

Instructions for use and safety recommendations

Cavity Access Kit and Refills

Product description

Cavity Access Kit and Refills composed of diamond coated stainless steel instruments and tungsten carbide instruments.

- 03.200.00.SAA.FG: kit containing the 5 instruments detailed below.
- 03.200.00.0AC.FG: diamond coated stainless steel ball-shaped instrument for enamel opening
- 03.200.00.0AD.FG: tungsten carbide ball-shaped cutting instrument for metal penetration
- 03.200.00.0AE.FG: tungsten carbide cylinder-shaped cutting instrument for metal removal
- 03.200.00.0AA.FG: diamond coated stainless steel tapered-shaped instrument for working in the pulp chamber (O12 for front teeth) with 5mm long gold marking (starting from the tip) for depth control of instrument insertion. Non-diamond coated safe end to avoid pulp base penetration
- 03.200.00.0AB.FG: diamond coated stainless steel tapered-shaped instrument for working in the pulp chamber (O17 for premolar and molar teeth) with 5mm long gold marking (starting from the tip) for depth control of instrument insertion. Non-diamond coated safe end to avoid pulp base penetration

Product references

Description	Reference	ISO size [1/10 mm]	Length [mm]	Shape	Diamond grit size [µm]	Recommended speed [min. ⁻¹]
Cavity Access Kit	03.200.00.SAA.FG	Kit containing the 5 instruments detailed below				
Round diamond bur 016	03.200.00.0AC.FG	016	25.0	Ball	106	60'000-120'000
Round carbide bur 012	03.200.00.0AD.FG	012	25.0	Ball	N/A	60'000-120'000
Cylinder carbide bur 012	03.200.00.0AE.FG	012	19.0	Cylinder	N/A	60'000-120'000
"Safe end" Tapered diamond bur 012	03.200.00.0AA.FG	012	25.0	Tapered "Safe end"	80	60'000-120'000
"Safe end" Tapered diamond bur 017	03.200.00.0AB.FG	017	25.0	Tapered "Safe end"	80	60'000-120'000



Instructions for use

- Insert the instrument as deeply as possible into the chuck (Friction Grip).
- Set the handpiece at the required working speed before applying the instrument to the treated area.
- Apply a maximum operating force of 0.4 [N] and do not exceed a speed of 230'000 [rpm].
- Activate water spray during the entire treatment (minimum 50 mL/min).
- Regulate water flow in case of water excess or shortage.
- It is recommended to use a dental dam.
- Use the instruments over the entire length of their working part and not just at the tip, so as to avoid an unconscious increase of the contact pressure causing local overheating.
- Once the preparation has been completed, remove the instrument from the site and allow it to come to a standstill.
- It is recommended to wear gloves and safety glasses.

Maintenance and sterilization

- Instruments are delivered non-sterile. They must be disinfected and sterilized prior to first use on the patient.
- Instruments must be disinfected, cleaned with bristle brush or sonic bath and sterilized immediately after each use.
- Cleaning the instruments and removing debris after each use, enables to maintain the abrasive (diamond coated stainless steel instruments) and cutting (tungsten carbide instruments) properties.
- Protect instruments against dust, moisture and recontamination during storage. If they are not used right away, it is advisable to keep them in their original packaging.
- Disinfect the instruments separately from non-stainless steel or non-tungsten carbide instruments, such as polishers and abrasives.
- In case of heavily contaminated instruments, it is advisable to use an ultrasonic bath.
- After disinfection, inspect the instruments for residual contamination. If necessary, repeat the disinfection/cleaning procedure.
- Use only cleaning/disinfection solutions that provide corrosion protection, and strictly observe the concentrations and reaction times recommended by the manufacturer.
- In case of tungsten carbide instruments, avoid contact with H₂O₃ (hydrogen peroxide). It attacks and damages tungsten carbide, curtailing full performance time.
- In case of diamond coated stainless steel instruments, clean clogged diamond surfaces using a suitable brush. Thoroughly rinse the instruments with water and dry them immediately. In case of tungsten carbide instruments, you may brush the instrument blades with nylon or brass bristles.
- Dispose of tungsten carbide instruments with fractured and incorrectly shaped blades.
- Check for possible damages; dispose of oxidized, blunt and eccentric instruments.
- Sterilization must be carried out according to validated procedures.
- Use a single-pulsed or fractionated vacuum autoclave and subvacuum drying. Chemiclave sterilizers may also be used.
- Hot air sterilizers are not suitable for diamond coated stainless steel instruments.

- Tungsten carbide instruments may corrode in a thermal disinfection unit. This may cause discolouration and curtail the full performance time.
- Concerning the sterilization process we refer to the ISO standard 17664.
Please follow the indications below:
Cycles at 134°C:
Minimum temperature = 134°C –Maximum Temperature = 138°C
Pressure = 3.15 bar abs
Time = 4 min (raisable)
Cycles at 121°C:
Minimum temperature = 121°C –Maximum Temperature = 125°C
Pressure = 2.10 bar abs
Time = 16 min (raisable)

Risk warnings: applicable to diamond coated stainless steel and tungsten carbide instruments

- Avoid jamming or levering actions when rotating, as this increases the risk of instrument breakage.
- Never exceed the specified maximum speed, so as to avoid instrument breakage caused by the generation of powerful centrifugal forces. This occurs in particular when the diameter of the working head exceeds that of the shaft.
- Avoid temperatures above 180°C which may affect the durability of the instrument.
- Avoid applying forces greater than the recommended values, as this could cause damage to the instrument and the treated area.
- Inadequate cooling with water may injure the tooth and contiguous tissue irreversibly and may adversely affect the final result.
- To ensure batch traceability of the instruments during their entire application, it is recommended to keep the packaging.
- Pay special attention to the instruments with a diameter of less than 016 and never exceed the specified maximum load because of risk of breakage.

Risk warnings: applicable to tungsten carbide instruments

- Instrument may break at conjunction between working part and shank. To reduce risk follow instructions for use and maintenance indications.
- Instruments with fractured blades induce the user to use more pressure, which increases the working temperature. This may cause injury to the pulp.
- Fractured and incorrectly shaped blades cause vibration.



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