



PREMIUM STAINLESS STEEL

Reliable Quality and Performance



INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Orthodontic Instruments

Instrument Sterilization:

Inspect, clean, and sterilize before each use. Use steam sterilization for at least 4 minutes at 270°F/132°C or 30 minutes at 250°F/121°C. Do not use high-pressure steam sterilization with liquids that contain alcohol. It is recommended that sterilization temperatures should not exceed 280°F/137°C.

- Use recommended chemicals only. We recommend cleaning solutions with a pH of 7.0.
- Hinged instruments must be cleaned and sterilized in the open position.
- Clean instruments thoroughly with an enzymatic solution, rinse, and dry before sterilizing.
- Remove instruments immediately when the cycle is complete to avoid possible signs of corrosion or dried discoloration and ensure all instruments are thoroughly dried before being stored.
- Do not use abrasive cleaners or brushes with hard bristles on instruments, as this will spoil the surface finish. This may cause discoloration, rusting, or pitting later.
- Use distilled water for rinsing only. Water with a chloride content may damage or even destroy the instruments. Do not leave instruments in cleaning or disinfecting solutions for long periods of time, such as overnight or over the weekend, as this can destroy the instruments. Check the hardness of the water used in the autoclave; hard water will leave a deposit on the instruments. If a water softener is used, ensure you follow the manufacturer's instructions, as too much may cause discoloration or pitting.

Ultrasonic Cleaning:

Ultrasonic cleaning of cutting pliers is not recommended, as this can dull or damage cutters. If ultrasonic cleaning is chosen, follow the equipment manufacturer's recommended immersion

schedule. Rinse instruments with high-volume water before sterilizing. Air and towel-dry instruments before sterilizing.

Lubrication:

To increase the life of instruments and avoid sticky joints, regular lubrication is recommended.

- Always lubricate after sterilization; one drop or a light spray is sufficient
- Wipe off the excess lubricant

Sharpening:

Regular sharpening of orthodontic cutting pliers will extend their life and ability to cut efficiently. The frequency of sharpening depends on the frequency of use as well as the types and diameters of wires on which the cutter is being used. Check cutters frequently to assess if sharpening is needed.

Corrosion or Discoloration:

Ortho Shop America's orthodontic instruments are manufactured with the highest quality surgical-grade Stainless Steel. Proper care is a key factor in maintaining the long life of instruments and protecting them from rust or oxidation. You can prevent corrosion problems by following all the manufacturer's recommendations. Discoloration of instruments and brown or yellow stains are caused if they are not dry after sterilization, not well cleaned, or not kept in a dry place. Discoloration may appear that is not necessarily corrosion and can be removed by scrubbing with a soft cloth. Keep instruments in the protective and dry case when not in use. It is recommended that a corroded instrument be replaced or thrown away. Never mix a corroded instrument with new instruments, as oxidation may be spread to the new instruments



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