

DESCRIPTION:

Any surgical process will succeed with well-design and properly maintained surgical instrumental. The drills designed by Mozo-Grau have been manufactured according their intended used. All of them are manufactured in stainless steel.

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

1. INDICATIONS

Dental drills main function is to polish cut and/or punch in order to shape cavities where to place dental implants.

2. USERS

These instruments have to be used only by qualified personnel.

3. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

According indications in the drilling sequence of implant placement. (See drilling sequence *)

4. POPULATION

Dental drills will be used in the population who implants are placed in.

5. WORKING ENVIRONMENT

Rooms where the surgical process is performed should have a sterile area where to place all the sterile surgical material.

The environment has to be clean.

Once the cleaning and sterilization process has been performed, instruments should be stored in its sterilization bag in a dry and clean place.

6. CONTRAINDICATIONS

Every instrument should be utilized for its intended use.

Those products which have modified their original features due to

use so that they may not be safe for their intended use, must not be used.

For drills good maintenance, instructions of cleaning and disinfection must be followed.

WARNING AND CAUTIONS

Surgical drills can be reused. The reuse of these products is always possible as long as a strict control on cleaning and sterilization is followed.

In order to ensure sharpness of the cutting edge, uncoated stainless steel drills are recommended to be replaced after 20 drillings of implant beds and their correspondent sterilizations after each surgery. In the case of using DLC coated drills the maximum recommendation is 40 drillings of implant beds and their correspondent sterilizations after each surgery.

Stainless steels is a durable material although it is not free from oxidation if it is not properly maintained.

For the safety and effectiveness of the instrumental it is strongly suggested to be used by qualified personnel.

These instructions are not intended to be a substitute of an appropriate education and training.

CLEANING AND STERILIZATION

PRE-TREATMENT:

All products must be cleaned, disinfected and sterilized prior to use; this applies in particular prior to first use i.e. after delivery as all products are supplied nonsterile.

A thorough cleaning and disinfecting is indispensable in order to achieve effective sterilization.

The disinfectant used during pre-treatment only ensures personal protection and can be no substitute for the disinfection procedure to be used later - after completion of the cleaning process.

TREATMENT DURING USE:

During use, separate the soiled instruments to avoid further contamination of the rest of instruments on the tray. Clean/disinfect the soiled products, arrange them in the instrument tray, and sterilize only the instruments that will be used.

TREATMENT AFTER USE:

Blood or other organic rests must be removed from the products directly after use. To do so, use distilled water or a disinfectant solution; the disinfectant must not contain aldehyde (which could fix blood residues to the instrument surface).

1. Choosing the cleaning / disinfecting agents: It is recommended to use a neutral/enzymatic detergent (minimum admissible pH value 5.5). It should't contain neither bleach nor Organic solutions (e.g. alcohols, ether), nor oxidants (e.g. hydrogen peroxides), nor halogens (chlorine, iodine, bromine). Caution should be paid with tap water as it may contain too much chlorine. Avoid solutions with aldehyde (which could fix blood residues to the instrument surface).

2. Choosing the products for the cleaning process: For the manual removal of impurities, use only nylon brushes. Never use metal brushes or steel wool. Use a wire to clean the internal cooling of the drills.

3. How to clean / disinfect the surgical instruments: Eliminate thoroughly all the post-operative residues (blood, bone...). As to products with lumen (cavities), such as drills with internal cooling, rinse all cavities by using a disposable syringe and a wire for this purpose. Do not clean, implant drills with other instruments made of different material, in the same ultrasonic box. During the cleaning process in ultrasonic box, avoid as much as possible, shocks and contacts with other drills or instruments. Rinse and dry the drills immediately after the cleaning process (preferably use distilled water to rinse). Never store instruments while they are still wet.

4. How to sterilize: Sterilization by wet heat in an autoclave at 134°C (273°F) during 5 minutes. Make sure that the elements, inside the autoclave, are not rusted. Wrap the elements in sterilization pouches intended for this purpose. Never allow surgical instruments to touch one another while being sterilized. Surgical instruments and sterilization trays should never be exposed to temperatures exceeding 137 °C

PACKAGING AND STORAGE

Surgical instruments are delivered clean, but not sterile. All the product information is shown on the label. Product packaging is performed individually.

