

Maintenance & Tips
bontempi



Surgical Instruments Care and Maintenance

Rinse and Clean / Sharpen / Tips / Service & Repair

User Guide
bontempi



Instructions and Methods of Use

Cleaning & Sterilization





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Instructions and Methods of Use Cleaning & Sterilization



Bontempi, founded in 1974, is involved in the production and marketing of surgical instruments with the objective of designing instruments to enhance the technical abilities of the individual doctors and professionals towards becoming more efficient and attain better results.

Bontempi's complete product portfolio, of over 10,000 instruments, is positioned as one of the few companies in the world that caters to the **Dental, Plastic, Veterinary, and General surgery** markets.

Globally, Bontempi has three facilities located in Germany, Canada, and Italy, and a number of growing Distributors and Representative offices located all over the world, from Europe to the United States, from the Balkans to the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Asia.

Bontempi instruments are **made in Germany** where the world's best artisans and martensitic stainless steels (AISI 421, AISI 440, AISI 440C) of highest quality can be found.

All products have a **5 year warranty** against manufacturer defects.

Choose quality, choose Bontempi.



Surgical Instruments Care and Maintenance



Rinse and Clean

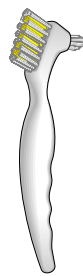
WHAT? Cleanlact is a concentrated anti-corrosive and bacteriostatic detergent.

WHY? It has an anti-corrosive, bacteriostatic and lubricating action on all surgical instruments; it guarantees perfect maintenance by eliminating eventual stains, halos and browning due to sterilization, disinfection and washing with tap water.

WHEN? Use periodically to extend instruments life. Cleanlact contains a preservative system that prevents bacterial growth.



Cleanlact
DB-10M / 250 cc
DB-50M / 500 cc
DB-1L / 1000 cc

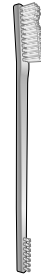


Brush DB-11
155 mm

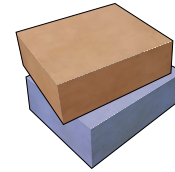
WHAT? The brushes DB-11 and DB-12 are specially designed for cleaning surgical instruments.

WHY? To remove eventual residue, organic or not, from all surgical instruments, in particular in angled, hinged and knurled parts, without damaging instrument surface. They are autoclavable.

WHEN? Every time, for regular cleaning of all instrumentation and in the event that an instrument is exposed for an extended period to air before being immersed in the cleaning solution.



Brush DB-12
175 mm



Special Rubber for metal
DB-07 Fine
DB-08 Coarse
50 x 40 x 20 mm

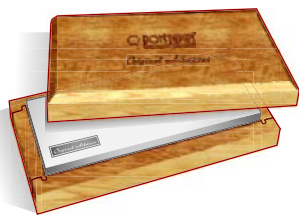
WHAT? The Special Rubber for metal is an abrasive eraser specially designed for surgical instruments.

WHY? It is used to remove stains, halos or persistent burnishing from all surgical instruments without damaging the instrument surface.

WHEN? It is necessary when routine cleaning does not remove all stains.

Sharpen

Sharpening Stones



Arkansas N°8 DB-96
100 x 50 x 13 mm

WHAT? Arkansas N° 8 is a natural stone extracted from the mountains of Arkansas: its shape is flat and rectangular.

WHY? It is used to sharpen all cutting parts of surgical instruments.

WHEN? It is necessary to sharpen cutting parts of surgical instruments (scissors, osteotomes, curettes, etc.).



Arkansas Conica N° 299 DB-299
90 mm / Ø 8 mm

WHAT? Arkansas Conica N° 299 is a natural stone extracted from the mountains of Arkansas; it is cone-shaped and cylindrical.

WHY? It is used to manually sharpen internal parts of curettes, scalers, gouges, rongeurs, etc.

WHEN? It is necessary to sharpen the internal parts of surgical instruments in areas that otherwise cannot be reached.



Arkansas N°4 DB-4
100 x 12 x 25 mm

WHAT? Arkansas N° 4 is a natural stone extracted from the mountains of Arkansas; its shape is flat and rectangular.

