

bright Implant

Short and Narrow

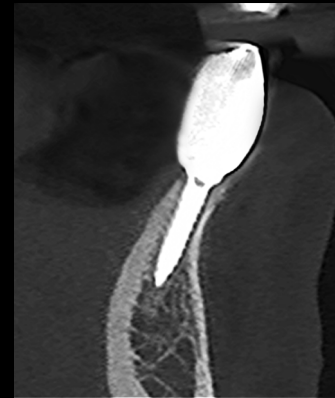
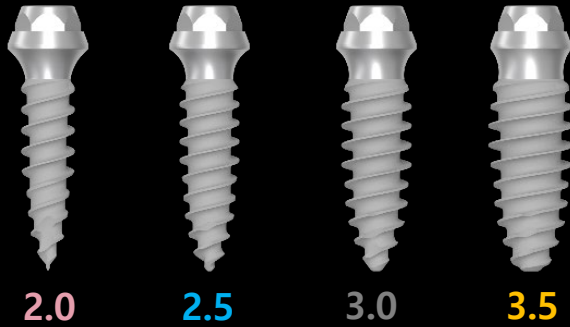


Tissue Level



Bone Level

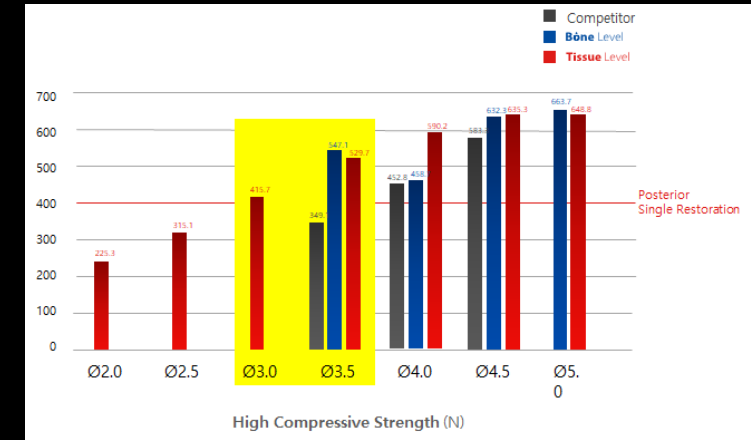
Short and Narrow, but Strong : bright Implant



#42 (bright TL 2.5 X 11.0)



#47 (bright TL 4.0 X 7.0)



Advantages of Short & Narrow Implants

✓ Applicable in limited bone conditions

Can be placed in areas with reduced bone height or width without the need for extensive grafting.

✓ Minimally invasive surgery

Requires less drilling in both depth and diameter, resulting in simpler procedures, less bleeding, reduced discomfort, and faster healing.

✓ Avoidance of anatomical structures

Allows safe placement near critical areas such as the maxillary sinus or the mandibular nerve.

✓ Preservation of surrounding bone and soft tissue

Maintains more of the natural bone and tissue, which supports long-term stability and esthetics.

✓ Enhanced stability through optimized fixture design

bright TL Implant feature an external connection that provides reliable stability, while bright BL Implant utilize a deep connection for a secure fit.

Both types share double and aggressive threads, long cutting edges, and a dome-shaped body, ensuring strong primary stability and predictable long-term outcomes.

bright Implant Drilling Guideline (based on bright TL Ø4.0 X 9.0mm)

