Instruction of use

Arthroscopy irrigation cannula

CLEANING / STERILIZATION
Immediately after use the instruments have to be soaked in a combined disinfection and cleaning solution in order to prevent operation residues to dry on and a transmission of germs in the endoscopy rooms. Cleaning agents and disinfection solution have to match. Please observe the respective guidelines for these substances. The instruments have to undergo a thorough cleaning process, because detergents, blood, pus, and protein residues may influence the disinfection and sterilization procedure.

After the cleaning procedure, all moving parts have to be oiled. All revolving stop cocks and pistons have to be lubricated.

Proper care and service are necessary for the safe use of medical products. We therefore recommend a thorough check of function, completeness and damages (especially porous and cracked rubber and plastic parts), sharp edges and rough surfaces.

Field of use - Irrigation Cannula
The term „arthroscopy“ derives from the classical Greek language. Thereby, the term “arthros” refers to the joint, “scopy” means to look. Arthroscopy is generally used for examinations of injuries of the knee, shoulder, hand and ankle joints as well as unclear constant joint pains. Our versions differ in diameter and length. We adapt them so that they are compatible with the common optics of various manufacturers.

Disassembly of irrigation Cannula
Please, disassemble only pre-washed instruments. Unscrew the spring cap 02 and remove valve 01.

The irrigation Cannula is now completely disassembled.

Assembly of irrigation Cannula
When inserting the valve 01 into the stopcock, please make sure that the guiding pin runs in the guidance and that the lever (in open position) shows to the opening. Screw the valve 01 onto the spring cap 02. Check the instrument for proper function.

The irrigation Cannula is now completely assembled.

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1 Safety instructions

WARNING

These Guidelines for Care, Maintenance and Cleaning are not a substitute for the Instructions for Use.
Read and follow the Instructions for Use.

Before reprocessing instruments
Read and follow the Guidelines for Care, Maintenance and Cleaning. Keep these instructions in a place where they can be easily seen for reference at a later date.

The manufacturer does not assume any liability for damage as a result of incorrect reprocessing and care.

The methods described for manual and mechanical reprocessing have been validated by the manufacturer. These are recommendations from the manufacturer. If using different and/or modified reprocessing methods, the user must provide proof of the effectiveness of the method.

The basic risks identified for the reprocessing process are summarised below based on the nature of the hazard. Warnings which relate to specific actions can be found directly next to the relevant action together with a classification of the risk.
See section „Explanation of symbols“.

Risk of infection

► Reprocess the instrument before initial use.
► Reprocess the instrument before each use.
► Reprocess the instrument before returning it to the manufacturer.
► Follow the instructions for use of the cleaning agents and disinfectants used as well as of the cleaning and sterilisation devices used.
► Wear personal protective equipment during reprocessing.
Discard disposable components after initial use.
Note the special reprocessing requirements if there is a suspicion of prions and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

Risk of injury
Do not use damaged instruments and do not repair.
Only use original accessories.

2 Overview of reprocessing methods

2.1 Validated reprocessing methods

In the following synoptic table, the validated reprocessing methods are shown itemised according to the instrument groups.
The individual instruments are assigned to the different reprocessing groups in the respective Instructions for Use. This synoptic table is not a substitute for the following sections of these Guidelines for Care, Maintenance and Cleaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reprocessing step</th>
<th>Reprocessing methods</th>
<th>Reprocessing group 1</th>
<th>Reprocessing group 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-cleaning¹</td>
<td>Enzymatic</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning</td>
<td>Manual cleaning²</td>
<td>Enzymatic</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mechanical cleaning³</td>
<td>Alkaline</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55°C</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ultrasound⁴</td>
<td>Ultrasonic bath</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drying</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfecting</td>
<td>Manual disinfecting²</td>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mechanical disinfecting³</td>
<td>Thermal 90+3 °C</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterilising⁵</td>
<td>Moist heat autoclave pre-vacuum</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>134-137 °C</td>
<td>4 min.</td>
<td>134-137 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ / For detailed information see the section „Pre-cleaning“
² / For detailed information see the section „Manual cleaning (enzymatic) and chemical disinfection“
³ / For detailed information see the section „Manual cleaning (alkaline) and thermal disinfection“
⁴ / For detailed information see the section „Manual cleaning (enzymatic) and chemical disinfection“
or „Manual cleaning (alkaline) and thermal disinfection“
⁵ / For detailed information see the section „Sterilising“

