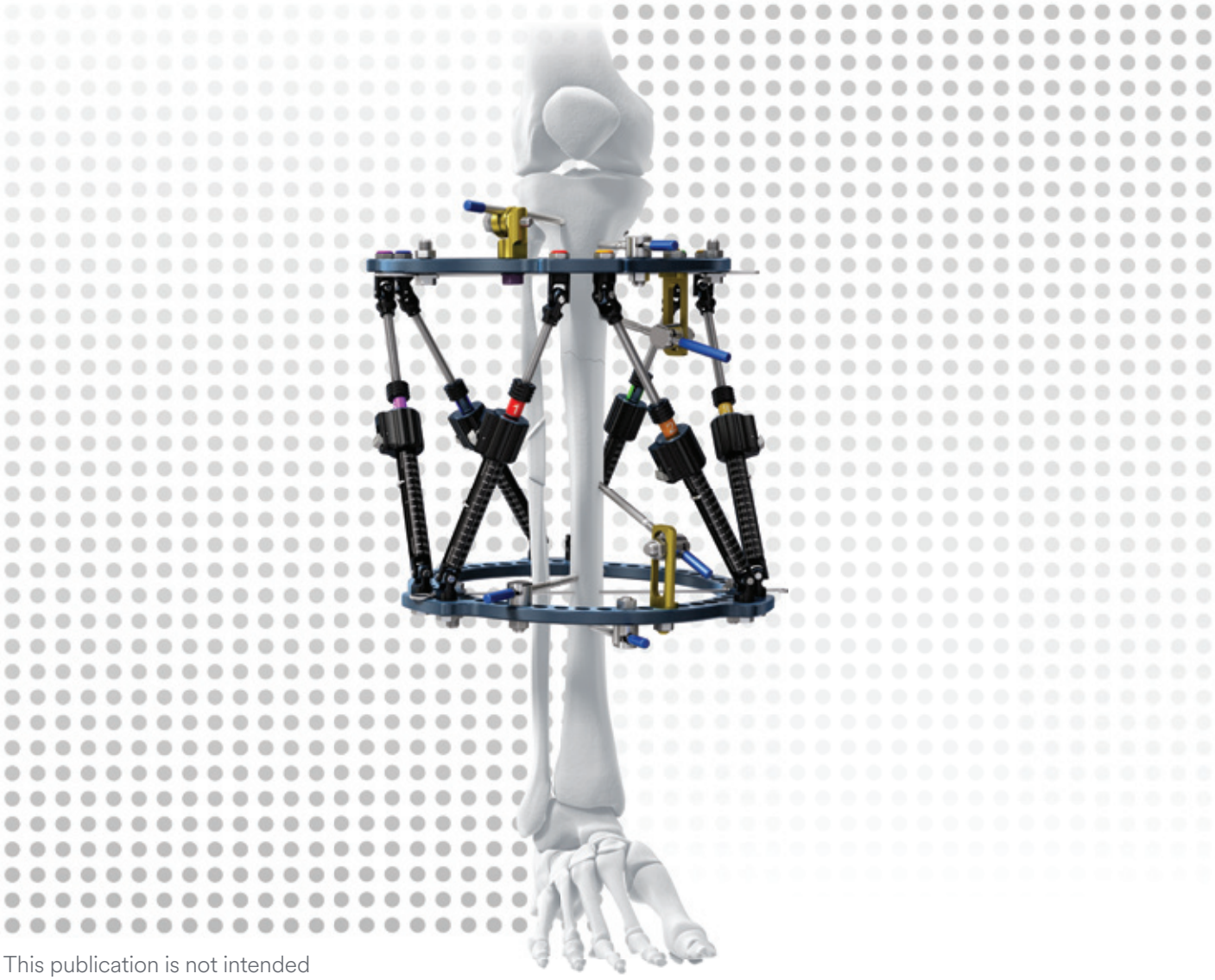
MAXFRAME™ MULTI-AXIAL CORRECTION SYSTEM

Computer-Assisted Circular Ring Fixation System for the Treatment of Limb Deformity Correction

Surgical Technique



This publication is not intended for distribution in the USA.

AO approved by AO Technical Commission

DePuy Synthes
THE ORTHOPAEDICS COMPANY OF Johnson & Johnson

Image intensifier control

This description alone does not provide sufficient background for direct use of DePuy Synthes products. Instruction by a surgeon experienced in handling these products is highly recommended.

Processing, Reprocessing, Care and Maintenance

For general guidelines, function control and dismantling of multi-part instruments, as well as processing guidelines for implants, please contact your local sales representative or refer to:
http://emea.depuysynthes.com/hcp/reprocessing-care-maintenance

For general information about reprocessing, care and maintenance of Synthes reusable devices, instrument trays and cases, as well as processing of Synthes non-sterile implants, please consult the Important Information leaflet (SE_023827) or refer to:
http://emea.depuysynthes.com/hcp/reprocessing-care-maintenance

Table of Contents

Introduction	MAXFRAME™ Multi-Axial Correction System	3
	AO Principles	4
Product Description	Hardware Description	5
	• Ring	5
	• Quick Adjust Strut	6
	• Standard Strut	6
	• Polyaxial Strut – Gross Adjust	7
	• Polyaxial Strut – Fine and Gross Adjust	7
	• Linear Strut	7
	Software Description	10
Indications and Contraindications	Intended Use	11
	Indications	11
	Contraindications	11
MRI Information		12
Surgical Technique – Proximal Tibia Frame	Preparation	13
	Ring Selection	13
	Frame Assembly – On Patient	14
	• Placement and Mounting of Proximal Ring	14
	• Placement and Mounting of Distal Ring	42
	• Attach Struts	46
	• Install ID Bands and Plugs	51
	Imaging	53
	Radiographic Markers	54
	• Vertical Mount for Radiographic Marker	55
	Surgeon Planning Worksheet	56
Additional System Configuations	Distal Referencing	57
	Converting Reference Rings Postoperatively	58
	Common Strut Configurations	59
	Standard Strut	60
	5/8 Ring and Bridging Plate	61
	Frame Assembly – Off-Patient	63

Tips	Implant Site Care	63
Surgical Technique – Linear Frame	Preparation	64
	Ring Selection	64
	Attach Struts	64
Surgical Technique – Polyaxial Strut	Preparation	71
	Ring Selection	71
	Attach Struts	72
Surgical Technique – Foot Frame	Foot Plate	79
	Attach Initial Struts	86
	Tibia Ring	87
	Attach Remaining Struts	88
Postoperative Surgical Techniques	Foot Plate Support Kit	90
	Strut Swaps • Strut Swap Assembly • Perform Strut Swap	94 94 97
	Hardware Removal	101
Care and Maintenance	10 Nm Torque Wrench	103
	Wire Tensioners	104
Product Information	Standard Thread Length Schanz Screws	105
	Variable Thread Length Schanz Screws	107
	Struts and Rings	110
	Implants and Instruments	113
	Strut Swap Kit	119
	Graphic Cases	119

Introduction

MAXFRAME™ Multi-Axial Correction System

The MAXFRAME™ Multi-Axial Correction System is a computer-assisted circular ring fixation system. The circular ring fixation technique is based on the use of transfixion wires and external fixation pins attached to rings that encircle the affected limb. These rings are then attached to each other with struts to create a frame.

The nature of a circular ring fixation system allows surgical flexibility in creating treatment options. A circular ring fixation frame can be customized by the surgeon to address the individual characteristics of each case.

The MAXFRAME System offers alternatives for fracture management and deformity correction.

The main components of the system are transfixion wires (smooth and reduction or “olive”), Schanz screws (Standard and Variable Thread Length), rings, plates (full rings, 5/8 rings and foot plates), and struts (Quick Adjust and Standard). Other available components include wire posts, spacing washers, connecting plates, and Schanz screw clamps.

The MAXFRAME System hardware is coupled with the MAXFRAME Software for creation of preoperative and treatment planning. MAXFRAME Software can be accessed at MAXFRAME3d.com. Previously, the MAXFRAME3d.com site brought the user directly to the MAXFRAME 3D software application. With the introduction of a newer software version, MAXFRAME 3D II, the website MAXFRAME3d.com becomes a landing page where the user has the ability to select either MAXFRAME 3D or MAXFRAME 3D II, depending on regulatory availability in their country. Refer to the corresponding Software User‘s Manual (SUM) for a full description of MAXFRAME 3D and/or MAXFRAME 3D II. For the remainder of this document, “MAXFRAME Software“ refers to both MAXFRAME 3D MAXFRAME 3D II.

Additional resources for Healthcare Professionals can be found at www.MAXFRAMEsystem.com.

Additional resources for patients, such as helpful information on strut adjustments, can be found at www.maxframepatients.com.

The AO Principles of Fracture Management

Mission

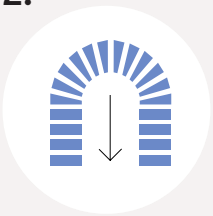
The AO's mission is promoting excellence in patient care and outcomes in trauma and musculoskeletal disorders.

AO Principles[1,2]

1.

Fracture reduction and fixation to restore anatomical relationships.

2.

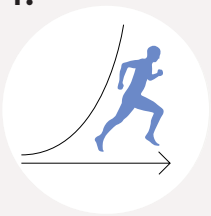


Fracture fixation providing absolute or relative stability, as required by the "personality" of the fracture, the patient, and the injury.

3.

Preservation of the blood supply to soft tissues and bone by gentle reduction techniques and careful handling.

4.



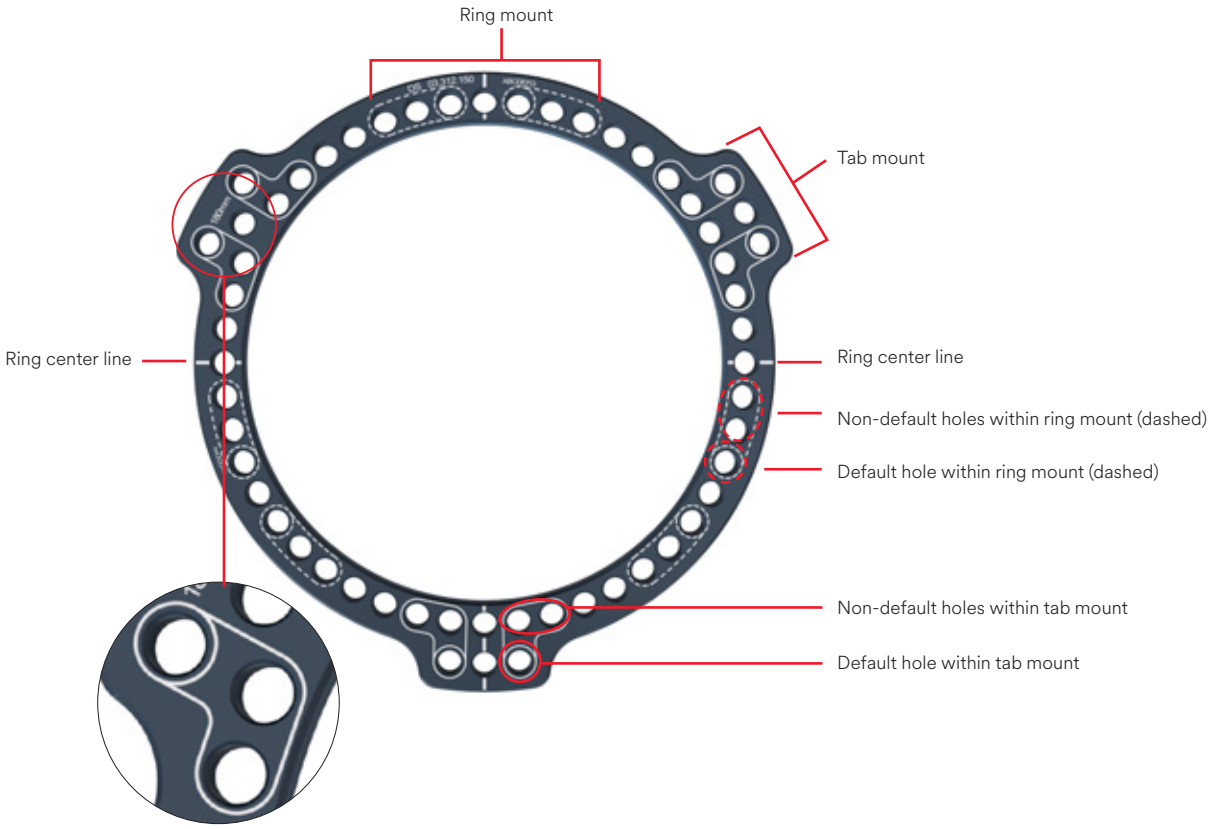
Early and safe mobilization and rehabilitation of the injured part and the patient as a whole.

1. Müller ME, Allgöwer M, Schneider R, Willenegger H. Manual of Internal Fixation. 3rd ed. Berlin, Heidelberg New York: Springer 1991.
2. Rüedi TP, RE Buckley, CG Moran. AO Principles of Fracture Management. 2nd ed. Stuttgart, New York: Thieme. 2007.

Product Description

Hardware Description

Ring



The **tab mount** locations are designated by a solid line and are located on the physical tabs of the ring.

The **ring mount** locations are designated by a dashed line and are located between the physical tabs on the ring.

Default hole locations are designated by a circle (solid or dashed line) and are the strut locations that the software will choose by default.

Non-default hole locations are inclusive of the remaining holes enclosed by the solid or dashed line (depending on ring mount or tab mount). The MAXFRAME Software has settings to account for choosing a non-default hole location.

Struts can be connected to the plates via holes with dashed or solid lines only.

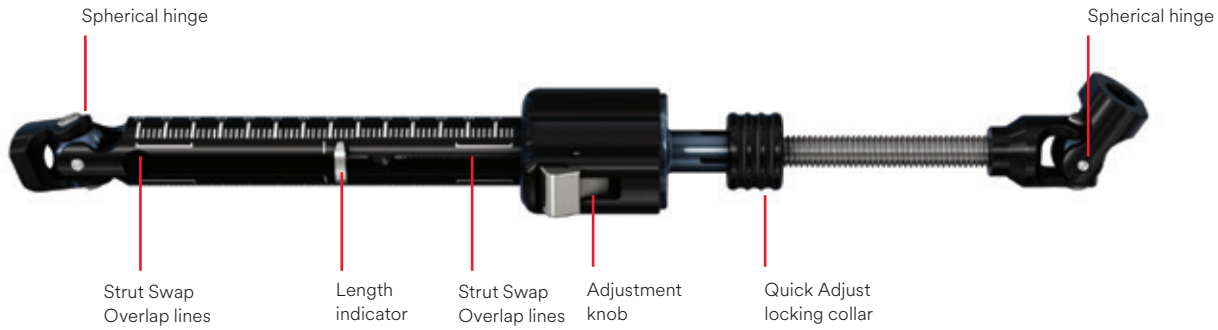
Notes:

- Do not place struts in the unmarked holes as the software will be unable to locate them.
- For 90 mm and 120 mm full and 5/8 rings, do not use more than 2 non-default holes on a single ring.

Hardware Description

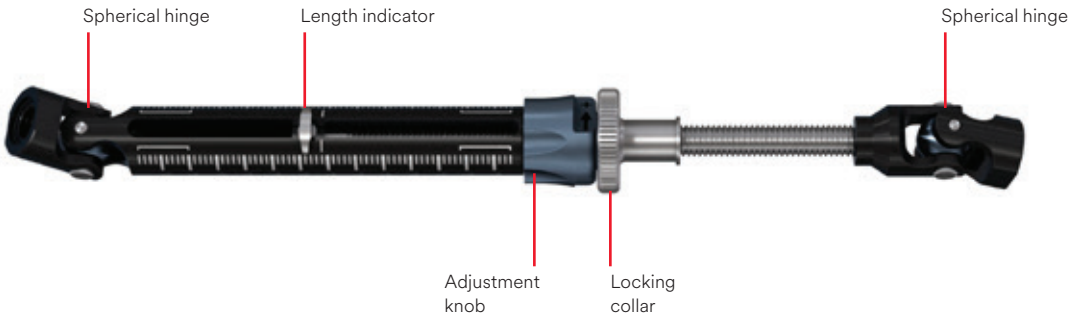
Quick Adjust Strut

Provides an audible “click” every 1 mm of rotation to support patients and caregivers during strut adjustments.

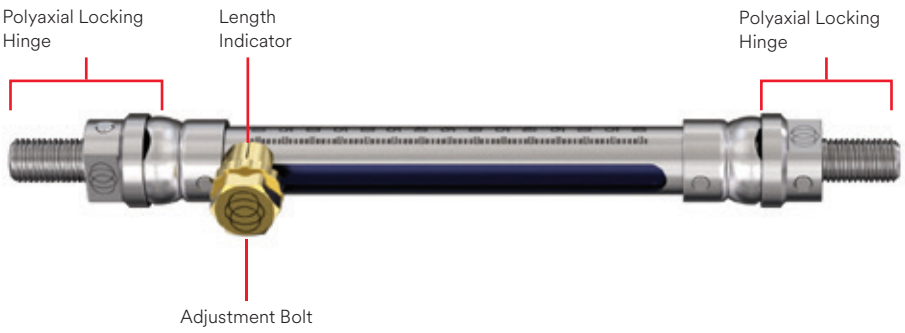


The image on the right shows the length indicator on the Quick Adjust strut at 182 mm.

Standard Strut

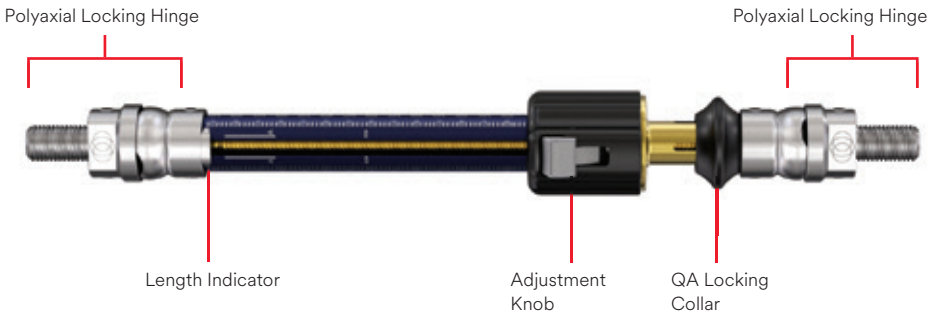


Polyaxial Strut – Gross Adjust



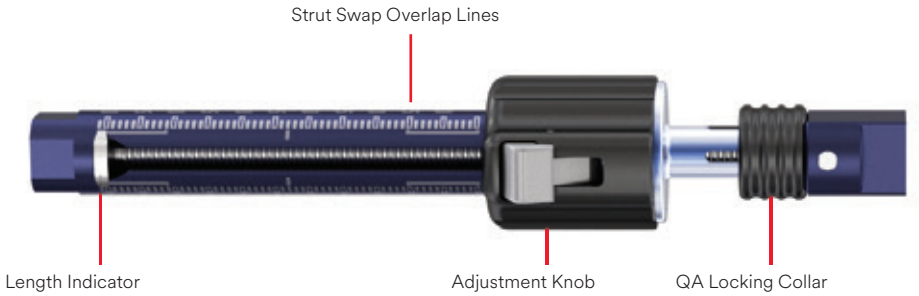
Polyaxial Strut – Fine and Gross Adjust

Polyaxial struts adjust 1/4 mm per adjustment click.



