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L. Stephen Buchanan, DDS, FICD, FACD

Founder and Executive Director of  **DELABS**
Santa Barbara, California, USA.

TRUETOOTH®

Anteriors

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6-01 Maxillary Cuspid



Maxillary Cuspid with a single root. The pulp chamber is medium to large in size. The canal is ribbon-shaped until the apical third where it rounds out, exiting at the exact root apex in an atypically small terminus (0.14mm).

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3
1	1	

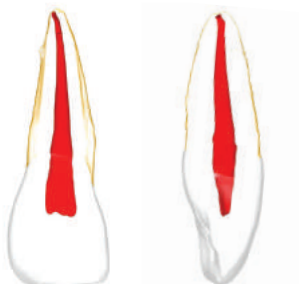
7-01 Maxillary Lateral Incisor



Maxillary Lateral Incisor with a large pulp chamber so it is an easy access challenge, however, the primary canal bifurcates in its final 1.5mm, forming a “Y” as each branch departs the primary canal path at 45° requiring file bending to reach patency.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3
1	1	

8-01 Maxillary Central Incisor




Maxillary Central Incisor has an un-calcified pulp chamber with slight to moderate mesial and distal lateral pulp horns. Replica works well for beginners. Fairly large shape in the primary root canal space, ending with nice apical constricture.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 1
1	1	

9-01 Maxillary Central Incisor with Lateral Canals




"Instructor's Choice." Maxillary Central Incisor with mid-root lateral canal and large apical accessory canal. Possesses a moderate challenge during the access procedure as part of the pulp chamber is calcified, receding to the CEJ. Apical accessory canal provides procedural challenge that clinicians often encounter.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3
1	1	

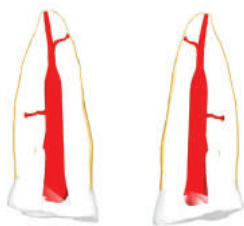
9-01AS Maxillary Central Incisor Accessed and Shaped




This Maxillary Central Incisor is identical to 9-01, except that it comes with a pre-cut access cavity (coronal enlargement limited to 1.0mm). Useful for learning of apical accessory canals and 3D obturation. Apical bifurcating accessory canal and mid-root lateral canal offers irrigation challenge.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2
1	1	

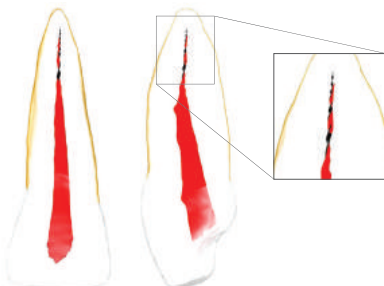
9-01SP Maxillary Central Incisor Shaped Prosthodontic




Maxillary Central Incisor designed for the practice of cutting post space, making a custom Duralay post pattern and to then cast, finish and cement the post/core assembly in preparation for a full crown.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2
1	1	

9-01 Maxillary Central Incisor with 2 Broken File Segments



Replica prepared for file retrieval exercise remodeled to minimize the canal in the last 2mm to prevent file segments from moving apically as practicing to retrieve broken files from root canals. 9-01 Maxillary Central Incisor with 2 Broken File Segments is sold with 3mm and 6mm long file segments. (6mm file segment shown.)

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2
1	1	

9-02 Maxillary Central Incisor



Maxillary Central Incisor that is very similar to #9-01 replica, but much easier. With a large pulp chamber, it is an easy-to-navigate tooth, making it great for beginners or to build up procedural confidence.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 1
1	1	

10-01 Maxillary Lateral Incisor



Maxillary Lateral Incisor with a large pulp chamber so it is an easy access challenge; however, the primary canal bifurcates in its final 1.5mm, forming a “Y” as each branch departs the primary canal path at 45°, requiring file bending to reach patency.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3
1	1	

11-01 Maxillary Canine



Maxillary Canine is great for beginners as the canal is large and relatively straight. Receded pulp chamber is a challenge. Effective replica for mental imaging necessary for anterior access procedures. Apical canal has a few slight jinks. Perfect test of shaping and gauging skills. Will fill only if shaping and irrigation done correctly.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 1.5
1	1	

24-01 Mandibular Central Incisor




Mandibular Incisor has an un-calcified pulp chamber allowing easy location during access procedures. Root and canal have a subtle “S” curve, the canal has significant buccal and lingual fin projections. A perfect starter tooth to demonstrate small canal shaping.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 1
1	1	

24-02 Mandibular Central Incisor with Confluent Canals




Mandibular Incisor with 2 canals that are confluent apically, but bifurcates into apical portals of exit. The buccal canal has a moderate-to-severe "S" curve and the lingual canal is relatively straight with terminus diameter of .30mm. Good for negotiating and shaping practice. (Accessed replica shown).

