

# Cleaning, disinfection and sterilisation



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The protocols described in this section must only be carried out by personnel qualified to clean, disinfect and sterilise the dental materials specified here in.

## Cleaning and disinfection instructions

Applicable for instruments, surgical and prosthetic boxes and plastic retainer caps.

### ■ Disassembly

1. Dismount\* the appropriate instruments, for example manual ratchets, drills or drill stops.
2. Remove the various components from the surgical or prosthetic box for correct cleaning.

### ■ Cleaning and disinfection

For disinfecting instruments and surgical boxes:

1. Submerge the instruments in a detergent/disinfectant solution\*\* suitable for dental instruments to help eliminate any adhered biological residues. If an ultrasound bath is available\*\*\*, confirm that the detergent/disinfectant solution is indicated for use with this type of equipment.
2. Manually remove any biological residues with a non-metallic brush and pH-neutral detergent.
3. Rinse with copious water.
4. When cleaning the surgical and prosthetic boxes, always use a pH-neutral detergent and non-abrasive utensils to avoid damaging the surface of the boxes.
5. Dry the materials with disposable cellulose, lint-free clothes or compressed air.

For disinfecting plastic caps and spacers:

1. Submerge in a neat benzalkonium chloride solution for 10 minutes.
2. Rinse with distilled water.
3. Dry the caps and spacer before use.

### ■ Inspection

1. Check that the instruments are perfectly clean; if not, repeat the cleaning and disinfection steps.
2. Discard any instruments with imperfections and replace them before the next procedure.
3. Check that the instruments and the surgical and prosthetic boxes are perfectly dry before reassembling the parts and proceeding to their sterilisation.

\* See the assembly disassembly manuals at [www.ziacom.com/biblioteca](http://www.ziacom.com/biblioteca)

\*\* Follow the instructions from the disinfectant's manufacturer to determine the correct concentrations and times.

\*\*\* Follow the instructions from the ultrasound bath's manufacturer to determine the correct temperature, concentration and times.

## Sterilisation instructions for steam autoclave

Applicable to orthodontic implants, abutments, and surgical and prosthetic instruments and boxes.

1. Introduce each material separately in individual sterilisation bags, then seal the bags. For joint sterilisation, place the instruments in their surgical box, introduce the box into a sterilisation bag and seal the bag.
2. Place the bags to be sterilised in the autoclave.
3. Sterilise in a steam autoclave at 134°C/273°F (max. 137°C/276°F) for 4 min (minimum) and at 2 atm. Torque wrenches must be sterilised in 3 vacuum cycles at 132°C/270°F for a minimum of 1.5 minutes and vacuum-dried for a minimum of 20 minutes.

**For the United States only:** The validated and recommended sterilisation cycle for the US must be performed in a steam autoclave at 132°C/270°F for at least 15 min and with the drying time of at least 15 - 30 min.

#### IMPORTANT

Make sure the drying stage is allowed to run to completion, otherwise the products may be damp.

Check the sterilisation equipment if the materials or sterilisation bags are damp at the end of the sterilisation cycle.

Perform the necessary maintenance actions on the autoclave according to the established periodicity and following the manufacturer's instructions.



## Storage of Ziacom® products

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- Store the products in their original packaging and in a clean, dry location until they are used.
- After sterilisation, keep the products in the sealed sterilisation bags and in a clean, dry location.
- Never exceed the use by date indicated by the manufacturer of the sterilisation bags.
- Always follow the indications of the manufacturer of the sterilisation bags.

## General recommendations

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- Never use damaged or dirty material; never reuse single-use products. The user is responsible for following the instructions described in this document correctly.
- The attention to piercing or sharp elements. Gloves should be worn when cleaning the materials to avoid accidents during handling.
- Follow the safety instructions indicated by the manufacturer of the disinfectant agent.
- The product's sterility cannot be guaranteed if the sterilisation bag is open, damaged or damp.
- Respect all stages of the sterilisation process. If the materials or sterilisation bags contain traces of water or moisture, check the autoclave and repeat the sterilisation.
- Orthodontic abutments and implants are supplied UNSTERILISED and must always be sterilised before use.
- Instruments and surgical and prosthetic boxes are supplied UNSTERILISED and must always be sterilised before use and cleaned and disinfected after use.
- The sterilisation, cleaning and disinfection processes gradually deteriorate the instruments. Inspect the instruments thoroughly to detect any signs of deterioration.
- Avoid contact between products made from different materials (steel, titanium, etc.) during the cleaning, disinfection and sterilisation processes.
- Ziacom Medical SL recommends these instructions are implemented for the correct maintenance and safety of their products; accordingly, the company refuses any liability for any damage to the products that could arise if the user applies alternative cleaning, disinfection and sterilisation procedures.

See [www.ziacom.com/biblioteca](http://www.ziacom.com/biblioteca) for the latest version of the cleaning, disinfection and sterilisation instructions.

