

## Step 1 - Surface Clean Handpiece



Wipe down the handpiece with a damp disposable cloth. A mild non alcohol detergent is acceptable.

- Do not use any chemical solutions for cleaning. Foreign substances may have a negative effect on the steriliser and/or handpiece through a harmful reaction during the sterilisation cycle.
- Do not submerge the handpiece in water, ultra sonic cleaner, or disinfectant.

## Step 2 - Fit Adapter in Handpiece and Spray Lubricant



- Choose the appropriate adapter for the back end of your handpiece and thread the adapter to the lubricant's nozzle.
- Insert the backend into the adapter and spray lubricant for approximately 2-3 seconds. Count 1...2...3
- Rotate the bur back and forth between your fingers to further distribute the lubricant in the turbine and help loosen any debris in that area.

## Step 3 - Dry Handpiece



- Remove Burr from handpiece
- Wipe Down the exterior of the handpiece with a dry towel to remove any expelled fluid or debris.
- The handpiece should be completely dry at this point.

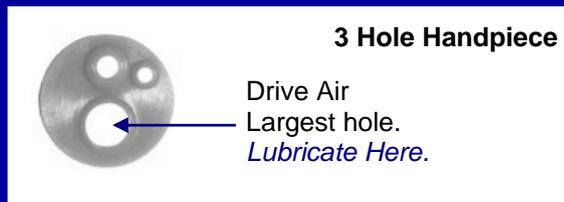
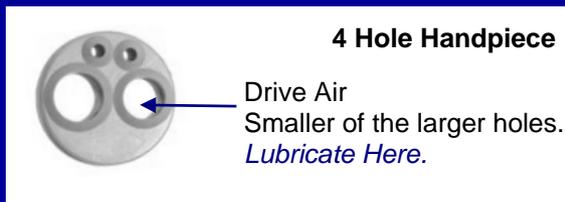
## Step 4 - Bag and Sterilise Handpiece



- Bag and sterilise according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- **BE SURE TO ALLOW HANDPIECE TO COMPLETE THE DRYING CYCLE**
- Do not relubricate handpiece after sterilization.

## Common Handpiece Maintenance Mistakes

- **Poor Autoclave Maintenance** - If the autoclave is not properly cleaned and maintained, build-up will occur that will contaminate the entire system, including the handpieces that are sterilised in it.
- **Using a Chemical Wipe Down on a Handpiece Before Sterilising** - This is not only redundant, but it may multiply harmful reactions when the handpiece is put through the high temperatures of an autoclave cycle.
- **Using an Ultra Sonic Cleaner** - Handpiece should never be immersed into any fluids.
- **Removing a Handpiece from the Autoclave Too Early** - Removing the handpiece before the drying cycle is complete or before the handpiece has cooled down will cause condensation build-up inside the handpiece which will lead to internal rust and the handpiece will be *ruined*.
- **Lubricating the Incorrect Hole** - The drive air tube is the only line that leads directly to the turbine or vital moving parts. The rest of the holes acts as exhaust, water, or chip air.



- **Not Cleaning the Fibre Optics** - Failure to clean the fibre optic surfaces clean will reduce the amount of light that can transmit through the fibre optics thus reducing the brightness of operating field.
- **Not Enough Lubricant** - Be sure to apply enough lubricant to reach the bearings and moving parts. You cannot over lubricate a high speed handpiece because you can always purge out the excess lubricant.
- **Leaving Burs In the Chuck during Autoclaving** - When burs are installed in an auto-chuck, the springs in the chuck are under tension. Applying extreme heat while under tension will weaken the springs and reduce the lifespan of the chuck. When burs are left in a manual chuck, it can cause a build-up of debris inside the chuck causing problems during operation.
- **Dirty Air & Water Lines** - Having contaminated air or water lines can also contaminate all handpieces that run on those lines. You can check if you have dirty lines by purging the lines onto clean white paper towel. If you see any dirt or discoloration, your line may be contaminated.