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3
1	2	

24-03 Mandibular Central Incisor with Ribbon Canal




Mandibular Central Incisor with single, ribbon-shaped canal. This is a good replica for undergraduate students as its pulp chamber and canal have a fairly full shape. The root and its canal have a slight distal curvature in the apical third and the terminal diameter is 0.2mm.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 1
1	1	

25-01 Mandibular Central Incisor



Mandibular Central Incisor with single ribbon-shaped canal. This is a good replica for undergraduate students as its pulp chamber and canal have fairly full shape. The root and its canal have a slight distal curvature in the apical third and the terminal diameter is 0.2mm.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 1
1	1	

TRUETOOTH® Premolars

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4-01 Maxillary Premolar



Maxillary Premolar having ovoid canal bifurcates mid-root into two canals; one of them “S” curved, rejoining before exiting as one. This tooth replica is a good challenge to obturate.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2
1	2	

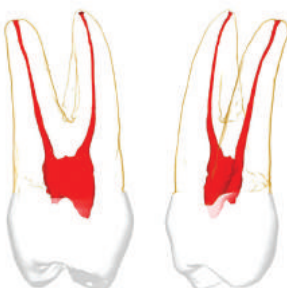
4-02 Maxillary Premolar with Receded Pulp Chamber



Premolar with pulp chamber that has receded to near the CEJ level; however, it is normal size once found. The root is bent 40°-50° in a smooth, continuous curve beginning at the CEJ. The canal inside quickly narrows to exit at the exact root apex.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3
1	1	

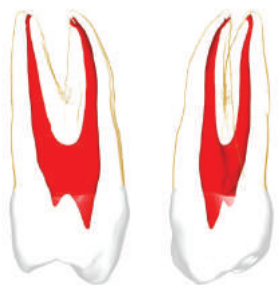
5-01 Maxillary Premolar




Simple 2-rooted Maxillary Premolar Upper Bicuspid. Pulp chamber exceeds 1.5mm coronal to CEJ. Buccal pulp horn is 3mm under occlusal surface and lingual horn is 5mm away. Buccal canal slight to moderate curvature and lingual canal nearly straight. Buccal canal .15mm diameter. Lingual canal .28mm diameter.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2
2	2	

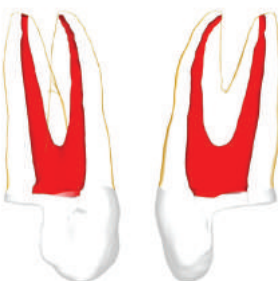
5-02 Maxillary Premolar with Uncalcified Pulp Chamber




Two-rooted Maxillary Premolar Upper Bicuspid with un-calcified large pulp chamber and large canals. Buccal root has a slight to moderate lingual curvature. Large size of the canals keeps the difficulty factor low. Lingual canal is nearly straight. Good replica to teach apical gauging and importance of apical accuracy of obturation.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 1
2	2	

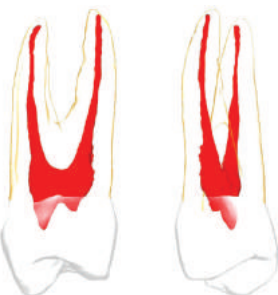
5-02 Maxillary Premolar Shaped Prosthodontic




Premolar replica that is the same as 5-02 and 5-02A, except this replica has been altered to set it up for a post-endodontic restorative exercise by removing the lingual half of the coronal structure.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2.5
2	2	

