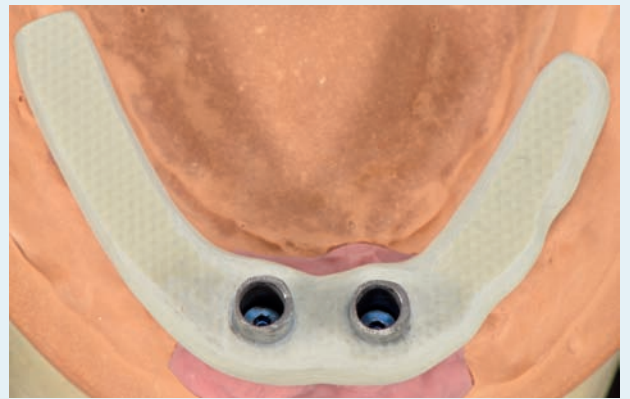


bioloren[®]
metal free dental solutions

TRILOB[®] ARCH TECHNOLOGICAL REPORT



TRILOB[®]



hi-tech framework easy, versatile, cost effective

*At the beginning people refuse to believe that a new strange thing can be done; then they start to hope this can be done; afterwards they see it is possible to do; finally, it is done and all the world asks why it was not done centuries before.
(Frances Hodgson Burnett)*

Fixed or removable prostheses need a resistant material in order not to yield over time under the pressure of chewing loads



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Preamble

In the last 15 years implantology world has changed a lot thanks to the development of digital technology and innovative materials. The traditional metals badly adapt to new technologies and new clinical needs. The greater rigidity involves a discharge of forces on the bone often compromising the final results or creating problems of bone retraction.

The high weight, thermal shock phenomena, bimetalism, difficult to control castings affect efficiency by increasing timing and costs. The advent of new materials like Trilor has allowed the suitability of cases for immediate loading with great satisfaction for both dentist and patient.

Last generation of complex polymers like Trilor® are a valid alternative to metal as substructures and mesostructures in implantology because they permit to simplify protocols and achieve higher performances.

Trilor® belongs to the FRC (Fiber reinforced composites) family that is revolutionizing the sector of dental prostheses.

Trilor® Arch is the cheapest (no milling machine), fastest and easiest solution (less than 30 minutes to prepare the framework to cover) for a permanent full arch prosthesis.

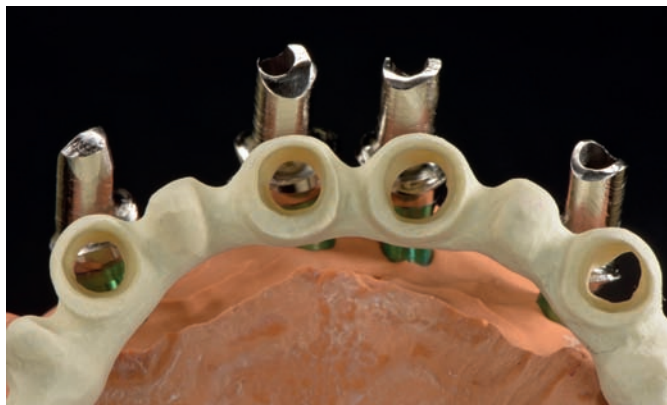
Trilor® Arch is ideal for immediate loading on implants.

The objective of the prosthetic restoration is to restore the anatomy, functionality and aesthetics of partial or total edentulity. The success of a prosthetic therapy depends on a correct treatment plan that represents the sum of medical and operative knowledge, also involving other operators under the guidance of the clinician. The factors that the clinician must evaluate are:

1. the predictability of the reconstruction
2. the biocompatibility
3. the functionality
4. the phonetics,
5. the aesthetics,
6. the duration in time,
7. the economy

Trilor® is available in discs for digital working and in arches for manual working.

Digital working



Manual working



Photo courtesy of Dr. Gioacchino Cannizzaro - Off. Cdt. Viola

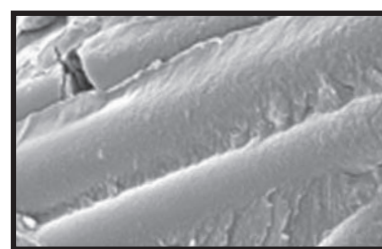
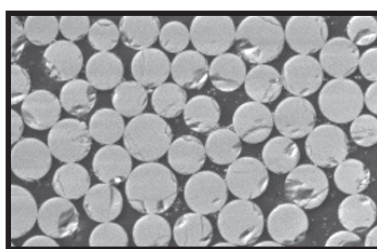
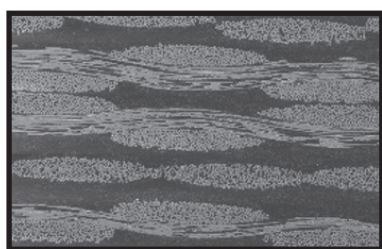
The Product

Trilor® Arch, developed by Bioloren, is an arch made of a new techno-polymer made of a resin matrix and a multi-direction reinforcement of fiberglass.

FRC (Fiber-Reinforced Composites) are materials used for racing cars, airplanes and many other sectors where the demand of high toughness, low weight and high resistance to efforts are essential requirements.

The woven structure of the fibers reproduces the one of the fabric in a multi directional configuration to offer the best performances.

The interface matrix/resin represents the most critical point of composite structures. Thanks to an extremely precise and reliable industrial production method, Trilor® offers a level of adhesion between the fibers and the resin matrix that can greatly amplify the technological characteristics of the materia (Synergistic effect).



(Photos at SEM University of Pisa – Engineering Faculty)

Trilor® Arch, through a bench processing with tungsten drills, can be transformed in a permanent or temporary substructure for full arch or small bridges. Trilor® allows to partially or totally edentulous patients to regain the chewing function in a valid and predictable way, through implant-prosthetic techniques like for example “Toronto bridge”, “all-on six”, “all-on-four” and others.

The shape in arches permits to make substructures for restoration of partial or full arch both on natural teeth and on implants, contributing to the restoration of the chewing, phonetic and aesthetic function. Therefore, Trilor® allows the improvement of the patient’s living conditions both from a physiological and a social-relational point of view.

The Product

Trilor® Arch is available in 3 thicknesses:

H 3,5 mm

Provisional or definitive immediate loading. It can not be modified in thickness, but in width only. Ideal for reinforcement of total provisional prostheses.

H 5,5 mm

The most used and the most versatile

H 7,5 mm

With its thickness it is possible to compensate any unevenness of vertical positioning of the implants. It is possible to make thimbles.



Trilor® Arch New and Trilor® Arch Pink

Trilor® Arch New

Most clinical cases are solved by standard Trilor Arch, however anomalous cases may occur with implants in limit positions that in the past would have created problems and which are now easily solved using Trilor Arch New.

The new shape, in addition to offering all the features of the traditional Trilor® Arch, is wider in shape and allows the use of this method even in case of highly disparallel implants or implants outside the axis of the dental arch.

Trilor® Arch New is available in 5,5 mm and 7,5 mm thicknesses in ivory white and pink.



Trilor® Arch Pink

Trilor® Arch Pink allows you to solve some prosthetic or clinical needs.

The absence of opaquer allows to avoid the overlapping of multiple materials in the most critical and thin areas of the connections, saving time, space and material used.

The pink color chosen by Bioloren is soft and stable; it is a basic color that is very close to the color of the gum.



— **inet** —

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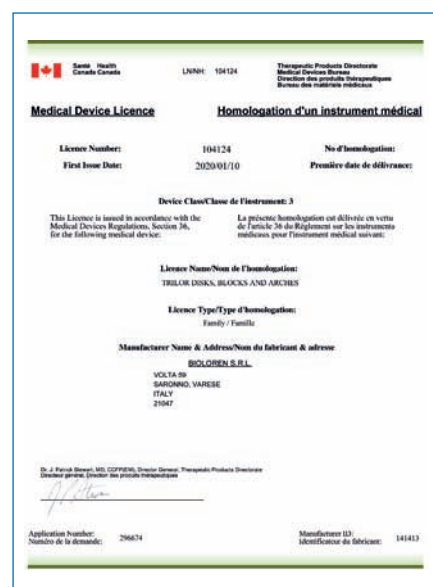
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Technical information

Physical properties

Tensile Strength	380 Mpa
Flexural Strength	540 Mpa
Tensile Elongation	2%
Flexural Modulus	26 Gpa
Tensile Modulus	26 Gpa
Compressive Strength (perpendicular)	530 MPa
Charpy Impact Strength	300 KJ/cm ²
Rockwell HardnessI	111 HRR
Barcol Hardness	70
Shore D. Hardness	90
Density	1,8 g/cm ³

