

Dental rotary instruments —

Part 5: Number coding system —

Section 5.1 Specification for general characteristics

This European Standard EN 26360-1:1989 has the status of a
British Standard

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Health Care Standards Committee (HCC/-) to Technical Committee HCC/52, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- British Dental Association
- British Dental Trade Association
- British Endodontic Society
- British Society for Restorative Dentistry
- British Society for the Study of Orthodontics
- British Society for the Study of Prosthetic Dentistry
- Dental Education Advisory Council
- Department of Health and Social Security
- Federation of British Dental Industries
- Ministry of Defence
- Scottish Health Services

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Health Care Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 29 May 1987

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National foreword

This Section of BS 6828 has been prepared under the direction of the Health Care Standards Committee. It is identical with ISO 6360 “*Dental rotary instruments — Number coding system*” Part 1:1985 “*General characteristics*”, prepared by Technical Committee 106 “Dentistry” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The titles of BS 6828-1 to BS 6828-9 are given in BS 6828-1.

In 1989 the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) accepted ISO 6360-1:1985 as European Standard EN 26360-1:1989.

Although it is not normal to include in British Standards text written in a language other than English, it has been done in this case for ease of production and as a help to the reader. With reference to the note to clause 0, the Russian text was not available at the time of publication of the ISO Standard but will be added at a later date.

Terminology and conventions. The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Wherever the words “International Standard” and “part of ISO 6360” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “British Standard” and “Section of BS 6828” respectively.

Cross- references

International Standard	Corresponding British Standard
	BS 6828 <i>Dental rotary instruments</i>
ISO 1797:1985	Part 1:1987 <i>Specification for shanks</i> (Identical)
ISO 2157:1984	Part 2:1987 <i>Specification for nominal sizes and designations</i> (Identical)
ISO 3630:1984	BS 6815:1987 <i>Specification for dental root canal instruments</i> (Identical)
ISO 6360-2:1986 ^a	BS 6828 <i>Dental rotary instruments</i> Part 5. <i>Number coding system</i> Section 5.2:1987 <i>Specification for shape and specific characteristics</i> (Identical)

^a Referred to in clause 2 as at the stage of draft, but now published.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, the EN title page, pages 2 to 22, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

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English version

Dentistry — Dental rotary instruments — Number coding system — Part 1: General characteristics

(ISO 6360-1:1985)

Art dentaire — Instruments rotatifs
dentaires — Système de codification
numérique — Partie 1: Caractéristiques
générales
(ISO 6360-1:1985)

Zahnheilkunde — Rotierende
Dentalinstrumente — Nummernsystem —
Teil 1: Allgemeine Grundlagen
(ISO 6360-1:1985)

This European Standard was accepted by CEN on 20th December 1989 and is identical to the ISO standard as referred to.

CEN members are bound to comply with the requirements of the CEN/CENELEC Common Rules which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to CEN Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

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Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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Brief history

This European Standard has been taken over by CEN/TC 55 “Dental Products” from the work of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

The content of this European Standard is identical with the International Standard 6360-1 of ISO published in 1985.

The results of the Formal Vote being positive, the CEN Technical Board ratified this European Standard on 1989-12-20.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Common Rules, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

0 Introduction

A wide variety of dental rotary instruments (including root canal instruments) is manufactured throughout the world for use by the dental profession.

This International Standard was prepared by ISO/TC 106 *Dentistry* in response to a need by the dental trade and industry and the dental profession for a universal system of classification and designation for these instruments. It establishes a comprehensive system suitable for all dental rotary instruments by the use of a fifteen digit number code.

The benefits of this system will only be derived if the system is widely adopted; manufacturers of dental rotary instruments are therefore requested to refer to ISO 6360 in their catalogues.

ISO 6360 consists of two parts:

Part 1: General characteristics

Part 2: Shape and specific characteristics

NOTE — This International Standard gives terms in English, French, Russian and German. The German language terms have been included at the request of ISO/TC 106 and are published under the responsibility of the member body for Germany, F. R. (DIN). However only the terms in the official ISO languages (English, French and Russian) are to be considered as ISO terms.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a number coding system for all dental rotary instruments and for several accessories (for example screws) used with the instruments.

This part of ISO 6360 specifies the number code for the general characteristics of all dental rotary instruments.

0 Introduction

Une vaste gamme d'instruments rotatifs dentaires (y compris les instruments pour canaux radiculaires) est fabriquée dans tous les pays du monde pour usage par la profession dentaire.

