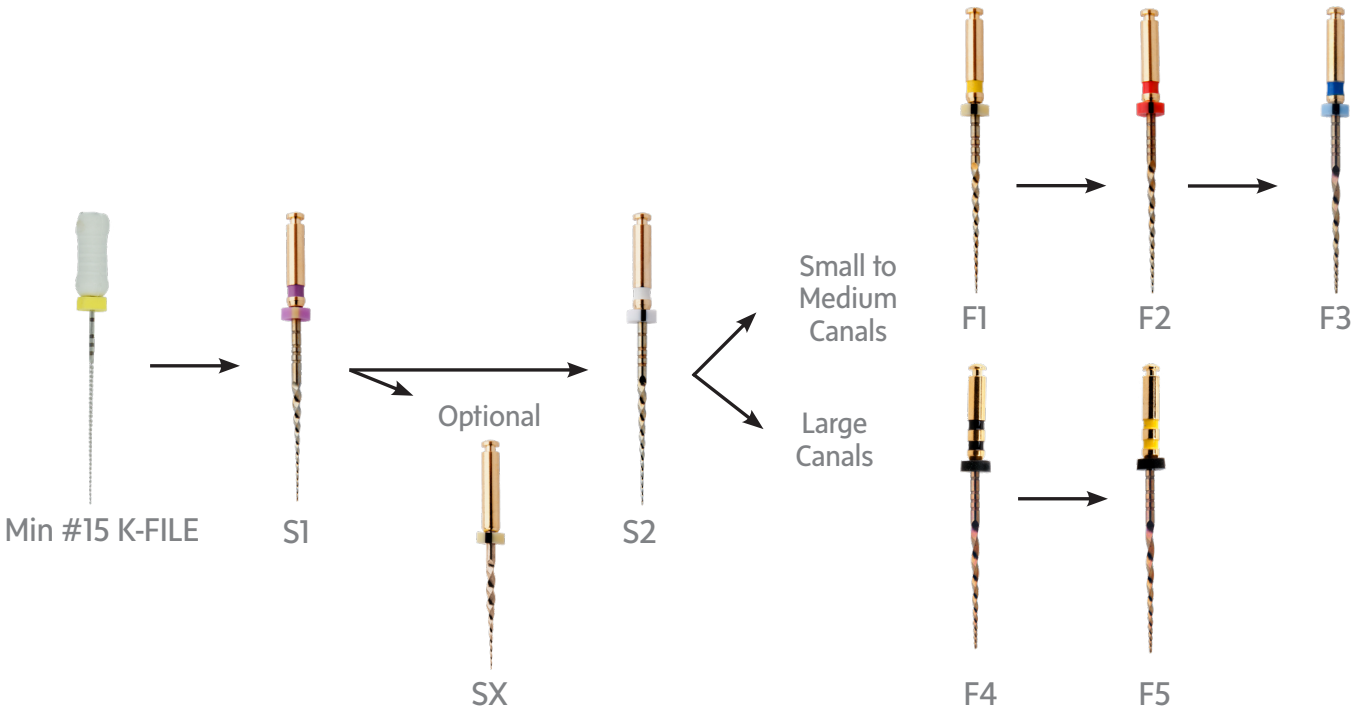
EDGEENDO® Simplified Technique



Simplified Technique Guide for EdgeTaper (ET) and EdgeTaper Platinum (ETP) systems*

1. Locate canals by exploring with stainless steel hand instruments, starting from size #8K or #10K . Using the minimum size #15K file to working length is recommended prior to rotary file use. Rotary files should only be used in regions of the canal that have a confirmed and reproducible glide path. Gently work the manual instruments until a smooth reproducible glide path is confirmed. Alternatively, a NiTi rotary glide path file (such as EdgeGlidePath) can be used after the size #10K hand file.
2. Irrigate before each hand or rotary file. Establish working length, confirm patency and verify the presence of a smooth reproducible glide path.
3. Start with the S1file in one or more passes, alternating with small-sized hand files if necessary, until working length is reached in the apical 1/3. When light resistance is encountered, laterally "brush" and cut dentin on the outstroke to improve straight-line access and coronal flaring.
4. The ET/ETP system is used sequentially with all files reaching full working length. In each step all instruments need to be progressed slowly in 1-2mm lengths. Never force a rotary file. If the instruments does not progress easily, recapitulate, or improve the manual/rotary glidepath, or improve the 2/3 coronal flaring using a brushing action when withdrawing the instruments.
5. Proceed sequentially with the S2, F1, using the instruments as previously described. For S2 progress gently in 1-2 mm strokes passively to working length. Exercise caution in the apical area and around significant curvatures. Confirm patency after each instrument use.

5.a Optional: If additional coronal flaring is desired use the SX instrument. In the presence of lubrication and irrigation, insert the SX in the canal and passively progress in the coronal third. When light resistance is encountered, laterally "brush" and cut dentin on the outstroke to improve straight-line access and coronal flaring . In molars always brush away from the furcation.

6. Gauge the foramen with a #20K hand file. If the instrument is snug at length, the canal is shaped and ready to be obturated. If the #20K hand file is loose at length, proceed to the F2. If the F2 reached working length with minimal resistance or if the clinician desires a larger apical shape additional instruments can be used (F3, F4, etc.).

7. Finishing files (F3, F4, F5) should follow the canal passively to working length then be withdrawn. Take them to length only one time and for no more than one second, to avoid transportation.
8. If necessary, use the SX with a brushing motion to move the coronal aspect of the canal away from furcal concavities and/or to create more coronal shape. SX can also be used to optimally shape canals in shorter roots.

*This technique is intended to be used as a guide only and is recommended by Professor Gianluca Gambarini, University of Rome, La Sapienza School.

Motor Settings		
File	**Speed (RPM)**	**Torque N/cm**
SX	300 - 400	2,5 - 3,0 N/cm
S1	300 - 400	2,5 - 3,0 N/cm
S2 & F1	300 - 400	2,5 - 3,0 N/cm
F2, F3, F4, & F5	300 - 400	2,5 - 3,0 N/cm