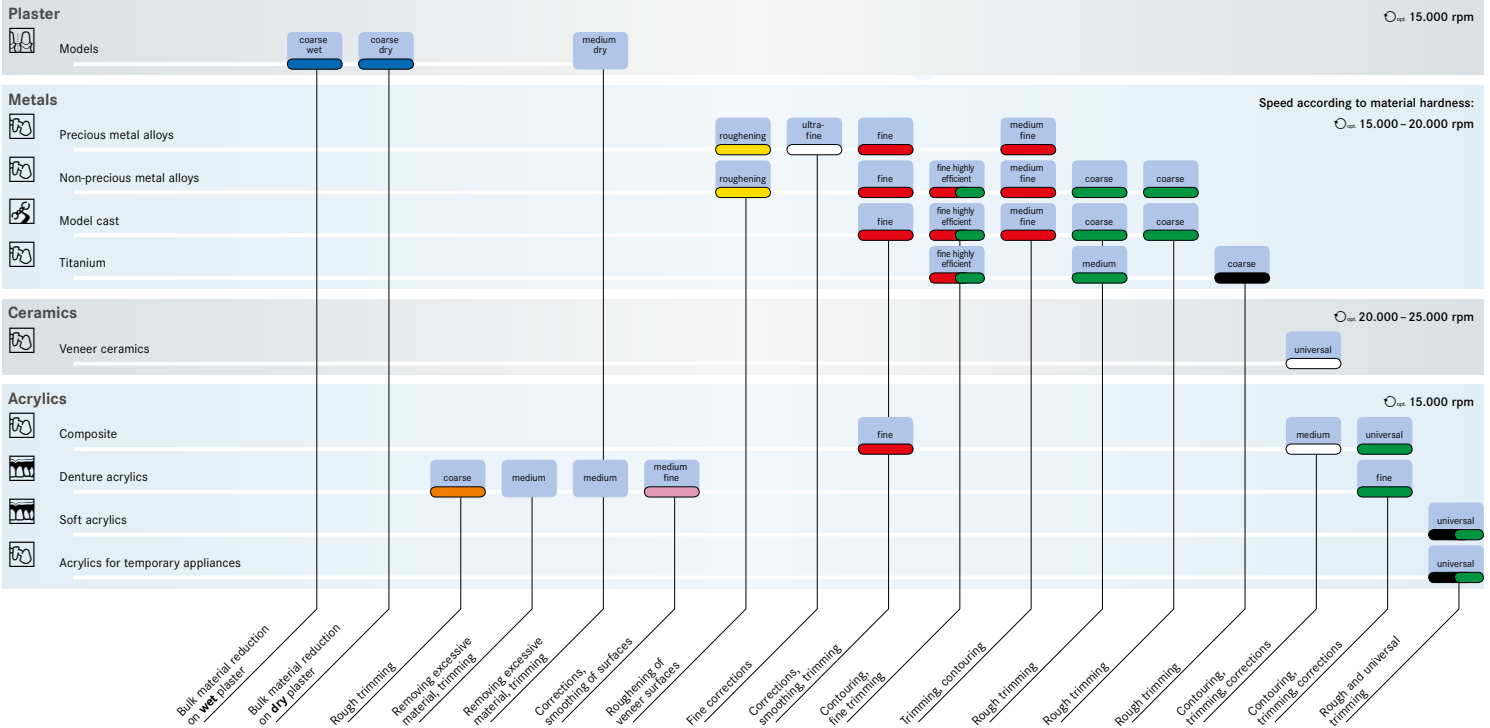
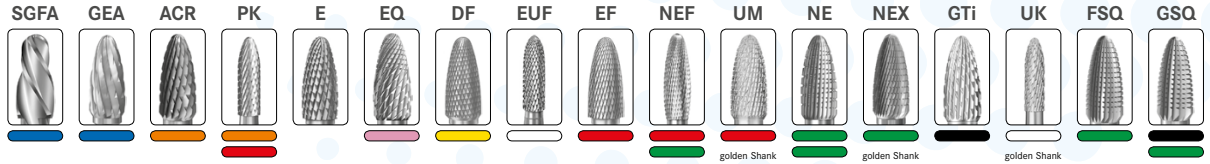




































