

USER INFORMATION

USER GUIDE:

- Ensure that the correct bur is selected, (shape, size and grit type) according to the preparation being carried out.
- Ensure that all handpieces, high speed and contra-angles, are in perfect working order.
- Ensure that the bur's shank is fully inserted and adequately gripped by the handpiece.
- Ensure that you have selected the correct speed to ensure optimum performance and strictly observe the recommended speed constraints as shown below. Only apply the diamond grit to the surface, once the recommended operational speed has been reached.
- Ensure that preparation work is carried out without exerting excess pressure. The recommended contact pressure range is 0.3–2N. Excess pressure will adversely affect the outcome of your preparation.
- Ensure that you use an adequate supply of water in order to prevent damaging the tooth structure, pulp and any adjacent fillings. To achieve this, Crosstech recommends high-speed handpieces with three coolant spray jets, which spray the coolant along the entire length of the instrument's cutting surface. The minimum coolant supply is 50ml/min. Note that burs with lengths in excess of 21mm and a head exceeding 2mm in diameter require additional cooling.
- Avoid using blunt, damaged, bent or non-concentric diamond instruments. They will adversely affect your preparation work and can damage the handpiece turbine.

HYGIENE RECOMMENDATIONS:

- All diamond burs must be disinfected and sterilized prior to use.
- After use, diamond instruments must be immediately immersed in a suitable cleaning agent. Use a cleaning agent that contains a corrosion inhibitor. Do not use strong acidic or alkaline disinfectants as these will adversely affect the instruments. If necessary, clean by mechanical means such as with a brass bristled brush ensuring that absolutely no residue is left.
- Crosstech diamond burs may be cleaned ultrasonically and sterilized in an autoclave, chemiclave or in hot air.
- After sterilization, keep burs in our dust free bur blocks ready for re-use.

Important: To prevent infectious germs from spreading, please carefully dispose of instruments contaminated with blood or saliva.

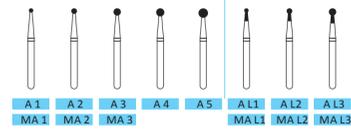
Diamond Grit Sizes			
GRIT	ISO NO.	CODE	µm
Standard	524		105–125
Coarse	534	C	150
Fine	514	F	55
Extra Fine	504	P	25

Recommended Speeds		
Head Diameter in 1/10 mm	Speed Range (min -1)	Max. Speed (min -1)
008–010	75,000–150,000	450,000
012–014	60,000–110,000	450,000
016–018	45,000–88,000	450,000
021–023	40,000–75,000	300,000
025–027	30,000–65,000	160,000
029–031	25,000–56,000	140,000
033–040	22,000–45,000	120,000
042–050	20,000–37,000	95,000
055–065	17,000–32,000	80,000



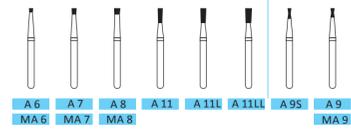
OPERATING INDEX

ROUND



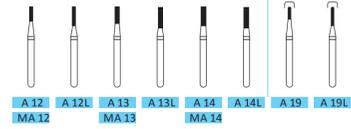
*MINI BURS SUITABLE FOR POSTERIOR PREPARATION

INVERTED CONE



*MINI BURS SUITABLE FOR POSTERIOR PREPARATION

FLAT END CYLINDER



PEAR



*MINI BURS SUITABLE FOR POSTERIOR PREPARATION

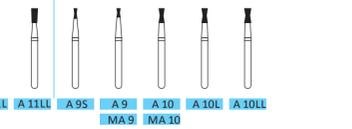
FLAT END CYLINDER



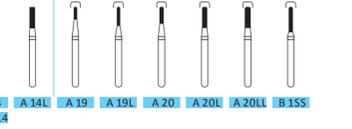
ROUND W/COLLAR



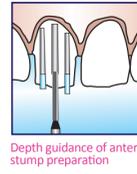
DOUBLE INVERTED CONE



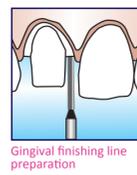
ROUND END CYLINDER



Stump pin preparation for crown fixing



Depth guidance of anterior stump preparation



Gingival finishing line preparation



Posterior occlusal gap preparation



Cavity preparation suitable for amalgam filler



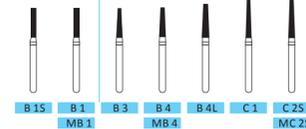
Cavity preparation suitable for amalgam filler



