

PLEX RC ONE

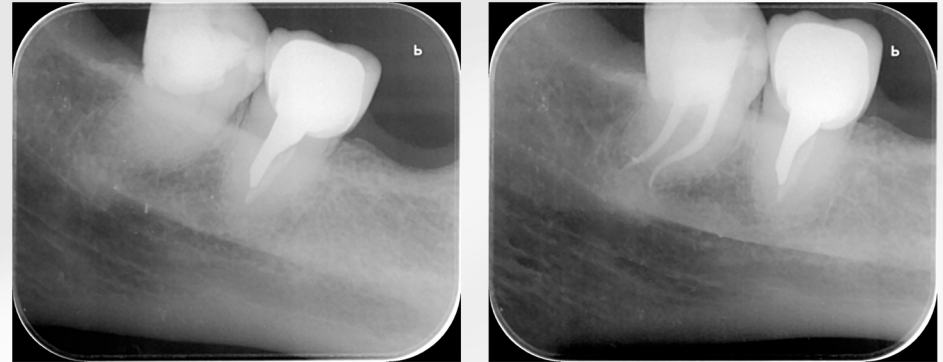
Everything in one instrument



Easy – Safe – Efficient and Effective – Flexible

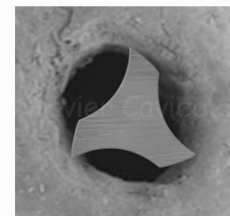
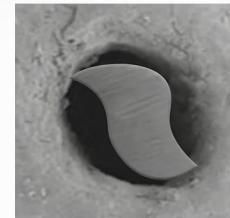
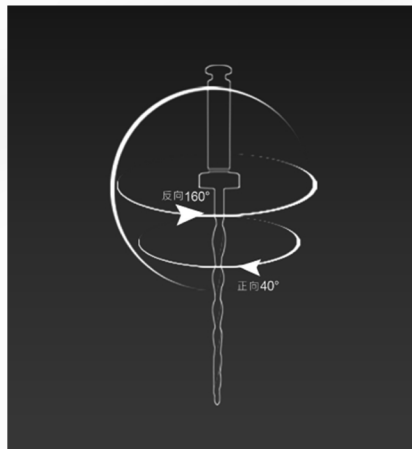
Easy

Plex RC-ONE is designed to completely prepare a root canal with one single reciprocating instrument in most cases, being easy to learn and teach, with less probability of procedural errors. The selection of the Plex RC-One file, depends on the clinical case difficulty.



Safe

A unique design with two different cross section profiles, a reciprocating movement with balanced rotation angles and a very flexible alloy, generate maximum resistance to cyclic fatigue and reduce the risk of instrument fracture. Optimal for the management of canals with severe curvatures and complex anatomies.



cross section
profiles



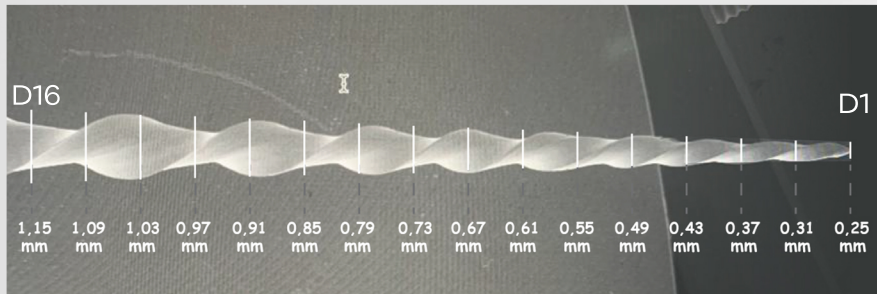
severe curvatures



complex anatomies

Efficient and Effective

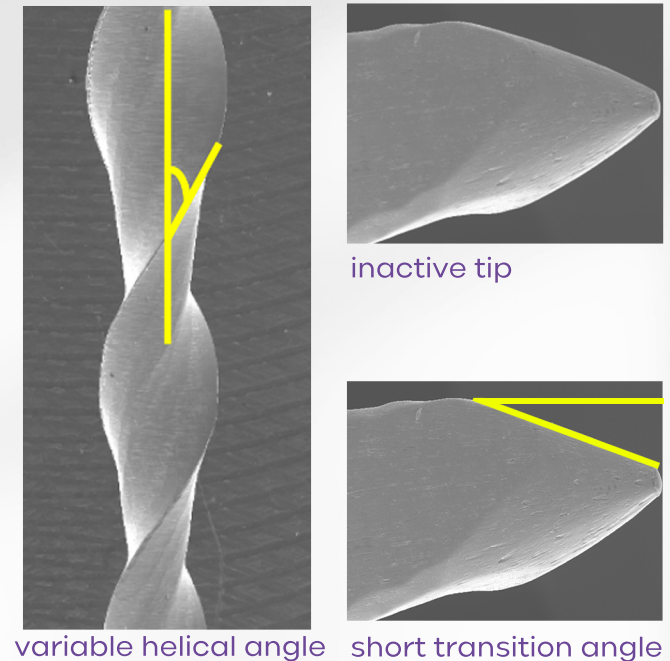
Preparation time is reduced due to the instrument design with a constant taper, two cross-section profiles and a great cutting capacity, which enhances preparation and irrigation. Modified convex triangular cross-section of the tip provide instrument stability and the S-shaped cross-section of the file body helps preserving the original shape of the canal. It has a variable helical angle that allows an efficient debris removal coronally, an inactive pilot tip to maintain the original shape of the canal and a short transition angle to provide efficient cutting.



