Prosthodontix
PRECISION POLISHING TOOLS

Instruction for Use

Description

The unique shape of our polishers provides smoother surfaces on all restorations and an enhanced performance compared to any available polishers on the market. Precision Point Polishers are provided clean but are not sterile. Therefore, the devices should be sterilized before first use.

- Trio Polishers -

Composition

Our 3- step Precision Polishers are made of high-quality synthetic diamond with a polyurethane binder customized for contouring, finishing, and polishing. The shanks are made of stainless steel.

Indication

The trio packages are indicated for the finishing and polishing of all-zirconia or zirconia-based restorations, lithium disilicate, alumina, pressed and layered ceramics.

Application

- 1st step: Blue (coarse) polisher used for excess material removal.
- 2nd step: Pink (medium) polisher used for finishing and smoothing.
- 3rd step: Gray (fine) polisher for providing high-gloss finish.

- Duo Polishers -

Composition

Our 2- step Precision Polishers are made of high-quality silicon carbide with a polyurethane binder customized for contouring, finishing, and polishing. The shanks are made of stainless steel.

Indication

The duo polishers are indicated for the finishing and polishing of natural teeth (enamel, dentin, and cementum), composite, glass ionomer filling material, precious alloys, and amalgam.

Application

- 1st step: Brown polisher used for contouring, finishing, and smoothing.
- 2nd step: Green polisher used for providing high-gloss finish.

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Performance recommendation

Our polishers fit into a dental handpiece, which provides the rotation, allowing the user to adjust or polish materials both intra-orally and extra-orally. The recommended RPM (revolution per minute) should not exceed 10,000 - 15,000 rpm and a maximum of 20,000 rpm. Anything higher might lead to overheating and breakage. In an air turbine without the ability to adjust such low speeds, we recommend lowest speed possible, very low pressure and a lot of water cooling.

They are autoclavable and available in friction grip (F) or latch attachment (L) and in short shank (24.7mm) and long shank (27.7mm).

Failure to observe the maximum admissible rotary speed results in heightened safety risk.

Water cooling

In order to avoid unwanted heat generation on the tooth or soft tissue surface, sufficient water cooling (at least 50ml/min) needs to be ensured. In addition, any residue produced during polishing is rinsed off by the water spray.

Warning

Insufficient water cooling may lead to irreversible damage of the tooth, the restoration, and the adjacent tissue.

When polishing intraorally, excessive pressure needs to be avoided in order to prevent overheating and eventually pulp damage. In extreme cases, instrument fracture may result if too much pressure is applied, which can lead to injuries.

High contact pressure during polishing will not produce an improved polishing result but will lead to the increased generation of heat and accelerated wear of the polishers. A mean contact pressure of approx. 2 N is sufficient.

Product Inspection

The end of life is determined by wear and damage in use. The devices should be inspected for defects (i.e. broken tips, device deterioration, etc.) during the cleaning process.
Visually inspect the device for damage/wear that would prevent proper operation.
Do not use if the tip is broken and or excessively worn.
Do not use if there is deterioration in the material.
Do not use if there is evidence of corrosion.

Contraindication

If a patient is known to be allergic to any of the above components, the polishers should not be used.

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Side effects

None known to date

Storage, disinfection, cleaning, and sterilization

The polishing instruments should be stored in the original packaging at room temperature and protected from dust, moisture, pressure, and re-contamination.

Before using the polishing instruments of the patient for the first time, they must be disinfected and sterilized.

After using the polishing instruments in the mouth of the patient, they must be disinfected and cleansed and sterilized immediately.

When manipulating contaminated instruments, protective clothing, gloves, and eye protection should be worn.

Prepare a fresh pH-neutral cleaning solution; place the device in the dedicated instrument block (if

applicable) and then place in a sonication unit. Follow the cleaning agent manufacturers' instructions for correct concentration, exposure time, temperature, and water quality. Completely submerge the device in the cleaning solution and sonicate for at least fifteen (15) minutes.

Perform a final thorough rinse of the device and instrument block (if applicable) under running warm tap water for at least (1) minute. Visually inspect to confirm the removal of debris. Repeat the cycle if needed. Dry the device using a non-shedding wipe or clean compressed air.

Cleaning agents with chlorine or chloride as the active ingredient are corrosive to stainless steel and must not be used. Cleaning agents with neutral pH are recommended.

Sterilize the polishers in the steam autoclave at 134 / 275 .

The minimum dry time is 30 minutes to ensure that the devices will not be left wet. Failure to achieve the minimum dry time may cause moisture to remain on the devices that could result in corrosion.

The device (or instrument block) should be stored in the sterilization pouch until required.

Keep out of the reach of children! For use in dentistry only!

The material has been developed solely for use in dentistry. Processing should be carried out strictly according to the Instructions for Use. Liability cannot be accepted for damages resulting from failure to observe the Instructions or the stipulated area of application. The user is responsible for testing the products for their suitability and use for any purpose not explicitly stated in the Instructions.