



# matrix<sup>®</sup> SCIENTIFIC WHITE- PAPER

A new implant system with **directly screwed supraconstructions:**  
Impact of restoration material and artificial aging on bending moment of single-unit FDPs on implants.

## Investigators



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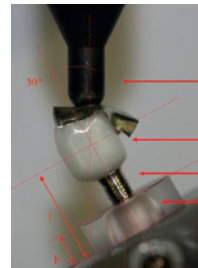


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## Objective

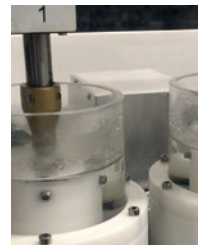
Investigation of the bending moment before and after chewing simulation of implants restored with directly screwed single-unit FDPs from various materials (**matrix<sup>®</sup>**) compared to implants restored with identical materials luted to a titanium base.

## Control Group TRI<sup>®</sup> Ti-Base



- ✗ Test set-up according to ISO 14801:2016
- ✗ Worst case set-up
- ✗ Simulation of 3 mm of bone loss
- ✗ 30 degrees angulation
- ✗ Long crown

## Study Group matrix<sup>®</sup>



- ✗ Chewing/ageing simulation
- ✗ 1.2 million cycles
- ✗ 50 N
- ✗ 1.3 Hz
- ✗ 0.7 mm lateral movement
- ✗ 6000 Thermocycling (5°/55°C)
- ✗ Antagonists: Steatit balls