6% Taper

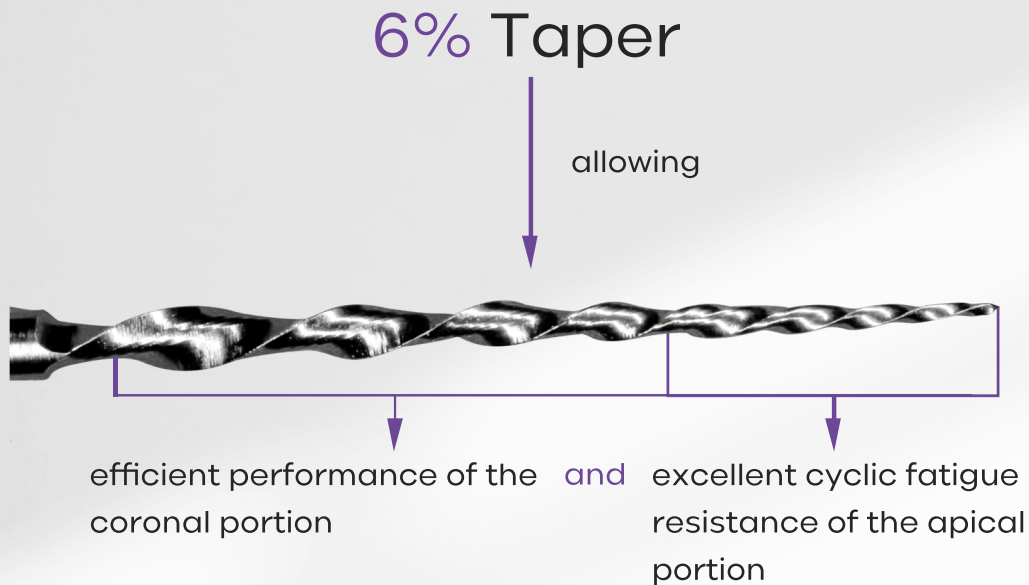
Flexible

Plex RC-ONE is made of a modified nickel-titanium CM wire alloy. It is manufactured using an exclusive thermal process at room temperature, that gives it a great flexibility that helps preserve the original shape of the canal due to memory control, great cutting capacity and high resistance to cyclic fatigue.

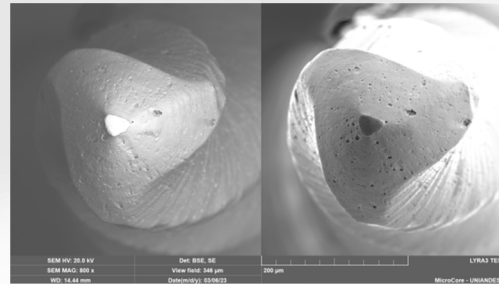


Original shape

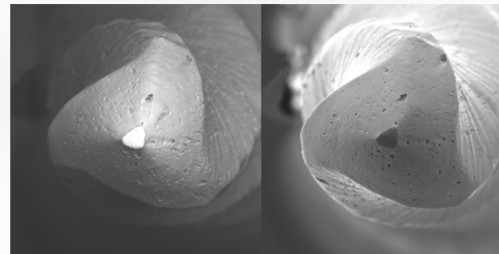
Instrument tip inactive



800X



600X



Inactive tip

functions as

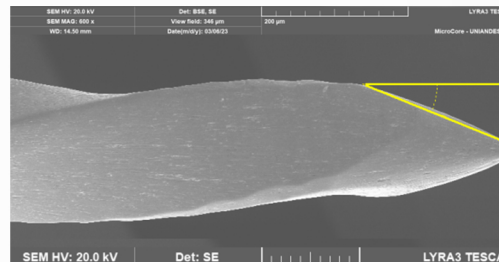
Pilot in preparation of curved canals

avoiding

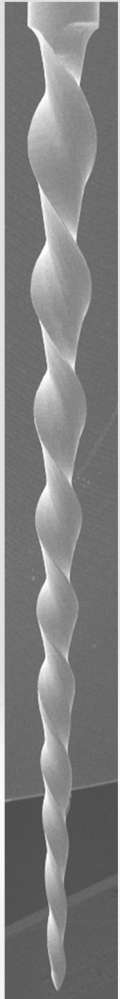
- Transportations
- Ledges
- Perforations