Linear Strut

Linear struts adjust 1/4 mm per adjustment click.



MAXFRAME Quick Adjust Struts

03.312.813	Long (203-329 mm)
03.312.812	Medium (145-213 mm)
03.312.811	Short (116-155 mm)
03.312.810	X-Short (101-126 mm)

MAXFRAME Standard Struts

03.312.818	Long (184-309 mm)
03.312.817	Medium (126-193 mm)
03.312.816	Short (97-135 mm)
03.312.815	X-Short (81-103 mm)
03.312.814	XX-Short (65-82 mm)

MAXFRAME Polyaxial Struts – Gross Adjust

03.313.877	Long (173-310 mm)
03.313.876	Medium (109-181 mm)
03.313.875	Short (77-117 mm)
03.313.874	X-Short (60-84 mm)
03.313.873	XX-Short (48-60 mm)

MAXFRAME Polyaxial Struts – Fine and Gross Adjust

03.313.881	Long (199-323 mm)
03.313.880	Medium (144-214 mm)
03.313.879	Short (117-159 mm)
03.313.878	X-Short (103-132 mm)

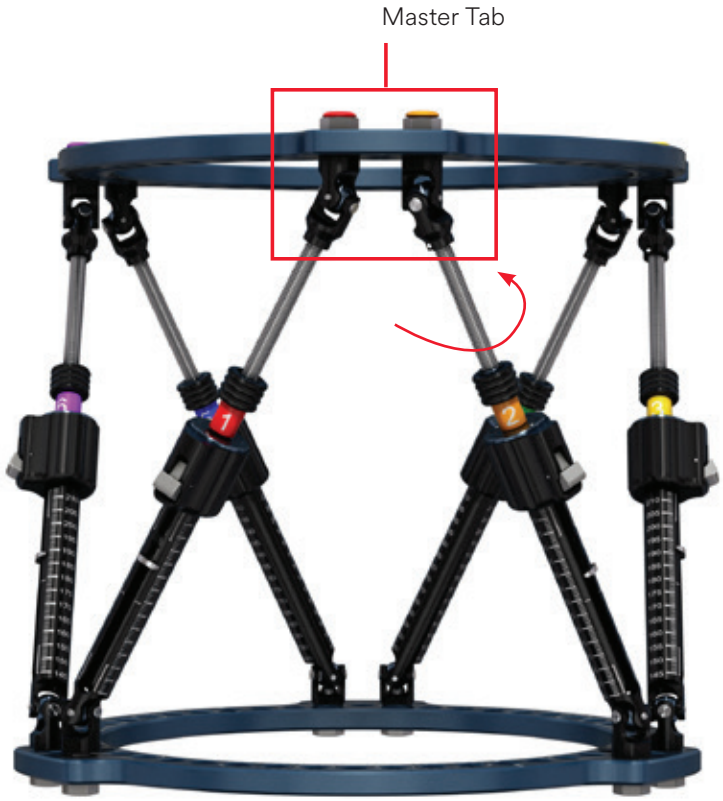
MAXFRAME Linear Struts

03.313.872	Long (175-277 mm)
03.313.871	Medium (129-185 mm)
03.313.870	Short (107-139 mm)

The end of the strut (Standard and QA) with the threaded rod will freely rotate while the opposite end remains static in the frame.

The linear and polyaxial struts lock on each end.

The **master tab** is the ring location in which struts 1 and 2 are adjacent to each other. This defines the reference ring and reference bone segment (proximal or distal).



Software Description

MAXFRAME Software is required for treatment planning in the application of the MAXFRAME System, accessible at www.MAXFRAME3d.com. MAXFRAME Software can be accessed at MAXFRAME3d.com. Previously, the MAXFRAME3d.com site brought the user directly to the MAXFRAME 3D software application. With the introduction of a newer software version, MAXFRAME 3D II, the website MAXFRAME3d.com becomes a landing page where the user has the ability to select either MAXFRAME 3D or MAXFRAME 3D II, depending on regulatory availability in their country. Refer to the corresponding Software User's Manual (SUM) for a full description of MAXFRAME 3D and/or MAXFRAME 3D II. For the remainder of this document, "MAXFRAME Software" refers to both MAXFRAME 3D MAXFRAME 3D II.

▲ Warnings:

- Do not use the MAXFRAME Hardware with any software program other than MAXFRAME Software as it could result in an incomplete or incorrect treatment plan.
- Linear and polyaxial struts are not intended for use with the MAXFRAME Software.
- MAXFRAME Half and Third Rings are not intended for use with the MAXFRAME Software.

Indications and Contraindications

Intended Use

The DePuy Synthes MAXFRAME™ Multi-Axial Correction System is intended for external fixation of fracture long bones and bones of the foot, limb lengthening, and deformity correction in adult, children* (3-12), and adolescent* (12-21) patient populations. The DePuy Synthes MAXFRAME Multi-Axial Correction System utilizes software for assisting surgeons in treatment planning.

*In which the growth plates have fused or will not be crossed.

Indications

The DePuy Synthes MAXFRAME System is indicated for the following treatments in adults and in both children (3-12) and adolescents (12-21) in which the growth plates have fused or will not be crossed with hardware:

- fracture fixation (open and closed)
- pseudoarthrosis of long bones
- limb lengthening (epiphyseal or metaphyseal distraction)
- joint arthrodesis
- infected fractures or nonunions
- correction of bony or soft tissue deformities
- correction of segmental defects

Contraindications

MAXFRAME is not intended for use in the spine.

Please refer to the corresponding Instructions for Use for Specific Information on Intended Use, Indications, Contraindications, Warnings and Precautions, Potential Adverse Events, Undesirable Side Effects, and Residual Risks. Instructions for Use are available at: www.e-ifu.com and/or www.depuysynthes.com/ifu.

MRI Information

MRI Safety Information

Non-clinical testing has demonstrated that the DePuy Synthes MAXFRAME is MR Conditional according to the terminology specified in ASTM F2503-08, Standard Practice for Marking Medical Devices and Other Items for Safety in the Magnetic Resonance Environment. A patient with this device can be safely scanned in an MR system meeting the following conditions:

- Static magnetic field of 1.5 T or 3.0 T
- Maximum spatial field gradient of 2000 gauss/cm (20 T/m)
- Maximum MR system reported, whole body averaged specific absorption rate (SAR) of 2 W/kg (Normal Operating Mode) or 4 W/kg (First Level Controlled Mode)

▲ Precautions:

- **The entire MAXFRAME construct must remain outside of the bore of the MR system.**
- **All components of the MAXFRAME construct must be identified as MR Conditional prior to entering the MR environment.**

▲ Warning:

- **Do not place any radio frequency (RF) transmit coils over the external fixation frame.**

Under the scan conditions defined above, the DePuy Synthes MAXFRAME is expected to produce a maximum temperature rise of less than 6°C after 15 minutes of continuous scanning.

Surgical Technique – Proximal Tibia Frame

Preparation

Required Set	
01.312.000	MAXFRAME/DO System Set

The modular nature of the MAXFRAME Multi-Axial Correction System allows for multiple frame configurations dependent on patient anatomical need. These frames can be customized by the surgeon to address the individual characteristics of each case within the system's indications for use.

The technique outlined below describes building a frame on the patient using Quick Adjust struts, wires and Schanz screws for the treatment of a proximal tibia fracture.

Ring Selection

Select rings that allow for at least 2 cm of clearance between the skin and the ring (take care to measure at the thickest portion of the affected limb). Any anticipated swelling of the limb must also be taken into consideration.

▲ **Precaution:** Do not combine MAXFRAME Rings with Distraction Osteogenesis rings for construction of the frame with one exception: Distraction Osteogenesis half rings (03.311.312, 315, 318, 320) can be used to close off the MAXFRAME Foot Plates.
The MAXFRAME Software cannot create a treatment plan using Distraction Osteogenesis rings.

Please refer to page 79 for the surgical technique of building a foot frame.

Frame Assembly - On Patient

Placement and Mounting of Proximal Ring

Wire Insertion

Instrument

391.962	Bending/Cutting Pliers

Optional Instruments

03.311.005	Protection Sleeve, slotted, Ø 2.5 mm
03.311.004	Ratchet Wrench 11.0 mm
399.410	Hammer 300 grams

1. Position the proximal ring.

Position the proximal ring on the affected limb based on the clinical plan at least 5 to 6 cm proximal to the fracture, orthogonal to the long axis of the bone. Slide the ring above the knee to allow for insertion of the first wire. If using the MAXFRAME Software, it is recommended that a tab mount be located directly anterior for ease of use.

If the fracture is close to a joint the distance between ring and fracture should be adjusted accordingly. Distance between mounted rings must accommodate existing strut sizes.

■ Note:

If the Standard planning method is used within the MAXFRAME Software the reference ring should be placed orthogonal to the reference bone.

■ Note:

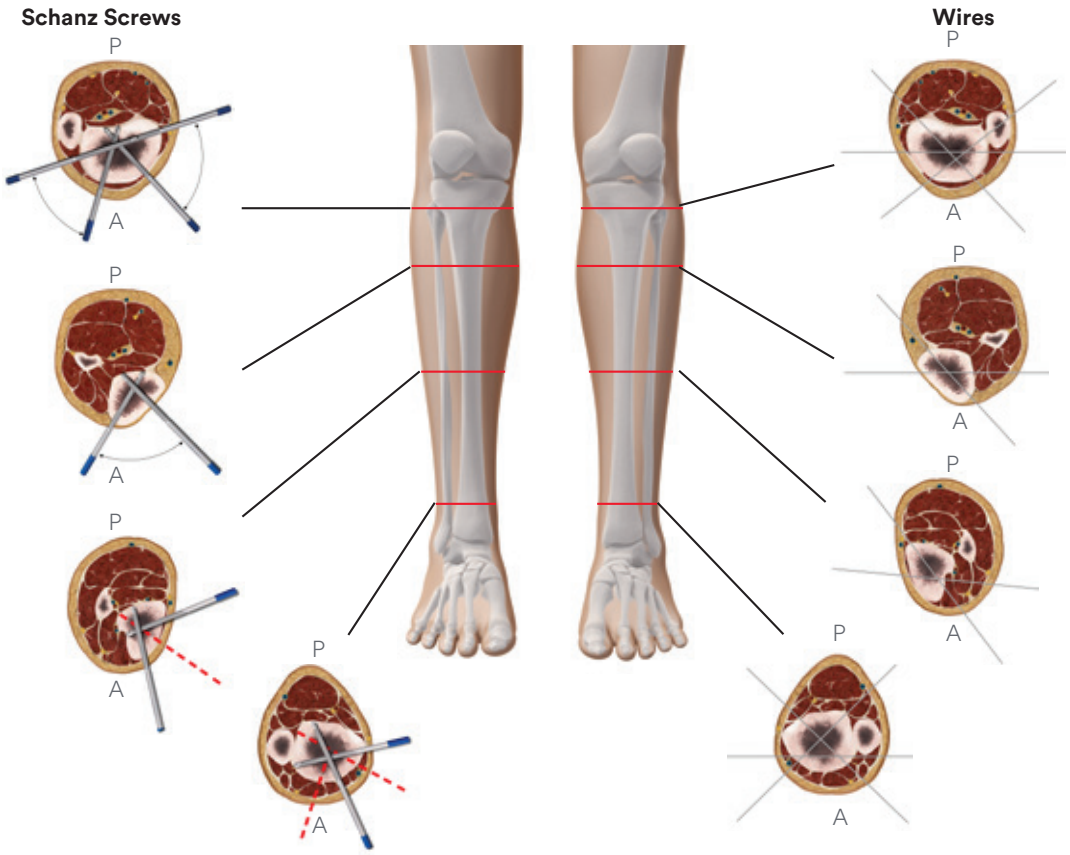
Instruments and implants in images may vary depending on technique used.

2. Select appropriate size wire.

Available wire sizes include 2.0 mm, 1.8 mm and 1.5 mm. The 1.8 mm and 2.0 mm wires are commonly used for adult patients while 1.5 mm wires are often used for pediatric patients. Surgeon preference determines whether smooth wires or reduction wires (olive wires, which are used to create interfragmentary compression) are used.

3. Select appropriate location.

Maintain awareness of the safe zones in pertinent anatomy when inserting fixation points. The example below shows safe zones in a tibia.



4. Insert the wire.

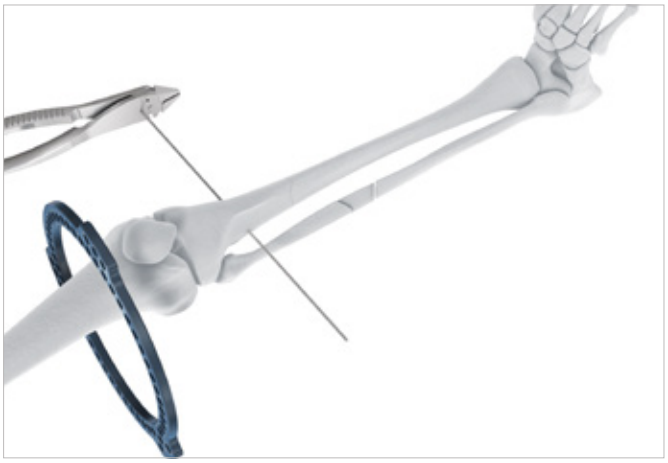
Using power, insert the wire perpendicular to the long axis of the bone.

Do not start the drill until the wire tip makes contact with the bone and stop drilling as soon as the tip protrudes from the far cortex of the bone.

Care should be taken to ensure that diaphyseal wires are bicortical. A unicortical wire (that is so far anterior that it does not cross the intramedullary canal) can generate excessive heat during insertion and create stress risers in the bone.

Once the wire protrudes from the far cortex of the bone, tap it through the tissue on the far side. The flat side of the bending/cutting pliers or a hammer may be used to tap the wire through the tissue. Once the wire is through, cut off the tip to prevent injury.

Care should be taken to avoid violation of the joint space (15-20 mm from subchondral bone in proximal tibia).



Alternative Technique:

The 2.5 mm split tissue protection sleeve may be used to hold the wire near the bone and aid in protecting the soft tissue.

5. Move the ring into the proper position along the wire to allow for maximum soft tissue clearance.

Identify the locations on the ring where you intend to place the struts, preferably in the default hole locations. Select appropriate location on the ring for connection of the first wire. Be sure not to occupy the planned location of struts.

As a reminder, if using the MAXFRAME Software, it is recommended that a tab mount be located directly anterior.

■ Note:

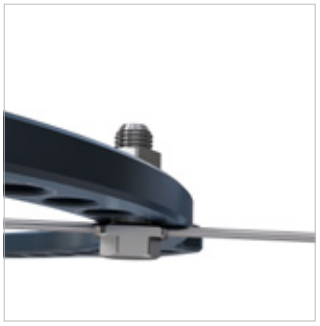
Instruments and implants in images may vary depending on technique used.

6. Connect the wire to the ring with wire bolts and tighten with nuts.

- Wire should be positioned between bolt head and ring.
- Wire can be placed above or below ring
- Type of wire bolt utilized is dependent upon the position of the wire in relationship to the ring hole. Select the wire bolt that results in the least amount of wire deformation. **Do not bend wires to attach them to the ring.**
- If needed, choose either offset wire bolts (03.311.051) or slotted wire bolts (03.311.050), depending on the position of the wire in relation to the holes in the ring. Select the wire bolt that results in the least amount of wire deformation.

▲ Precaution:

Do not bend wires to attach them to the ring as this could increase the risk of wire breakage. See the next page for offset fixation options.



Offset Fixation Options

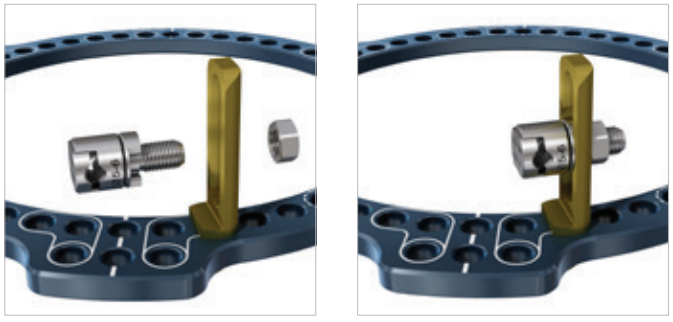
There are a variety of items that can be used in conjunction with Schanz screws and wires when there is a need to position them in locations offset from the ring's surface. For example:

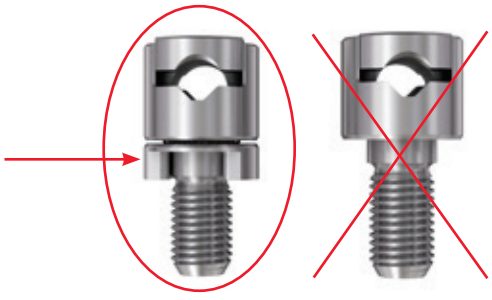
- Wire posts
- Spacing washers
- Connecting plates
- Clamps, adjustable, for Schanz Screw**

**The Clamps, adjustable, for Schanz Screw (03.311.011) requires the Connection Bolt, long (03.311.056) in order to connect to the ring.

▲ Precaution:

To maintain proper alignment of the Schanz screw, you must use the Clamping Bolt, cannulated, for Schanz screws, for Post (03.311.059) to connect the wire post to the Schanz screw. Do not use the Clamping Bolt, cannulated, for Schanz screws, for Rings (03.311.058).





03.311.059 03.311.058

Multiparallel Pin Mount – See page 115 for part numbers

Steps

1. Attach Multiparallel Pin Mount Post to ring with a 11 mm nut (03.311.061).
2. Select the mounting hole on the Multiparallel Pin Mount Post that is needed.
3. Attach the Multiparallel Pin Mount Bolt to the mounting hole using an 11 mm nut (03.311.061).

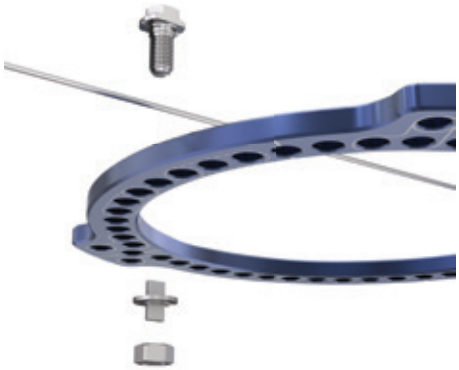
Optional: Clamp the drill sleeve in device for soft tissue protection

4. Drill hole.
5. Remove drill sleeve.
6. Insert implant along guided path.

Tabbed Washer

Steps

1. Implant the wire in the desired location.
2. Place the wire bolt, short-slotted (03.313.885) through the ring and around the wire.
3. Place the Tabbed Washer, 03.313.867 on the opposite side of the ring.
4. Use a 11 mm nut (03.311.061) to clamp it together.



Right-angled Post

Steps

1. Orient the right-angled post (03.313.869) on the ring.
2. Use the connection bolt, long (03.311.056) to attach the right-angled post to the ring.

