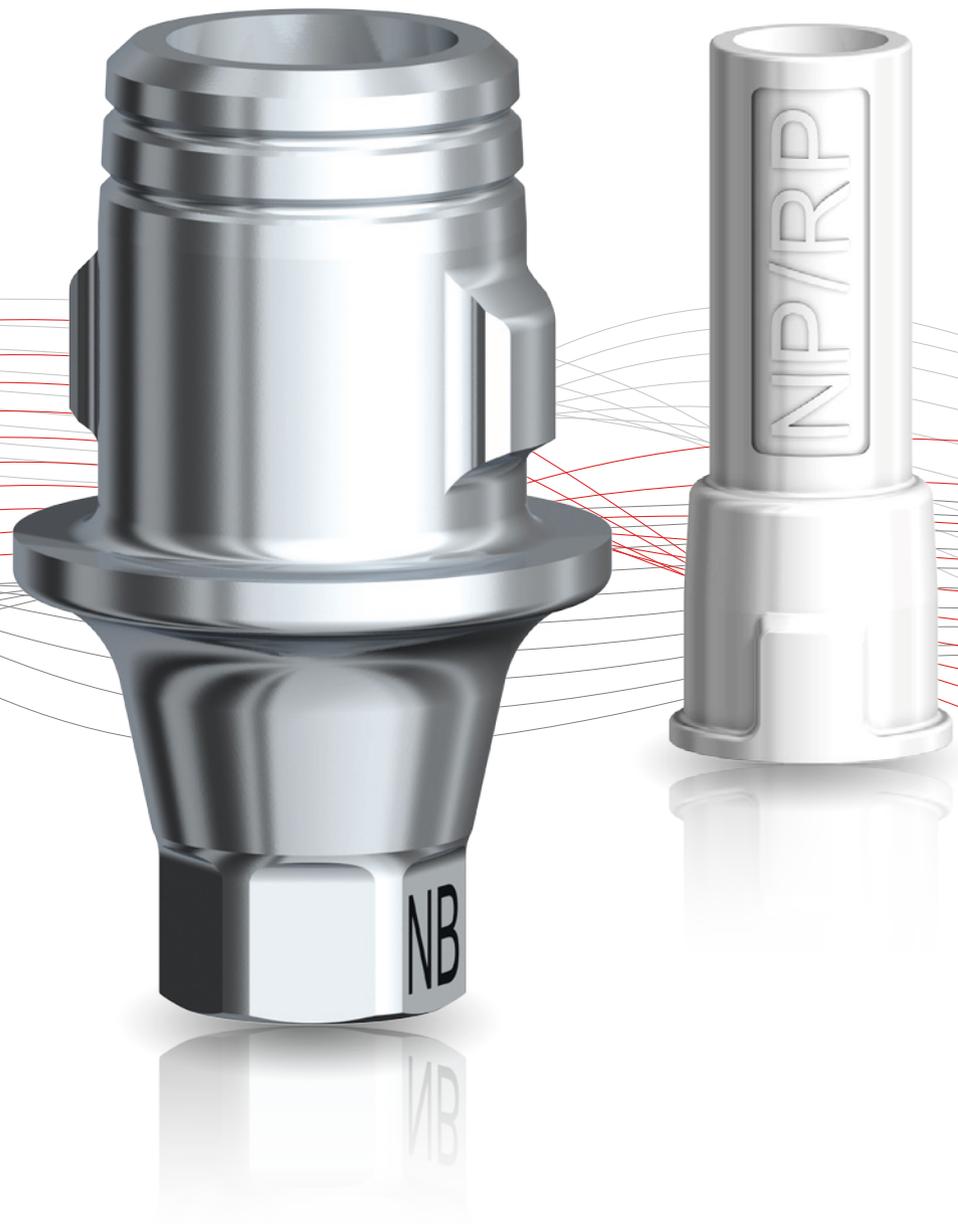


Abutments, made your way  
Universal Base



# Versatility you can base your success on

Quickly create quality abutments for Nobel Biocare implants using whichever workflow you prefer. Press-on techniques, wax-ups or CAD/CAM – the choice is yours. Whatever the method, the Universal Base is the direct way into restoring implants. And the best part? No investment is needed, so your technicians can get started right away.

**Optimized retention with a unique indexing feature**

**Design flexibility with two margin heights available**

**Precise fit due to the original Nobel Biocare implant – abutment interface**

**Complete package with clinical screw and burn-out coping**

**Laser marked for easy confirmation that you're using an original**

### **Full workflow versatility**

Use as a base for press-on or CAD/CAM restorations with STL data available for open CAD Software.



### **Conventional press-workflow**



Screw the Universal Base onto the model.



Adjust the height of the burn-out coping.



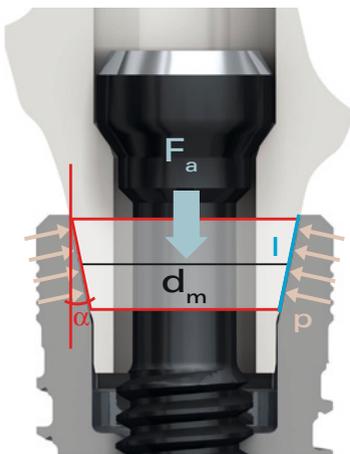
Contour a wax-up shape and use the standard procedure to either press or cast the coping or full-contour crown. Finalize the restoration before bonding.

# Avoid the risks: Choose original components

Place one order only and you're ready to go – the Universal Base comes with the fitting burn-out coping. The whole system – from the implant and the clinical screw to the universal base – are tested together. This ensures all the components you receive, work together for optimal long-term performance.

Biomechanical investigations and micro gap measurements with cross-sectional SEM images highlight the precise fit that's only guaranteed by the original abutment-implant interface.

Precise fit ensures long-term performance



## The importance of a perfect fit

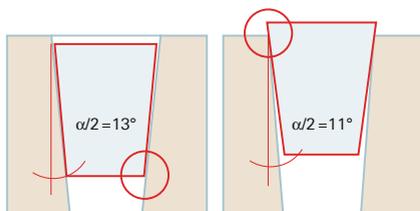
All our products are designed and manufactured for a precise fit between abutment and implant. Selecting an abutment with a precise fit is decisive for system performance, as this ensures that occlusal forces are distributed evenly and that uncontrolled peak stresses are avoided.

$$p = \frac{F_a * \cos(\rho) * \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{d_m * \pi * l * \sin\left(\rho + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}$$

Joint compression ( $p$ ) depends on a number of variables such as preload (tensile force  $F_a$ ), friction angle ( $\alpha$ ) and contact length ( $l$ ). Small changes in any of these parameters can lead to extreme load and stress conditions, which can cause implants to fracture.

## Substitutes can put patients at risk

The use of substitute components means that the parameters governing system performance are no longer controlled. Any mismatch between implant and abutment can increase the load and stress conditions up to 30 times, which may cause individual components or the entire system to fail.



Mismatching components can lead to uncontrolled peak forces, which can cause implants to fracture.