Short transition angle

providing efficient cutting apically

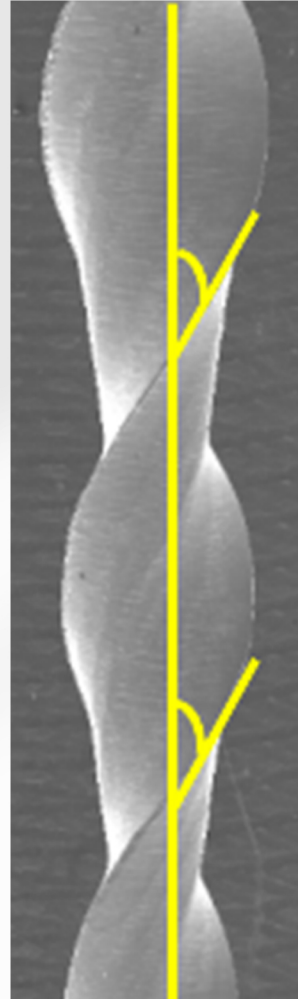


Variable helical angle



Progressive grooves

- Reduces file blockage and helps removal of dentinal debris
- Works more efficiently in the coronal portion of the canal



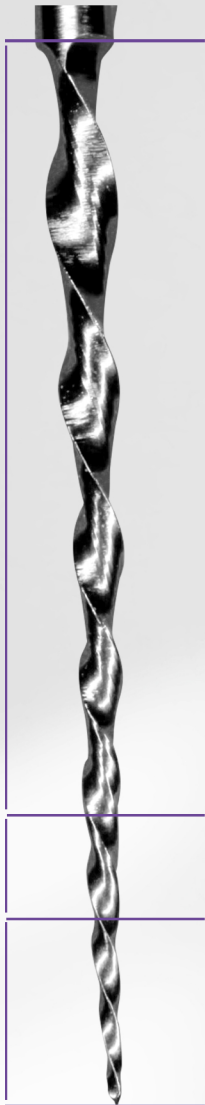
Useful for:

- Dislodging dentin towards the coronal
- Avoid screwing effect
- Reducing risk of fracture



- Dentin debris sticks to the file by the disengagement movement
- Allowing to remove debris towards coronal

Cross-section profile



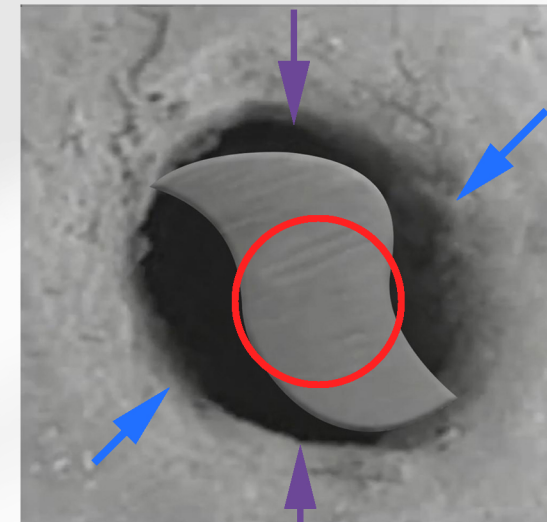
The body of the file has a modified S-shape cross section profile