++ Validated reprocessing method
0 Process not validated by the manufacturer
- Incompatibility

Note:
More detailed information on reprocessing is available from the Robert Koch Institute (RKI) and the Instrument Reprocessing Working Group (AKI):

RKI: Hygiene Requirements for Reprocessing Medical Devices (www.rki.de, as last amended)
AKI: Proper Maintenance of Instruments (www.a-k-i.org, as last amended)
### 2.2 Material compatibility

The following synoptic table shows for which instrument groups and which reprocessing methods materials are compatible. The user must validate these methods! The individual instruments are assigned to the different reprocessing groups in the respective Instructions for Use. This synoptic table is not a substitute for the following sections of these Guidelines for Care, Maintenance and Cleaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reprocessing step</th>
<th>Reprocessing methods</th>
<th>Reprocessing group 1</th>
<th>Reprocessing group 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preclening directly after use</td>
<td>Cleaning: wipe with a damp cloth (water)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immersing</td>
<td>Immerse in a solution of a combined cleaning and disinfection agent (Bomix plus from Bode Chemie) and rinse with water</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning</td>
<td>Mechanical cleaning</td>
<td>+ 55-85°C 3-20 min.</td>
<td>+ 55-70°C 3-20 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enzymatic 7</td>
<td>+ 45-50°C 5-20 min.</td>
<td>+ 45-50°C 5-20 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultrasound</td>
<td>Ultrasonic bath</td>
<td>+ 40-50°C 5-20 min.</td>
<td>+ 40-50°C 5-20 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rinsing</td>
<td>De-mineralised water</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfecting</td>
<td>Manual disinfecting</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thermally up to max. 93°C</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drying</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>+ 50-110 °C 15-25 min.</td>
<td>+ 50-110 °C 15-25 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterilising</td>
<td>Moist heat autoclave pre-vacuum</td>
<td>+ 134-137 °C 4-30 min.</td>
<td>+ 134-137 °C 4-30 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low temperature (steam formaldehyde)</td>
<td>+ 60 °C 60 min. 2% formaldehyde 200 mbar abs.</td>
<td>+ 60 °C 60 min. 2% Formaldehyde 200 mbar abs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethylene oxide</td>
<td>+ 40-50 °C 5 h 644-707 mg/l ETO 595-625 mbar abs.</td>
<td>+ 40-50 °C 5 h 644-707 mg/l ETO 595-625 mbar abs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hot air</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gas plasma (Sterrad)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These symbols are used:
+ Method with verified material compatibility
0 Process not validated by the manufacturer
- Incompatibility

Note:
More detailed information on reprocessing is available from the Robert Koch Institute (RKI) and the Instrument Reprocessing Working Group (AKI):

RKI: Hygiene Requirements for Reprocessing Medical Devices (www.rki.de, as last amended)
AKI: Proper Maintenance of Instruments (www.a-k-i.org, as last amended)
3 Scope
These Guidelines for Care, Maintenance and Cleaning are valid for all products where explicit reference is made to the Guidelines for Care, Maintenance and Cleaning in the Instructions for Use.

4 Explanation of symbols

4.1 Warnings

⚠️ DANGER
Indicates a danger which results in death or serious injury if not avoided.

⚠️ WARNING
Indicates a danger which can result in death or serious injury if not avoided.

⚠️ CAUTION
Indicates a danger which can result in injuries if not avoided.

IMPORTANT!
Indicates measures in order to prevent damage to property.
Note: The safety alert symbol in accordance with ANSI Z535.6 is used in these Instructions for Use to indicate warnings of personal injury.

4.2 Symbols used

📖 Follow the Instructions for Use.

🛠️ Manufacturer of the medical device.

⚠️ Important! Refer to the Instructions for Use for important safety information such as warnings and precautionary measures.

▲ Specifies measures to reduce risks.

► You are requested to take action here.

→ You find out the result of the action taken here.

✓ This symbol indicates additional information.

5 Preparing decontamination

To prevent surgical residue from drying on, the following steps must be performed directly after surgery.

