

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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## Dentistry — Root-canal obturating points

*Art dentaire — Cônes d'obturation dentaires pour canaux radiculaires*



Reference number  
ISO 6877:2006(E)

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## 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 6877 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Filling and restorative materials*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6877:1995), which has been technically revised and a typographical error relating to the size of the specimen required to measure the radio-opacity has been corrected.

## Introduction

The working group, who have prepared this International Standard have addressed the question of cadmium in polytransisoprene (gutta-percha) points and on the data obtained have concluded that the amount of cadmium in polytransisoprene (gutta-percha) points is most likely not intentionally added either as an aesthetic (colour) agent for the enhancement of the chemical or physical integrity of the points. It has likely resulted from the contamination of the chemical components in the manufacturing process. Based on the data obtained this trace amount of cadmium has no health implications.

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# Dentistry — Root-canal obturating points

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the dimensions and compositional requirements for prefabricated metal or polymeric points or cones suitable for use in the obturation of the dental root-canal, but not for support of a coronal restoration. It also specifies numerical systems and a colour coding system for designating the sizes.

Dental root-canal obturating points are marketed sterilized or unsterilized. This International Standard covers the physical attributes expected of such products as supplied. Requirements for sterility are not included, and any claim that the product is sterile is the responsibility of the manufacturer [see 8 f)].

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 3665, *Photography — Intra-oral dental radiographic film — Specification*

ISO 15223, *Medical devices — Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 3.1

#### **point**

prefabricated metal or polymeric material for use in the obturation of the root-canal

NOTE For the purposes of this International Standard the term “root-canal obturating point” is abbreviated as “point”.

### 3.2

#### **unit pack**

smallest pack of points distributed, containing one or more sizes of point

### 3.3

#### **standard taper point**

point having uniform 2 % taper throughout all the ranges of sizes available

### 3.4

#### **greater taper point**

point having a taper greater than 2 %

### 3.5

#### **size designation**

numerical indication, “000”, of the projected tip diameter, measured in hundredths of a millimetre