Providing good cutting-capacity at 6-16 mm

Transition zone at 3-5 mm

Modified convex triangular cross-section at the tip

Allowing instrument stabilization

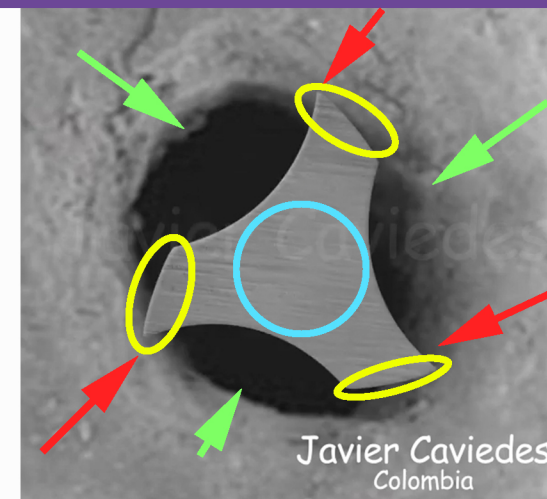


Two Blades with high cutting capacity

Less mass = More flexibility

Large areas for debris removal to coronal

Counterclockwise cut - clockwise disengagement



Minimal radial contact to avoid the file getting stuck in the canal

Large areas for debris removal to Coronal

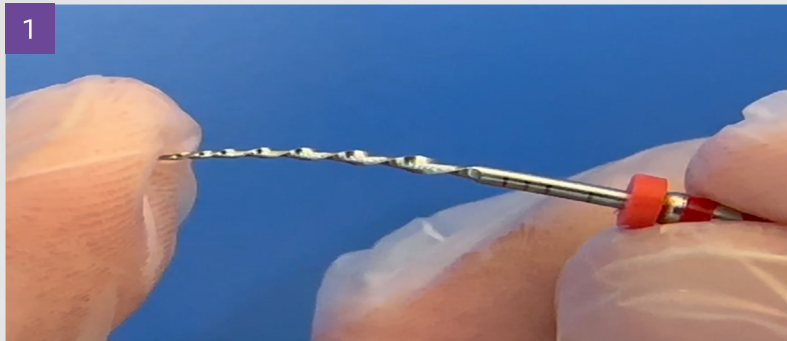
Central core with less metal = more flexibility

Three Blades with great cutting capacity

Javier Caviedes
Colombia

CM-Wire alloy properties

Manufactured with CM wire alloy. Controlled shape memory allowing the file to recover. Its original shape when sterilized, recovering all the metallic properties and its metallurgical structure with heat.

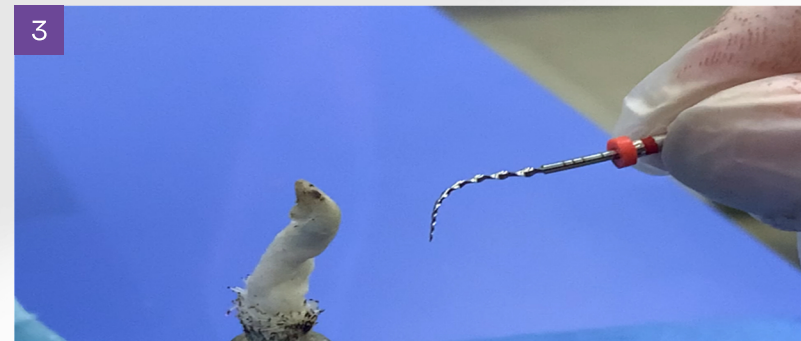


Controlled memory

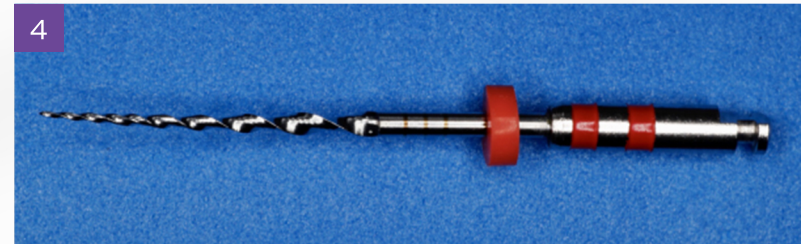


Controlled memory:

- Facilitates access to the canal
- Allows to overpass ledges generated by manual files or other rotary files
- Respects the original shape of the canal, even in complex anatomies



File recovers its original shape with heat



it is not affected by heat, only by oversure depending on the complexity degree

Benefits

Resistance to flexural fatigue

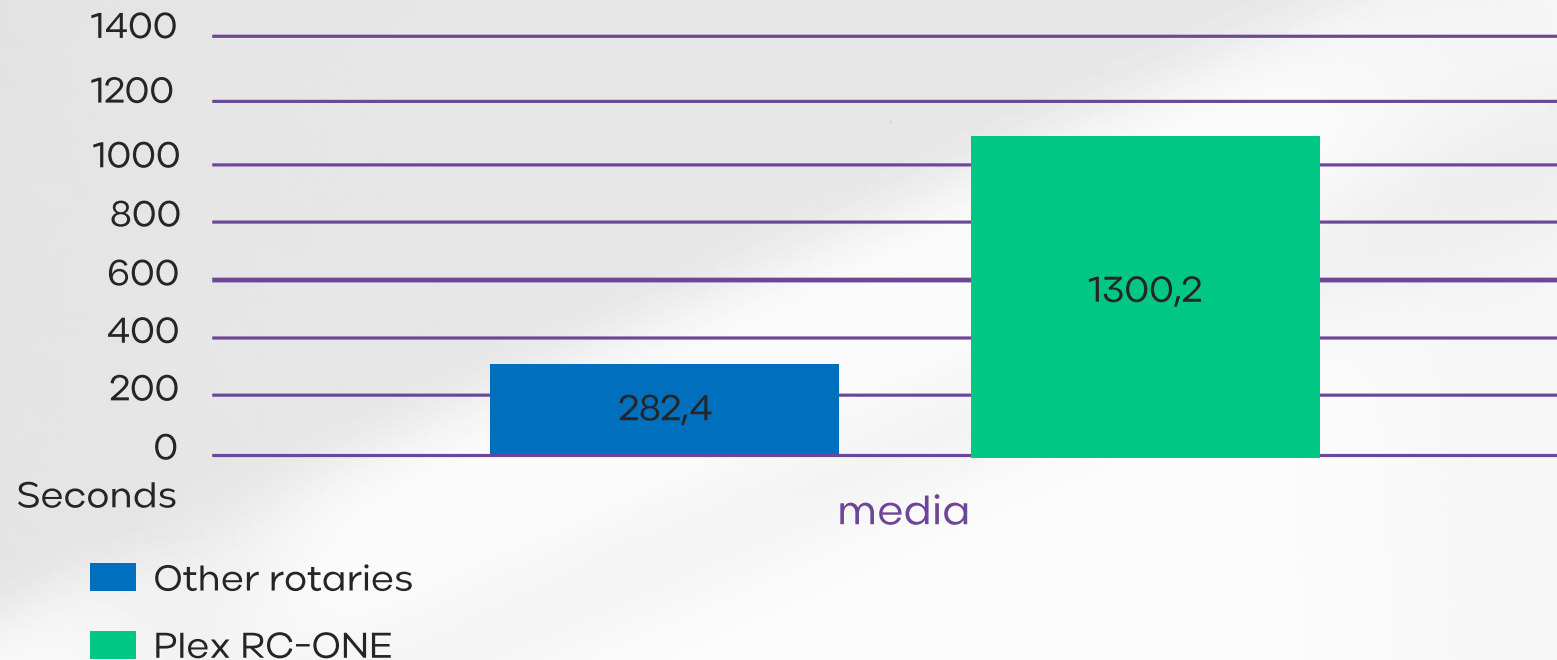
Enhanced by special heat treatment. It gives it a very high resistance to fatigue due to flexion.