Tension Wire

Instruments	
03.311.007	Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm
03.312.001	Tensioner for MAXFRAME™/ DO Ring System
391.962	Bending/Cutting Pliers
Optional Instruments	
03.311.004	Ratchet Wrench 11.0 mm
03.311.002	Socket Wrench, slotted

1. Use one wrench to stabilize the wire bolt head while using a second to tighten the nut at the location opposite from where tension will be applied.

■ Note:

When reduction wires (olive wires) are used, tighten the nut and the bolt on the same side as the stopper.

▲ Precaution:

Take care to keep the wire bolt head aligned, to prevent bending the wire.

Correct

Incorrect

■ Note:

Instruments and implants in images may vary depending on technique used.

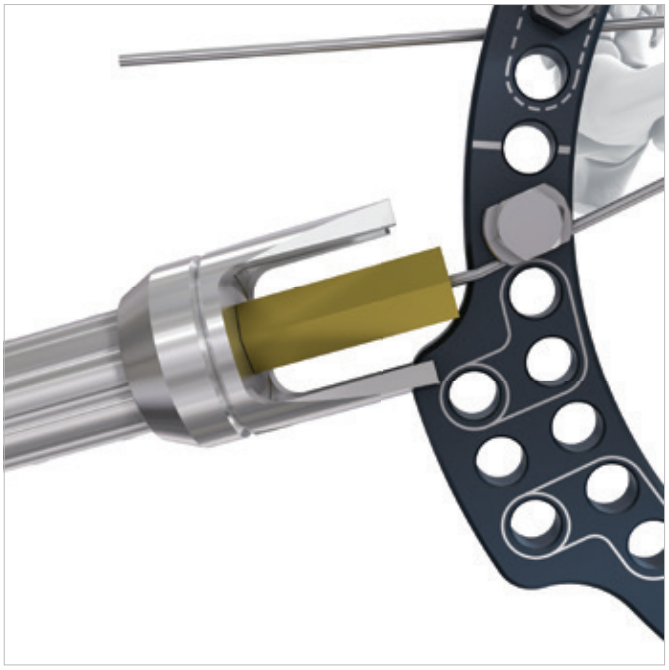
2. Position tensioner on wire.

From the tensioning side of the ring, opposite to the tightened nut and wire bolt, pass the wire into the cannulation of the tensioner. The tensioner should be fully open (the black handle turned counterclockwise until it makes an audible click) and the jaws on the front of the device seated securely against the ring, to ensure proper tensioning of the wire. Center the wire bolt and nut between the jaws of the tensioner.

■ Note:

When reduction wires are used, the tensioner should be placed on the side of the bone opposite the stopper to ensure the stopper provides compression during tensioning.

Alternative Technique:
If other features prevent the jaws from sitting on the ring, place a standoff on the tensioner between the tensioner and the ring. The threaded tip of the standoff allows it to be threaded onto the tensioner.



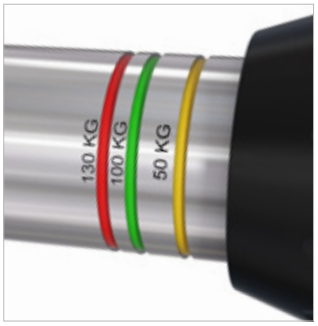
■ Note:

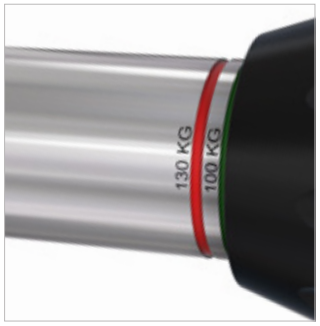
Instruments and implants in images may vary depending on technique used.

3. Apply tension to wire.

Leave the wire bolt that is near the tensioner loose when tensioning.

Turn the tensioner handle clockwise until the desired tension is attained.





Alternative technique:
A ratchet wrench can be used on the external hex nut at the back of the tensioner to make turning the handle quicker.

Note:

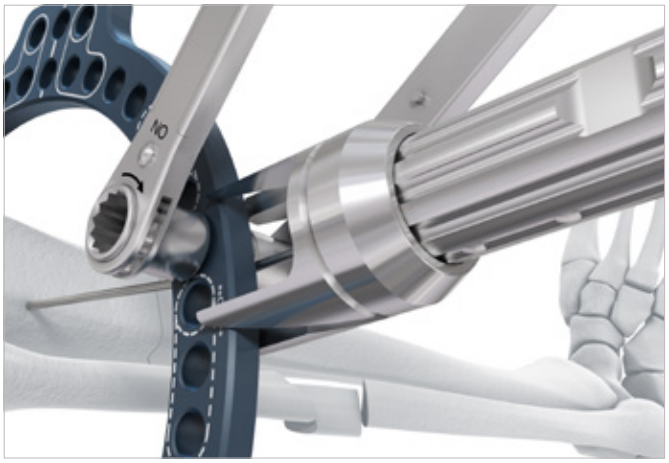
Instruments and implants in images may vary depending on technique used.

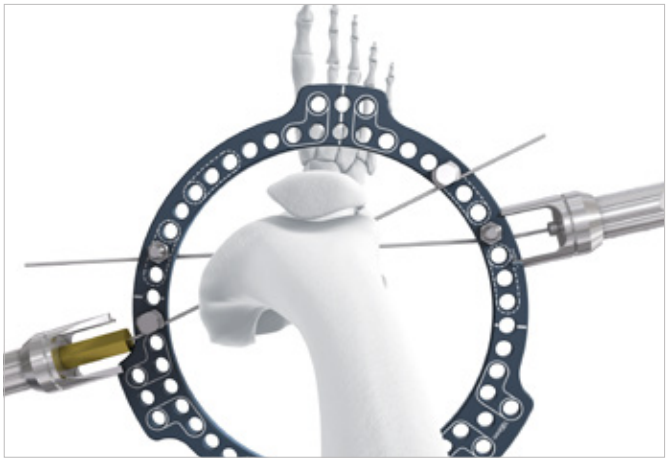
4. Tighten wire bolt and nut.

When the wire is fully tensioned, tighten the wire bolt near the tensioner. A ratchet wrench can be used to hold the wire bolt head stationary while a second ratchet wrench is used to tighten the nut (or two ratchet wrenches may be used).

Double check tightness of connections.

If placing additional wires, after initial tensioning, consider re-tensioning all wires on the ring in the same sequence in which they were inserted to maintain appropriate tension and obtain the best frame stability, with minimal deformation of the rings. After all wires have been tensioned, all nuts and bolts should be checked for tightness.





Alternative technique:
Use two tensioners from opposite sides to simultaneously tension two wires until the desired tension is achieved.

Note:

Instruments and implants in images may vary depending on technique used.

5. Cut ends of wire.

After tensioning, cut the ends of the wire. Leave at least 60 mm (approximately 3 finger widths) of wire past the wire bolts in the event that additional tension needs to be applied to wire.

Curl the end of the wire using the bending/cutting pliers to minimize injury risk.

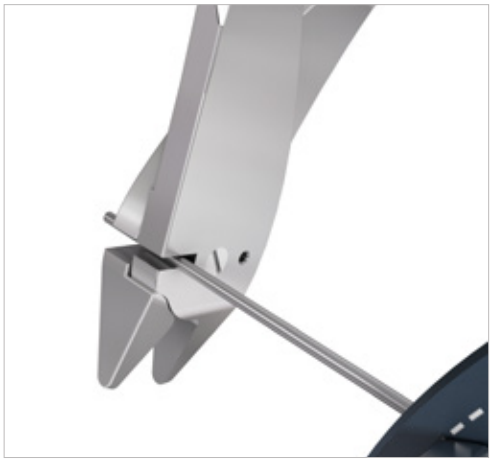
▲ Precaution:

If it is determined that a wire must be removed because of sub-optimal placement, the recommended technique is to cut wire inside of ring and remove by pulling away from bone to reduce the chance of introducing debris into soft tissue.

Do not pull any portion of a wire that has been bolted to a ring through soft tissue to reduce the chance of debris being introduced to the patient.

Do not reinsert the same wire. Use a new wire.

At this point, manipulate the location of the ring until desired alignment is achieved. Before applying second fixation element, adjust the ring for optimal position by tilting or translating along the wire.



■ Note:

Instruments and implants in images may vary depending on technique used.

Insert first Schanz screw

If using Variable Thread Length Schanz Screws follow technique starting on page 34.

Instruments	
03.311.007	Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm
03.312.953	Drill Sleeve 7.0/6.0, long
355.870	Trocar Ø 3.5 mm, for No. 355.880
395.913	Drill Sleeve 5.0/3.5, long
395.923	Drill Sleeve 6.0/5.0, long, with thread
Optional Instruments	
03.312.950	Drill Bit Ø 3.5 mm
03.312.954	Drill Sleeve 7.0/6.0, extra-long
393.105	Universal Chuck, small, with T-Handle
355.880	Drill Sleeve 5.0/3.5, length 140 mm
355.890	Protection Sleeve 6.0/5.0, for No. 355.880

1. Select appropriate size Schanz screw.

If using Variable Thread Length Schanz Screws follow technique starting on page 34.

2. Select appropriate location on the ring for insertion of the first Schanz screw.

See page 15 to review safe zones.

Maintain an awareness of the planned strut locations, so as to not block them.

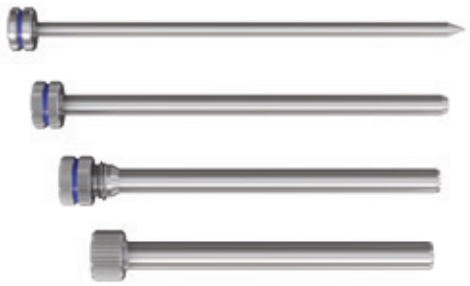
3. Use a nut to loosely attach Clamping Bolt for Schanz screw to proximal ring in line with the planned location of the Schanz screw insertion.

4. Insert the drill sleeve assembly through the Clamping Bolt for Schanz screw and finger-tighten the nut.

For insertion of a 4.0 mm Schanz screw use:
Long (Yellow bands)
4.0 mm Threaded Drill Sleeve-Long (395.931)
4.0 mm/2.5 mm Drill Sleeve-Long (392.956)
2.5 mm Trocar-Long (394.184)

For insertion of a 5.0 mm Schanz screw use:
Long (Blue bands)
Drill Sleeve 6.0/5.0, long, with thread (395.923)
Drill Sleeve 5.0/3.5, long (395.913)
Trocar ø 3.5 mm, long (394.182)

Extra Long
Protection Sleeve 6.0/5.0, for No. 355.880 (355.890)
Drill Sleeve 5.0/3.5, length 140 mm (355.880)
Trocar ø 3.5 mm, for No. 355.880 (355.870)



For insertion of a 6.0 mm Schanz screw use:
Long (Blue bands)
Drill Sleeve 7.0/6.0, long (03.312.953 – no blue band)
Drill Sleeve 6.0/5.0, long, with thread (395.923)
Drill Sleeve 5.0/3.5, long (395.913)
Trocar ø 3.5 mm, for No. 355.880 (394.182)

Extra Long
Drill Sleeve 7.0/6.0, extra-long (03.312.954)
Protection Sleeve 6.0/5.0, for No. 355.880 (355.890)
Drill Sleeve 5.0/3.5, length 140 mm (355.880)
Trocar ø 3.5 mm, for No. 355.880 (355.870)

Remove trocar.

Note:

Instruments listed on page 34 can also be used with the self drilling standard thread length schanz screws. Due to the necessary drill bit size, the standard length blunted trocar point and spade point schanz screws require the instruments listed above.

5. Make a skin incision ensuring the incision is large enough to allow insertion of drill sleeve assembly.

6. Pre-drill for the appropriate size Schanz screw.

For non-self drilling Schanz screws:

- 5.0 mm and 6.0 mm require a 3.5 mm drill bit
- 4.0 mm requires a 2.0 mm drill bit

▲ Precaution:

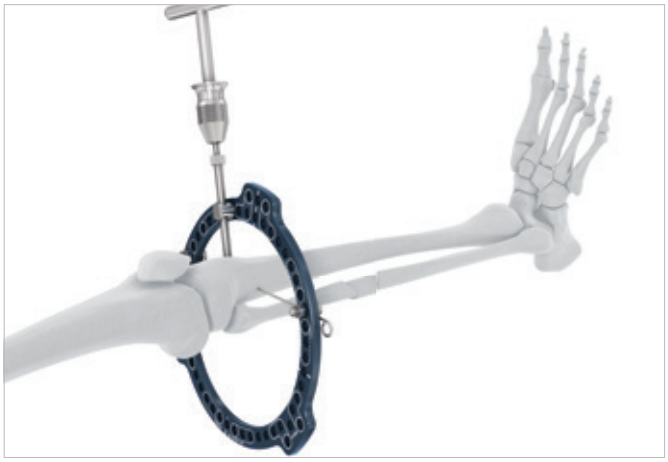
Pre-drilling for self-drilling screws is recommended for dense or thick cortical bone to avoid bone necrosis. Consider cooling the drill with saline.

Care should be taken to ensure that diaphyseal Schanz screws are bicortical. A unicortical Schanz screw (that is so far anterior or posterior that it does not cross the intramedullary canal) can generate excessive heat during pre-drilling and create stress risers in the bone.

Insert the Schanz screw manually through the drill sleeve using a T-handle chuck until properly inserted.

Ensure that the Schanz screw is properly in line with the opening in the Schanz screw bolt. When using non-cannulated Schanz screw bolts, do not bend the Schanz screw to meet the Schanz screw bolt to avoid unintentional side loading.

Alternate Technique:
Insert Schanz screw using power with the appropriate drill sleeve through the near cortex.



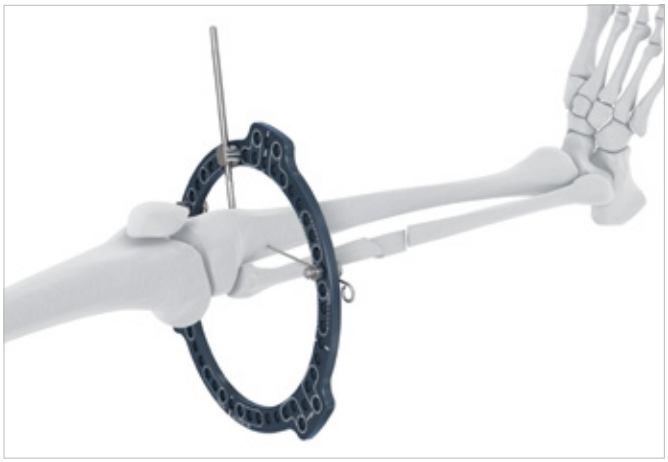
7. Remove the drill sleeve assembly.

8. Perform final tightening of the Clamping Bolt for Schanz screw to ring using the Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm.

Ensure the Schanz screw is properly seated within the Clamping Bolt for Schanz screw..

Provide counter-torque to the Schanz screw when tightening.

Double check tightness of the connections.



■ Note:

Instruments and implants in images may vary depending on technique used.

9. Insert second Schanz screw divergent to the location of the first Schanz screw following the same steps as previously described starting on page 26.

Double check tightness of the connections.

Insertion of Additional Points of Fixation
If needed, insert additional Schanz screws and/or wires at the proximal ring until a stable construct has been achieved. Avoid planned location of struts.

A minimum of three points of fixation is recommended.

If you choose to cut pins, utilize a cap.

Once all Schanz Screws are placed move to page 42 for Placement and Mounting of Distal Ring.

Technique for Variable Thread Length Schanz Screws

If using standard thread length Schanz screws follow steps on page 26.

For 4.0 mm Variable Thread Length Schanz Screw	
03.313.700	3.2 mm Drill Bit, Long/Calibrated
03.313.700S	3.2 mm Drill Bit, Long/Calibrated/Sterile
03.313.720	4.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/Outer
03.313.721	4.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/Inner
03.313.730	3.2 mm Trocar, Long

For 5.0 mm Variable Thread Length Schanz Screw	
Long	
03.313.701	4.3 mm Drill Bit, Long/Calibrated
03.313.701S	4.3 mm Drill Bit, Long/Calibrated/Sterile
03.313.722	5.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/Outer
03.313.723	5.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/Inner
03.313.731	4.3 mm Trocar, Long
Extra Long	
03.313.702	4.3 mm Drill Bit, Extra Long/Calibrated
03.313.702S	4.3 mm Drill Bit, Extra Long/Calibrated/ Sterile
03.313.724	5.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Extra Long/Outer
03.313.725	5.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Extra Long/Inner
03.313.732	4.3 mm Trocar, Extra Long

For 6.0 mm Variable Thread Length Schanz Screw	
Long	
03.313.703	5.0 mm Drill Bit, Long/Calibrated
03.313.703S	5.0 mm Drill Bit, Long/Calibrated/Sterile
03.313.726	6.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/Outer
03.313.727	6.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/Inner
03.313.733	5.0 mm Trocar, Long
Extra Long	
03.313.704	5.0 mm Drill Bit, Extra Long/Calibrated
03.313.704S	5.0 mm Drill Bit, Extra Long/Calibrated/ Sterile
03.313.728	6.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Extra Long/Outer
03.313.729	6.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Extra Long/Outer
03.313.734	5.0 mm Trocar, Extra Long

■ Note:

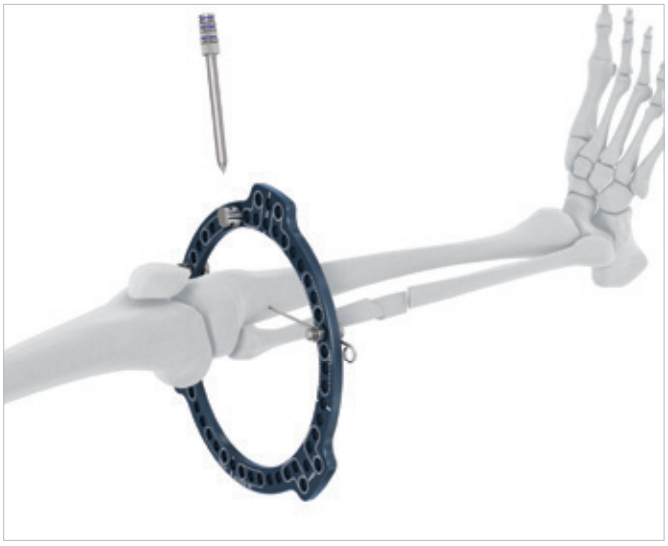
Instructions listed above can also be used with the self-drilling standard thread length schanz screws. Due to the necessary drill bit size, the standard length blunted trocar point and spade point schanz screws require the instruments listed on page 28.

1. Select appropriate diameter (4.0 mm, 5.0 mm, 6.0 mm) Schanz screw.

2. Select appropriate location on the ring for insertion of the first Schanz screw.

See page 15 to review safe zones.

Maintain an awareness of the planned strut locations, so as to not block them.



3. Use a nut to loosely attach Clamping Bolt for Schanz screw to proximal ring in line with the planned location of the Schanz screw insertion.

