

# SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS



*Quality is meeting our customers' requirements at all times and striving to exceed them whenever possible.*

**MEDCO INSTRUMENTS**

## TO OUR VALUED CUSTOMERS BEFORE YOU PURCHASE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

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- SENSIBLE PRICING
- CASH OR CREDIT CARD SAME PRICE
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- EASY PAYMENTS ON ORDERS \$1000 OR MORE

## WHY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE & PAY MORE?



"We're always in your hands"

*Medco Your Preferred Choice  
Serving the Healthcare Since 1979*

For customer service and  
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Carefully Produced by Skilled Artisans

## Care of Surgical Instruments

- Use instruments only for the purpose they were designed for.
- Handle instruments gently - avoid bouncing, dropping, overstraining.
- Soak instruments in Haemosol, etc. to loosen blood and soil from box locks, ratchets, hinges, etc. Clean instruments immediately after use to prevent blood and other debris from drying on the surface. Blood causes a stain, which is difficult to remove, a saline solution is highly corrosive to stainless steel.
- Rinse all cleaning residue thoroughly off the instrument.
- Use distilled or demineralized water only for washing and rinsing as well as for sterilizing, along with a nylon brush, nylon pot scrubber and low sudsing, near-neutral detergent (pH 7-8). Normal tap water will leave deposits on the instruments due to high mineral content.
- Do not use steel wool, wire brushes, highly abrasive cleaners or detergents with a high pH (8-9), as this will damage the passive layer or "skin" of your instrument. The so-called *passivation* process during manufacturing forms a thin protective film on the surface of the stainless steel instrument. Through constant use and repeated processing an instrument will actually passivate itself. Older instruments are well protected by a tough layer of passivation as a result of hundreds of washings, dryings and sterilizations.
- Keep box-locks and ratchets open when cleaning and sterilizing instruments. Disassemble all instruments with removable parts.
- Immediately after cleaning, dip instruments in a water-soluble lubricant. Do not rinse or wipe off - the protection film of the lubricant should remain on the instrument throughout sterilization and storage. If ultrasonic cleaning methods are used, it is essential to lubricate with instrumental milk.
- Keep box-locks, ratchets, hinges and serrations free of any debris. If substances are allowed to build up in the box-lock, the instrument will become stiff and be subjected to misalignment and cracking.
- Thoroughly dry the instruments before wrapping them. Remaining moisture, particularly in box-locks, hinges and crevices may result in corrosion.
- Make sure your reusable instrument wrappers are rinsed thoroughly to remove all the residues the detergents used for laundering. Otherwise staining or corrosion might occur during steam sterilization.
- Never mix stainless steel instruments with instruments of dissimilar material (carbon, steel, copper, brass and aluminum). If a plated instrument is chipped or peeled, an electrolyte action will carry particles from the exposed metal on the surface of the stainless steel instrument. To eliminate the problem, replace all plated instruments with stainless, if possible.
- Never put stainless steel instruments and plated instruments together in the ultrasonic cleaner, as electrolysis will cause corrosion or etching on the stainless steel instruments.
- Avoid contact corrosion. Always keep stained or corroded instruments away from impeccable stainless steel instruments.