Instructions for use
Cutting Instruments

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VeHu-Medical GmbH
Dr. Karl-Storz Straße 25,
78532 Tuttlingen
Phone:+49 (0) 7461 / 163311
Fax: +49 (0) 7461 / 163312
http://www.vehu.com
info@vehu.com

SRN DE-MF-000005582

1 Important note

Read these instructions carefully before each application and keep them easily accessible to the user or the appropriate qualified personnel.

Read the warnings indicated by this symbol carefully. Improper use of the products can lead to serious injury to the patient, users or third parties.

2 Scope of application

The instruments may only be used for their intended use in the medical specialties by appropriately trained and qualified personnel. The attending physician or user is responsible for the selection of the instruments for specific applications or surgical use, the appropriate training and information and sufficient experience for the handling of the instruments.

3 Products / Intended Use

The cutting instruments are intended for surgical-invasive treatments in various medical specialties (of less than 60 minutes). They correspond to risk class I/Ir.

Reusable Surgical Instruments

Scissors product family	
(Basis UDI-DI)	**Purpose**
Surgical scissors 405937500000001 BC	Instrument for cutting body tissue, sutures or other surgical material.
Iris shears 405937500000006 BN	Instrument for cutting tissue during an operation on the iris of the eye.
Ear scissors 405937500000007 BQ	Instrument for resection of tissue during ear surgery.
Suture scissors 405937500000008 BS	Instrument for cutting suture or ligation material during a surgical procedure.
Tonsil scissors 405937500000009 BU	Instrument for resecting tonsil tissue in an ENT procedure.
Nasal scissors 405937500000010 BD	Instrument for resecting tissue of the nose and associated structures in ENT or plastic surgery.
Umbilical cord scissors 405937500000011 BF	Instrument for cutting the umbilical cord after childbirth.
Rectal scissors 405937500000013 BK	Instrument for tissue resection in rectal surgery.
Enucleation scissors: 405937500000012 BH	Instrument for cutting tissue during an enucleation procedure on the eye and/or adjacent structures.
Rigid endoscopic scissors 405937500000014 BM	Instrument for cutting tissue or sutures during an endoscopic procedure.
Vascular scissors 405937500000015 BP	Instrument for separating fine tissue structures or vessels during surgical procedures.
Micro scissors product family	
(Basis UDI-DI)	**Purpose**
Micro scissors 405937500000016 BR	Instrument for separating fine tissue structures or vessels during surgical procedures.
Cutting instruments product family	
(Basis UDI-DI)	**Purpose**
Scalpel handle 405937500000017 BT	Interchangeable component of a scalpel that acts as a handle and to which a suitable blade is mounted.
Scalpel, reusable 405937500000018 BV	Instrument for cutting or dissecting tissue (non-replaceable blade).
Amputation Knife 405937500000019 BX	Instrument for surgical amputation of a limb.
Periodontal Knife 405937500000020 BG	Instrument for excision of gum and other oral soft tissue during periodontal surgery.
Tonsil Knife 405937500000021 BJ	Instrument for removing the tonsils in a surgical procedure.
Nasal Knife 405937500000022 BL	Instrument for resecting the internal structures of the nose.
Ear Knife 405937500000025 BS	Instrument for cutting and dissecting anatomical tissues of the ear during a surgical procedure.
Ophthalmic knife 405937500000026 BU	Instrument for making precise incisions in eye tissue during surgical procedures on the eye and adjacent structures.
Cartilage Knife 405937500000028 BY	Instrument for cutting, scraping or contouring cartilage during a surgical procedure.
Meniscus Knife 405937500000023 BN	Instrument for cutting the meniscus.
Laryngeal Knife 405937500000024 BQ	Instrument for resecting the structures of the larynx during an (ENT) procedure.
Myotome 405937500000027 BW	A surgical instrument designed for the removal of a myoma.
Chisel & Osteotome Product Family	
(Basis UDI-DI)	**Purpose**
Orthopedic Chisel 405937500000032 BP	Instrument with a single blade chamfered on one side for cutting and contouring bones.
Dental osteotome 405937500000033 BR	Instrument for shaping and compacting bone during a dental osteotomy,
Product family Rongeur	
(Basis UDI-DI)	**Purpose**
Orthopaedic rongeur 405937500000034 BT	Instrument with cutting/nibbling action for the removal of bone in orthopaedic surgery.
Craniofacial rongeur 405937500000035 BV	Instrument for the resection of hard or solid tissues (e.g. bone or cartilage) from the nasal canals by cutting/nibbling action.
Rib rongeur 405937500000036 BX	Instrument for cutting and shortening rib bones and rounding off rib stumps.
Bone cutter 405937500000037 BZ	Instrument for cutting a bone by cutting action.
Product family Dermatome	
(Basis UDI-DI)	**Purpose**
Dermatome handle 405937500000038 C3	Instrument for obtaining thin donor skin flaps for skin grafting or for excision of small skin lesions.
Product family Urethrotome	
(Basis UDI-DI)	**Purpose**
Urethrotome 405937500000039 C5	Instrument for opening strictures in the urethra.
Punching product family Punches	
(Basis UDI-DI)	**Purpose**
Bone punch 405937500000040 BN	Instrument with cutting/nibbling action for cutting out small sections of bone.
Tonsil Punches 405937500000042 BS	Instrument with cutting/nibbling effect for the removal of the tonsils during a tonsillectomy.
Biopsy punch 405937500000043 BU	Instrument for taking biopsy samples from tumors or other tissue during a surgical procedure.
Product family sling instruments	
(Basis UDI-DI)	**Purpose**
Adenotoma 405937500000044 BW	Instrument for excising hypertrophic lymphatic tissue in the nasopharynx.
Lens loop 405937500000048 C6	Instrument for manual extraction of the lens of the eye and for gentle manipulation and/or irrigation of eye tissue.
Nasal snare 405937500000045 BY	Instrument for the resection of abnormal tissue in the nose during an ENT procedure.
Ear snare 405937500000047 C4	Instrument for the resection of abnormal tissue in the ear during an ENT procedure.

