PRIMO ®ENTERPRISE

DENTAL CATALOG

D E N T A L
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Types of Stainless Steel

304
Grade 304 is the most widely used stainless steel with good resistance to atmospheric corrosion. This grage has excellent workability, weldability and impact strength. It is sometimes known as 18/8 stainless steel, since it contains 18% chromium and 8% nickel. It is suitable for use in a variety of instrumets, in fact it is the most common stainless steel, and about 60% of all stainless steel used in the world is grade 304.

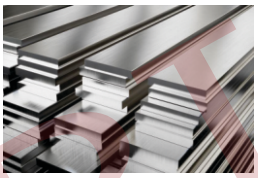
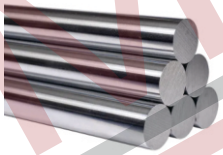
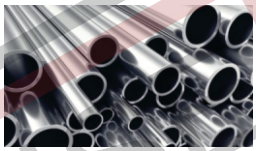
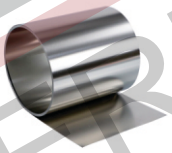
302
Grade 302 is an austenitic chromium-nickel stainless steel. Type 302 is a higher carbon, earlier version of Type 304 stainless steel, and many 302 applications have switched to Type 304 with the improvements in melting technology. Type 302 is non-magnetic.

316L
Grade 316L is an austenitic chromium-nickel steel with low carbon content. It has good corrosion resistance to most chemicals and a high creep strength at elevated temperatures. The low carbon content reduces the possibility of corrosion in medical instruments.

410
Grade 410 is the basic, general purpose martensitic stainless steel that is used for highly stressed parts and provides good corrosion resistance plus high strength and hardness. Alloy 410 contains a minimum of 11.5% chromium which is just sufficient enough to demonstrate corrosion resistance properties in mild atmospheres, steam, and many mild chemical environments. It is a general purpose grade that is often supplied in the hardened but still machineable condition for applications where high strength and moderate heat and corrosion resistance are required. Alloy 410 displays maximum corrosion resistance when it's been hardened, tempered, and then polished.

420
Grade 420 is a martensitic stainless steel that provides good corrosion resistance similar to 410 plus increased strength and hardness. It is magnetic in both the annealed and hardened conditions. Maximum corrosion resistance is attained only in the fully hardened condition.
APPLICATIONS
Surgical & Dental instruments.

440
Grade 440 stainless steels are high carbon steels, which attain the highest hardness, wear resistance and strength of all stainless steel grades after heat treatment.
Applications
Grade 440 stainless steels find applications in the following:
Chisels
Medical & Surgical equipments.