# Compass | TC cutter

Recommendations for efficient use of tungsten carbide cutters in freehand cutting

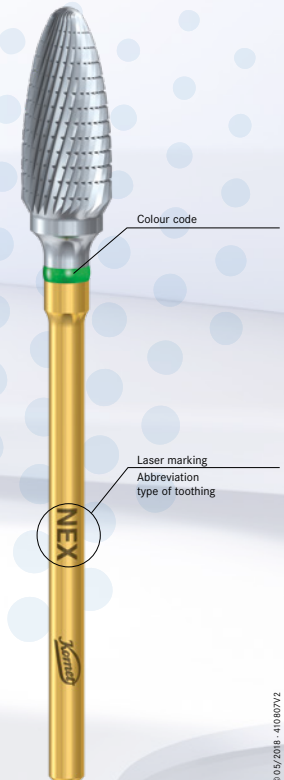


## Recommendations for use

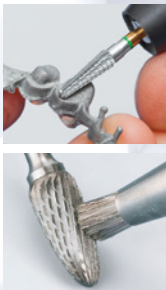
<b>SGFA</b>			<p>Safety toothing with basic twist to the left</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Identified by the letter "A" and the blue colour code</li> <li>⇒ Retains the cutter safely in the chuck</li> <li>⇒ For safe work even at high speeds and great substance removal</li> </ul>
<b>GEA</b>			
<b>ACR</b>			<p>The staggered toothing divides the instrument blades into individual, offset cutting segments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Short, granular chips that do not penetrate the skin</li> <li>⇒ Gentle work, almost without having to apply pressure</li> <li>⇒ Smooth, shiny surfaces</li> </ul>
<b>PK</b>			
<b>E</b>			
<b>EQ</b>			
<b>EF</b>			
<b>EUF</b>			
<b>DF</b>			<p>Toothings with pyramid-shaped cutting tips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Cuts almost like an abrasive</li> <li>⇒ Finely roughened surfaces</li> </ul>

<b>UM*</b>			<p>Patented special triple toothing for metals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Low contact pressure = smooth surface</li> <li>⇒ High contact pressure = increased substance removal</li> </ul>
<b>NE</b>			<p>Very sharp toothing for hard metal alloys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Minimum resistance to penetration when cutting hard and tough materials</li> <li>⇒ Low generation of heat</li> <li>⇒ Smooth surface</li> </ul>
<b>NEX*</b>			
<b>NEF</b>			
<b>GTi</b>			<p>⇒ No clogging</p>
<b>UK*</b>			<p>Very sharp toothing (right/right) for veneer acrylics, ceramics prior to glaze firing and transition areas between metal/acrylics</p>
<b>FSQ</b>			<p>Sharp toothing for acrylics with cross cut dividing the instrument blades into smaller segments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Minimum resistance to penetration when cutting elastic</li> <li>⇒ No clogging</li> </ul>
<b>GSQ</b>			<p><b>ATTENTION:</b> Always work towards the body!</p>

\* golden shank



## Hints for a long service life and effective work:



- ⇒ **Speed:**  
Observe the recommended speed and a contact pressure of 2-4 N.  
The hand piece must rotate at a constant speed without variation.
- ⇒ **Correct use/maintenance of the hand piece:**  
The cutter must be inserted right to the neck to guarantee perfect function.  
The chuck of the hand piece must be cleaned regularly.  
Change the chuck as soon as there are traces of wear on the shank of the cutter.
- ⇒ **Maintenance of the cutters:**  
For efficient work, make sure to remove all residual metal chips from the blades.  
To clean clogged cutters, use a metal cleaning brush 9791 or 9785.