La présente Norme internationale a été élaborée par l'ISO/TC 106, *Produits et matériel pour l'art dentaire* pour répondre au besoin de l'industrie, du commerce et des praticiens dentaires de disposer d'un système universel de classification et de désignation de ces instruments. Elle établit un système complet de codification en quinze chiffres de tous les instruments rotatifs dentaires. Ce système ne sera bénéfique que s'il est largement adopté. En conséquence, les fabricants d'instruments rotatifs dentaires sont invités à faire référence à l'ISO 6360 dans leurs catalogues.

L'ISO 6360 comporte deux parties:

Partie 1: Caractéristiques générales

Partie 2: Forme et caractéristiques spécifiques.

NOTE — La présente Norme internationale donne les termes en langues anglaise, française, russe et allemande. Les termes en langue allemande ont été inclus à la demande de l'ISO/TC 106 et relèvent de la responsabilité du comité membre pour la République fédérale d'Allemagne (DIN). Toutefois, seuls les termes dans les langues officielles de l'ISO (anglais, français et russe) doivent être considérés comme termes ISO.

1 Objet et domaine d'application

La présente Norme internationale spécifie un système de codification numérique pour tous les instruments rotatifs dentaires et pour plusieurs accessoires (par exemple les vis) utilisés avec ces instruments.

La présente partie de l'ISO 6360 spécifie la codification numérique pour les caractéristiques générales de tous les instruments rotatifs dentaires.

ISO 2157, *Dental rotary instruments — Nominal sizes and designation.*

ISO 3630, *Dental root canal instruments.*

ISO 6360, *Dental rotary instruments — Number coding system — Part 2 : Shape and specific characteristics.*²⁾

tement.¹⁾

ISO 2157, *Instruments rotatifs dentaires — Dimensions nominales et désignation des parties actives.*

ISO 3630, *Instruments pour canaux radiculaires utilisés en art dentaire.*¹⁾

ISO 6360, *Instruments rotatifs dentaires — Système de codification numérique — Partie 2 : Forme et caractéristiques spécifiques.*²⁾

3 Number code

The number code consists of fifteen digits which specify the material, the shape and dimensions of the working part of the instrument and the type of shank and the coating or binding. The complete number code describes only one type of instrument and for precise numerical identification the full fifteen digit code, as indicated in the key to figure 1, shall be used.

It is anticipated that the use of the fifteen digit number will become more important with the increasing use of data processing. However if it is desired initially to introduce only part of the system, the code may be abbreviated by using only nine digits. In that case the digits detailed below shall at least be given :

- three digits for the shape;
- three digits for the characterization;
- three digits for the nominal size of the working part.

NOTE — Six examples using the number code for different types of instruments are given in the annex.

3 Codification numérique

La codification numérique est constituée de quinze chiffres spécifiant le matériau, les formes et les dimensions de la partie active de l'instrument et du type de queue, ainsi que le revêtement ou le liant. Le code numérique complet ne décrit qu'un seul instrument et, pour une identification précise, l'ensemble des quinze chiffres, tel qu'indiqué dans le principe de la figure 1, doit être utilisé.

Il faut s'attendre à ce que l'utilisation des quinze chiffres devienne plus importante, eu égard à l'usage croissant du traitement informatique des données. Toutefois, si initialement on souhaite n'introduire qu'une partie du système, on peut réduire le code et n'utiliser que neuf chiffres. Dans ce cas, il convient de donner au moins les neuf chiffres détaillés ci-après :

- trois chiffres pour la forme;
- trois chiffres pour la réalisation;
- trois chiffres pour la dimension nominale de la partie active.

NOTE — Six exemples d'utilisation de la codification numérique pour différents types d'instruments sont donnés en annexe.

