ANSI/ADA Specification No. 23: 1982
Reaffirmed by ANSI: October 26, 2015

American National Standard/
American Dental Association

Specification No. 23

Dental Excavating Burs

ADA American Dental Association®
Council on Scientific Affairs

1982

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Reaffirmed: October 26, 2015

ADDENDUM TO AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD/AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION SPECIFICATION NO. 23 DENTAL EXCAVATING BURS

American National Standard/American Dental Association Specification No. 23a for Dental Excavating Burs (addendum to ANSI/ADA Specification No. 23) has been approved by the Council on Dental Materials, Instruments, and Equipment and the Accredited Standards Committee MD156. This addendum has been prepared to incorporate a corrosion test into ANSI/ADA specification no. 23 for dental excavating burs. Approval was granted by the American National Standards Institute on March 21, 1984.

The following requirement shall be included in ANSI/ADA Specification No. 23:

3.6 Corrosion Resistance.

The bur shall show no corrosion after having been subjected to the autoclave test as specified in 4.6 except that corrosion present at the welded joint shall be disregarded and shall not be cause for rejection.

4.6 Corrosion Resistance.

The test burs shall be cleaned in accordance with the instructions supplied by the manufacturer. The burs shall then be autoclaved at 132 ± 3C (270 ± 5 F) and 0.19 ± 0.01 MPa (27 ± 1 lb per square inch) pressure for a minimum of 20 minutes. After the burs are removed from the autoclave, the entire surface area of the noncarbide portion of the bur shall be examined for evidence of corrosion.

This test method is the same as that of Interim Federal Specification GG-B-00821E (DSA-DM).

REVISED AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD/AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION SPECIFICATION NO. 23 DENTAL EXCAVATING BURS

Revised American Dental Association Specification No. 23 for Dental Excavating Burs, has been reaffirmed by the Council on Scientific Affairs of the American Dental Association. This and other specifications for dental materials, instruments and equipment are being formulated by working groups of the Accredited Standards Committee MD156 for Dental Materials, Instruments and Equipment. The Council acts as the administrative sponsor of that committee, which has representation from all interests in the United States in the standardization of materials, instruments and equipment in dentistry. The Council has adopted the specifications, showing professional recognition of their usefulness in dentistry, and has forwarded them to the American National Standards Institute with a recommendation that the specifications be approved as American National Standard. Approval of Revised ADA Specification No. 23 as an American National Standard was granted by the American National Standards Institute on February 18, 1982 and subsequently reaffirmed on April 23, 1999.

The Council acknowledges, with thanks, the work of the working group members who revised the specification. The members and their affiliations at the time the revision was prepared are as follows: Kenneth H. Strader (Chairman) (deceased), Lactona-Surgident, Richmond, Virginia; Leroy Gorbet, Blue-White Diamond Instrument, San Antonio, Texas; Barry Norling, University of Texas, San Antonio; John Beall, McLean, Virginia; Roland Bleiholder, S.S. White, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania; Mr. John Gardella, S.S. White, Kind of Prussia, Pennsylvania; Wilmer Eames, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia; Duane Taylor, North Carolina University, Chapel Hill; Charles Coeyman, Dentsply International, York Pennsylvania; Doulgas Nuckles, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston; Richard Lewis, Star Dental manufacturing, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania; Floyd Peyton, Sun City, Florida; Genevieve Probst, Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

It was with deep regret that the Council was informed of the death of Mr. Kenneth Strader shortly after this revision was completed. Mr. Strader was a member of the former Specifications Committee of the Dental Materials Group of the International Association for Dental Research (predecessor of American National Standards Committee MD156) and later served as a member of a number of ANSC Subcommittees as well as Chairman of ANSC MD156 for Dental Rotary Cutting Instruments.

He will be missed as a friend as well as for his contributions in the field of dental materials research, and especially in the area of standardization.

REVISED AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD/AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION SPECIFICATION NO. 23 DENTAL EXCAVATING BURS

Foreword

(This foreword does not form a part ANSI/ADA Specification No. 23 for Dental Excavating Burs.)

4.2.5 Neck Strength.

The suggested change makes the text realistic.

4.1 Sampling for Inspection.

The rationale for the tighter tolerance on neck strength or head breakage protects the profession against one of rotary instrument's greater weaknesses - breakage during actual use.

Table I.

Head and Neck Dimensions - General Information. The title was changed to include requirements covered but previously unlisted in the text. These requirements and test methods are now included in the text. Fissure bur neck diameters (all) were allowed to the maximum head diameter. An ISO action approved deletion of cone angles on pear shape burs.

Cutting Performance Tests. It seems highly desirable to have a cutting performance test for these tools. However, after a greatly extended testing program by two cooperating North American manufacturers, it was concluded the scatter of results was so wide they could not be analyzed statistically to give results of any value.

The work of three European manufacturers gave the same answer. At this stage various groups, including the Council on Dental Materials, Instruments and Equipment of the American Dental Association, felt a research project was required for a solution. Such work is excluded from ANSC MD156 Subcommittee efforts. It was decided to accept established facts as covered in this revision, and later developed a performance test.

Addendum to the Foreword for this Reaffirmation:

In 2012, the ADA Standards Committee on Dental Products approved a change in the terminology used for standards. ADA standards will no longer utilize the term Specification; standards will now be named as ADA Standards.

With this notice, this ADA Specification is now termed an ADA Standard. Where the term "specification" is used, it should be considered as "standard." It will be re-named as an ADA Standard in its next revision.