

Barrier Technique: Wherever possible, use disposable barriers and change them between patients. The barrier technique will ensure maximum long-term durability of the surfaces and finishes of the equipment.

General Cleaning: Equipment can be cleaned with a solution of mild detergent and warm water. A variety of surface disinfectants are available for use in dental treatment rooms. Some of these can cause discoloration of painted, plated, or anodized surfaces with repeated use. This can be minimized by careful adherence to the disinfectant manufacturer's instructions and by frequent washing with soap and water.

Cleaning Upholstery: NORMAL CLEANING

Mix a solution of 10 percent liquid dish soap with warm water and apply to the upholstery with a soft, damp cloth. Rinse with clean water and wipe dry. Cleaning frequency depends upon use. It is recommended that upholstery be cleaned between patients.

STUBBORN STAINS

Use detergent cleaners such as Formula 409 or Fantastik. Wipe using a soft cloth or bristle brush. Rinse with clean water and wipe dry.

MORE DIFFICULT STAINS

Carefully clean the stained area with lighter fluid (naphtha) or rubbing alcohol. Apply with a soft white cloth and rub gently. Rinse with clean water and wipe dry.

OTHER TIPS

Always apply cleaners with a soft white cloth. Avoid the use of paper towels. When using strong cleaning solutions such as alcohol, it is advisable to first test in an inconspicuous area. Never use harsh solvents or cleaners that are intended for industrial use. To restore luster, a light coat of spray furniture wax may be used. Apply to chair; allow to set for 30 seconds. Lightly buff dry with a clean, dry cloth.

Disinfection and Serialization: The Manufacturer will not attempt to specify the required intervals for disinfection, nor can it recommend the overall best surface disinfectant. Please refer to the Infection Control Recommendations published by the American Dental Association for further information.

The use of chemical disinfecting agents is not necessary if the instrument is going to be sterilized. While their use may be easy and quick, it is important to know the effectiveness of any chemical disinfectant against the various agents of infection that may be encountered.

Chemical Disinfection:

1. Only use the acceptable disinfectants listed. Use of unacceptable products will void your warranty.
2. Thoroughly wash all areas that have been exposed to disinfectant cleaners with mild soap and warm water at least once per day. This wash down will minimize the harmful effects of chemical disinfectant residues being allowed to accumulate on the equipment.
3. When using chemical disinfectants, always pay strict attention to the manufacturer's disinfectant directions.
4. When using concentrated disinfectants, measure the concentrate carefully and mix according to package directions.
5. Disinfectant solutions that are relatively harmless to surfaces at their recommended strengths can be corrosive at higher than recommended dilution ratios.

Conditionally Acceptable Disinfectants

Phthalaldehyde Quarternary Ammonium Glutaraldehyde

CAUTION: These disinfectants will harm the surface finish of dental equipment and are not recommended.

Unacceptable: Strong Phenols/Phenol Alcohol combinations Sodium Hypochlorite/Household Bleach Sodium Bromide Strong Alcohol Household Cleaners (Dental Equipment Only) Citric Acids Iodophors Ammonium Chloride Accelerated Hydrogen (0.5%)