WHY? It is used to sharpen all cutting parts of surgical instruments.

WHEN? It is used in routine sharpening and finishing of the edge and toe of an instrument.



India N°6 (medium grit) DB-3
Arkansas N°6A (fine texture): DB-6A
100 x 45 mm

WHAT? India stones are quarried from the finest Ozark novaculite (silicon quartz) deposits. Arkansas stones are from the mountains of Arkansas.

WHY? To manually sharpen internal parts of curettes and scalers.

WHEN? India: for sharpening of excessively dull instruments or those requiring re-contouring. Arkansas: for routine sharpening and finishing.



Scharpenoil DB-OL
30 cc

WHAT? Scharpenoil is a non-coloured oil, which is an indispensable complement for manual sharpening of surgical instruments.

WHY? To activate the abrasive properties of all stones (Arkansas, India, etc.), and to reduce the possibility of overheating the instruments during sharpening.

WHEN? Must ALWAYS be used during all sharpening operations.

Lubrication & Testing

WHAT? Rodhoil is a high density lubricating oil of slightly red tint.

WHY? To ensure perfect function and fluid movement of all surgical instruments.

WHEN? It should be applied on all hinges or all other parts which are subject to movement or friction. Its use facilitates elimination of any residue present within the instrument hinges.



Lubricant Rodhoil DB-OLR
50 cc



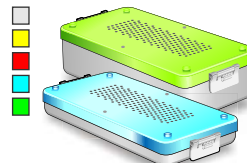
Teflon Stick for testing DB-15
100 mm / Ø 8 mm

WHAT? Hard plastic test stick that can be used to determine the sharpness of an instrument.

WHY? Use the Bontempi Teflon Stick to test the sharpness of an instrument.

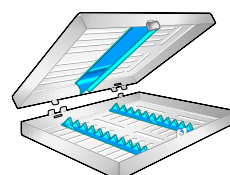
WHEN? If the blade of the instrument runs smoothly over the plastic stick, then it is blunt. A sharp instrument will grab into the stick and removes small fragments of the plastic.

Sterilization



Sterilization Containers

CT-555N / CT-556N
300 x 140 x 40 mm
CT-560N / CT-564N
300 x 140 x 70 mm
CT-565N / CT-569N
300 x 140 x 100 mm



Stainless Steel Cassettes with silicone racks

BS-60 (10 instruments)
185 x 135 x 35 mm
BS-61 (20 instruments)
290 x 185 x 35 mm

Surgical Instruments Care and Maintenance



Rinse & Clean

Immediately after surgery, rinse instruments under warm (not hot) running water. Use only neutral PH detergents.

Ultrasound Cleaning - DO NOT USE for sharp and delicate instruments!

It is recommended for regular instruments such as hand instruments and forceps, following this procedure:

- 1- Sort instruments carefully so as to include only instruments compatible with ultrasonic cleaning.
- 2- Place instruments in open position.
- 3- Make certain sharp edges are not touching other instruments.
- 4- Do not combine different metals (stainless, copper, chrome plated, etc.)
- 5- Change solution frequently to avoid accumulation of microorganisms.
- 6- After rinsing and before sterilization, inspect and dry the instruments thoroughly.

Sharpen

WHY? Surgical Instruments should be kept identical to their original design. Dental and surgical procedures are most effective when using sharp instruments as they reduce hand and wrist fatigue, improve calculus removal, save time, improve tactile sensitivity, and minimize patient discomfort.

WHEN? Instruments should be sharpened lightly after each use; there are two ways to evaluate whether the cutting edge is dull and requires sharpening:

- 1- Visual. The cutting edge should be inspected regularly in a good light (and if possible, under magnification). If the cutting edge is blunt it will be rounded and reflect the light. A dull, non-reflective line indicates sharpness.
- 2- Test Stick. If the blade of the instrument runs smoothly over the testing stick (DB-15), then it is blunt. A sharp instrument will grab into the stick and removes small fragments of the plastic.

