



## Root Canal Preparation with Mtwo®

The Right Technique



Endo Easy Efficient®



## Getting Started

### Create a Glide Path

Check the patency of the canal and create a glide path to the apical constriction or the foramen apicale to at least an ISO size 10.

#### C-PILOT® File

● ISO 06 → ● ISO 08 → ● ISO 10



### Determine the Working Length

Electronic length determination of the root canal using an apex locator and a C-PILOT® File.



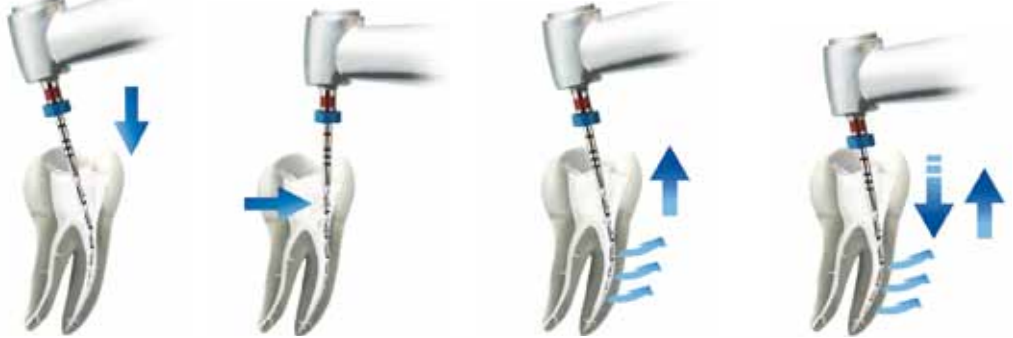
### Enlarging the Canal Access

Through the brushing movement (see page 2) and the instrument's excellent lateral cutting efficiency, Mtwo® can even remove obstructions in the coronal third. The canal entrance is gradually and systematically enlarged through the use of each instrument.

A separate enlargement of the canal access is, therefore, unnecessary. Should you, however, wish to enlarge the canal access, an Mtwo® 25/.06 can be used.

## Important: The Correct Brushing Movement!

Using Mtwo® instruments with the correct brushing movement is of the utmost importance, because this helps to reduce stress on the instruments and leads to optimum preparation results.



**1** Insert the rotating instrument into the root canal without touching the walls of the canal.

**2** Exerting light pressure, allow the instrument to touch the canal wall.

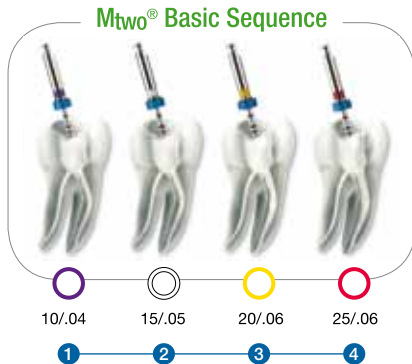
**3** Make small, stroking/brushing movements (over a few millimetres) in a coronal direction, without taking the instrument out of the canal. (Similar to using a Hedstroem File).

**4** Allow the instrument to move apically for a few millimetres and then repeat the movement described under 3. Gradually advance step-by-step towards the apex with up and down movements.

As soon as full working length has been reached, change to the next instrument in the sequence.

## Single Length Technique

The first instrument, a 10/.04, is gradually taken to full working length **without the exertion of pressure**. As soon as working length has been reached, change to the next instrument in the sequence. Continue working this way through the basic sequence. Each instrument creates a glide path for the following instrument.



### Recommendations for Problem-Free Use

- ✓ If the instrument does not advance in the canal, pull it back 1-2 mm and work with brushing movements on the canal walls to widen the canal. The file should then advance without exerting pressure.
- ✓ Irrigate the root canal according to the appropriate irrigation protocol.
- ✓ The chelator FileCare®EDTA will facilitate the progression of the instrument in the canal.

### Warnings

- ⚠ Do not probe the pulp chamber floor with the Mtwo® 10/.04!
- ⚠ Do not use the instrument in a picking movement!
- ⚠ Do not force the instrument to reach working length!
- ⚠ Bring the instrument to working length only once and then proceed immediately to the next instrument in the sequence!




## The Next Steps and Obturation

The Possibilities

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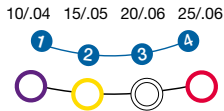
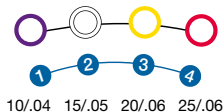
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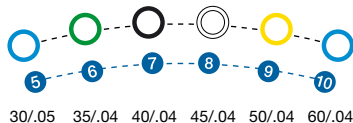


## Preparation Possibilities

### Basic Sequence



### Preparation of Larger Canal Anatomies



### Obturation Methods

#### Cold Obturation

m<sup>two</sup> Gutta-Percha

#### Warm Obturation

GUTTA MASTER®  
BeeFill® 2in1

## The Final Steps

The Mtwo® system has a full range of products for the final steps, depending on the size of the final instrument used, e. g. 25/.06.

Final File



Paper Point



Sealer



✓ Dry the canal with appropriately sized Mtwo® Paper Point.

✓ Apply sealer.



## Obturation Techniques

After preparation of root canals with the Mtwo® basic sequence (10/.04 – 25/.06), any obturation method may be used.

### Cold Obturation

**m<sub>two</sub>**® Gutta-Percha

Insert an Mtwo® Gutta-Percha point according to the size of the last instrument used and, as required, compact laterally.



### Warm Obturation

**GUTTA MASTER**®

Warm Vertical Carrier Technique

Use a GuttaMaster® obturator according to the size of the last instrument used.



### Warm Obturation

**BeeFill®2in1**

Vertical Compaction

Insert an Mtwo® Gutta-Percha master point, then use downpack and backfill techniques.