MDMS PROCESS BASED ON TRADITION, EXPERIENCE AND STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGY

CNC Milling Machine

CNC Lathe Machine

CNC Wire Cut EDM

16-493 IVORY

16-494 IVORY

16-495

16-496 IVORY

16-497
5 mm

16-498 NYSTROM
6 mm

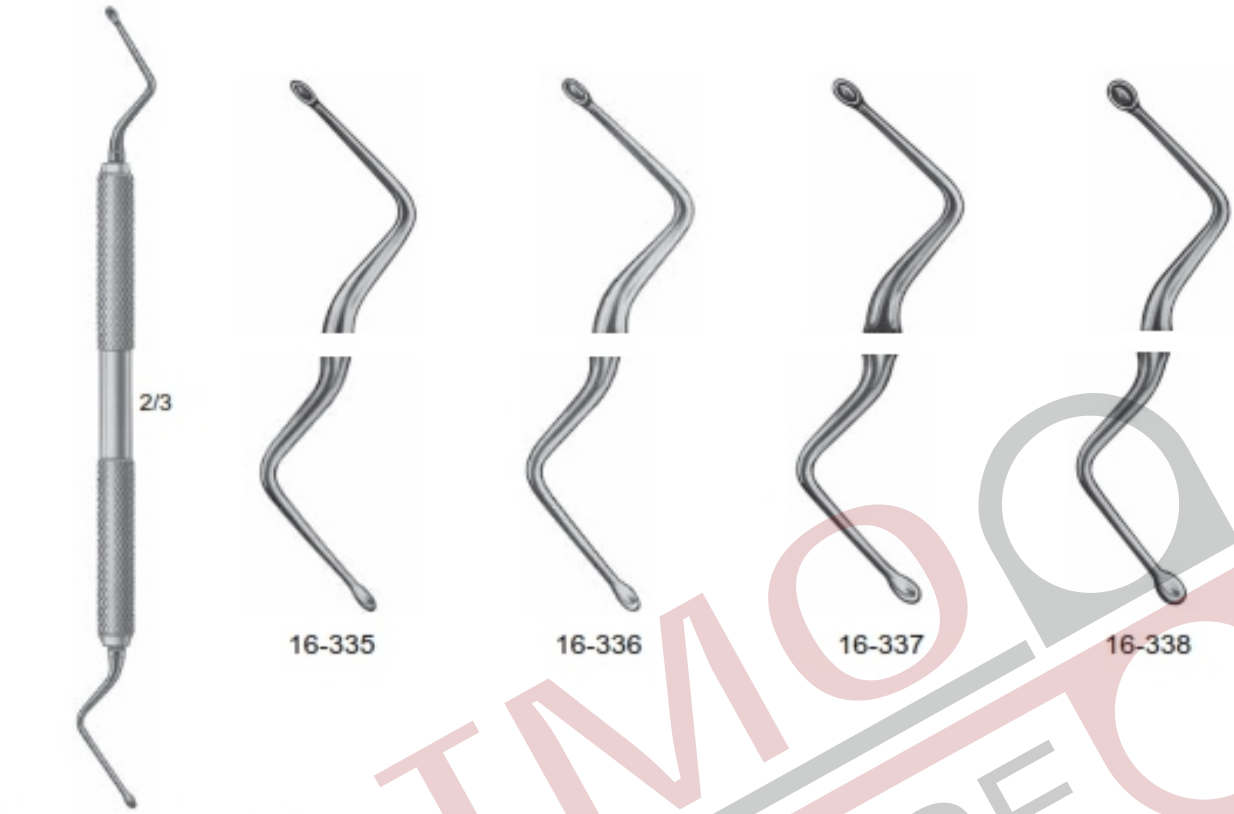
16-499
6 mm

16-500 TOFFLEMIRE
Universal

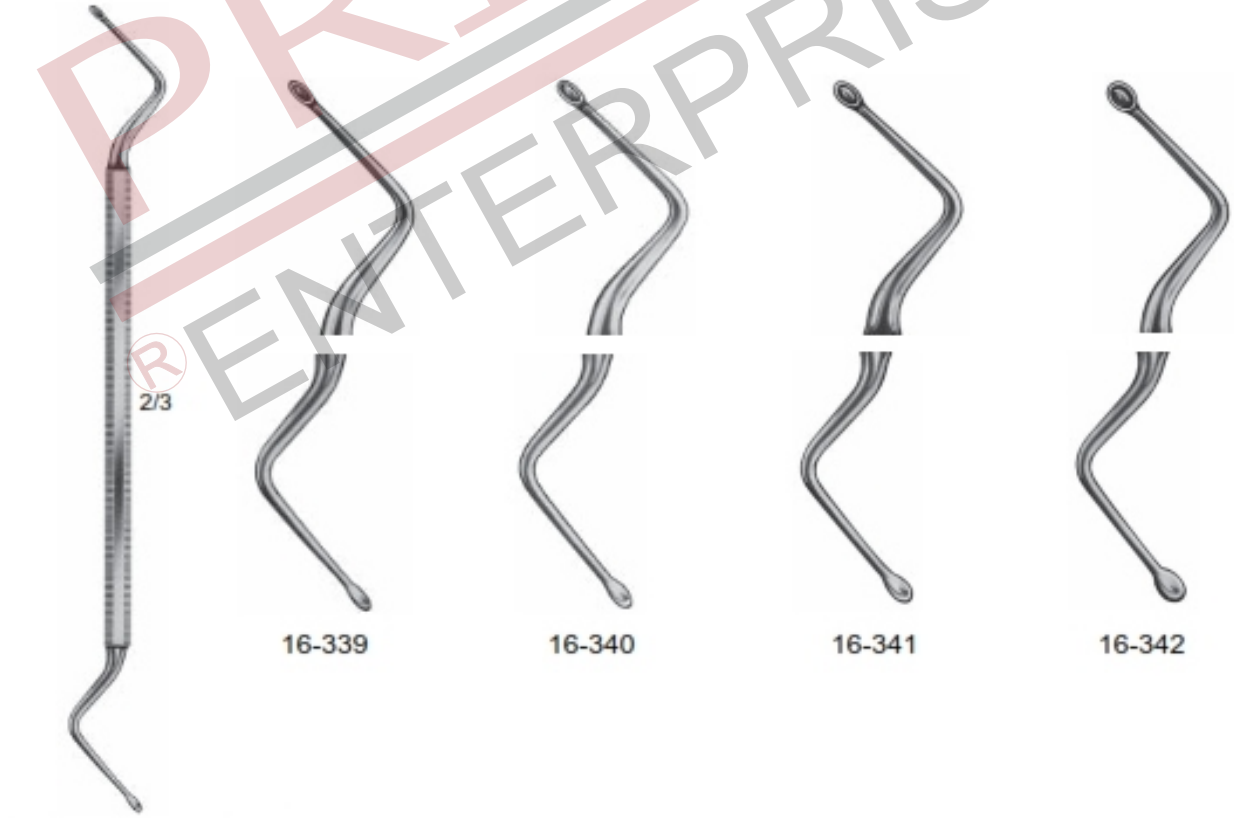
16-501
Junior

16-502
Senior

16-503
7 mm



HEMINGWAY 17,0 cm



HEMINGWAY 17,0 cm

16-278
1,8 cc
16-279
2,2 cc

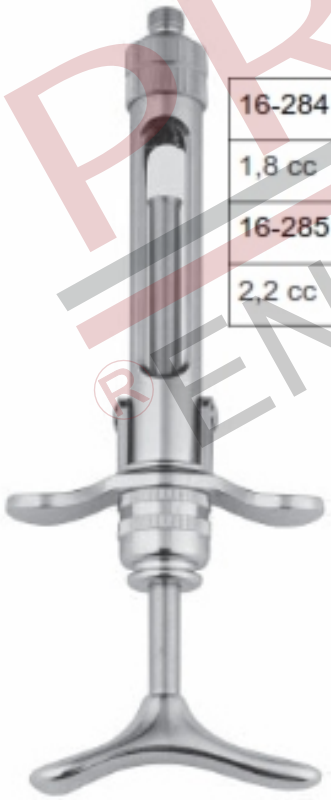
Syringe

16-280
1,8 cc
16-281
2,2 cc

Syringe

16-282
1,8 cc
16-283
2,2 cc

Syringe



16-284
1,8 cc
16-285
2,2 cc

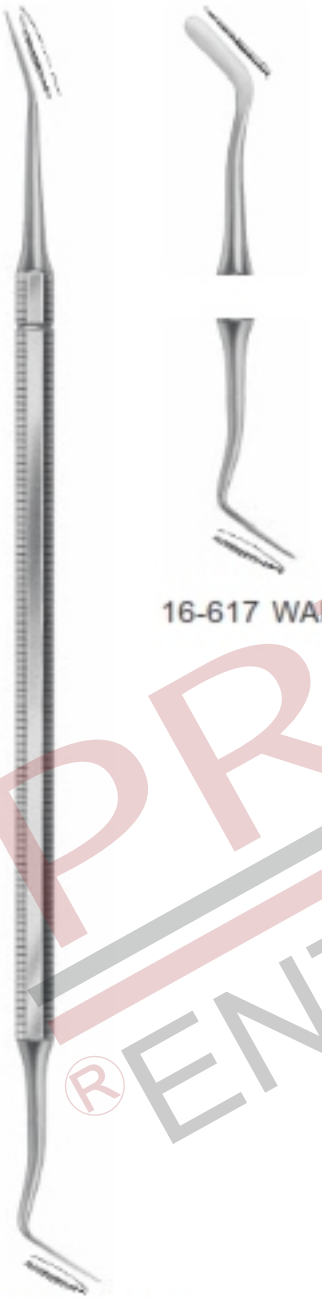
Syringe

16-286
1,8 cc
16-287
2,2 cc

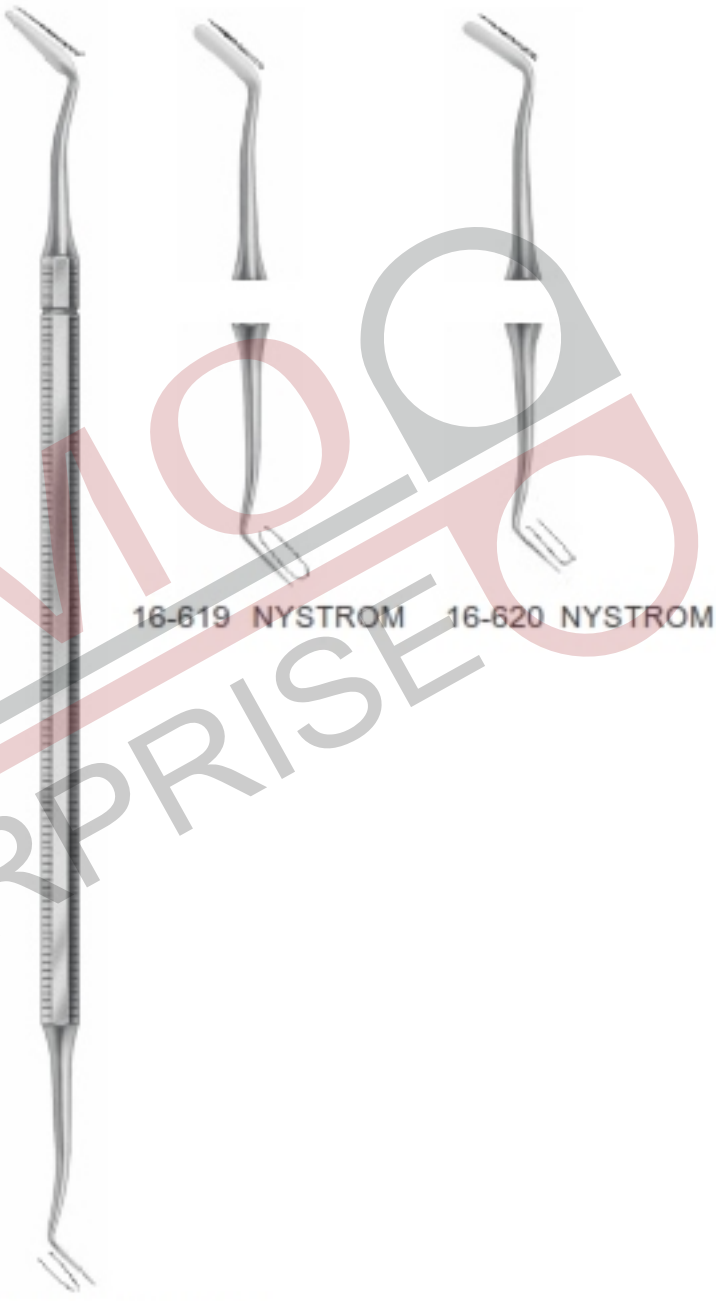
Syringe Gun

16-617 WARD

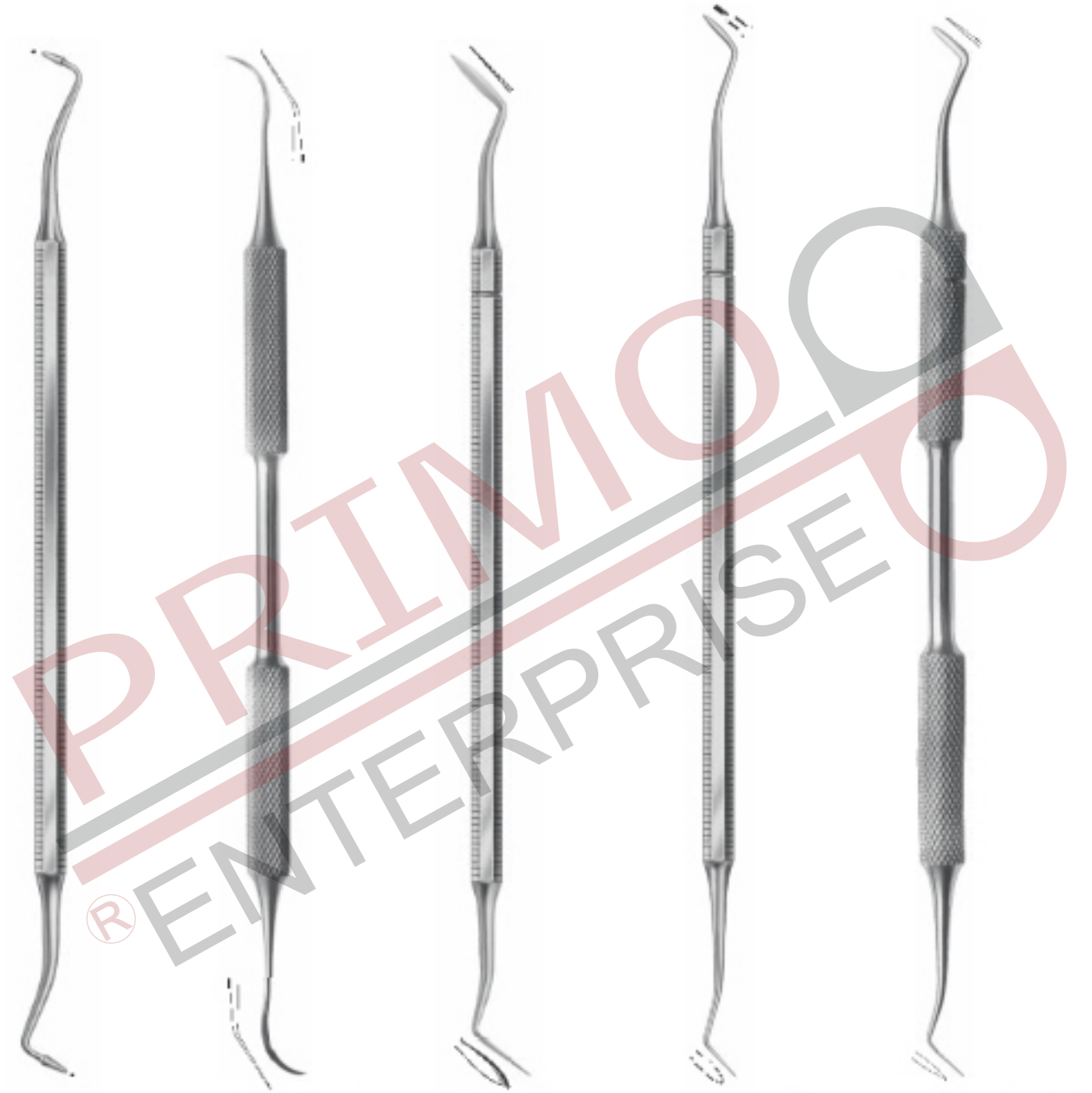
16-619 NYSTROM 16-620 NYSTROM



16-616 WARD



16-618 NYSTROM



	WILAND	HOLLENBACK	HOLLENBACK	HOLLENBACK
16-621	16-622	16-623	16-624	16-625

16-626 2,0 mm

P. 89/92

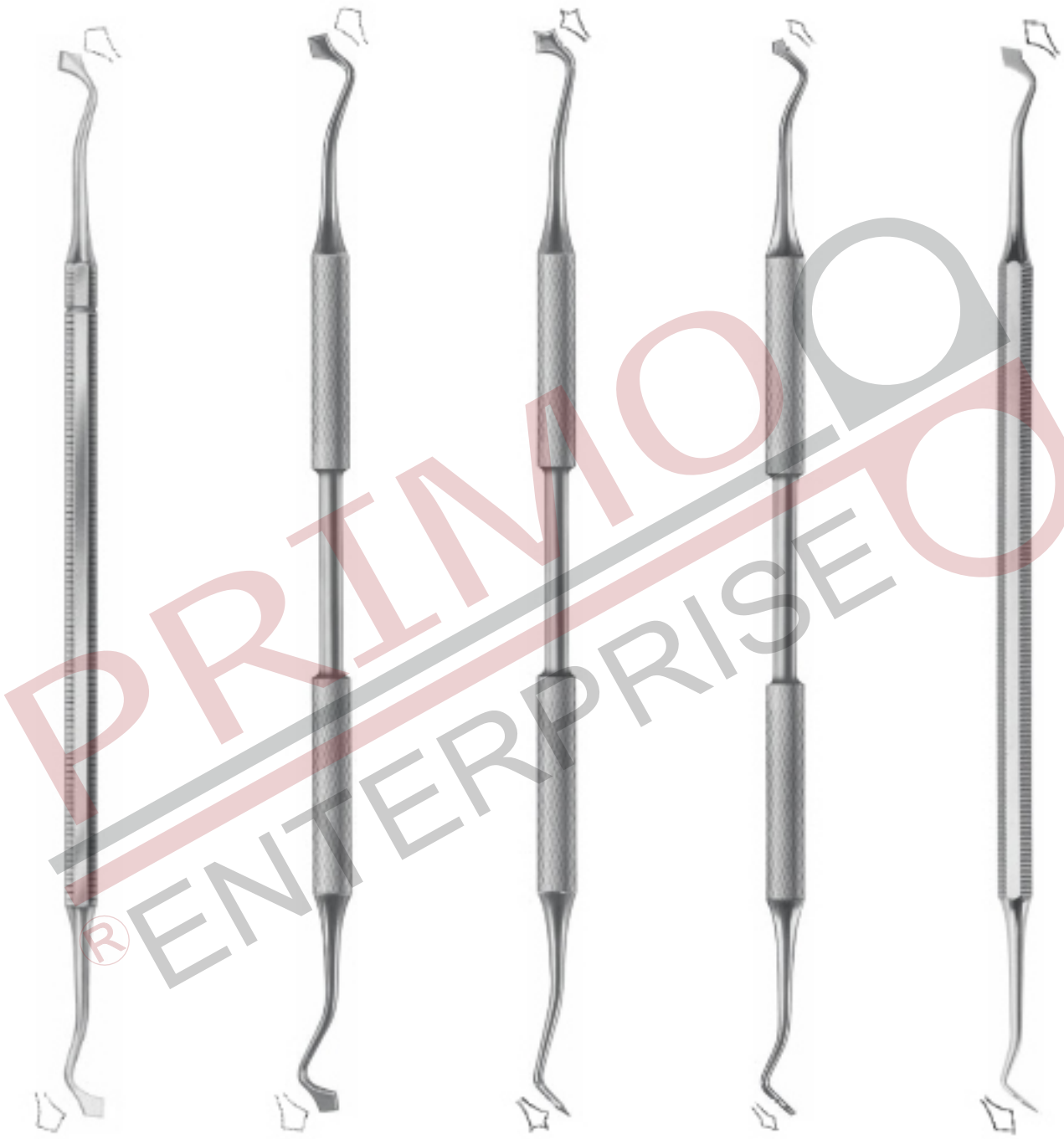
16-627 2,0 mm

P. 89/92

16-628 1,5 mm

16-629 2,8 mm

16-630 2,0 mm



16-631 FRAHM 45°

16-632 FRAHM 45°

16-633 VIGNON

16-634

16-635

16-636

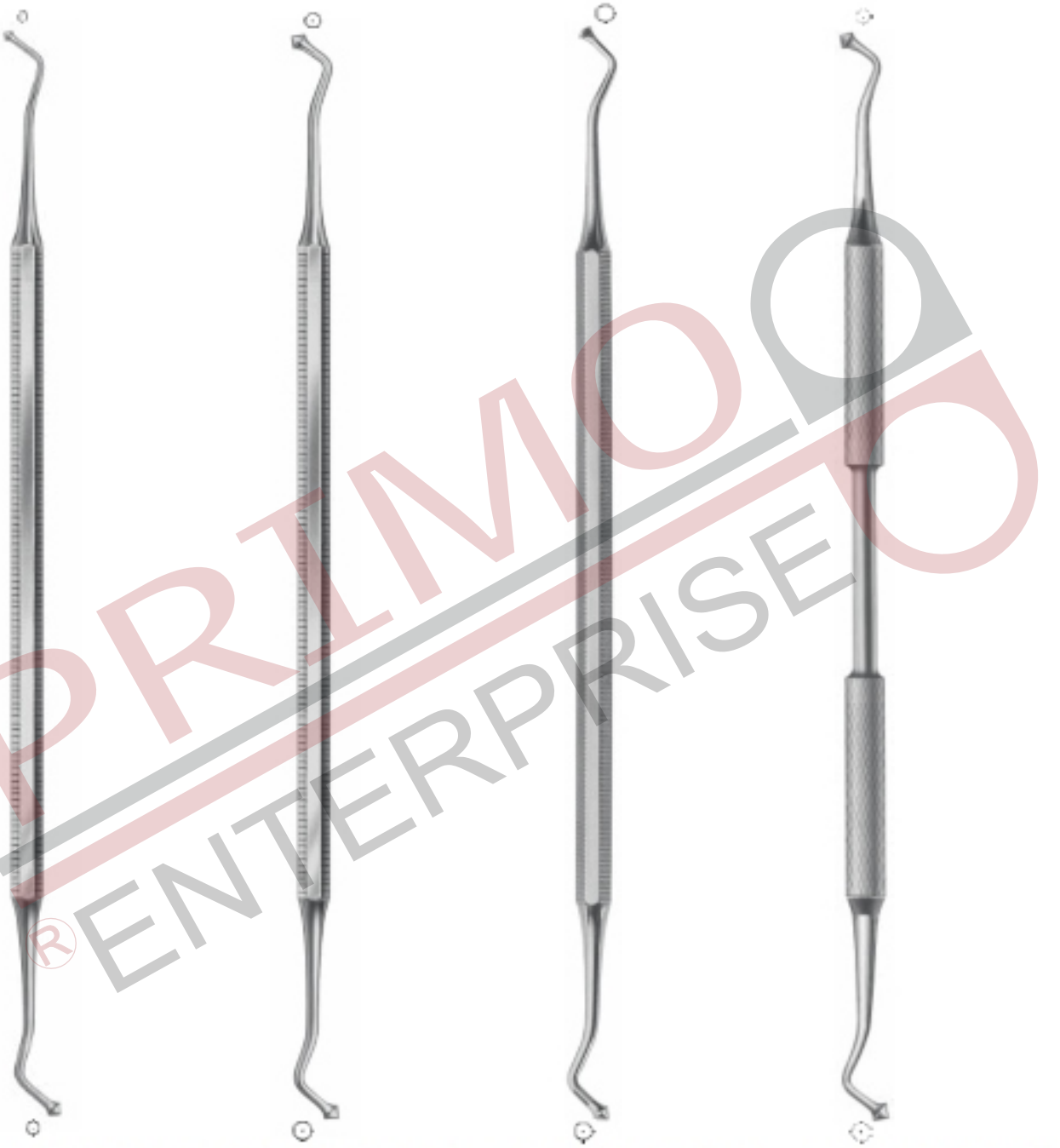
16-637 ROMEROWSKI

16-638

P. 27/29

16-639

P. 28/29

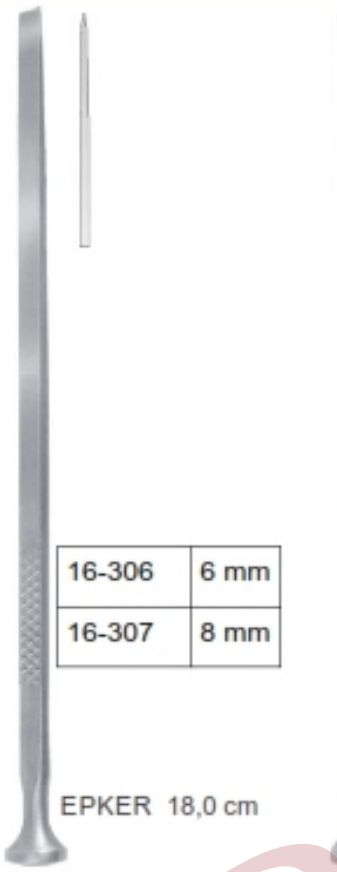


16-640 WESTCOTT P. 21

16-641 WESTCOTT P. 21B

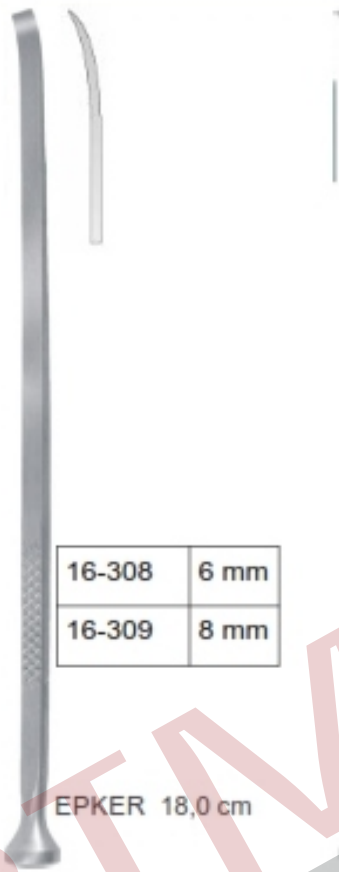
16-642 WESTCOTT

16-643 WESTCOTT