HOW? Generally, the instruments should be sharpened following this procedure:

- 1- Place one drop of **Bontempi sharpening oil** (DB-OL) on the **Arkansas stone**. Lubrication improves the movement of the instrument blade over the stone; also, it prevents the metal particles from clogging the stone.
- 2- Hold the instrument in one hand, while applying the stone to the lateral surface angled with the face of the blade.
- 3- Position the stone to contact the heel of the blade and work toward the tip, keeping the stone in contact with the blade throughout the sharpening procedure.
- 4- Move the stone up and down with short strokes, placing more pressure on the down stroke. (Do not move the instrument, keep the instrument still)
- 5- Finish sharpening the instrument with a down stroke; this will prevent a rough edge from forming.
- 6- Evaluate the sharpness with the testing stick (Bontempi code DB-15). If the blade is still dull, re-evaluate the angle of the stone and repeat the sharpening procedure (steps 2-6)

Scalers and Curettes

Sickle Scaler Toe End: the sickle scaler has a pointed tip and, therefore, the stone is held straight as it nears the tip.

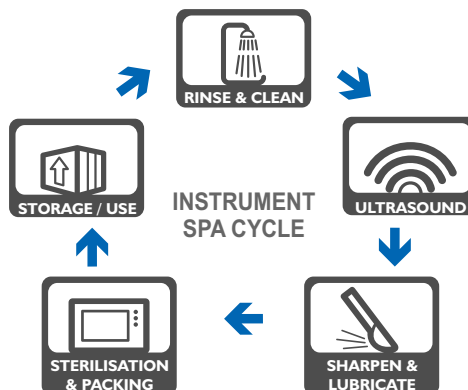
Curette Toe End: the curette has a rounded toe, so the position of the stone is adapted around the rounded cross-section. With both types of instrument, always finish on a down stroke to remove any flash of metal.

Care of Sharpening Stones

After use, wipe the stone with a clean cloth to remove metal particles. Then, clean the stone by scrubbing or using ultrasound to remove lubricant before sterilization. After sterilization, lubricate before each use. Be sure to use entire stone to prevent "grooving".

Service & Repair

- **Sharpening**
(Scissor, Bone Curette, Bone Cutter, Elevator, Rasp, Rongeur, Osteotome, Scalers, Periosteals, Knives)
- **Tungsten-Carbide Inserts Replacement**
(Needle Holders)
- **Alignment**
(Hemostat, Forceps)
- **Polishing**
(All instruments)
- **Personalized Etching**
(All instruments)
- **Repairs**
(Instrument to be assessed)



Lubrication:
Regular use of the lubricant "Rodhoil" (DB-OLR) and "Cleanlact" (DB-50M), will prevent rust, corrosion, and stiff joints.

Ultrasound Cleaning:
Is not recommended for scissors, needle holders, bone forceps and all tungsten carbide (TC) inserts.

Sharpening:
Regular sharpening will enhance the life of your cutter and will improve the quality of your work.

Sharp & Delicate Instruments:
Scissors, needle holders or bone forceps should be cleaned manually by using Bontempi cleaning brushes (DB-11 and DB-12).

Tungsten carbide Instruments:
TC instruments are more sensitive to chemicals and require special care. they should never be exposed to chemical substances or to any other corrosive chemicals.





Instructions and Methods of Use

Cleaning and Sterilization

All Bontempi instruments are hand crafted in Germany from grade 440 Rockwell surgical steel, in order to exceed surgeon specifications for ergonomics and duration. Stainless steel is mainly used for the production of all instruments that do not require sharpening, while carbon steel, a special alloy, retains characteristics that are more suitable for cut and less for corrosion. Due to the high quality of our surgical products, Bontempi is proud to offer a five-year guarantee covering all manufacturing defects. In order to ensure proper use of our instruments, we suggest you read the following instructions on product care to ensure their maximum efficiency and duration.

FIRST USE

The instrument is supplied in a "NON STERILE" and imbued with a special liquid oily in cycles, parts and pivoting in those screwed. Therefore, before use, you must good wash the instruments using neutral detergent and / or degreasers suitable for steel, so as not to cause unpleasant complications with the instrument (red spots, induration pivoting shares, etc.).

