

# RECOMMENDATION FOR TOOL CARE

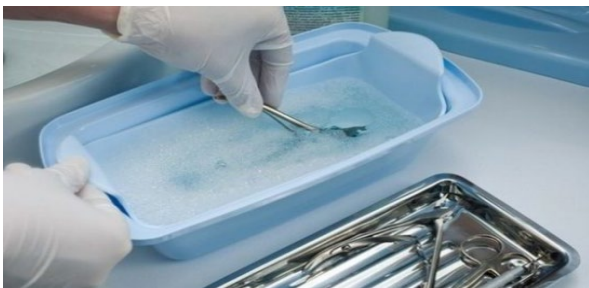


Users must follow the instrument sterilization steps sequence. Use personal protection (hair cover, face mask, long rubber gloves, lab coat, liquid-proof apron). Avoid using brass/copper wire brushes, metal sponges for dishes, etc.

## 1. Disinfection



## 2. Pre-sterilizing cleaning



## 3. Washing (cleaning from disinfectors)



### Important !

Do not clean contaminated instruments with running water to prevent dissemination of pathogenic microorganisms with splashes. It is recommended to use disinfectants that are efficient against hepatitis B and C viruses, and dermatomycosis.

## 4. Drying



### Important !

Maintain the standard drying time of the instrument in specialized devices or wipe it thoroughly dry, since the moisture residues during further sterilization lead to corrosion of the instrument.

## 5. Sterilization

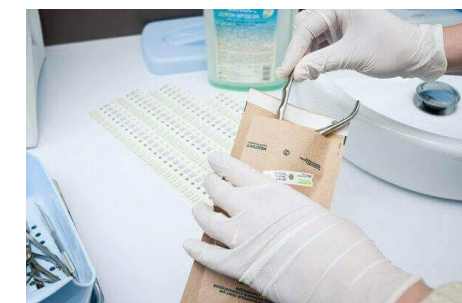


Equipment	Method	Sterilization temperature	Steam gauge pressure	Time sterilization
Autoclave	Steam	120C / 248F 132C / 270F	1,1 атм. / 16 PSI 2 атм. / 29 PSI	45 min 20 min
Hot-air sterilize	Hot-air	160C / 320F 180C / 356F		150 min 60 min

The tools are loaded either in kraft packages, or simply laid out on shelves without overlapping each other.

The tools are loaded by 70% so as not to block the ventilation holes, do not put the craft package one on top of the other.

## 6. Storage



After sterilization, treated instruments must be packed in sealed bags to keep them clean until next use:

- Kraft packages. Paper bags keep instruments sterile for up to 3 days.
- Heat-sealable bags. Instruments remain sterile for up to 20 days.
- Closing flap bags. The longest storage time for sterile instruments is 21-60 days.
- UV sterilizer with germicidal lamps.