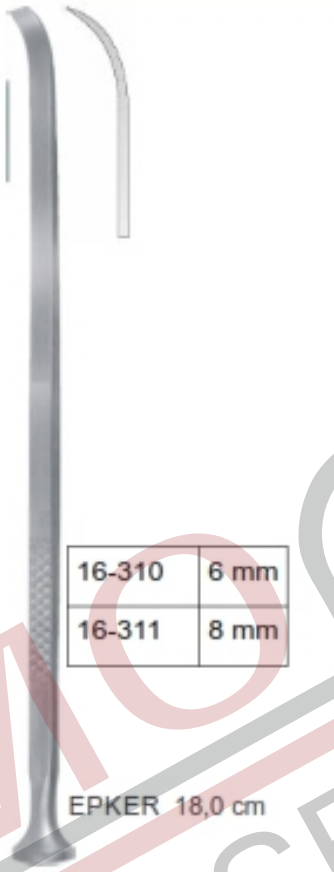
16-306	6 mm
16-307	8 mm

EPKER 18,0 cm



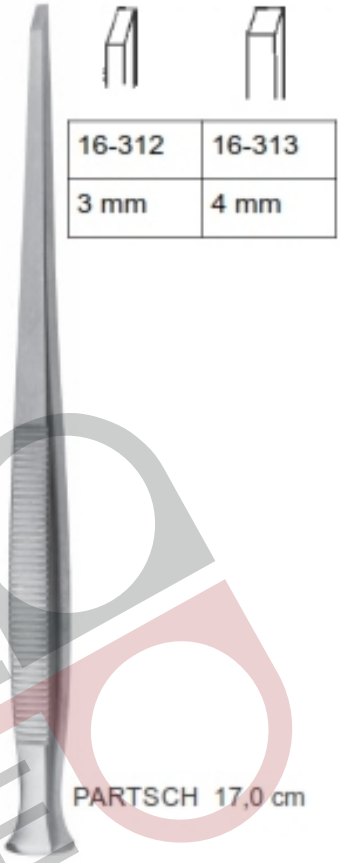
16-308	6 mm
16-309	8 mm

EPKER 18,0 cm



16-310	6 mm
16-311	8 mm

EPKER 18,0 cm

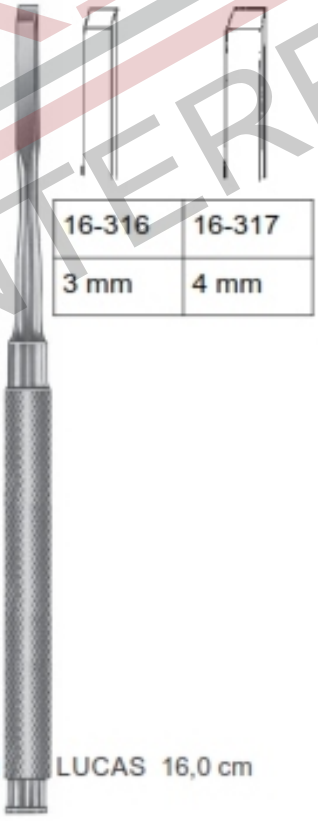


16-312	16-313
3 mm	4 mm

PARTSCH 17,0 cm

16-314	10 mm
16-315	12 mm

LEXER-MINI 18,0 cm



16-316	16-317
3 mm	4 mm

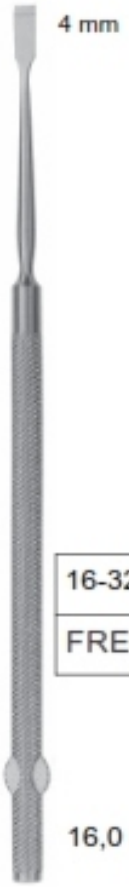
LUCAS 16,0 cm

16-318
16,0 cm

OCHSENBEIN

16-319	16-320
3 mm	4 mm

PARTSCH 14,0 cm



16-321
FREER

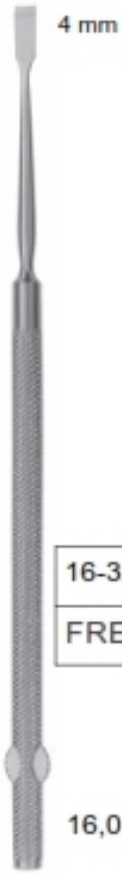
16-322
KRAMER-NEVINS

16-323
FEDI

16-324
RHODES

16-325
OCHSENBEIN

16-326
FEDI



16-321
FREER

16-322
KRAMER-NEVINS

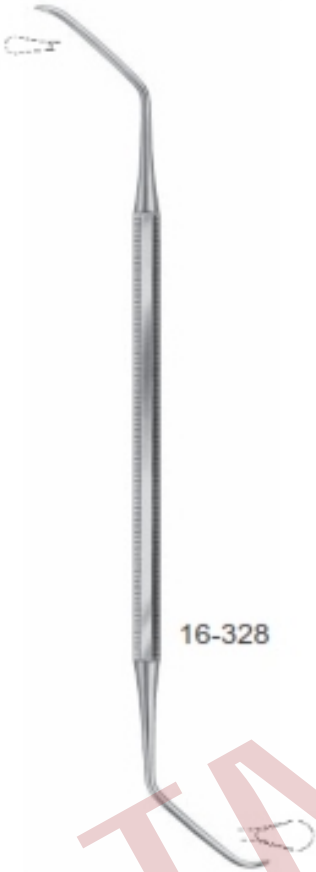
16-323
FEDI

16-324
RHODES

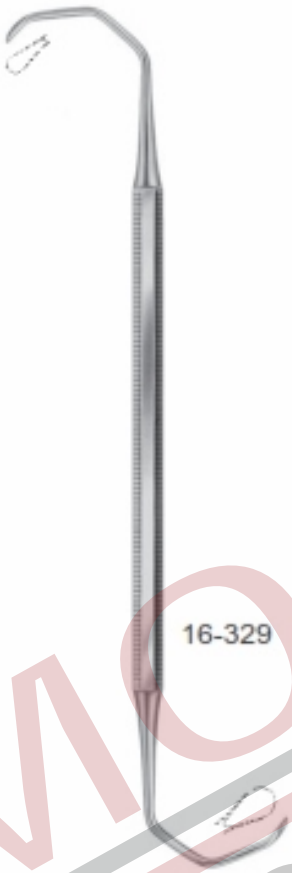
16-325
OCHSENBEIN

16-326
FEDI

16-327



16-328



16-329

KRAMER

16-330

KRAMER

16-331

KRAMER

16-332

16-333

16-334

16-241
TAYLOR,18 cm

16-242
TAYLOR,18 cm

16-243
CUSHING,18 cm

16-244
CUSHING,18 cm

16-245
DEBAKEY,15 cm

16-246
DEBAKEY,15 cm

16-247
FOX,15,5 cm

16-248
With Lock,15,5 cm

Dressing Narrow

16-249
13,0 cm/5"
16-250
14,0 cm/5½"

Dressing

16-251
13,0 cm/5"
16-252
14,0 cm/5½"

Tissue Narrow

16-253
13,0 cm/5"
16-254
14,0 cm/5½"

Tissue

16-255
13,0 cm/5"
16-256
14,0 cm/5½"

ADSON

16-257
12,0 cm/4¾"

MICRO-ADSON

16-258
15,0 cm/6"

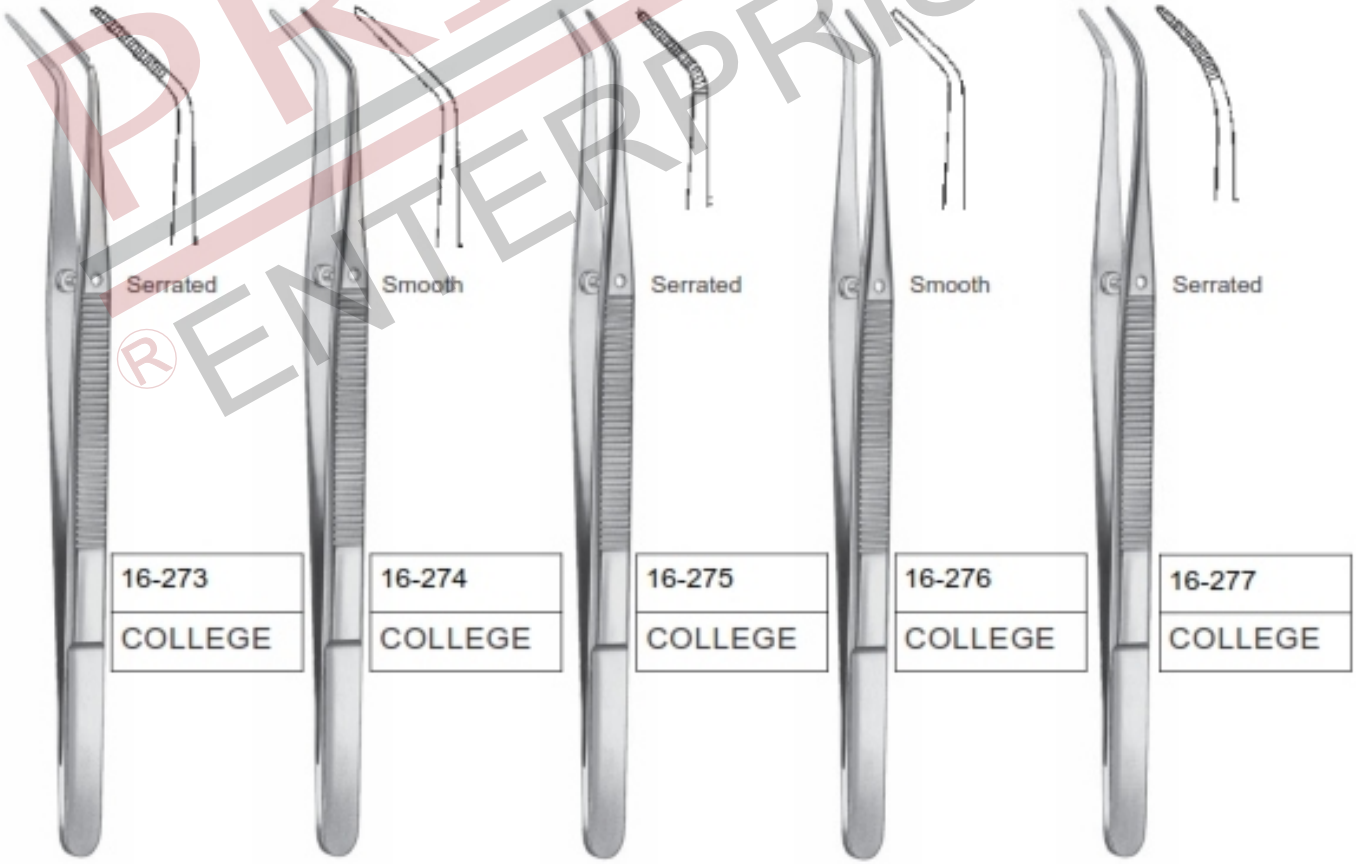
ADSON

16-259
12,0 cm/4¾"

MICRO-ADSON

16-260
15,0 cm/6"

