

TIA RT GOLD FILE

NEW GENERATION

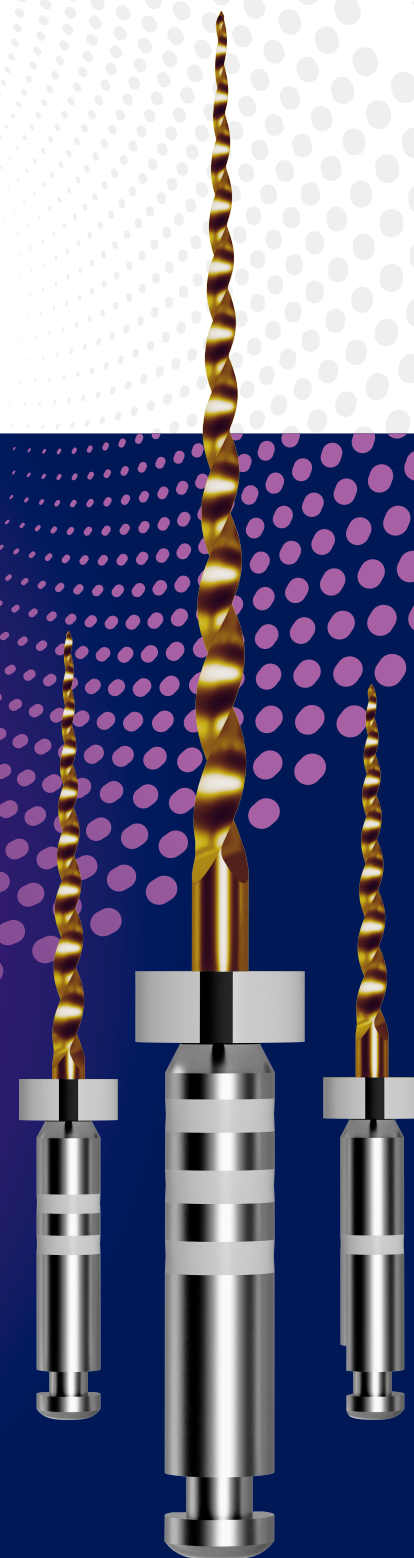
M-Wire NiTi alloy for increased flexibility and resistance to cyclic fatigue.

REMOVE FILLING MATERIALS

Designed to be used in sequence to remove filling materials, such as gutta-percha, carrier-based obturators and paste fillers.

SHOCKED TOUGHNESS

200%~500% Fracture Resistance improved.



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Size	Taper	Length	Torque	Speed	Cross Section	Packing
● TE1	09	16mm	2-3N/cm	250-350rpm		6pcs/box
● TE2	08	18mm	2-3N/cm	250-350rpm		6pcs/box
● TE3	07	22mm	2-3N/cm	250-350rpm		6pcs/box

The three, easily identified files are designed for the different needs of unfilling the coronal third, the mid-third and the apical third - before canal reshaping.

A working tip on the TE1 file facilitates initial penetration.



For coronal filling removal



For mid-root filling removal



For apical filling removal

PROTOCOL FOR USE

When the rotary removal method is utilized, select the lowest speed (250-300 rpm) that will effectively engage and remove obturation material from the canal.

1. Flood the pulp chamber with the appropriate solvent and probe the canal orifice with an explorer to check if the paste has been effectively softened.
2. Without engaging dentin, gently press the spinning TE1 File into the material and use a short pecking motion to extract material out of the canal. Never engage TE1 around a canal curvature.
3. Remove the TE1 File frequently, inspect the blades for obturation material and clean the debris from the flutes.
4. Continue with the TE1 File, until paste is removed from the coronal one-third of the canal.
5. Select the TE2 File and repeat the same pecking action to extract obturation material from the middle one-third of the canal. Use a brushing outstroke motion to remove material from the canal walls.
6. When appropriate, choose the TE3 File and, in the same way auger the more deeply positioned paste material out of the apical one-third of the canal.
7. Continue with the TE3 File as long as the flutes of the instrument, upon removal, are loaded with obturation material.
8. When the obturation material is short of the canal terminus, use small sized hand files in the presence of a viscous chelator to negotiate and secure the rest of the canal.
9. After assessing the glide path, select either manual or rotary NiTi MTF Files to shape and finish the canal.



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