► Rinse the instrument with cold water.
► Remove coarse dirt with cold water.
► Rinse out cavities with cold water.

Note:
If it is not possible to rinse with cold water, the instrument must be wrapped in a moist cloth to prevent any residues from drying on.

► Always transport the instrument to the reprocessing site in a closed container to prevent product damage and contamination of the environment.
6 Pre-cleaning
Pre-cleaning prevents surgical residue from drying on. It must therefore be carried out directly after surgery.

Pre-cleaning was validated with the cleaning agent Cidezyme from Johnson & Johnson:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cleaning</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>pH value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enzymatic</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>7.8 - 8.8 (diluted)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WARNING**

Risk of infection and pyrogenicity from residues if unsuitable cleaning agents are used.
- ▲ Do not use fixing agents.
- ▲ Do not rinse with hot water.

**IMPORTANT!**

Avoid damaging product.
- ▲ Do not use abrasive brushes or scourers.
- ▲ Only use the cleaning agents which are listed in this section.
- ▲ Use disinfectant with corrosion protection.

**TIP:**

Remove caked-on tissue residues with a plastic brush.

- ► Immerse the instrument in a cold water bath with 0.8% cleaning solution: >5 min.
- ► Brush the instrument under cold water until all visible signs of soiling have been removed.
- ► Dismantle the instrument (if possible).
  - / See instrument's Instructions for Use.
- ► Open stop cocks (if relevant).

Note:

Rinse the instrument under the surface of the water. This prevents contamination of the surrounding area.

- ► Brush the outside and inside under cold water with a round brush until no more residue is visible.
- ► Rinse out cavities, drill holes and threads (if relevant) with a cleaning gun: >10 s at 3-5 bar.
- ► Remove from the water bath and rinse off with cold water.
- ► Immerse in combined cleaning and disinfectant solution until subsequent cleaning to prevent any residue from-drying on.

7 Cleaning and disinfection

7.1 General information

Note:

Unless stated otherwise in the instrument's Instructions for Use, cleaning is performed with the instrument disassembled.

Unless specified otherwise in the description of the reprocessing method, use water of the following quality:
- • Pre-rinsing: Tap water
- • Cleaning and rinsing: Demineralised water
- • Final rinsing: Demineralised water
WARNING
Risk of infection due to insufficient reprocessing.
▲ Remove protective caps (if relevant).

IMPORTANT!
Avoid damaging product.
▲ Do not use abrasive brushes or scourers.
▲ Only use the cleaning agents which are listed in the individual sections.
▲ With plastic instruments avoid contact with hydrogen peroxide (H2O2).

► Choose between manual and mechanical cleaning.

WARNING
Risk of infection due to insufficient reprocessing.
▲ Special reprocessing requirements must be observed if there is a suspicion of prions and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

✓ To this end, note Annex 7 of the recommendation „Hygiene Requirements for Reprocessing Medical Devices“ from RKI and BfArM.

7.2 Manual cleaning (enzymatic) and chemical disinfection
Manual cleaning was validated with the cleaning agents Cidezyme/Enzol from Johnson & Johnson and Mucadont Zymaktiv from Merz Hygiene GmbH:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cleaning agent</th>
<th>Cleaning</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cidezyme/Enzol</td>
<td>Enzymatic</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucadont/Zymaktiv</td>
<td>Enzymatic</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
Rinse the instrument under the surface of the water. This prevents contamination of the surrounding area.

Preparation
► Dismantle the instrument (if possible).
✓ See instrument’s Instructions for Use.
► Open stop cocks (if relevant).

Cleaning
► Place the instrument in cold water: >10 min.
► Brush the instrument under cold water until all visible signs of soiling have been removed.
► Rinse out cavities, drill holes and threads with a cleaning gun with cold water: >20 s at 3-5 bar.
► Unless specified otherwise in the instrument’s Instructions for Use, clean the components in the ultrasonic bath with 0.8% cleaning agent with the following settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Frequency (kHz)</th>
<th>Duration (min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40-45</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10-15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

► Turn and move the components several times during cleaning in the ultrasonic bath.
► Rinse out cavities, drill holes and threads with a cleaning gun with cold water: >20 s at 3-5 bar.
► Immerse the instrument in deionised water and rinse through the cavities several times with deionised water.
Note:
Also clean the inner chambers of the instrument below water using a cleaning brush.