16-268	16-269	16-270	16-271	16-272
MERIAM	MERIAM	MERIAM	FLAGG	COLLEGE

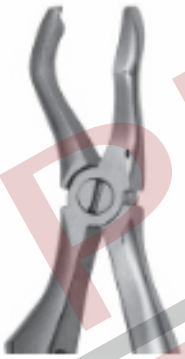


16-273	16-274	16-275	16-276	16-277
COLLEGE	COLLEGE	COLLEGE	COLLEGE	COLLEGE

16-124

16-125

16-126



16-127

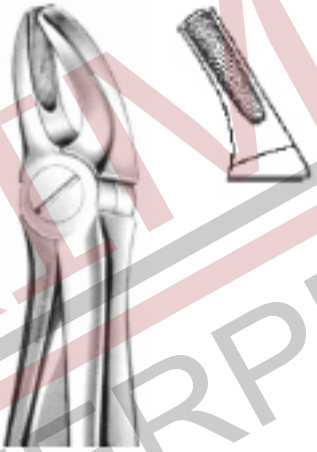
16-128

16-129

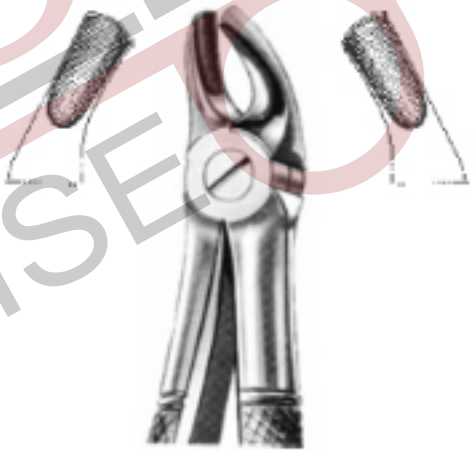
16-130

16-131
51K

16-132
1K



16-133
30K



16-134
18BK

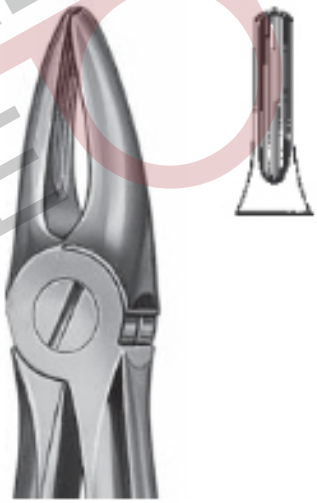
16-135
17K

16-136
18K

16-137
51

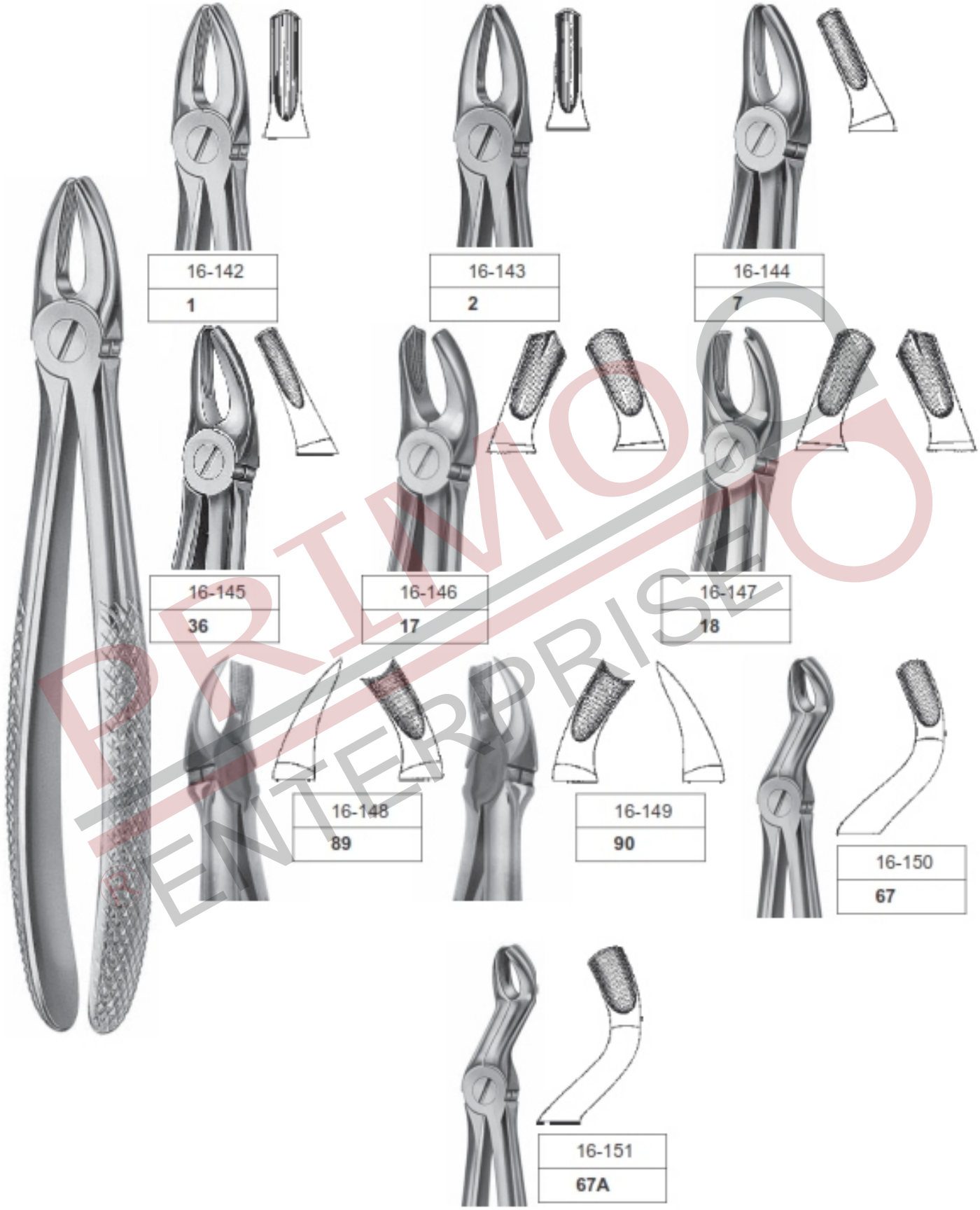
16-138
51A

16-139
51F



16-140
29

16-141
29F



16-142	16-143	16-144
1	2	7

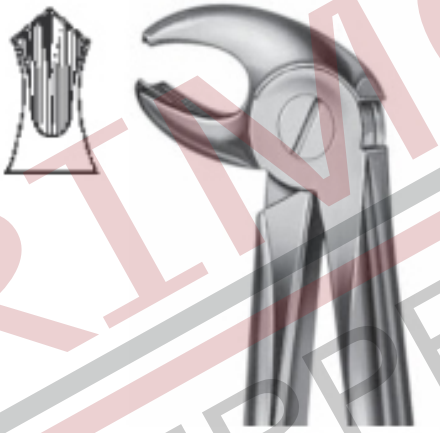
16-145	16-146	16-147
36	17	18

16-148	16-149	16-150
89	90	67

16-151
67A

16-152
4

16-153
13



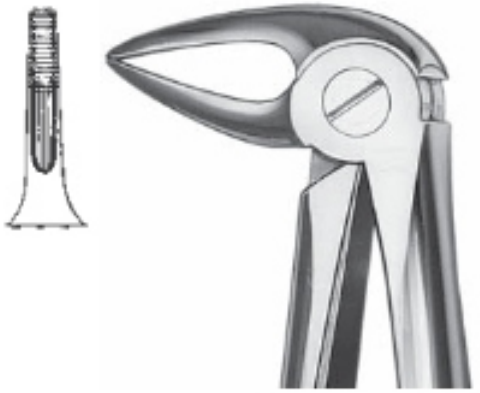
16-154
22

16-155
21

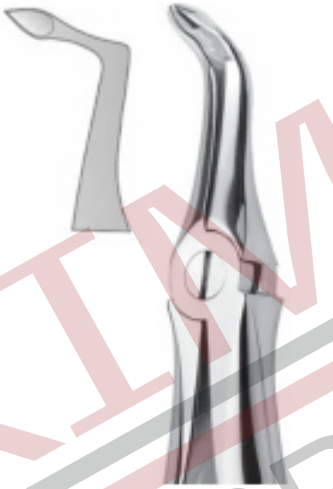
16-156
79

16-157
79A

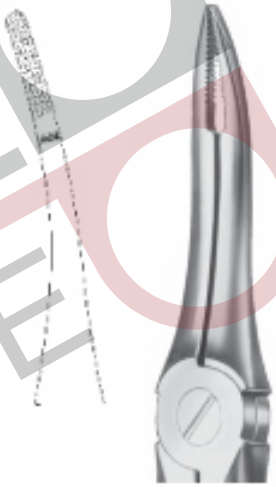
16-158
33



16-159
33C



16-160
35F



16-161
49

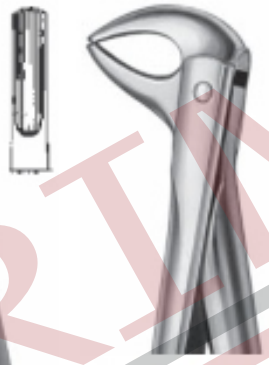
16-162
53

16-163
54

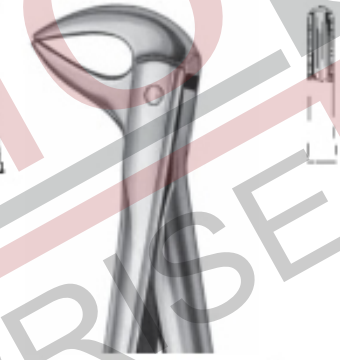
16-164
75

16-165
73

16-166
86A



16-167
74



16-168
74N

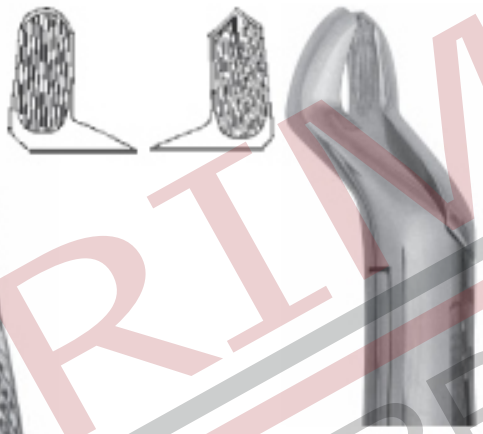
16-169
13N

16-170
34

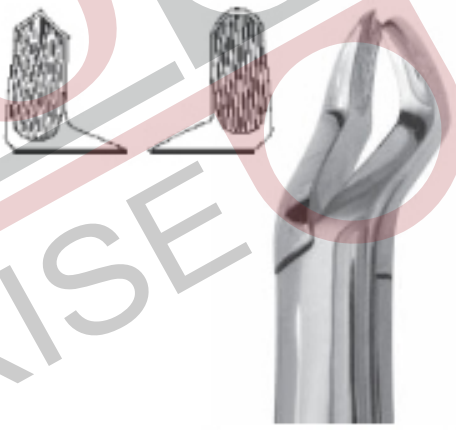
16-171
35

16-172
18L

16-173
18R



16-174
53L



16-175
53R

16-176
23

16-177
24

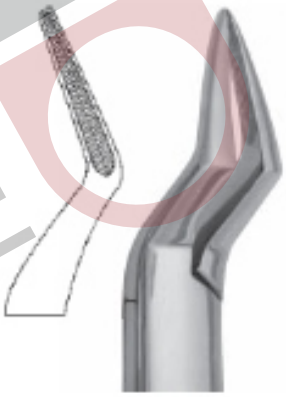
16-178
150

16-179
151

16-180
16

16-181
17

16-182
32

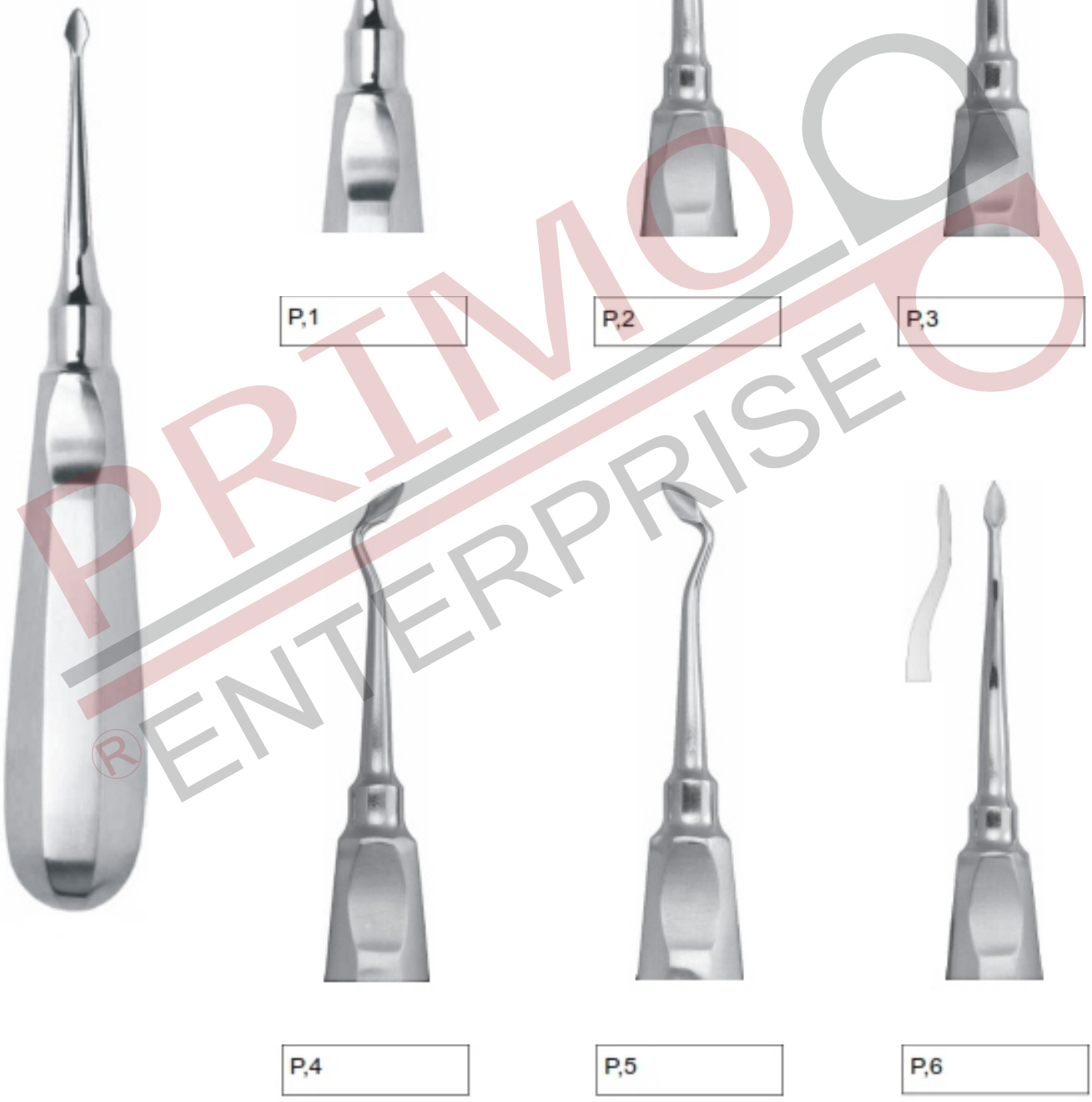


16-183
65

16-184
10S

16-185
222

16-186
69



P,1 P,2 P,3

P,4 P,5 P,6

16-197
BEIN 2 mm

16-198
BEIN 3 mm

16-199
BEIN 4 mm

16-200
LUXATOR 2,5 mm

16-201
LUXATOR 3,5 mm

16-202
LUXATOR 4,5 mm

COUPLAND

16-203
3 mm

16-204
3,8 mm

16-205
4,6 mm

16-206
2 mm

16-207
3 mm

16-208
4 mm

16-209
5 mm

LUXATOR

16-216
P,5

16-217
P,12

16-218
P,13

FLOHR

16-219
P,14

16-220
P,15

16-221
P,1

HEIDBRINK

16-222
P,3

16-223
P,4

16-224
CRYER,1L

16-225
CRYER,1R

16-226
SELDIN,1L

16-227
SELDIN,1R

16-228
WINTER,12L

16-229
WINTER,12R

16-230
WINTER,14L

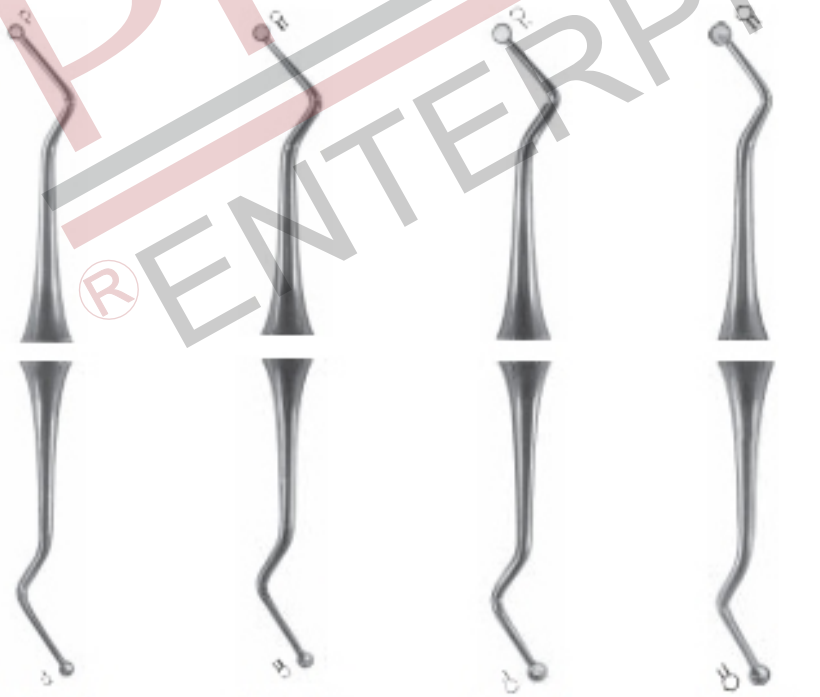
16-231
WINTER,14R

16-417
Ø 1,1 mm

16-418
Ø 1,5 mm

16-419
Ø 1,8 mm

16-420
Ø 2,1 mm

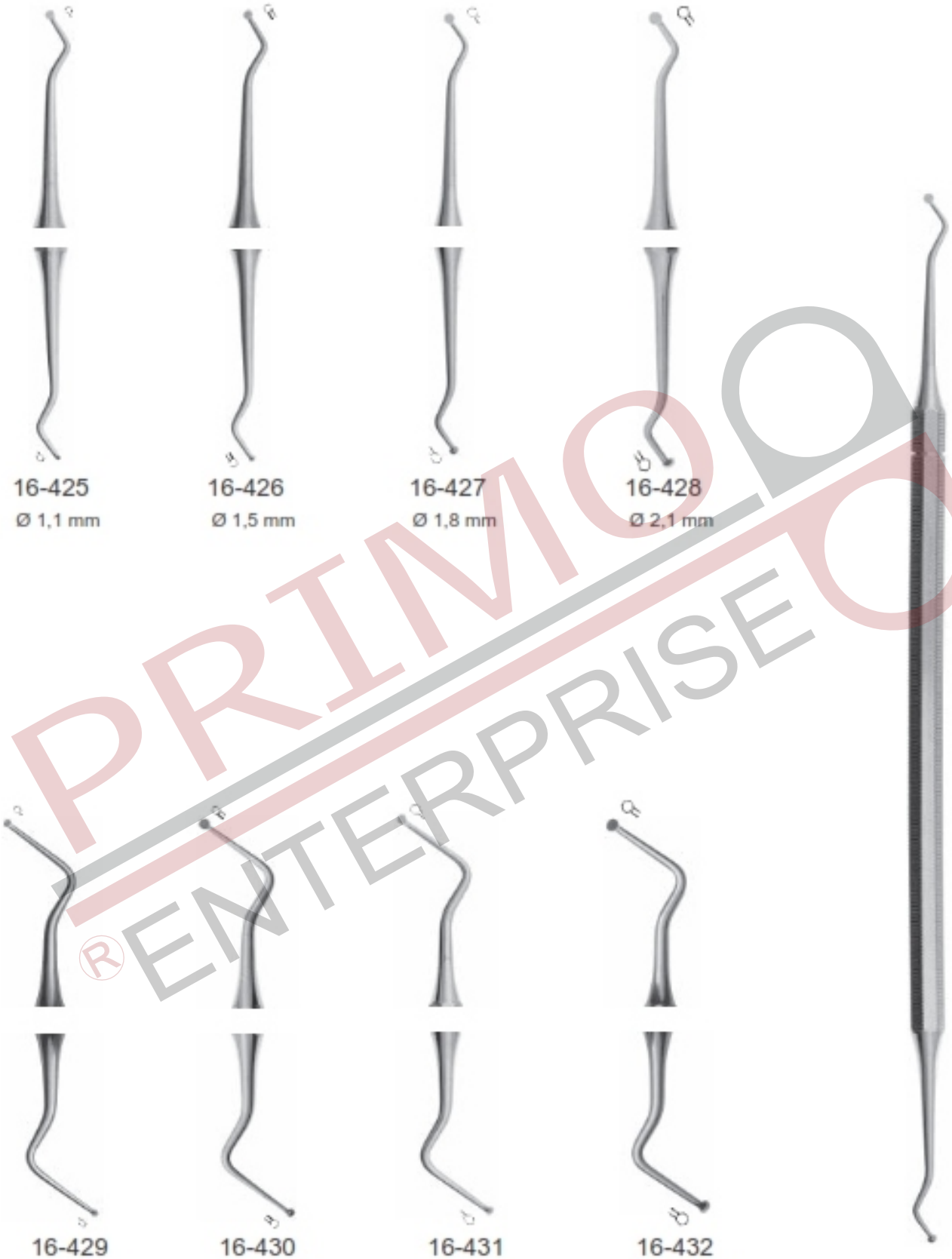


16-421
Ø 1,1 mm

16-422
Ø 1,5 mm

16-423
Ø 1,8 mm

16-424
Ø 2,1 mm



16-425
Ø 1,1 mm

16-426
Ø 1,5 mm

16-427
Ø 1,8 mm

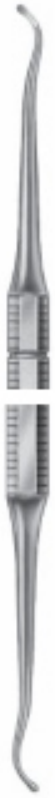
16-428
Ø 2,1 mm

16-429
Ø 1,1 mm

16-430
Ø 1,5 mm

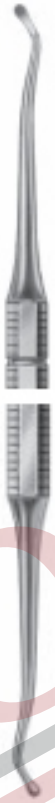
16-431
Ø 1,8 mm

16-432
Ø 2,1 mm



16-433
P. 210/211

16-434
P. 212/213

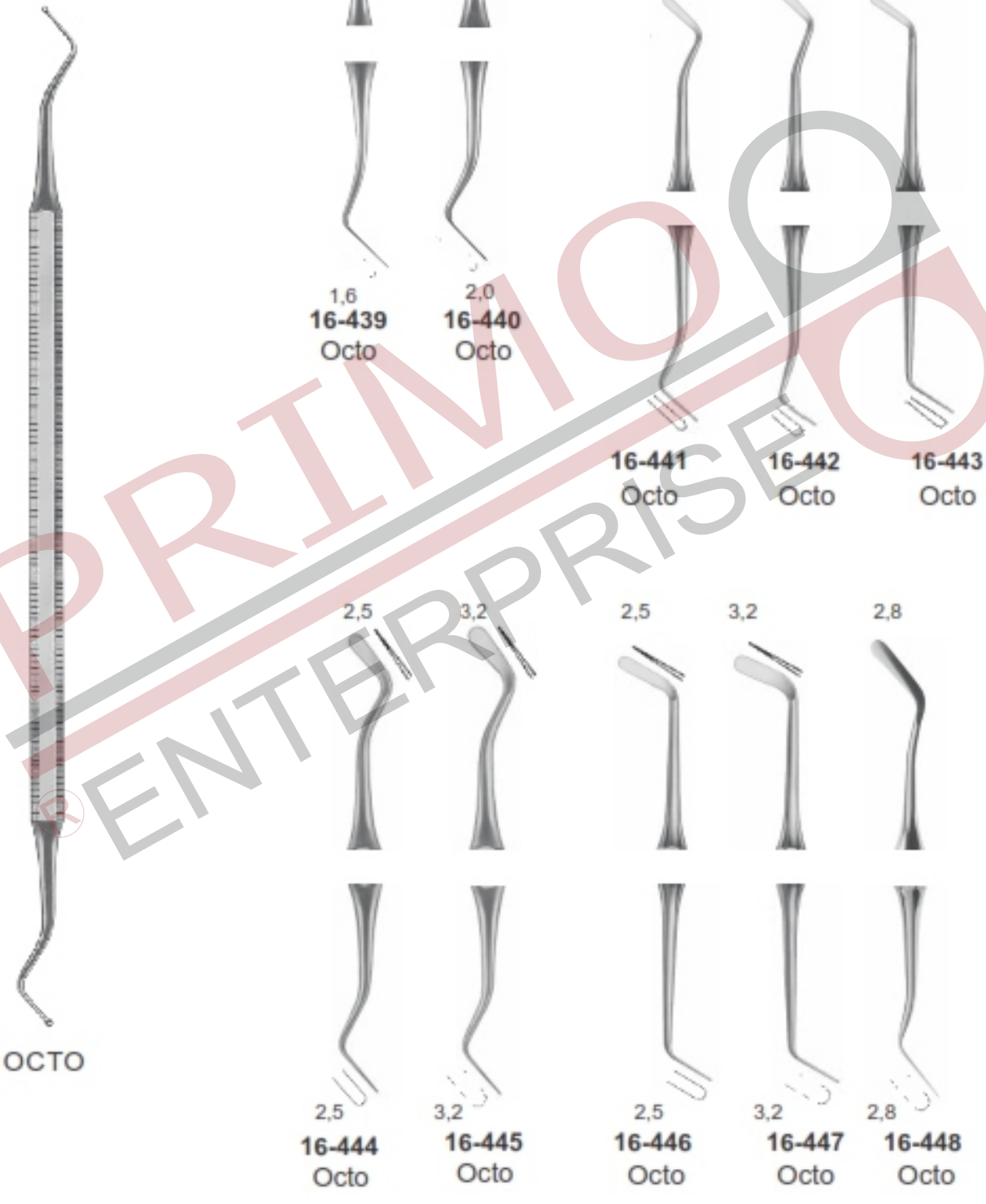


16-435
P. 214/215

16-436
P. 216/217

16-437
P. 218/219

16-438
P. 220/221


1,6
2,0
1,6
16-439
Octo
2,0
16-440
Octo
16-441
Octo
16-442
Octo
16-443
Octo
OCTO
2,5
3,2
2,5
3,2
2,8
2,5
16-444
Octo
3,2
16-445
Octo
2,5
16-446
Octo
3,2
16-447
Octo
2,8
16-448
Octo