4. Insert the drill sleeve assembly through the Clamping Bolt for Schanz screw and finger tighten the nut.

For 4.0 mm Variable Thread Length Schanz Screw	
Long (Green bands)	
03.313.720	4.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/Outer
03.313.721	4.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/Inner
03.313.730	3.2 mm Trocar, Long

For 5.0 mm Variable Thread Length Schanz Screw	
Long (Red bands)	
03.313.722	5.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/Outer
03.313.723	5.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/Inner
03.313.731	4.3 mm Trocar, Long
Extra Long (Black bands)	
03.313.724	5.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Extra Long/Outer
03.313.725	5.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Extra Long/Inner
03.313.732	4.3 mm Trocar, Extra Long

For 6.0 mm Variable Thread Length Schanz Screw	
Long (Brown bands)	
03.313.726	6.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/Outer
03.313.727	6.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/Inner
03.313.733	5.0 mm Trocar, Long
Extra Long (White bands)	
03.313.728	6.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Extra Long/Outer
03.313.729	6.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Extra Long/Outer
03.313.734	5.0 mm Trocar, Extra Long

03.313.720

03.313.721

03.313.730

Remove trocar.

5. Make a skin incision ensuring the incision is large enough to allow insertion of drill sleeve assembly.

■ Note:

Instruments and implants in images may vary depending on technique used.

6. Pre-drill and measure for the appropriate thread length Schanz screw.

- 4.0 mm Variable Thread Length Schanz screw requires a 3.2 mm drill bit
- 5.0 mm Variable Thread Length Schanz Screw requires a 4.3 mm drill bit
- 6.0 mm Variable Thread Length Schanz Screw requires a 5.0 mm drill bit

▲ Precaution:

Pre-drilling for self-drilling screws is recommended for dense or thick cortical bone to avoid bone necrosis. Consider cooling the drill with saline.

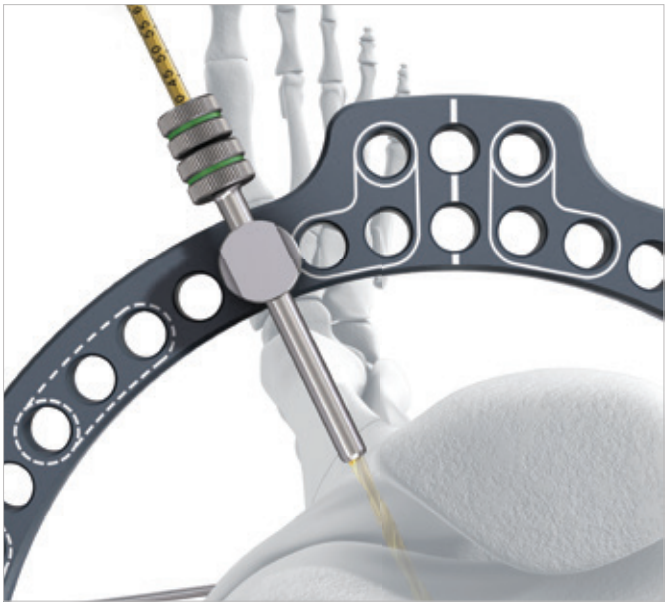
To use calibrated drill guides to measure for the appropriate thread length, pre-drilling is required.

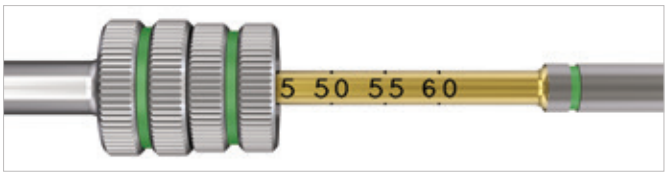
Care should be taken to ensure that diaphyseal Schanz screws are bicortical. A unicortical Schanz screw (that is so far anterior or posterior that it does not cross the intramedullary canal) can generate excessive heat during pre-drilling and create stress risers in the bone.

To Measure

1. Insert the calibrated drill bit through the drill sleeve assembly.
2. Drill to the appropriate depth.
3. Check to ensure the drill bit tip is in proper location—confirm not over-inserted.
4. Read the measurement off the calibrated drill bit to determine the appropriate thread length Schanz screw. See example to the right for clarification.

Insert the Schanz screw manually through the drill sleeve using a T-handle chuck until properly inserted.





Drill bits are calibrated so that depth measurements can be read directly from the drill bit. For example, the above shows a minimum thread length of 45 mm is needed.

Ensure that the Schanz screw is properly in line with the opening in the Clamping Bolt for Schanz screw. When using non-cannulated Clamping Bolts for Schanz screw, do not bend the Schanz screw to meet the Clamping Bolt for Schanz screw to avoid unintentional side loading.

Alternate technique:
Insert Schanz screw using power with the appropriate drill sleeve through the near cortex.

Blunted Point

Self-Drilling

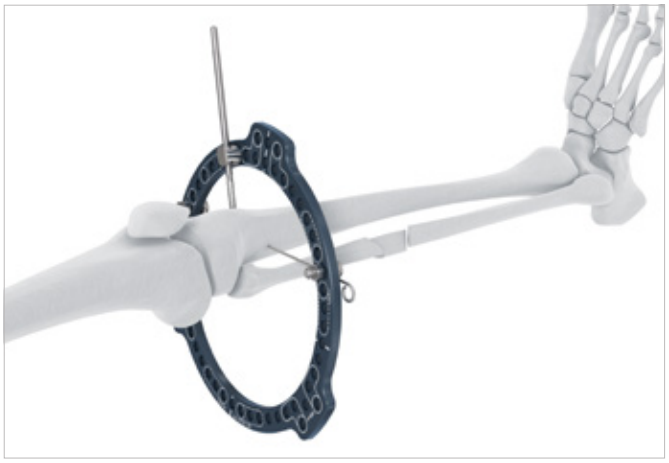
7. Remove the drill sleeve assembly.

8. Perform final tightening of the Clamping Bolt for Schanz screw to ring using the Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm.

Ensure the Schanz screw is properly seated within the Clamping Bolt for Schanz screw.

Provide counter-torque to the Schanz screw when tightening.

Double check tightness of the connections.



■ Note:

Instruments and implants in images may vary depending on technique used.

9. Insert second Schanz screw divergent to the location of the first Schanz screw following the same steps as previously described starting on page 34.

Double check tightness of the connections.

Insertion of Additional Points of Fixation

If needed, insert additional Schanz screws and/or wires at the proximal ring until a stable construct has been achieved. Avoid planned location of struts.

A minimum of three points of fixation is recommended.

If you choose to cut pins, utilize a cap.

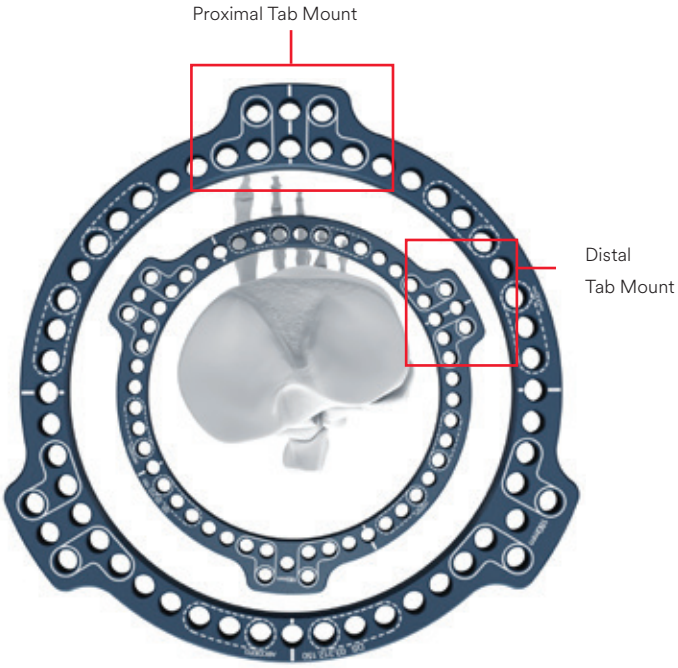
Placement and Mounting of Distal Ring

Instruments	
03.312.953	Drill Sleeve 7.0/6.0, long
03.311.007	Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm
Optional Instruments	
03.312.950	Drill Bit Ø 3.5 mm
03.312.954	Drill Sleeve 7.0/6.0, extra-long
393.105	Universal Chuck, small, with T-Handle

1. Position the distal ring on the affected limb based on the clinical plan.

If placing the struts from a tab mount (default) in the proximal ring to a tab mount (default) in the distal ring, rotate the distal ring 60° to ensure the struts align appropriately. (Only applicable when utilizing the MAXFRAME software.)

If placing the struts from a tab mount in the proximal ring to a ring mount on the distal ring, ensure that the tabs are directly in line with one another.



Notes:

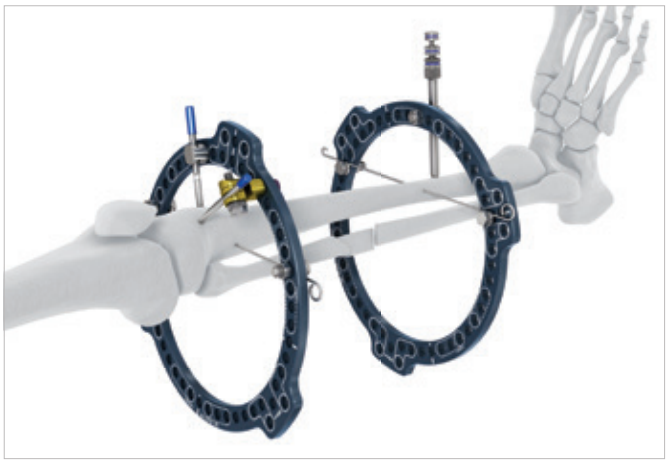
- A frame must not use rings that are more than 2 sizes apart.
- Only one ring (proximal or distal) per frame should have struts mounted on ring mount holes between the tabs. The MAXFRAME Software will not allow you to choose ring mount holes on both rings.

2. Insert a wire following the steps outlined above starting on page 14.

At this point, manipulate the orientation of the ring until desired alignment is achieved, generally perpendicular to the bone segment.

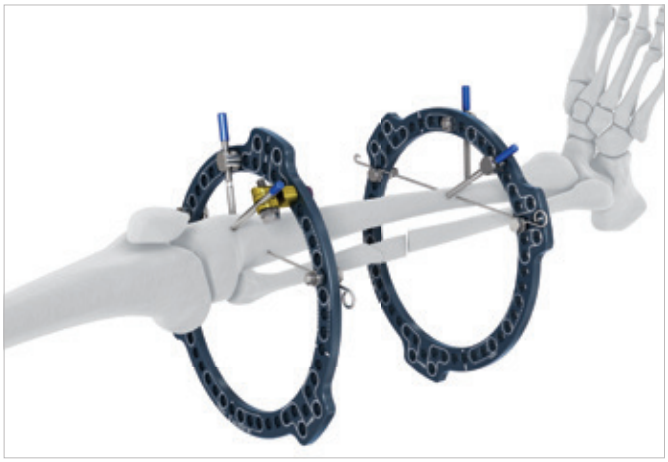
3. Select appropriate size Schanz screw.

4. Select appropriate location on the ring for insertion of the first Schanz screw.



5. Insert the first Schanz screw following the same steps outlined above starting on page 26 or on page 34 for Variable Thread Length Schanz Screws.

6. Insert a second Schanz screw in appropriate hole locations in the same manner.



7. Double-check tightness of all connections.

Insertion of Additional Points of Fixation

If needed, insert additional Schanz screws and/or wires at the distal ring until a stable construct has been achieved.

A minimum of three points of fixation is recommended.

Maintain an awareness of the planned strut locations, so as to not block them. Alternatively, additional fixation points can be added after the struts are installed.

Attach Struts

Instruments	
03.311.007	Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm
03.312.851	Torque Wrench, 10 Nm

1. Choose an appropriate strut type and length.

The use of Quick Adjust (QA) struts is outlined below. See page 60 for information on the use of Standard Struts, page 64 for the use of Linear Struts, and page 71 for the use of polyaxial struts.

■ Note:

Make sure to consider the strut swap overlap lines when determining the appropriate length strut.

2. Orient the QA strut so that the length indicator is visible to the patient when attaching a strut.

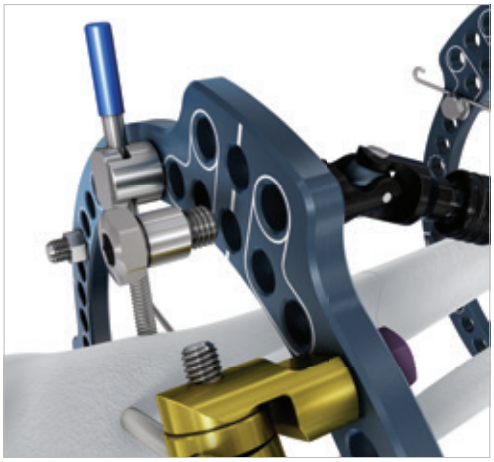
It is recommended to place all struts in the same orientation (e.g. all of the adjustment knobs toward the distal ring) for ease of strut adjustments Postoperatively.

3. Attach the QA strut to the proximal ring.

Align the QA strut with the intended hole on the proximal ring.

It is recommended to place struts in default holes when adjacent hardware allows. This will simplify the MAXFRAME Software workflow.

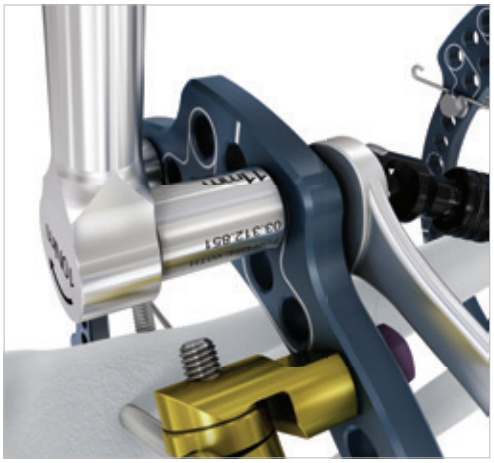
Thread the shoulder bolt into the QA strut through the hole in the ring.



■ Note:

QA and Standard struts are only compatible with MAXFRAME shoulder bolts.

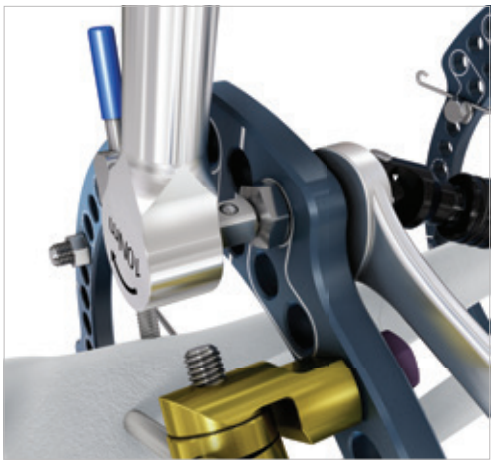
Place the 11 mm end of the Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm on the flats at the end of the spherical hinge to provide counter torque.



▲ Precaution:

If counter-torque is not provided the force of the Torque Wrench, 10 Nm could damage the strut.

Using the Torque Wrench, 10 Nm, tighten the shoulder bolt until you feel the wrench slip, indicating it has reached the appropriate torque. Ensure that the wrench is fully seated.



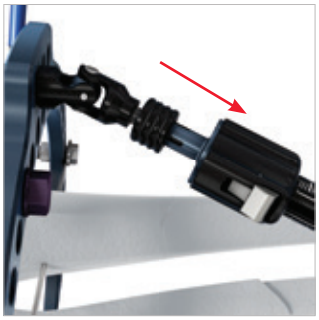
■ Notes:

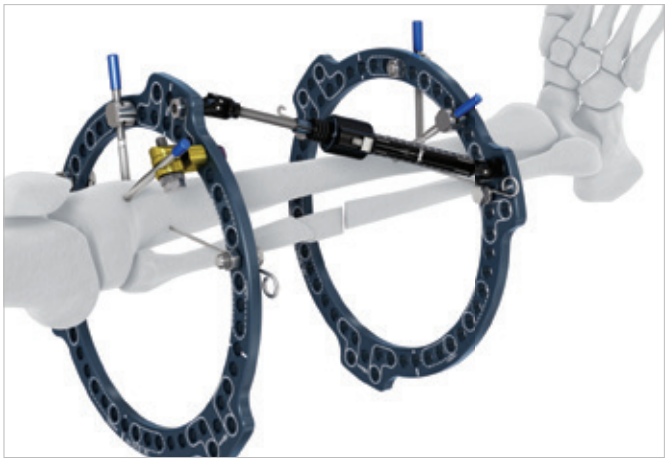
- If there is not enough room to place the 11 mm socket of the Torque Wrench, 10 Nm, remove the socket on the torque wrench to expose a 5 mm hex that mates with the internal recess on the head of the shoulder bolt.
- Remember that the end of the strut with the threaded rod will rotate freely, while the other end will remain locked.

4. Adjust strut length to reach distal ring.

To unlock the strut, pull the QA locking collar until it hits the adjustment knob. The QA strut will telescope freely in this position.

Pull body of QA strut until the strut reaches the distal ring.





5. Attach QA strut to appropriate hole in the distal ring using a shoulder bolt and finger-tighten.

6. Push the QA locking collar to lock the QA strut to length.

7. Repeat the process of attachment to the ring by way of the shoulder bolts for the remaining five struts.

Record strut lengths.

■ Note:

The Surgeon Planning Worksheet can be utilized to capture this information. See page 56 for more information on the Surgeon Planning Worksheet.

8. Perform final tightening of all shoulder bolts on the proximal ring.

Place the 11 mm end of the Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm on the flats provided on the end of the spherical hinge to provide counter-torque.

▲ Precaution:

If counter-torque is not provided the force of the Torque Wrench, 10 Nm could damage the strut.

Using the Torque Wrench, 10 Nm, tighten the shoulder bolt until you feel the wrench slip, indicating it has reached the appropriate torque.

Install ID Bands and Plugs

ID Bands and Plugs help a patient and surgeon identify each strut for ease in carrying out the treatment plan developed by the MAXFRAME Software.

Designate the master tab on the reference ring by placing struts 1 and 2 in that location (ring mount or tab mount) with strut 1 on the left from a surgeon's perspective. Continue the numbering scheme counter-clockwise, looking at the frame from proximal to distal. See example on the next page.

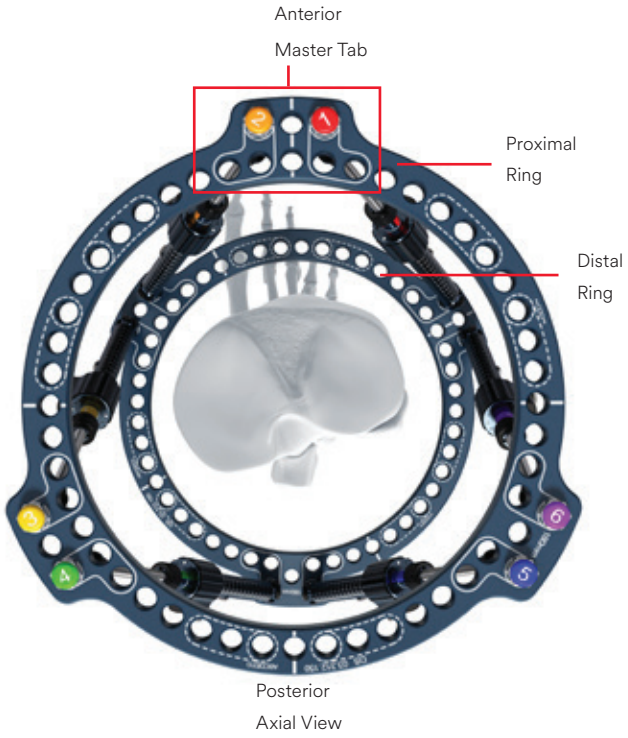
When **ID Bands** are used on QA struts they are placed between the adjustment knob and the Quick Adjust locking collar.

