

DENTANOMIC Dental Instruments

Item No. 175000 – 175108, 175201

Easy ways to take care of dental extraction instruments.

Cleaning

When you're cleaning **any** surgical instruments:

- ▶ Clean instruments using enzymatic cleaning solutions appropriate for the metals in your instruments. Some disinfectants can corrode stainless steel or aluminium.
- ▶ Extremes of water chemistry can damage steel or aluminium instruments – use deionised (distilled) water to prevent this, especially when using an ultrasonic cleaner.

Poor water quality is the number one cause of instrument corrosion!

- ▶ Once cleaned and dried, sterilise dental instruments in an autoclave.
- ▶ Never store dental instruments in disinfectant solutions – store them fully dried in an autoclave pouch or sealed autoclave case to prevent corrosion.

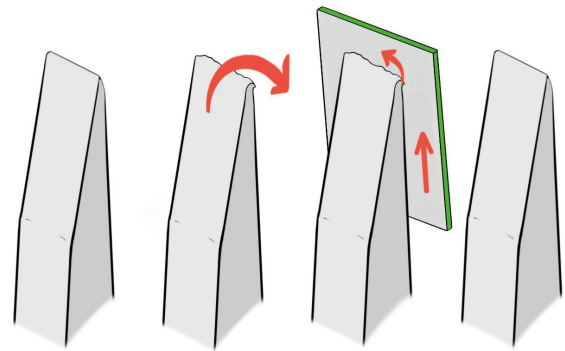
Honing

Sharpening or honing?

- ▶ It is vital to maintain a thin edge on extraction instruments in order to access the periodontal space.
- ▶ When sharpening, you grind metal from the blade in order to remake the edge.
 - Luxation blades have a thin acute edge (sushi knife)
 - Elevation blades have a wider/thicker edge (meat cleaver)
- ▶ Recreating this edge is not easy – if done wrong you'll end up with a blade that no longer works properly.

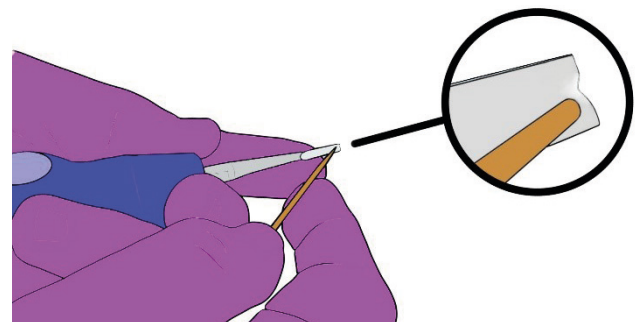
How to hone:

Honing is about straightening a bent edge, without removing metal. Think about using a steel on a kitchen knife. Whenever you cut with a blade, the thin edge turns over very slightly. Straightening the edge gives the blade a thinner, finer leading edge which will enter the periodontal ligament space more easily.



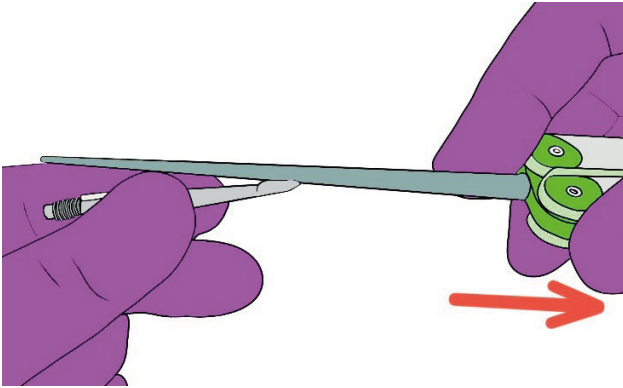
Use a few strokes of a minimally abrasive honer (ultrafine diamond, ceramic or plastic materials work well), aiming to bend the burr back to a straight edge. Honing works on all dental instruments but will be most effective and long lasting on higher quality, hardened steel blades. Honing should take no more than a few seconds. If you have to grind away at a badly damaged blade, it's best to replace it.

- ▶ Check the blade edge for bends & burrs before and after honing. A cocktail stick works well, run down the blade. The tip of the stick will catch on burrs at the blade edge, making them obvious. ▶

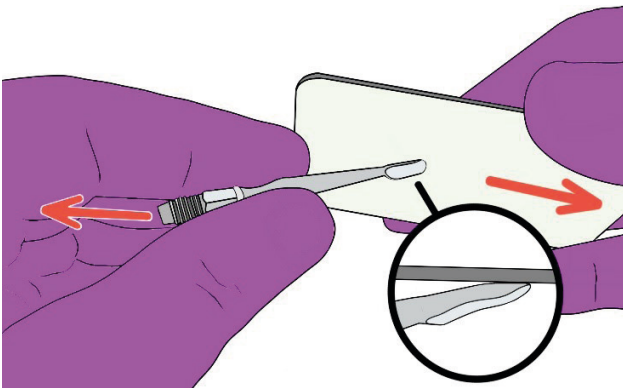


CLEANING & CARE

- ▶ Hone concave surfaces using cone honer.
Wear appropriate gloves and eye protection.



- ▶ Hone flat or convex surfaces with flat or curved honer.
Wear appropriate gloves and eye protection.



To maintain a sharp edge – either:

1. Hone your extraction blades as part of your cleaning procedure after each use.

Or

2. Monitor for blade edge damage or burrs and replace damaged blades or instruments. If you straighten (hone) the edges frequently, you'll get more life from your blades. If you straighten the edges infrequently when the edge bend is more significant, you may start to see some cracks developing at the blade edge as the metal moves backwards and forwards.

In summary

Using sharp, thin edged extraction tools will make dental extraction easier, safer and faster. Either keep honing your instruments as part of your cleaning procedure or replace dental blades when edge burrs or bends develop in order to maintain that thin edge.