No special storage conditions are needed as the raw materials used are stable under standard pressure and temperature conditions. It is advisable to store between 18°C and 50°C and a moisture limit below 50%.

LABELING SYMBOLS

 See intructions for use

 Manufacturer

 Reference

 Lot

 CE Certificate

MANUFACTURER

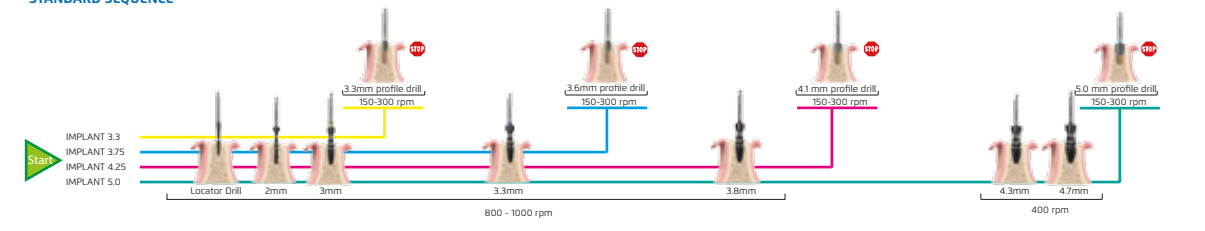
MANUFACTURER:
MOZOGRAU, S.A.
C/ Santiago López González, 7
47197 VALLADOLID (SPAIN)
Tel. +34 983211 312 fax. +34 983 304 021
e-mail: sales@ticareimplants.com
www.ticareimplants.com

Rev: 06 05 2019
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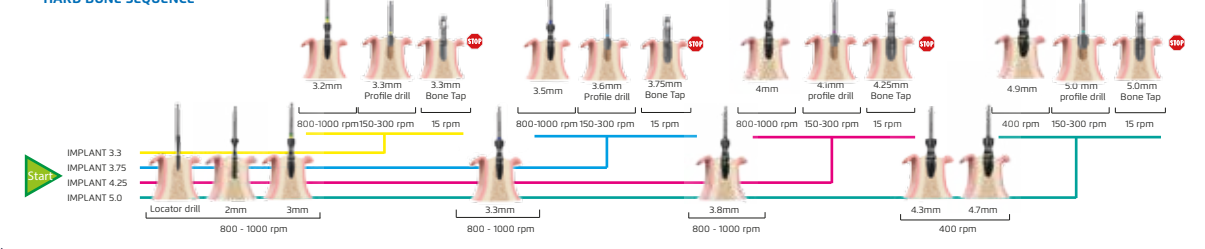
* DRILLING SEQUENCE