Tonsil snare 405937500000046 C2	Instrument for the removal of the tonsils during an ENT procedure.

Reusable non-invasive Instruments

Scissors product family	
(Basis UDI-DI)	**Purpose**
Nail scissors 405937500000002 BE	Tool for shortening fingernails and toenails.
Nail clippers, reusable 405937500000003 BG	Instrument for cutting the nails of a patient or a person.
Bandage scissors 405937500000004 BJ	Instrument for cutting bandages.
Cast cutting scissors 405937500000005 BL	Instrument for cutting plaster casts and multiple layers of thick material.
Cutting instruments product family	
(Basis UDI-DI)	**Purpose**
Razor 405937500000029 C2	Instrument for removing facial or body hair from a patient.
Cast/plaster knife 405937500000030 BK	Instrument for cutting or pruning hardened plaster casts.
Product Family Cutting Instruments Pen & Wire	
(Basis UDI-DI)	**Purpose**
Wire cutter 405937500000031 BM	Instrument for cutting orthopedic wires, cerclage and thin needles or bolts.
Punching product family	
(Basis UDI-DI)	**Purpose**
Rubber dam punch 405937500000041 BQ	An instrument for making holes in rubber dam cloths in order to be able to put them over the crowns of the teeth.

4 Contraindications

The instruments may only be used for their intended use by appropriately trained and qualified personnel. The products are not intended for use on the heart and central circulatory and nervous systems.

The products are not intended for connection to active medical devices. There is a risk of injury to patients and users when using RF, RF or laser equipment at the same time.

Product-specific contraindications

Manual dermatome:

- Bacterially contaminated wound bed
- Wound base without blood supply (tendons, bones, joint capsule)
- Strong mechanical stress at the receiver point
- Exposed vessels or nerves
- Exposed implants
- Aesthetic defects in the face
- Relative: Defects on the flexor side of joints (secondary shrinkage of the grafts)

Urethrotomas:

- Urinary tract infection
- Coagulation disorders

Sling instruments:

- Agranulocytosis
- Leukemia
- Coagulation disorders
- Cardiovascular insufficiency

5 Complications / Side Effects

⚠**General:**

After contact with the instrument, hypersensitivity reactions can be triggered in a patient with material intolerances to stainless steel. In the event of such a reaction, the procedure must be stopped immediately and the necessary steps must be taken.

In the course of the market observation, further potential complications / side effects could be identified:

⚠**Treatment-related complications / side effects / risks**

General:

- Injuries to surrounding vessels and tissues
- Injury to nerves

Manual dermatomes:

- Removal of grafts that are too deep because the dermatome was not properly adjusted: In this case, the graft can either be refixed immediately at the donor site like a graft or this lifting site can be covered with another, correctly obtained graft.