Cavity preparation suitable for amalgam filler

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FLAT END CYLINDER



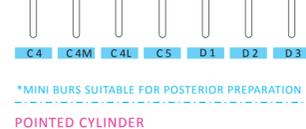
*MINI BURS SUITABLE FOR POSTERIOR PREPARATION

ROUND END TAPER

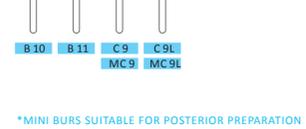


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FLAT END TAPER



POINTED CYLINDER



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FLAME



*MINI BURS SUITABLE FOR POSTERIOR PREPARATION



SHOULDER PREPARATION: For tapered or parallel axial walls, burs are designed to leave a 90° gingival finish line with a square internal angle. Ideal for full porcelain and porcelain-fused-to-metal restoration.



CHAMFER PREPARATION: These burs create a rounded gingival margin, suitable for porcelain-fused-to-metal restoration.



BEVELED MARGIN PREPARATION: Designed to prepare a parallel axial wall and a 45° gingival finish line, suitable for metal or ceramic margins.



FEATHER PREPARATION: Provides a tapered axial wall with an extended chamfer finish line most often used for metal margins.

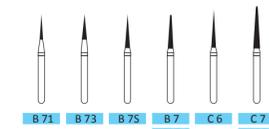
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POINTED TAPER



*MINI BURS SUITABLE FOR POSTERIOR PREPARATION

FLAME NEEDLE



*MINI BURS SUITABLE FOR POSTERIOR PREPARATION

FLAT END TAPER



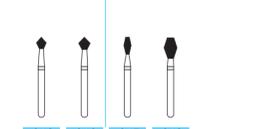
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FOOTBALL



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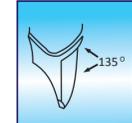
ACORN



*MINI BURS SUITABLE FOR POSTERIOR PREPARATION



CURETTAGE PREPARATION: Pointed taper burs are designed to prepare a rounded margin on or below the gingival line with a 60° finish line. These burs are ideal for metal or ceramic crowns.



LINGUAL & PROXIMAL REDUCTION: Provides fast bulk reduction of lingual and proximal surface.



The flame needle is used for cutting a gap between two teeth so that a different bur can be employed.



LINGUAL & PROXIMAL REDUCTION: Provides fast bulk reduction of lingual and proximal surface.



LINGUAL & PROXIMAL REDUCTION: Provides fast bulk reduction of lingual and proximal surface.



Occlusal preparation.

OPERATING INDEX

SAFE ENDO



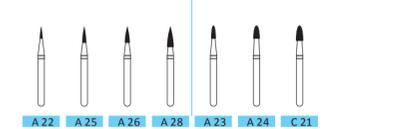
ORAL SURGERY



GUIDANCE



POINTED FLAME



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FINISHING BUR



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Stump preparation for protecting gingival line.



Cutting horizontal molars



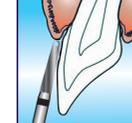
Stump shoulder preparation



Fine finish gingival line preparation at or below the gingival line.



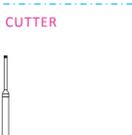
For amalgam and composite filler surface polishing.



Stump preparation for protecting gingival line.



Cutting horizontal molars



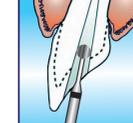
Stump shoulder preparation



Fine finish gingival line preparation at or below the gingival line.



For amalgam and composite filler surface polishing.



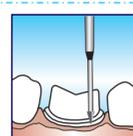
Stump preparation for protecting gingival line.



Cutting horizontal molars



Stump shoulder preparation



Fine finish gingival line preparation at or below the gingival line.



For amalgam and composite filler surface polishing.