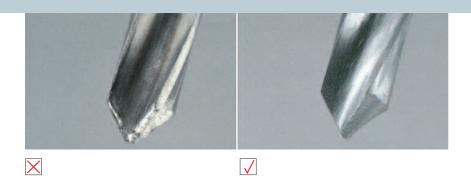
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Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
– Blunt, bent or broken drill bit,		
does not rotate concentrically, knocks and can thus break.		
KHOCKS and can that break.		

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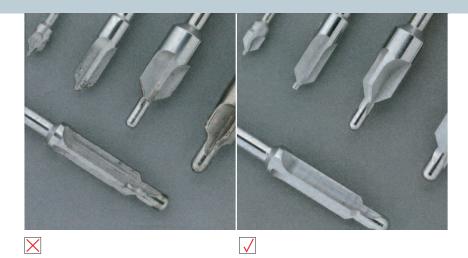


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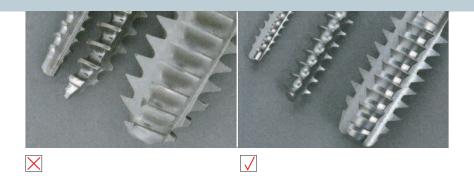


Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
– Cutting edge damaged.		
– Cutting edge corners broken off.		
– T-groove of drilling heads damaged or broken off		
See also Flexible shafts.		





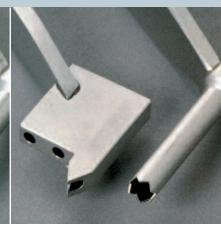
Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
– Conical or side cutting edge damaged or blunt.		
– Centering tip damaged.		



Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
 Thread damaged. Teeth blunt or broken. 		
– Tap bent or twisted.		
– Quick coupling end damaged.		
quien couping one admaged.		









Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
– Teeth damaged or worn.		
The guide sleeve or drill cylinder		
bent and blocked.		











	Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendation
	- The base of the drill guide is damaged.		
_	- Guide cylinder blocked.		
◀	See also Instruments with spring-loaded ball-bearings.		

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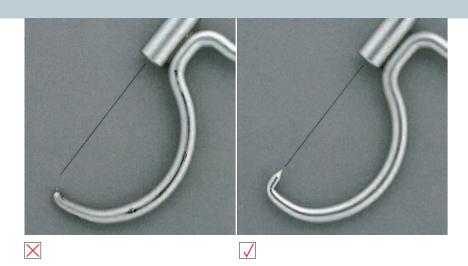




Prevention	Recommendations
	Prevention







Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
- Alignment error. Drill guide and tip not in line.		
- Tip damaged.		
- Guide damaged by drilling.		

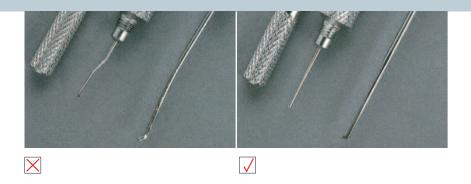




Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
Flexibility of coupling piece impaired or restricted.		
– Instrument cannot be fitted.		
See also Instruments with		
plastic handles.		

Recommendations

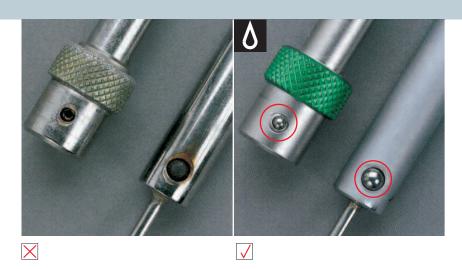
Possible damage



Prevention

 Measuring hook bent out of alignment or broken off. 	 Insert gauge correctly. Adequate care should be taken of the measuring hook. 	
– Scaling no longer visible.		
See also Instruments with spring-loaded ball-bearings.		





Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
- Ball-bearing jammed.		
- Ball-bearing lost.		









Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
 Distraction or tensioning hooks are bent or broken. 		
– Guide pin bent.		
– Hexagonal nut damaged.		
– Movement of the nut is impaired.		
Soo also Throaded instruments		



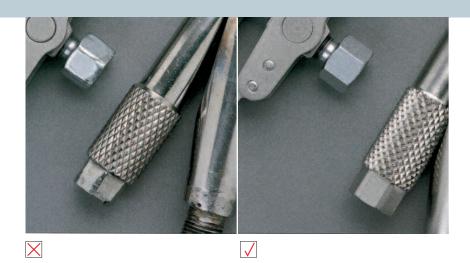
See also *Threaded instruments* and Instruments with hexagon sockets or bolts.



Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
– Hexagon head damaged.		
 Spring action or holding force of the holding sleeve ineffective; end damaged. 		
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Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
 Hexagon bolt head worn or deformed. 		
– Hexagon socket widened.		



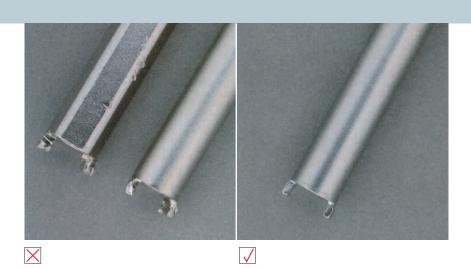






Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
Hexagon worn or widened.		
End of open-ended or box wrench damaged.		
The front end of the DHS/DCS wrench has been widened.		





Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
Cams bent, twisted or broken off.		





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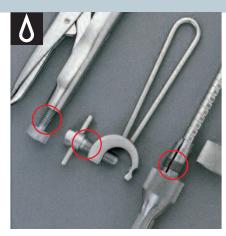
Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
Shank or sleeve bent or blocked.		 Consult your Synthes representative in case of slightly bent instruments. Exchange badly damaged instruments.





Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
- Front end damaged.	 Ensure that the end of impactor fits exactly into the hole of the plate before driving in the plate. 	– Consult your Synthes representative.
	 Do not tilt the instrument during impacting. 	
	 Avoid using excessive force. 	
- Plastic heads broken off.	 Ensure that the end of impactor fits exactly into the hole of the plate before driving in the plate. 	 Some plastic heads can be exchanged. Consult your Synthes representative.
	 Do not tilt the instrument during insertion. 	
	 Avoid using excessive force. 	







Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
Difficulty in screwing in and unscrewing.	– Lubricate regularly.	 Remove any incrustations with a suitable detergent. Then carefully clear instrument and apply lubrication.
Threads damaged.	 Clean the threads carefully. Always fully unscrew the screws. Do not use excessive force. 	- Consult your Synthes representative in the event of jammed screws.



Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
Threads damaged, stripped or destroyed by hammer blows.	 Ensure that the instruments are securely screwed together before use. Do not subject the instruments to excessive force. Do not grip threads with pliers. 	 Some repairs are possible. Consult your Synthes representative. Exchange any instruments which have damaged threads.
Difficulty in screwing in and unscrewing.	 Carefully clean and lubricate threads. Do not grip threads with pliers 	 Dissolve any incrustations with a suitable substance. Then carefully clean the instrument and apply lubrication.











	Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
	– Damaged teeth. – Instrument with jaws: jaw grippers worn or widened.	 Arrange angle plates so that several teeth are engaged (if necessary, turn or shift through 180°). Firmly tighten the locking nut. 	 For instruments with severe damage, consult your Synthes representative.
	– Instrument with flat spring: flat spring of guide plate bent or broken off.	– Do not bend flat springs to and fro.	 If the guide plate spring no longer provides a grip, it can be slightly bent into position to regain tension.
	– Instrument with drive pin: drive pin bent.	 Do not subject drive pin to excessive force. 	 For instruments with severe damage, consult your Synthes representative.
	– Instrument with guide plate: plate is deformed.	 Do not subject guide plate to excessive force. 	 For instruments with severe damage, consult your Synthes representative.
✓	See also Instruments with interlocking threads and Instruments with hexagon sockets or bolt heads.		





Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
Parts cracked or broken-off. Surface is brittle, soft or has a burnt appearance.	Do not sterilize instrument in hot air.Avoid using excessively strong disinfectants or detergents.	– Exchange damaged handles. Consult your Synthes representative
Shank is loose in the handle.	– Do not drop instrument.	– Exchange damaged handles. Consult your Synthes representative



Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
Instrument bent, kinked or distorted.	- When drilling, do not tilt the drill over guide wire or rod.	 Straighten slightly bent instrument. Exchange severely bent instrument.
	 Do not apply excessive pressure during the drilling. 	
Ends damaged, e.g. drilled into or twisted.	- Do not damage ballpoint end of guide pin during drilling. Take care with frontally cutting drill heads!	– Exchange damaged instrument.



Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
Helix or shaft irregular or kinked.Connector worn at front or rear.	Never reverse run a flexible shaft.Do not apply excessive pressure while	 Some repairs are possible. Consult your Synthes representative. Exchange
Soldered point damaged.	drilling.	damaged instruments.
	 Core drill in increments of 0.5 mm. Change shaft as required 	
	– Always core drill via the mandrel.	
 Shaft contaminated with dried-on drillings. 	 During surgery, flush the shaft directly after use with Ringer-Lactate solution or saline solution. Never the leave the shaft submerged in the solution. 	 Dissolve incrustations with suitable agent. Clean the instrument thoroughly (see <i>Prevention</i>).
	 At the conclusion of surgery, clean the shaft by hand under water with a water jet, nozzle and detergent. Close the distal opening with a finger to force the solution through the wire walls. During cleaning, bend the shaft to and fro. Then dry with warm air. 	
See also Medullary reamer heads.		





Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
- Jaws damaged or widened.	– Use the irons only for twisting plates.	– Exchange badly damaged
	– Do not use excessive force.	instruments. Consult your Synthes representative.
- Leg or pin broken off.	– Do not use excessive force.	– Exchange instrument.





Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
– Jaws deformed or worn.	 Do not subject forceps to excessive force. 	 Some repairs are possible. Consult your Synthes representative.
- Ratchet or adjuster spindle bent.	 Always use the correct size forceps according to the size of bone being held. 	 Some repairs are possible. Consult your Synthes representative.
- Joint damaged or corroded.	– Carefully clean and lubricate joints.	 Some repairs are possible. Consult your Synthes representative.
– Forceps member bent.	– Sterilize instrument only with locks open.	 Some repairs are possible. Consult your Synthes representative.





Tips deformed or broken off. - Do not apply excessive force to bone hooks. - Some repairs are possible. Consult your Synthes representative. - Some repairs are possible. Consult your Synthes representative. - Some repairs are possible. Consult your Synthes representative. - Some repairs are possible. Consult your Synthes representative.	Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
bent or has sharp edges. to retractors. Do not drill into your Synthes representative.	Tips deformed or broken off.		
		 Do not apply excessive force to retractors. Do not drill into 	– Some repairs are possible. Consult

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- Do not misuse instruments. The very function of these instruments means that such damage and wear is to be expected. - Regrinding is possible provided the cutting edges are not too badly damaged. Consult your Synthes representative.





Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
– Cutting edges damaged.	Do not apply excessive force to pliers.Ensure that the appropriate cutting	 Only certain types of repair are possible. Consult your Synthes representative.
	and bending pliers are used for the various diameters of wire.Use lubrication.	
Jaw deformed.	 Do not apply excessive force to pliers. 	– Only certain types of repair
	 Ensure that the appropriate cutting and bending pliers are used for the various diameters of wire. 	are possible. Consult your Synthes representative.



Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
 Wire passer bent or flattened. Guide tube of the wire tensioner split or deformed. 	 Do not hold the guide tube of the wire passer with forceps. Feed the instrument around the bone without tilting it. Thread appropriate size Cerclage wires into the coil. Before tightening wires, fit the coil fully into the slots in the guide tube. Do not apply excessive force to the instrument. Remove wire residues. 	 Exchange badly damaged instruments Slightly deformed slots can be bent back into position. Consult your Synthes representative.
– Wire passer blocked.	- Clean the tube of the wire passer thoroughly and thoroughly.	Dissolve incrustations in the tube with a suitable substance. Thoroughly clean and flush instrument. Output Dissolve incrustations in the tube with a suitable substance. Thoroughly clean and flush instrument.





Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
Anodized surface discoloured or flaky.	 Do not use disinfectants or detergents containing iodine and metal salts such as mercury, or strongly alkaline solutions. 	– Exchange badly damaged instruments.
Surface scratched.	- Never use wire brushes or steel wool for cleaning.	– Exchange badly damaged instruments.

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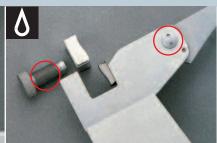
















Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
- Screw jammed or difficult to turn.	 Dismantle press for cleaning (screw and anvil). 	 Repair possible. Consult your Synthes representative.
	 Carefully clean the thread of the adjuster screw. 	 Repair possible. Consult your Synthes representative.
	 Lubricate the screw, lever joint and punch. 	
- Anvil cannot be detached.	 Never force adjuster screw and anvil together. Punch profile must corre- 	
- Surface damaged.	spond to anvil profile.	
- Punch damaged.		
- Lever stiff.		

