INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 21850-1

First edition 2020-04

Dentistry — Materials for dental instruments —

Part 1: **Stainless steel**

Médecine bucco-dentaire — Matériaux pour instruments dentaires — Partie 1: Acier inoxydables



Reference number ISO 21850-1:2020(E)



© ISO 2020

Jementation, no partanical, includir requested fr All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva Phone: +41 22 749 01 11 Fax: +41 22 749 09 47 Email: copyright@iso.org Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Materials	2
5 Selection of materials	5
6 Performance evaluation — Pre-clinical evaluation	
Annex A (informative) Equivalent stainless steels	13
Annex B (informative) Hardness, corrosion resistance, and mechanical strength	15
Bibliography	16
© ISO 2020 - All rights reserved	iii

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Dental instruments*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 55, *Dentistry*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

A list of all parts in the ISO 21850 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

There is an increasing number of newly developed dental surgical techniques with an increasing number of procedures such as dental implant placements. The market for the dental instrument is also rapidly growing with demands for new and better instruments.

antende i and testi. struments. This document is intended to harmonize the approval procedures and to reduce the costs caused by repeated approval and test procedures in different countries with regard to the stainless steel materials used in dental instruments.

This document is a preview general ded by tills

Dentistry — Materials for dental instruments —

Part 1:

Stainless steel

1 Scope

This document specifies stainless steel commonly used in manufacturing dental instruments.

It is applicable to stainless steel materials used to manufacture either an entire instrument or a part of the instrument.

It is applicable to single-use and reusable dental instruments, whether it is or it is not connected to a power-driven system.

This document is not applicable to devices and instruments used long-term in the mouth of the patient (e.g. crown, bridges, implants) or to devices and instruments not made of stainless steel.

It contains a current selection of stainless steels suitable for use in the manufacture of dental instruments.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1942, Dentistry — Vocabulary

ISO 7405, Dentistry — Evaluation of biocompatibility of medical devices used in dentistry

ISO 10993-1, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management process

ISO 15510, Stainless steels — Chemical composition

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1942 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

dental instrument

tool specially designed for use in dentistry

3.2

stainless steel

steel whose most characterizing element is chromium of at least 10,5 % (mass fraction) Cr and maximum 1,2 % (mass fraction) C, and the primary importance of which is its resistance to corrosion