

International Standard



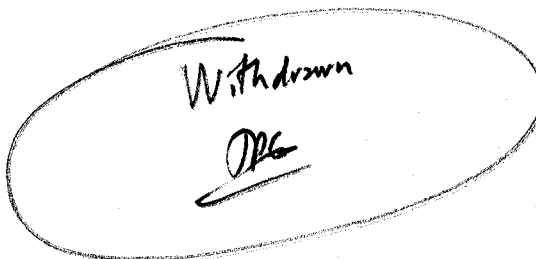
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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Dental hand instruments — Hand-held cutting instruments for restorative dentistry — Designation and marking of dimensional characteristics

Instruments dentaires à main — Instruments de coupe à main pour la dentisterie restauratrice — Désignation et marquage des caractéristiques dimensionnelles

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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8170 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*.

Dental hand instruments — Hand-held cutting instruments for restorative dentistry — Designation and marking of dimensional characteristics

0 Introduction

A wide range of instruments is manufactured throughout the world for use by the dental profession. This International Standard has been drawn up in response to a need by industry, trade, dental practitioners and universities for a universal method for the designation and marking of these instruments.

It establishes a system of designation, using a numerical code, for hand-held cutting instruments for restorative dentistry. However, the benefits of this system will only be derived if it is adopted and widely used; a request is therefore made to the manufacturers of these dental instruments to refer to this designation in their catalogues, to practitioners to refer to it in their orders and to universities to teach it.

This International Standard is the first in a series to be produced on designation systems for hand-held cutting instruments. When the code is fully developed it will take the form shown in 4.1.

The dimensional characteristics of the hand-held cutting instruments for restorative dentistry will also be standardized and particular reference will be made to the following aspects:

- length and width of blade, angle and tolerances of straight and gingival margin trimmers;
- final resultant angle of curvature of blades (for example gingival margin trimmers, spoon and pear-shaped excavators);
- angle of the flat surface of discoid blades to the shaft, which is assumed to be a straight line (for example discoid excavators);
- angle of cleoid blades to the distal part of the shank (for example cleoid excavators);
- methods of measurement and tolerances relating to these different characteristics (including a system for measuring angles in scaling instruments).

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard establishes a system for the designation, marking and identification, using a numerical code, of the dimensional characteristics of hand-held cutting instruments for use in restorative dentistry.

2 Reference

ISO 1942, *Dental vocabulary*.

3 Definitions

The following terms and definitions, which are reproduced from ISO 1942, apply.

3.1 hand-held cutting instrument for restorative dentistry: An instrument comprising:

- a working part or blade with a cutting edge (see figure 1);
- a handle by which the instrument is held and manipulated (see figure 1);
- a connecting part or shank which unites the handle to the blade or to a stem carrying the blade (see figure 2);
- in the case of contra-angle biplane discoids, cleoids and pear-shaped excavators, a stem connects the blade to the shank (see figure 2).

3.2 straight hand-held cutting instrument: A hand-held cutting instrument, the handle, blade and shank of which are in the same axis (see figure 1).

3.3 curved hand-held cutting instrument: A hand-held cutting instrument the blade of which is curved towards one of its two flat sides (see figure 3).

3.4 angled hand-held cutting instrument: A hand-held cutting instrument, the blade of which is at an angle to the long axis of the handle (see figure 4).

3.5 contra-angle hand-held cutting instrument: An angled hand-held cutting instrument having a long blade at a sharp angle to the long axis of the instrument, and a shank which has two or more angles or bends which bring the cutting edge within the axial projection of the handle (see figure 5).

3.6 hatchet: An angled hand-held instrument, the cutting edge of which is in the same plane as the long axis of the handle (see figure 4).