

# AR INSTRUMED








INSTRUCTION FOR USE

Doc. No. IFU-ARI-01, Rev-00

Document Issue date: June 02, 2020

## Operating Manual (Instruction for Use)

<b>Devices:</b>	<b>Stainless Steel Dental Instruments</b>
<b>Description &amp; Use</b>	
<b>Warning</b> 	<p>We ask you to read the following instructions carefully before using the instruments. Every AR INSTRUMED instrument has been produced with great care and professionalism and its use has been specially addressed to qualified specialists.</p> <p>The instruments are delivered 'non-sterilized', so they should be washed, rinsed and sterilized thoroughly before use. Many of the multi-part instruments, such as Scissors, show oil residues from the production. Please make sure that the instruments are cleaned properly.</p> <p>Never:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Misuse instruments or overstrain joints or racks or connections of the instrument parts</li> <li>Use abrasives on instruments, as this will spoil the surface finish. This may later cause discoloration, rusting or pitting.</li> <li>Handle instruments by their tips. These should be cleaned by trained personnel only who will ensure the delicate working ends are adequately protected during storage or sterilization.</li> <li>Use general-purpose oils for instruments; only water-soluble lubricants should be used.</li> <li>Leave instruments soaking longer than necessary in chemical sterilizing solutions. After they have been sterilized, they should be washed thoroughly in warm water to remove all traces of the chemicals to prevent discoloration or pitting.</li> <li>Store damp instruments. They must be thoroughly dried first.</li> </ul>
<b>Instructions / Precautions / Maintenance</b>	<p><b>Always:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate after cleaning with a proprietary water-soluble instrument lubricant.</li> <li>Follow approved cleaning procedure of hospital or clinic.</li> <li>Do not use corrosive cleaning agents. We recommend cleaning solutions and rinses with pH 7.0.</li> <li>Do not use abrasive cleaners &amp; brushes with hard bristles (not made of metal).</li> <li>Immediately after using the instruments, they must be removed from all remains (e.g. tissue, blood, cement) using solutions whose effectiveness has been proven for disinfection in order to avoid mechanical damage.</li> <li>Use distilled water for rinsing only. Water with chloride contents may damage or even destroy the instruments.</li> <li>Do not leave instruments in cleaning or disinfecting solutions for long terms (over night or weekend), the instruments can be destroyed.</li> <li>Ensure all instruments are only used for the purpose for which they were designed.</li> <li>Handle all instruments gently. Never overstrain, drop or misuse them.</li> <li>Check all instruments for damage after use.</li> <li>Give special attention to microsurgical instruments. Their fine tips can easily be damaged by contact with other instruments or the sides of the case in which they should be kept. Hand cleaning is preferable.</li> <li>Ensure all instruments are thoroughly dried before being stored.</li> <li>Pack instruments carefully with the heavier ones lying on a piece of cloth or towel at the bottom.</li> <li>Store and sterilize bow-handled instruments on a special holder. Always leave racks and ratchets open.</li> <li>Check the hardness of the water used in the autoclave. Too hard water will leave a deposit on the instruments.</li> <li>If a water softener is used ensure it is at the manufacturer's recommended level. Too much may cause discoloration or pitting.</li> </ul>
<b>Sterilization</b>	<p>The main goal of steam sterilization is to ensure correct sterilization of the instruments without restricting them structurally or functionally. This process must only be carried out by specialist personnel who have been properly trained for this purpose. The guidelines according to DIN EN 285 and DIN EN 554 should be observed.</p> <p>Autoclave sterilization by saturated steam is the most frequently used method today: it is based on the heat necessary for sterilization with saturated steam, which acts on the temperature of the instruments with heat exchange, and the pressure that the water leads to increased latent heat of vaporization.</p> <p>With this method of sterilization it is strongly recommended not to exceed the sterilization temperature of 137 °C and to use cycles that do not exceed 7 minutes with a temperature of 134 °C and a pressure of 2.1 bar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each instrument must be secured in a sterile packaging with welding seams before sterilization. Fill the autoclave with packaged materials, as far as the water vapor can penetrate freely.</li> <li>After the material has been sterilized, remove the process parameters and check the indicator strip. Then release or give again for reprocessing.</li> <li>For the packaged instruments, it is very important to carefully complete the sterilization process, because if some water remains in the casing, there is corrosion, oxidation or even a build-up of bacteria in the instruments and packaging.</li> </ul> <p>2. Dry heat sterilization</p> <p>Sterilization that exceeds 177 °C (350F) weakens the hardness or character of the instrument and thus the cutting performance and elasticity (especially the cutting instruments that lose sharpness): darkening of the instruments can also occur, brown spots which look like oxidation. Therefore the instruments can be sterilized at 170 °C for at least 60 min. or sterilized at 160 °C for at least 120 minutes.</p> <p><b>Aluminum and titanium: don't put aluminum instruments and titanium instruments in heating systems and / or ultrasonic baths. For cleaning these instruments please use only substances that are specifically suggested for aluminum and titanium.</b></p>
<b>Store</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store the instruments in a dry place</li> <li>Pack instruments carefully with other heavier instruments. Always remember - heavy instruments at the bottom and light instruments at the top.</li> <li>Sterile, packaged instruments should be stored so that they are protected from dust, moisture, insects and vermin and extreme temperatures.</li> <li>Pay special attention to microsurgical instruments. Their fine tips can easily be damaged by heavy weight and contact with other instruments and housings in which they are to be kept.</li> </ul>
<b>Calibration</b>	The products do not require calibration.
<b>Disposal</b>	No special decomposition or disposal required for Surgical Instruments as they don't contain any toxic or hazardous material; the material stainless steel is recyclable in ordinary steel manufacturing units.
<b>Return</b>	In case of damage or faulty, please return to supplier with same packaging and event description.
<b>Expected Patient Age Group</b>	Product is for all age groups
<b>Contradictions</b>	There are no contradictions with the instruments
<b>Complications</b>	The complications related to the use of instruments are dependent on surgical procedure adopted, no complications are associated with instruments.
<b>Legends</b>	
 <b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>AR INSTRUMED</b> Airport Road Gohad Pur Sialkot 51310, Pakistan.
 EU-Representative	<b>AR Instrumed Deutschland GmbH</b> Döbelner Str.2A 12627 Berlin Germany <a href="https://www.ar-instrumed.de">https://www.ar-instrumed.de</a>
	<b>Instrument are non-sterilized.</b>
	<b>Keep dry</b>
MADE IN PAKISTAN 