* Bone Density

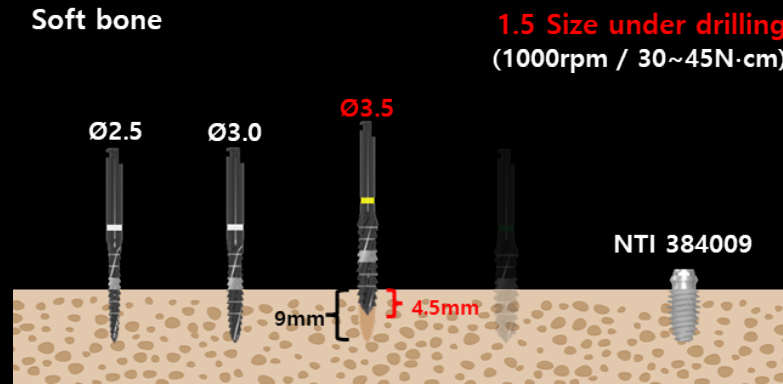
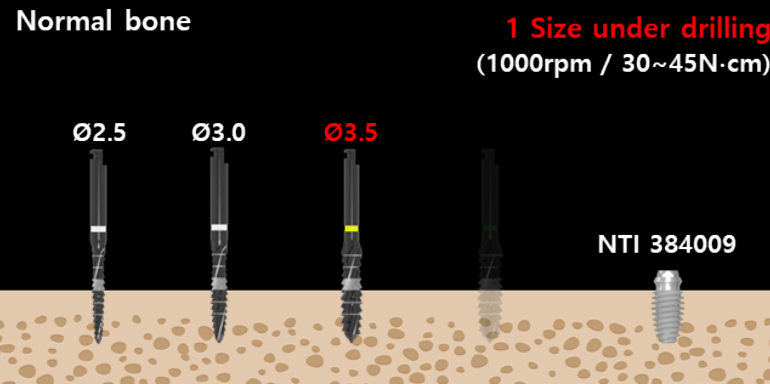
- D1 : Hard bone
- D2-3 : Normal bone
- D4 : Soft bone

When placing a bright Implant, the drilling protocol should be adjusted according to bone density.

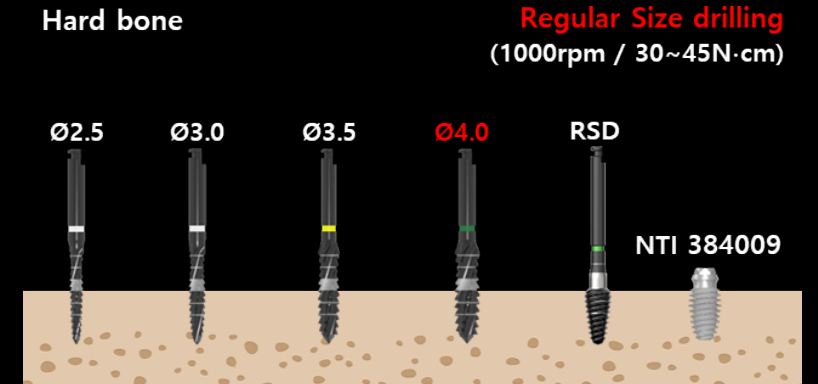
For **normal bone**, it is recommended to under-drill by one drill size.

In the case of **soft bone**, under-drilling by 1.5 sizes is suggested to achieve sufficient primary stability.
For **hard bone**, standard drilling to match the implant diameter is appropriate.

Note: A "0.5" adjustment refers to half of the drill depth rather than the full length.



* 0.5 Size : Drilling in the half length of fixture height



* RSD (Ridge Spreader Drill)

Advantages of Early Loading

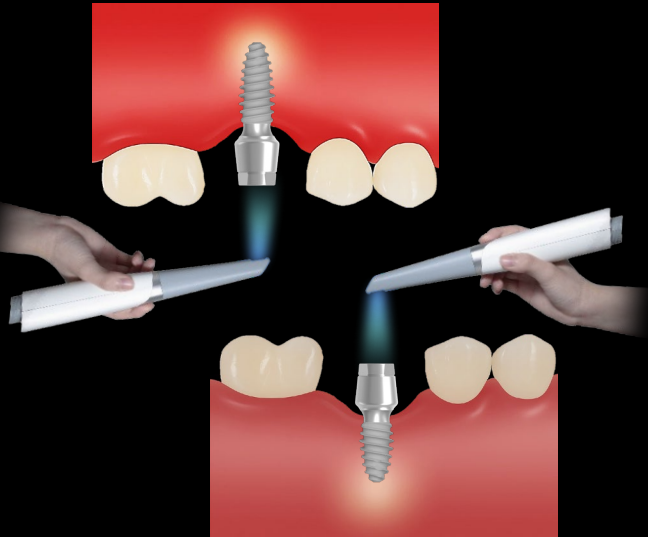
- Rapid achievement of and functional satisfaction for the patient
- Shortened overall treatment time
- Enhanced psychological and social satisfaction

Conditions to Consider

- Sufficient primary stability (generally recommended ISV ≥ 70)
- Adequate bone quality and volume
- Prosthetic design that avoids excessive occlusal loading

DAY 1

- 1) Surgery
- 2) ISV Check
- 3) Intra oral scan



Maxillary : 4 weeks after
Mandibular : 2 weeks after



DAY 2

- 1) Crown delivery
(Fit precisely with adjacent teeth)