and

The cutting capacity

Is improved by the cross-section profile and alloy treatment

Cyclic fatigue resistance in seconds of different instruments



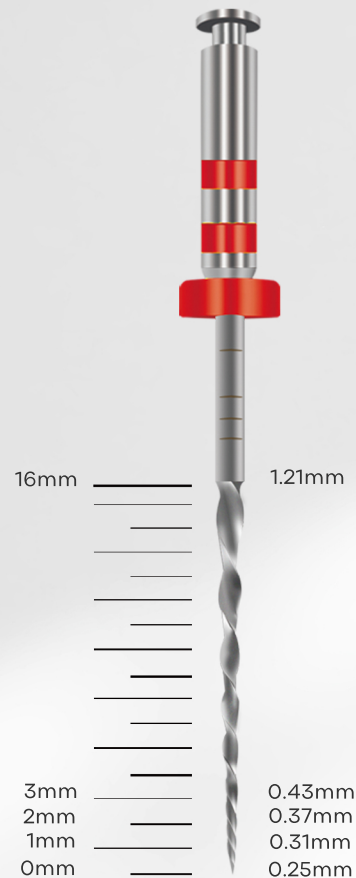
Quality

Its design, alloy and type of movement allow it to be useful in the management of clinical cases with high degrees of complexity.

Instrument Specifications

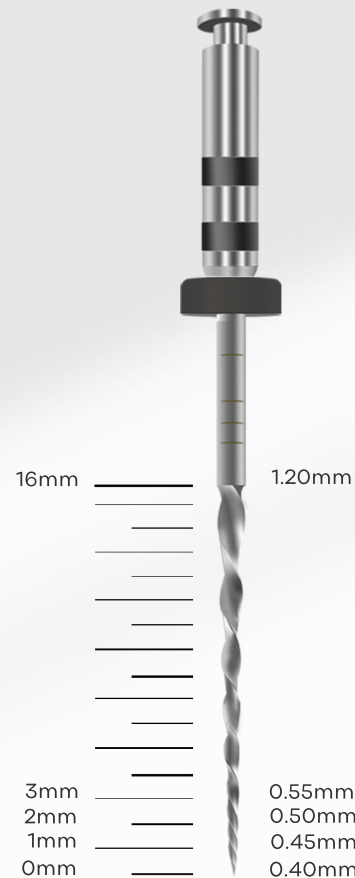
TAPER	06	05	04	04
SIZE	25	40	50	35
LENGTH	21mm / 25 mm / 28mm / 31mm			
TORQUE	2.0-3.0N-CM	2.0-3.0N-CM	2.0-3.0N-CM	2.0-3.0N-CM
SPEED	300-500RPM	300-500RPM	300-500RPM	300-500RPM
ROTATION ANGLE	clockwise 40° counterclockwise 160°	clockwise 40° counterclockwise 160°	clockwise 40° counterclockwise 160°	clockwise 40° counterclockwise 160°

