

## Instructions for Use

STERILISATION  
CONTAINERS



### INTRODUCTION

The sterilisation container systems allow you a systematic administration and organisation of your entire instrument sterilisation.

The comfortable handling and diversity of mahe medical gmbh sterile container systems gives you safety and control for your instrument sterilisation process. Storage, transportation and disposal are perfectly organised with our mahe medical gmbh sterile container systems. Our mahe medical gmbh sterilisation container systems are in conformity to the international standard requirements. The mahe medical gmbh Sterilisation containers are made of anodised aluminium alloy combined with stainless steel parts, trays, baskets and accessories are made from stainless steel alloys according to EN 10088-2 and EN 10088-3, advantage of containers made from aluminium alloy are minimum in weight and excellent drying properties. The sterile containers colour - coded lids and identification label enable you precise controlling of your instrument sterilisation. Any changes or adjustments in our requirements are no issue or problem due to our mahe medical gmbh extensive range of products, illustrated in our sterile container catalogue.



**Care and sterilisation information for sterilisation containers, trays, baskets and accessories made from aluminium alloy (with anodized surface) and stainless steel alloy parts.**

### CARE AND MAINTENANCE

The sterilisation containers, trays, baskets and accessories must be maintained and cared for properly in order to preserve them and keep them functioning correctly!

**Causes of corrosion of stainless steel** (sterilisation containers, trays, baskets and accessories, parts made from stainless steel):

Corrosion is destruction or wear which can be caused by a chemical reaction, for example due to:

1. damaged surfaces
2. the effects of surgical exudate: extended contact between blood, pus or bodily secretions and the containers, trays, baskets and accessories
3. overexposure to certain solutions: saline and iodine solutions, chloride and strong acids, alkaline solutions as well as incorrectly used disinfectants
4. Poor water quality when cleaning, steam sterilising or rinsing containers, trays, baskets and accessories , e.g., due to rusty water pipes, penetration of rusty metal particles into the steam sterilisation etc.
5. Insufficient maintenance of containers, trays, baskets and accessories ; if rust forms, this can be transferred to other containers, trays, baskets and accessories (contact must be avoided as this is extremely dangerous during sterilisation).

If used constantly, the containers, trays, baskets and accessories are subjected to a process of natural wear and tear which shortens their service life accordingly. Containers, trays, baskets and accessories which are used frequently should be replaced on a regular basis.

### DISINFECTION

When using chemical disinfectants, the respective manufacturer's instructions must be strictly observed; the solutions must always be diluted prior to use. During the thermal disinfection phase with hot water, the water must be free of foreign bodies.

### CLEANING

Regardless of whether cleaning mechanically or manually, it should be carefully checked which cleaning agent is used with which method. The dilution and application guidelines must be followed. Recommended pH value between 7.0 and 8.5.

#### **1. Mechanical cleaning (is recommended for sterilisation containers, trays, baskets and accessories made from aluminium alloys and stainless steel alloys)**

Mechanical cleaning is the preferred method. Please strictly adhere to the instructions supplied by the manufacturer of the cleaning machines. Prepare the containers, trays, baskets and accessories for mechanical cleaning. Sensitive containers, trays, baskets and accessories should be cleaned manually. It may be necessary to soak and rinse through heavily soiled containers, trays, baskets and accessories (perforated containers, trays, baskets and accessories ) before placing them in the washer.

#### **2. Ultrasonic cleaning (classed as a mechanical cleaning method)**

Before placing a instrument or a container , tray in an ultrasonic bath, remove any excess exudate. Ultrasonic baths are recommended, for example, with trays, baskets and accessories with deep grooves. Following ultrasonic cleaning, the equipment must be rinsed as normal.

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### 3. Manual cleaning

Requires various nylon brushes, blow pipes and nozzles, a clean compressed air system, cleaning agents and solvents as used for mechanical cleaning. When using cleaning additives, observe the manufacturer's instructions.

In the case of containers, trays, baskets and accessories, the respective nylon brush (steel wool/wire brushes must not be used, is not allowed).

### 4. Drying

Each instrument must be thoroughly dried on both the inside and outside in order to prevent the formation of rust and malfunctioning, a compressed air system can be used for drying hollow parts.

**Please note:** drying is not necessary if the containers, trays, baskets and accessories are to be used again immediately and sterilised without the packaging.

### STERILISATION INFORMATION FOR THE STERILE CONTAINERS, TRAYS, BASKETS AND ACCESSORIES


Clean used containers, trays, baskets and accessories immediately and dry well, do not use cleaning agents and disinfectants with extremely acidic or alkaline additives (e.g. soda, sodium hydroxide or acids)! Machine (mechanical) cleaning is the gentlest method, as described above in the care and maintenance instructions.

mahe medical gmbh VALIDATED PROCEDURES


**Only steam sterilise the instrument set!**


Prior to sterilisation, check the containers, trays, baskets and accessories to ensure that they are functioning properly and are not damaged.

Steriliser:	Steam autoclave, temperature = 121°C to 123°C, pressure = 15 to 17 psi (1-1.2 bar), at least 30 minutes in packaging materials suitable for sterilisation. At temperatures of 131°C to 133°C and pressures of 15 to 17 psi (1-1.2 bar), the exposure time shortens to approx. 20 minutes.
Steriliser:	Autoclave with prevacuum: during the prevacuum phase, the air is firstly evacuated from the chamber before the steam flows in. Standard cycle in packaging materials which are suitable for sterilisation: 132°C to 135°C at 27 to 30 psi (2-3 bar) with a minimum exposure time of 4 to 10 minutes. <b>The containers, trays, baskets and accessories supplied by us are not packed in materials which are suitable for sterilisation!</b>

 **IMPORTANT INFORMATION:** Prior to each use/sterilisation, all the parts of the device-equipment have to be checked to ensure they are functioning properly.

 **IMPORTANT INFORMATION:** advanced use or advanced sterilisation it is required to check the containers, trays, baskets and accessories for a proper function.

 Check the equipment for the following prior to each use: damage; bent parts; correct assembly and functioning. Damaged and faulty containers, trays, baskets and accessories may no longer be used.

 In the event of failure to comply with these guidelines or if it can be proven that these guidelines were breached mahe medical gmbh is unable to accept any claims for compensation.


 Catalogue Number

 Batch Number

 Manufacturing Date

 Non-Sterile

 Caution!

 Consult instruction for use

