# Tribos 501



Taung-Child : Reproduction of a 2 Million year old discovery



View of an up to date first lower molar



Tribos 501

### Tribos 501

"The sophisticated Relief of our teeth is related to the "tribosphenic" molar.

This is a result of an old history dated millions of years ago.

The Tribos 501, perfect portrayal where shape, function and aesthetics are taken from nature, taking into consideration all the scientific teeth elements.

This assumption is essential and indispensable for a natural occlusion and correct function of the entire masticatory system. "

" Citation Ottmar Kullmer, research institut Senkenberg Frankfurt

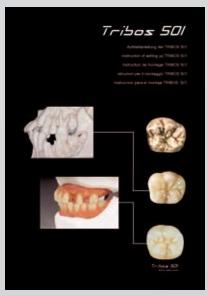
The Tribos 501 teeth morphology is derived from the theory NFP "Natural and Functional Prosthesis", result of 3 years of morphology study, competence and experience of **Dieter Schulz** "

Primary morphology Secondary morphology Secondary morphology abrasive

Tribos 501 are high quality teeth developed in diagonal grid PMMA structure, produced in a new condensation method "Mega-Press-Inject" to optimise the density and hardness of the tooth surface.

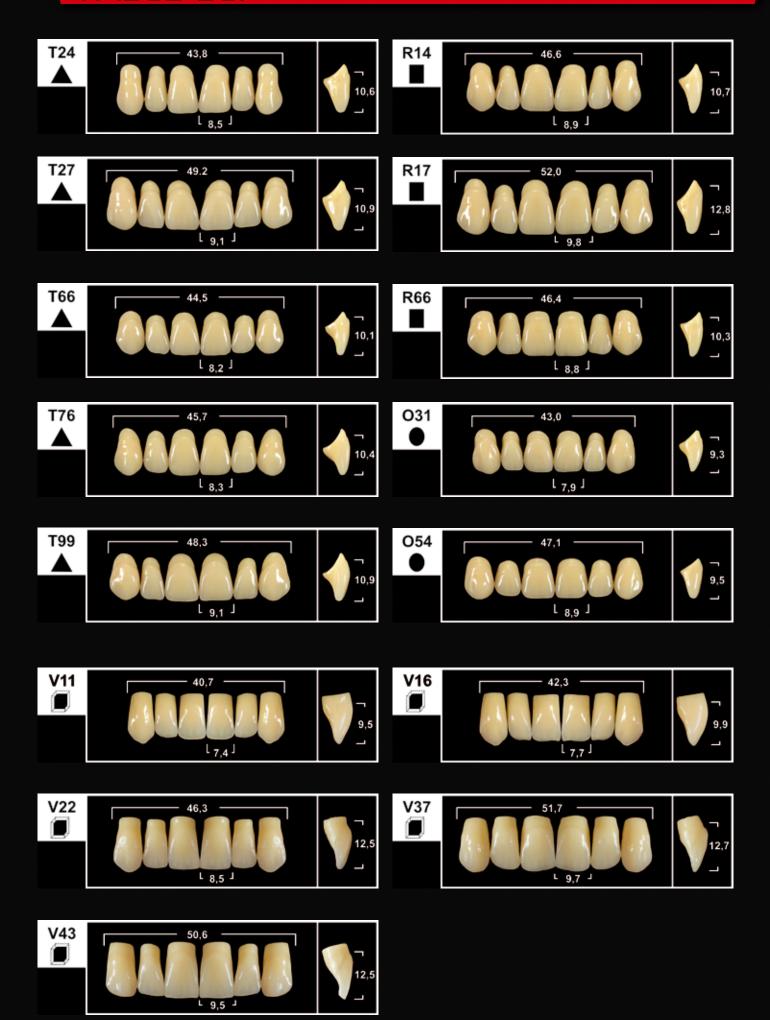
This production in 3 layers affords the same quality performance in all areas of the tooth. This impacts especially on the durability and Plaque sensivity of a prosthesis.

The user will feel the precision of the shape and hardness of the Tribos 501 when using it for the first time, which is comparable to the precision of the CAD/CAM technology.