▲ Warning:

If using the Quick Adjust struts, you must use the ID Bands to prevent inadvertent unlocking of the Quick Adjust locking collar.

When ID Bands are used on Standard Struts, they are placed above the locking collar.

Press until fully wrapped around the strut.



Optional: Insert the **ID Plug** into the hex recess of the shoulder bolt on the proximal ring, for ease of visualization by the patient. Ensure that the ID plug is pressed fully into hex recess of shoulder bolt.

■ Notes:

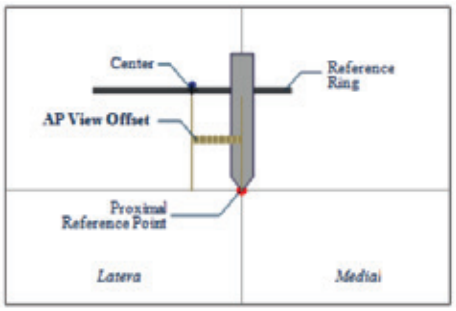
- You are able to use the ID Plugs in addition to the ID Bands if desired.
- There is no accommodation for ID bands on the MAXFRAME™ Standard Strut XX Short (03.312.814). Only ID Plugs are used to identify this strut.

Imaging

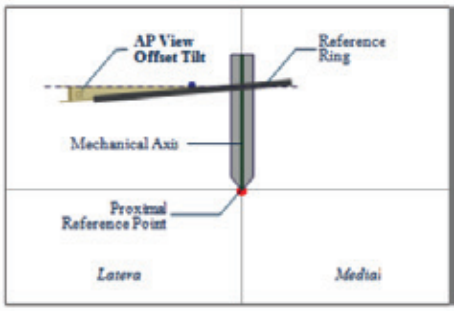
- Postoperative images are required.
- When utilizing the Standard Planning Method in the MAXFRAME Software, AP and lateral images of the reference ring on edge are required to calculate mounting parameters.
- When utilizing the Perspective Frame Matching Planning Method in the MAXFRAME Software, the calculation of mounting parameters is not necessary.

The Mounting Parameters describe the position of the frame with respect to the Proximal Reference Point. The following six Mounting Parameters will be used in the MAXFRAME Software.

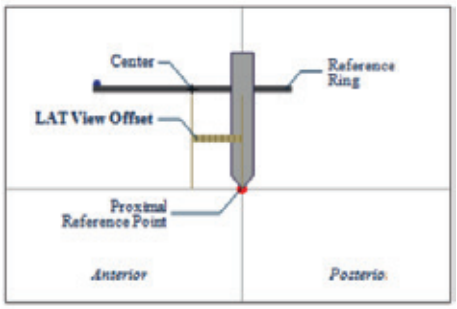
1) AP View Offset



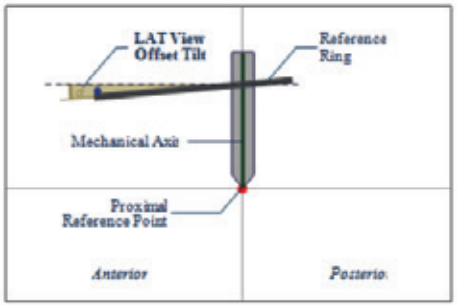
2) AP View Offset – Tilted



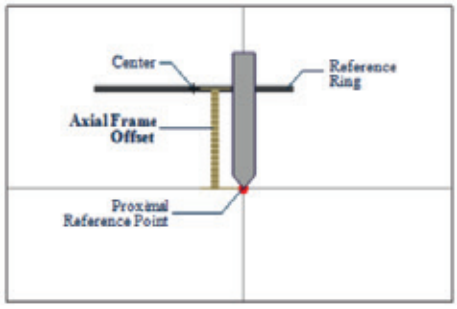
3) LAT View Offset



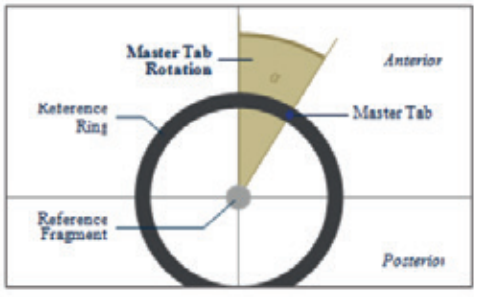
4) LAT View Offset – Tilted



5) LAT View – Axial Offset



6) LAT View Offset – Master Tab Rotation



Please see the Software User's Manual for additional details and description.

Radiographic Markers

Radiographic markers are used to aid the surgeon in calculation of Mounting Parameters in the Standard Method. They radiographically identify the center of the reference ring for purposes of measuring the six Mounting Parameters listed on the previous page.

Use the radiographic markers in pairs. Insert them directly opposite one another, in the appropriate holes of the ring or foot plate to indicate the center (depending on the AP or lateral view).

The x-ray is taken with the radiographic markers aligned vertically in the image to properly facilitate measurements. On the right, see an example of measuring the AP View Offset and the LAT View Offset using the Radiographic Markers.

■ Notes:

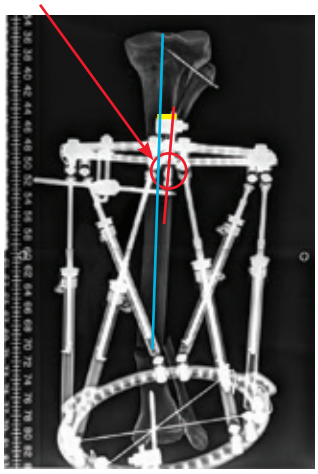
- The top portion of the radiographic marker accepts threads. This allows placement of the radiographic marker onto any Distraction Osteogenesis hardware that has threads exposed.
- Radiographic markers are single use only. The radiographic markers have been evaluated for use after being subjected to 20 clinical reprocessing cycles.

Threaded portion, can accept threaded Distraction Osteogenesis hardware

8 mm spheres

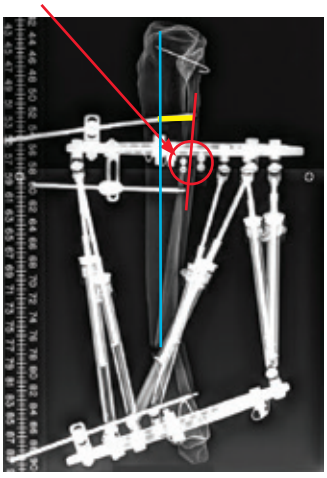
Snaps into ring

Radiographic marker



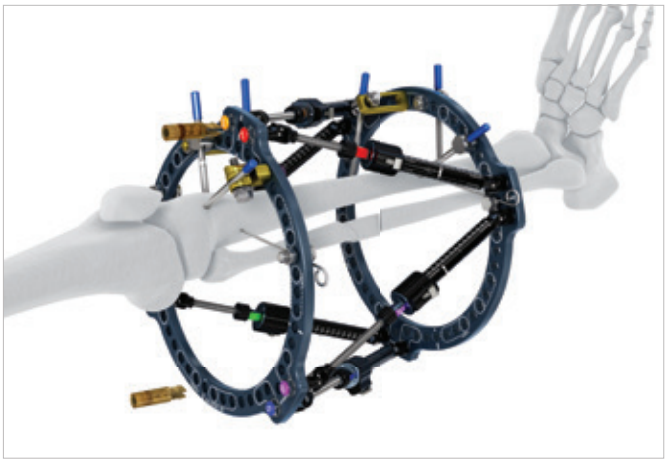
AP View Offset (yellow)

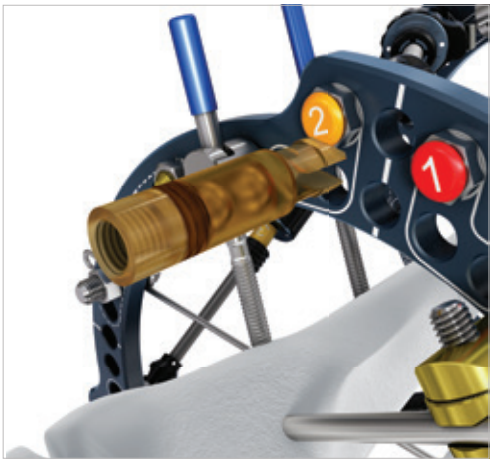
Radiographic marker



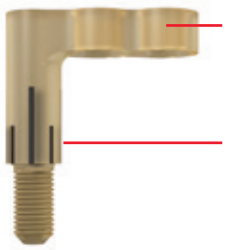
LAT View Offset (yellow)

Please see the Software User's Manual for additional details and description.





Vertical Mount for Radiographic Marker

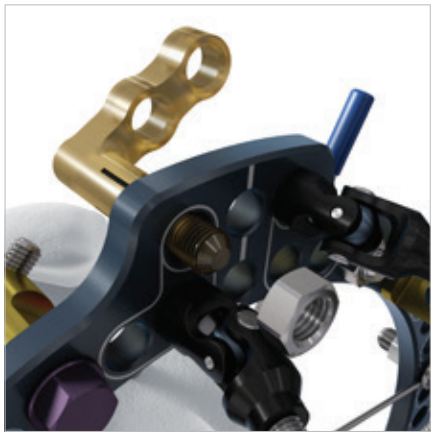


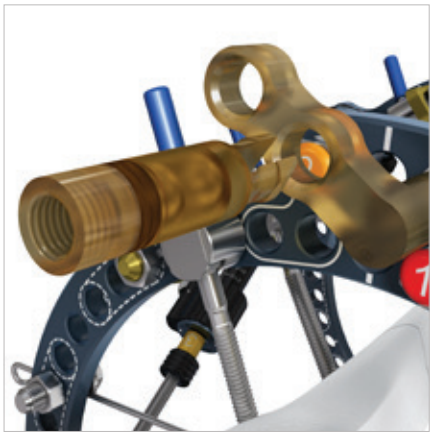
There are instances when MAXFRAME Hardware already occupies the hole to be marked on the reference ring, preventing placement of a radiographic marker. In those instances, place a vertical mount for radiographic marker into an adjacent hole on the ring. Thread a nut on the opposite side of the ring and finger tighten.

Next, place a radiographic marker in one of the holes in the top portion of the vertical mount for radiographic marker. The vertical mount for radiographic marker can fully rotate to gain proper alignment of the radiographic marker.

■ Note:

Vertical mounts for radiographic markers are single use only.





Surgeon Planning Worksheet

The Surgeon Planning Worksheet can be utilized to keep track of the necessary inputs for use in the MAXFRAME Software. See the Software User's Manual for full instructions on the use of the software.

DePuy Synthes

Surgeon:

PATIENT INFORMATION:

Patient ID

Treatment Plan Title

Surgery Date

CASE INFORMATION:

PFM Operating Bone

Standard Left Right

AID Reference Ring /Master Tab on Proximal Distal

DEFORMITY PARAMETERS:

AP VIEW:

Translation mm

Lateral Medial

Coronal Angulation deg

Valgus Varus

LAT VIEW:

Translation mm

Anterior Posterior

Sagittal Angulation deg

Apex-Anterior Apex-Posterior

Bone Length mm

Too Long Too Short

Clinical Rotation Deformity deg

Internal External

RING CONFIGURATION:

Proximal Ring:

Full 5/8

Proximal Ring Diameter mm

If applicable, Ring Opening between:

Strut AND Strut

Distal Ring:

Full 5/8 Footplate-S / L

Distal Ring Diameter mm

If applicable, Ring Opening between:

Strut AND Strut

Ring Types and Diameters:

Full: 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 240, 270mm

5/8: 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 240mm

Foot plate: 120, 150, 180, 210mm Short and Long

STRUT CONFIGURATION:

	Strut Type Quick Adjust/ Standard	Strut Size Std: XXL/XL/L/M/S, QA: XL/L/M/S	Initial Strut Length	Final Strut Length (AID)	Proximal and Distal Non-Default Mounting Points
Strut 1:	QA Std		mm	mm	*Please Refer to the Other Side of this Worksheet to Mark Non-Default Mounting Points*
Strut 2:	QA Std		mm	mm	
Strut 3:	QA Std		mm	mm	
Strut 4:	QA Std		mm	mm	
Strut 5:	QA Std		mm	mm	
Strut 6:	QA Std		mm	mm	

MOUNTING PARAMETERS:

The Center of the Reference Ring is:

AP VIEW OFFSET:

mm Lateral Medial

- to Reference Point

Tilted deg

Lateral Side Tilted:

Proximal Distal

LAT VIEW OFFSET:

mm Anterior Posterior

- to Reference Point

Tilted deg

Anterior Side Tilted:

Proximal Distal

AXIAL OFFSET:

mm Proximal Distal

- to Reference Point

Master Tab Rotation deg

Internal External

LOCATION OF CONCERN:

AP View Offset mm

Lateral Medial

LAT View Offset mm

Anterior Posterior

Axial Offset is mm

Proximal Distal

- to the Reference Point

IMAGES:

AP Image Taken From:

Anterior Posterior

LAT Image Taken From:

Lateral Medial

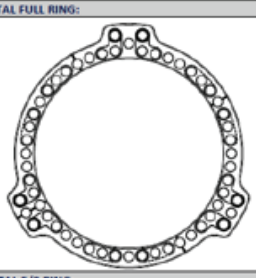
Image Info:

NOTES:

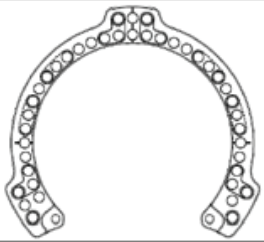
Please Mark the Non-Default Mounting Points

PROXIMAL FULL RING:

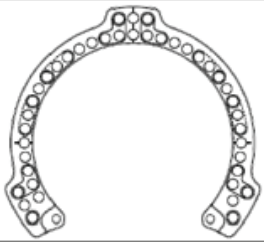
DISTAL FULL RING:



PROXIMAL 5/8 RING:



DISTAL 5/8 RING:



MOUNTING POINTS TERMINOLOGY:

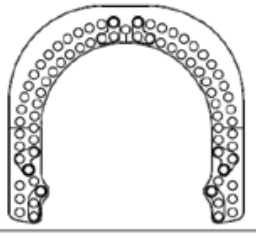
Standard Default Mounting Points: Holes identified by a solid circle *on the tabs*.

Standard Non-Default Mounting Points: Holes identified within a solid line perimeter, one or two holes away from Standard Default.

Non-Standard Default Mounting Points: Holes identified by a dashed circle *between the tabs*.

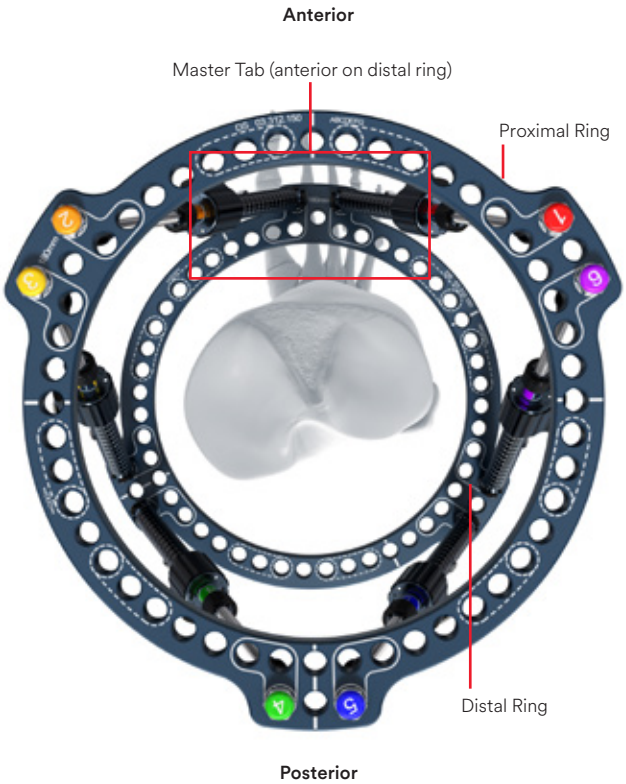
Non-Standard Non-Default Mounting Points: Holes identified within a dashed line perimeter, one or two holes away from Non-Standard Default.

DISTAL FOOTPLATE:



Distal Referencing

There are clinical situations when it will be necessary to have a distal reference ring, such as with a distal tibia fracture. In the situation below, the master tab is the anterior hole location (tab mount) on the distal ring. Strut 1 is always designated as the one on the left from a surgeon's perspective. The numbering scheme continues counter-clockwise when looking at the frame from proximal to distal.



Converting Reference Rings Postoperatively

If a frame has been mounted with a proximal reference ring, but a need arises Postoperatively to convert it to a distal reference ring in the MAXFRAME Software, you are required to re-label the struts.

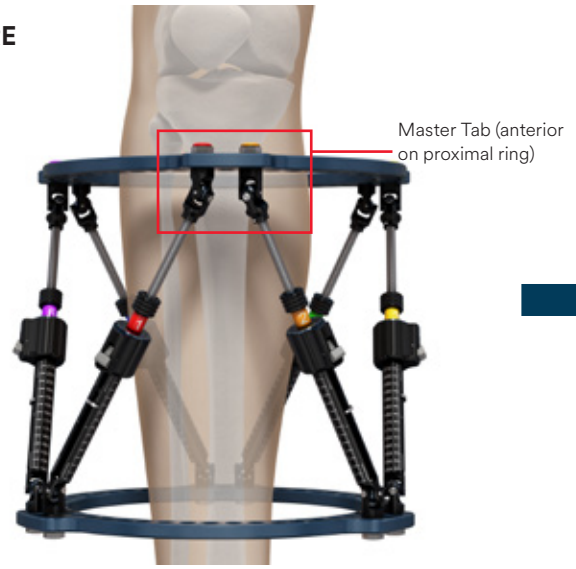
Note:

Physical movement of the struts is not required.

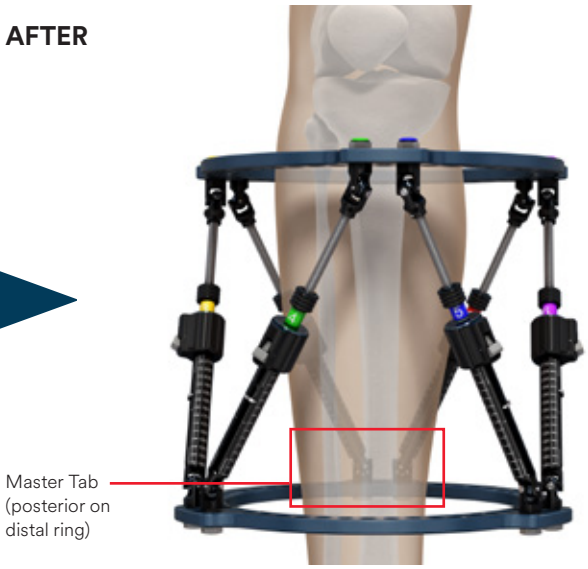
Remove the ID Bands and/or ID Plugs. Choose a ring location (ring mount or tab mount) to designate the master tab on the new reference ring.

