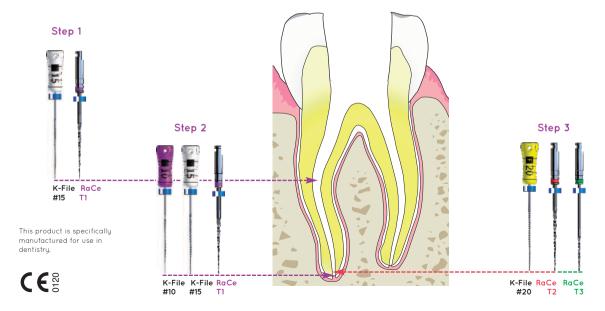






- Step 1 Take the K-File #15 to the binding point. Transfer the measurement to RaCe T1 (purple) and instrument the canal to a maximum of half the estimated canal length.
- Step 2 Establish the working length with the K-File #10. Recapitulate to WL with the K-File #15 followed by the RaCe T1 (purple).
- Step 3 Instrument with the K-File #20 until loose in the canal followed by RaCe T2 (red) and then RaCe T3 (green), complete preparation to 0.5mm short of working length. This produces a box preparation ready for obturation with a Schottlander GP Point .0.4 #35.

Working Length - Working length is taken as the 0.00 (Apex) reading on the Apex Locator. When measured radiographically take all instruments shorter by an additional 0.5mm. Note: In curved canals the working length should regularly be reconfirmed.



## APPLICATION

For use where canals are clearly visible radiographically and exhibit slight to moderate curvature. If sizes 10 or 15 hand files do not reach working length modify the instrumentation protocol using, as appropriate, steel hand and/or NiTi rotary instruments from the extended RaCe and BioRaCe Sustem.

## USE OF INSTRUMENTS

Use the RaCe instruments with a light touch at a speed of 600 rpm (speed range 500-650 rpm). Imagine that the handpiece is a paint brush and you are "painting" the walls of the canal with an in and out motion while moving circumferentially around the canal. This ensures that dentine is cut on the outstroke, which reduces the chance of instrument breakage.

If working length is not reached with four strokes then irrigate, clean the instrument and repeat the procedure. In multi-rooted teeth brush away from the furcation.

To widen the coronal potion of the canal use RaCe T1 and follow the above protocol.

Irrigate between each instrument with sodium hupochlorite.