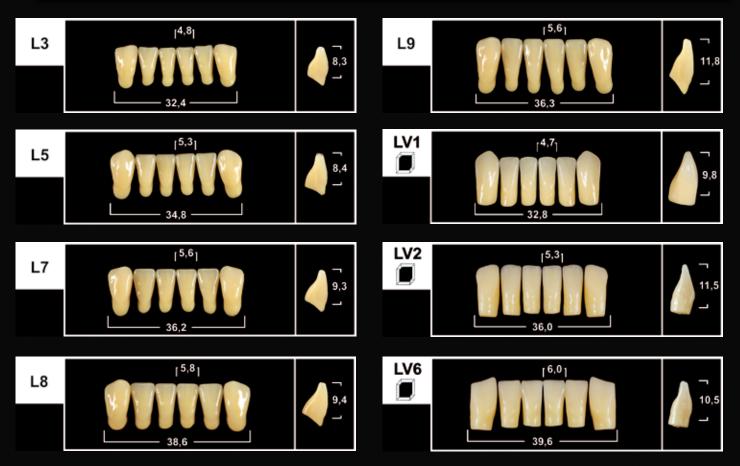


TRIBOS Instruction of setting up

## Tribos 50/ / upper anterior teeth



## Tribos 50/ / lower anterior teeth / Primary morphology



Primary morphology - Secondary morphology - Secondary morphology abrasive

#### **Primary morphology**



The Primary morphology (PM/PS) corresponds to the morphology of a young tooth having no abrasion, nor contact surfaces.

The base of the tooth is reduced which allows it to be used in the complete denture, as well as implants.

Mounting Table 140
Sagittal Inclination, Lateral Condylar (SKN) FH 45° - CE 30°
Bennet Angle 10° ISS 0,5 mm
Laterotrusion LRT -20°
Retrusion RT 0,5 mm





## Tribos 50/ / Secondary morphology

| Anterior teeth |                | Posterior teeth    |                     |                               |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Upper          | Lower          | Primary morphology | Seondary morphology | Secondary morphology abrasive |
| T 24           | L 5            | PM (medium)        | SM (medium)         | SMA (medium)                  |
| T 27           | L 8, LV 6      | PM (medium)        | SM (medium)         | SMA (medium)                  |
| T 66           | L 5, LV 1      | PS (small)         | SS (small)          | SSA (small)                   |
| T 76           | L7             | PS (small)         | SS (small)          | SSA (small)                   |
| T 99           | L 8, LV 2      | PM (medium)        | SM (medium)         | SLA (large)                   |
| R 14           | L 5            | PM (medium)        | SM (medium)         | SMA (medium)                  |
| R 17           | L 9, LV 6      | PM (medium)        | SM (medium)         | SLA (large)                   |
| R 66           | L 5            | PS (small)         | SS (small)          | SSA (small)                   |
| O 31           | L 3, LV 1      | PS (small)         | SS (small)          | SSA (small)                   |
| O 54           | L 5            | PS (small)         | SS (small)          | SSA (small)                   |
| V 11           | LV 1, L 3, L 5 | PS (small)         | SS (small)          | SSA (small), SMA (medium)     |
| V 16           | LV 1, L 5      | PS (small)         | SS (small)          | SSA (small), SMA (medium)     |
| V 22           | L 7, LV 2      | PM (medium)        | SM (medium)         | SMA (medium)                  |
| V 37           | LV 6           | PM (medium)        | SM (medium)         | SLA (large)                   |
| V 43           | LV 2, LV 6     | PM (medium)        | SM (medium)         | SMA (medium)                  |

The data given above are only suggestions and can be modified individually. (Dimensions specification: S = small, M = medium, L= large, V = voluminously / body empathically)

#### **Secondary morphology**



The secondary morphology (SM/SS) corresponds to the morphology of a tooth, already presenting few abrasive facets and some contact surfaces. The tooth base is reduced.

Mounting table 140 Sagittal Inclination, lateral condylar (SKN) FH 30° - CE 15° Bennet Angle 10° ISS 1,0 mm Laterotrusion LRT -20° Retrusion RT 1,0 mm





#### Secondary morphology abrasive



The Secondary morphology abrasive (SLA/SMA/SSA) correspondens to the morphology of a tooth presenting multiple abrasive facets and multiple contact surfaces. Due to this new tunnel shape of the base of the tooth, the correction work can be reduced up to 70 - 80 %.

Also the Secondary morphology abrasive can be applied in all prosthetic works.



Mounting table 140 Sagittal Inclination, lateral condylar (SKN) FH 25° - CE 10° Bennet angle 15° ISS 1,5 mm Laterotrusion LRT -20° Retrusion RT 1,0 mm





In order to put the NFP concept into practice, we put for your use, teeth cases and shape cards, in addition to the instructions of how to use the whole concept.

Single sets can be also ordered separately under our website: www.gebdi-dental.com

For only technical assistance, please contact us: Gebdi Dental Products GmbH, Industriestr. 3a, 78234 Engen / Germany phone +49 7733-941069, Fax +49 7733 6434

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