




2.2 mm  
0°

3.25 mm  
0°

3.25 mm  
angled

Secure, anchored, reliable.

Instant attachment.

The  
**ERA**  **Implant**  
System

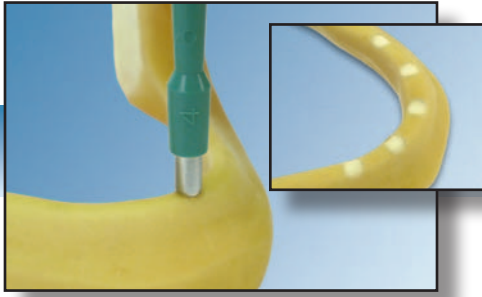
by Sterngold combines the proven clinical success of the ERA attachment with an implant, allowing you to immediately stabilize an overdenture and protect an osseous graft site. This implant, which can be used both

temporarily and permanently, is unique due to its micro prosthetic head, ability to correct misangulation, and its true vertical resiliency. In fact, the ERA Implant is the only vertically resilient implant in the world that can immediately stabilize a removable prosthesis.

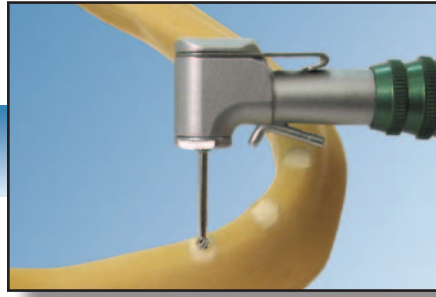
The simplicity of its chairside application and its affordability make the ERA Implant System a secure, reliable choice.

  
**Sterngold**<sup>™</sup>  
[www.sterngold.com](http://www.sterngold.com)

# SURGICAL PROCEDURE

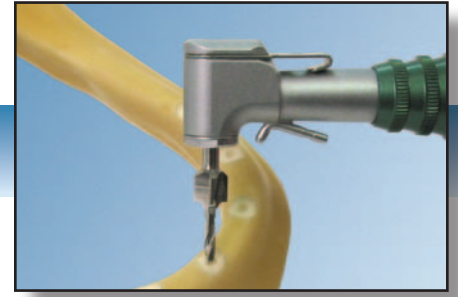


**1** If the ERA Implants are used in between traditional implants, or if bone grafting is being performed, normal tissue flap procedures are used. If placing only ERA Implants, a minimal flap or tissue punch is used while preserving as much keratinized tissue as possible.



**2** Whether placing the 2.2 mm or the 3.25 mm ERA Implants, the Round Marking Bur is used to make a shallow pilot hole in the bone.

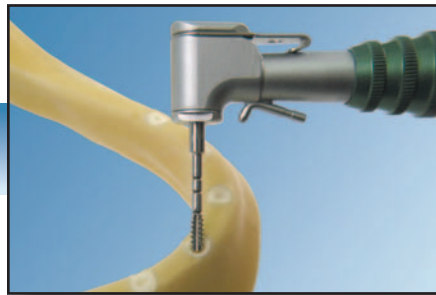
## 2.2 mm Placement



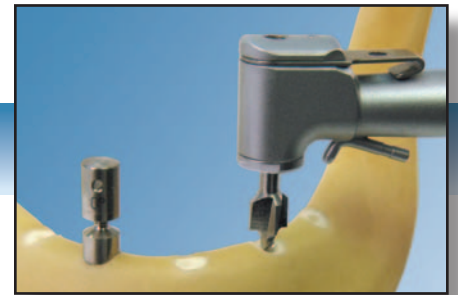
**3** When placing the 2.2 mm diameter ERA Implants, choose the appropriate length Countersink/Drills which are available in 10, 13 and 15 mm lengths. The drill marked 2.2 mm Countersink also acts as the countersink drill for the 8 mm length.



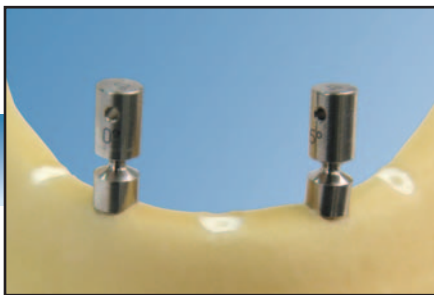
**4** These drills prepare a pilot hole in the bone that corresponds to the length of the untapered portion of the screw. They also create a flat area on the surface of the bone so that the underside of the ERA Female will seat completely on the bone.