Drying

▶ Dry on the inside and outside: >10 min. at 50-100°C and/or blow through with sterile compressed air.

Disinfecting

Disinfection was validated with the disinfectant Mucocit-T from Merz Hygiene GmbH:

▶ Disinfect with disinfectant: >10 min.
▶ See manufacturer’s Instructions for Use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>pH value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mucocit-T</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10.5 (diluted)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Mechanical cleaning (alkaline) and thermal disinfection

Mechanical cleaning was validated with the cleaning device G 7735 CD from Miele.

Mechanical alkaline cleaning was validated with the cleaning agent Neodisher FA from Dr. Weigert:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cleaning</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>pH value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alkaline</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>12.2 - 14 (diluted)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparation

▶ Dismantle the instrument (if possible).
▶ Open stop cocks (if relevant).
▶ Place instruments in a sieve tray on the cleaning device MIS mobile unit so that the cleaning agent can reach all inner and outer surfaces.
▶ Connect flush opening (if any) to MIS mobile unit.

Cleaning

▶ Unless specified otherwise in the instrument’s Instructions for Use, additionally clean the components prior to or in combination with mechanical cleaning in an ultrasonic bath with the following settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40-45°C</td>
<td>35-45 kHz</td>
<td>10-15 min.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

▶ Turn and move the components several times during cleaning in the ultrasonic bath.

Proper cleaning depends on the right cleaning program. Compare the cleaning program with that of your cleaning system and save where necessary:

▶ Start the cleaning program.

1. Pre-rinsing with cold water: 1 min.
2. Emptying
3. Repeated pre-rinsing with cold water: 3 min.
4. Emptying
5. Cleaning with 0.5% alkaline cleaning agent: at 55°C for 5 min.
6. Emptying
7. Neutralising with deionised water: 3 min.
8. Emptying
9. Rinsing with deionised water: 2 min.
10. Emptying

Drying

- Dry inside and outside in the cleaning and disinfection device: 15-25 min. at 90-110°C. The cleaning and disinfection device cycle must include a drying phase.
- Remove the product from the cleaning and disinfection device immediately at the end of the cycle.
- If necessary, also blow through the product with sterile compressed air until it is completely dry.

Disinfecting

Disinfection was validated with the device Getinge 88 series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Dwell time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demineralised water*</td>
<td>90+3°C</td>
<td>≥ 5 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Observe the national requirements as regards the A0 value (see ISO 15883)

* Deionised/demineralised water

7.4 Mechanical cleaning (enzymatic) and thermal disinfection

Mechanical cleaning was validated with the cleaning device G 7735 CD from Miele.

Mechanical enzymatic cleaning was validated with the cleaning agent deconex 23 Neutrazym from Borer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cleaning</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>pH value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enzymatic</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>8.8 (diluted)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparation

- Dismantle the instrument (if possible).
- See instrument’s Instructions for Use.
- Open stop cocks (if relevant).
- Place instruments in a sieve tray on the cleaning device MIS mobile unit so that the cleaning agent can reach all inner and outer surfaces.
- Connect flush opening (if any) to MIS mobile unit.

Cleaning

- Unless specified otherwise in the instrument’s Instructions for Use, clean the components prior to mechanical cleaning or, if possible, in the cleaning device together with ultrasound with the following settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40-45°C</td>
<td>35-45 kHz</td>
<td>10-15 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Turn and move the components several times during cleaning in the ultrasonic bath.

Proper cleaning depends on the right cleaning program. Compare the cleaning program with that of your cleaning system and save where necessary:

- Start the cleaning program.
  1. Pre-rinsing with cold water: 1 min.
  2. Emptying
  3. Repeated pre-rinsing with cold water: 3 min.
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4. Emptying
5. Cleaning with 0.5% enzymatic cleaning agent: at 45°C for 5 min.
6. Emptying
7. Rinsing with deionised water: 3 min.
8. Emptying
9. Rinsing with deionised water: 2 min.
10. Emptying

Drying
► Dry inside and outside in the cleaning and disinfection device: 15-25 min. at 90-110°C. The cleaning and disinfection device cycle must include a drying phase.
► Remove the product from the cleaning and disinfection device immediately at the end of the cycle.
► If necessary, also blow through the product with sterile compressed air until it is completely dry.

