

STERILIZATION PROCEDURE

Mallets with Easy Grip Handles

Please use the following guidelines when sterilizing this product:

Sterilizer Type:	Pre-vacuum Steam Sterilizer
Minimum Temperature:	132 degrees C / 270 degrees F
Minimum Cycle Time:	4 minutes
Minimum Dry Time:	10 minutes

Sterilizer Type:	Flash Sterilizer (Gravity-displacement or dynamic-air-removal)
Minimum Temperature:	132 degrees C / 270 degrees F 27 to 28 lbs of pressure, unwrapped, open tray
Minimum Cycle Time:	3 minutes
Minimum Dry Time:	0-1 minutes

If porous instruments are added to the unwrapped tray, the exposure time is increased to 10 minutes in a gravity-displacement cycle and 4 minutes in a dynamic-air-removal cycle with either no dry time or a 1-minute dry time.

Innomed recommends that the cleaning and decontamination of instruments follow the guidelines set forth by AORN/HIMA and AAMI. Both physical and chemical (detergent) processes are necessary to minimize the bioburden on all soiled items. Chemical (detergent) cleaners alone cannot remove all soil and debris, therefore a careful manual cleaning of each item with a soft sponge or cloth is essential for maximum decontamination. Carefully inspect hidden areas such as cannulations and recesses to assure any residual materials are removed. Once the items have been cleaned and decontaminated they should be thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove any detergent or chemical residue before sterilization. Innomed recommends the use of a mild enzymatic detergent with a low pH. Do not use multipurpose detergents to wash or soak your instruments. Use a specifically compounded low-suds detergent for all instruments. Detergents designed for surgical instruments, pads and straps are specifically formulated to remove protein, organic debris and blood. The neutral pH balance will not damage stainless steel or tungsten carbide inserts. The solution is gentle enough for manual (hand) as well as ultrasonic cleaning.

INSTRUMENT CARE PROCEDURE

1. Visually inspect instruments before cleaning for cracks, tears and chipped areas.
2. Clean instruments thoroughly after use.
 - a. If you use a pre-soak solution; be certain that it has a neutral pH balance.
 - b. Clean instruments in an open position by either hand or ultrasonic cleaner.
 - c. Use a non-metallic brush (toothbrush) to remove stubborn debris. **DO NOT** use abrasive cleaning solutions or scouring pads.
 - d. **DO NOT** expose instruments to bleach.

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FREE TRIAL ON MOST INSTRUMENTS

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