16-449

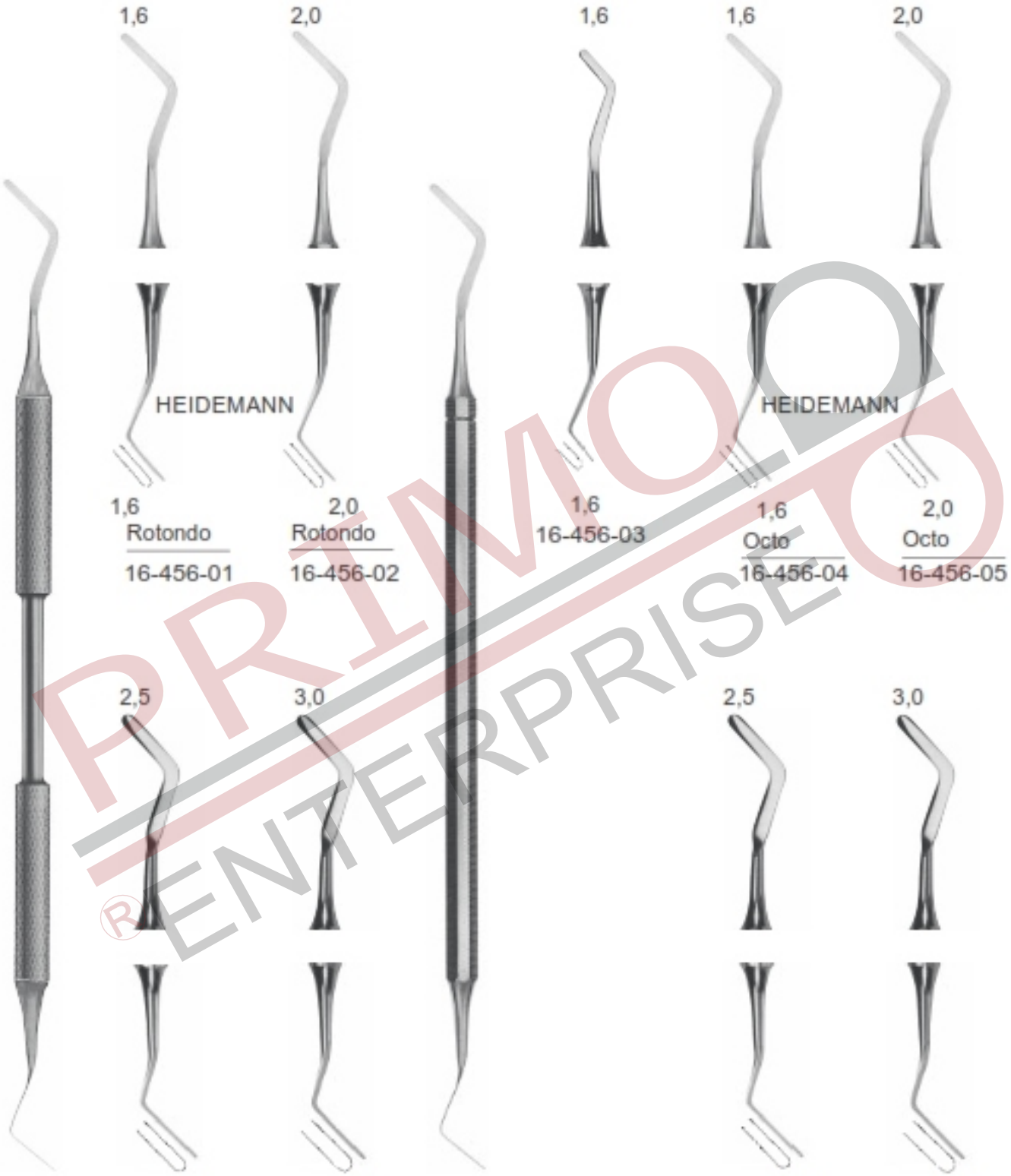
Flexible

16-450

16-451

16-452

16-453 16-454 16-455 16-456



TANTAL
16-457-01

TANTAL
16-457-02

TANTAL
16-457-03

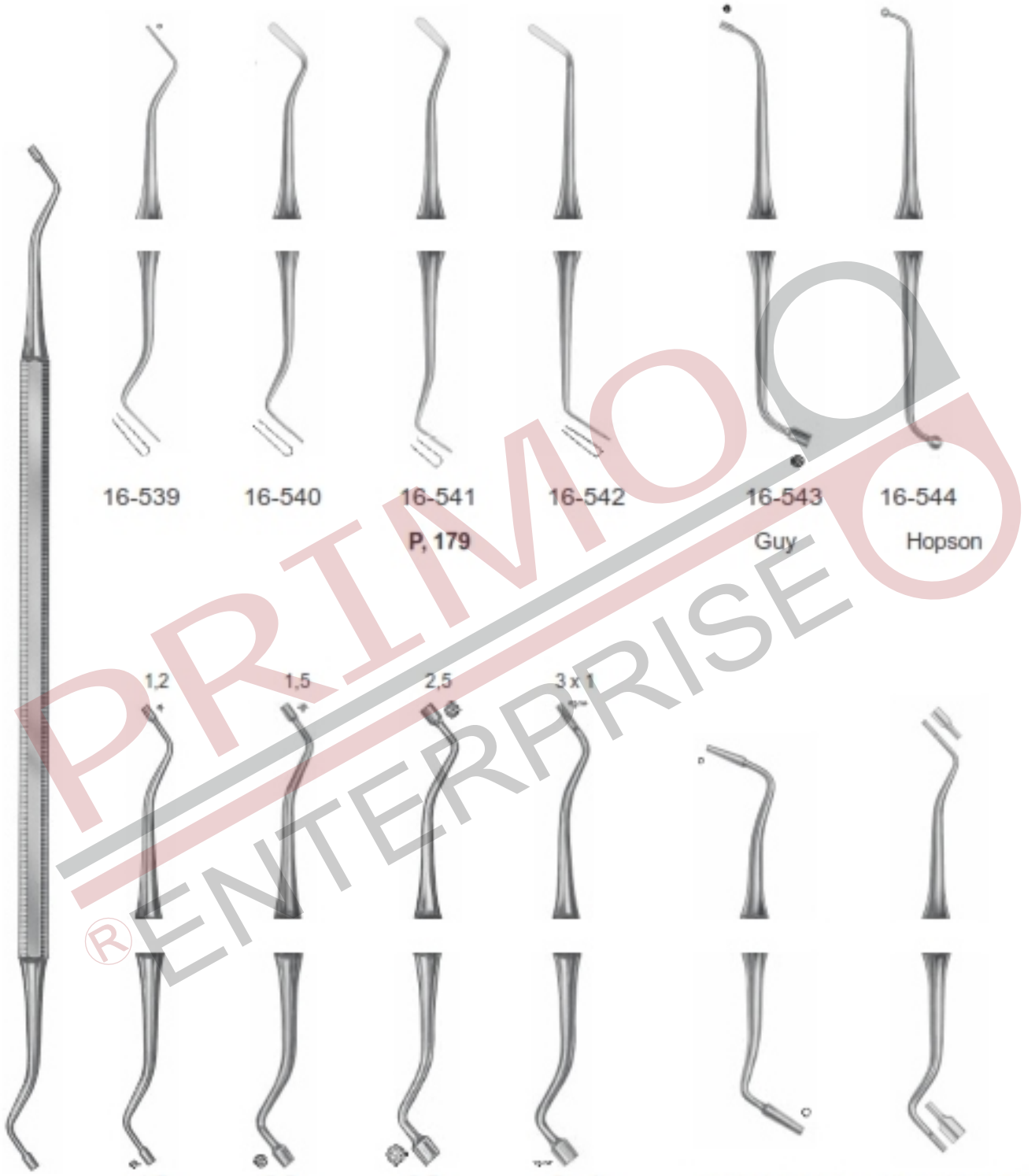
TANTAL
16-457-04

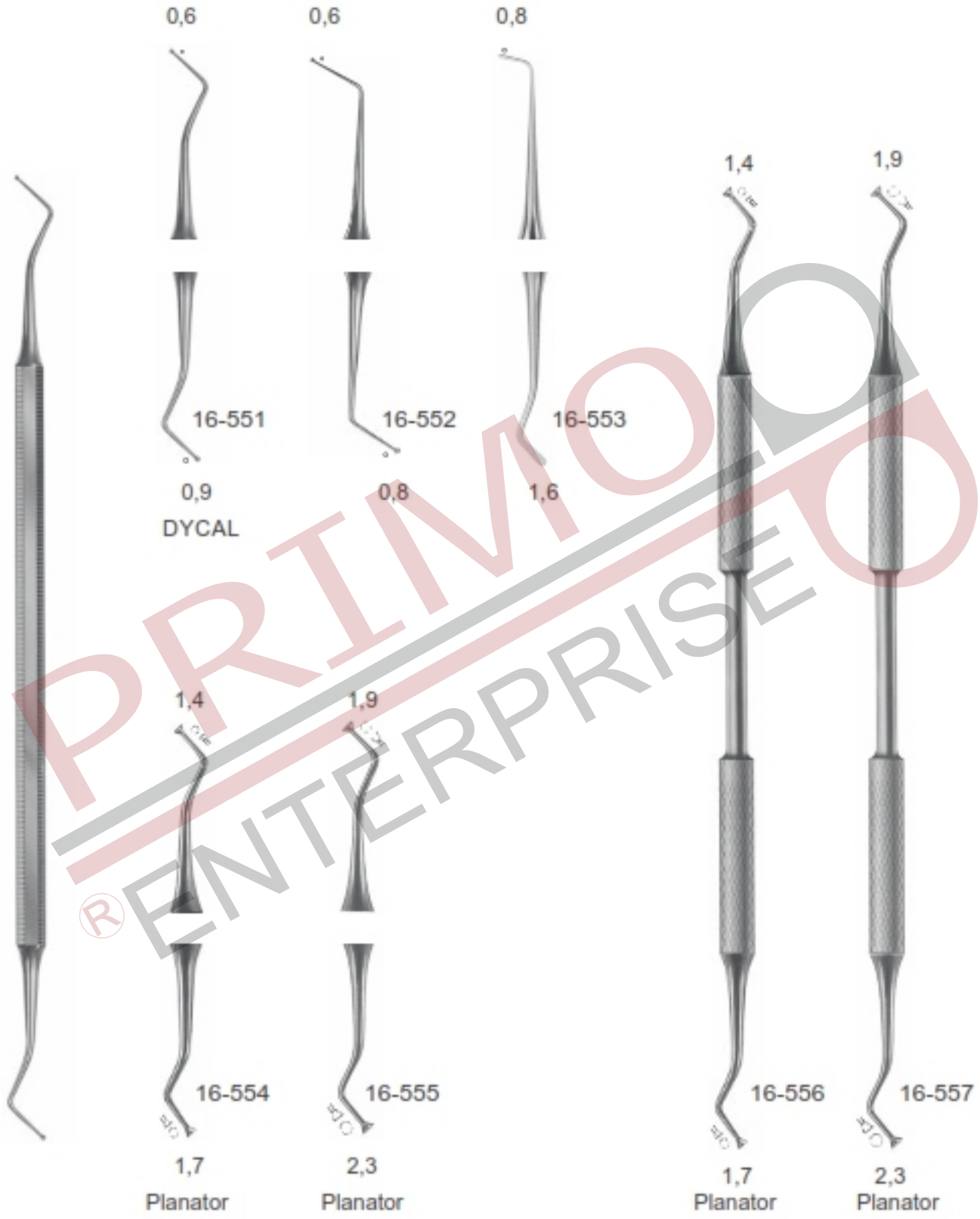
TANTAL
16-457-05

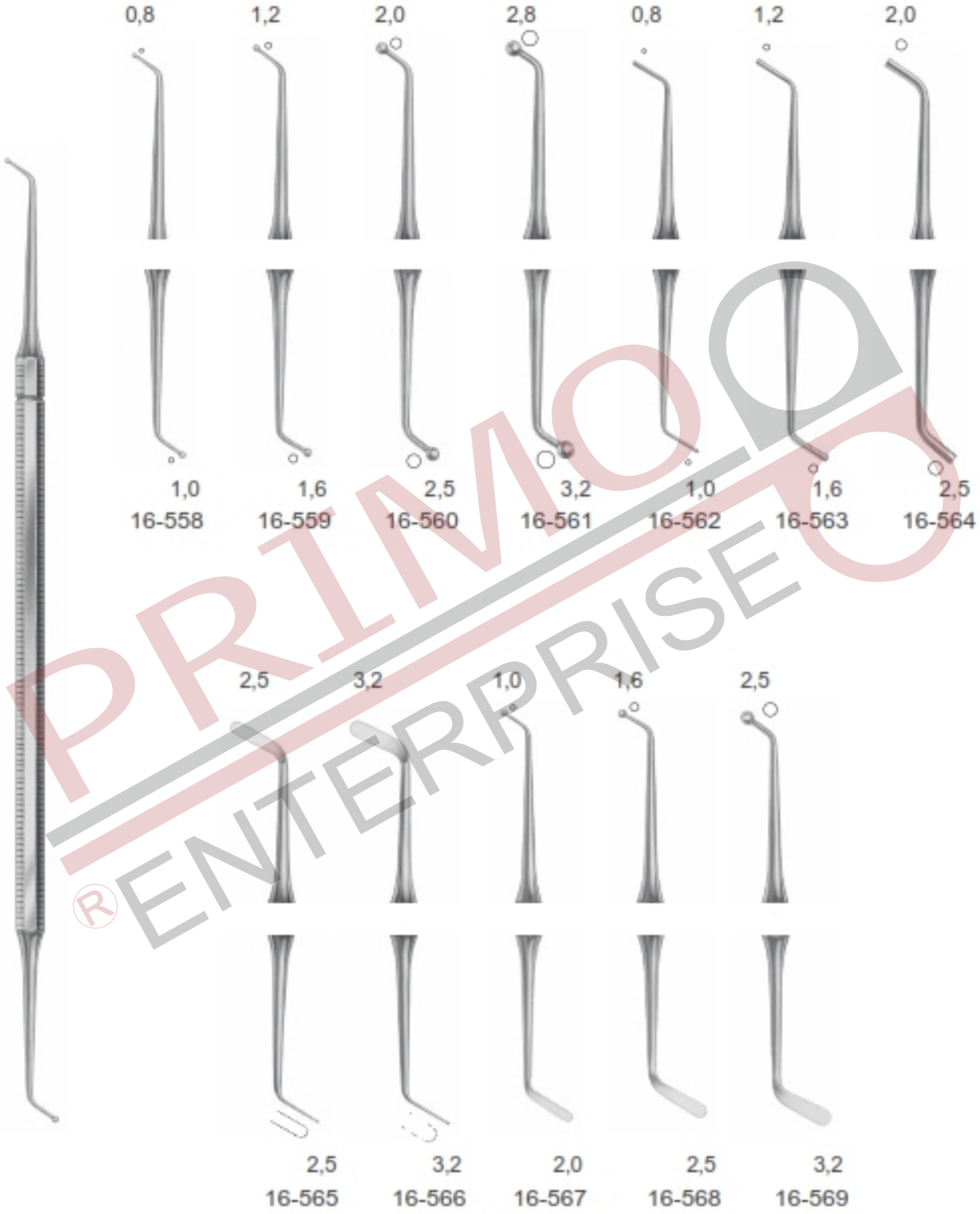
TANTAL
16-457-06

16-457-07

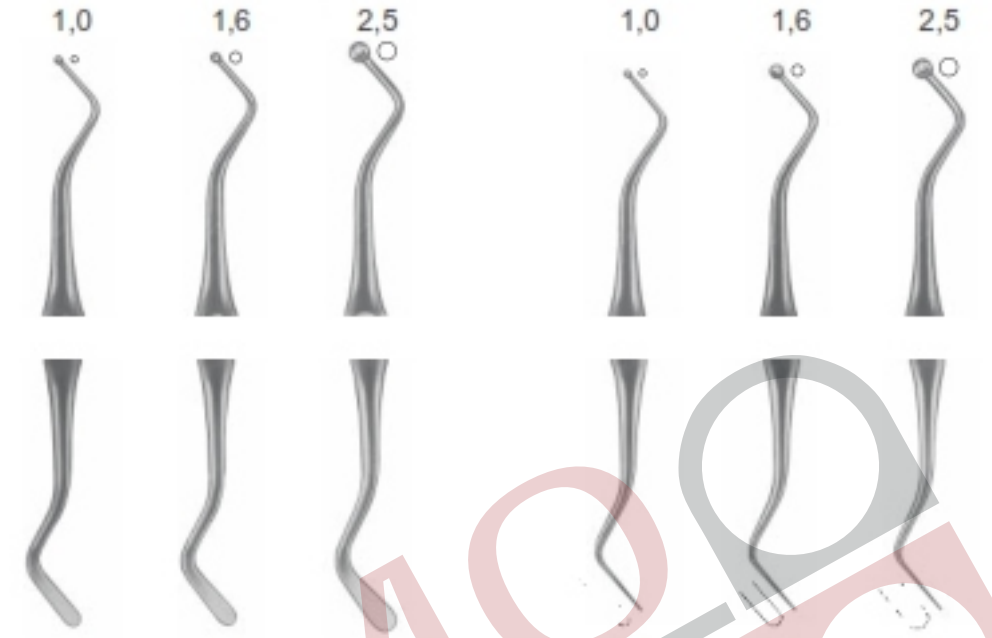
GEURTSEN
16-457-08

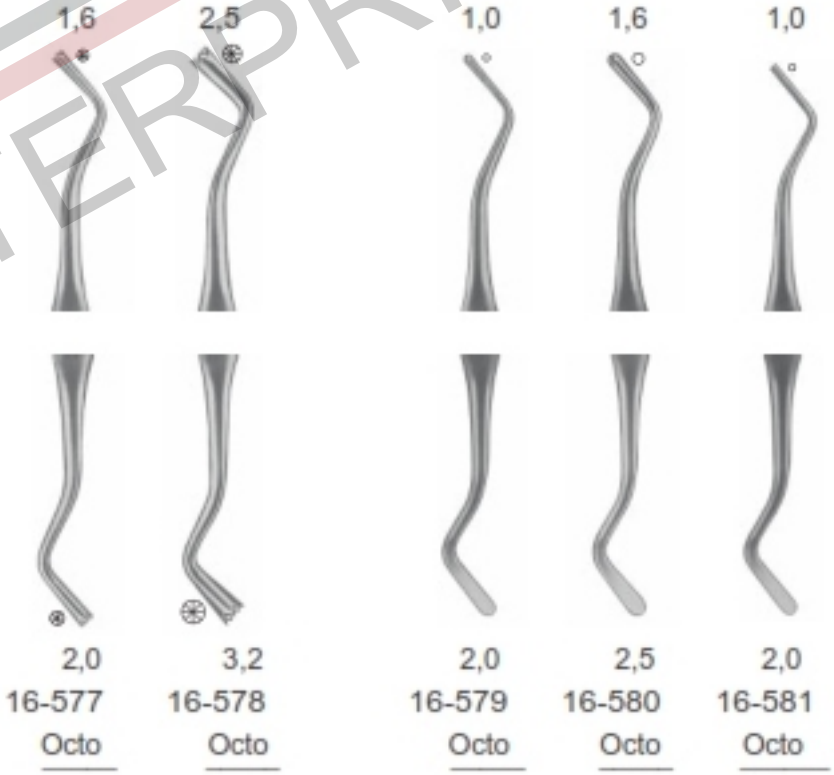






OCTO