Biocompatibility tests

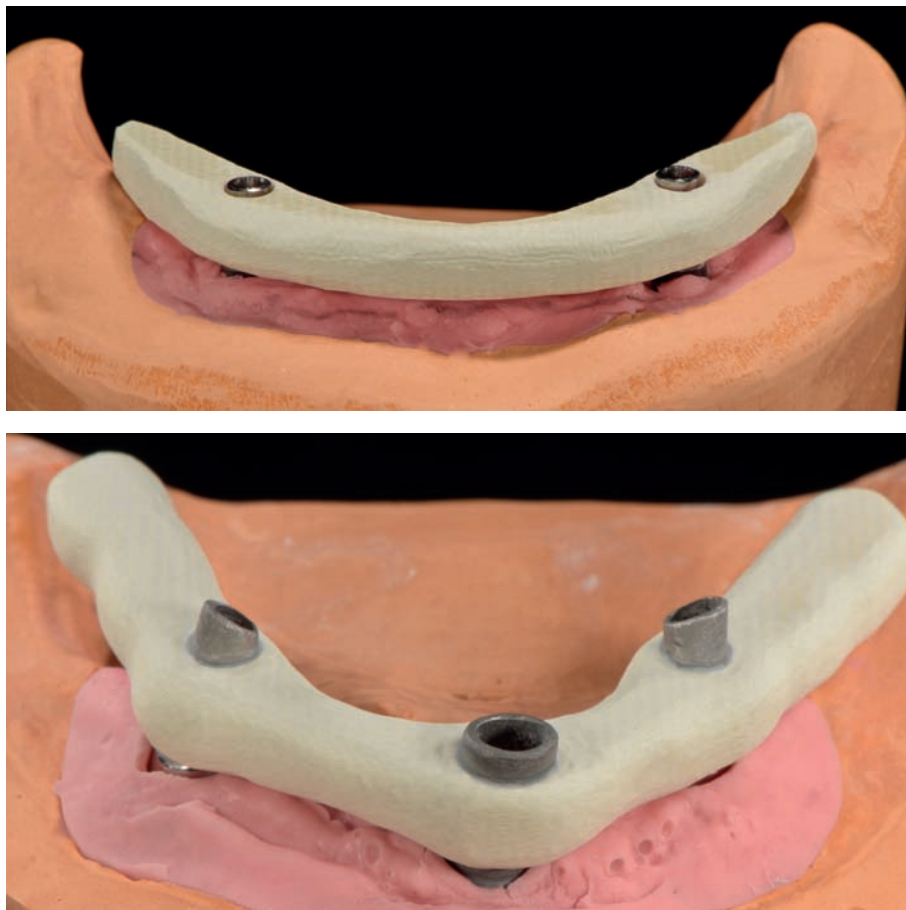
Test name	Regulation	Result
Genotoxicity, Carcinogenicity and genetic mutation test	ISO 10993-3	
Cytotoxicity test	Japanese rules	Negative
	ISO 10993-5:2009 and 10993-5:2000	Negative
Acute System Toxicity	ISO 10993-11:2006	Negative
Delayed Hypersensitivity	ISO 10993-10:2010	Negative
Skin irritation	ISO 10993-10:2010	Negative
Water Absorption and Solubility	ISO 10477-2009	Insoluble
Color stability at 37 °C for 48 hours of Solution (Artificial saliva)	Bioloren internal test	Stable

Mechanic tests

Fatigue test (1.200.000 cicli)	University of Siena, Torino, Valencia (E) and Porsmouth (UK)
Flexural test and Hardness (Barcol)	ISO 14125:2000
Fracture Toughness	ISO 6972:2008 Università of Siena, Torino, Valencia (E) and Porsmouth (UK)

Charaterictistics and advantages

Characteristics	Advantages
Stability of the material	Trilor® is processed 1:1
No sintering – no casting	Trilor® keeps its size, it's stable
Absence of metal and zirconia	Trilor® s metal-free, without bimetallism
No corrosion and oxydation Trilor®	chemically stable
Reinforced Glass polymer	Trilor® binds with aesthetic materialsi
Aesthetics	Trilor® s white ivory or pink, ideal support material
Durability	Trilor® is permanent
Fatigue resistant	Trilor® after 1,200,000 cycles (c.a. 5 years of chewing) is stable
Reparability	Trilor® is reparable with composites
Lightness	Trilor® weighs 3-5 times less than metal and zirconia
Absorption of liquids	Trilor® has a technology that minimize the absorption of liquids
Time request	Trilor® allows a considerable time saving



Trilor is considered the framework of excellence in the Fixed - on - 2 and Fixed - on - 3 prosthetic protocol by Dr. Gioacchino Cannizzaro

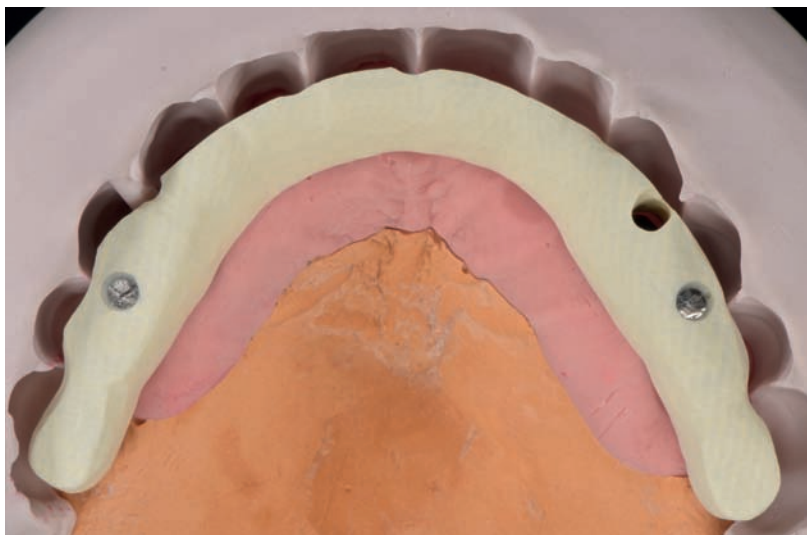
Indications for use

- ✓ Reinforcement bar on implants for immediate or deferred loads
- ✓ Support for immediate bridges
- ✓ Toronto structures
- ✓ Removable, partial or total prostheses with attachments
- ✓ Full arches
- ✓ Transfer key of the exact position of the implants

Biocompatibility and resistance characteristics of Trilor® allow to make muscle releases or relaxation plates (bites) with low weight and high stability.



The excellent compatibility between Trilor® and artificial teeth greatly reduces the risk of fractures unlike metals with resins. Due to the excellent adhesion of the parts, no mechanical retention is required



Drilling protocol with wax

Trilor® Arch is ideal to create a connection among implants. It is required a model that hosts the implant analogous in the detected position and has the abutment inserted and screwed. On the analogous incorporated in the model previously made, the abutments or the cannulas are fixed by means of the proper screw.

NB: It is suggested to detect the distances among the abutments with a wax strip or a moldable thermoplastic material, in order to fix the exact positions of the abutments.



Photo courtesy of Cdt. E. Riccomini

Report the detected position, overlaying the wax strip on Trilor® Arch and mark with a pencil directly on the material. Position the wax strip over Trilor® Arch and mark the holes on the underlying structure with a pencil.

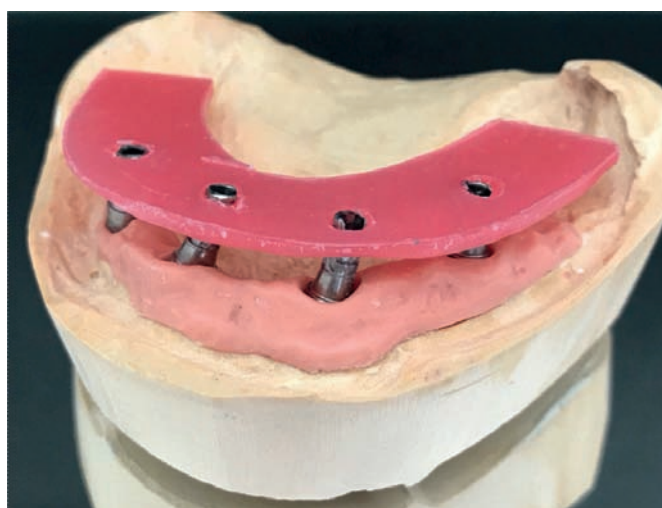


Photo courtesy of Cdt. E. Riccomini

Detection on a model of the positioning of the analogues.

Pierce Trilor® Arch to create the housing of implant abutments according to the needs of shape and length decided for the case, using tungsten carbide ball drills. The more accurate the passage hole, the more stable and resistant the structure will be.