Urethrotomas:

- Iatrogenic lesion of the urethra due to insufficient control of the incision.
- Bleeding from the urethra
- Penile or scrotal hematoma
- Urinary tract infection, urethritis, prostatitis, epididymitis
- Urethral perforation with the formation of a via falsa
- Penile deviation

Sling instruments:

Risks of tonsillectomy

- Postoperative bleeding
- Revision procedures due to postoperative bleeding
- Tooth damage
- Nerve damage
- Airway obstruction (edema)
- Emphysema
- Taste disorders

⚠**Product-related complications / side effects / risks**

In the course of the market observation, further potential complications / side effects could be identified:

Scissors:

- Fracture
- Possible unwanted perforation

Cutting instruments:

- Incorrect information in the GA regarding disassembly of the instrument
- Breaking of the blades
- Breakage of the working ends due to lever movements
- Swallowing of components after breakage

Chisel, osteotome:

- Breaking of the cutting edge, components
- Cutting Defective
- Rust on blade
- Blades not compatible with handle
- Incorrect labeling
- Residues (Treatment)
- Blunt Blades

Rongeure

- Fracture of the jaws

6 Precautions and warnings

⚠**Attention!**

The instruments are designed for surgical use only and may not be used for any other purpose. Improper handling and care as well as misuse can lead to premature wear and tear of the instruments.

⚠**Material incompatibility.**

The medical devices should not be used under any circumstances if the user or the specialist becomes aware that the patient has material intolerances.

⚠**Functional impairment**

Surgical instruments corrode and are impaired in their function when they come into contact with aggressive substances. For this reason, it is imperative to follow the reprocessing and sterilization instructions.

⚠**Operating conditions**

To ensure the safe operation of the aforementioned products, correct maintenance and care of the products is essential. In addition, a functional or visual inspection should be carried out before each application. For this reason, we refer to the relevant sections in this instruction manual.

⚠**Combination with other products**

When instruments are reassembled after disassembly, individual parts must not be replaced with parts from other manufacturers! If parts are interchangeable due to the intended purpose of the product (e.g. different work inserts), no parts from other manufacturers may be used! We also recommend that you purchase other accessories (e.g. care products) from VeHu-Medical GmbH.

Storage

There are no specific requirements for the storage of the products. Nevertheless, we recommend storing the medical devices in a clean and dry environment.

⚠ **Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease**

With regard to the reprocessing of medical devices that have been used in persons suffering from Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (CJD) or its variant (vCJD) or persons suspected of having the disease, the requirements set out in the corresponding annex to the Guideline for Hospital Hygiene and Infection Prevention and the requirements specified in publications in the Federal Health Gazette must be complied with. The medical devices used in this group of patients can be safely disposed of by incineration (European Waste Catalogue EAK 18 01 03). Dry heat, ethanol, formaldehyde and glutaraldehyde have a fixing, but not inactivating, effect on TSE pathogens. Of the available sterilization methods, only steam sterilization (especially 134° C, 18 min) has been shown to have a limited effect.

⚠**Pointed / sharp instruments**

Care should be taken when handling instruments with sharp points or sharp edges.

7 Combination Products & Accessories

The products are not used with other products except scalpels and are offered without accessories.

Scalpels with interchangeable blades

Scalpels can be combined with blades in accordance with DIN EN 27740. The scalpels are designed in such a way that they are compatible with figures 3, 4 according to DIN 58849-2.

8 Liability and warranty

VeHu-Medical GmbH, as the manufacturer, is not liable for consequential damages resulting from improper use or handling. This applies in particular

to non-compliant use for the defined purpose or disregard of the reprocessing and sterilization instructions. This also applies to repairs or modifications to the product made by unauthorized personnel of the manufacturer. These disclaimers also apply to warranty services.

9 Sterility

⚠Delivery condition

The medical devices are delivered in a non-sterile condition and must be prepared and sterilized by the user in accordance with the following instructions before the first and any subsequent use.

10 Preparation

⚠ Warnings

- Frequent reprocessing affects the quality of the products.
- Urban water to be used must comply with COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption.
- This preparation instruction specifies the cleaning agents and disinfectants used for validation. If an alternative cleaning agent and disinfectant is used (RKI or VAH listed), the responsibility lies with the conditioner.
- Reassemble disassembled products before sterilization.
- Reprocessing may only be carried out by medical professionals. The machine processing must be qualified and validated by the user. The cleaning and disinfection devices must fully comply with the requirements of DIN EN ISO 15883.