16-570





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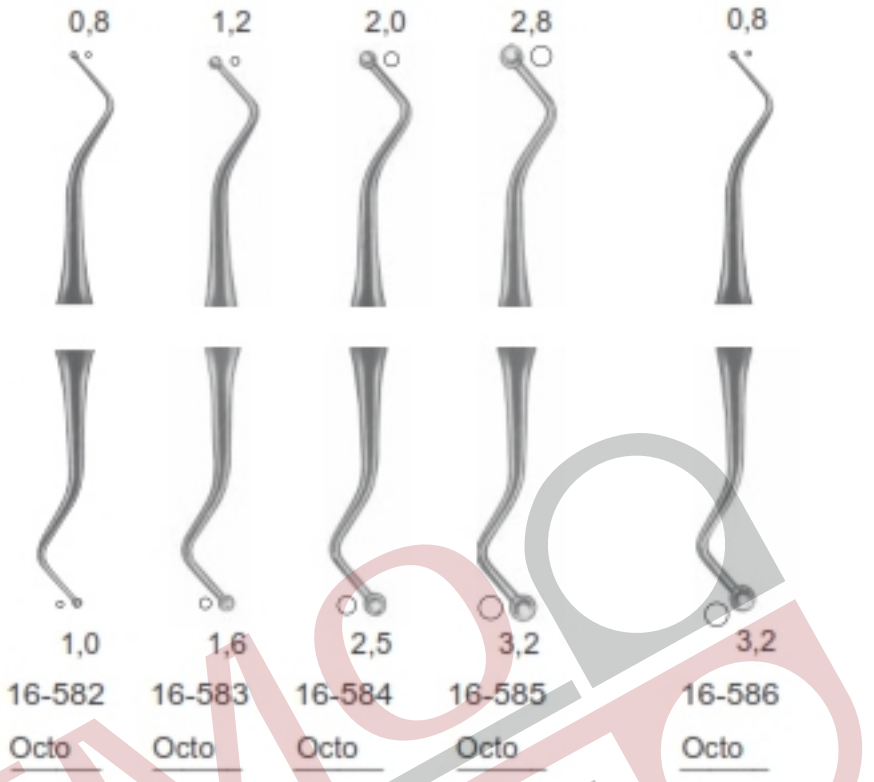
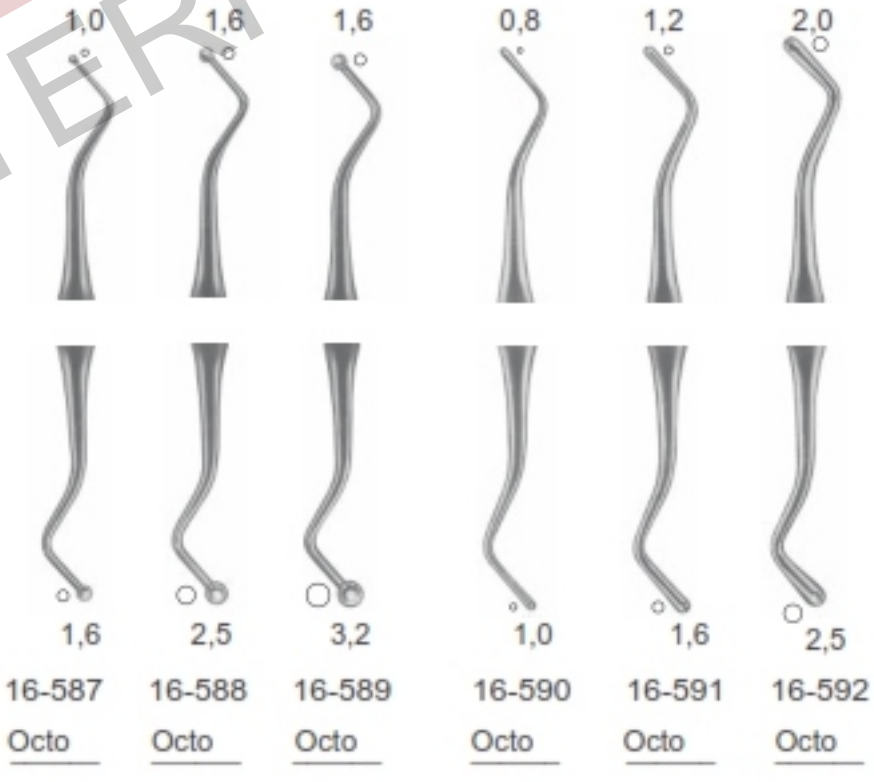
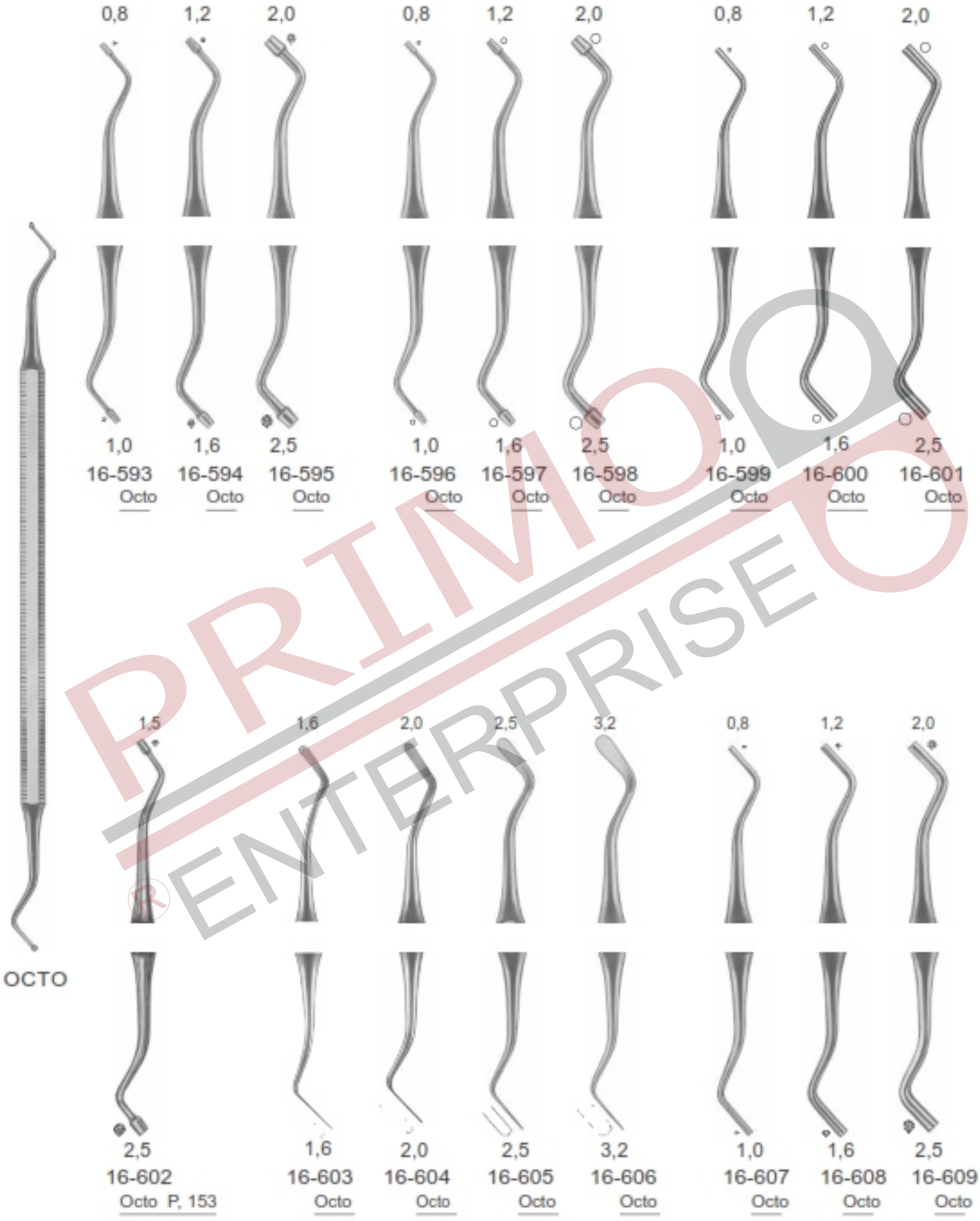






Plane		Magnifying
16-101	20 mm	16-104
Plane		Magnifying
16-102	22 mm	16-105
Plane		Magnifying
16-103	24 mm	16-106

16-107	8 mmØ
16-108	10 mmØ
16-109	12 mmØ
16-110	14 mmØ
16-111	16 mmØ
16-112	18 mmØ
16-113	20 mmØ
16-114	22 mmØ
16-115	24 mmØ
16-116	26 mmØ
16-117	28 mmØ
16-118	30 mmØ