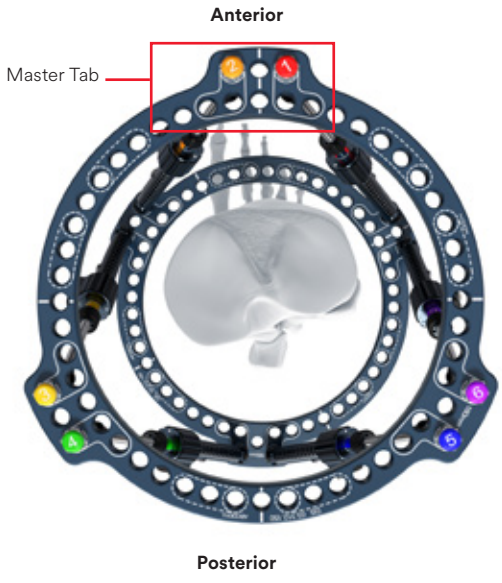
One option is to use the tab mount located directly posterior, for ease of conversion in the software, because the master tab rotation in the MAXFRAME Software will then be 180° (with no directionality). Replace the ID Bands and/or ID Plugs following the numbering scheme shown below.

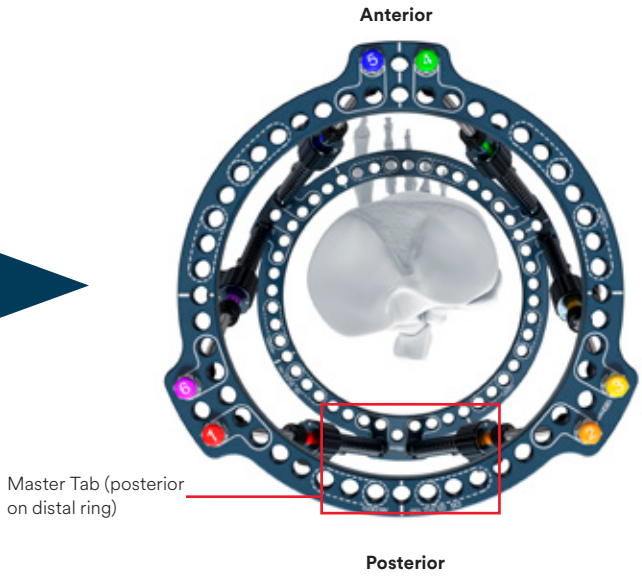
BEFORE



AFTER







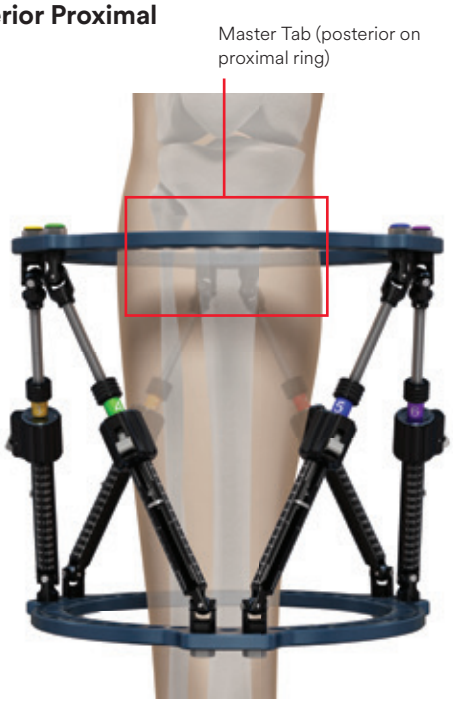
Common Strut Configurations

Below see some common strut numbering conventions.

Anterior Proximal

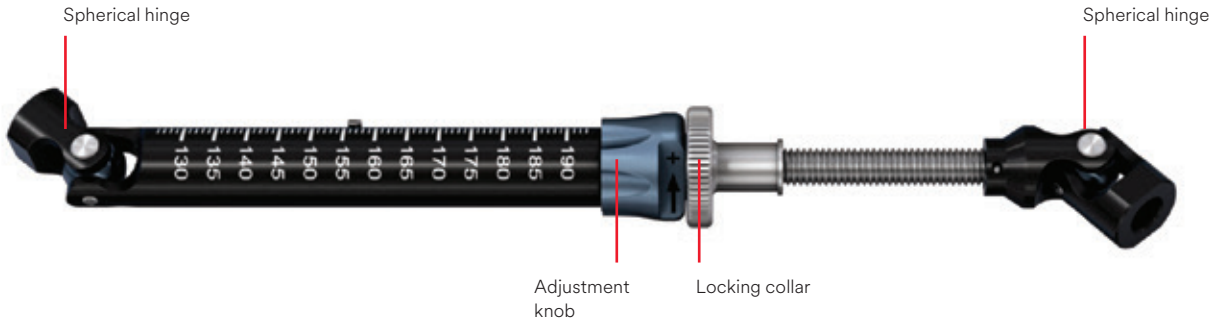
Anterior Distal

Posterior Proximal



Posterior Distal

Standard Strut



A surgeon could choose to use the Standard Strut instead of a Quick Adjust strut to connect the rings. Additionally, a frame could be built that uses both Standard and Quick Adjust struts. Orient all struts so that the length indicator is visible to the patient when attaching a strut.

To adjust the length of the Standard Strut, turn the locking collar until it reaches the top of the threaded portion of the strut, or is sufficiently out of the way.

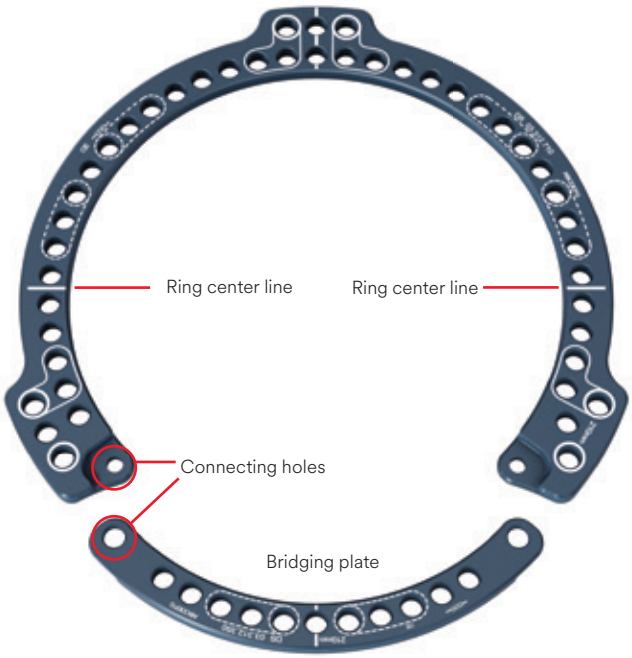
Next, turn the adjustment knob in the appropriate direction until the desired length of the strut is reached. To lock the Standard Strut to length, turn the locking collar until it is in direct contact with the adjustment knob.

5/8 Ring and Bridging Plate

Certain clinical situations will call for the use of a 5/8 ring. The 5/8 rings can be utilized with or without the bridging plate. If using a bridging plate, select the appropriate size to match the 5/8 ring.

■ Note:

The 90 mm and 120 mm 5/8 rings do not have corresponding bridging plates. In those situations, surgeons can choose to utilize threaded rods and wire posts to close off the 5/8 ring.



Connecting holes.

Use only for connecting the bridging plate to 5/8 ring. Do not place struts in connecting holes.

To connect the 5/8 ring to the bridging plate, align the connecting holes on the end of the bridging plate with the corresponding connecting holes on the 5/8 ring and attach with connecting bolts (03.311.055). The bridging plate should sit flat within the shallow pockets on the 5/8 ring.

Tighten the connecting bolts with the 8 mm/11 mm or ratchet wrench.

■ Note:

If using a bridging plate to close the 5/8 ring, ensure the connecting holes are free of interfering hardware.

▲ Precaution:

If using a bridging plate to close a 5/8 rings, do not tension any wires until after the 5/8 ring and bridging plate have been connected, otherwise the tension can deform the ring such that the bridging plate will no longer fit.

Once complete double check tightness of all connections.

Frame Assembly – Off-Patient

In situations of highly complex deformities it may be helpful to pre-assemble the frame on the back table of the OR. Frame pre-assembly may help with post-operative care of the patient by potentially minimizing strut changes during the treatment phase.

It is recommended to lock the struts while attaching to rings during assembly of the frame off the patient.

Once constructed, the struts can be placed in the unlocked position in order to optimize position on the patient.

Tips

Implant Site Care

Implant sites should be cared for meticulously to avoid infection. Consideration should be given to release of the skin at the conclusion of the procedure. An implant site care program should be reviewed with the patient.

Preparation

Required Set

01.312.000	MAXFRAME™ System Complete Set
01.313.000	MAXFRAME™ Static/Linear Complete Set

The modular nature of the MAXFRAME Multi-Axial Correction System allows for surgeons to build and mount frames in a variety of ways. The technique outlined below describes one method of building a frame off the patient using linear struts. If building the frame on a patient, please refer to page 14 for the surgical technique of building a Proximal Tibia frame or page 79 for the surgical technique of building a foot frame.

▲ Warning:

The linear struts are not intended for use with the MAXFRAME Software.

Ring Selection

Select rings that allow for at least 2 cm of clearance between the skin and the ring (taking care to measure at the thickest portion of the affected limb). Any anticipated swelling of the limb must also be taken into consideration.

■ Note:

The contralateral limb may be used for measurement purposes in instances where the affected limb is inaccessible.

Attach Struts

Part Numbers

03.313.872	MAXFRAME Linear Strut/Long (175-277 mm)
03.313.871	MAXFRAME Linear Strut/Medium (129-185 mm)
03.313.870	MAXFRAME Linear Strut/Short (107-139 mm)

1. Choose appropriate strut type and length

The use of Linear Struts is outlined below. See page 46 for information on the use of Quick Adjust (QA) struts and page 60 for information on the use of Standard Struts and page 71 for information on the use of Polyaxial struts.

A minimum of 4 linear struts must be used per frame.

2. Orient the strut so that the length indicator is visible to the patient when attaching a strut.

It is recommended to place all struts in the same orientation (e.g., all of the adjustment knobs toward the distal ring) for ease of strut adjustments postoperatively.

3. Attach the Struts to Rings

Part Numbers	
03.311.056	Connection Bolt, Long
03.311.004	Ratchet wrench 11 mm
Optional Instruments	
03.313.884	MAXFRAME Linear Strut Bolt
03.311.090	Spherical Washer Couple
03.311.007	8 mm/11 mm wrench
03.312.851	10 Nm torque wrench

Align the linear strut with the intended hole on the proximal ring. Linear struts can be installed on any hole in the ring to create a stable construct.

Thread the long connection bolt into the Linear strut through the hole in the ring.

■ Note:

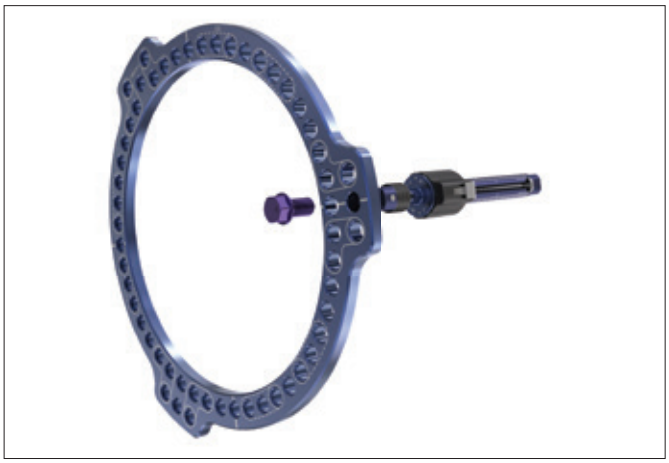
If using the spherical washer couple, use the Linear Strut Bolt.

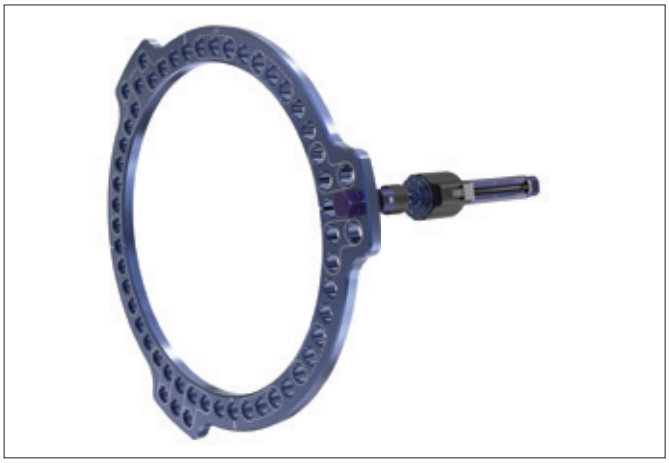
Place an 11 mm wrench on the flats at the end of the strut to provide counter-torque.

▲ Warning:

If counter-torque is not provided, the torque could damage the strut.

Using the 10 Nm torque wrench, tighten the bolt.





4. Adjust the strut length to reach the distal ring.

To unlock the strut, pull the locking collar until it hits the adjustment knob. The strut will telescope freely in this position. Pull body of the strut until the strut reaches the distal ring. The distance between the mounted rings must accommodate the strut sizes used.

5. Attach the linear strut to the appropriate hole in the distal ring using a long connection bolt, 03.311.056, and finger tighten.

6. Push the locking collar to lock the strut to length.

7. Repeat the process of attachment to the ring for the remaining 3 struts (4 total struts).

Struts should be distributed as evenly as possible around the circumference of the ring to create a stable construct.

8. Perform final tightening of all bolts on the proximal ring.

Prior to completing frame construction, confirm construct is stable.

9. If prebuilding the frame, place on patient.

If needed, utilize the outlined technique starting on page 14 as a guide.

Linear struts move ¼ mm per adjustment click.

10. Install ID Bands to prevent the locking collar from moving postoperatively.

Part Numbers	
03.312.820	MAXFRAME™ Strut ID band set

See page 51 for more information on ID Bands.

Preparation

Required Set

01.312.000	MAXFRAME™ System Complete Set
01.313.000	MAXFRAME™ System Static/Linear Complete Set

The modular nature of the MAXFRAME Multi-Axial Correction System allows for surgeons to build and mount frames in a variety of ways. The technique outlined below describes one method of building a frame off the patient using polyaxial struts. If building the frame on a patient, please refer to page 16 for the surgical technique of building a Proximal Tibia frame or page 79 for the surgical technique of building a foot frame.

▲ Warning:

The polyaxial struts are not intended for use with the MAXFRAME Software.

Ring Selection

Select rings that allow for at least 2 cm of clearance between the skin and the ring (taking care to measure at the thickest portion of the affected limb). Any anticipated swelling of the limb must also be taken into consideration.

■ Note:

The contralateral limb may be used for measurement purposes in instances where the affected limb is inaccessible.

Attach Struts

Part Numbers	
MAXFRAME Polyaxial Struts Gross Adjust	
03.313.877	Polyaxial Struts Gross Adjust/Long (173-310 mm) 137 mm travel
03.313.876	Polyaxial Struts Gross Adjust/Medium (109-181 mm) 72 mm travel
03.313.875	Polyaxial Struts Gross Adjust/Short (77-117 mm) 40 mm travel
03.313.874	Polyaxial Struts Gross Adjust/X-Short (60-84 mm) 24 mm travel
03.313.873	Polyaxial Struts Gross Adjust/XX-Short (48-60 mm) 12 mm travel
MaxFrame Polyaxial Struts Fine and Gross Adjust	
03.313.881	Polyaxial Struts Fine and Gross Adjust/Long (199-323 mm) 124 mm travel
03.313.880	Polyaxial Struts Fine and Gross Adjust/Long Medium (144-214 mm) 70 mm travel
03.313.879	Polyaxial Struts Fine and Gross Adjust/Long Short (117-159 mm) 42 mm travel
03.313.878	Polyaxial Struts Fine and Gross Adjust / Long X-Short (103-132 mm) 29 mm travel

1. Choose appropriate strut type and length.

The use of polyaxial struts is outlined below. See page 46 for information on the use of Quick Adjust (QA) struts, page 60 for information on the use of Standard Struts and page 64 for the use of linear struts.

A minimum of 3 polyaxial struts must be used per frame.

2. Attach the Struts to Rings

Part Numbers	
03.311.061	11 mm Nut
03.311.004	Ratchet wrench 11 mm
Optional Instruments	
03.311.090	Spherical Washer Couple
03.311.007	8 mm/11 mm wrench
03.312.851	10 Nm torque wrench

Align the polyaxial strut with the intended hole on the proximal ring. Polyaxial struts can be installed on any hole in the ring to create a stable construct.

Use an 11 mm nut, 03.311.061, to attach the polyaxial strut to the ring.

Place an 11 mm wrench on the flats at the end of the strut to provide counter-torque.

▲ Precaution:

If counter-torque is not provided the torque could damage the strut.

Using an 11 mm wrench, tighten the nut.

If more than 45 degree angulation is desired, the strut can be attached to a wire post.

3. Adjust the strut length to reach the distal ring.

To unlock the fine and gross adjust strut, pull the locking collar until it hits the adjustment knob. The fine and gross adjust strut will telescope freely in this position. Pull body of the strut until the strut reaches the distal ring.

To unlock the gross adjust strut, twist the adjustment bolt open and the strut will telescope freely in this position. Pull the body of the strut until the strut reaches the distal ring.

4. Attach the polyaxial strut to the appropriate hole in the distal ring using an 11 mm nut, 03.311.061, and finger tighten.

5. Lock the strut to length.

For gross adjust struts, tighten the adjustment bolt to lock the strut length. For fine and gross adjust struts, push the locking collar to lock the strut to length.

Gross Adjust

Fine and Gross Adjust

6. Repeat the process of attachment to the ring for the remaining 2 struts (3 total struts minimum based on construct stability).

Struts should be distributed as evenly as possible around the circumference of the ring to create a stable construct. Additional Struts may be used, as needed, to create a stable construct.

7. Perform final tightening of all nuts on the proximal ring.

Prior to completing frame construction, confirm construct is stable.

8. If prebuilding the frame, place on patient.

If needed, utilize the technique outlined starting on page 14 as a guide.

Polyaxial struts move ¼ mm per adjustment click, with fine adjustment.

9. Install ID Bands on the fine and gross adjust struts to prevent the locking collar from moving postoperatively.

Part Numbers	
03.312.820	MAXFRAME™ Strut ID band set

See page 51 for more information on ID Bands.

Surgical Technique – Foot Frame

Required Set

01.312.000	MAXFRAME/DO System Set

The modular nature of the MAXFRAME Multi-Axial Correction System allows for surgeons to build and mount frames in a variety of ways. The technique outlined below describes one method of building and mounting a foot frame using Quick Adjust struts and wires.