Narrow root canal



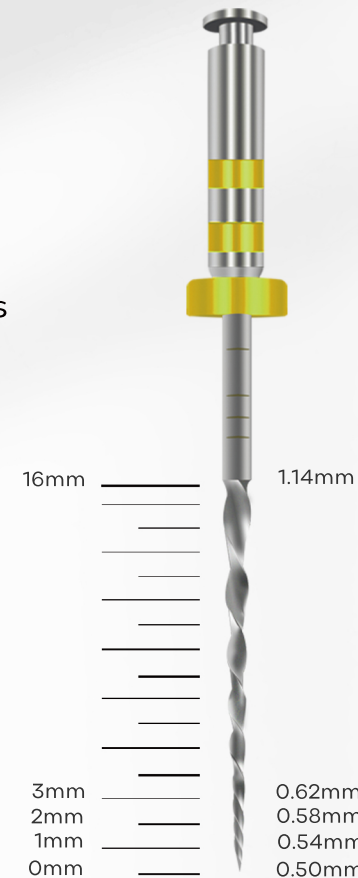

H025/06

Medium or wide root canals




H040/05

20# hand file
instrument reaches
working length
passively



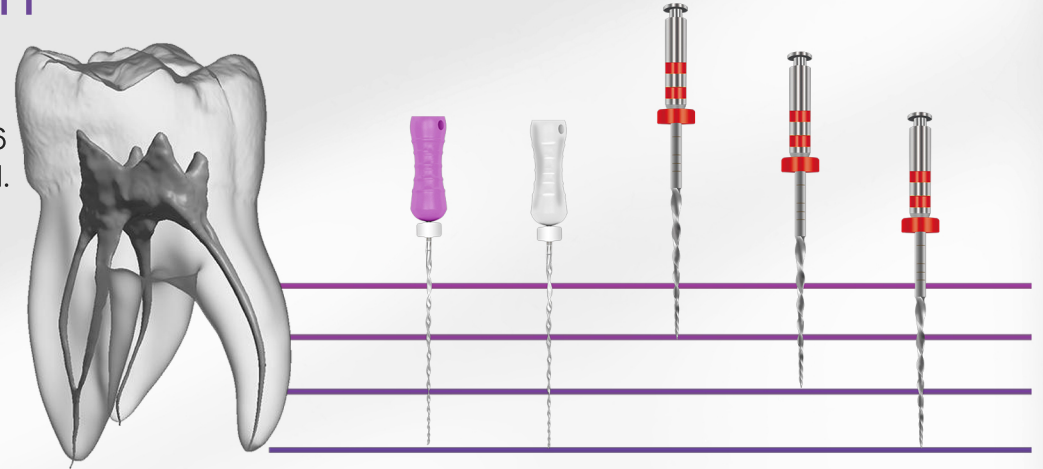

H050/04

25# hand file
instrument reaches
working length
passively

Plex RC-ONE single file preparation

1. Use a Plex RC-ONE #25/06 file to enlarge the root canal opening.
2. If the #10 hand file reaches the working length directly without pre-bending, you can directly use the Plex RC-ONE #25/06 file to prepare the root canal; Otherwise, a #15 hand file is required.
3. Prepare in sections. First prepare the coronal 1/3 of the root canal, irrigate and clean the file. Then, prepare the middle 1/3 of the root canal, irrigate and clean the file again. Finally, complete the preparation of the apical 1/3, irrigate, dry and fill.

The steps for a single file #40 or #50 are the same.