CLEANING

Before being sent to destination, all our instruments are inspected, lubricated, and individually packed. It is necessary to wash and cleanse each instrument carefully prior to each usage. After having used the instruments, brush off any excess particles using nylon bristles (never use steel bristles) and rinse them individually. In the event of a potentially infected instrument, soak the instrument in a disinfectant detergent solution for at least 10 minutes. Cleaning in an ultrasound basin is not recommended for instruments with cutting edges (scissors, bistouries, bone forceps, scalpels, etc.) and instruments with Tungsten carbide insertions (TC): they may chip, break or corrode. Cutting instruments of different materials (chromate, copper, aluminium, and stainless steel) should always be cleaned and stored separately. After the cleaning, make sure that all the instruments are perfectly dry. We recommend re-lubricating the instruments with surgically approved products only. Never use industrial oils or lubricants. After having cleaned, rinsed and lubricated the instruments the sterilizing phase can start.

STERILIZATION

Sterilization is a procedure which removes all pathogenic and non pathogenic micro-organisms; it should be performed with outmost care. Remember that instruments sterilization cannot substitute cleaning. These are the most common and effective sterilization techniques:

Autoclave (Steam Sterilization)

Instruments are treated with high pressure water steam.

Recommended standard time and temperature*: 20 minutes, at a temperature of 134°C (286° F).

Sterilizing agent: distilled water.

Chemiclave

Instruments are treated with high pressure, with the help of chemical steams. Instruments must be dried before sterilization.

Recommended standard time and temperature*: 20 minutes, at a temperature of 130°C (266° F).

Sterilizing agent: special chemical solutions.

Dry Sterilization

Instruments sterilization takes place by means of hot air. Instruments must be dried before sterilization.

Recommended standard time and temperature*: from 60 to 90 minutes, at a temperature of 150°/170° C (300°/320° F).

At present, this sterilization technique is not recommended, as it doesn't guarantee reliable sterilization and gradually causes damages such as surface blackening, loss of polish and, especially for cutting instruments, dullness.

* Recommended times and temperatures may vary according to the nature and loading capacity of your equipment and do not take heating times into consideration. Always comply with the manufacturer's instructions. The above mentioned recommendations concerning maintenance, cleaning and sterilization of instruments aim at the safeguard of both patient and operator. Remember that if these procedures are carried out correctly, this will enhance the Quality of Bontempi instruments, as well as prolong their effectiveness over time.



WARNINGS

1-Used, damaged and oxidized tools should not be used because they are no longer able to perform their function. Please note that some types of damages (corrosion, rust and spots) are transmitted to the instruments intact.

2-Avoid putting oxidized or rusty instruments in sterilizing or disinfectant solutions, as other instruments could be attacked.

3-Bontempi's product warranty against manufacturer defects automatically expires in the cases of improper care, maintenance, and use of the products.

4-The tools provided by Bontempi are subject to Directive 93/42/EEC and therefore be discarded by the regional force.

Each Bontempi instrument is produced and controlled with the utmost care and destined exclusively for professionals and for the use which they have been devised and realized.

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Reinigung und Sterilisierung

Jedes Instrument unseres Unternehmens wird mit größter Sorgfalt hergestellt und ist ausschließlich für den persönlichen Gebrauch fachlich qualifizierter Anwender vorgesehen.

Alle Instrumente werden vor dem Versand kontrolliert, die Verbindungen und Gelenke werden mit einem speziellen Öl versehen.

Daher ist vor dem Einsatz eine effiziente Reinigung vorzunehmen. Wir empfehlen den Einsatz von neutralen Reinigungsmitteln und/oder Entfettungsmittel für Stahl, um Beschädigungen am Instrument (z.B. rote Flecken, Verhärtung der schwenkbaren Teile etc.) zu vermeiden.

REINIGUNG

Nach Abschluß einer Behandlung sollten die Instrumente zeitnah gereinigt werden, um alle Rückstände (Blut, organisches Material) zu entfernen. Wir empfehlen eine kleine Bürste aus Plastik oder Nylon (kein Metall). Um die Berührung mit dem potentiell infizierten Instrumenten zu vermeiden, sollten die Instrumente in einer desinfizierenden und reinigenden Lösung für einen Zeitraum von mind. 10 Minuten gelagert werden.

