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Dentistry - Number coding system for rotary instruments - Part 1: General characteristics (ISO 6360-1:2004)

Dentistry - Number coding system for rotary instruments - Part 1: General characteristics (ISO 6360-1:2004)

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Zahnheilkunde - Nummernsystem für rotierende Instrumente - Teil 1: Allgemeine Grundlagen (ISO 6360-1:2004)

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Art dentaire - Systeme de codification numerique pour instruments rotatifs - Partie 1: Caractéristiques générales (ISO 6360-1:2004)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 6360-1:2004

ICS:

11.060.25	Zobotehnični instrumenti	Dental instruments
35.040	Nabori znakov in kodiranje informacij	Character sets and information coding

SIST EN ISO 6360-1:2004

en,fr,de

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 6360-1

April 2004

ICS 11.060.25

Supersedes EN 26360-1:1990

English version

Dentistry - Number coding system for rotary instruments - Part 1: General characteristics (ISO 6360-1:2004)

Art dentaire - Système de codification numérique pour
instruments rotatifs - Partie 1: Caractéristiques générales
(ISO 6360-1:2004)

Zahnheilkunde - Nummernsystem für rotierende
Instrumente - Teil 1: Allgemeine Grundlagen (ISO 6360-
1:2004)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 March 2004.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

EN ISO 6360-1:2004 (E)**Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 6360-1:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106 "Dentistry" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 55 "Dentistry", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2004.

This document supersedes EN 26360-1:1990.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 6360-1:2004 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 6360-1:2004 without any modifications.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
6360-1

Second edition
2004-04-01

Dentistry — Number coding system for rotary instruments —

Part 1: General characteristics

*Art dentaire — Système de codification numérique pour instruments
rotatifs —*
Partie 1: Caractéristiques générales

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Reference number
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ISO 6360-1:2004(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 6360-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Dental instruments*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6360-1:1985), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 6360-1:1985/Add.1:1988.

ISO 6360 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Dentistry — Number coding system for rotary instruments*:

- <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7225683e-8b76-49c7-af5b-11c52d1e357f/sist-en-iso-6360-1-2004>
- *Part 1: General characteristics*
 - *Part 2: Shapes*
 - *Part 3: Specific characteristics of burs and cutters*
 - *Part 4: Specific characteristics of diamond instruments*
 - *Part 6: Specific characteristics of abrasive instruments*
 - *Part 7: Specific characteristics of mandrels and special instruments*

The following part is under preparation:

- *Part 5: Specific characteristics of root-canal instruments*

Introduction

This part of ISO 6360 is one of a series of International Standards relating to dental rotary instruments. A wide variety of dental rotary instruments, including root-canal instruments, is manufactured throughout the world for use by the dental profession.

ISO 6360 provides a general number coding system for all types of dental rotary instruments, including accessories used in connection with these rotary instruments.

The benefits of this system for dentistry in its entirety will only be derived if the system is widely adopted; manufacturers of dental instruments, as well as the dental trade, are therefore requested to refer to ISO 6360 in their catalogues.

This part of ISO 6360 was prepared in response to a need by the dental trade and industry and the dental profession for a universal system of classification and designation for these instruments. It establishes a comprehensive number coding system suitable for all dental rotary instruments by use of a 15-digit code number identifying general and specific characteristics of instruments or groups of instruments.

The first group of three digits identifies the materials used for the working part of instruments.

The second group of three digits identifies the shanks and handles used for instruments and the overall lengths of instruments.

The third group of three digits identifies the shapes of instruments.

The fourth group of three digits identifies the specific characteristics for groups of instruments.

The fifth group of three digits identifies the nominal diameter of the working part of the instruments, nominal size.

The code numbers are generic code numbers. They do not provide exact product information. This information is given in the respective product standard for dental rotary instruments.

For the application of the system and for the correct allocation of numbers or their identification, it is intended that the user consult this part of ISO 6360 and ISO 6360-2 for general information, and in addition one of the subsequent parts (ISO 6360-3 to ISO 6360-7) for further information on specific characteristics of instruments or groups of instruments.

For the allocation of new numbers complying with ISO 6360, an application supported by a description and a drawing should be sent to the secretariat of ISO/TC 106/SC 4, *Dental instruments*, which keeps updated records of all numbers currently allocated. An international group of experts will then decide on an appropriate identification number for the instrument in question, including its specific characteristics. The Secretary will inform the applicant, in due course, of the result and assist him in using the number correctly. The Secretariat of ISO/TC 106/SC 4 can be contacted at:

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Turnplatz 2
75172 Pforzheim
Germany

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Dentistry — Number coding system for rotary instruments —

Part 1: General characteristics

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6360 presents a number coding system for dental rotary instruments and accessories, and provides guidance with regard to its interpretation and use.

This part of ISO 6360 specifies the code numbers for materials used for the working parts of instruments, the coating and the binding of abrasives for instruments. This three-digit number forms the first group of three digits in the 15-digit overall number.

This part of ISO 6360 further specifies the code numbers for shanks, handles, or bore diameter of unmounted instruments, and for the overall lengths of instruments. This three-digit number forms the second group of three (two plus one) digits in the 15-digit overall number.

In Annex A several examples of complete 15-digit identification numbers are given to demonstrate the number coding system, including examples of three (additional) optional digits (16 to 18) for diamond instruments.

NOTE In addition to terms for rotary instruments and accessories used in two of the three official ISO languages (English, French and Russian), this part of ISO 6360 gives the equivalent terms in the German language; these are published under the responsibility of the member body for Germany (DIN). However, only the terms given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1797-1, *Dental rotary instruments — Shanks — Part 1: Shanks made of metals*

ISO 1797-2, *Dental rotary instruments — Shanks — Part 2: Shanks made of plastics*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

number coding system

principle of setting up a number code for dental rotary instruments or their accessories

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**3.2
number code**
series of numbers specifically selected to provide in its entirety an overall number with relevant information for dental rotary instruments or their accessories

**3.3
code number**
series of numbers for specific detail information for dental rotary instruments or their accessories

NOTE The code number is part of the number code.

**3.4
overall number**
complete number of 15 digits

NOTE A sixth group of three digits may optionally be used for diamond instruments, to identify further specific characteristics (see ISO 6360-4).

**3.5
identification number**
overall number for a definite instrument or accessory containing all relevant characteristics

4 Number code

The number code consists of a 15-digit overall number which specifies

- a) the material of working part, including grit size, coating, binding,
- b) the type of shank or handle, or bore diameter (for unmounted instruments),
- c) the overall length, or for root-canal instruments identification of the code,
- d) the shape of working part,
- e) the specific characteristics for groups of instruments,
- f) the nominal size of working part.

Three additional numbers may optionally be provided for diamond instruments (see ISO 6360-4).

The optional numbers in the 16th to 18th locations are assigned provisionally for a period of five years. Then it shall be decided whether they should become full (required) numbers, stay as optional numbers, or be deleted.

The complete number code describes only one type of instrument. For precise identification of an instrument, the complete number code, as indicated in the key to Figure 1, shall be used.

If certain information is not needed, the number 0 shall be used in its place in the 15-digit overall number.