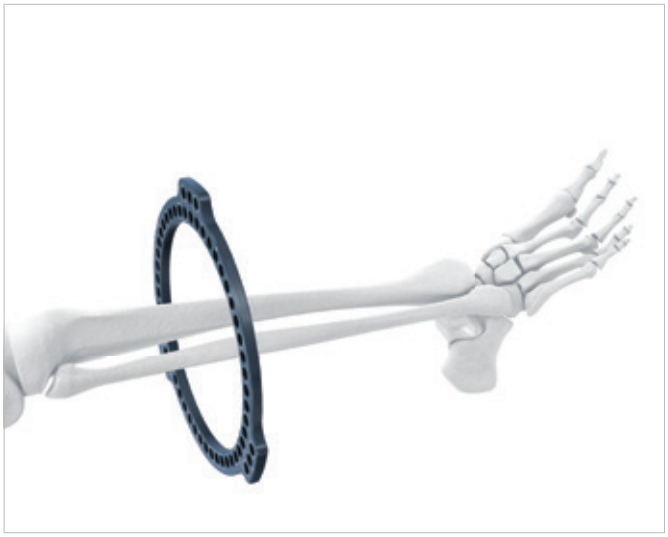
Foot Plate

Instruments

03.312.953	Drill Sleeve 7.0/6.0, long
03.311.007	Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm

Optional Instruments

03.312.954	Drill Sleeve 7.0/6.0, extra-long
03.312.950	Drill Bit Ø 3.5 mm
393.105	Universal Chuck, small, with T-Handle



1. Slide the proximal ring over the affected limb.

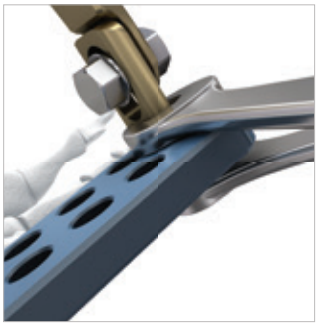
2. Select appropriate size foot plate that allows for at least 2 cm of clearance between the skin and the foot plate.

Select corresponding Distraction Osteogenesis half ring (03.311.312, 315, 318, 320) for the chosen foot plate.

3. Connect the DO half ring to the foot plate with a wire bolt, offset, and nut so that the DO half ring is perpendicular to the foot plate.

Tighten the wire bolt, offset, and nut with the wrench.

You must use a DO half ring to close off the foot plate prior to insertion and tensioning of wires.

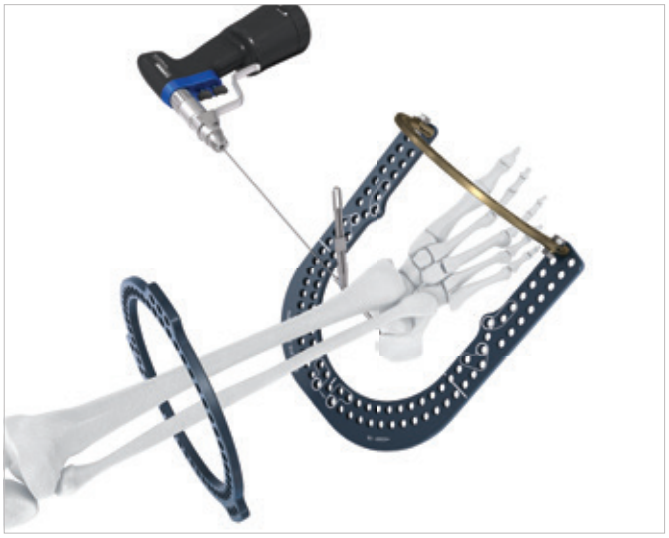


Alternative Technique:
Connect the DO half ring to the foot plate using two connecting bolts, long (03.311.056) so that the DO half ring is in the same plane as the foot plate.

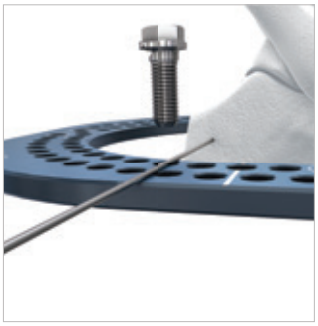
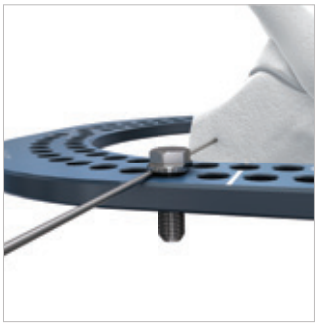
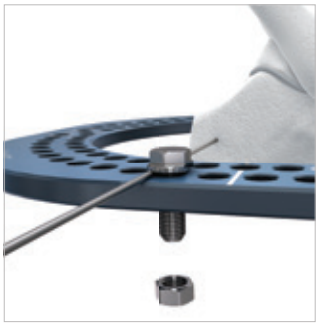
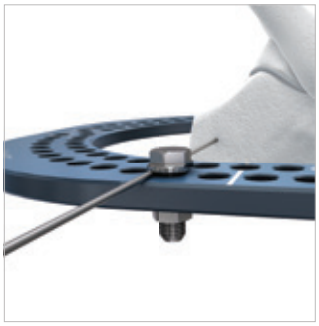
Tighten the connection bolts, long with the wrench.

4. Position the foot plate parallel to the plane of the foot, keeping the foot centered.

5. Insert wire through the calcaneus in line with the foot plate.



6. Connect the foot plate to the wire using wire bolts and nuts.

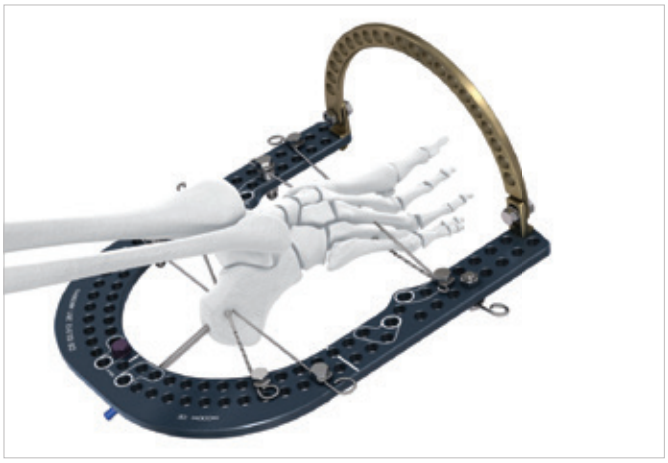





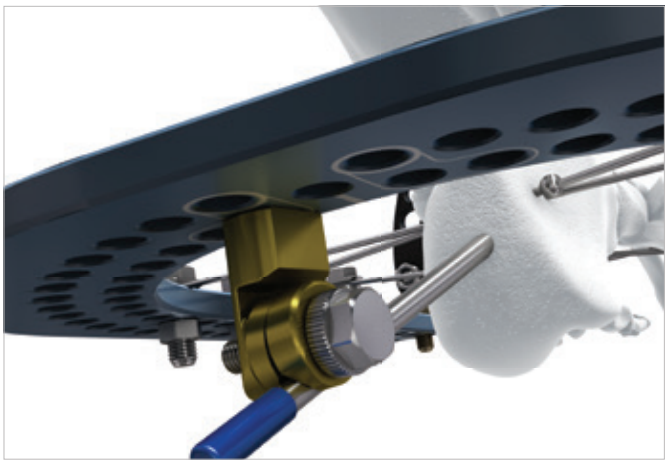
7. Tension, tighten, and cut the wire as previously described starting on page 19.

8. Insert additional points of fixation into calcaneus and metatarsals, in the same manner as the first, until a stable construct has been achieved.

Depending on the clinical plan, a Schanz screw in the calcaneus may be indicated.

Consider the use of reduction wires in the foot to prevent translational movement.





Attach Initial Struts

Instruments	
03.311.007	Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm
03.312.851	Torque Wrench, 10 Nm

1. Select the longest and shortest strut needed for the construction of the foot frame.

This will help determine the final location of the proximal ring.

2. Attach the longest and shortest struts to the foot plate and the tibia ring following the steps outlined starting on page 46.

Tibia Ring

Instruments	
03.312.953	Drill Sleeve 7.0/6.0, long
03.311.007	Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm
Optional Instruments	
03.312.950	Drill Bit Ø 3.5 mm
03.312.954	Drill Sleeve 7.0/6.0, extra-long
393.105	Universal Chuck, small, with T-Handle

1. Position the tibia ring on the affected limb to a level that can be easily connected to the foot plate according to available strut lengths.

2. Mount the tibia ring to the bone using wires and/or Schanz screws as previously described starting on page 14.

A minimum of three points of fixation is required.

Attach Remaining Struts

Instruments

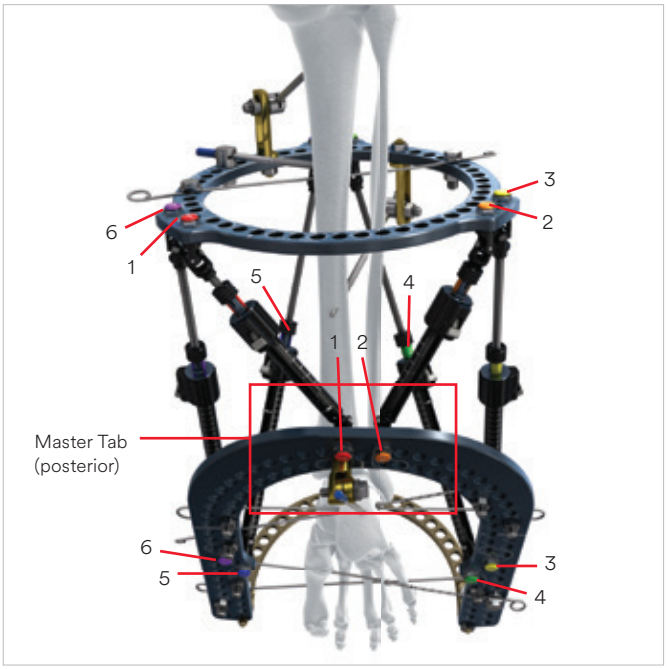
03.311.007	Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm
03.312.851	Torque Wrench, 10 Nm

1. Attach remaining struts to both the foot plate and the tibia ring following the steps outlined above.

2. Attach ID Bands and/or ID plugs.

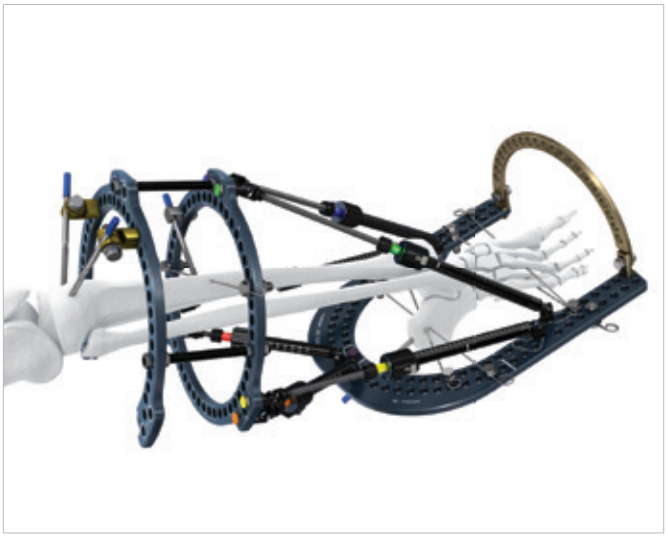
Designate the master tab on the reference ring (commonly the foot plate) by placing struts 1 and 2 in that location (ring mount or tab mount) with strut 1 on the left from a surgeon's perspective. Continue the numbering scheme clockwise, from the surgeon's perspective looking from distal to proximal.

Should the master tab be placed on the foot plate, this is an example of distal referencing. Please see page 57 for more information on distal referencing.



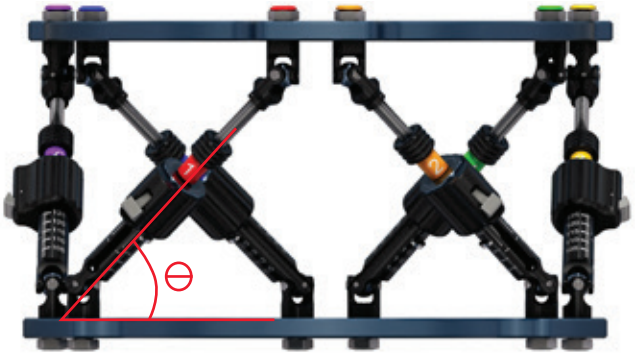
3. If necessary, consider mounting a second level of fixation to provide increased mechanical stability.

Use threaded rods, nuts and the Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm to connect the rings. Typically only three threaded rods are necessary. Be sure that the rings remain parallel to each other after they are connected.



Postoperative Surgical Techniques

The MAXFRAME System has been tested to assure a construct's ability to sustain full weight-bearing of a patient throughout the entire treatment plan. Caution should be taken to limit full weight bearing until the frame is adjusted into a more stable configuration of 30° or greater ring to strut angle.



Foot Plate Support Kit

There is a left and a right foot plate support within the foot plate support kit. Both should be utilized in conjunction with a single foot plate. These items are for single use and not designed to be clinically reprocessed.

Standoff height sleeve, short

T bolt, short

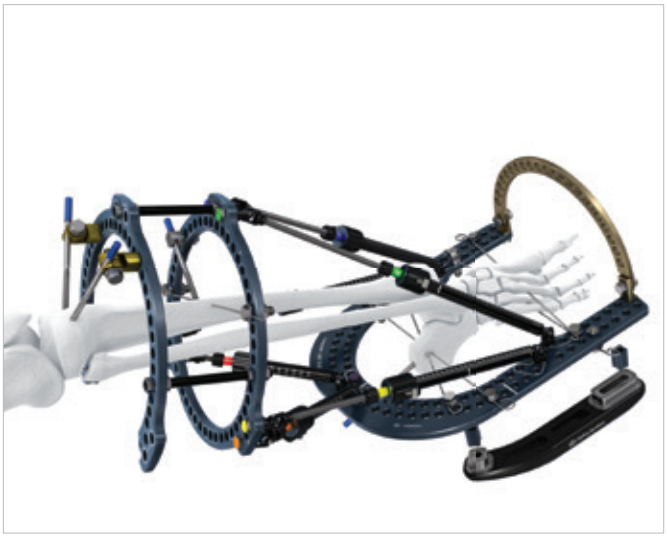
Standoff height sleeve, long

T bolt, long

Foot plate support

Instruments

03.311.007	Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm



1. Determine correct standoff height sleeve and T bolt for the foot plate.

Two heights are provided to accommodate patient anatomy. Choose the corresponding T bolt height based on the standoff height sleeve chosen. Place the standoff height sleeve in the foot plate support slot.

Ensure the standoff height sleeve is fully seated.

Note:

The anterior slot for the standoff height sleeve has adjustability in the anterior/posterior direction for situations where adjacent hardware is in a desired assembly hole in the foot plate.

2. Insert the T-bolt from the bottom of the foot plate support through the standoff height sleeve.

Ensure the head of the T-bolt is fully seated.

3. Attach the foot plate support by inserting the exposed portion of the T-bolt into an available hole in the foot plate and tightening with a nut using the Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm.

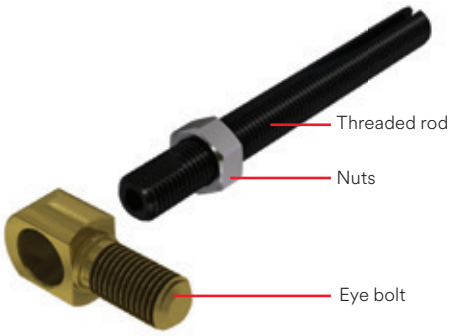
4. Repeat the process for the second foot plate support on the alternate side.

Double check tightness of all connections.

Strut Swaps

During the course of a treatment plan, a surgeon may need to perform a strut swap. It is necessary to support this area of the frame with a strut swap assembly prior to the strut swap being performed. This temporary support will allow the strut to be changed without loss of construct stability.

Failure to do so will result in an unstable construct, loss of correction, and potential patient discomfort/pain.



Required Set	
01.312.012	Strut Swap Kit

Strut Swap Assembly

Components	
03.311.108	Threaded Rod, slotted, length 80 mm
03.311.092	Eye Bolt
03.311.061	Nut, hexagonal
03.311.007	Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm

1. Thread one nut onto the threaded rod until it is approximately 3 cm from the end.

2. Slide one eye bolt on the short end of the threaded rod until it meets the nut.

3. Thread a second nut onto the threaded rod to secure the eye bolt in place.

4. Use two wrenches to provide counter-torque on one nut while completing full tightening of the other.

5. Repeat the steps above to create two strut swap assemblies.

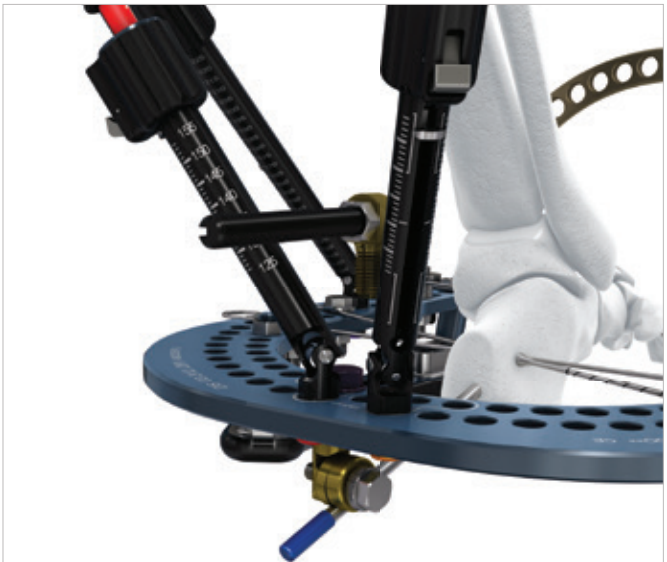
Perform Strut Swap

Instruments	
03.311.007	Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm
03.312.851	Torque Wrench, 10 Nm

1. Insert the eye bolt of a strut swap assembly through the proximal ring in an open hole on either side of the strut being swapped.

Thread a nut onto the eye bolt on the opposite side of the ring and finger-tighten.

Insert a second eye bolt in the same manner on the distal ring in line with the first eye bolt.



2. Loosely connect two medium ex-fix combination clamps to the threaded rod portion of each strut swap assembly.

It is recommended to place the neural nut of each medium ex-fix combination clamp on the same side for ease in tightening.

3. Use the long threaded rod to connect each of the medium ex-fix combination clamps and tighten with the Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm.

4. Loosen the shoulder bolt on both ends of the affected strut to be swapped using Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm. Provide counter-torque.

▲ Precaution:

Do not use the Torque Wrench, 10 Nm for loosening as it may damage the torque wrench. The Torque Wrench, 10 Nm is calibrated for one direction only.

5. Remove the initial strut, place the new strut in the same location, and connect with shoulder bolts.

Transfer the ID band and plug to the new strut.

6. Perform final tightening of the shoulder bolts using the 10 Nm wrench while providing counter-torque.

7. Remove the long threaded rod, medium ex-fix clamps and strut swap assemblies.

Hardware Removal

Instruments

03.311.007	Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm
393.105	Universal Chuck, small, with T-Handle
391.962	Bending/Cutting Pliers

1. Using the Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm, loosen the nuts on all Clamping Bolts for Schanz screws.

