Kleppingers Cleaning and Sterilization Instructions



822 Montgomery Ave #205 Narberth, PA 19072 (800) 600-0428

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CLEANING

The instrument is now in four pieces: handle, finger guide, inner tong assembly (tip) and outside shaft. Rinse with de-ionized water to remove any gross debris. Hand-wash all parts using neutral pH detergent or enzymatic cleaner and a soft brush, being sure to flush all lumens and channels with the solution.

Thoroughly clean inside the outside shaft using a soft brush and flushing solution through it. Avoid the use of steel wool, wire brushes, and/or abrasive detergents.

Clean entire surface of inner tong, paying special attention to the tip area to be sure all blood and debris are removed.

Thoroughly rinse instrument with de-ionized water after cleaning to remove any residual debris or cleaning solution.



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STERILIZATION

The instruments can be sterilized fully assembled (recommended) or they can be sterilized disassembled and then reassembled in a sterile field in the operating room.

1. Steam Autoclaving

When using the wrap method, make certain that all complete instruments and all parts are individually wrapped or sealed in a sterile pack.

We recommend the following values/parameters, but also suggest following the manufacturer's sterilization unit instructions for steam sterilization:

Cycle	Sterilizing Temperature	Sterilizing Time	Drying Time
Prevacuum	270°F (132°C)	5 minutes	30 minutes
Gravity	250°F (121°C)	30 minutes	30 minutes

2. ETO Sterilization

Instruments can be sterilized by ethylene oxide in any standard cycle. Pressure reading should not exceed 12 PSI. Temperature should not exceed 68.3°C (155°F). It is recommended to follow the manufacturer's instructions for the ETO sterilization unit concerning humidity, vacuum, cycle time, gas concentration and temperature.

3. Sterrad Sterilization Process

Uses low temperature plasma. Adhere to the sterilization instructions provided by the manufacturer (e.g. Johnson & Johnson)

4. Steris Sterilization Process

Sterilization of surgical devices by the STERIS PROCESS requires that the liquid sterilant makes contact with all exterior and interior surfaces of the device. During the sterilization process the devices are rinsed with sterile water, but no drying cycle is employed.

5. Flash Autoclaving (fast heating/cooling cycle)

Flash autoclaving will reduce the useful life of the instrument, particularly when it is constructed of various materials, encompassing different expansion rates.

Warning: If this device is/was used in a patient with or suspected of having Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD), the device cannot be reused and must be destroyed due to the inability to reprocess or sterilize to eliminate the risk of cross-contamination!