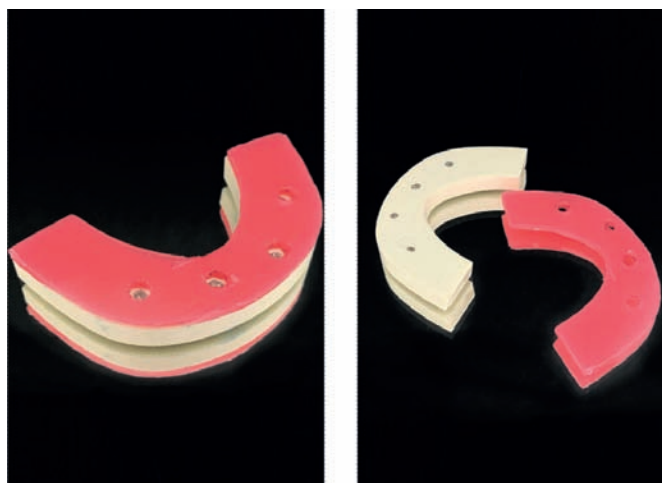
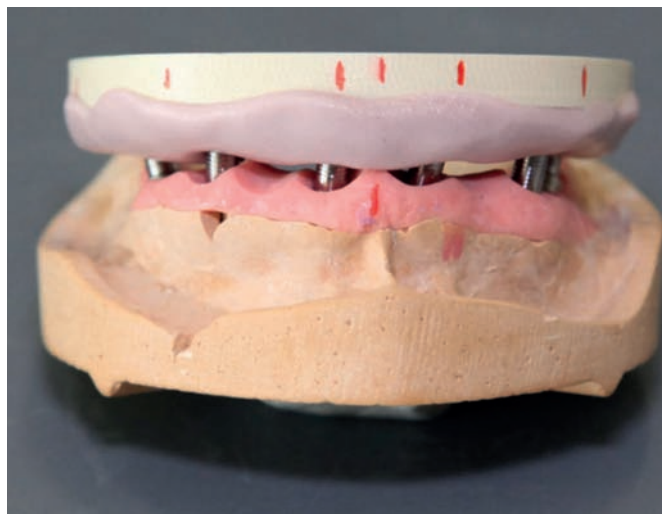


Photo courtesy of Cdt. E. Riccomini

Drilling protocol with wax

Detection on a model of the positioning of the analogues.



Pierce Trilor® Arch to create the housing of implant abutments according to the needs of shape and length decided for the case, using tungsten carbide ball drills. The more accurate the passage hole, the more stable and resistant the structure will be.



Photo courtesy of cdt E. Riccomini

Draw with a pencil the shape of the bar on the arch.

Model with carbide tungsten drills using a micro-motor at max speed of 15000 rpm. To speed up this roughing phase you can also use the trimmer, finishing the handpiece with carbide tungsten drills.



Photo courtesy of cdt E. Riccomini

Drilling protocoll with wax

As for all fiber products during the hand milling of Trilor® Arch frameworks it is mandatory to use gloves, mask and protective eyeglasses, combined with a good suction system. After any treatment or processing, the prosthetic framework must be cleaned and disinfected according to the national guidelines before being put “in situ”. Trilor® Arch can be sterilized in autoclave according to international protocols.

Visualization of the use of the micromotor for the pierce of Trilor® Arch.

Intermediate phase of structure processing.



Final phase of structure processing

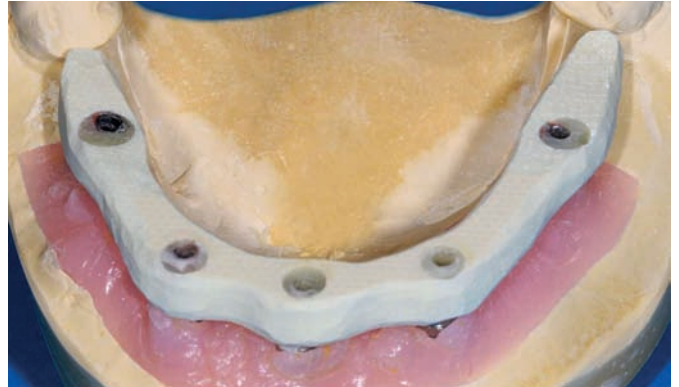


Final phase of structure processing



Drilling protocol with wax

Final structure



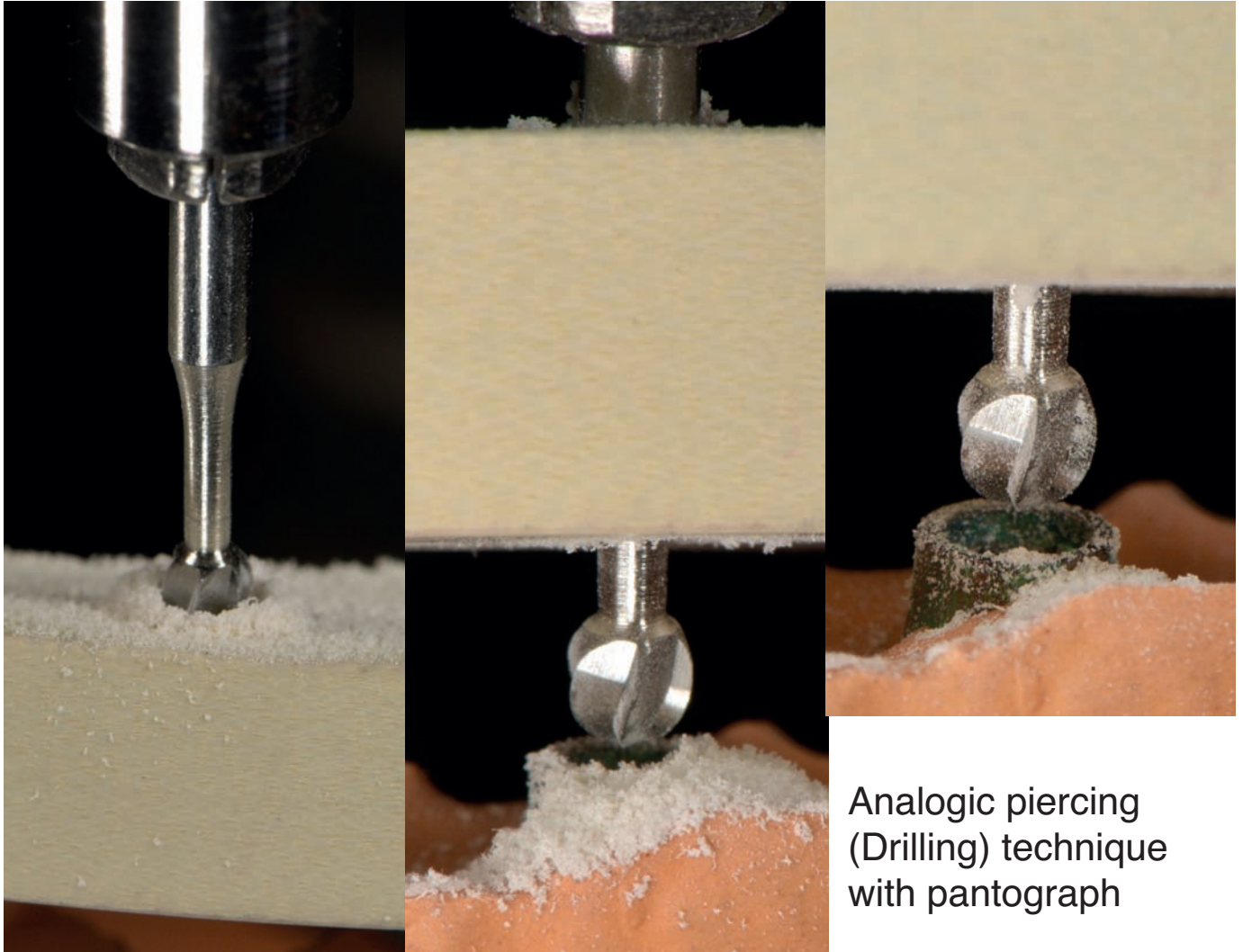
Accurate finishing of the through hole to ensure precise cementation



