

**jota kit 1424**

**Universal Prep Kit**

acc. to Prof. Dr. Brägger, University of Bern

**Universally usable  
shoulder preparation**

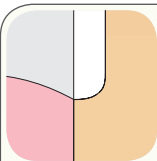
- › Clinically tested work method of the University of Bern/Switzerland
- › Ideal sequence of diamond preparation and finishing burs
- › Modified diamond shoulder bur with optimised tip geometry and reduced angle
- › Extended diamond football bur for easier access to oral surfaces of the incisivi
- › Optimum storage and sterilisation of the instruments in an aluminium bur block



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## Universal Prep Kit

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The newly designed and essentially minimised **Universal Prep Kit** for preparations across the entire indication range of crown and bridge prosthetics, developed and tested at the University of Bern, Switzerland.

A kit for all preparations with reduced convergence for tissue-conserving reduction and defined preparation margin for PFM crowns with fused-on shoulder and all-ceramic CAD/CAM restorations. When developing the universal preparation method, consideration was given to the key aspects relating to a defined removal of tissue, the biological guidelines, the geometric guidelines, contouring of the margins and accuracy of fit. The aim is a minimally-invasive preparation with optimum retention and resistance to tilting forces.

**The internally rounded shoulder preparation** proves in this case to be a tooth-tissue-conserving preparation method offering optimum stability. A clearly visible preparation margin and excellent marginal fit can be achieved. With CAD/CAM restorations especially, it is possible to obtain maximum accuracy of fit. The preparation effort is also comparatively less than for a 90° shoulder preparation.

The following points should be borne in mind with a shoulder preparation:

- › 10°-15° conicity
- › All edges rounded
- › Surface smooth and shoulder finished
- › Margin epigingival or  $\leq 0.5$  mm subgingival (aesthetic range)
- › Minimum wall height 3-4 mm, excluding adhesive fixation

### Preparation:



Try-in of the silicone key from the diagnostic wax-up

*Determining the structure removal*



**558.FG.013/015**

2 Incisal depth grooves

*1 mm deep  
(reference: key)*



**859L.FG.012**

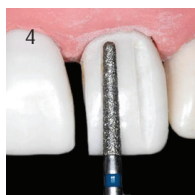
Interdental separation

*Remove contact point*



**558.FG.013/015**

Rough circular preparation



**558.FG.013/015**

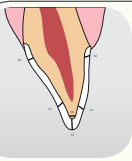
2-3 Labial vertical depth grooves

*Approx. 1 mm deep  
(reference: key)*

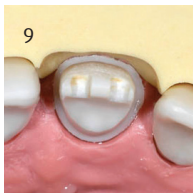


*Reduction:*

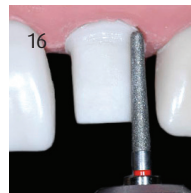
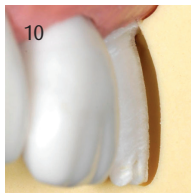
*Shoulder: 1.0 mm  
to the wax-up buccal  
and proximal  
0.8 - 1.0 mm oral  
Axial wall: 1.5 mm  
to the wax-up*



Successful results are only guaranteed if the preparation guidelines and layer thicknesses specified by the manufacturers are observed! At the same time, however, consideration must also be given to the biological aspect of the residual dentine thickness to prevent preparation trauma. Histologically identifiable damage occurs with < 1 mm of residual dentine.



Control of the axial preparation



**558F.FG.013/015**  
Adjustment of the conicity, fine preparation of the shoulder, finishing



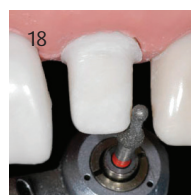
**558.FG.013/015**  
Buccal-incisal bevel



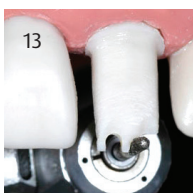
**833F.FGL.023**  
Palatal/lingual fine preparation, finishing



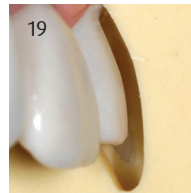
**833.FGL.023**  
Cingulum preparation  
*Reduction: 1.2 mm*



**893F.FG.023**  
Rounding off/finishing incisal edges



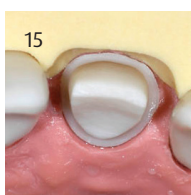
**558.FG.013/015**  
Incisal reduction  
*Reduction: 1.5 mm-2.5 mm*



Final control of the preparation



Control of conicity and structure removal



**Preparation result**  
buccal and occlusal

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**558.FG.015**  
**558.FG.013**


Optimised and matched diamond preparation and finishing burs with a significantly reduced flank angle ( $\alpha$ ) to minimise the risk of excessive conicity, the largest possible flattened tip diameter ( $d_1$ ) to ensure optimum support, an edge radius ( $R$ ) for shaping the inner roundness and the narrowest possible nominal diameter ( $d_2$ ) for working even where space is restricted.


**558F.FG.015**  
**558F.FG.013**


↻ 280'000-300'000 rpm

**893F.FG.023**


Diamond finishing bur with fine natural grain. This instrument is ideally suited to finishing and rounding off the edges, especially incisal edges.

↻ 19'000 rpm

**859L.FG.012**


Long needle-shaped diamond bur for interdental separation.

↻ 300'000 rpm

**833.FGL.023**  
**833F.FGL.023**


Football-shaped diamond preparation and finishing burs with elongated shank for easier access to oral surfaces of the incisivi and for working on occlusal surfaces.

↻ 190'000 rpm

JOTA-Dealer:

108002.5950.0297 - 03/2017