

## Technical information

[ Please read the information for use carefully! ]

1. Use only technically perfect drives.
2. Avoid twisting and levering.
3. Contact pressure max. 2N.
4. Insert instruments carefully (as deep as possible).
5. Never use instruments which are blunt, damaged or bent.
6. Observe the maximum permissible speeds.
7. Avoid contact with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

## Maximum Speeds

### Handpiece instruments ISO 104

ISO Ø: 003–023 max. 50.000 min<sup>-1</sup>

ISO Ø: 025–040 max. 40.000 min<sup>-1</sup>

ISO Ø: 045–060 max. 30.000 min<sup>-1</sup>

ISO Ø: 060–070 max. 25.000 min<sup>-1</sup>

ISO Ø: 070–250 max. 25.000 min<sup>-1</sup>

**Polishing instruments all ISO Ø:** max. 10.000 min<sup>-1</sup>

**Speed recommendation: 40 – 50% of the maximum speed**

### FG-Instruments ISO 314

ISO Ø: 008–016 max. 450.000 min<sup>-1</sup>

ISO Ø: 018–021 max. 300.000 min<sup>-1</sup>

ISO Ø: 023–031 max. 160.000 min<sup>-1</sup>

ISO Ø: 033–040 max. 120.000 min<sup>-1</sup>

## Instructions for use according to the RKI-recommendations for the recycling of invasive instruments

Manufacturer's information of the recycling of sterilizable instruments according to the RKI-recommendations for infection prevention and DIN EN ISO 17664. Cited: 09/2010/ Revision: 1 / **CE 0483**

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### Products:

This manufacturer's information applies to all instruments delivered by acurata G + K Mahnhardt Dental e. K., which are applied for the Podiatry and foot care, which are recyclable. This applies to the rotating instruments as the tungsten carbide cutters as well as the diamond and polishing instruments. All non-sterile delivered instruments have to be prepared before the first use.

### Limitation of recycling:

The end of the products life cycle is basically determined by the abrasion and damage caused by use. Numerous recycling has no influence on the performance of these instruments.

### Storage and transport:

Straight after use on the patient put the instrument into a container filled with the applicable cleansing material/ disinfectant. The transport of the instruments to the place of preparation should be made in an instrument stand.

### Cleaning and disinfection:

According to the recommendation of the Robert Koch Institute (RKI) it is preferential, that further preparation occurs mechanically.

### Mechanical cleaning – Applied equipment:

Purifier/ disinfectant equipment (RDG) and instrument stands for rotating instruments. Immediately before the mechanical preparation remove the instruments of the instrument stand and clean them thoroughly with running water. Put the instruments into an appropriate tray. Mechanical cleaning according to the manufacturer's instructions. Sight check for intactness and cleanness with an appropriate magnification instrument (from experience 8 – 10 magnification makes an optic sight check possible). If there are areas of contamination visible after mechanical preparation, repeat cleaning and disinfection until there is no more contamination visible.

### Alternative manual cleaning – Used equipment:

- cleaning brush
- appropriate detergent or disinfectant for rotating instruments with detected disinfectant effect
- ultrasonic bath

### Control and functional check:

Instruments with the following defects are to be separated immediately

- missing diamond bond (bare spots)
- blunt and broken blades
- shape damages (e.g. twisted instruments, buckled, twisted or broken working parts)
- corroded surfaces

### Preparation:

Take the instrument out of the container and clean the surface contamination under running water from the instrument. Remove adhesive contamination completely by constantly turning the instrument under the brush. Clean the instrument under running water. Put the instruments into a strainer element and into the ultrasonic unit filled with detergent or disinfectant. Clean and disinfect according to the directions of the manufacturers of the ultrasonic bath and the detergent and disinfectant. At the end of the residence time clean the instrument with appropriate water (to avoid remnants preferably use fully desalted water (VE)). Dry the instruments preferably with compressed-air. Sight check for intactness and cleanness with an appropriate magnification instrument (from experience 8 – 10 magnification makes an optic sight check possible). If there are areas of contamination visible, repeat cleaning and chemical disinfection until there is no more contamination visible.

### Further preparation steps

#### Instruments semicritical B:

Final thermal disinfection in the steam sterilizer and store unpacked in appropriate support or strainer tray.

#### Instruments critical B:

sterile packaging and sterilization

### Packaging:

There is to choose the appropriate packaging for the instrument and the sterilization process. Individual packaging: The packaging has to be large enough that the seal is not under tension. Set: Sort the instruments into the provided tray or lay them onto an all-purpose sterilization tray. The instruments must be protected. For packing the tray apply an appropriate process. Instruments with a limited frequency of use should be marked accordingly.

### Sterilization:

Steam sterilization with the vacuum process at 134 °C in a device according to EN 285 to avoid staining and corrosion, the steam has to be free of harmful components. The advised limit of components for drinking water and steam condensate is fixed by EN 285. Consider manufacturer's information.

### Transport and storage:

The transport and storage of the packaged sterile goods is effected in a dust, humidity and contamination protected manner.

### Basic annotation:

Consider the valid legal regulations of your country concerning the recycling of medical products (e.g. www.rki.de). The manufacturer assures that the processes of recycling explicated above are appropriate for the preparation of the mentioned groups of instruments for their reutilization.