

CARE INSTRUCTIONS

for dental instruments

Start with the quality

Every HU-FRIEDY instrument is subject to comprehensive quality control which covers every single production phase and guarantees the high standard of the HU-FRIEDY instruments.

Immunity Steel™

HU-FRIEDY instruments are made from "Immunity Steel™". This is a surgical stainless steel which has been specially developed for HU-FRIEDY with a particularly high level of carbon and chrome.

Triple hardening process

A special three-phase hardening process gives HU-FRIEDY instruments a unique balance between optimum pliability and greatest possible resistance.

Made by hand

Every single HU-FRIEDY instrument is shaped, ground, polished and sharpened by hand. Every functioning tip is prepared individually by highly trained precision mechanics. Through to its completion, every single instrument passes through more than 30 procedures and is subject to strict quality controls in every stage.

On-going progress

Thanks to close cooperation with universities and major dental capacities world-wide, HU-FRIEDY is capable of offering a range of instruments which is always in line with the very latest scientific findings and manufactured using state-of-the-art technology. HU-FRIEDY is constantly expanding its range - to your advantage

Longer life for your instruments

Damage caused by incorrect use is not the fault of the instrument. A pair of scissors is not a pair of cutting pliers; a needle clamp is not a pair of tweezers; every scaler is not a root lifter! Each of these instruments has been designed and manufactured with the greatest of care to fulfil a specific function. Incorrect handling or misuse reduces the service life of these ultra-fine precision instruments.

Correct disinfection, care and sterilisation

■ Sterilisation is no substitute for cleaning! If an instrument is exposed to high temperatures before being cleaned first, this can cause stains to be burnt into the instrument.

■ Before manual cleaning, the instruments must be disinfected by suitable disinfectants which should not contain any phenol if possible.

■ Instruments should always be cleaned in a non-corrosive, natural cleaning agent with little foaming.

Please visit us:

www.hu-friedy.de

Hu-Friedy

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■ Stubborn impurities should be removed with a soft brush (never with steel wool, drill brushes or similar). The

instrument should then be rinsed in distilled water. Many dental surgeries use ultrasonic units or the thermo-disinfector: here again, care is required to ensure that the cleaning agents and chemicals being used do not damage the metal. And always remember: these methods clean but do not sterilise!

"Dos and don'ts"

■ No matter which sterilisation method you use, you should always check your equipment first for any dirt remains and organic or mineral deposits. Both can be transferred to the instruments and cause corrosion.



■ Never mix stainless steel with aluminium, brass or copper. This could cause electrolysis and also produce etching or corrosion.



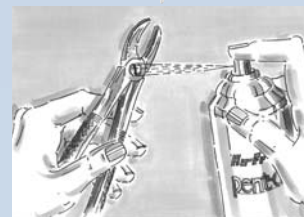
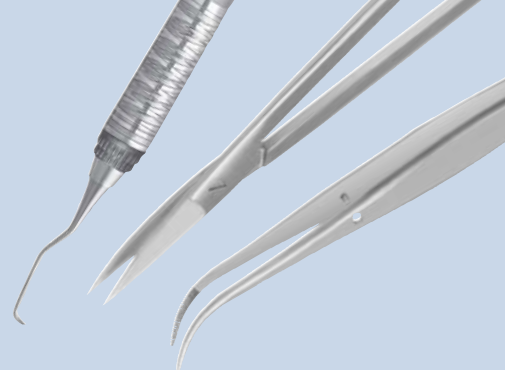
■ Only use distilled or demineralised water. High mineral levels or water that is too soft can cause permanent stains.

■ Whether you use the autoclave, dry heat or germicidal solvents, you should always follow the

manufacturer's instructions precisely when it comes to the temperatures and times involved.

■ Careful drying is extremely important. Any remaining water or condensation can cause rust or corrosion to an instrument.

■ This applies particularly when packed sterilised, or when the autoclave was opened prematurely. It is advisable to remove any remaining moisture with a sterile cloth.



■ Instruments consisting of several parts, e.g. pliers, gouging pliers, scissors etc. should always be well oiled. Regular use of

HU-FRIEDY IPS oil and IPS spray prevents stiffness, rusting and corrosion, and ensures that you can work smoothly. Hinged instruments should always be opened for cleaning and sterilisation.



■ Any personal identification on the instruments by engraving can damage the instrument itself and also damage other instruments in contact. When the polished surface is damaged, the metal is exposed and can rust.

■ Although stainless steel has outstanding corrosion resistance, contact with certain chemicals should still be avoided. Stainless steel should not be in contact with the following chemicals for longer than 4 hours: aluminium chloride, barium chloride, mercury dichloride, calcium chloride, carbolic acid, chloride of lime, citric acid, Dakin's solution, cresol, mercury chloride, mercury salts, phenol, permanganic acid potash, potassium thiocyanate, ferrous chloride, stanniferous chloride, tartaric acid.

The following chemicals should be avoided completely: Aqua Regia, iron chloride, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, iodine.

Note: HU-FRIEDY offers an Instrument Management System (IMS) for the complete handling of your instruments, from dental treatment, cleaning and sterilisation through to storage. Use of this system helps to save time and money. Just ask us for more information.