**5** When the bone is dense, use the 1.6 mm drill to extend the depth of the preparation to the complete length of the implant. The 2.2 mm Bone Tap may also be used to create threads in the bone. It may be necessary to unscrew the implant to complete these steps.



**6** Place a 0° Correct Angle Gauge in the first hole. Use this as a guide to prepare the next site.



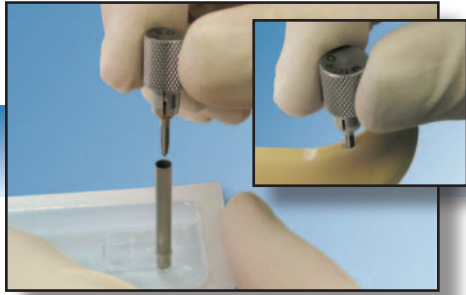
**7** Once the 1.6 mm pilot hole is drilled into the bone, the ERA Correct Angle Gauges may be used to determine if a straight 0° implant will line up within 7° of the desired path of insertion of the denture or if another hole must be prepared.



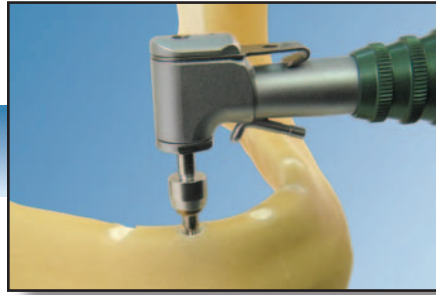
**8** The outer blister is removed from the box by the non-sterile assistant who then peels back the Tyvek® cover on the outer blister and drops the inner blister onto the sterile field.



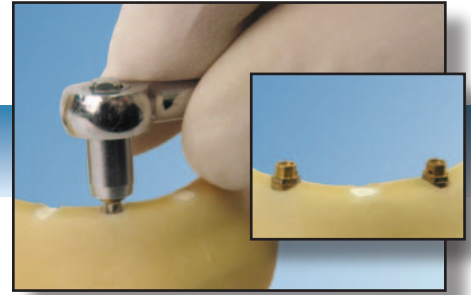
**9** The sterile assistant peels back the Tyvek® cover on the inner blister and brings the titanium tube, which is holding the implant, to an upright position. The titanium tube is inserted into the round depression in the inner blister.



**10** The Insertion Tool is used to carry the implant to the site and to begin turning the implant into the bone. Align one of the laser etched marks on the tool with one corner of the hex on the implant and press the tool into place. Remove the implant from the tube and screw the implant into the bone.

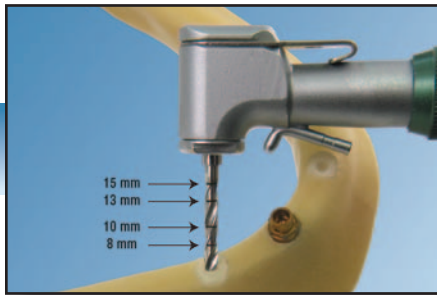


**11** If you cannot completely hand drive the implant with the Insertion Tool, remove it by tipping it to one side. Insert the ERA Driver into a surgical handpiece. Set the torque control to a maximum of 60 Ncm and 15 rpm. Using water spray, drive the implant into the bone until the ERA attachment head is completely seated on the bone.



**12** The ERA Socket may also be used to finish seating the implant. Insert the ERA Socket into the short ratchet wrench or a torque wrench set at a maximum of 60 Ncm and 15 rpm. Slowly ratchet the implant into the bone until the head is completely seated.

