The manufacturer recommends that all personnel responsible for handling and implanting the devices read and understand this information before use. The use of surgical instrumentation requires knowledge of anatomy, biomechanics, and reconstructive surgery of the musculo-skeletal system. Surgical instrumentation must be used only by a qualified surgeon operating in accordance with current information on the state of scientific progress and the art of surgery. The user must ensure the adequate condition and function of surgical instrumentation before use.

**IMPORTANT:** When the hospital does not own the surgical instrumentation, it accepts invoicing and delivers payment in the following cases:

- When the instrumentation must be destroyed according to sanitary rules
- When the instrumentation has been damaged due to non-respect of Tornier instructions mentioned herein.

### 1. DESCRIPTION

The surgical instrumentation consists of ancillary instruments, packaging trays as well as containers. The instrumentation type is inscribed on the metal container or, if the instrument is delivered individually, on the packaging. The exact designation of each instrument is given on the instrumentation list supplied or, if the instrument is delivered individually, on the package label. Symbols are sometimes used to identify instruments (labeling or marking) and they have the following meanings:

- \( XS \) = Extra-small;
- \( S \) or \( SM \) = Small;
- \( S^+ \) or \( SM^+ \) = Small+;
- \( M \) or \( ME \) = Medium;
- \( M^+ \) or \( ME^+ \) = Medium+;
- \( L \) or \( LA \) = Large;
- \( L^+ \) or \( LA^+ \) = Large+;
- \( XL \) = Extra-large;
- \( 2XL \) = Extra-extra-large;
- \( 3XL \) = Extra-extra-extra-large;
- \( L \) = Left;
- \( R \) = Right;
- \( " \) = Short neck; \( "0" \) = Medium neck; \( "L" \) = Long neck.

### 2. INTENDED USE:

The surgical instrumentation is used by surgeons for the implantation and explantation of implants in orthopedic surgery. Do not modify the instruments.

### 3. INSTRUMENT DELIVERED NON-Sterile

When surgical instrumentation is delivered non-sterile, the hospital is responsible for its pre-disinfection, cleaning and sterilization prior to use, in accordance with validated methods. The following recommendations do not substitute for the sanitary rules in force: standards, guides, government notices, ministerial texts, etc...

Before any operation, it is necessary to remove wedging foam in the metal containers as well as plastic bags if the instrument is delivered individually. Instruments made up of removable components must be dismantled before pre-disinfection and cleaning, in accordance with instructions provided in the inventory list. Articulated instruments must be opened in order to allow the cleaning of all interstices.

The instructions hereafter must be followed in order to maintain optimal efficiency and safety of instruments:

- The use of metallic brushes, scrub pads and other articles likely to damage the instruments must be avoided.
- Chemicals such as chlorine or soda as well as organic or ammoniated acids or solvents (e.g. acetone) which are likely to damage the instruments must not be used.
- Chemicals including soda must not be used for metal containers.
- Phosphoric acid must not be used for the neutralization of alkaline residues after the cycle of automated machine cleaning on instrumentation packaging trays and on instruments made up of polymere pieces (example: polymer handle).

**Note:** Orthopedic procedures are not considered at risk in relation to NCTA (Non-Conventional Transmissible Agents). A complete cleaning using molar sodium (1N) or sodium hypochlorite with a concentration of 2% active chlorine should only be reserved for instruments that have been used on a patient with suspected or confirmed TSE (Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies) before the invasive procedure.

### 3.1. STORAGE AND HANDLING:

Surgical instrumentation must be handled with care and stored in an appropriate, clean and dry location. It is recommended to remove instruments from plastic bags before storing them to avoid condensation. Instruments must not be stored in contact with or near products that may have a corrosive effect.

### 3.2. PRE-DISINFECTION:

Pre-disinfection aims to reduce the population of micro-organisms and to make subsequent cleaning easier. It is also intended to protect staff while handling instruments and avoid contamination of the environment. All reusable devices must undergo immediate pre-disinfection or be immediately treated in a washer-disinfector.

Pre-disinfection is achieved by dipping instruments, for a minimum of 15 minutes, in a neutral or alkaline decontaminant/disinfec tant bactericidal, fungicidal and possibly virucidal solution that does not contain aldehyde nor ethanol. The use of brushes is authorized to clean the parts from all soils that can potentially alter the action of detergents and decontaminants. The instruments should then be carefully rinsed in a controlled water to avoid interference between the decontaminant/disinfector and cleaning solutions. It is important to refer to the instructions supplied by the manufacturer of these products.

**CAUTION:** Packaging trays and baskets must not be in contact with decontaminating solutions for a long time. Clean dirty areas and rinse immediately.

### 3.3. CLEANING:

The equipment is then thoroughly cleaned out of the container (the efficiency of parts cleaned inside their loading container is not ensured), after disassembly if assembly/disassembly instructions are provided. A cleaning process done out of qualification ranges can lead to sterility or toxicity issue. Cleaning eliminates contamination of the material. It must be performed in a washer-disinfector with a neutral or slightly alkaline detergent used at a maximum of 60°C. The detergent shall be selected for medical applications and present no known residual toxicity for the patient. The use of a mechanical action through manual of ultra-sonic means is recommended. In case the process cannot be done automatically, a manual process shall be used by reproducing the conditions described in the cleaning recommendations. The cleaning cycle must include a final rinse with a controlled water. Time, water flow and rinsing volumes shall be sufficient to produce a low level of cleaning agent residues left on the product surface. Instruments should be carefully dried to avoid recontamination.