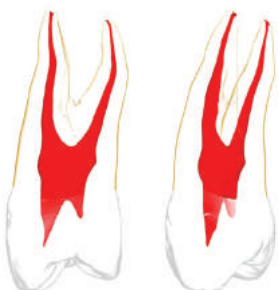
12-01 Maxillary Upper Premolar




Simple Maxillary Premolar Upper Bicuspid. Pulp chamber exceeds 1.5mm coronal to CEJ. Buccal pulp horn is 3mm under occlusal surface and lingual horn is 5mm away. Buccal canal slight to moderate curvature, and lingual canal nearly straight. The buccal canal is 0.15mm diameter. The lingual canal is 0.28mm diameter.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2
2	2	

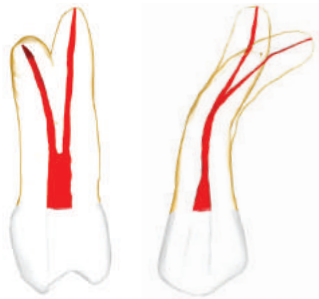
12-02 Maxillary Upper Premolar with Uncalcified Pulp Chamber



Maxillary Premolar Upper Bicuspid with un-calcified, large pulp chamber and large canals. Buccal root has a slight to moderate lingual curvature. Large size of the canals keeps the difficulty factor low. Lingual canal is nearly straight. Good replica to learn apical gauging and importance of apical accuracy of obturation.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 1
2	2	

12-03 Maxillary Upper Premolar with Extreme Root Curvature



Maxillary Premolar with the most curved root structure I have seen in a premolar. The buccal root and canal have a continuous 500 curvature with a small terminus, while the palatal root and canal are "S" shaped with a slightly larger terminal diameter than the buccal canal terminus. (Accessed replica shown.)

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3.5
2	2	

13-01 Maxillary Left Second Premolar



Maxillary Left Second Premolar has a very simple root canal system with a large primary canal that bifurcates in its last 1-2mm to 2 foramina that nicely constricts to .25mm diameters.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 1
1	1	

20-01 Mandibular Second Premolar



Mandibular Second Premolar with single, ribbon-shaped canal. The pulp chamber is large and the root is long with four reversing directions of curvature. The terminal diameter is small. The canal has enough natural shape to obturate without instrumentation.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3
1	1	

28-01 Mandibular First Premolar




Mandibular First Premolar with a large pulp chamber and taurodont-like canal that bifurcates mid-root into two separate canals with separate apical portals of exit. The buccal canal is easy to find, the lingual takes off at bit of an angle, requiring intermediate skills to negotiate. The buccal canal has an accessory canal that branches 3mm before terminating.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 4
1	2	

29-01 Mandibular Second Premolar




Mandibular Premolar with a pulp chamber that has receded to the CEJ, but is a decent size at that point. Single primary canal has moderate mid-root curvature and short accessory canal. Apical diameter of .22mm.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 1
1	1	

29-02 Mandibular Second Premolar Single Canal with 3 Flutings




Mandibular Premolar with single root and single canal with 3 flutings that suggest the possibility of extra canals (no extra canals). Medium sized pulp chamber is easily found during access. The canal is small and has multi-planer curvature. Requires file bending and effective direction of the bent file tip to reach terminus.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3
1	1	

29-03 Mandibular Second Premolar with Small Buccal Canal



Mandibular Premolar classic replica that looks easy at onset. Relatively simple with negotiating challenges in small buccal canal. Additionally, the fins and isthmus are nearly the full length between both canals.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3.5
1	2	

TRUETOOTH®

Molars

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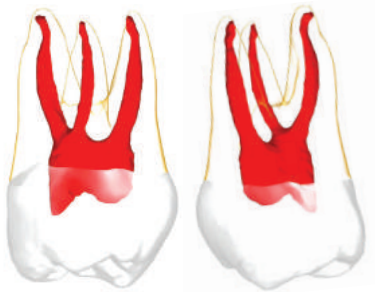
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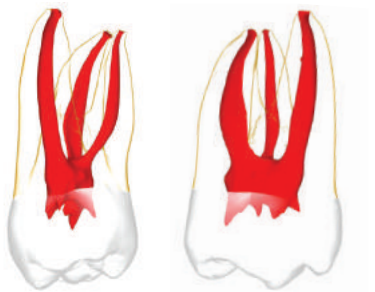
1-01 Maxillary Third Molar