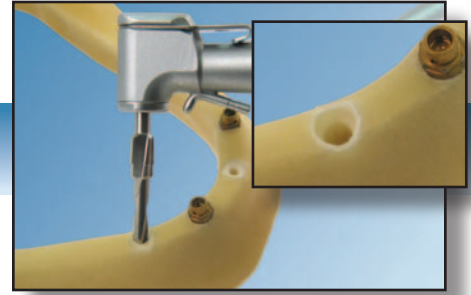
### 3.25 mm Placement



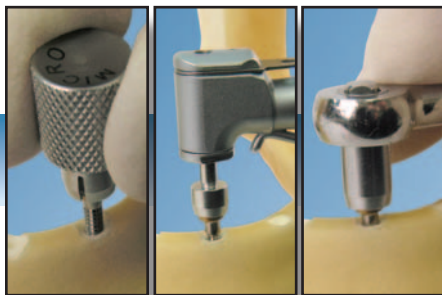
**13** When placing 3.25 mm ERA Implants, utilize the 1.6 mm drill after the Round Marking Bur. Drill the hole to the full length of the implant screw using the laser depth markings on the drill.



**14** Use the ERA Correct Angle Gauges to determine whether the 0°, 5°, 11° or 17° ERA Implant Female will be used. Insert a gauge into each hole and turn them by hand until each lines up with the desired path of insertion for the denture (shown here by the alignment handle in the 2.2 mm implant).



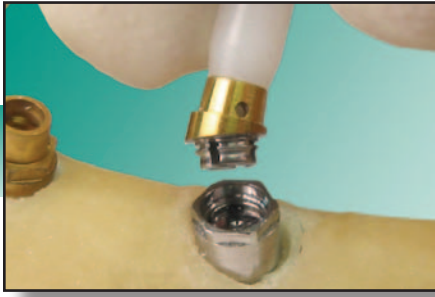
**15** Expand the diameter of each osteotomy using the appropriate length 3.25 mm Countersink/Drill. Along with preparing the bone to the proper diameter, these combination drills also create the proper bone contour. This allows the ERA attachment head, defined by a small radius, to sit on the bone surface.



**16** Use the same steps for removing the implants from the package and for inserting the implants into the bone as discussed in the 2.2 mm ERA Implant procedure.



# PROSTHETIC PROCEDURE



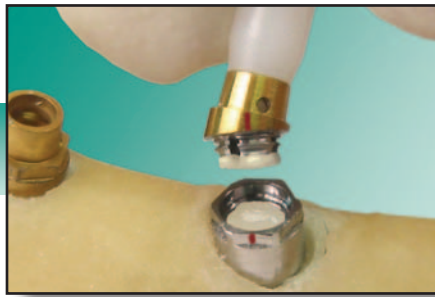
**1** When an angle correction ERA Implant is used, first screw the implant into the bone. Snap a white ERA Alignment Handle into the appropriate angled female component.



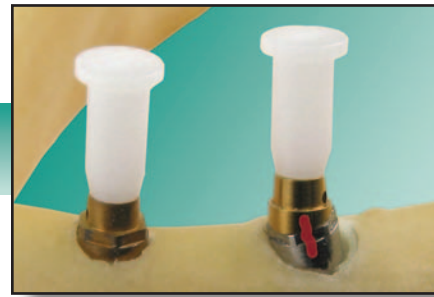
**2** Snap a white alignment handle into other ERA Implants. Rotate the angled ERA female until they all line up with the desired path of insertion of the denture.



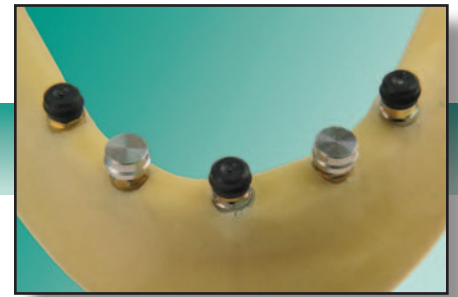
**3** Mark a vertical line using an indelible pen across the juncture between the implant base and the ERA Female – wherever space allows. Remove the females from the bases.



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



**5** Snap in the ERA Female, aligning the two halves of the mark. Clean up any excess cement.



**6** Snap a black fabrication male or a metal jacket with black male onto each implant. The two implants with the metal jackets are the 2.2 mm ERA Implants. In this case, they will be loaded immediately. The three black males act only as a cover for the 3.25 mm ERA Implant. The loading of these implants will be delayed approximately eight weeks.



