

**"Titan Surgical Inc"**

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Caution

Please read all information contained in this insert. Incorrect handling and care as well as misuse can lead to premature wear of surgical instruments.

All persons using this device should be knowledgeable in the use and handling of surgical instruments, accessories and related equipment.

Initial use of new instruments

Every instrument must be cleaned and sterilized before it is used it is used for the first time.

Inspection and functional check

It is very important to carefully examine each surgical instrument for breaks, cracks or malfunctions before use. It is especially essential to check areas such as blades, points, stops, snaps and all moveable parts.

Don't use damaged instruments. Never attempt to make repairs yourself. Service and repair should be referred to trained qualified persons only. Refer questions about repair to your supplier.

Cleaning and maintenance

Every surgical instrument should be disinfected and thoroughly cleaned after each use. Inspect and test each instrument carefully. Sterilize all instruments before surgery. Good cleaning and maintenance procedure will ensure correct function and extend the useful life of the instrument.

Special attention should be paid to slots, stops, tips, hollow tubes and all highly inaccessible areas.

Don't use damaged instruments!

Cleaning and rinsing must take place immediately after each use! Failure to clean promptly may result in adherent particles or dried secretions that may resist cleaning and complicate or resist future sterilization. Instruments must be completely cleaned and rinsed of all foreign matters.

Use warm water and a commercially available instrument pre-soak or cleaning agent. Enzymatic cleaners should be used to remove protein deposits. Follow the enzymatic cleaner's instructions and rinse and dry thoroughly!

- Don't use corrosive cleaning agents. Cleaning solutions and rinses at or near neutral pH (7.0) are best.

- Don't use abrasive cleaners

- Use only soft bristle brush

- Ultrasonic cleaners can be used. Check and retighten any fittings that may have vibrated loose

- Rinse thoroughly with distilled water

- Prepare for storage and/or sterilization

After cleaning and rinsing, DRY instruments completely and carefully with compressed air (including inside channels and highly inaccessible areas!)

Storage

Instruments should be stored in a clean, dry, moisture free area. They should be stored individually in their shipping carton or in protective tray with partitions. Always keep protective cover on delicate tips when the instrument is not used.

Sterilization

Microsurgical instruments are reusable and meet ANSI/AAMI standards for sterilization. Steam autoclave sterilization is recommended. Thoroughly lean instruments of all debris, tissue and foreign matter prior to sterilization.

Steam autoclave sterilization is recommended. Standard autoclave cycle:

Steam sterilize at 132°C for 5 minutes. Other time and steam temperature cycles may also be used. However, user must validate any deviation from the recommended time and temperature. You should contact the manufacture of your steam autoclave to confirm appropriate temperatures and sterilization time!

Autoclave temperatures should not exceed 137°C! Insulations or other non-metallic parts may be damaged!

Handling

All surgical instruments should be handled with the greatest care when being transported, cleaned, treated, sterilized and stored! This is especially true for blades, delicates points and other sensitive areas!

Surgical instruments corrode and their functions are impaired if they come into contact with aggressive materials. The instruments should not be exposed to acids or other aggressive cleaning agents.

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