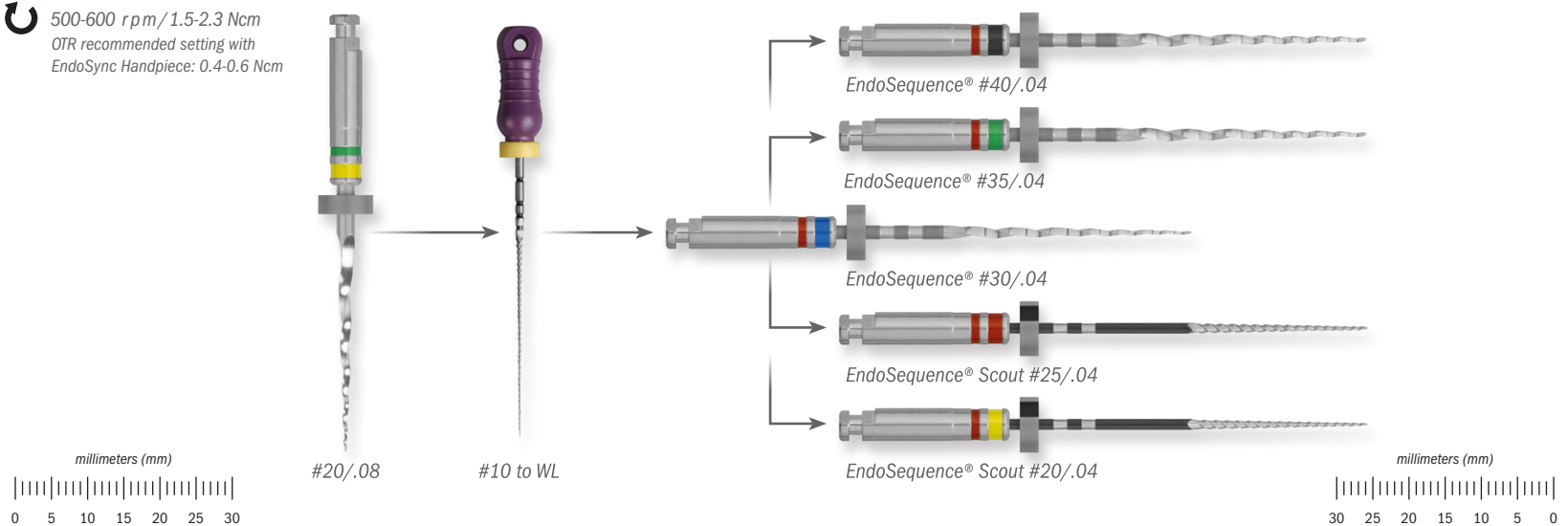
ENDOSEQUENCE® BLEND TECHNIQUE

500-600 rpm/1.5-2.3 Ncm
OTR recommended setting with
EndoSync Handpiece: 0.4-0.6 Ncm



1. Achieve straight line access and confirm canal patency to a size 10 hand file (in tight canals the use of an orifice opener is recommended to help achieve straight line access.)
2. Use the EndoSequence #30/.04 with 1-2 RM to triage the case. If #30/.04 reaches the apex within 1-2 RM you have a basic canal (3a). If not you have an advanced canal (3b).

3a. Basic Canals- If WL is achieved with 1-2 RMs and clean dentinal shavings are observed #30/04 is your master apical file or you can move up to the next larger size. Cone fit and fill. If #30/.04 is loose and/or you don't observe clean dentinal shavings step up to subsequently larger sizes using 1-2 RM. Once WL is achieved and clean dentinal shavings are observed cone fit and fill.

3b. Advanced Canals- If #30/.04 does not reach the apex within 1-2 RMs step down in size to EndoSequence Scout files. Use a crown down sequence starting with the #25/.04 Scout with 1-2 RM. If WL is not achieved move down serially to smaller ES Scouts until WL is achieved with 1-2 RMs. Step back up to at least size #25-#30. Cone fit and fill.

The ES Blend workflow is a guide. It allows instrumentation of most basic cases with two files. Additional files are shown in the workflow only as guidance for those canals that require more files for safe instrumentation (advance canals).

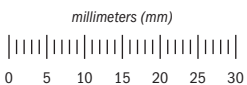
B-5088-5M-08.18-DXM

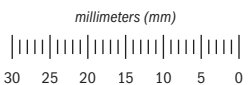
ENDOSEQUENCE® BLEND CONCEPT/PHILOSOPHY

EndoSequence® Blend's core philosophy is hybridizing NiTi files with different design and metallurgy in different parts of a root canal for maximum safety and efficacy. In this workflow, torque resistant and highly efficient non-landed EndoSequence®/ESX® Files are used in the coronal half of the root canal, while the cyclic-fatigue-resistant, landed EndoSequence Scout Files are used in the generally curved apical half of the root canal. Instrumentation is done in a crown-down fashion in small canals. In thin canals, a Master File is used to blend the two halves of the canal for a matching Master Cone.

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Each instrument is used in rotary motion with the operator using the Rhythm Motion (RM) to advance the file.
  One RM consists of three light strokes to engagement followed by removing the file from the canal, removing the debris with an irrigant, and wiping the file flutes clean of debris prior to initiating the next RM.
- The first rotary file that reaches apex in this workflow is called the First Apical File (FAF). In general, the Master Apical File (MAF) could be either the FAF or 1-2 sizes larger based on the canal.
- No instrument should be used for more than two RM in the same canal. If the instrument is not advancing or has not reached length within two RM, you must drop down in size. This rule applies to all files.





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