⚠Place of use

The first steps of proper reprocessing begin in the operating room. Coarse soiling and residues should be removed, if possible, before putting down the instruments. To do this, the instruments should be rinsed under cold tap water (< 40°C). If this process is not enough to remove the obvious dirt, a soft plastic brush can be used to remove dirt. Dry disposal is preferable wherever possible, as in wet disposal, the prolonged lying of the medical devices in solutions can lead to material damage (e.g. corrosion). Drying of residues must be avoided! Long waiting times until processing, e.g. overnight or over the weekend, must be avoided with both types of disposal (<60 minutes).

⚠Transport

The products must be disposed of in a dry place immediately (<60 min) if possible after application. This means that the products have to be transported in a closed container from the place of application to the processing area, so that the products do not dry.

Preparation for decontamination

If possible, the products must be dismantled before the subsequent reprocessing steps or, if open, fed into the further reprocessing steps. Dishwashing shadows are to be avoided. The products must be prepared in suitable strainer baskets or rinsing trays (select size by product). The products should be fixed in the cleaning basket with a minimum distance from each other. Overlapping with each other must be avoided in order to be able to exclude damage to the products by the cleaning process.

Pre-cleaning

1. Pre-clean products completely with a soft brush under cold water (city water drinking water quality <40°C).
2. Rinse cavities and hard-to-reach areas, gaps and slots on the instrument with a water pressure gun for 60 sec with cold water (city water drinking water quality <40°C).
3. Soak the products in an alkaline cleaner (0.5% Neodisher Mediclean forte) in an ultrasonic bath at 35 kHz for 5 minutes.
4. Rinse products under cold water (city water drinking water quality <40°C) for 15 sec.
5. Rinse cavities and hard-to-reach places, gaps and slits on the instrument with a water pressure gun for 30 seconds with cold water (city water drinking water quality <40°C).

Preparation

Automatic reprocessing

(Miele Disinfector G7835 CD according to ISO 15883):

- 1 minute pre-clean
- Water drainage
- 4 minutes pre-cleaning
- Water drainage
- 6 minutes clean with an alkaline cleaner (0.5% Neodisher Mediclean forte) at 58°C +/- 1°C
- Water drainage
- 3 minutes neutralization (0.1% NeodisherZ) with cold water
- Water drainage
- 2 minutes clean with cold demineralized water.

Automatic disinfection

Automatic thermal disinfection in washer and disinfection device, taking into account the national requirements for A0 value; e.g. A0 value >3000: With 5 minutes at >95°C

Automatic drying

Automatic drying according to the automatic drying process of the washer and disinfector for 30 minutes at 92°C +/- 2°C.

11 Sterilization

(Type B autoclave of Tuttmauer according to DIN EN 13060)

Sterilization of the products using a fractional pre-vacuum process (in accordance with DIN EN ISO 17665-1/ DIN EN 285), taking into account the respective national requirements. The sterilisation of the products must be carried out in suitable sterilisation packaging in accordance with DIN EN ISO 11607-1 and EN 868.

Sterilization is to be carried out using a fractional pre-vacuum process, with the following parameters:

- 134°C,
- 5 minutes holding time
- 3 pre-vacuum cycles
- Vacuum drying for at least 20 minutes

The instructions for use of the autoclave manufacturer and the recommended guidelines for the maximum load of sterilized goods must be observed. The autoclave must be installed, maintained, validated and calibrated in accordance with regulations.

⚠ Additional information

It is the responsibility of the reprocessor to ensure that the actual reprocessing carried out with the equipment, materials and personnel used in the reprocessing facility achieves the desired results. This usually requires validation and routine monitoring of the procedure and equipment used.

12 Maintenance-Control-Testing

Cooling the instruments to room temperature!

Visual inspection (before assembly):

Inspection of the surface of the instruments or the individual components before assembly. Particular attention should be paid to the control of joints (final part), profiles, grooves and other structures that are difficult to access:

- Are there still residual soiling or residues?

If so, manual post-cleaning and re-complete machine cleaning & disinfection.

- Are traces of corrosion (rust, pitting) visible?
- Is the surface damaged by cracks (including hairline cracks) or other signs of wear?
- Is the inscription on the instrument no longer legible?

If so, then the instrument in question must be marked and immediately discarded and replaced.