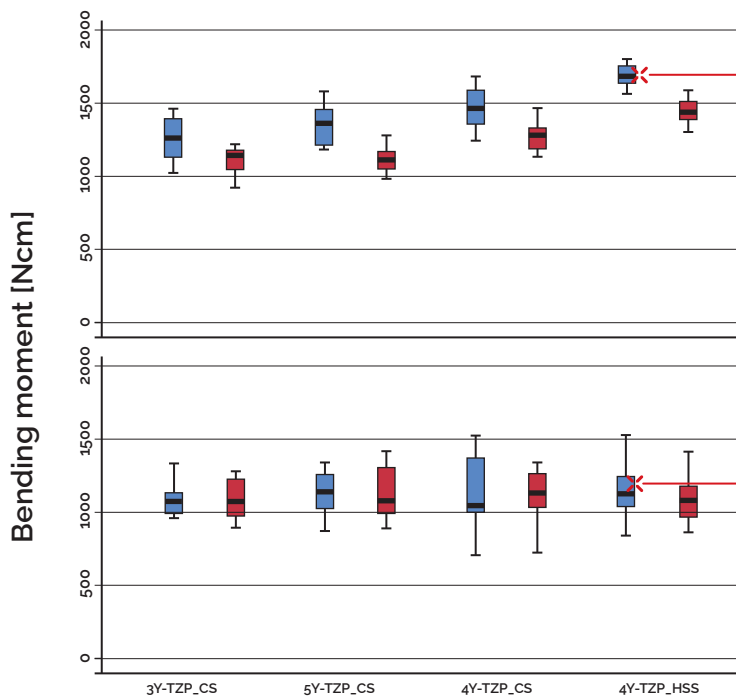
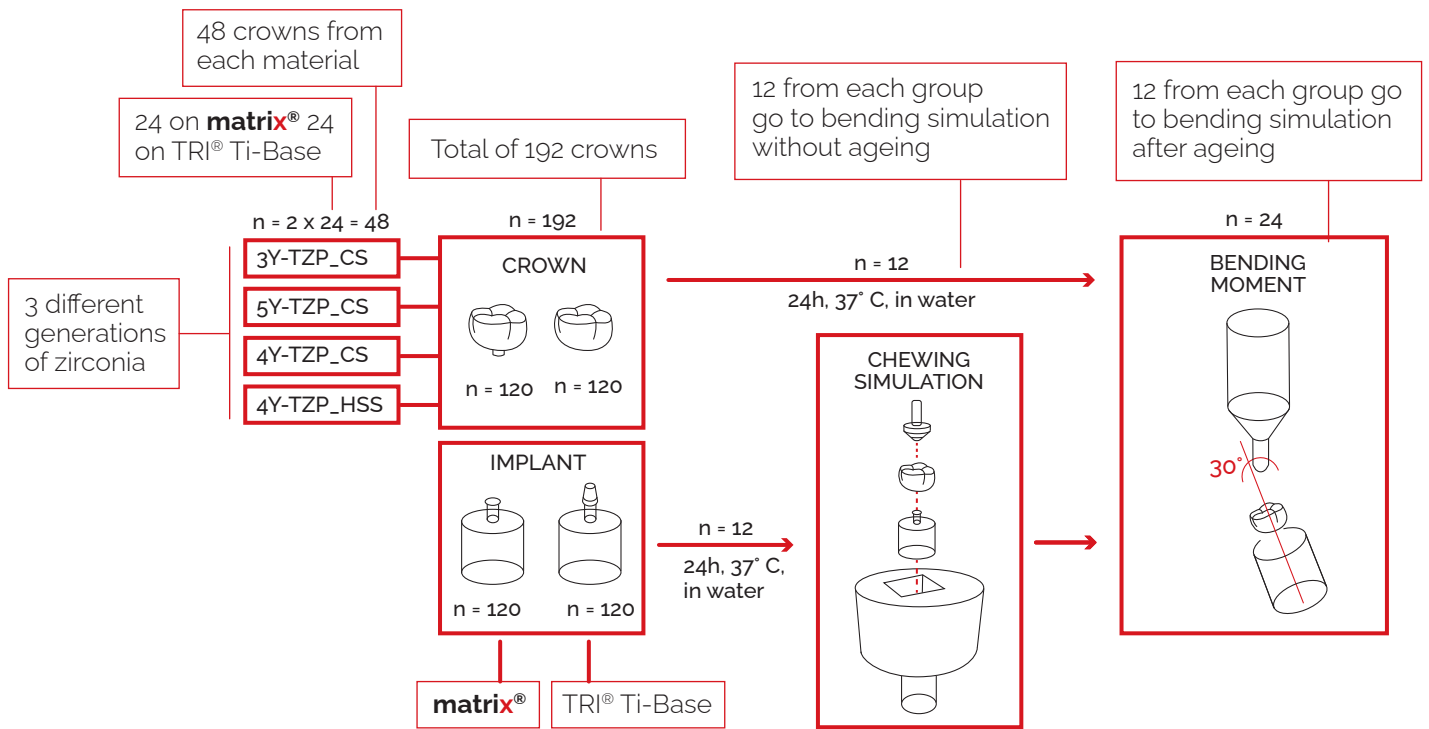
## CONCLUSION

Both **matrix<sup>®</sup>** and Ti-Base exhibit similar stability values. **matrix<sup>®</sup>** implants appear to be appropriate for clinical use with all tested zirconia materials.

Strong  
as an  
Abutment



# Study Flowchart



## Results

**matrix**<sup>®</sup> is significantly stronger than Ti-Bases before ageing

**matrix**<sup>®</sup> and Ti-Bases are on the same very high level after ageing.

No other zirconia abutment reaches values way above 1000 N. As an example, an Astra Tech<sup>™</sup> Zirconia abutment only reached 216 N in an equivalent testing set-up (Mühlemann et al 2014).

## Methods

120 implants with TRI<sup>®</sup> Classic Implant Line Tissue-Level and 120 implants without a titanium base **matrix**<sup>®</sup> Implant Line were restored with single-unit FDPs manufactured from conventionally sintered (CS) 3Y-TZP, 5YTZP, 4Y-TZP as well as high-speed sintered (HSS) 4Y-TZP. Half of the specimens were aged using chewing simulation (1,200,000 x, 50 N, TC: 5/55°C, 6,000 x). Fracture load (FL) was measured, bending moment (BM) was calculated and failure types were analyzed. Data were analyzed using Kolmogorov-Smirnov-test, one-way ANOVA followed by post-hoc-Scheffé, t- and Chi2-test (p < 0.05).