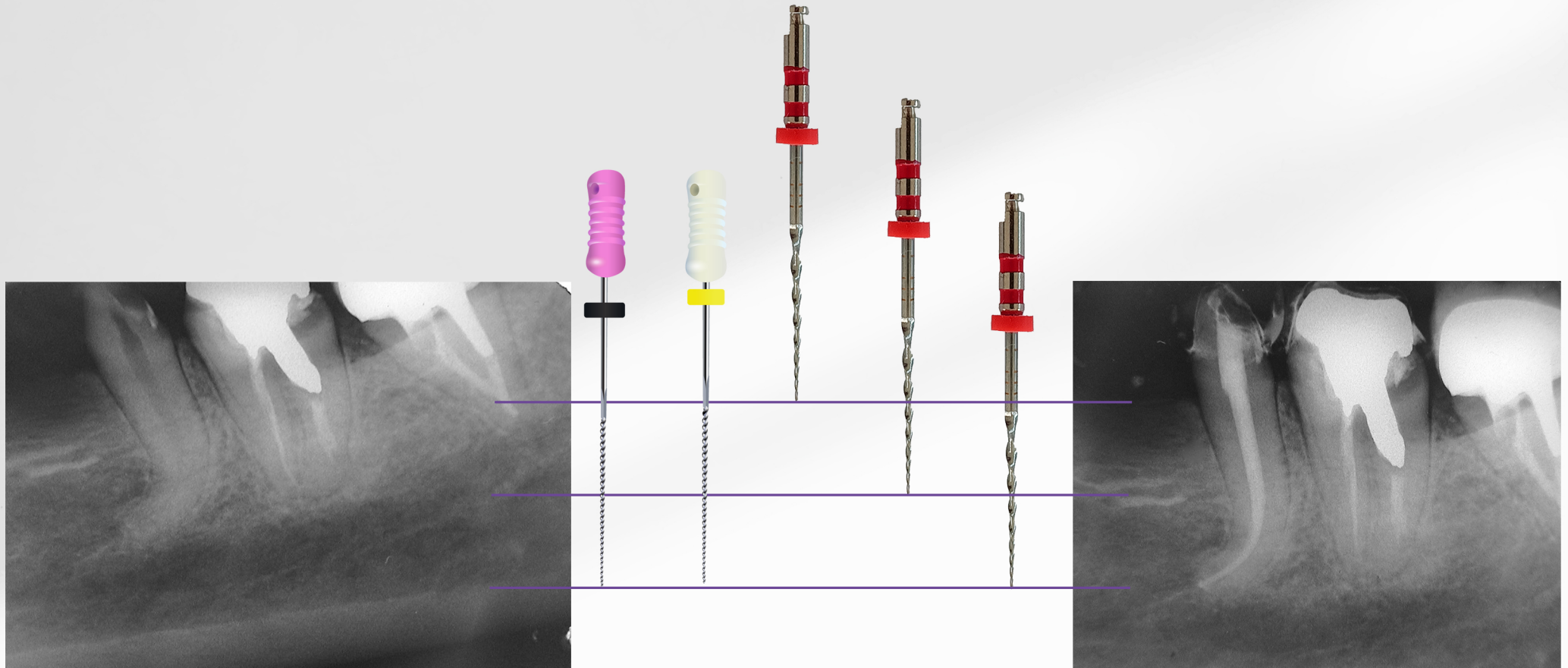


Clinical recommendations

1. Do not apply pressure when the instrument stops in the root canal.
2. Pay attention to clean the instrument surface everytime.
3. Check for separation of instrument filaments and discard.
4. Do not move the instrument beyond the apex of the root, nor rotate it, nor leave it for a long time on the same place.
5. If you feel resistance in the root canal and the instrument cannot advance in the direction of the root, canal clean the file and use a #10 hand file to clean and rinse the root canal until the hand file #10 can easily reach the working length. If you feel that there is Still resistance or it is impossible to advance in the direction of the root canal, you should use the number 15 hand file step by step to create a smooth access path.