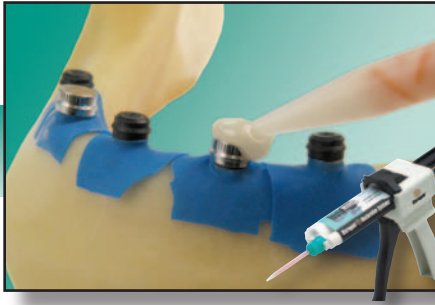
**7** Small pieces of rubber dam are very effective at blocking out any exposed surface. In addition, the rubber dam covers the incision, therefore, it protects the surgical site and prevents acrylic or composite from locking into any undercuts.



**8** Using a round bur, prepare a recess in the denture over each black male and metal jacket. The denture should not touch the black males or it will not be seated properly on the tissue. A lingual window may be formed into each recess.



**9** Use SternVantage® Varnish to prime the two recesses over the metal jackets and light cure.



**10** Add acrylic or composite over the top and sides of the metal jackets. Sterngold's InstaTemp® Max is suggested.



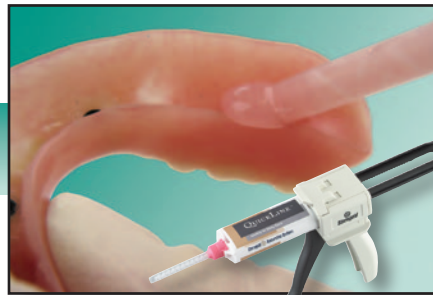
**11** Place additional resin in the recesses of the overdenture and seat the prosthesis in the mouth.



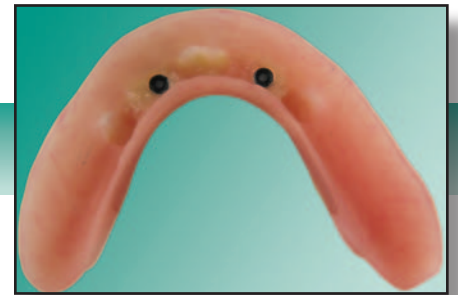
**12** Passive seating is most important. If the tissue is displaced, it will make accurate seating of the attachments very difficult.



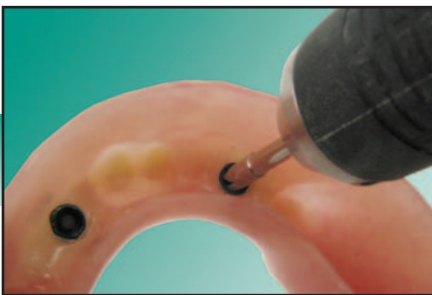
**13** Remove the denture. Fill any defects with resin and finish the prosthesis. Excess InstaTemp can easily be removed from the unvarnished areas.



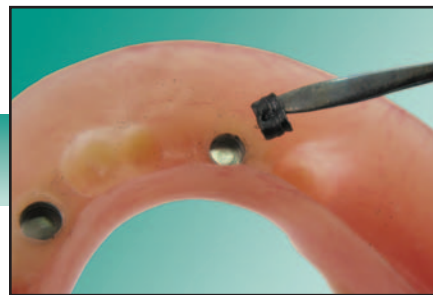
**14** A soft reline material, like Sterngold's QuickLine™, is recommended to cushion the tissue and implants during the healing phase. This long-term, self-curing silicone material is easily dispensed from an automixing gun and may be applied directly to the denture.



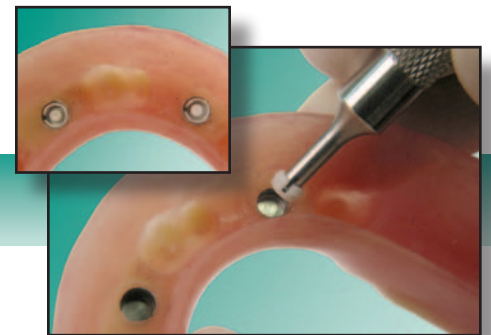
**15** Replace the black fabrication males with the white final males. This will activate the .4 mm vertical resiliency of the ERA attachment.



**16** Using the Micro ERA Core Cutter in a straight handpiece at medium speed, cut out the center button of the black male. Use a short cutting cycle and an in-and-out motion.



