

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

In this document, unless the context otherwise requires, explanations and definitions of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Company and our business shall have the meanings set out below. The terms and their meanings may not always correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“A-silicone for bite registration”	material primarily used to record the occlusal relationship between the upper and lower jaws, which is typically used in dental restorations, orthodontic treatments and implant procedures
“bonding resin cement”	a type of adhesive dental cement used to bond restorations, which can provide strong adhesion, enhance esthetics, and improve retention by forming a micromechanical and chemical bond with both the tooth and the restoration
“CAD/CAM (Computer-Aided Design/Computer-Aided Manufacturing)”	technology that uses computer software and hardware to create and modify designs (CAD) and control machines and manufacturing processes (CAM). They are used to design and manufacture dental restorations such as crowns, bridges and orthodontic appliances with high precision and efficiency
“CBCT”	Cone Beam Computed Tomography, a specialized type of X-ray imaging that produces detailed 3D images of dental structures, soft tissues, and bone. It provides more information than conventional dental or facial X-rays and is used when traditional X-rays are not sufficient
“CNC”	using computer-controlled tools to create precise and intricate dental restorations
“CNF”	Cost and Freight, a type of international trade term where the seller pays to ship goods to a port but the buyer covers insurance and other costs after loading
“dental clinical materials”	mainly divided into categories including impression taking materials, restorative and filling materials such as resin bonding materials, glass ionomer materials and restorative resin materials, as well as pediatric dental prevention, orthodontics, dental implants and tissue reconstruction materials, and root canal treatment materials
“dental laboratories”	institutions that fabricate prostheses and appliances based on dentist prescriptions
“dental laboratory materials”	raw materials for restorations and dentures, mainly used for removable denture restoration and fixed denture restoration which need to be further processed in dental laboratories before they can be used for patients
“dental medical devices”	materials and equipment used by dentists during treatment

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“denture base resin”	polymeric material used to form the foundation of a denture, providing support for artificial teeth and maintaining contact with oral tissues, commonly made from polymethyl methacrylate for its durability, esthetics and biocompatibility
“dental digital product”	technology-based dental device or system used for diagnosis, treatment, or restoration, including digital impression systems, CAD/CAM restorations, 3D-printed dental medical devices and AI-driven diagnostic tools
“dental digital solution”	integrated digital technologies used to enhance dental practice efficiency and accuracy, including digital imaging, CAD/CAM systems, 3D printing, and software for treatment planning, diagnosis and patient management
“elastomeric impression materials”	flexible materials used to create accurate molds of oral structures, able to return to their original shape after removal. Common types include alginate, silicone, and polyether, providing detailed impressions for crowns, bridges and dentures
“enamel coating resin for pit and fissure sealing”	material used to seal the chewing surfaces of teeth to prevent decay by covering pits and fissures, which is commonly used in pediatric dentistry to protect children’s teeth from cavities
“flowable resin”	a low-viscosity composite material used in dentistry for restorative procedures, easily flowing into small cavities or fine details, providing good adaptation to tooth surfaces and creating durable, esthetic fillings
“glass ionomer cement”	a type of dental cement that releases fluoride and bonds chemically to both enamel and dentin, commonly used for fillings, luting agents, and as a base under restorations due to its adhesive properties and biocompatibility
“GMP”	Good Manufacturing Practice, which are guidelines that ensure products are consistently produced and controlled according to quality standards
“implants”	titanium or ceramic devices surgically placed into the jawbone to replace missing teeth, serving as a stable foundation for attaching crowns, bridges, or dentures, and providing a long-term solution for tooth loss
“intraoral scanner”	device used to capture high-precision digital models of the patient’s mouth quickly and painlessly, allowing dentists to make accurate diagnoses and treatment plans, which is widely used in dental clinics, particularly in procedures such as restorations, orthodontics and implants, enhancing patient comfort and treatment efficiency

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“invisible orthodontic aligner”	a type of clear, removable aligner used to straighten teeth, offering a discreet alternative to traditional metal braces, which can gradually shift teeth into proper alignment without the visibility of conventional braces
“IPN”	a type of polymer structure used in dental materials
“light cure composite resin”	material used to provide direct restorations, such as fillings and aesthetic repairs, offering excellent aesthetics and durability, which is used in restorative dentistry to restore decayed or damaged teeth
“light cure dental adhesive”	a type of dental bonding agent that hardens and forms a strong bond when exposed to a light source, typically ultraviolet or blue light, which is used to adhere restorative materials like composites or crowns to tooth structures
“MMA”	Methyl Methacrylate, a key monomer used in the production of resin teeth and dental resin blocks, forming the basis for high-performance polymer materials
“orthodontics”	a dental specialty focused on diagnosing, preventing, and treating dental and facial irregularities, primarily through the use of braces, aligners, and other appliances to straighten teeth, correct bite issues, and improve overall oral health and aesthetics
“PMMA”	Poly Methyl Methacrylate, polymerized from MMA, widely used in the manufacturing of resin teeth and dental resin blocks, offering excellent transparency and biocompatibility
“restorations”	dental procedures or materials used to repair or replace damaged or decayed teeth, including fillings, crowns, bridges and veneers, designed to restore the tooth’s function, structure and appearance
“silicone rubber duplication materials”	specialized elastomeric compounds used create accurate and detailed impressions for crowns, bridges, dentures, and other dental restorations
“sodium fluoride tooth protector”	product used to enhance the mineralization of teeth and provide protection against cavities, which is typically applied in preventive dental care and is often used during routine dental check-ups
“synthetic resin teeth”	a type of artificial teeth made from a durable, acrylic-based material, commonly used in dentures, which mimics the appearance and function of natural teeth, offering good wear resistance, aesthetic qualities and ease of adjustment

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“temporary crown and bridge
resin block” or “resin block”

a type of dental material used to create short-term restorations, such as crowns or bridges, during the period between preparation and final restoration placement, designed for ease of application, durability, and comfort for the patient while maintaining functionality and aesthetics

“Zirconia block”

material used for creating durable and aesthetically pleasing dental restorations, such as crowns and bridges, which are often employed in restorative dentistry, particularly for patients seeking high-strength solutions with a natural look