Temporary cementation phase directly in the mouth

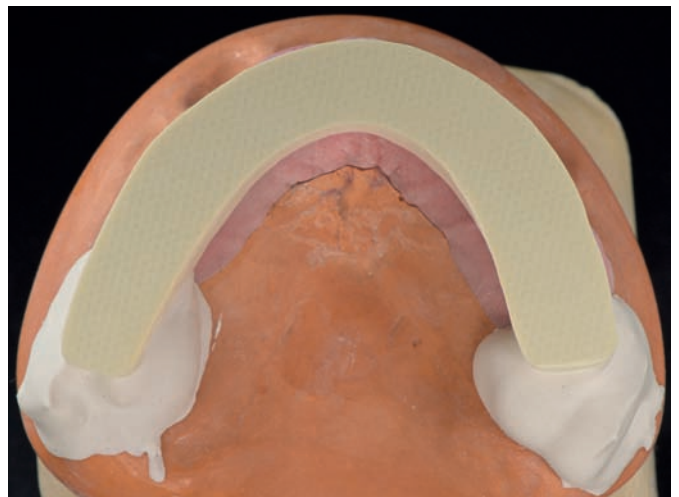


Protocol with pantograph



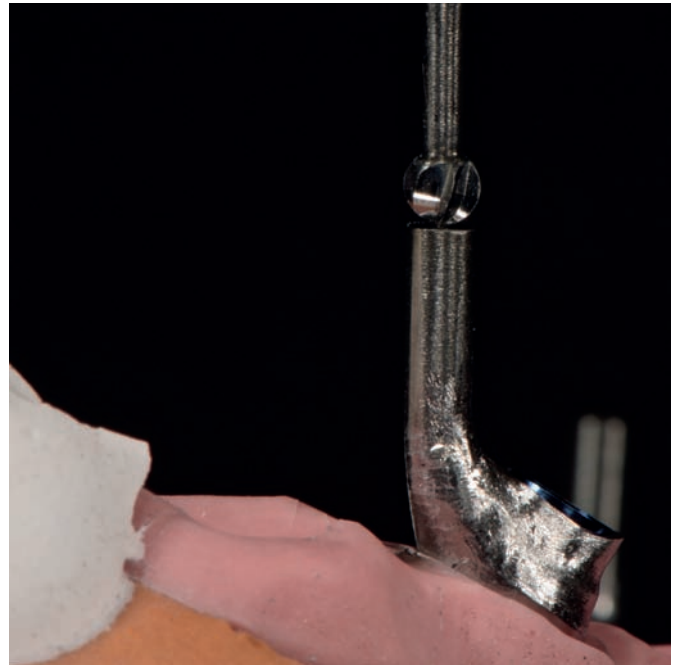
Fit Trilor® Arch directly on the model. Make plaster keys so that it can be removed and repositioned.

Technique developed by
CDT Paolo Viola



Protocol with pantograph

Remove the arch and screw the abutment. Position the millimeter cutter (drill) of the pantograph in axis with the abutment or with the directional beam.



Remove the abutment, reassemble the arch and drill. The pantograph mills following the axis of the abutment forming the seat with the pre-defined tolerances for the cementation space.



Check the passive insertion and proceed with the adhesive cementation.



Protocol with pantograph



The technique of directional beams and pantograph drilling provides a simple and effective solution even in situation of extreme disparallelism. Of course it is possible to perform these procedures digitally with Trilor® Disk.



General indication

Positioning of the cannulas.

Leaving the hole uncovered without the metal reinforcement of the cannula could weaken the structure by peeling it.

For a correct implementation of the framework, the height of the pillars or cannulas must be equal or greater than the thickness of the Trilor® Arch used, never lower. For this purpose it is recommended to shorten the pillars only after trying the framework.

Positioning of the cannulas.

Leaving the hole uncovered without the metal reinforcement of the cannula could weaken the structure by peeling it.

Recommended thicknesses.

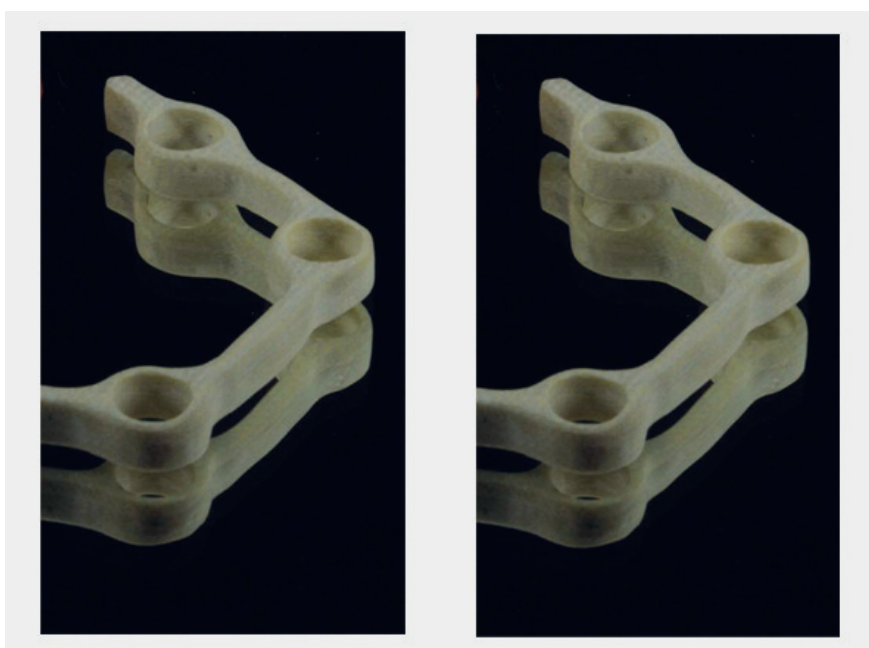
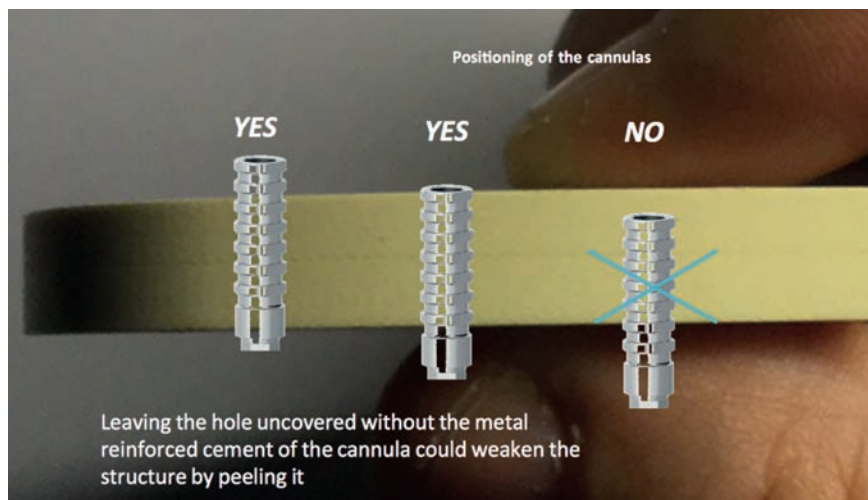
The minimum thickness of the free part between the two abutments shall be of 7 mm² (3,5x2 mm) (A)

The possible cantilever (C) shall be at maximum 10 mm

The minimum thickness near the holes for cementation with cannulas shall not go under 0,8 mm (B)

For longer cantilever increase the section till 10-12 mm².

For bonding to titanium cannulas choose a self-etching, self-silanizing dual resin cement for metals, ceramics and composites.



General indication

URC Bioloren e AD+mono adhesive system
The frameworks made of Trilor® Arch can be used as scaffold hosting inside the matrices of implant attachments for mobile prostheses like ball attachments, Locators or similar ones. According to the clinic needs it is possible to create a housing at the partial thickness inside Trilor® Arch or totally pierce the framework.



Once the cap are positioned, it is possible to proceed making the aesthetic with pressure method or pouring with masks.

The fixing caps steps inside Trilor® Arch can be made with direct method inside the patient's mouth in case of temporary, or with indirect method, that is in the laboratory over model. Once the caps are positioned, it is possible to proceed making the aesthetic with pressure method or pouring with masks.



Photo courtesy of Cdt. G. Malvisi

The Trilor® Arch arches can also be used partially (cut in sections) for the creation of structures in separated occlusal sectors (posterior or anterior), considering however the indications for cementation and milling according to the instruction for use and of the present protocol.



Photo courtesy of Cdt. G. Malvisi

Gli archi Trilor® Arch sono utilizzabili anche parzialmente (tagliati in sezioni) per la realizzazione di strutture nei settori occlusali separati (posteriori o anteriori), osservando comunque le indicazioni di cementazione e fresaggio delle istruzioni d'uso e del presente protocollo.

Lightness

Trilor® is characterized by lightness, in fact it weighs 3 to 5 times less than metals and zirconia. The lightness of a prosthesis is very important because it avoids decubitus and reduces bone resorption.