Mirror Handle

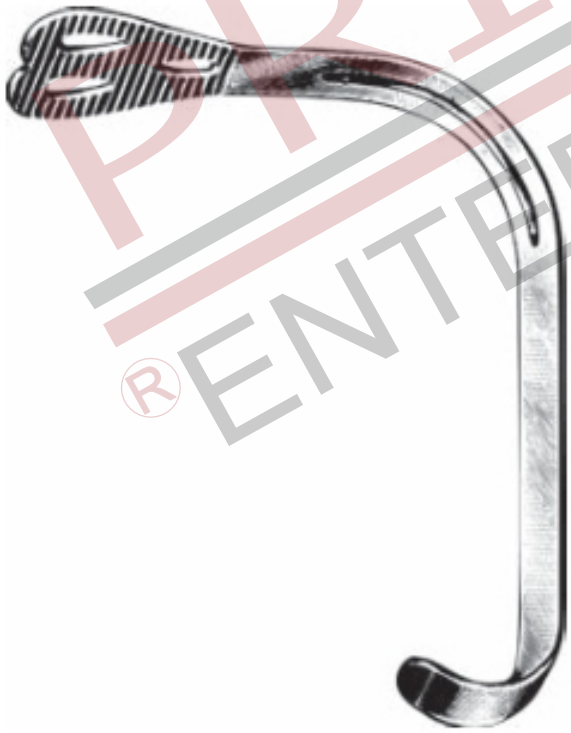
16-119

16-120	16-121	16-122	16-123
Hollow	Hollow	Handle	Handle

16-354
ROUX 17,0 cm

16-355
MINNESOTA 16,0 cm

16-356
BUCHWALD 18,0 cm

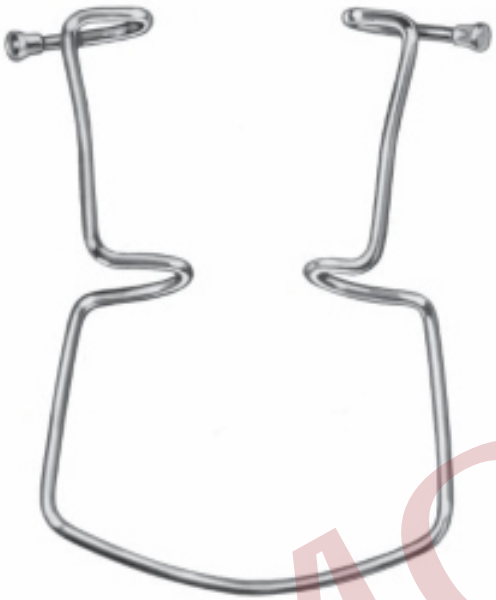


16-357
WIEDER

16-358
FARABEUF 12,0 cm

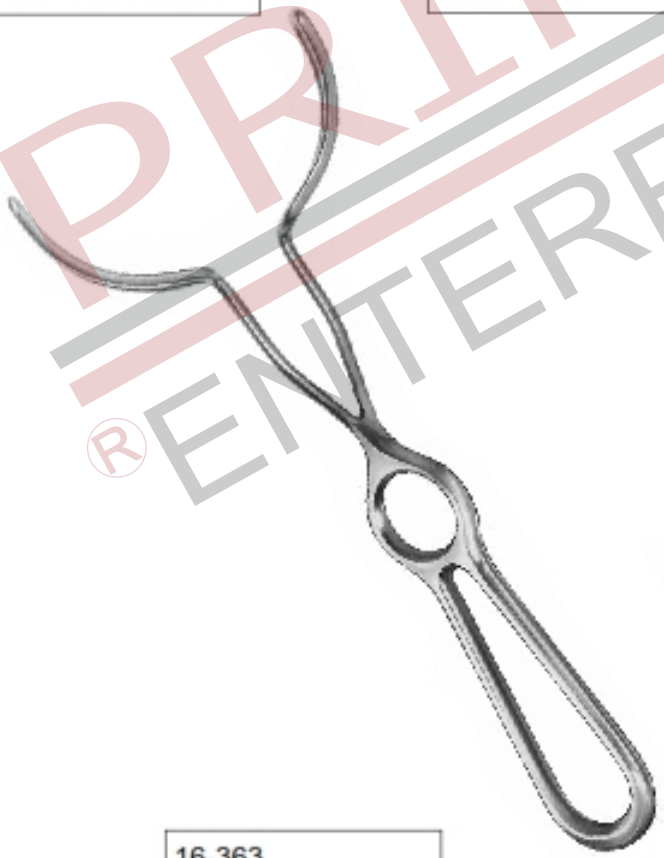
16-359
STERNBERG 16,0 cm

16-360
DENHART 13,0 cm



16-361
ORINGER

16-362
DOYEN-MOLT 12,0 cm



16-363
Retractor 23,0 cm

16-364
Retractor 15,0 cm

16-365
23,0 cm

SCHÄFER

23,0 cm

MIDDELDORPF

16-366
17 mm

16-367
22 mm

16-368
10x6 mm

16-369
20x6 mm

16,0 cm

SENN-GREEN

16-370
Sharp

16,0 cm

MÜLLER-SENN

16-371
Sharp

16-372
Blunt

16,0 cm

MÜLLER

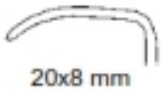
16-373
P.1

16-374
P.2

18,0 cm

GILLIES

LANGENBECK 22,0 cm

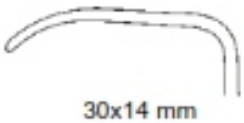


16-375

20x8 mm

16-376

30x10 mm



16-377

30x14 mm

16-378

40x10 mm

40x10 mm

16-379
SPINA NASALIS

72x11 mm

16-380
RAMUS

16-381
16,5 cm

BOWDLER-HENRY'S

16-382
18 cm, Ø 2 mm
16-383
18 cm, Ø 3 mm

FRAZIER

16-384

COGSWELL

WHO

16-385

WILLIAMS

16-386

16-387

WHO

16-388

16-389

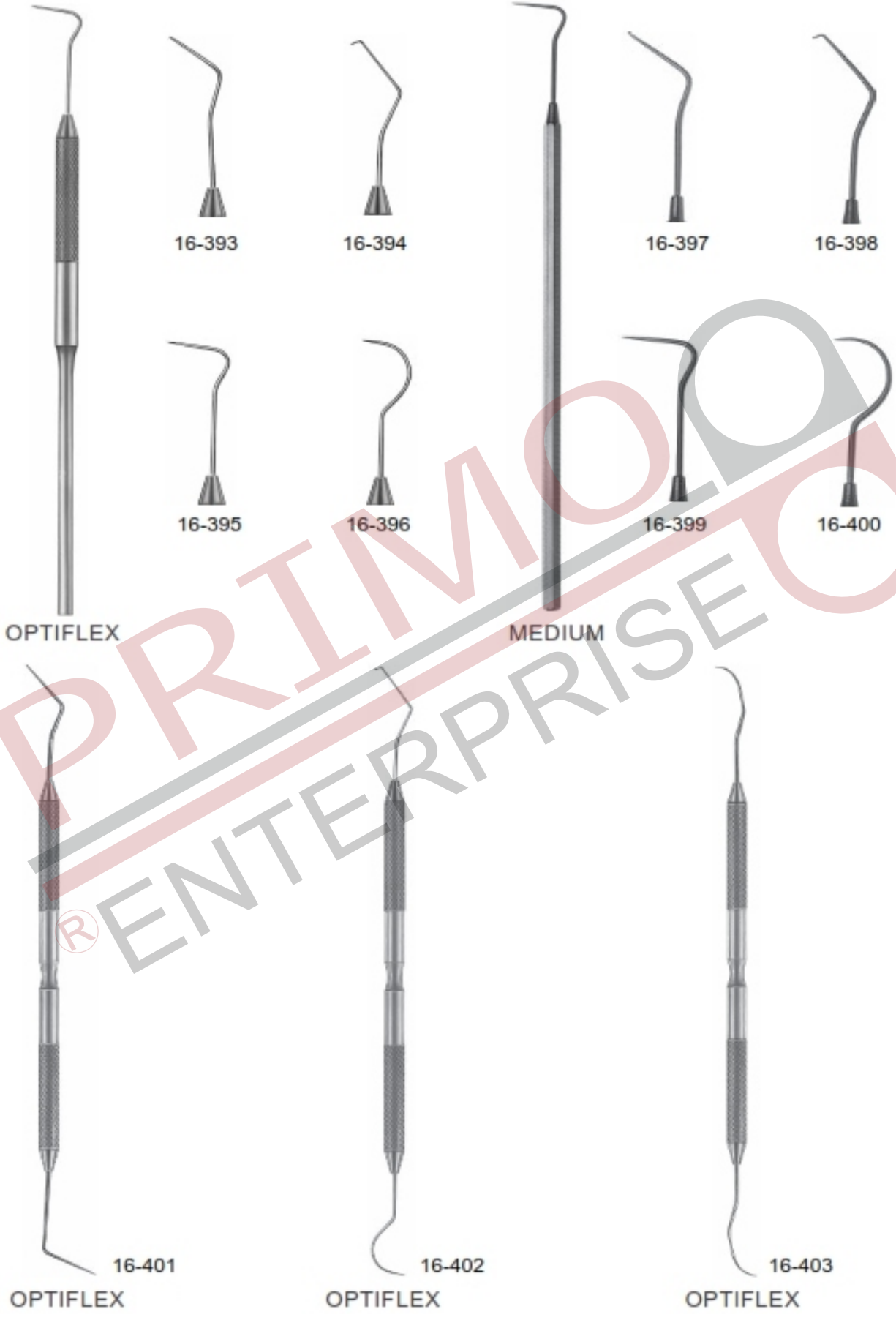
16-390

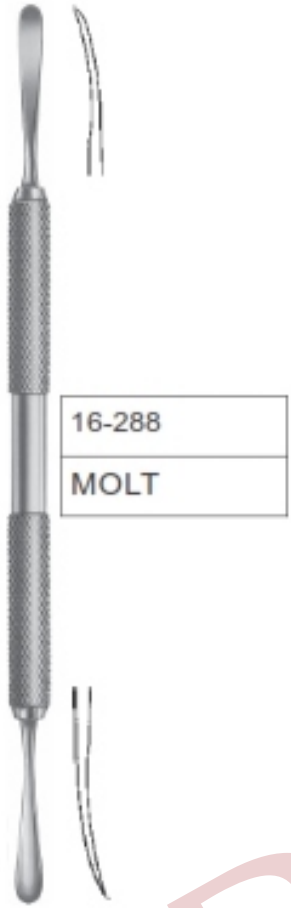
NABERS

16-391

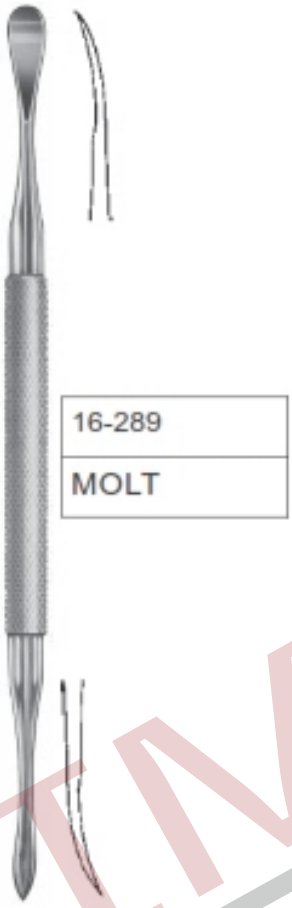
HAUER

16-392

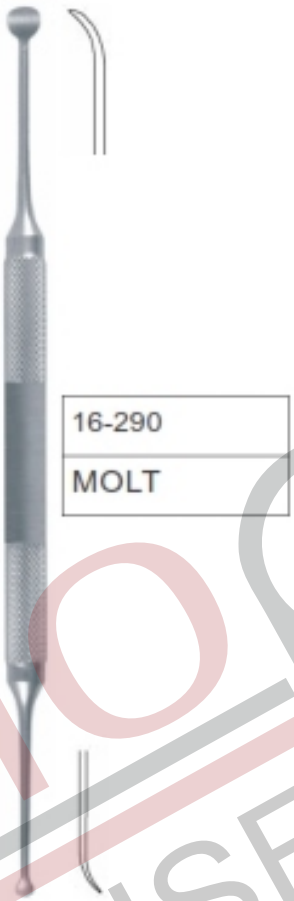




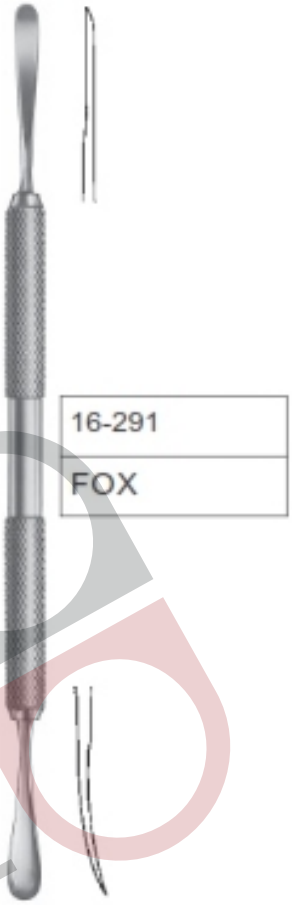
16-288
MOLT



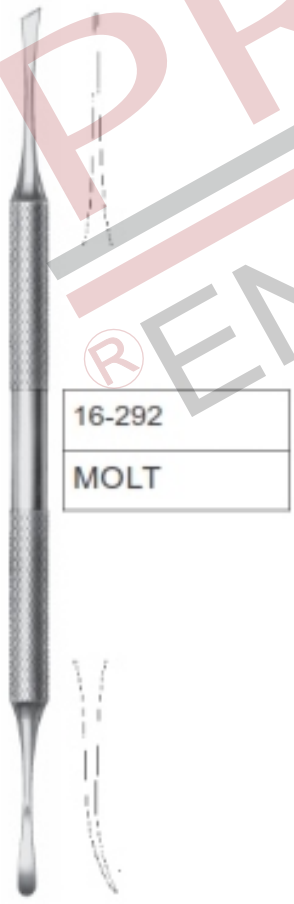
16-289
MOLT



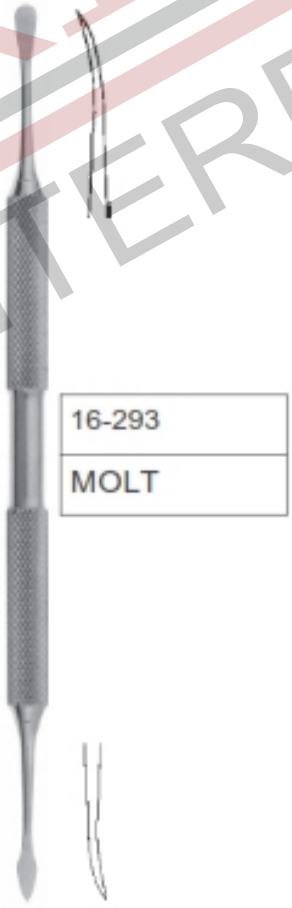
16-290
MOLT



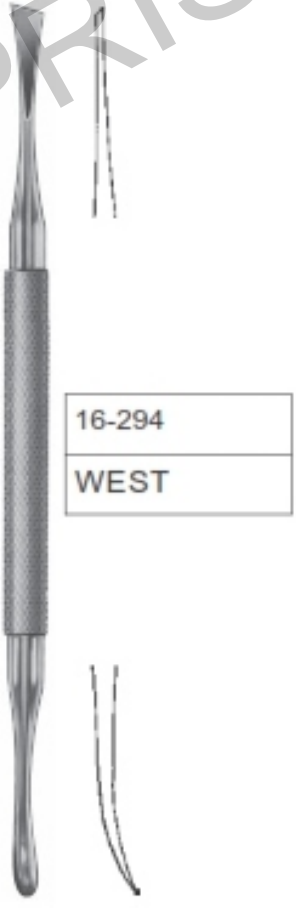
16-291
FOX



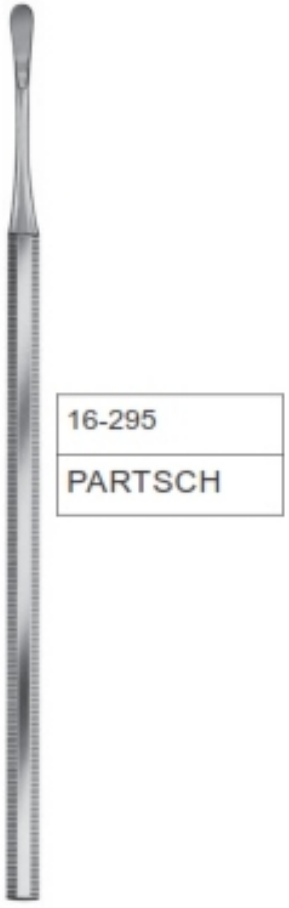
16-292
MOLT



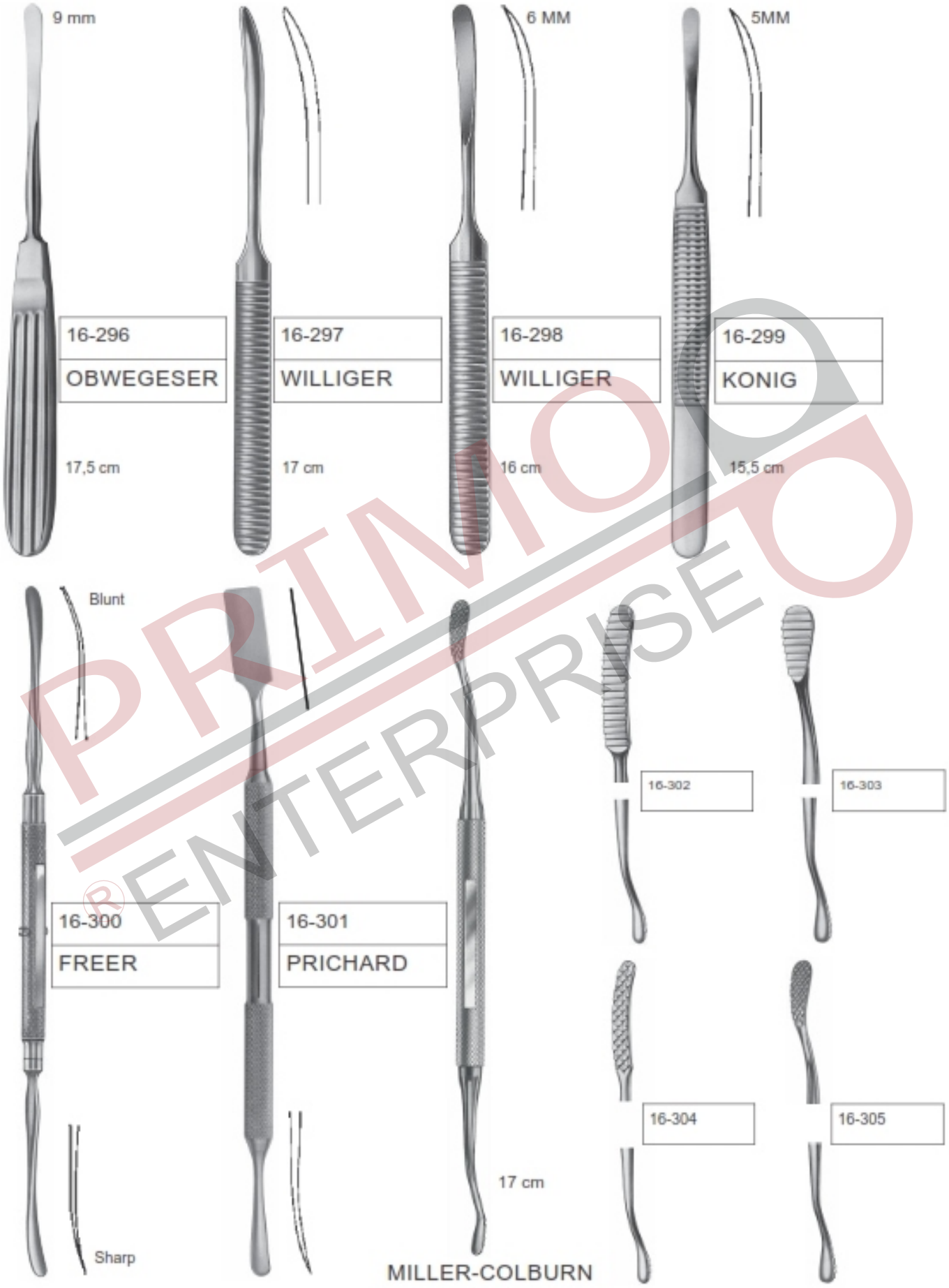
16-293
MOLT



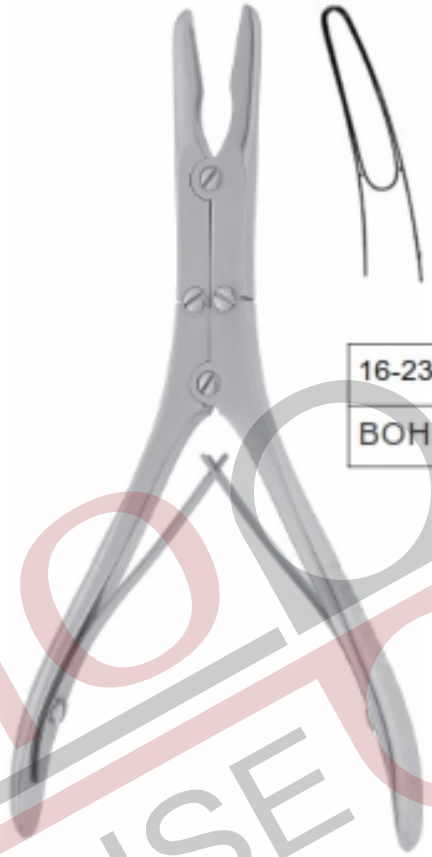
16-294
WEST



16-295
PARTSCH



16-232
BEYER,18 cm



16-233
BOHLER,16,5 cm

16-234
FRIEDMANN,14 cm

16-235
MINI FRIEDMANN, 14,5 cm

16-236
LUER,17 cm

16-237
LUER FRIEDMANN 16 cm

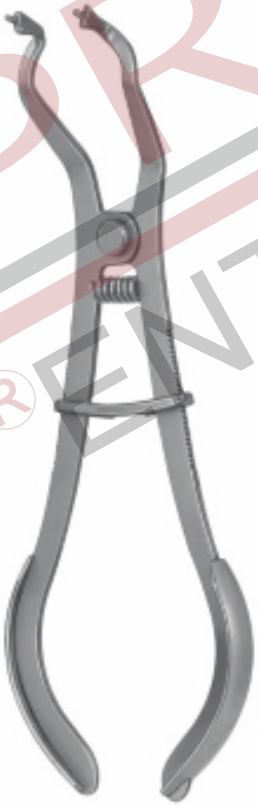
16-238
CUTTER

16-239	16-240
BLUMENTHAL 14,5 cm	BLUMENTHAL 14,5 cm

16-610 IVORY
16 cm

16-611 Rubber dam holder

16-612 AINSWORTH
17 cm



16-613 FORCEPS
18 cm

16-614 STOKE
17 cm

16-615 BREWER
18 cm

PRIMO ENTERPRISE

STERILIZING:

CAUTION:
Please read all information contained in this insert. Incorrect handling and care as well as misuse can lead to premature wear of surgical/dental instruments. Instruments must be handled with the greatest care when being transported, cleaned, sterilized and stored. This is especially true for blades, fine points and other fragile areas. All persons using this device should have knowledge in the use and handling of surgical instruments, accessories and related equipment.

INITIAL USE OF NEW INSTRUMENTS:
Please read all information contained in this insert. Incorrect handling and care as well as misuse can lead to premature wear of surgical/dental instruments. Instruments must be handled with the greatest care when being transported, cleaned, sterilized and stored. This is especially true for blades, fine points and other fragile areas. All persons using this device should have knowledge in the use and handling of surgical instruments, accessories and related equipment.

CAREFULLY:
examine each instrument before use. Never use a damaged instrument. Every instrument must be cleaned and sterilizedprior to its initial use as well as all subsequent uses. Ultrasonic cleaning is recommended. Distilled water must be used if demineralization and filtration of the water supply is not achieved prior to the final connection or outlet used to supply water for theultrasonic cleaning unit. The chlorine in tap water is a major contributing factor for pitting and corrosion on instruments. It is important to strictly adhere to the manufacturer's instructions regarding the concentration of cleaning solution, time and frequency. After the ultrasonic cycle, rinse thoroughly and completely dry the instruments. Instruments that are in sterilization trays need to beremoved and completely dried, as well as the sterilization tray itself. Not completely drying the instruments prior to autoclavingcauses spotting on the instruments. Cleaning and rinsing must take place after each use for best results. Failure to clean properlymay result in adherent particles or dried proteins that may resist cleaning and complicate future sterilization. Enzymatic cleanersshould also be used to remove protein deposits.

AUTOCLAVE: the instruments. Again, Distilled water must be used if demineralization and filtration of the water supply is not achieved prior to the final connection or outlet used to supply water for the sterilizer. Tap water causes corrosion which will lead to rust. As with the ultrasonic, closely follow the manufacturer's instructions regarding operation and loading as well as sterilization timespecifications.

STANDARD AUTOCLAVE CYCLE: Steam sterilize at 270°F (132°C) for 15 minutes. Other time and steam temperature cycles may also be used. However, user must validate any deviation from the recommended time and temperature. (Note: Contact the manufacturer of your steam autoclave to confirm appropriate temperatures and sterilization times.) Do not exceed 280° F(137°C) Hinged instruments must be cleaned, sterilized and stored in the open position. Cold sterilization is not recommended. The harsh chemical solutions used in cold sterilization can cause corrosion problems with the instruments.

OTHER FACTORS: to remember: -Do not use corrosive cleaning agents (i.e.bleach). Cleaning solutions and rinses should be at or near a neutral pH (7.0). Do not use abrasive cleaners. -Only a soft bristle brush should be used.Check and retighten any fittings that might have vibrated loose during the ultrasonic cycle.-Lubricate hinged instruments with paraffin oil after cleaning and before sterilization. -Instruments that have locking mechanisms (i.e. Needle holders, Scissors,Hemostats) must be cleaned, sterilized and stored with the locks in open position. Sterilizing in the locked position can cause the box lock or tips to fracture.-Following these instructions will greatly increase the life span and functionality of these fine hand crafted instruments.

