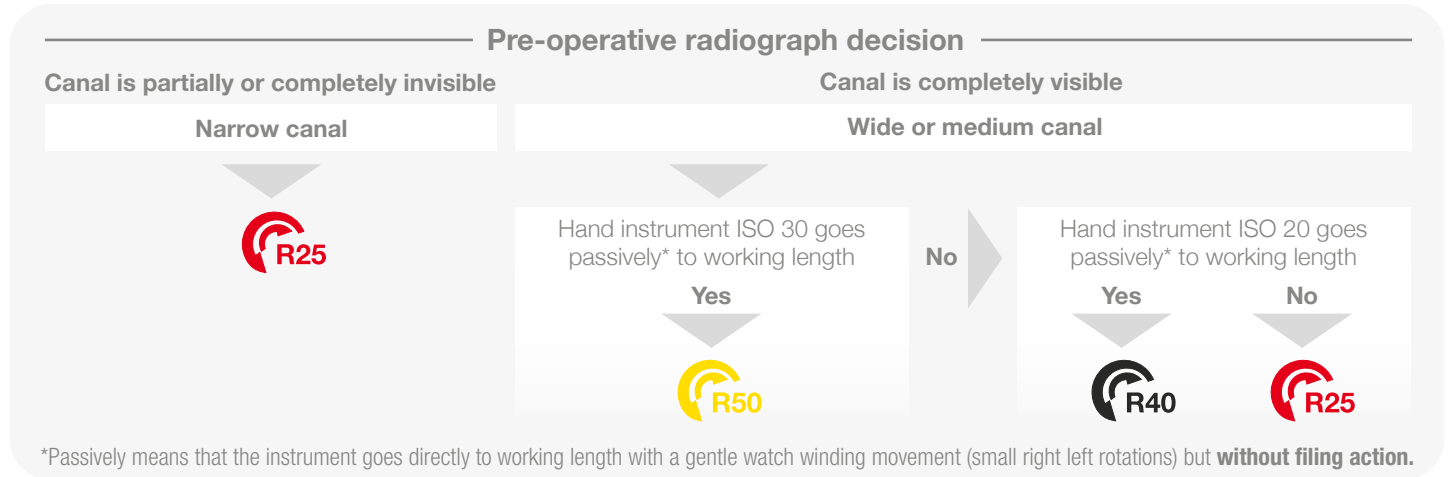


# Step by Step

## Selecting the correct Reciproc instrument size

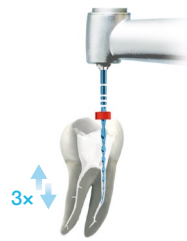


## Using Reciproc family instruments for an initial treatment



Prepare your access cavity with a straight-line access to the root canal orifice(s).

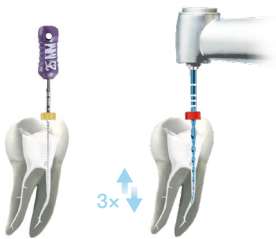
1. Estimate the working length from a pre-operative radiograph.
2. Place irrigant in the access cavity.
3. Introduce the instrument into the access cavity. Press the motor foot pedal when orifice is reached.



4. Prepare the coronal third of the canal by moving the instrument in a slow in-and-out pecking motion. The amplitude of the in-and-out movements should not exceed 3 mm. Only very light pressure should be applied. The instrument will advance easily in the canal. One in-and-out movement = 1 peck. **Remove the instrument from the canal after 3 pecks.**



5. Clean and inspect the instrument's cutting flutes. If deformation is noted, discard and use a new instrument.
6. Irrigate the canal.



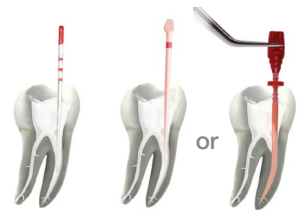
7. Make sure the canal is free to 3mm beyond the prepared canal section with an ISO size 10 C-PILOT® file.

With the same technique, continue root canal preparation until approx. 2/3 of the estimated working length has been reached.

8. Determine working length with an ISO size 10 C-PILOT® file and validate via radiograph and electronic apex locator.
9. If the instrument goes to working length without being pre-bent, preparation can be finished with R25.



10. Irrigate the canal thoroughly before obturation.

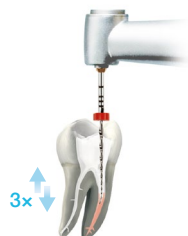


11. Dry and fill the canal with a proper technique using a matching Gutta-Percha point or GuttaFusion® obturator for cold or warm obturation.

## Retreatment of Gutta-Percha and carrier-based fillings with RECIPROC® R25



1. Remove Gutta-Percha in the coronal third e.g. with a Gates Glidden drill, an ultrasonic instrument such as VDW.ULTRA® or, depending on the consistency of the Gutta-Percha, directly with RECIPROC® R25. Use a drop of solvent (e.g. eucalyptus oil) if needed.



2. Use R25 as described in steps 3-7 of initial preparation until working length has been reached. If resistance is encountered, do not apply pressure. Remove the instrument from the canal, reapply solvent and try again. Clean and inspect the instrument's cutting flutes. If deformation is noted, discard and use a new instrument.



3. Use a brushing motion against lateral walls to remove residual obturation material.  
4. After reaching working length with R25, use R40 or R50 for an increased apical enlargement, if needed.



5. Irrigate the canal thoroughly before obturation.



6. Dry and fill the canal with a proper technique using a matching Gutta-Percha point or GuttaFusion® obturator for cold or warm obturation.