Prosthesis in Zirconia:



Prosthesis in Titanium:



Prosthesis in Trilor®:

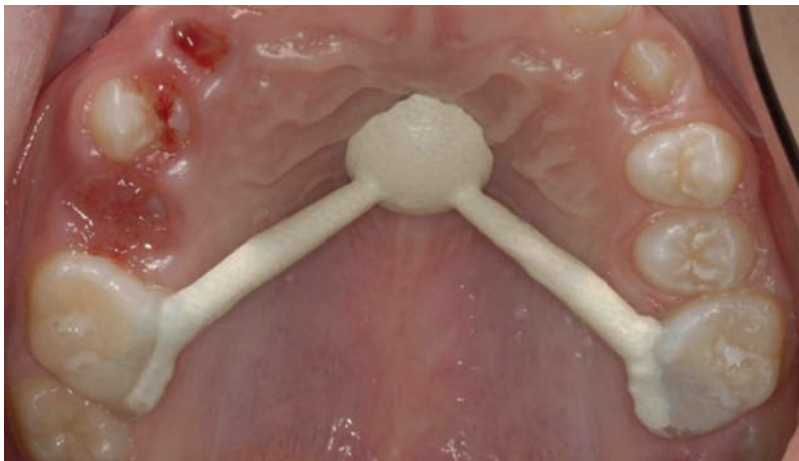


Photos courtesy of Alien Milling (USA)

Biocompatibility

Trilor® can remain exposed to oral fluids and in contact with mucous membranes as demonstrated by the numerous biocompatibility tests carried out and by clinical works in orthodontics that have been in the mouth for years now. Trilor® can be “mirror” polished with silicone rubbers and diamond paste.

Matteo Beretta DDS, orthodontic expander



Giovanni Malvisi CDT, orthodontic retainer



How to complete aesthetic and function on structures made of Trilor®

Acrylic resin (PMMA)

Sandblast Trilor using disposable aluminum dioxide at 110 micron at 2 bars.

Clean with air jets and ethyl alcohol.

Treat with silane and let it evaporate for a few minutes (3-5).

Apply the acrylic resin directly on the Trilor, following the operating protocol indicated by the manufacturer of the aesthetic material.

Composite (by layers)

The composite veneer can be made with the layered or muffle pressing technique.

Composites improve aesthetics and stability over time, the possibility of repairing any fractures in the aesthetic material and better absorption of stress.

Sandblast Trilor using disposable aluminum dioxide at 110 micron at 2 bars.

Clean with air jets and ethyl alcohol

Treat with silane and let it evaporate for a few minutes (3-5)

Apply the bonding of the composite you intend to use.

Follow the instruction for use of composite manufacturer.

Lithium disilicate

The reconstruction of aesthetic-functional parts in lithium disilicate on structures made of Trilor is carried out through the creation of elements (crowns or veneers) in disilicate which are "solidarized" to the support structure (Trilor) through adhesive cementation.

Sandblast Trilor using disposable aluminum dioxide at 110 micron at 2 bar.

Clean with air jets and ethyl alcohol

Treat with silane and let it evaporate for a few minutes (3-5)

The lithium disilicate surface that will come into contact with Trilor (internal part) must be sand-blasted using aluminium dioxide at 110 microns at 2 bar pressure.

Use 5% hydrogenated gel for 20 seconds and clean with water for 3 minutes in an ultrasonic bath.

Apply the silane in the lithium disilicate crown and proceed with cementation as directed by the manufacturer of the resin cement in use.

Zirconia

The reconstruction of aesthetic-functional parts in zirconia on structures made of Trilor is carried out with the creation of elements (crowns and veneers) which are "solidarized" to the support structure in Trilor through adhesive cementation.

In the presence of aesthetic reconstructions involving entire posterior quadrants or entire frontal groups in zirconia the use of single cemented crowns is recommended.

The use of extended zirconia solutions (multi-elements) on a less rigid material and with a very different elastic modulus, such as Trilor, can cause the zirconia cover to break or separate.

Feldspathic ceramics Cerec

The adhesion of Cerec type feldspathic ceramics is very good due to the contained silica component and the final aesthetic result is excellent as well as the resistance for a synergistic effect.

Cementation of Trilor® restorations

Proceed with sandblasting of internal surfaces with disposable aluminum dioxide at 110 micron at 2 bar.

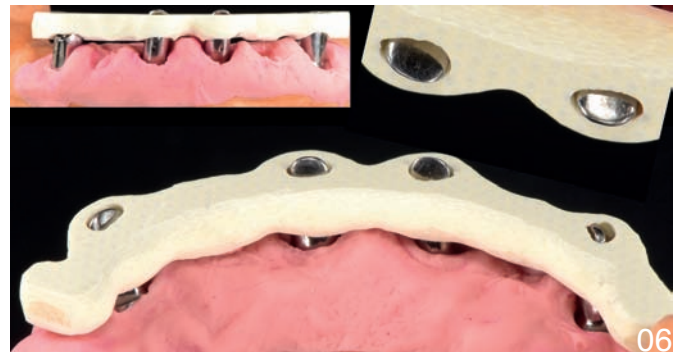
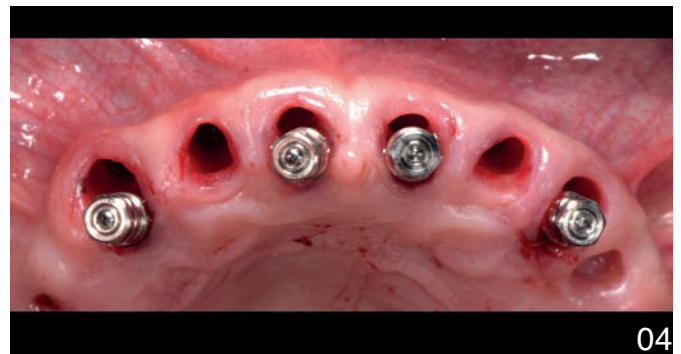
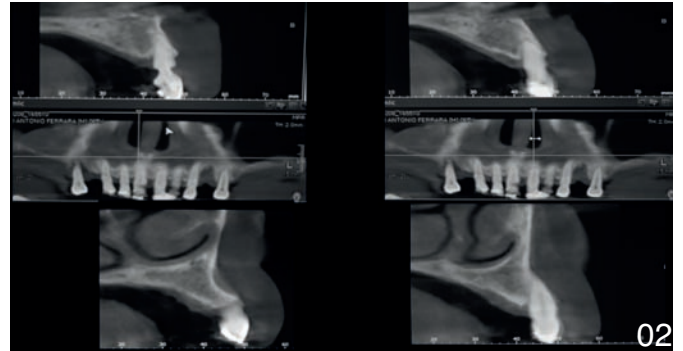
Clean with jets of air or a light blow of steam. Do not contaminate the sandblasted surface.

Use the primer between the Trilor® framework and the tooth abutment or the metal implant component (abutment).

All adhesive cementations are suitable for Trilor®.

***Clinical case: temporary cemented
immediate loading***

Dr. Gioacchino Cannizzaro - Cdt. Paolo Viola



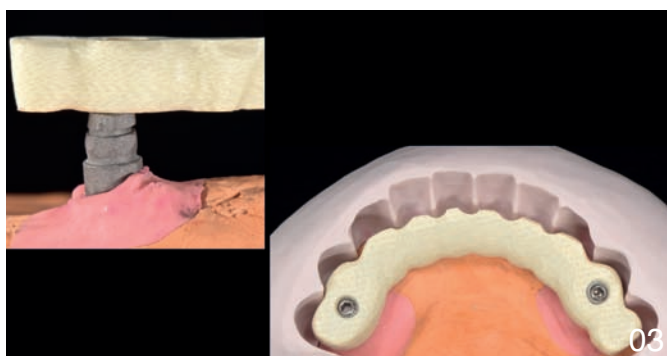
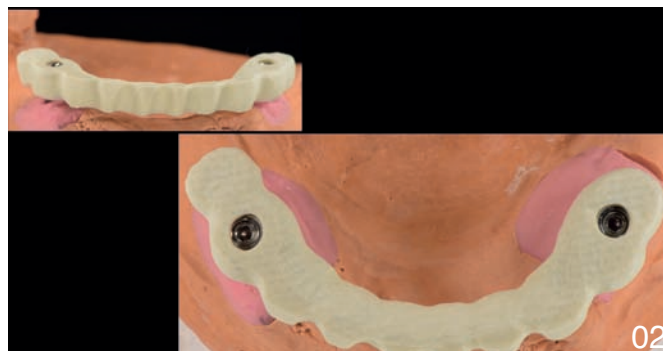
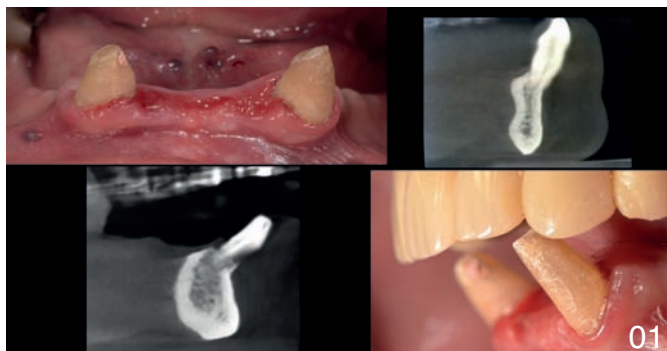
***Clinical case: temporary cemented
immediate loading***