Disinfecting
Disinfection was validated with the device Getinge 88 series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Dwell time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demineralised water*</td>
<td>90+3°C</td>
<td>≥ 5 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✓ Observe the national requirements as regards the A0 value (see ISO 15883)

* Deionised/demineralised water

8 Checking and care
The right care of instruments will lengthen their service life and should therefore be carried out after every cleaning process.

WARNING
Risk of injury from faulty or damaged components
► Do not use damaged instruments and do not repair.

► Check to ensure they are clean and, if necessary, repeat cleaning.
► Check for damage (e.g., sharp edges, rough surfaces).
► Replace brittle and cracked seals (if relevant).
► Lubricate moving parts (e.g., joints, rotating stop cocks) with medical oil.
► Remove any excess oil.
► Assemble instruments (if possible) and check to ensure they are in perfect working order.
✓ See instrument’s Instructions for Use.

9 Packaging
The instrument must be packed appropriately prior to sterilisation to ensure that the sterile barrier remains intact after removal from the steriliser.
► Package the instrument to comply with ISO 11607 and EN 868.

10 Sterilising
Unless stated otherwise in the instrument’s Instructions for Use, sterilisation is performed with the instrument assembled.
✓ See instrument’s Instructions for Use.

Sterilisation was validated with the sterilisation device Selectomat S 3000 from MMM Group and Varioclav 400 E from Fisher Scientific.
IMPORTANT!
Avoid damaging product.

- Observe the device’s maximum load.
- See manufacturer’s Instructions for Use.

WARNING
Risk of infection due to insufficient reprocessing.

- Special reprocessing requirements must be observed if there is a suspicion of prions and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.
- To this end, note Annex 7 of the recommendation „Hygiene Requirements for Reprocessing Medical Devices“ from RKI and BfArM.

Sterilisation was validated at 134°C and 4 minutes. The sterilisation time must therefore be at least 4 minutes. The following countries make different stipulations which must be observed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sterilisation time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>≥ 4 - 30 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>≥ 18 - 30 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>≥ 18 - 30 min.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
Dwell times of 4-30 min. do not have a negative influence on the instrument/material.
- Open stop cocks (if relevant).
- Place in the sterilisation device so that the components are not touching each other and the steam can circulate freely.
- Set the sterilisation parameters (3-fold fractionated pre-vacuum):
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Pressure</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>134 - 137°C</td>
<td>3 bar 44 psi</td>
<td>See details in this section.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Start the sterilisation process.

11 Storing sterile devices
To avoid reducing durability and forfeiting any resistance to bacteria the following storage conditions must be observed:

- Store the sterile device sealed in a clean, dust-free and dry sterile container.
- Protect from direct light.
- Store the sterile container in a clean and dry environment with controlled humidity at room temperature.
- Do not store the sterile container in the vicinity of aggressive substances (e.g., alcohols, acids, bases, solvents and disinfectants).

Note:
Also observe your internal storage standards for sterile devices.

12 Repairs

WARNING
Risk of injury from improper repairs.
- Only allow repairs to be performed by the manufacturer or by persons authorised by the manufacturer.
WARNING
Risk of infection from non-sterile instruments.
▶ Reprocess the instrument before returning it to the manufacturer.
▶ Send the instrument back to the manufacturer in a reprocessed state and in its original packaging.
▶ For the manufacturer’s address see the front page.

13 Disposal
Environmentally sound disposal enables valuable raw materials to be recycled.
Dispose of the device in an environmentally friendly manner in accordance with the valid hospital guidelines.

14 Information on validation
The following materials and machines were used for validation:

Cleaning agent:
• Cidezyme/Enzol from ASP
• Mucadont Zymaktiv from Merz Hygiene GmbH
• Neodisher FA from Dr. Weigert
• deconex 23 Neutrazym from Borer

Disinfectant:
• - Mucocit-T from Merz Hygiene GmbH

Cleaning and disinfection devices:
• G 7735 CD from Miele

Sterilisation devices:
• Selectomat S 3000 from MMM Group
• Varioclav 400 E from Fisher Scientific

Sterilising agent:
• Moist heat

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