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Dental elevators — **Part 3:** **Cryer elevators**

Élévateurs dentaires —
Partie 3: Élévateurs Cryer



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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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 part of ISO 15087 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 15087-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Dental instruments*.

ISO 15087 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Dental elevators*:

- *Part 1: General requirements*
- *Part 2: Warwick James elevators*
- *Part 3: Cryer elevators*
- *Part 4: Coupland elevators*
- *Part 5: Bein elevators*
- *Part 6: Flohr elevators*

Dental elevators —

Part 3: Cryer elevators

1 Scope

This part of ISO 15087 gives requirements, including dimensions, for Cryer dental elevators.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 15087. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 15087 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1942-3, *Dental vocabulary — Part 3: Dental instruments*.

ISO 15087-1:1999, *Dental elevators — Part 1: General requirements*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 15087, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1942-3 apply.

4 Design and dimensions

4.1 General

4.1.1 Cryer elevators shall conform to the general requirements given in ISO 15087-1.

4.1.2 Cryer elevators shall be grouped into the following types according to the shape of the working end:

- Type 1 = Straight working end (not used)
- Type 2 = Left working end
- Type 3 = Right working end

4.1.3 Cryer elevators shall be designed in accordance with Figure 1, and with dimensions in accordance with Table 1. Measurements of dimensions should be made as defined in Table 2.

NOTE Annex A of ISO 15087-1:1999 provides details of one method of measurement applicable to most types of dental hand instrument.

4.2 Length range

Cryer elevators shall have an overall length in the range between 145 mm and 170 mm.

4.3 Handle

The design and dimensions of the Cryer elevator handle shall be selected at the discretion of the manufacturer.

Table 1 — Dimensions of Cryer elevators

Dimensions in millimetres
(angular dimensions in degrees)

Dimension	b_1	b_2	b_3	l_1	r_1	α	β
Tolerance	$\pm 0,2$	$\pm 0,2$	$\pm 1,0$	ref ^a	ref ^a	± 5	ref ^a
Type 2 (Left)	1,8	1,8	10,0	53	25	63	10
Type 3 (Right)	1,8	1,8	10,0	53	25	63	10

^a Reference dimension.

Table 2 — Points of measurement for Cryer elevators

Symbol	Designation	Point of measurement
b_1	Blade width	Measured at a distance of 3 mm from the extreme tip of the instrument.
b_2	Blade thickness	Measured at a distance of 3 mm from the extreme tip of the instrument.
b_3	Blade length	Measured from the farthest extremity of the blade, parallel to the centreline of the blade, to the heel of the blade.
l_1	Working length	Measured from the farthest extremity of the blade, parallel to the centreline of the instrument, to the intersection with the handle.
r_1	Radius of blade	Radius of curvature of the inner surface of the blade.
α	Blade angle	Angle between the centreline of the instrument and the centreline of the blade.
β	Offset angle	With the instrument viewed at 90° to the standard position (i.e. plan view), the angle between the centreline of the shank and a line, parallel to the centreline of the instrument, forming a tangent with the first bend of the instrument.