



Instructions

Safety Tips

- Always use a rubber dam to prevent items from being inhaled or swallowed. SmartView Clip doubles as a rubber dam clamp.
- Tie floss to the SmartView Clip for added security.
- Matrices and wedges are for single use only.
- To ensure sterility, steam-autoclave or chemclave SmartView Clips, SmartBands and instruments.
- Band Forceps are recommended for use with SmartBand matrices and any type of wedge.

1 Wedge before cavity prep

Pre-wedging helps create a gap for the matrix band. It also prevents bleeding during cavity prep. Push the wedge in firmly and proceed with the prep.



2 Place matrix into embrasure

Place a contoured SmartBand with the band forceps and place a wedge to seal the lower gingival third.



3 Place the SmartView Clip

Slide the SmartView Clip over the wedge and slowly release the clip so that it straddles the wedges and locks the band in place.



4 SmartView Clip in ideal position

This image shows the SmartView Clip in the correct position. Notice how the tips of the tines are close to the gingival margin and the slot is touching the wedge. Make sure that the clip is in direct contact with the wedge and will not move any further in an apical direction.



5 Fit Rubber Dam

Stretch the rubber dam over the SmartView Clip.



- 6 Secure With Floss**
Secure the rubber dam by sliding a piece of floss between the two teeth on the opposite side of the SmartView Clip and you are done.



- 7 Place the SmartView Clip backwards for a DO restoration**
Sometimes, as with an MOD, it is better to place the SmartView Clip backwards. The clip should be placed for the DO as shown above. The SmartView Clip can be used either way, depending on the dentist's preference.



- 8 Wedging from both sides**
The SmartView System allows an additional wedge to be placed from the opposite side, without removing the clip.



- 9 Remove the matrix**
To remove the matrix, simply grab the edge of the of the matrix with the SmartBand Forceps and slowly lift to remove. The non-stick surface of the SmartBand prevents bonding with the composite for easy removal.



Instrument Care & Cleaning

STORAGE – Surgical instruments should be stored in sterilizing trays of proper size lined with soft silicone mats. Instruments should not touch each other. We recommend using protective tips made of soft silicone tubing of the proper size and thickness. Do not use rubber or plastic protective tips, which can melt during autoclaving and cause damage to instruments.

INSPECTION – Be sure to inspect every instrument at the end of your surgical day. Please conduct this inspection under a microscope or with magnification lens.

CLEANING – Manual Cleaning. Use a mild soap solution approved for surgical instruments with a soft brush or instrument wipe to clean instrument and remove stains. Never use abrasive powders or steel wool to remove stubborn stains—these can damage the super fine finished of an instrument and can actually help cause corrosion of stainless instruments.

Use distilled and demineralized water to rinse instruments thoroughly then carefully dry them with a hot air blower or lint-free cloth.

Ultrasonic Cleaning. *This is the best method of cleaning surgical instruments.* Use only cleaning solutions approved for surgical instruments. Change the solution frequently, always use demineralized or distilled water. Heat water to 150° Fahrenheit (62° C) using an immersion heater, or in a separate stainless container, if your unit does not have an automatic built-in water heater. Be sure that you and your staff members are completely familiar with the manufacturer's instructions, which came with your ultrasonic cleaner. Instruments should never touch each other in the ultrasonic cleaner. After removing instruments from the ultrasonic cleaner, rinse the instruments under running water first, and then rinse again in clean demineralized water. Instruments should never be air dried in room temperature because this will cause corrosion on stainless instruments especially in knurled and laser engraved areas. That is why it is highly recommend using a hot air blower to thoroughly dry the instruments.

LUBRICATION – It is recommended to lubricate all moving parts after each cleaning. Use only silicone or Teflon lubricants which can hold up under autoclaving. We recommend the use of Instrument Milk. Never use ordinary lubricants or cover up even the slightest corrosion with a lubricant.

STERILIZATION – Stainless Steel and Titanium instruments can be sterilized via steam autoclaving, chemical disinfectants, ethylene oxide gas, or even dry hot air. Gas and dry chemical sterilization are the best methods for stainless steel instruments, but they take a lengthy time period to accomplish the desired result. The most practical method of sterilization is heat or steam, which require less time. However, these methods can be damaging to delicate stainless steel instruments. Use care when sterilizing your instruments. And, once again, be sure that you and your staff have read and fully understand the instructions supplied by the manufacturer of your particular sterilizer.