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Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
damaged.	Dismantle the pliers when cleaning and carefully clean threaded parts.Apply lubrication.	– Some repairs possible. Consult your Synthes representative.
– Anvil damaged.	 Use the correct size anvil according to plate size. 	– Exchange badly damaged pliers.



See also Threaded instruments.

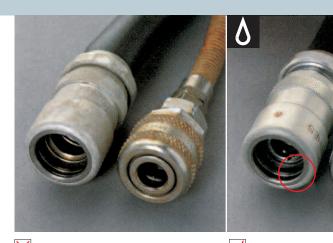






Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
- Helical or rubber hose deformed, split, soft or brittle due to overheating.	 Allow hose to cool down before use. Never lay metallic items on top of hoses during sterilization. Do not attach couplings together and never sterilize in hot air. When disconnecting a hose, never pull on the hose itself but on the connector. Never use a double air hose when blowing an air and oil mixture 	– Exchange instrument.
- Medullary tube discoloured, hard or brittle.	- Check the flexibility of a plastic medullary tube regularly. Do not sterilize in hot air.	– Exchange instrument.

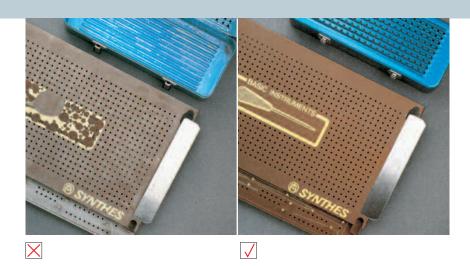






Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
Sleeves difficult to move.	 Clean all couplings thoroughly while moving parts. 	 Repairs possible. Consult your Synthes representative.
Retention pins jammed or air valve blocked.	– Apply lubrication.	





Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
- Surfaces discoloured, flaky or scratched.	 Do not use disinfectants or detergents containing iodine or heavy-metal salts such as mercury etc. 	– Exchange case if badly damaged.
	– Do not use strongly alkaline solutions.	
	 Never use wire brushes or steel wool for cleaning. 	
	 Treat surfaces with care. Lay instruments in the cases carefully. 	

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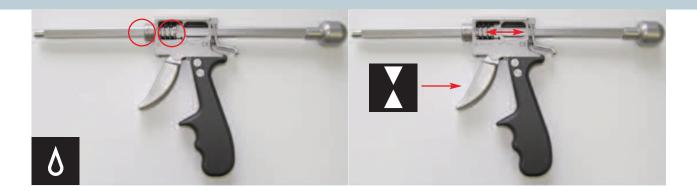




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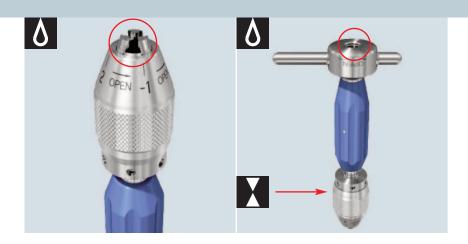
Check expiry date before each application. The SynFrame holding base must not be used after the expiry date or if the insulating material is damaged. Maintenance and repair by your Synthes representative will ensure that the insulating parts are exchanged, and the holding base will be given a new expiry date.

(SYNTHES)



Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
- Sliding mechanism does not work properly.	– Lubricate regularly.	 Lubricate the movable parts (e.g. clamp spring of the sliding mechanism, couplings of attachment arms) of the Collinear Reduction Clamp after each use with autoclavable Synthes oil.
	– Inspect instrument after each use.	 Operate the handle of the instrument and check if the sliding bar moves in the correct way.





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Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
The fixation sleeve allows the reamer to stop at a predetermined depth. After multiple use, however, the holding force may become insufficient and the fixation sleeve may move under pressure.	 Check the stop of the fixation sleeve before use. Proceeding: 1 Slide the fixation sleeve on the reamer. 2 Press with the thumb onto the fixation sleeve without pressing the button. If the fixation sleeve moves under pressure, replace it. 3 Do the same test into the opposite 	Prill only under periodic image intensifier control. While reaming, do not use excessive force. Exchange fixation sleeves which do not pass the described test.
	3 Do the same test into the opposite direction. If the fixation sleeve moves, replace it.	











Possible damage	Prevention	Recommendations
Jamming	– Inspect tensioner after and before each use	 Always lubricate collet tips (both sides) and threads with 2 to 3 drops of DePuy Synthes autoclavable oil (e.g. 519.970) after cleaning.