Dr. Gioacchino Cannizzaro - Cdt. Paolo Viola

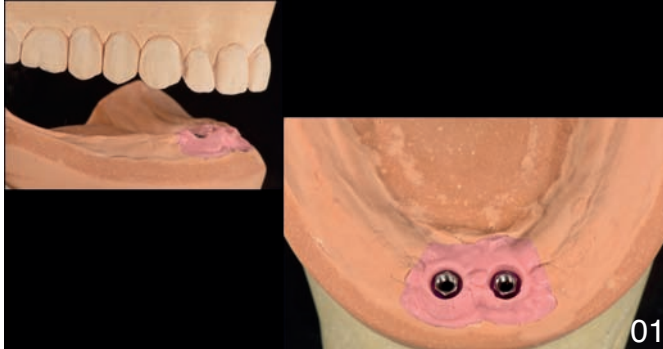


Clinical case: Fixed - on - 2

Dr. Gioacchino Cannizzaro - Cdt. Paolo Viola

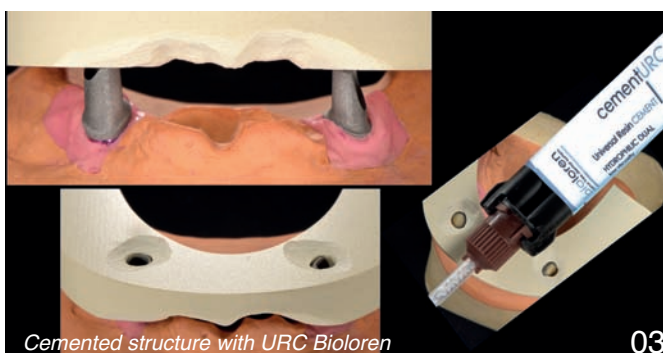
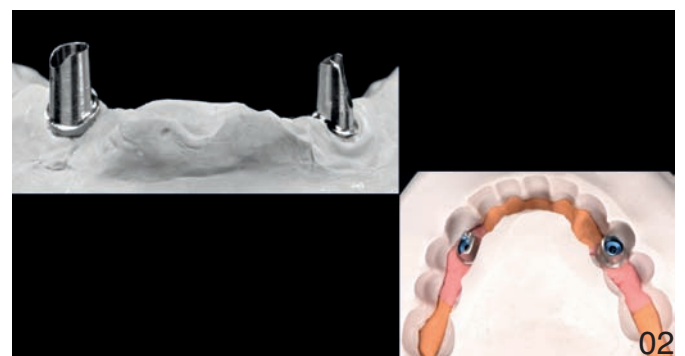
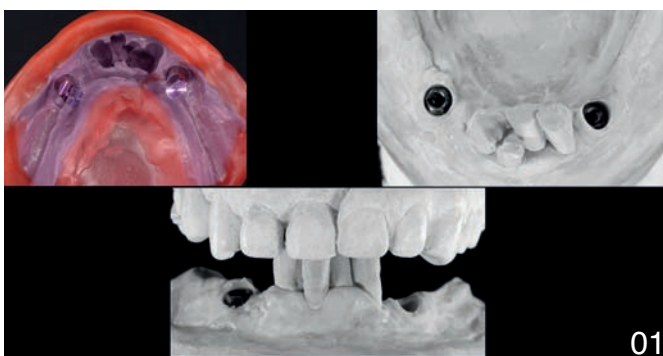


Clinical case: Fixed - on - 2 with Syra Magnum (Sweden Martina - case 1)



***Dr. Gioacchino Cannizzaro
Cdt. Paolo Viola***

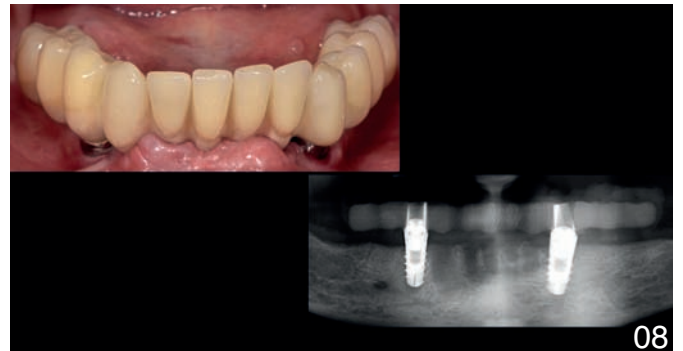
Clinical case: Fixed - on - 2 with Syra Magnum (Sweden Martina - case 2)



Cemented structure with URC Bioloren

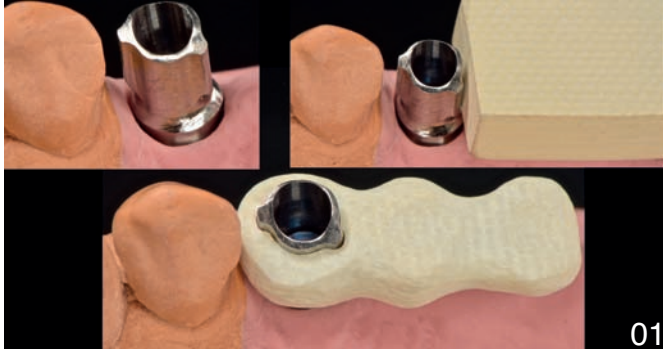


Clinical case: Fixed - on - 2 with Syra Magnum
(Sweden Martina - case 2)



Clinical case: 3 - on - 1

Dr. Gioacchino Cannizzaro - Cdt. Paolo Viola



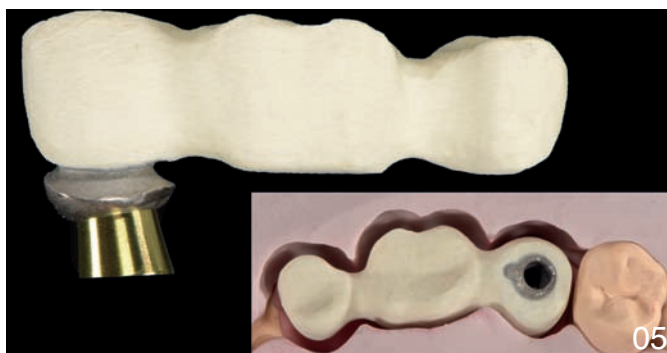
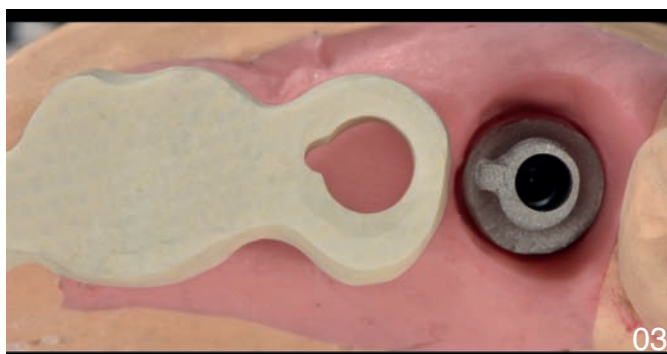
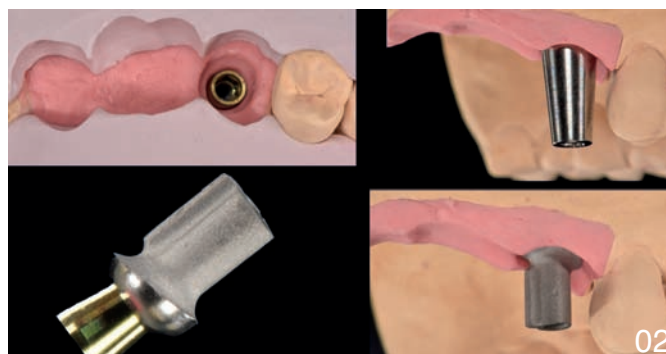
***Clinical case: Fixed - on - 3 with directional beams
with Prama - Sweden Martina
Dr. Davide Di Paola - Cdt. Paolo Viola***



***Clinical case: Fixed - on - 3 with directional beams
with Prama - Sweden Martina
Dr. Davide Di Paola - Cdt. Paolo Viola***



***Clinical case: 3 on 1 Prama Long Neck - Sweden Martina
Dr. Gioacchino Cannizzaro - Cdt. Paolo Viola***



Trilor demonstrates excellent adhesion with composites

Trilor® Faq

What are the differences between Trilor® and other metal free materials on the market?