Simple Third Molar with large pulp chamber. The DB and palatal canals are fairly large in diameter from orifice to terminus. The MB root has a slight to moderate distal curve but the canal inside has a 90° re-bent curvature as it terminates on the mesial surface of that root.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2
3	3	

2-01 Maxillary Second Molar



Maxillary Second Molar canals have a wide range of apical diameters– from .25mm to .80mm, making this an excellent training replica for learning apical management. The .80mm palatal canal is also an excellent anatomic form for teaching MTA fills of large open apex canals.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2
3	3	

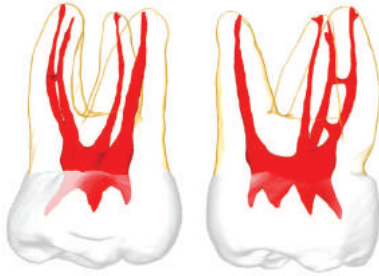
3-01 Maxillary First Molar with Moderately Calcified Pulp Chamber




This is the quintessential 4-canal Maxillary Molar. Pulp chamber has moderate calcification, MB2 canal has apical terminus separate from the MB1, each communicating twice through mid-root isthmuses and ultimately bifurcating in the last 1-2mm's. Palatal canal has a large .39mm apical diameter with buccal kick.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 4
3	4	

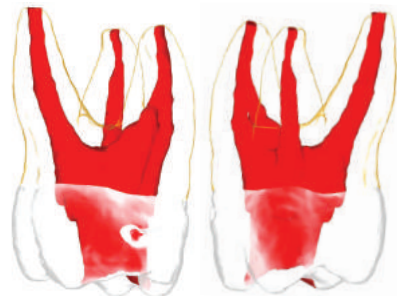
3-02 Maxillary First Molar MB2 Canal with Ladder-run Isthmus Forms




First Molar with medium sized pulp chamber. The MB2 has its own separate portal of exit and there are two ladder-rung isthmus forms between them. The buccal canals have small apical diameters, the palatal canal narrows to 0.3mm. This is a slightly advanced undergraduate training replica-it has four canals but the MB2 is fairly tame.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3.5
3	4	

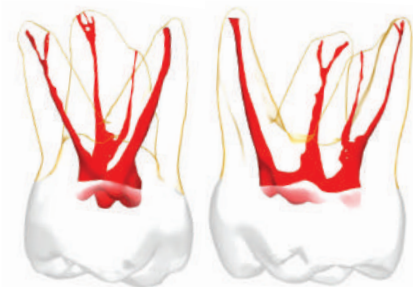
3-03 Maxillary First Molar




Maxillary First Molar with large canal orifices, 3 portals of exit and large pulp chamber 3-4mm from the occlusal surface. The MB canal system is more an ovoid orifice slimming to a single, round canal exiting the root, than two canals that are confluent. All three canals are slightly immature with large apical diameters.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3
3	4	

3-04 Maxillary First Molar with Three-and-a-Half Roots




Maxillary Molar calcified pulp chamber with a 1-2mm height remaining. The MB1 canal has two apical accessory canals, the MB2 canal bifurcates off the MB1 about 3mm above the pulp chamber floor and exits alone. The DB canal bifurcates 3mm from length. The P is as straight as an arrow while the other canals have slight curvature.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 4
3.5	4	

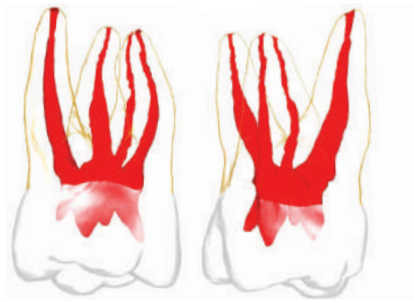
14-01 Maxillary Left First Premolar



Maxillary Left First Molar has a large pulp chamber and canals. Ovoid MB orifice bifurcates 1mm below the orifice into MB1 and MB2 canals with their own portals of exit. MB1 canal has an immature apex, making it an excellent anatomic form to learn MTA placement. MB2 is easily shaped and filled by conventional method.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3
3	4	

