BENTIPS PRODUCT LIST & USE CASES

(Version 4.0)

1. **Shaft 90 - Shaft 90Av1 (S90Av1:** Used to access areas of the mouth that are most appropriate for the angulation of this device, such as the interproximal and distal aspect of the molars as well as external/internal ablation of lingual and palatal aspects of all teeth.

2. **Shaft 45 - Shaft 45Av1 (S45Av1):** Used to access areas of the mouth where most appropriate for the angulation of this device, such as the mesial and buccal aspects of all teeth and the interproximal aspects of the anterior teeth.

3. **Quad Tip - OG Quad A (T18v2.4):** This is the largest and most robust tip that is most resistant to breakage. It has moderately ablative edges which is good for wide areas of external ablation such as on the palate. It may not fit into many interproximal areas due to its larger width as compared to the other tips, and because of its mass, it may not vibrate as strongly as the other tips. Its distal point, although somewhat blunt, will ablate and cut buccal and lingual gingiva like the other tips. Note: Wrench QTA3 is needed to tighten this tip onto the shaft.

4. **Tri Tip - Tri Tip A (T15v1.1):** This is a narrow, sharp tip with a low lowest mass. It is most appropriate for cutting in areas that are high visibility and low risk since it is prone to breakage. It should not be directly inserted into narrow deep areas due to the possibility of breakage, which poses a significant risk of the broken piece not being retrievable. It is appropriate for narrow interproximal areas provided that, should breakage occur, the piece can be retrieved without risk. Note: Wrench TTA is needed to tighten this tip onto the shaft.

5. **Modified Tri Tip - Mod Tri A3 (T15v5.0):** This is the narrowest, weakest and sharpest tip with the lowest mass. Like the Tri Tip, It is most appropriate for cutting in areas that are high visibility and low risk since it is prone to breakage. It should not be inserted into narrow deep areas due to the possibility of breakage, which poses a significant risk of the broken piece not being retrievable. It is appropriate for narrow interproximal areas provided that, should breakage occur, the piece can be retrieved without risk. Note: Wrench TTA is needed to tighten this tip onto the shaft.

6. **Stubby Tri Tip - Stubby Tri A3 (T15v3.3):** This has a similar shape to the Tri Tip, but is much more robust and less prone to breakage. It is most appropriate for cutting and ablating in areas that are high density and that require extra force to cut and ablate such as palatal tissue or the distals of terminal molars. Note: Wrench TTA is needed to tighten this tip onto the shaft.

7. **Star Tip - Star A3 (T16v3.0):** This is long and narrow like the TriTip but has more facets that allow more intimate contact with the small and difficult to access areas around an implant. This tip is specifically designed to remove soft deposits around implants as well as recontour gingiva. Note: Wrench STA is needed to tighten this tip onto the shaft.