Other metal free materials are Peek and PeKK, both thermoplastic. Even if reinforced with glass particles, they have an elastic modulus of less than 4 GPa (human bone ranges from 20 to 40 GPa, Trilor has 26 GPa).

They present adhesion difficulties. To guarantee tightness, the connectors cannot be less than 13 mm². They are mainly used as provisionals. If exposed they cause bad smell.

Zirconia metal free ceramic material is very rigid. With 220 GPa of elastic modulus, it often represents a condition not suitable for the absorption of chewing loads, especially on implant supports. Its processing is burdened by the need for heat treatments for its stability (sintering at high temperatures), by difficulties in adhesion with other materials and by the impossibility of repair, therefore high costs and risks. Cases of decay over time are reported in the literature.

Beyond the structural differences, Trilor® can remain uncovered and in contact with mucous membranes by polishing it.

Is Trilor® relining and repairable?

Trilor® can be relined with normal composite materials which, having a glass component, bind perfectly to the prepared structure. Therefore, even in the event of a fracture, it is possible to easily repair the structure, which can be temporarily guaranteed.

Is there an aesthetic Trilor® ?

Trilor® cannot be considered an aesthetic material because its translucency is not sufficient to guarantee the common aesthetic requirements, but it can still be used for the realization on anatomical posterior and functional prosthetic structures, polishing it with rubber pads for composite materials. Trilor structures are recommended and suitable for supporting aesthetic materials such as composite, acrylic resin, lithium disilicate, aesthetic ceramic and zirconia.

Some of these materials do not have a chemical affinity with Trilor® due to the absence of a glass component, which does not allow the use of direct adhesion methods. To cover Trilor® structures with ceramic materials, over-bonding and cementation are recommended, using techniques and protocols subject to temperature never exceeding 150 °C.

If it is chosen to reconstruct the dental anatomies using composite materials, follow the specific directions for use of the materials for bridges and crowns.

Is it possible to opacify the Trilor® structures?

Yes, it is possible with an opaquer for resin or composite.

Is it possible to put Trilor® in the oven?

No, do not exceed 150 °C in order not to risk structural problems.

What is the minimum vertical thickness on a thimbles structure?

The minimum thickness for the Trilor® material is 3,5 mm, however a thimble can typically range 6-8 mm, so the vertical restorative space the patient exhibits will provide for the thimble thickness, which is a reduction of 1,0 mm to accommodate a crown. Meaning 3,5 mm is the minimum thickness, but it won't be very retentive for a crown to be cemented on it, so it is best to have a thimble 1,0 mm less than the final size of the crown.

Trilor® Faq

As far as minimum thickness, the indication for that with Trilor® is 3,5 mm, meaning it should not be reduced less than 2,5 mm in order to maintain its geometric stability; Nonetheless, when doing a thimble type of substructure be careful at the preparations and particularly at the gingival third to not go below 3,5 mm. Rather in CAD design, you want to have 1 mm less than the final design. That allows a uniform thickness on your crown and/or overdenture; the more uniform overall, the better support it enjoys. Also, the Anterior-Posterior spread really has to be adhered to and I would be on the more cautious side to prevent any failures. Trilor® is a fantastic product that is very strong, but maintaining thickness will provide you with greater yield strength and stability.

Is Trilor® approved for permanent restorations?

YES, from American FDA, from Canada Health, from Brazilian ANVISA and from European CE.

What colors are available in Trilor® Arch?

The white ivory is the best indicated for all restorative options including thimble style bar. Pink color ideal wrap around denture bar implant supported prosthetics. The pink color arch eliminates the need for opaquer for greater thickness under the denture.

Can you add a cantilever to a posterior of a Trilor® bar?

Yes, Up to one molar width and follow the Anterior/Posterior spread to avoid any fulcrum effects on the implant and reinforce connector width and height from abutment to pontic.

The minimum thickness of the free part between the two abutments shall be 7 mm² (3,5x2 mm)

The possible cantilever shall be at maximum 10 mm.

The minimum thickness near the holes for cementation with cannulas shall not go under 0,8 mm.

For longer cantilever increase the section till 10-12 mm². (see pag 18)

Can I use Trilor® to make 12 unit bar, with 4 implants and Zirconium crown, pink gingiva?

It all depends on the distance between the most anterior to the most posterior implant site(s), which is called A/P spread; and the bar should not encompass greater than 2 pontic distance. It further depends, on the patients bite and if they have any parafunctional functions, like brushing or clenching. Not knowing much about the case, it would be difficult to truly assess it's success, but if done right and all indications are considered, it should be fine.

Ideally, if the implant sites are the laterals and the first premolars and the bar will only extend to the first molar and make sure to comply or exceed with all thickness measures, it should be fine. Individual preparations need to be 3,5 mm or greater and be careful to overly narrow the anterior thimbles. Furthermore, the wall of a multi-unit connection should be 1,5 mm or greater to absorb the forces adequately.

Is the bonding steps necessary when bonding Trilor® to composite?

Yes, every bit helps.

What adhesive material can I use for Trilor® ?

Bioloren adhesive system made of URC and Ad+Mono is very good. Other cements should be evaluated to ensure that they do not have dimensional changes such as shrinkages or expansions that have not been taken into account.

Trilor® Faq

How to behave in case of disparallelism?

If there is an accentuated disparallelism between the cannulas, it is recommended to proceed one hole at a time, leaving the cannula inserted and blocking it with resin.

How to finish (polish) the structures?

The finishing of the surfaces in Trilor® must be performed with drills that allow to obtain uniformly smooth surfaces. We suggest to use the tools for PMMA surfaces.

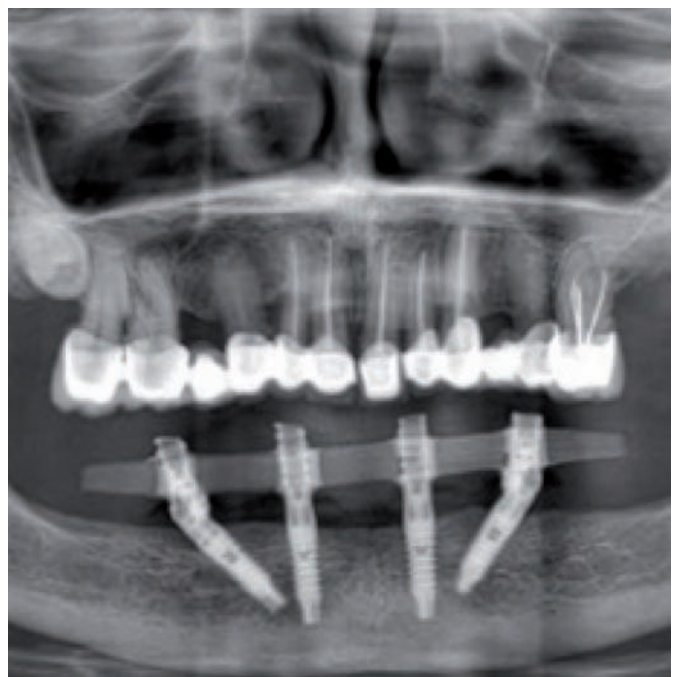
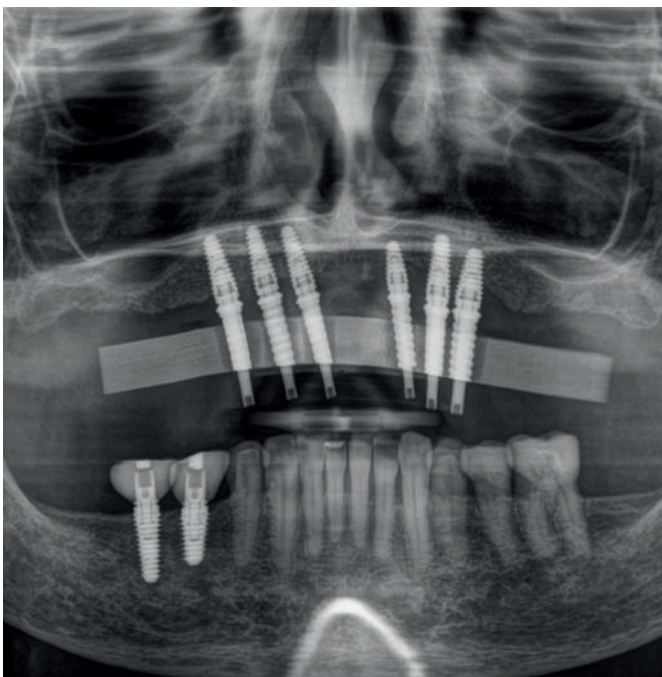
Polishing instead of exposed areas, must be done with silicone rubber pads such as those used for composites and diamond paste.