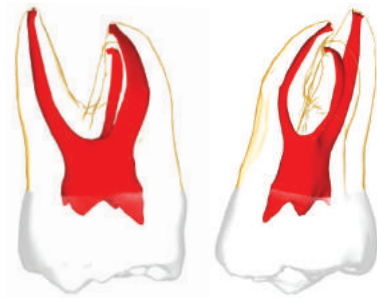
14-02 Maxillary First Premolar



Maxillary First Molar with a fairly large MB2 canal that is not hard to find, but has a distinct mid-root curvature with its own terminus. The buccal canals have small apical diameters; the palatal canal has its narrowest apical diameter 2-3mm before the root surface with evidence of internal apical resorption.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2.5
3	4	

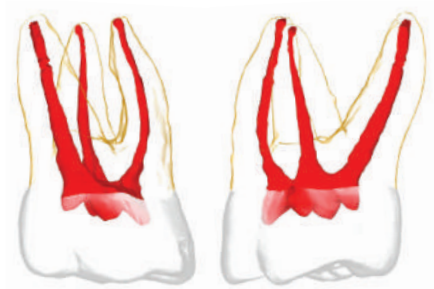
15-01 Maxillary Second Molar with Moderately Curved Canals



Maxillary Molar has only 3 canals, but each with a significant challenge. Palatal canal is relatively straight with a very large apical diameter of 4.5mm. Single MB canal is ribbon-shaped with moderate curvature. DB canal is severely curved through its length, but progressively tightens.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 4
3	3	

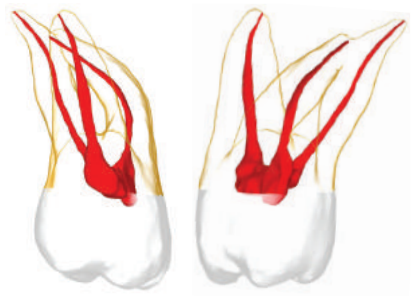
15-02 Maxillary Second Molar with Slightly Curved Canals



Maxillary Second Molar with moderate calcification of the pulp chamber and only three canals having little curvature. It is a good replica for undergraduate dental students or beginners.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2.5
3	3	

15-03 Maxillary Second Molar with Curved Buccal Roots




Maxillary Second Molar with big curves in buccal roots. The pulp chamber is moderately calcified. There are only three canals, but the buccal roots and their resident canals have severe mid-root and apical third curvature. This is a perfect replica for learning to manage curved canals with rotary files.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 4
3	3	

15-04 Maxillary Second Molar with Immature Anatomy




Maxillary Second Molar of a very young patient so the pulp chamber is huge, as are the canals, each of which has blunderbuss terminal morphology. This is a great replica to practice bio-ceramic filling of immature apices.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 4
3	3	

18-01 Mandibular Molar with 4 Canals




Mandibular Molar has un-calcified pulp chamber and large pulp horns. The ultimate challenge for treating curved canals. Mesial canals have .23mm apical diameter and are confluent. ML canal has a severe "S" curve. MB canal is abruptly curved apially as it joins the ML canal. DL canal challenge with tiny apical diameter and severe curves.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 5
3 (clumped)	4	

18-02 Mandibular Molar with 3 canals




Mandibular Molar with an un-calcified pulp chamber, relatively large canals and very significant curvatures. The mesial canals have swoopy, severe curvature, and join and exit at a diameter of .18mm. The distal canal has a severe apical impediment and corkscrew bend 2mm from terminus.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 4
2	3	

18-03 Shaped Prosthodontic Mandibular Molar



Prosthodontic Mandibular Molar has been accessed and its canals have been shaped to a 55-.08 in the distal and a 40-.06 shape in the confluent mesial canals. Excellent replica to practice filling methods as well as post-endodontic restorative procedures, including post and core techniques.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2
2	3	

18-04 Mandibular Second Molar - Undergrad Model



Mandibular Second Molar of a very young patient. The pulp chamber is large, as are the canals. This replica is excellent for practicing irrigation and obturation exercises, as the canals are large in their body but narrow at their terminal points. There is a small lateral canal near the terminus of the distal canal. Most interesting is the isthmus in between the MB and ML canals, as it becomes a mid-mesial portal of exit on the furcal side of that root.

