-E	ENDO	- Fiberglass pin removal	14/37
TR1-PK VR1-RPK VR1-LPK	PERIO	- Clinical crown lengthening (Flapless). Performs the bone wear ness without injuring the gingiva	18
TR12-PK	PERIO	- Clinical crown lengthening (Flapless). Performs the bone wear ness without injuring the gingiva	18
TR1F-RV	PROSTHESIS	- Thin abrasion in the cervical finishing in composite resin restorations	38
TR1F-ST	ENDO	- Isthmus area clean - Thin abrasion in the canal entrance	10 10
TR1U-SD	PERIO	- Supra and subgingival scaling with diamond only at the sides	21/22
VR1T	PERIO	- Peritomy in all elements	22
VR04XR	ENDO	- Bone window opening - Apicoectomy/root sectioning	15 15
	DENTISTRY PROSTHESIS	- Odontosection	32/40
W1	DENTÍSTICA	- Removal of restoring material (large amalgam)	30
	PRÓTESE	- Odontosecção - Remoção de facetas	40 36
W1-O	ENDO	- Apicoectomy - Removal of restoring material (large amalgam)	15 30
	DENTISTRY	- Odontosection	40
	PROSTHESIS		
W1T-O	PERIO	- Conventional upragingival diamond scaling (withouth diamond)	20

Surgical inserts

SCP	- Preparation/perforation for implants	47
	- Autogenous bone collection	44
	- Thephine	45
SCPF	- Preparation/perforation for implants (near soft tissue)	47
	- Autogenous bone collection (near soft tissue	44
	- Thephine with more delicate action	45
SI	- Guide for SCP	47
SE1	- Sinus membrane detachment	45
SE9F	- Scraping and smoothing bone surface	45
SE9G	- Scraping and smoothing bone surface	45
SF11	- Osteotomy and Osteotomy	42
SF32	- Osteotomy and Osteotomy for hard acess areas	42
SF3 SF38	- Osteotomy and Osteotomy	42
	- Root cut. Ankylosed root fractionation and apicectomy	48
SF32-O	- Osteotomy and Osteotomy in the orthogonal for hard acess areas	42
SF38-O	- Osteotomy and Osteotomy	42
	- Root cut. Ankylosed root fractionation and apicectomy	48
SF3F	- Delicate osteotomy and Osteotomy (near soft tissue)	44
SF3F-O	- Osteotomy and Osteotomy in the orthogonal for hard acess areas near soft tissues	43
SF3-L (left)	- Lateral osteotomy and osteotomy for hard acess areas	42
SF3-R (right)	- Lateral osteotomy and osteotomy for hard acess areas	42
SFR4	- Osteotomy and osteotomy	43
	- Root cut. Ankylosed root fractionation and apicectomy	48
SFR42	- Osteotomy and Osteotomy for hard acess areas	44
SFS3-O	- Autogenous bone collection and reduction	44
SFTV-O	- Peritomy in all elements	47
	- Delicate corticotomy	44
SFTV2-O	- Apicoectomy	48
	- Osteotomy around apexes or fractured implants/ Opening a surgical pocket	43
SL1	- Delicate osteotomy (near soft tissues)	44
SLO-2	- Sinus membrane detachment	45
SLTV-O	- Flap detachment	46
	- Peritomy in molars	47
SR2	- Bone perforation/ Initial preparation for implant placement	45
SR9	- Bone perforation/ Bone window opening	46
SR4	- Bone perforation/ Initial preparation for implant placement	46
STR1	- Bone perforation/ Initial preparation for implant placement	46
STR4	- Bone perforation/ Initial preparation for implant placement	47



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*Images are purely illustrative and approximate dimensions