ESTERILIZACIÓN:

INTRODUCCIÓN :Respetar los protocolos establecidos, por ejemplo las mejores prácticas para el reprocesamiento de instrumentos, es un aspecto
importante de la atención médica moderna ya que reduce el riesgo de infección en los pacientes. El objetivo de este artículo es
proporcionar una visión general de los seis (6) pasos recomendados para el reprocesamiento, limpieza, inspección, empaque,
esterilización, almacenamiento estéril y control de calidad de los instrumentos médicos.

PASO 1: LIMPIEZA:
El método más común para la limpieza de instrumentos es la limpieza manual. Una de las grandes ventajas de la limpieza manual es
su flexibilidad, ya que permite la limpieza de cualquier tipo de instrumento. Las desventajas son que el nivel de limpieza de los
instrumentos puede variar entre los empleados y estos corren el riesgo de exponerse a infecciones ya que están en contacto con
instrumentos contaminados. Por estas razones, es importante que las instalaciones de servicios médicos establezcan protocolos para
la limpieza de instrumentos y obliguen a sus empleados a utilizar equipos de protección personal (EPP) adecuados al trabajar con
objetos contaminados.
Los procedimientos recomendados para la limpieza manual son, primero, sumergir el instrumento en agua tibia o en una solución
detergente durante por lo menos 10 minutos. Este paso suaviza y afloja la mayor parte de la suciedad que pueda haberse secado en
el instrumento entre su uso y el comienzo de la limpieza. La duración de la inmersión dependerá de la suciedad del instrumento y
del tiempo en que se haya dejado secar dicha suciedad.
El primer paso y el más importante en el reprocesamiento de instrumentos es la limpieza, ya que, tal como han mostrado diversos
estudios [Alfa, 1998], los instrumentos sucios no pueden esterilizarse de manera eficaz. Esto se debe a que la suciedad protege a las
bacterias y virus de la acción del agente de esterilización. De esta manera, las bacterias y virus pueden sobrevivir al proceso de
esterilización infectar al siguiente paciente.

PASO 2: INSPECCIÓN:
Es necesario inspeccionar que cada instrumento esté limpio y funcional. Los instrumentos dañados deben remplazarse y aquellos que presenten suciedad visible o residuos deben volver a limpiarse. Nunca limpie un instrumento sucio en una zona limpia a menos que esté utilizando el EPP adecuado. La acción de limpiar puede provocar la contaminación cruzada de otros instrumentos y superficies de trabajo. Nota especial:La pérdida de flexibilidad de los instrumentos articulados puede ser signo de una limpieza inadecuada.

PASO 3: EMPAQUETADO:
El empaquetado estéril, es decir en bolsas, envoltorios o contenedores rígidos, sirve para mantener la esterilidad de los instrumentos procesados y permite una apertura aséptica en el punto de uso. El empaquetado debe realizarse en un área limpia, utilizando materiales aprobados, bolsas, envoltorios o contenedores rígidos.

PASO 3: EMPAQUETADO:
El empaquetado estéril, es decir en bolsas, envoltorios o contenedores rígidos, sirve para mantener la esterilidad de los instrumentos procesados y permite una apertura aséptica en el punto de uso. El empaquetado debe realizarse en un área limpia, utilizando materiales aprobados, bolsas, envoltorios o contenedores rígidos.

PASO 4: ESTERILIZACIÓN
La esterilización al vapor es el procedimiento de esterilización de instrumentos, bandejas y casetes más utilizado. Según los CDC, el
vapor bajo presión es el procedimiento ideal, ya que se considera seguro, rápido y rentable para los centros de atención médica. Los esterilizadores a vapor están disponibles en diferentes tamaños y sus ciclos de esterilización pueden variar dependiendo del fabricante. El ciclo específico de cada esterilizador puede encontrarse en el manual. Los siguientes son ejemplos de los parámetros estándar de los ciclos (AAMI ST79, AORN) para instrumentos empacados.

Gravedad – exposición a 132°C/270°F durante 15 minutos y 15–30 minutos de secado

Eliminación dinámica de aire – exposición a 132°C/270°F durante 4 minutos y 20–30 minutos de secado

Gravedad – exposición a 121°C/250°F durante 30 minutos y 15–30 minutos de secado
Gravedad – exposición a 135°C/275°F durante 10 minutos y 30 minutos de secado

Eliminación dinámica de aire – exposición a 132°C/275°F durante 3 minutos y 16 minutos de secado

Otros procedimientos de esterilización disponibles en el mercado incluyen: vapor químico, calor seco, óxido de etileno, vapor de peróxido de hidrógeno y ozono. Si bien cada uno de estos procedimientos presenta tanto ventajas como desventajas, la elección del
proceso de esterilización de cada organización de atención de la salud dependerá del fabricante de sus instrumentos y de sus
instrucciones de uso. El procedimiento de esterilización elegido debe ofrecer una esterilización eficaz y ser seguro para el paciente.

PASO 5: ALMACENAMIENTO ESTÉRIL:
Los paquetes estériles deben almacenarse de tal forma que se reduzca el riesgo de contaminación, es decir en un lugar limpio, seco y
con temperatura y tránsito controlados. La esterilidad del instrumental depende de ocurrencias específicas y el material se considera
estéril a menos que los empaques se hayan abierto o dañado. Por ello, es importante que los paquetes esterilizados se manipulen con
cuidado evitando arrastrarlos, aplastarlos, doblarlos, comprimirlos o perforarlos. Durante el transporte deben protegerse de los
contaminantes ambientales. Antes de usarse, cada paquete esterilizado debe inspeccionarse para verificar su integridad. Si se
sospecha que el paquete no responde a las normas de calidad, no debe utilizarse y debe reprocesarse. Los paquetes estériles no
deben abrirse antes de llegar al punto de uso.

PASO 6: CONTROL DE CALIDAD:
La esterilidad de los instrumentos procesados debe controlarse de manera sistemática.

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