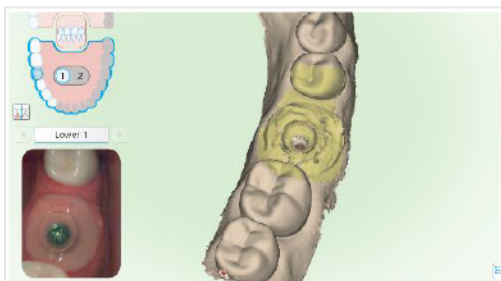
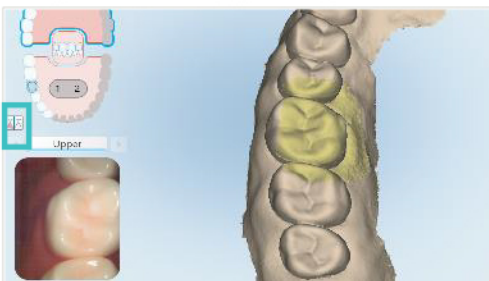


### Step 1: Scan pre-treatment



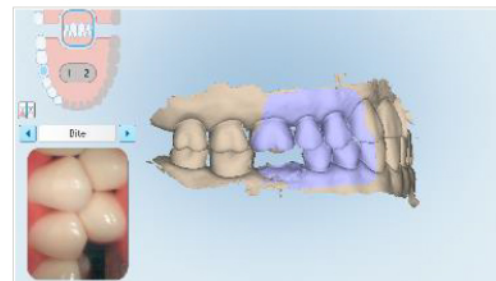
- Remove healing abutment
- Scan occlusal, lingual, and buccal surfaces including the gingiva and all adjacent teeth
- Segment length is determined by Dr: quadrant, expanded or full arch

### Step 2: Scan opposing arch



- Scan the same length as the pre-treatment scan
- Scan occlusal, lingual, and buccal surfaces
- Note: Scans can also be viewed in color by selecting the colored tooth icon

### Step 3: Scan bite



- Sit the patient up to a 45 degree angle
- Scan the bite capturing 3-4 teeth
- Scan the bite on both sides if the midline is crossed

### Placing the Scan Body



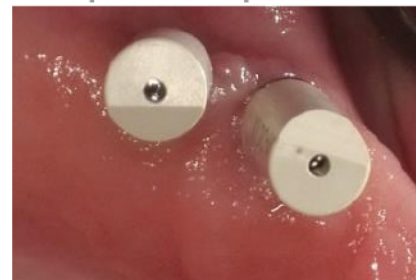
- Place the scan body into the implant
- Confirm the scan body is fully seated

### Single unit implant case



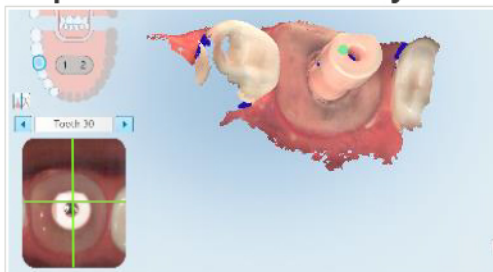
- Confirm bevel placement
- In cases with a single unit implant restoration the bevel faces towards the buccal

### Multiple unit implant case



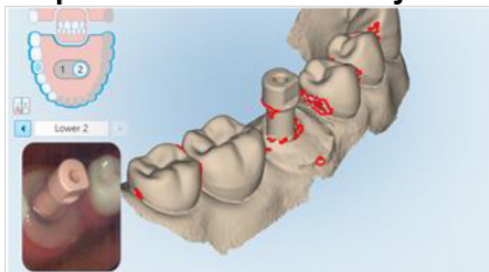
- Confirm bevel placement
- In cases with multiple unit implants alternate the direction of the bevels (i.e. one face toward the buccal the other face toward the lingual)

### Step 4: Scan the scan body



- Center the scan body in the green crosshairs
- Confirm scan body is dry
- Scan the top and sides of the scan body capturing the entire length and surface
- Avoid over scanning by limiting scan to less than 10 seconds per scan body
- Use **Fill** tool to isolate missing anatomy to make adding anatomy easier

### Step 5: Scan the scan body arch



- Scan the same length as the pre-treatment scan
- Scan occlusal, lingual, and buccal surfaces with the scan body in place
- Use the **Fill** tool to capture any missing contact anatomy

### Tips for Success

1. Use a clean scanning sleeve
2. Dry areas when scanning
3. Do not over scan

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