**17** After the core has been removed, collapse the remaining ring into the open space using any sturdy dental instrument and lift it out.



**18** Place the white Micro ERA Overdenture Males on the Micro ERA Seating Tool and snap it into the metal jackets.

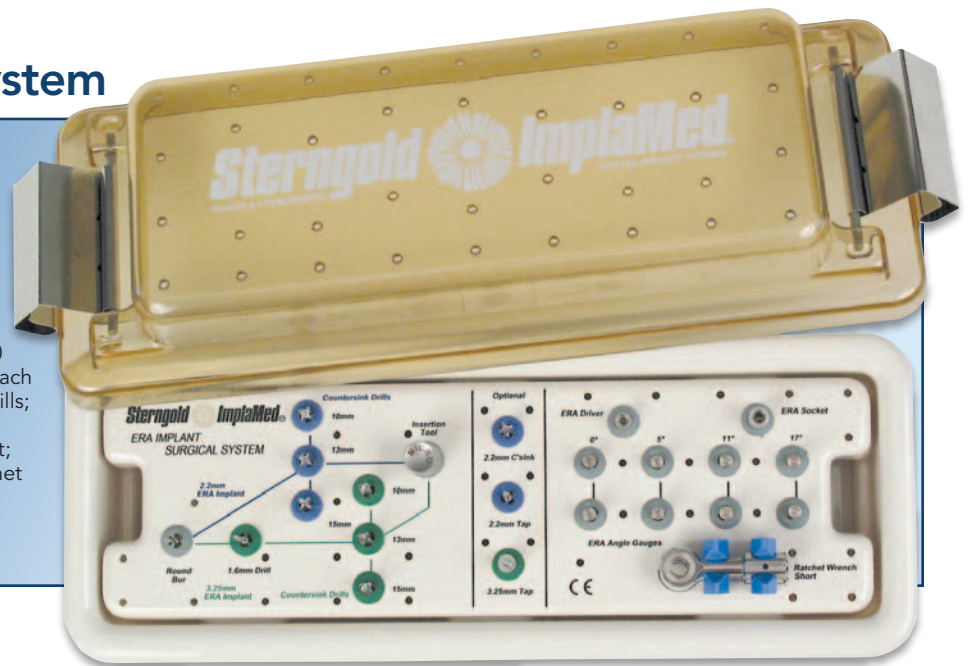
## ERA Implant Surgical System

This simple surgical kit includes all tools and instruments necessary to place ERA Implants for an uncomplicated chairside sequence.

### Kit includes:

1 Round Marking Bur; 1 - 1.6 mm Drill; 1 each of 10 mm, 13 mm, and 15 mm 2.2 Countersink/Drills; 1 each of 10 mm, 13 mm, and 15 mm 3.25 Countersink/Drills; 1 Insertion Tool; 1 - 2.2 Countersink; 1 - 2.2 Bone Tap; 1 - 3.25 Bone Tap; 1 ERA Driver; 1 ERA Socket; 2 sets of Angle Gauges (0°, 5°, 11°, and 17°); 1 Ratchet Wrench, Short

#905119



## ERA Implant Prosthetic System

This kit includes all the components necessary to complete the prosthetic procedures for the ERA Implant.

### Kit includes:

2 each of the ERA Female 0°, 5°, 11°, and 17°; 4 alignment handles, 1 core cutter bur, 1 seating tool, 4 processing jigs, 8 black fabrication males, 8 white males, 8 orange males, and 8 metal jackets with fabrication males

#811914



## Complimentary Products

### InstaTemp® Max

Bis-acryl composite for temporary crowns, bridges, inlay & onlays. Also, works great as a pick up material!

#220215

THE DENTAL  
ADVISOR  
+++++



### SternVantage®

#### Quick Bite Vanilla

A vanilla scented, automix, thixotropic bite registration material.

#220131



### QuickLine™

This long-term soft relining material can be directly applied from its auto-mixing cartridge.

#220180



### ERA® Lock Cement

An auto-curing, filled, composite resin cement.

#811900



### SternVantage®

#### Varnish LC

Unfilled light cure resin.

#221001



**Sterngold™**

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