



Instruction Manual

GB - STERILISATION INSTRUCTIONS HAND INSTRUMENTS

1 WARNINGS Instruments are not sterile upon receipt and must be sterilised before use in accordance with the following instructions. Instruments can be damaged by alkaline and acidic detergents. Always use a pH(7) neutral detergent or solution. Do not exceed 134°C. Remove all packaging prior to cleaning and sterilisation.

Contaminated instruments should be handled with gloves and eye protection should be used.

2 Limitations Repeated processing has minimal effect on these instruments. End of life is normally determined by wear and damage due to use. NEVER clean colour-etched probes or black composite instruments in ultrasonic baths.

INSTRUCTIONS

3 Point of use: Remove all excess soil with disposable cloth paper wipe.

4 Containment and Transportation: Protect delicate or fine instruments from damage. Instruments should be reprocessed as soon as is reasonably practical following use. Instruments left standing wet may stain or corrode.

5 Preparation for cleaning: No specific requirements. Disassembly not required

I. Rinsing- Immediately after surgery, rinse instruments under warm (not hot) water. It may be helpful to use a nylon toothbrush to rinse the lock boxes and joints of the instrument. Be sure to remove all blood, body fluids, and tissue.

II. Cleaning- If you do not clean your instruments immediately after rinsing, instruments should be submerged in a solution of water and neutral pH (7) detergent. They should never be placed in saline solution, as it may cause corrosion and eventually irreversible damage to the instrument.

6. Ultrasonic Cleaning For micro and delicate instruments, use manual cleaning (step C). Instruments should be processed in a cleaner for the full recommended cycle time—usually 5 to 10 minutes.

Place instruments in open position into the ultrasonic cleaner. Make sure that "Sharp" (scissors, knives osteotomes, etc.) blades do not touch other instruments.

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All Instruments have to be fully submerged. Do not place dissimilar metals (stainless, copper, chrome plated, etc.) in the same cleaning cycle. Change solution freq

7. Automatic Washer Sterilizers - Follow manufacturers recommendations but make sure instruments are lubricated after last rinse cycle and before sterilization cycle.

8. Manual Cleaning - Most instrument manufacturers recommend ultrasonic cleaning as the best and most effective way to clean surgical instruments, particularly those with hinges, locks and other moving parts. If ultrasonic cleaning is not available observe the following steps.

- I. Use stiff plastic cleaning brushes (nylon, etc.) Do not use steel wool or wire brushes except specially recommended stainless steel wire brushes for instruments such as bone files, or on stained areas in knurled handles.
- II. Use only neutral PH(7) detergents because if not rinsed off properly, low PH detergents will cause breakdown of stainless protective surface and black staining. High PH detergent will cause surface deposit of brown stain, which will also interfere with smooth operation of the instrument.
- III. Brush delicate instruments carefully and, if possible, handle them totally separate from general instruments.
- IV. Make sure all instrument surfaces are visibly clean and free from stains and tissue. This is a good time to inspect each instrument for proper function and condition.

Check and make sure that : Scissors blades glide smoothly all the way they must not be loose when in closed position). Test scissors by cutting into thin gauze. Three quarters of the length of blade should cut all the way to the scissor tips, and not hang up. Forceps (pickups) have properly aligned tips. Hemostats and Needle Holders do not show light between the jaws, lock and unlock easily, joints are not too loose. Check Needle Holders for wear on jaw surfaces. Suction tubes are clean inside. Retractors function properly. Cutting instruments and knives have sharp, undamaged blades.

- V. After scrubbing, rinse instruments thoroughly under running water. While rinsing, open and close Scissors, Hemostats, Needle Holders and other hinged instruments to make sure the hinge areas

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are rinsed out, as well as the outside of the instruments.

7. AFTER CLEANING - If instruments are to be stored, let them air dry and store them in a clean and dry environment.

8. AUTOCLAVING - If instruments are to be reused or autoclaved:

Maintenance:

- A. Lubricate all instruments which have any "metal to metal" action such as scissors, hemostats, needle holders, self-retaining retractors, etc. Recommend surgical lubricants such as instrument milk are best. Do not use WD- 40, oil or other industrial lubricants.
- B. Put instruments up for autoclaving either individually or in sets.

9 Inspection and Function Testing: Inspection and Function Testing: Visually inspect to ensure all contamination has been removed. Check for distortion, damage and wear. Cutting edges should be free of defects. Discard damaged, worn or corroded instruments. Ensure that detachable tips are secure

10 Drying: Dry using paper towelling or dry heat not exceeding 134°C.

11 Packaging for Sterilisation: Instruments may be loaded into dedicated instrument trays or general purpose sterilisation trays. Ensure that cutting edges are protected.

A. Individual Instruments

Disposable paper or plastic pouches are ideal. Make sure you use a wide enough pouch (4" or wider) for instruments with ratchet locks such as needle holders and hemostats so the instrument can be sterilized in an open (unlocked) position.

B. Instrument Sets

Unlock all instruments and sterilize them in an open position. Place heavy instruments on bottom of set (when two layers are required). Never lock an instrument during autoclaving. It will not be sterile as steam cannot reach the metal to metal surfaces. The instrument will develop cracks in hinge areas because of heat expansion during the autoclave cycle. Do not overload the autoclave chamber as pockets may form that do not permit steam penetration. Place towel on bottom of pan to absorb excess moisture during autoclaving. This will reduce the chances of getting "Wet packs". Make sure the towels used in sterilization of instruments have no detergent

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