No. of Roots

2

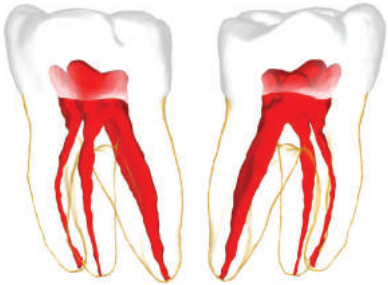
No. of Canals

3

Difficulty Factor: 2.5



19-01 Mandibular First Molar



Mandibular First Molar with large pulp chamber and easily located mesial canals. The distal canal is orifice is broad but becomes round apically. The mesial canals have moderate curvature and small terminal diameters.

No. of Roots

2

No. of Canals

3

Difficulty Factor: 2.5



19-02 Mandibular First Molar with Mid-Root Mesial Canal



Mandibular First Molar with interesting mesial root canal system as there is a mid-mesial canal that bifurcates off the ML canal just below the orifice, heading down and across the root to join the MB canal 1mm above the point of confluence with the ML canal. The mesial root and canals have a moderate mid-root curvature with a slight re-curvature in the apical third.

No. of Roots

2

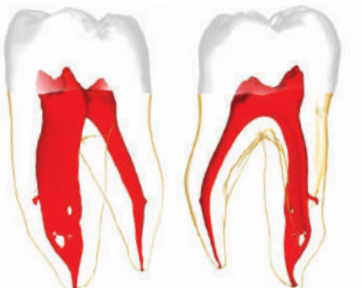
No. of Canals

3

Difficulty Factor: 3



19-03 Mandibular First Molar with Curved Mesial RCS



Mandibular Molar with an un-calcified pulp chamber and large pulp horns. It has a wildly curved mesial root canal system with two primary canals, bent in three different directions. The distal canal has a mid-root bend, and apical diameter of .28mm.

No. of Roots

2

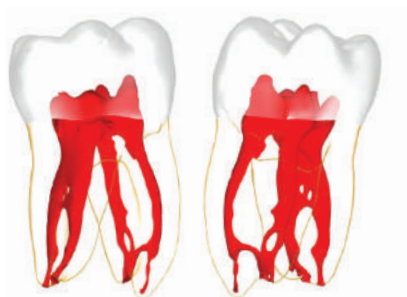
No. of Canals

3


Difficulty Factor: 4



30-01 Mandibular First Molar




Classic 4-canal Mandibular First Molar. Large pulp chamber is ideal for practicing access procedures. Coronal half of these four canals are large and uncomplicated. At the mid-root in the distal, the large ovoid canal bifurcates into DB and DL canals with smooth distal curvature with lateral irregularity.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3
2	4	

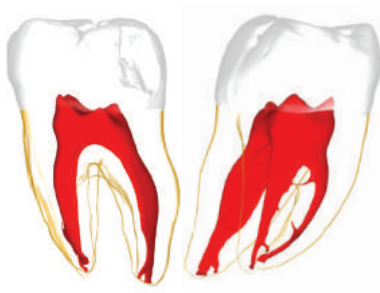
31-01 Mandibular Lower Molar




Mandibular Molar with distal root angled in relation to the crown, but the coronal file path into the distal canal is quite straight. Accessed with orifices widened by a rotary file in preparation of negotiation procedures. Good for practicing negotiation, shaping and obturation techniques. (Accessed replica shown.)

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3
2	2	

31-02 Mandibular Molar with Large Pulp Chamber




Mandibular Lower Molar to practice the basics as the pulp chamber and orifices are relatively large. No impediments to frustrate negotiation. The tooth is not too long as the distal and mesial canals are under 20mm's in length.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2
2	3	

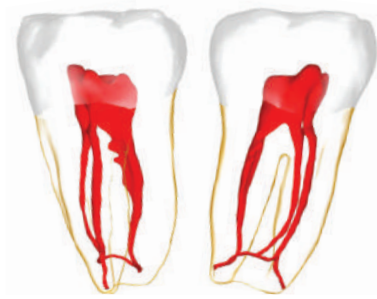
31-03 Mandibular Molar - Beginner Model



Mandibular Molar beginner's tooth designed to learn shaping and obturation in a continuous, but modestly curving mesial canal.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2.5
2	2	