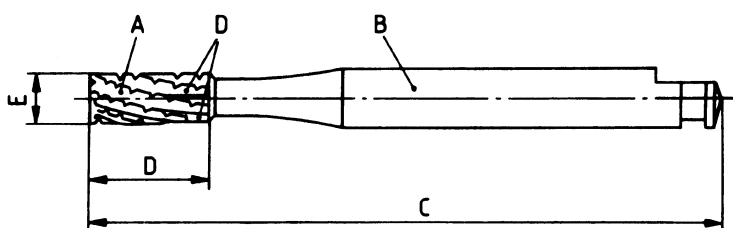
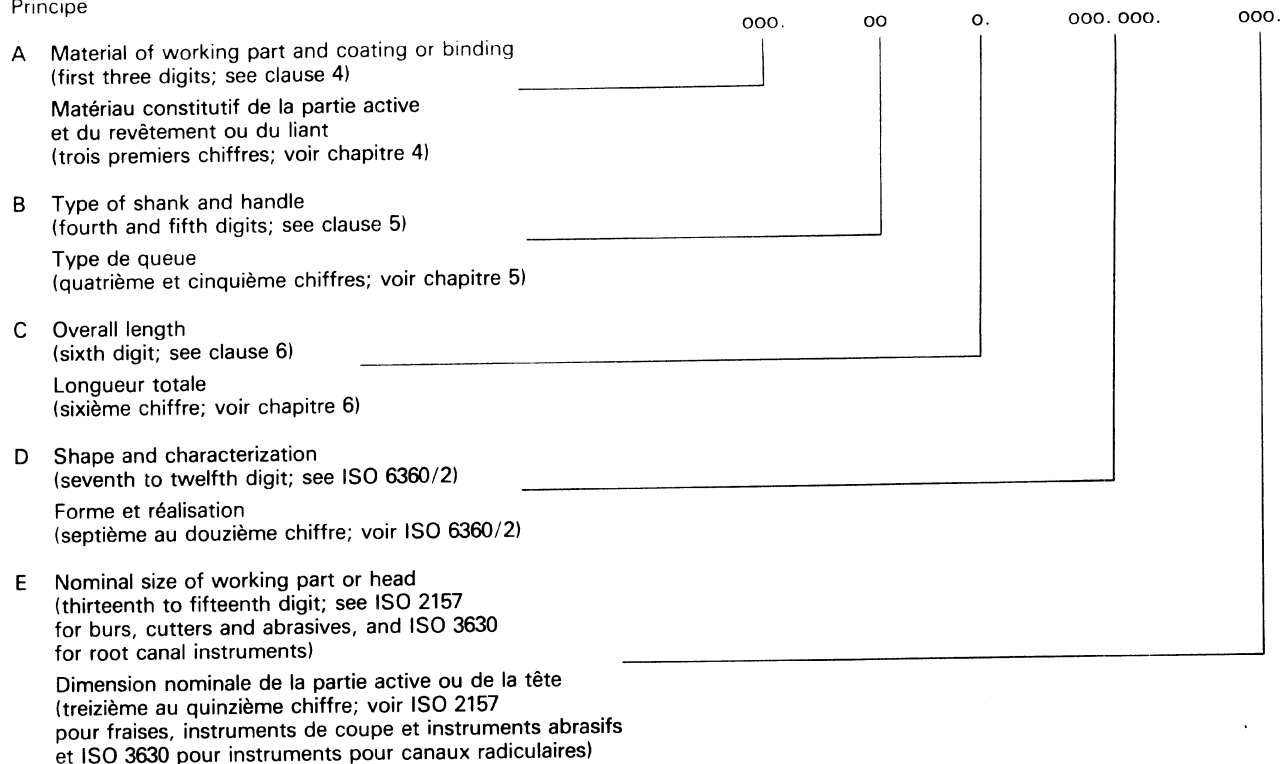


Figure 1 — Key to numbered components
Figure 1 — Principe de la codification numérique

Key

Principe



NOTE — Instead of dots between the three digit group numbers, a clearly visible space may be used.

NOTE — À la place des points entre les groupes de trois chiffres, un espacement clairement visible peut être utilisé.

4 Material of working part and coating or binding

These characteristics are designated by three digits, which appear as the first, second and third digits in the fifteen digit number code.

The first two of these three digits indicate the material of the working part of the instrument as given in table 1.

The third digit, for steel and tungsten carbide instruments, indicates the coating (plating) of the working part, and, for grinding instruments, it indicates the material used to bind the abrasive. For soft materials and brushes no further information is needed and, therefore, the third digit is a zero. The number coding for the coating or binding is given in tables 2 and 3.

The illustrations given in table 1 are given as examples only. They are not intended to give any further information on the instruments themselves.

4 Matériau de la partie active et du revêtement ou du liant

Ces caractéristiques sont désignées par trois chiffres, soit le premier, le second et le troisième des quinze chiffres du code numérique.

Les deux premiers de ces trois chiffres s'appliquent au matériau de la partie active de l'instrument, tel que donné dans le tableau 1.

Le troisième chiffre qui s'applique aux instruments en acier et au carbure de tungstène, indique le revêtement (placage) de la partie active et, pour les instruments abrasifs, le matériau liant utilisé. Pour les matériaux tendres et les brosses, aucune autre information n'est nécessaire et, par conséquent, le troisième chiffre est un zéro. La codification numérique du revêtement ou du liant est donnée dans les tableaux 2 et 3.

Les illustrations du tableau 1 ne sont données qu'à titre d'exemple. Elles ne sont pas destinées à donner des informations quelconques sur les instruments eux-mêmes.