How to remove the restorations?

Be careful when removing fixed restorations. Avoid leverage in thinner parts, such as Connectors.

Is Trilor® Arch visible at X-rays?

Yes, as demonstrated by the X-rays



Warnings

Disinfection

After any treatment or processing, the prosthetic structure must be cleaned and disinfected according to national guidelines before being placed “in situ”.

Preventive security measures

Trilor® Arch produces dust when manually milled, therefore it is recommended to wear protective gloves and a mask and use a vacuum system. guanti e mascherina protettivi ed utilizzare un sistema di aspirazione

Side effects

There are no known undesirable side effects if the Trilor® material is used as directed.

Contraindications to use:

- Insufficient oral hygiene
- Application of ceramic (high process temperature)
- Insufficient space available (ex; us of Link Ti-base too low: <4 mm).

Disposal

Trilor® waste can be disposed of with normal household waste.

Packaging: Trilor Arch Standard and New



Kit Intro Arch

The kit consists of 2 Trilor Arches (1 arch of 3,5 mm and 1 arch of 5,5 mm) and a Universal Resin Cement syringe URC of 5 grams with 5 straight mixing tips. The Kit Intro Arch can be completed with the sale of commercial teeth in acrylic resin or composite (Bioloren does not sell commercial teeth) providing the technician with all the materials for a quick and complete construction of the implant prosthesis.

Trilor® Arch traditional shape

TA 3.5	Trilor arch 3,5 mm box 3 pieces
TA 5.5	Trilor arch 5,5 mm box 3 pieces
TA 7,5	Trilor arch 7,5 mm box 3 pieces
TA KIT	Trilor arch kit 3 pieces (one for each size)

Trilor® Arch New

TA 5.5 N	Trilor arch 5,5 mm New box 2 pieces
TA 7.5 N	Trilor arch 7,5 mm New box 2 pieces
TA 5,5 R	Trilor arch 5,5 mm New Pink box 2 pieces

Kit Intro Arch

- 2 Trilor arch
- 1 URC and mixing tips



Testimonial Trilor® Arch

Guillermo Cabanes Gumbau, DDS, University of Valencia, Spain

In atrophied jaws, the use of Trilor® Arch with the All on 4 technique provides adequate functional and aesthetic results after 2 years of follow-up.

Jeremy Wohlers, CDT , Estetic in Function Dental Lab, Yakima, WA, US

I was impressed by the ease of use, adhesion and lightness of the final prosthesis. Trilor® Arch allows me to earn more on cheaper cases than Full Arch premium solutions.

James Devige, CDT , Dental Works West, Arroyo Grande, CA, US

With the preformed Trilor® Arch I can fabricate a structure in a few minutes in my own laboratory, saving time and money, while providing a lighter and stronger restoration.

Jason Dumbar , CDT , Guided Dental Ceramics, Naples, FL, US

From the laboratory's point of view Trilor® material is hard, but not so hard that it cannot be worked easily. So despite its hardness, it works with standards carbide or diamond drills. The first time I started working on it, I had no idea how the material could be worked. I found pleasantly that it is a very strong material, but at the same time quite easy to work with.

Cory Gleen DDS Winchester TN , US

It is very important that Trilor® is an incredibly resistant material, I do not have a frail physique and I squeezed it with all my strength and was unable to break it.

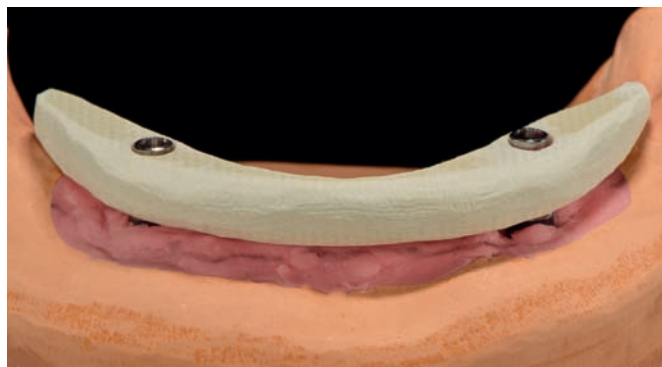
Elie Fares, CDT Beirut Lebanon

Trilor's innovation and simplicity are the key to the success of restorations in modern and complex dentistry.

Trilor's innovation and simplicity are the key to successful restorations in modern and complex dentistry.



Cdt. Giovanni Malvisi



Off. Cdt. Viola

The commercial names of the products Locator, Cerec, Peek, Pekkton, Prama, Syra Magnum are not owned by bioloren

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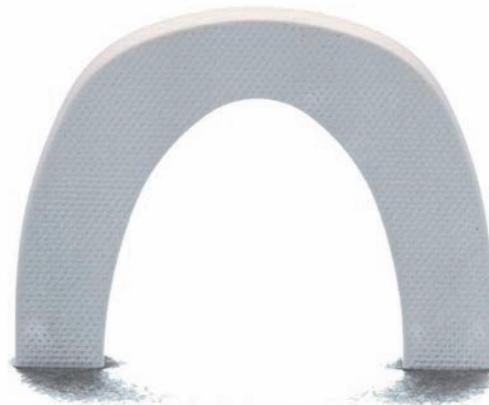
Cdt . Massimo Visdomini

Alien Milling (USA)

TRILOR[®]
DISC



TRILOR[®]
ARCH

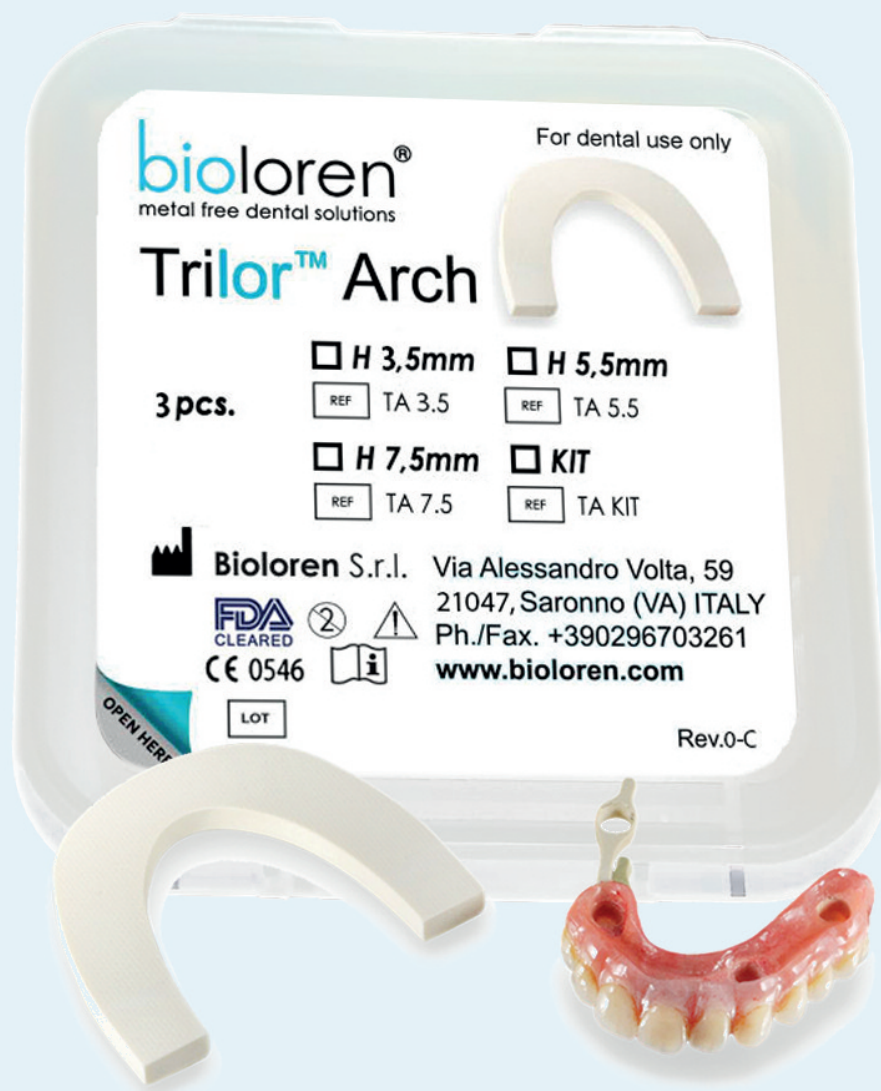


Trilor, technopolymer developed by Bioloren, represents the ideal solution for metal free dentistry.

• **Permanent** • **Resistant** • **Cost saving** • **Light** • **Biocompatible**

Both for CAD/CAM and for manual use

FDA – CE – CANADA – ANVISA



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