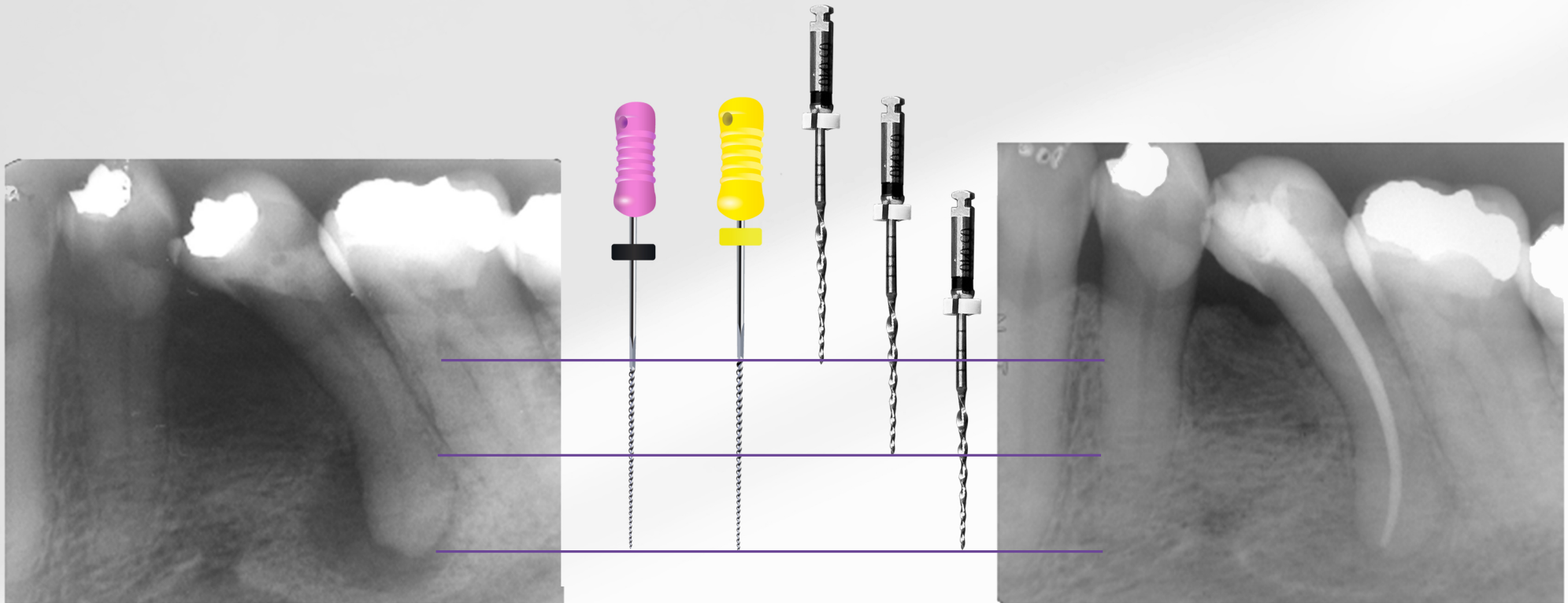


Management of severe curvatures with plex RC-ONE



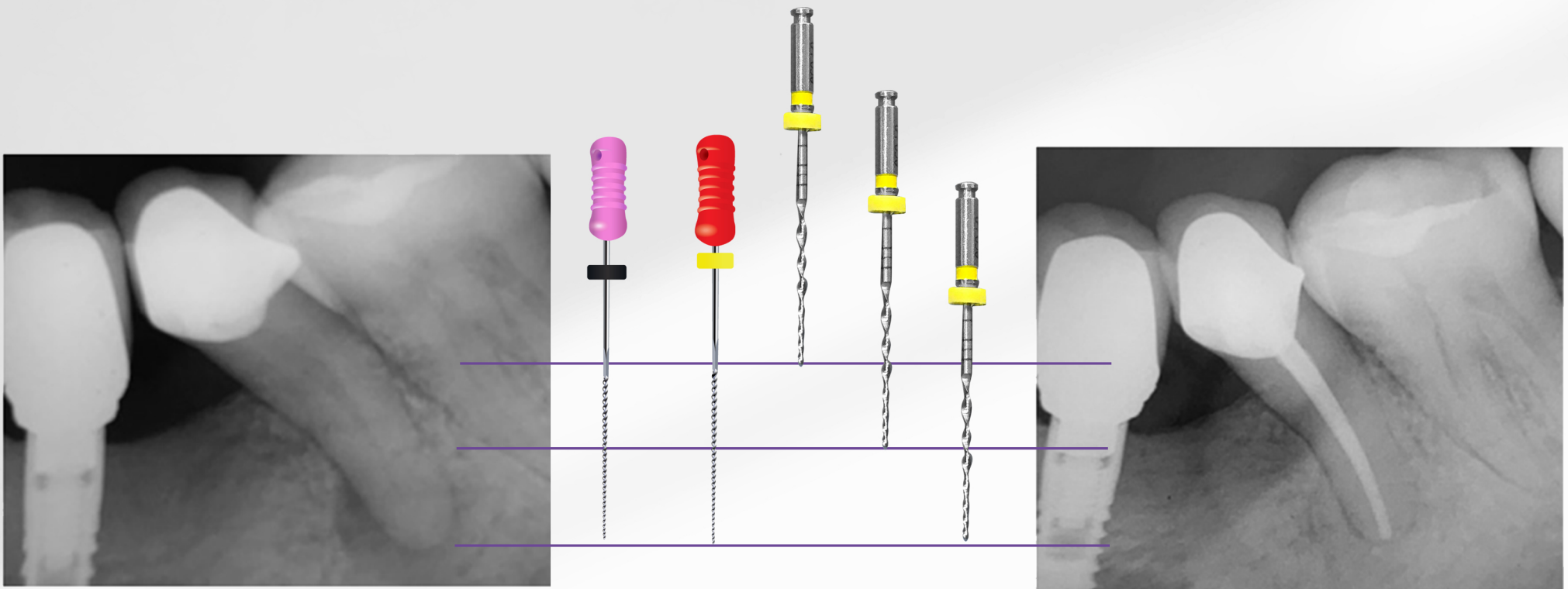
1. Use a Plex RC-ONE #25/06 file to enlarge the root canal opening.
2. Use a number 10 hand file to achieve patency.
3. If file 15 goes down without bending, establish working length.
4. Prepare in sections. First prepare the coronal 1/3 of the root canal, irrigate and clean the file. Then, prepare the middle 1/3 of the root canal, irrigate and clean the file again. Finally, complete the preparation of the apical 1/3, irrigate, dry and fill.

Management of moderately curved canals



1. Use a Plex RC-ONE #40/05 file to enlarge the root canal opening.
2. Use a number 10 hand file to achieve patency.
3. If file 20 goes down without bending, establish working length.
4. Prepare in sections. First prepare the coronal 1/3 of the root canal, irrigate and clean the file. Then, prepare the middle 1/3 of the root canal, irrigate and clean the file again. Finally, complete the preparation of the apical 1/3, irrigate, dry and fill.

Management of Straight and wide canals



1. Use a Plex RC-ONE #50/04 file to enlarge the root canal opening.
2. Use a number 10 hand file to achieve patency.
3. If file 25 goes down without bending, establish working length.
4. Prepare in sections. First prepare the coronal 1/3 of the root canal, irrigate and clean the file. Then, prepare the middle 1/3 of the root canal, irrigate and clean the file again. Finally, complete the preparation of the apical 1/3, irrigate, dry and fill.



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