A thermal decontamination at 93°C is recommended. The correct operation of each instrument must be inspected thereafter per the specific product documentation supplied.

The cleaning conditions validated by Tornier can be found in this document (see Conditions 1 and 2 in the next table).

In the case of patients with suspected or confirmed TSE, the cleaning procedure for the washer-disinfector shall be done after a
decontamination process conform to the instruction DGS/R13/2011/449 and 29CFR1910.1030. The use of lubricants to optimize the use of the instruments is authorized. The products used shall be selected specifically for a medical use.

**Sterilization parameters recommended in the UK**

**3.5 After use:**
After each use and before returning to Tornier, the instrumentation (entire box or isolated instrument) must be pre-disinfected, cleaned and sterilized according to the aforementioned recommendations. Instruments that appear to be non-functional must immediately be sent to Tornier for maintenance or exchange. The nature of dysfunction must be clearly indicated. The instrumentation must be correctly packaged before being returned, and the original positioning of the components in corresponding containers should be respected. Instrumentation must be returned with the Count Sheet filled in and duly signed by authorized hospital personnel (with respect to position, qualification or authority).

**4. Closed Container Cleaning and Sterilization Instructions**
Before EVERY use pay close attention to the following:

- Closed Container lid should be free from both noticeable cracking and any misalignment in which the top and bottom does not adequately mate.
- Silicone Gaskets should be free from any sign of cracking or damage.

**4.1 Cleaning**
Closed container should be cleaned prior to each use.
Special Instructions for lid with Reusable PTFE filter (each use)
- Remove lid from container bottom
- Remove any instruments from container
- Remove lid retention plates
- Inspect reusable filter for rips, tears, pitting, cracks, dents, foreign material or other signs of damage. If any signs of damage exist, or is recorded removal date is near, discard filter. If not, replace filter inside retention plates.

NOTE: Please follow hospital guidelines for filter life and expiration. It is strongly recommended that first use and estimated removal dates be recorded on the filter.

**4.2 Assembly**
- Closed Container system should not be used with ethylene oxide or gravity steam sterilization methods
- Ensure Closed Container Base and Lid are completely dry
- Inspect rim of the lid to ensure gasket is in good condition and free from cracks. A cracked gasket indicates age and/ or deterioration and should not be used
- Inspect reusable filter for rips, tears, pitting, cracks, dents, foreign material or other signs of damage. If any signs of damage exist, or is recorded removal date is near, discard filter.
- Secure reusable filter with the retention plate
- Simultaneously close both locking latches on lid

**4.3 Use with Sterilizer**
- Closed Container should be placed flat for effective sterilization and drying
- Closed Container should be positioned on the autoclave cart below wrapped items for optimum sterilization and drying
- Avoid cool drafts from air ducts or other air currents to avoid post-sterilization moisture caused by rapid cooling syndrome.

### Table 1*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decontamination</th>
<th>Pre-vacuum method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T°C</strong></td>
<td>132°C (269.6°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time</strong></td>
<td>4 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drying</strong></td>
<td>20 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wrapped</strong></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sterilization parameters recommended in North America
The instrumentation must be stored in an appropriate, dry and clean location to prevent any loss of sterility. Instrumentations must not be exposed to direct sunlight, ionising radiation, extreme temperatures nor particular contamination. Instrumentations must be handled with care to preserve integrity of their packaging. Instruments delivered sterile must be stored in their sealed packaging of origin.

5. SINGLE USE INSTRUMENT DELIVERED STERILE

5.1. PRECAUTIONS OF USE:
- Never re-use an instrument designated for single-use, even if it appears to be in perfect condition, to prevent any risks of cross-contamination or a risk of reduced performances.
- Never re-sterilize an instrument designated for single-use.

5.2. STORAGE AND HANDLING: The instrumentation must be stored in an appropriate, dry and clean location to prevent any loss of sterility. Instrumentations must be handled with care to preserve integrity of their packaging. Instruments delivered sterile must be stored in their sealed packaging of origin.

5.3. PACKAGING AND STERILIZATION: Instruments delivered sterile are sterilized by gamma irradiation. The expiration date for sterilization and integrity of the packaging must be checked. An instrument whose packaging is open or damaged or whose expiration date has passed must not be used. Every precaution must be taken to ensure sterility when opening the packaging of the instrument.

LIMITED WARRANTY
Tornier, Inc. warrants that this product meets the manufacturer’s specifications and is free from manufacturing defects at the time of delivery. This warranty specifically excludes defects resulting from misuse, abuse or improper handling of the product subsequent to receipt by the purchaser. Tornier, Inc. does not warrant the outcome of the surgical procedure.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS
- NF EN ISO 17664 – August 2004 – Sterilization of medical devices – Information to be provided by the manufacturer for the processing of resterilizable medical devices.
AAMI TIR12 : Designing, testing, and labelling reusable medical devices for reprocessing in health care facilities : a guide for medical device manufacturers.
AAMI TIR30 : A compendium of processes, materials, test methods, and acceptance criteria for cleaning reusable devices.

Table 4***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REP</td>
<td>Catalog Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP</td>
<td>Authorized Representative of the European Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Caution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consult Instructions for Use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOT</td>
<td>Batch Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Sterile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Made with Natural Rubber Latex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Not Use if package is damaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution: Federal Law (USA) restricts this device to sale by or order of a physician</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE Mark &amp; Identification number of Notified Body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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