

Dentistry — Root-canal instruments —

Part 1: General requirements and test methods

ICS 11.060.25

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 3630-1:2008. It supersedes BS EN ISO 3630-1:1995 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee CH/106, Dentistry, to Subcommittee CH/106/4, Dental instruments and equipment.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 3630-1:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106 "Dentistry" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 55 "Dentistry", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2008.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 3630-1:2008 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 3630-1:2008 without any modification.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 3630-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Dental instruments*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3630-1:1992), which has been technically revised.

ISO 3630 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Dentistry — Root-canal instruments*:

- *Part 1: General requirements and test methods*
- *Part 2: Enlargers*
- *Part 3: Condensers, pluggers and spreaders*
- *Part 4: Auxiliary instruments*

Introduction

The reorganization of ISO 3630 is intended to present the requirements and test methods for root-canal instruments in an orderly manner. This part of ISO 3630 defines general requirements and test methods. Subsequent parts provide the specific requirements and test methods, if applicable, for two areas of endodontic procedures. These parts are enlargers, condensers and auxiliary instruments.

With current use of nickel-titanium (Ni-Ti) alloys for manufacture of root canal instruments a need for adequate expertise in their safe use is recommended. Instruments made of Ni-Ti can be easily broken near the tip if manufacturer's cautions are not understood and practiced. This part of ISO 3630 does not attempt to provide information for proper use of any instruments.

The sizes of the root-canal obturating points (cones) specified in ISO 6877^[4] have to be aligned with the corresponding sizes for root-canal instruments specified in ISO 3630.