Die Reinigung in einem Ultraschallbecken ist ungeeignet für alle schneidenden Instrumente (Scheren, Skalpell, Knochenzangen etc.) und ebenfalls für Instrumente mit Hartmetalleinsatz (TC)

Bei Hartmetallinstrumenten kann die Wirkung des Überschalls die Verbindung der Plättchen mit dem Stainless Steel angreifen. Gleichzeitig ist es erforderlich schneidende Instrumente so zu handhaben, daß sie bei der Reinigung nicht in Berührung mit anderen Instrumenten kommen.

Wir raten von einer Zusammenlegung verschiedener Materialien in einem Reinigungsdurchlauf (Kupfer, Aluminium, Stahl) ab.

Nach Abschluss der Reinigung muss sichergestellt sein, dass die Instrumente trocken sind. Wir empfehlen, die beweglichen Teile, wie Scharniere und Gelenke mit einem Öl zu schmieren, dass speziell für den Gebrauch von medizintechnischen Instrumenten zugeschnitten ist. Bitte verwenden Sie keine industriellen Öle und Schmieröle.

Daran anschließend kann die Sterilisierung begonnen werden.

STERILISIERUNG

Sterilisierung bedeutet, das systematische Beseitigen von allen pathogenen und nicht pathogenen Mikroorganismen. Dies ist möglich durch einen physischen Prozess (Chemieklav, Autoklav, trockene Sterilisation, UV Strahlen etc.) oder einen chemischen Prozess (kalte Flüssigkeitssterilisatoren).

Bitte orientieren Sie sich an den Anweisungen der Hersteller Ihres Sterilisiergerätes.

Die Dampfsterilisation sollte eine Temperatur von 140 Grad Celsius nicht übersteigen, und der Sterilisator sollte bei Instrumenten mit Gelenken nicht geschlossen sein (Metall gegen Metall).

Wir sehen es als unsere Pflicht an, die Ärzte darauf hinweisen, dass durch die Benutzung des Sterilisators, oder des Trockenofens, mit zu hohen Temperaturen eine leichte Braunfärbung der Instrumente auftreten kann. In diesem Fall empfehlen wir den Anweisungen des Herstellers zu folgen.

Beim Gebrauch von Kaltsterilisatoren empfehlen wir ph-neutrale Lösungen zu benutzen und die Tauchzeiten der Instrumente in die Sterilisierflüssigkeit einzuhalten.

Der Gebrauch von Produkten in denen Säurelösung beinhaltet ist kann schwere Schäden an den Instrumenten verursachen (Korrosion, Bruch, Beschädigung von schneidenden Teilen, und Abtrennung der TC-Platten. Von Säure geschädigte Instrumente dürfen nicht mehr mit anderen Instrumenten in Berührung kommen.

Bei korrektem Gebrauch und Lagerung können unsere Instrumente jahrelang genutzt werden.

Bontempi gibt Ihnen eine Garantie für einen Austausch bei Herstellungsfehlern. Die Garantie bzw das Recht auf einen Ersatz oder Gewährleistungsanspruch verwirkt automatisch bei falscher Reinigung, Desinfizierung, Sterilisierung oder bei falschem Gebrauch der Instrumente.

Die Instrumente von Bontempi sind Gegenstand der EWG Richtlinie 93/42 EWG

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Pulizia e Sterilizzazione

Ogni strumento Bontempi è prodotto e controllato con la massima cura ed è destinato esclusivamente a personale professionalmente qualificato e all'uso per cui è stato ideato e realizzato.

PRIMO UTILIZZO

Lo strumento viene fornito in condizione "NON STERILE" ed impregnato con uno speciale liquido oleoso nelle congiunture, nelle parti snodate e in quelle avvitate. Pertanto, prima dell'utilizzo, è necessario lavare bene gli strumenti utilizzando detergenti neutri e/o sgrassanti idonei per acciaio, al fine di non provocare spiacevoli complicazioni allo strumento (macchie rosse, indurimento parti snodate ecc.).