inhex

STANDARD SEQUENCE

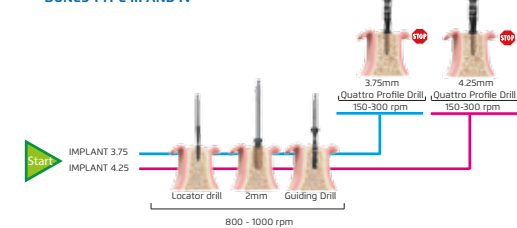


HARD BONE SEQUENCE

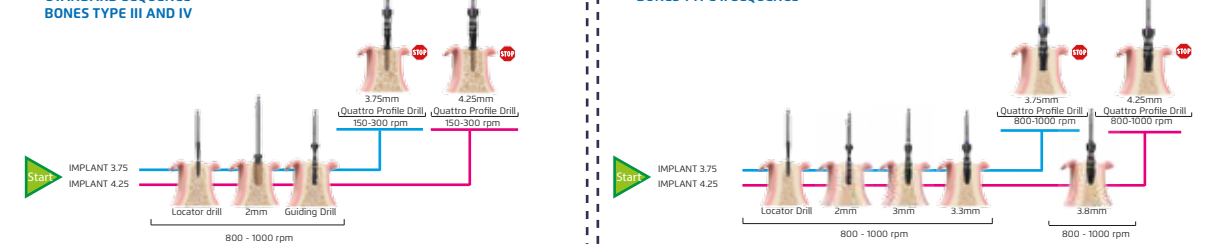


inhex quattro

STANDARD SEQUENCE BONES TYPE III AND IV



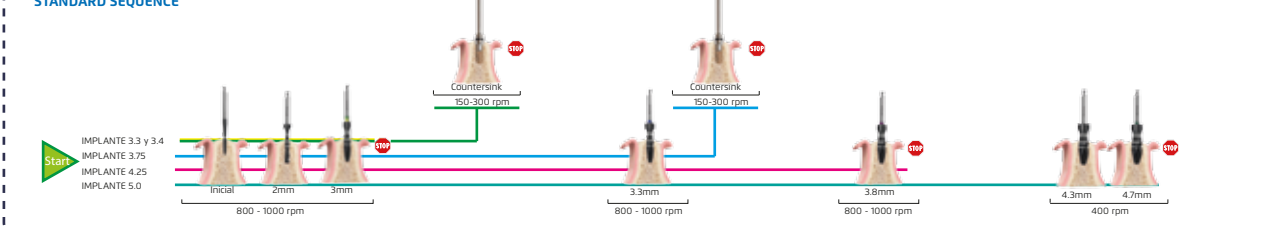
BONES TYPE II SEQUENCE



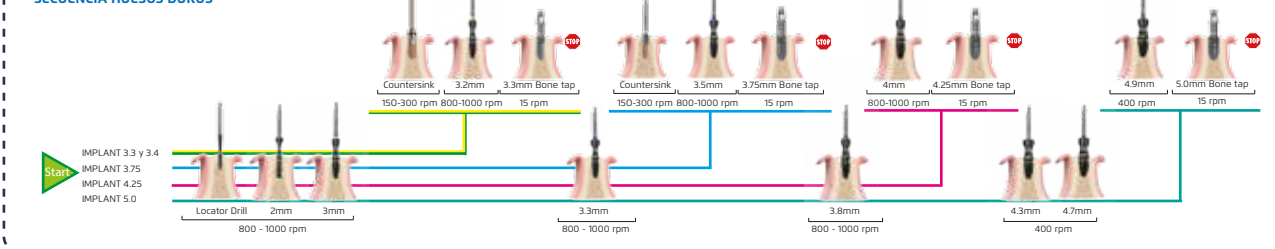
Quattro Implants are not recommended for bone type I

osseous

STANDARD SEQUENCE

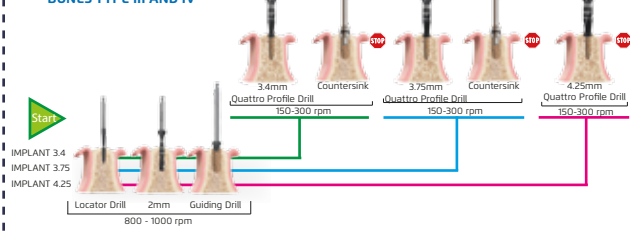


SECUENCIA HUESOS Duros

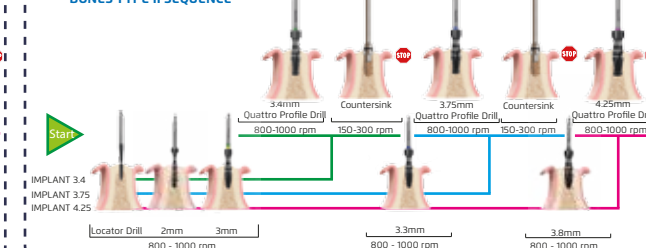


osseous quattro

STANDARD SEQUENCE BONES TYPE III AND IV



BONES TYPE II SEQUENCE



Quattro Implants are not recommended for bone type I