Securos Surgical®

Orthopedics | Instruments | Sutures

Service support 877.266.3349 **securos.com**

Instrument care **steps**

01 Pre-Treat

Begin the cleaning process within 10 minutes post-surgery to eliminate potential bio-burden (blood,tissue, etc.) from drying on instruments. If instruments cannot be cleaned within 10 minutes post-surgery, spray SECUROS Enzymatic Foam Cleaner (30359232) on the instruments or place a moistened towel over instruments to prevent bio-burden from drying.

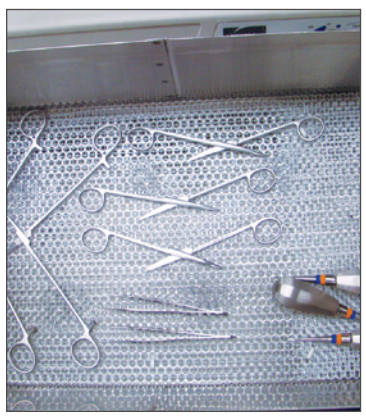
02 Rinse

Rinse instruments thoroughly, preferably with distilled water, to maintain a neutral PH balance.

03 Cleaning

The most effective method of cleaning instruments is through an ultrasonic cleaner. When an ultrasonic cleaner is not available, manual cleaning is the next best option. For either method you can use a neutral PH detergent, such as SECUROS Manual & Ultrasonic Instrument Cleaner (30359276). If cleaning manually, use a soft nylon brush to scrub delicate instruments, scrubbing ratchet and box lock area.

For ultrasonic cleaning, follow steps 1 & 2, then place each instrument in the ultrasonic cleaner. Be sure to place each hinged instrument in the cleaner with the ratchet in the open position. This will result in a cleaner instrument and preserve the integrity of the box lock. Fully submerge all instruments, but do not overload the cleaner. Place only like metal instruments together in the cleaner (e.g. do not put chrome-plated instruments in with stainless steel instruments). When the cleaning cycle is complete, immediately remove the instruments.



04 Rinse

After either method of manual or ultrasonic cleaning be sure to rinse the instruments with distilled water.

05 Dry

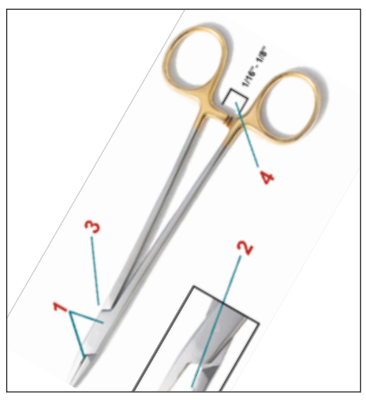
Place instruments on a towel with ratchets in the open position and dry instruments by using a clean towel.

06 Lubrication

Lubricate all instruments with a box lock (i.e., hinged) with Instrument Spray Lubricant (30359210). Spray only onto clean instruments. Wipe-off excess lubricant, then place in a pouch or wrap for sterilisation.

07 Inspection

Visually inspect all surfaces of the instruments for stains, cracks or chips. Scissors should be tested for sharpness by using a latex scissor test material for proper cutting. Needle holders and hemostats should engage properly and align at the tips.



08 Wrapping

When wrapping instruments for sterilisation be sure to leave any hinged instruments open. Closing hinged instruments can lead to tension and damage on the box locks, (not covered by warranties). It also prevents proper sterilisation. Use a special steam sterilisation indicator such as a strip or tape for the autoclave process.

09 Sterilisation

Ensure that all instruments have been properly cleaned before the sterilisation process. Autoclaving is the recommended method of sterilisation. Do not stack instruments on top of one another or overload the steriliser, because this will cause excessive condensation and possible spotting on the instruments.

10 Storage

Store instruments in a climate-controlled area. Do not store instruments near chemicals that may emit a vapor. Ensure that all instruments are completely dry before storing them to eliminate the chances of rust or spotting.

Must read: New instruments

Newly purchased Securos Surgical instruments are not sterile and should be cleaned manually (and with an ultrasonic cleaner, if available), lubricated and autoclaved before use. **Failure to clean new instruments thoroughly before autoclaving may result in staining due to residues and heavy lubricants remaining on the instrument after manufacturing.**