31-04 Mandibular Second Molar with C Shaped Root Structure



Mandibular Second Molar with “C” shaped root structure. This replica has a large pulp chamber and three individual canals below its classic “C” shaped orifice. The D canal has a near 70° abrupt bend. The MB canal swings back and joins it. The ML canal has classic “C” shaped morphology with a moderate distal curvature that reverses 90° just before exiting on the mesial side of the root apex. At the apex of this last bend, an accessory canal bifurcates, joining the MB as it joins the D canal. This tooth is the most difficult negotiation challenge in the TrueTooth® library. File-bending plier needed.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 5
1	3	

32-01 Mandibular Molar



Mandibular Molar with slight calcification in the pulp chamber. Single mesial canal that is relatively large and severely curved with a .29mm apical diameter. Distal canal has a slight “S” curve with a large apical diameter of .45mm. An excellent training challenge for shaping procedures.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 3
2	2	

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5-02 Maxillary Premolar Shaped Prosthodontic



Premolar replica that is the same as 5-02 and 5-02A, except this replica has been altered to set it up for a post-endodontic restorative exercise by removing the lingual half of the coronal structure.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2.5
2	2	

9-01AS Maxillary Central Incisor Accessed and Shaped



This Maxillary Central Incisor is identical to 9-01, except that it comes with a pre-cut access cavity (coronal enlargement limited to 1.0mm). Useful for learning of apical accessory canals and 3D obturation. Apical bifurcating accessory canal and mid-root lateral canal offers irrigation challenge.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2
1	1	

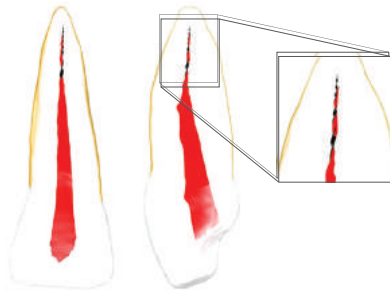
9-01SP Maxillary Central Incisor Shaped Prosthodontic




Maxillary Central Incisor designed for the practice of cutting post space, making a custom Duralay post pattern and to then cast, finish and cement the post/core assembly in preparation for a full crown.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2
1	1	

9-01 Maxillary Central Incisor with 2 Broken File Segments




Replica prepared for file retrieval exercise remodeled to minimize the canal in the last 2mm to prevent file segments from moving apically as practicing to retrieve broken files from root canals. 9-01 Maxillary Central Incisor with 2 Broken File Segments is sold with 3mm and 6mm long file segments. (6mm file segment shown.)

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2
1	1	

18-03 Shaped Prosthodontic Mandibular Molar



Prosthodontic Mandibular Molar has been accessed and its canals have been shaped to a 55-.08 in the distal and a 40-.06 shape in the confluent mesial canals. Excellent replica to practice filling methods as well as post-endodontic restorative procedures, including post and core techniques.

No. of Roots	No. of Canals	Difficulty Factor: 2
2	3	

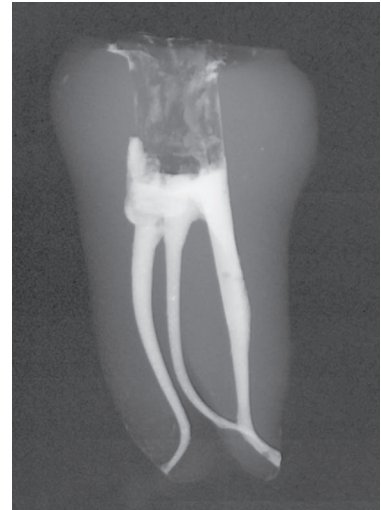
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TrueTooth® Replicas are exact reproductions of both the internal and external surfaces of human teeth.

TrueTooth® Replicas are radiopaque.

TrueTooth® Replicas are scored to anatomical difficulty factor 1-5.

Transparent replicas are for hands-on, iterative training. Opaque replicas are for standardized testing after training.



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To purchase a product or enroll in a workshop:

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