

GB

User Instruction & Safety Tips for the application of polishers

Correct use

Ensure that only sound technically and hygienically maintained and cleaned turbines, handpieces and contra-angles are used. Exact smooth drive running of turbine and contra-angles connector is required.

The instruments must be inserted as deeply as possible.

The instruments must be brought to their RPM before attachment to the object.

Polish in slightly circular movements as much as possible to avoid dents.

Avoid tilting or lifting, as this leads to an increased risk of breakage.

Instruments that are bent or not rotating must be disposed of immediately.

After shaft assembly, unmounted polishers must be centered to achieve vibration-free work. Only top-quality mandrels may be used. Mandrels of inferior quality can break and cause injuries.

Protective glasses must be worn at all times. Mandrels, shafts or the processed component can break in the event of improper use or material defects and become dangerous flying objects. Alternatively, you can also work behind a protective glass screen.

Respiratory protection must be worn to avoid breathing in dust from the polisher or work object. Moreover, dust extraction is recommended.

Incorrect application leads to inferior results and increases the safety risk. This products may only be used by qualified persons.

RPM Instructions

The maximum allowed RPMs must not be exceeded. The recommended RPMs and maximum allowed RPMs vary from product to product. Check the recommended RPMs and maximum allowed RPMs in our current catalogues.

If the maximum allowed RPMs are exceeded, the polishers tend to vibrate, which can cause the polisher to be destroyed, the shaft to be bent and / or the instrument to be broken, i.e. it may lead to risk for the user, patient or third parties.

Maintaining the speed range brings the best work results

Pressure

Excessive pressure may damage the polisher.

Excessive pressure increases heat built up.

Excessive pressure may cause greater wear and tear of the polisher.

Excessive pressure must be avoided at all times. This causes overheating, which leads to damage of pulp in the mouth. In an extreme case, even an instrument breakage cannot be ruled out, which can cause injuries.

Cool adequately with water

To avoid undesired heat building-up on the tooth, sufficient water cooling (at least 50 ml/min) must be guaranteed.

Insufficient water-cooling may injure the tooth and contiguous tissue irreversibly.

Storage, Cleaning, Disinfection and Sterilization

Our polishers should be stored at room temperature and protected from dust, dampness, pressure and recontamination.

Before being used on the patient for the first time, the polishers must be disinfected or sterilized.

After being used in the mouth, the polishers must be disinfected immediately to eliminate the risk of infection. They must then be cleaned with conventional cleaning substances. Finally, further disinfection or sterilization must be carried out.

With disinfection and sterilization, you must always ensure that each procedure chosen is compatible with the instrument used.