INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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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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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*:

— *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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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

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,

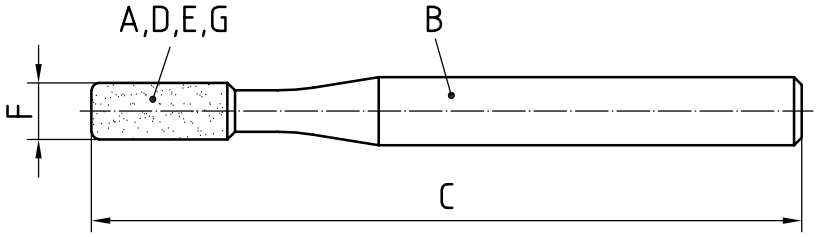
f) the nominal size of working part.

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.



000 00 0 000 000 000 000
A B C D E F G

A material of working part, grit size for diamond instrument, coating, binding (first to third digits; see 5.1 to 5.3);

B type of shank or handle, or bore diameter (for unmounted instruments) (fourth and fifth digits; see 5.4);

C overall length or identification of the code for root-canal instruments (sixth digit, see 5.5);

D shape (seventh to ninth digits; see ISO 6360-2);

E specific characteristics for groups of instruments (10th to 12th digits; see ISO 6360-3 to 6360-7);

F nominal size of working part or head (13th to 15th digits; see ISO 2157 or ISO 3630-1);

G optional additional numbers for diamond instruments (16th to 18th digits; see ISO 6360-4);

Figure 1 — Key to numbered components

5 Code numbers for general characteristics

5.1 General

The general characteristics of the dental instrument are indicated as follows.

a) The first group of three digits identifies the material used for the working part of the instrument.

The material of the working part is a general characteristic of the dental instrument, and is designated by a three-digit number, which appears as the first three digits of the 15-digit overall number.

The first two of these three digits indicate the material of the working part of the instrument, including the grit size for diamond instruments.

For burs, finishing burs, cutters, implant burs and root-canal instruments, the third digit indicates the coating (plating) and for diamond and abrasive instruments the binding of the grit.

b) The second group of three digits identifies the shank or handle used for the instrument, and the overall length of the instrument.

Shank and handles are general characteristics of dental instruments and are designated by a two-digit number, which appears in locations four and five of the 15-digit overall number.

The overall length of an instrument is a general characteristic, and is designated by a one-digit number, which appears in location six of the 15-digit overall number.

The general designation of the geometric form of a rotary instrument goes from the shank or handle (on the right side of each relevant figure) to the working part (on the left side of each relevant figure).

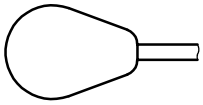
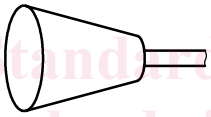
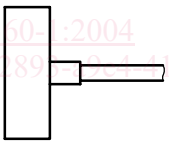
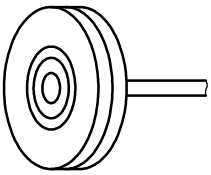
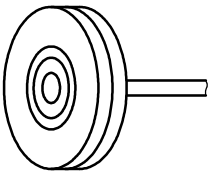
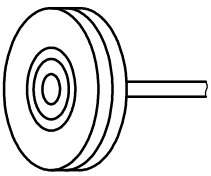
In the tables below, the language code used for the representation of names of languages is the two-letter code (alpha-2 code) in accordance with ISO 639-1.

5.2 Materials of the working part

Table 1 gives the first two digits indicating the material of the working part of the instrument, including the grit size for diamond instruments. These two digits range from 01 to 88.

The applications illustrated in Table 1 are examples only, and are not intended to provide further information on the instruments themselves.

Table 1 — Materials of the working part

Material	Example of application	Code number 1st and 2nd digits
en: felt fr: feutre de: Filz		01
en: rubber fr: caoutchouc de: Gummi		02
en: plastic fr: plastique de: Kunststoff		03
en: leather fr: cuir de: Leder		04
en: flannel fr: flanelle de: Flanell		05
en: muslin fr: mousseline de: Nessel		06
en: felt cloth fr: feutre de: Filztuch		07