Assembly and maintenance

- Assemble the disassembled instruments in a functional manner.
- Manually treat moving parts, such as joints, threads and sliding surfaces, with suitable, medically approved instrument oil (steam-sterilizable care product based on paraffin/white oil, biocompatible according to EU standards).
- Distribute the oil in the joint by opening and closing it several times, remove excess care product with a clean, lint-free cloth

Do not use mineral oil or silicone lubricant! Do not fully immerse instruments in the care product!

Functional testing

During functional testing, pay particular attention to the following aspects and possible malfunctions:

- No damage, such as broken tips, bent or loose parts (screws)
- Flawless closure of jaws
- Correct and safe function of detents and locks
- Easy and even movement of grips, with as little play as possible
- Flawless cutting function for scissors
- Secondary and spring pressure in order (punches, hollow chisel pliers, etc.)
- Lumen permeability
- No other signs of wear, e.g. on seals, insulation or coatings

If defects are found during the functional test, the instruments must be marked and absolutely excluded from further use.

13 Product lifespan

The useful life of the products results from the function, the gentle preparation, according to these instructions and the careful handling of the instruments. Therefore, a limit on the number of treatment cycles cannot be set across the board. Nevertheless, 100 reprocessing cycles were simulated that showed no impairment of the functionality, biocompatibility and identification of the products. For DLC coated products, 10 preparation and 100 alkaline ultrasonic washing cycles with 130°C steam drying were simulated. The user recognizes the end of the useful life by the possible defects and limiting properties of the products indicated under Maintenance, Control and Testing.

14 Service and repair

⚠Service and repair

Do not carry out any repairs or modifications to the product on your own. Only authorized personnel of the manufacturer are responsible and provided for this. If you have any complaints, complaints or information regarding our products, please contact us.

⚠Return transport

Defective or non-compliant products must have gone through the entire remanufacturing process before being returned for repair/service.

15 Packaging, warehousing and disposal

The instrument is placed in a standard-compliant packaging suitable for the respective product or in sterilization trays in accordance with DIN EN ISO 11607-1 and EN 868 and sealed.
Store sterile products in a dry, clean and dust-free environment, protected from damage, at moderate temperatures.
The manufacturer's medical devices should be stored and stored in individual packages, boxes or protective containers. Please treat the instruments with the utmost care during transport, storage and reprocessing. The maintenance of the sterile state after the sterilization process must be ensured by the user or the qualified personnel designated for this purpose.
The disposal of the products, packaging material and accessories must be carried out in accordance with the nationally applicable regulations and laws.
The manufacturer does not provide any specific instructions for this.

16 Reporting obligations

Product defects that have occurred during the proper use of our products should be reported directly to us as the manufacturer or your supervising specialist dealer.
Defects in which patients, users or third parties have been harmed by the products (so-called reportable events) must be reported immediately to the manufacturer and, if necessary, to the manufacturer. competent authority. This reporting of incidents must be made immediately after the occurrence in order to meet important reporting deadlines.
The affected products must be sorted out, processed and sent to the manufacturer for examination. Your specialist dealer will be happy to help you with this.
After receiving your report, we will inform you of the further necessary measures within a reasonable timeframe.

17 Additional information

If the chemicals and machines described here are not available, and the treatment process cannot be carried out as described, it is the responsibility of the user to validate his process accordingly.

Further information on the reprocessing of medical devices:

- Internet: http://www.rki.de
- Internet: http://www.a-k-i.org
- Requirements for hygiene in the reprocessing of medical devices Recommendation of the Commission for Hospital Hygiene and Infection Prevention at the Robert Koch Institute (RKI) and the Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices (BfArM) on the "Requirements for hygiene in the reprocessing of medical devices"
- DIN 96298-4 Function control in the reprocessing process

18 Applicable documents

Information on the proper disassembly of the listed products can be found on our homepage. www.vehu.com.

- Disassembly instructions instruments

19 Description of symbols used

	Attention!
	Follow the instructions for use
REF	Article number

LOT	Batch designation
CE 0483	CE mark with Identification number of the named Place for reusable Surgically Invasive instruments.
CE	CE mark for Reusable Invasive and non-invasive instruments
	Indication for non-sterile product
	Name and address of the manufacturer
	Date of manufacture
SRN	Manufacturer's registration number in the EUDAMED database
MD	Medical device
UDI	Unique Device Identification, a code used to identify a product
	Store in a dry place
℞ ONLY	USA professionals only