PULIZIA

Dopo aver usato gli strumenti, risciacquarli subito, per rimuovere tutti i residui, usando uno spazzolino rigido con setole in plastica (NO METALLO), oppure per evitare il contatto, immergere gli strumenti in una soluzione DISINFETTANTE-DETERGENTE per ALMENO 10 MINUTI.



Evitare pulizia in vasca a ultrasuoni per tutti quegli strumenti con fase tagliente (forbici, bisturi, ossivore, scalpelli) e con riporto al carburo di Tungsteno, in quanto potrebbero scheggiarsi, staccare o intaccarsi le saldature delle placchette.

NON METTERE MAI STRUMENTI DI MATERIALE DIVERSO NELLO STESSO CICLO DI PULITURA.

Dopo la pulitura assicurarsi che gli strumenti siano perfettamente asciutti e lubrificare le parti mobili, cerniere, snodi, con prodotti specifici per strumentario chirurgico (NO LUBRIFICANTI O OLII INDUSTRIALI)

STERILIZZAZIONE

Sterilizzare gli strumenti solamente dopo una loro accurata pulizia e lubrificazione. È inoltre importante seguire le istruzioni d'uso del fabbricante dell'attrezzatura utilizzata per la sterilizzazione.

Autoclave (Sterilizzazione a vapore)

Non superare i 134°C, gli strumenti con cerniere a snodi non dovranno mai essere chiusi (metallo contro metallo) altrimenti vicino agli snodi o alle cerniere, per l'esplosione dovuta al calore, si potrebbero creare rotture.

Sterilizzatrici (Stufe a secco)

Viste le alte temperature che vengono raggiunte per la sterilizzazione si possono verificare, in particolare per gli strumenti da taglio (forbici, ossivore, scalpelli) una riduzione precoce dell'affilatura e un leggero imbrunimento dello strumento stesso.

Sterilizzanti a freddo

Consigliamo di usare soluzioni a PH basico e di rispettare i tempi di immersione degli strumenti nel liquido sterilizzante.



AVVERTENZE

1-Gli strumenti consumati, danneggiati, ossidati non devono essere utilizzati, poiché non sono più in condizioni di svolgere la loro funzione. Si ricorda che alcuni tipi di danneggiamento (corrosione, puntini di ruggine e simili) si trasmettono agli strumenti integri.

2- Il mancato rispetto di queste regole fondamentali può danneggiare in modo irreparabile lo strumento e farà decadere qualsiasi diritto di sostituzione in garanzia o di rivalsa nei confronti della Bontempi.

3-Gli strumenti forniti dalla Bontempi sono soggetti alla Direttiva 93/42/CEE e pertanto vanno smaltiti secondo le norme regionali vigenti.

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Instrucciones y métodos de uso

Limpieza y Esterilización

Todos los instrumentos Bontempi son fabricados a mano en Alemania a partir de acero quirúrgico (Rockwell grado 440), teniendo en consideración el diseño, la ergonomía y duración. El acero inoxidable se utiliza principalmente para la producción de todos los instrumentos, excepto aquellos que requieren afilado. Para éstos se utiliza una aleación especial de acero de carbono, que es más adecuada para el corte, conservando sus características y otorgándole una mayor resistencia a la corrosión. Debido a la alta calidad de nuestros productos quirúrgicos, Bontempi se enorgullece de ofrecer una garantía de cinco años que cubre todos los defectos de fabricación. Con el fin de asegurar el uso apropiado de nuestros instrumentos, le sugerimos que lea las siguientes instrucciones sobre el cuidado del producto para garantizar su máxima eficacia y duración.

PRIMER USO

El instrumento se suministra en condición "no estéril" e impregnado de un líquido aceitoso en las coyunturas, partes articuladas y tornillos. Por lo tanto, antes de usar, se deben lavar bien los instrumentos con detergente neutro y / o desengrasantes especiales para aceros, a fin de no causar complicaciones desagradables para el instrumento (manchas rojas, endurecimiento de las partes articuladas, etc.).

LIMPIEZA

Antes de ser enviado a su destino, todos nuestros instrumentos son inspeccionados, lubricados y embalados individualmente. Es necesario lavar y limpiar cuidadosamente cada instrumento antes de cada uso. Después de haber utilizado los instrumentos, limpiar con un cepillo con cerdas de nylon cualquier exceso de partículas (nunca use cerdas de acero); y enjuague de forma individual. En el caso de un instrumento potencialmente infectado, remoje el instrumento en una solución de detergente desinfectante durante al menos 10 minutos. No es recomendable limpiar en un bol de ultrasonido los instrumentos con bordes cortantes (tijeras, bisturís, forceps para hueso, etc.) y los instrumentos con plaquetas de carburo de tungsteno (TC): porque pueden astillarse, romperse o corroerse. Los instrumentos de corte de diferentes materiales (cromo, cobre, aluminio y acero inoxidable) se debe limpiar y almacenar por separado.

Después de la limpieza, asegúrese de que todos los instrumentos estén perfectamente secos. Se recomienda lubricar los instrumentos sólo con los productos quirúrgicamente aprobados. Nunca utilice aceites o lubricantes industriales. Después de haber limpiado, lavado y lubricado los instrumentos, puede comenzar la esterilización.

ESTERILIZACION

La esterilización es un procedimiento que elimina todos los microorganismos patógenos y no patógeno y debe realizarse con mayor cuidado posible. Recuerde que la esterilización de instrumentos no puede sustituir la limpieza. Estas son las técnicas de esterilización más comunes y efectivas:

Autoclave (Esterilización con vapor de agua)

Los instrumentos son tratados con vapor de agua a alta presión.

Temperatura y tiempo estándar recomendado*: 20 minutos a una temperatura de 134°C (286°F)

Agente esterilizante: agua destilada.

Chemiclave (Esterilización con productos químicos)

Los instrumentos son tratados con alta presión, con la ayuda de vapores químicos. Los instrumentos deben secarse antes de la esterilización.

Temperatura y tiempo estándar recomendado*: 20 minutos a una temperatura de 130°C (266°F)

Agente esterilizante: soluciones químicas especiales

Esterilización en seco

La esterilización se lleva a cabo por medio de aire caliente. Los instrumentos deben secarse antes de la esterilización.

Temperatura y tiempo estándar recomendado*: de 60 a 90 minutos a una temperatura entre 150° y 170°C (300° y 320°F).

Actualmente, esta técnica de esterilización no se recomienda, ya que no garantiza la esterilización fiable y gradualmente causa daños tales como el oscurecimiento de la superficie, la pérdida de esmalte y el desafilado, sobretodo para los instrumentos de corte.

* Las temperaturas y tiempos recomendados pueden variar en función de la naturaleza y capacidad de carga de su equipo y no tienen en cuenta los tiempos de calentamiento. Recuerde siempre cumplir con las instrucciones del fabricante. Las anteriores recomendaciones mencionadas relativas al mantenimiento, limpieza y esterilización de los instrumentos tienen el objeto de la salvaguardar al paciente y al cirujano. Recuerde que si estos procedimientos se llevan a cabo correctamente, mejorará la calidad de los instrumentos Bontempi, así como prolongará su efectividad con el tiempo.



ADVERTENCIAS

1-Los instrumentos desgastados, dañados y/o oxidados no se deben utilizar porque ya no son capaces de realizar su función. Tenga en cuenta que algunos tipos de daños (corrosión, oxidación y manchas) se transmiten a los instrumentos intactos.

2-Evite poner los instrumentos oxidados en soluciones desinfectantes o esterilizantes, ya que otros instrumentos podrían ser atacados.

3-La garantía de producto Bontempi contra defectos de fabricación caduca automáticamente en los casos de uso, cuidado y mantenimiento inadecuados

4-Los instrumentos Bontempi están sujetos a la Directiva 93 93/42/EEC y por tanto, deben ser descartados por los reglamentos regionales.

Cada instrumento Bontempi es producido y controlado con el máximo cuidado y destinado exclusivamente para el uso que ha sido creado.

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