▲ Precaution:

Do not use the Torque Wrench, 10 Nm for loosening as it may damage the torque wrench. The Torque Wrench, 10 Nm is calibrated for one direction only.

2. Remove all Schanz screws using the Small Universal Chuck with T-Handle.

3. Cut all wires on both sides about 2-3 cm from the skin edge inside the ring.

Remove wire remnants attached to the frame, or curl the ends of the wire connected to the frame to prevent inadvertent abrasions to the skin. Prepare the wire on the side of the skin that will be pulled through the soft tissue and bone.

▲ Precaution:

It is important to cut the wires inside of ring, close to the skin before pulling through bone to reduce the chance of debris being introduced to the patient.

4. Slide the intact frame off of the affected limb.

If necessary, unlock the struts to facilitate removal of the frame.

5. Remove all wires. Ensure all wires are straight prior to removal.

■ Note:

If a reduction (olive) wire has been used, consider performing a releasing incision at the skin level on the side with the stopper prior to removal.

▲ Precaution:

Do not pull the stopper on the reduction wire through bone. Pull on the side with the spiral markings.

10 Nm Torque Wrench

Milk Bath

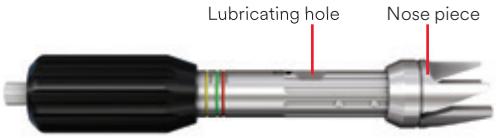
After hand washing, and prior to sterilization, clean the 10 Nm Torque Wrench according to the recommendations outlined at: http://emea.depuysynthes.com/hcp/reprocessing-care-maintenance.
This instrument requires immersion in a milk bath. After cleaning and rinsing, fully immerse the 10 Nm Torque Wrench hand piece in instrument milk (non-silicone based medical lubricant) prepared according to the lubricant manufacturer at room temperature in a suitable container and agitate for 30-45 seconds.

Calibration

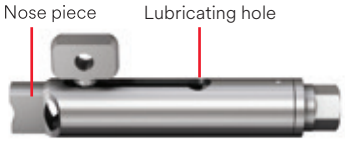
Every six months the 10 Nm Torque Wrench must be returned to the Service Department for re-calibration.

Wire Tensioners

Wire Tensioner (03.312.001)



Backup Tensioner (03.311.008)



Clean and sterilize the wire tensioners according to http://emea.depuysynthes.com/hcp/reprocessing-care-maintenance.
Lubricate the tensioners according to instruction below.

Maintenance Instructions

To lubricate the tensioners prior to sterilization:

1. Apply 4-6 drops of Autoclavable Oil (519.97):
   - Into each lubricating hole;
   - Into the cannulation at the back end of the instrument, with the tensioner in a vertical position; and
   - Into the cannulation of the nosepieces, with the tensioner in a vertical position

2. Spread the oil throughout the mechanism by rotating the knob through several full turns.

■ Note:

Failure to clean and lubricate the tensioner after each use may result in poor performance and reduced operating life of the instrument.

Standard Thread Length Schanz Screws

Schanz Screws*

294.560	5.0 mm, length 200/50 mm‡◊
294.680	6.0 mm, length 190/50 mm‡◊

Seldrill™ Schanz Screws*

294.785	5.0 mm, length 175/60 mm‡◊
294.786	5.0 mm, length 200/80 mm‡◊

Additionally Available

Schanz Screws*

294.520-550	5.0 mm, length 100-175 mm‡◊
294.570	5.0 mm, length 250 mm‡◊
294.650-660	6.0 mm, length 100-130 mm◊
294.670	6.0 mm, length 160 mm‡◊
494.520-570	5.0 mm, length 100-250 mm, Ti Alloy◊
494.650-680	6.0 mm, length 100-190 mm, Ti Alloy◊

Additionally Available

SeldrillTM Schanz Screws

294.782-784	5.0 mm, length 100-150 mm, Stainless Steel‡◊
294.788	5.0 mm, length 250/80 mm, Stainless Steel‡◊
494.782	5.0 mm, length 100/30 mm, Pure Titanium◊
494.783	5.0 mm, length 125/40 mm, Pure Titanium◊
494.784-786	5.0 mm, length 150-200 mm, Pure Titanium‡◊
494.788	5.0 mm, length 250/80 mm, Pure Titanium◊
294.792-796	6.0 mm, length 100-200 mm, Stainless Steel‡◊
294.798	6.0 mm, length 250/80 mm, Stainless Steel‡◊
494.792-796	6.0 mm, length 100-200 mm, Pure Titanium◊
494.798	6.0 mm, length 250/80 mm, Pure Titanium◊

393.400.01	Protective caps D4.0 mm
393.420.01	Protective caps D5.0 mm

Wires*

03.311.032◊	Wire Ø 1.8 mm, length 400 mm
03.311.042◊	Reduction Wire Ø 1.8 mm, length 400 mm

Additionally Available*

Wires

03.311.031◊	Ø 1.5 mm, length 400 mm
03.311.033◊	Ø 2.0 mm, length 400 mm
03.311.036	Ø 1.5 mm with Half Point Tip
03.311.037	Ø 1.8 mm with Half Point Tip
03.311.038	Ø 2.0 mm with Half Point Tip

Reduction Wires

03.311.041◊	Ø 1.5 mm, length 400 mm
03.311.043◊	Ø 2.0 mm, length 400 mm
03.311.046	Ø 1.5 mm with Half Point Tip
03.311.047	Ø 1.8 mm with Half Point Tip
03.311.048	Ø 2.0 mm with Half Point Tip
292.410	Ø 2.0 mm with spade point tip, length 400 mm, Stainless Steel*†◊

*Indicates MR Conditional

†Additionally available

‡Available HA Coated Sterile

◊Available Sterile

Instruments for Standard Thread Length Schanz Screws

Drill Sleeve Assemblies

For a 4.0 mm Schanz screw:

Long

395.931	4.0 mm Threaded Drill Sleeve-Long
392.956	4.0 mm/2.5 mm Drill Sleeve-Long
394.184	2.5 mm Trocar-Long

For a 5.0 mm Schanz screw:

Long

395.923	6.0 mm/5.0 mm Threaded Drill Sleeve-Long
395.913	5.0 mm/3.5 mm Drill Sleeve-Long
394.182	3.5 mm Trocar-Long

Extra-Long

355.89	6.0 mm/5.0 mm Drill Sleeve
355.88	5.0 mm/3.5 mm Drill Sleeve
355.87	3.5 mm Trocar-Long

For a 6.0 mm Schanz screw:

Long

03.312.953	7.0 mm/6.0 mm Drill Sleeve Long
395.923	6.0 mm/5.0 mm Threaded Drill Sleeve-Long
395.913	5.0 mm/3.5 mm Drill Sleeve-Long
394.182	3.5 mm Trocar-Long

Extra-Long

03.312.954	7.0 mm/6.0 mm Drill Sleeve Extra Long
355.89	Protection Sleeve 6.0/5.0, for No. 355.88
355.88	Drill Sleeve 5.0/3.5, length 140 mm
355.87	Trocar Ø 3.5 mm, for No. 355.88

Variable Thread Length Schanz Screws

Note:

Schanz screw availability is subject to local market approval and may not be immediately available. Please check with your local sales consultant for more information.

Blunted Point Variable Thread Length Schanz Screws*◊

0X.152.415	4.0 mm, 15 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.420	4.0 mm, 20 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.425	4.0 mm, 25 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.430	4.0 mm, 30 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.435	4.0 mm, 35 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.440	4.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.445	4.0 mm, 45 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.450	4.0 mm, 50 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.455	4.0 mm, 55 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.460	4.0 mm, 60 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.172.525	5.0 mm, 25 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.172.530	5.0 mm, 30 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.172.535	5.0 mm, 35 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.172.540	5.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.252.540	5.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.172.555	5.0 mm, 55 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.172.570	5.0 mm, 70 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.172.585	5.0 mm, 85 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.172.625	6.0 mm, 25 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.172.630	6.0 mm, 30 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.172.635	6.0 mm, 35 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.172.640	6.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.252.640	6.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.252.655	6.0 mm, 55 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.252.670	6.0 mm, 70 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.252.685	6.0 mm, 85 mm Thread, 250 mm

Self-Drilling Variable Thread Length Schanz Screws*◊

0X.150.415	4.0 mm, 15 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.420	4.0 mm, 20 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.425	4.0 mm, 25 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.430	4.0 mm, 30 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.435	4.0 mm, 35 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.440	4.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.445	4.0 mm, 45 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.450	4.0 mm, 50 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.455	4.0 mm, 55 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.460	4.0 mm, 60 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.170.525	5.0 mm, 25 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.170.530	5.0 mm, 30 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.170.535	5.0 mm, 35 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.170.540	5.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.250.540	5.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.250.555	5.0 mm, 55 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.250.570	5.0 mm, 70 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.250.585	5.0 mm, 85 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.170.625	6.0 mm, 25 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.170.630	6.0 mm, 30 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.170.635	6.0 mm, 35 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.170.640	6.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.250.640	6.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.250.655	6.0 mm, 55 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.250.670	6.0 mm, 70 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.250.685	6.0 mm, 85 mm Thread, 250 mm

X= 2 Stainless Steel.
X= 4 Titanium.
*Indicates MR Conditional.
†Additionally Available.
◊Available Sterile.
‡Available HA Coated.

Sterile HA Coated, Blunted Point Variable Thread Length Schanz Screws*±

0X.152.415SHA	4.0 mm, 15 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.420SHA	4.0 mm, 20 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.425SHA	4.0 mm, 25 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.430SHA	4.0 mm, 30 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.435SHA	4.0 mm, 35 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.440SHA	4.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.445SHA	4.0 mm, 45 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.450SHA	4.0 mm, 50 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.455SHA	4.0 mm, 55 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.152.460SHA	4.0 mm, 60 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.172.525SHA	5.0 mm, 25 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.172.530SHA	5.0 mm, 30 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.172.535SHA	5.0 mm, 35 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.172.540SHA	5.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.252.540SHA	5.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.252.555SHA	5.0 mm, 55 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.252.570SHA	5.0 mm, 70 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.252.585SHA	5.0 mm, 85 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.172.625SHA	6.0 mm, 25 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.172.630SHA	6.0 mm, 30 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.172.635SHA	6.0 mm, 35 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.172.640SHA	6.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.252.640SHA	6.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.252.655SHA	6.0 mm, 55 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.252.670SHA	6.0 mm, 70 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.252.685SHA	6.0 mm, 85 mm Thread, 250 mm

HA Coated, Self-Drilling Variable Thread Length Schanz Screws*‡

0X.150.415SHA	4.0 mm, 15 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.420SHA	4.0 mm, 20 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.425SHA	4.0 mm, 25 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.430SHA	4.0 mm, 30 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.435SHA	4.0 mm, 35 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.440SHA	4.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.445SHA	4.0 mm, 45 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.450SHA	4.0 mm, 50 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.455SHA	4.0 mm, 55 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.150.460SHA	4.0 mm, 60 mm Thread, 150 mm
0X.170.525SHA	5.0 mm, 25 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.170.530SHA	5.0 mm, 30 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.170.535SHA	5.0 mm, 35 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.170.540SHA	5.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.250.540SHA	5.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.250.555SHA	5.0 mm, 55 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.250.570SHA	5.0 mm, 70 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.250.585SHA	5.0 mm, 85 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.170.625SHA	6.0 mm, 25 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.170.630SHA	6.0 mm, 30 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.170.635SHA	6.0 mm, 35 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.170.640SHA	6.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 175 mm
0X.250.640SHA	6.0 mm, 40 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.250.655SHA	6.0 mm, 55 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.250.670SHA	6.0 mm, 70 mm Thread, 250 mm
0X.250.685SHA	6.0 mm, 85 mm Thread, 250 mm

X= 2 Stainless Steel.

X= 4 Titanium.

*Indicates MR Conditional.

†Additionally Available.

◊Available Sterile.

Instruments for Variable Thread Length Schanz Screws

For 4.0 mm Variable Thread Length Schanz Screw

03.313.700	3.2 mm Drill Bit, Long/Calibrated◊
03.313.720	4.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/outer
03.313.721	4.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/inner
03.313.730	3.2 mm Trocar, long

For 5.0 mm Variable Thread Length Schanz Screw

Long

03.313.701	4.3 mm Drill Bit, Long/Calibrated◊
03.313.722	5.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/Outer
03.313.723	5.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/Inner
03.313.731	4.3 mm Trocar, Long

Extra-Long

03.313.702	4.3 mm Drill Bit, Extra Long/Calibrated◊
03.313.724	5.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Extra Long/Outer
03.313.725	5.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Extra Long/Inner
03.313.732	4.3 mm Trocar, Extra Long

For 6.0 mm Variable Thread Length Schanz Screw

Long

03.313.703	5.0 mm Drill Bit, Long/Calibrated◊
03.313.726	6.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/outer
03.313.727	6.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Long/inner
03.313.733	5.0 mm Trocar, Long

Extra-Long

03.313.704	5.0 mm Drill Bit, Extra Long/Calibrated◊
03.313.728	6.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Extra Long/outer
03.313.729	6.0 mm Drill Sleeve, Extra Long/outer
03.313.734	5.0 mm Trocar, Extra Long

■ Note:

Instruments listed above can also be used with the self-drilling standard thread length Schanz screws. Due to the necessary drill bit size, the standard length blunted trocar point and spade point Schanz screws require the instruments for the standard thread length Schanz screw listed on page 106.

◊Available Sterile.

Struts and Rings

MAXFRAME Quick Adjust Struts*

03.312.810	X-Short
03.312.811	Short
03.312.812	Medium
03.312.813	Long

MAXFRAME Standard Struts*

03.312.814	XX-Short
03.312.815	X-Short
03.312.816	Short
03.312.817	Medium
03.312.818	Long

MAXFRAME™ Linear Struts◊*

03.313.870	Short
03.313.871	Medium
03.313.872	Long

MAXFRAME™ Polyaxial Struts – Gross Adjust◊*

03.313.873	XX-Short
03.313.874	X-Short
03.313.875	Short
03.313.876	Medium
03.313.877	Long

MAXFRAME™ Polyaxial Struts – Fine and Gross Adjust◊*

03.313.878	X-Short
03.313.879	Short
03.313.880	Medium
03.313.881	Long

◊Indicates product is not intended for use with the MAXFRAME Software.

*Indicates MR Conditional.

MAXFRAME Full Rings*

03.312.090	90 mm, Aluminum
03.312.120	120 mm, Aluminum
03.312.150	150 mm, Aluminum
03.312.180	180 mm, Aluminum
03.312.210	210 mm, Aluminum
03.312.240	240 mm, Aluminum†
03.312.270	270 mm, Aluminum†

MAXFRAME 5/8 Rings*

03.312.590	90 mm, Aluminum
03.312.620	120 mm, Aluminum
03.312.650	150 mm, Aluminum
03.312.680	180 mm, Aluminum
03.312.710	210 mm, Aluminum
03.312.740	240 mm, Aluminum†

MAXFRAME Bridging Plates for 5/8 Ring*

03.312.350	150 mm, Aluminum
03.312.380	180 mm, Aluminum
03.312.410	210 mm, Aluminum
03.312.440	240 mm, Aluminum†

MAXFRAME Foot Plate, short*

03.312.141	120 mm, Aluminum
03.312.161	150 mm, Aluminum
03.312.181	180 mm, Aluminum
03.312.201	210 mm, Aluminum

MAXFRAME Foot Plate, long*

03.312.241	120 mm, Aluminum
03.312.261	150 mm, Aluminum
03.312.281	180 mm, Aluminum
03.312.301	210 mm, Aluminum

*Indicates MR Conditional.
†Additionally available.

MAXFRAME™ Half Ring◊*

03.313.121	120 mm, Aluminum
03.313.151	150 mm, Aluminum
03.313.181	180 mm, Aluminum
03.313.211	210 mm, Aluminum

MAXFRAME™ Third Ring◊*

03.313.321	120 mm, Aluminum
03.313.351	150 mm, Aluminum
03.313.381	180 mm, Aluminum
03.313.411	210 mm, Aluminum

◊Indicates product is not intended for use with the MAXFRAME Software.

*Indicates MR Conditional.

Implants and Instruments

ID-Bands and Plugs	
03.312.820.06	MAXFRAME Strut ID Band Set, pack of 6 units
03.312.821.06	MAXFRAME Strut ID Plug Set, pack of 6 units
03.312.830	MAXFRAME Shoulder Bolt, for Ring Ø 8 mm*
03.311.010	Clamping Bolt for Schanz Screw*
03.311.013	Clamping Bolt for Schanz Screws, for Post*†
03.311.015	Schanz Screw Bolt 2 Piece†
03.311.011	Clamp, adjustable, for Schanz Screw*
03.311.012	Locking Hinge*
03.311.020	Universal Hinge*†
Connecting Plates	
03.311.022	90° Offset, 2 holes†
03.311.023	90° Offset, 3 holes†
03.311.024	90° Offset, 4 holes†
03.311.025	90° Offset, 5 holes†
03.311.070	Wire Post, Short*
03.311.071	Wire Post, Long*
Wire Posts	
03.311.171	1 hole†
03.311.172	2 holes†
03.311.173	3 holes†
03.311.174	4 holes†
03.311.175	5 holes†

*Indicates MR Conditional
†Additionally available

03.311.058	Clamping Bolt, cannulated, for Schanz Screws, for Rings*	
03.311.059	Clamping Bolt, cannulated, for Schanz Screws, for Post◊	
03.311.050	Wire Bolt, slotted*	
03.311.051	Wire Bolt, offset*	
03.311.054	Wire Bolt, short*†	
03.313.885	MAXFRAME™ Wire Bolt, short, offset*	
03.313.867	MAXFRAME™ Tabbed Washer*	
Note: For use with 03.313.885 or 03.311.050.		
03.311.055	Connection Bolt*	
03.311.056	Connection Bolt, long*	
03.311.060	Square Nut*	
03.311.061	Nut, hexagonal*	
03.311.062	Speed Nut*†	
219.980	Washer Ø 7.0/3.6 mm*†◊	
	Spacing Washers*	
03.311.081	1.0 mm	
03.311.082	2.0 mm	
03.311.084	4.0 mm	
03.311.090	Spherical Washer, (Pair)*	

*Indicates MR Conditional
†Additionally available
◊Available Sterile

03.311.091	Support, oblique*	
03.311.092	Eye Bolt*	
Connecting Plates*		
03.311.201	1 hole†	
03.311.202	2 holes†	
03.311.203	3 holes	
03.311.204	4 holes	
03.311.205	5 holes†	
Connecting Plates, Threaded*		
03.311.212	2 holes†	
03.311.213	3 holes†	
03.311.214	4 holes†	
03.311.215	5 holes†	
Standoff, hexagonal*		
03.311.220	length 20 mm†	
03.311.230	length 30 mm	
03.311.240	length 40 mm	
03.311.250	length 50 mm†	
MAXFRAME™ Standoff*		
03.313.864	65 mm	
03.313.865	80 mm	
03.313.866	100 mm	
03.311.450	Distractor for Angular Correction*	
03.311.451	Angular Distractor Pivot for Angular Correction*	
MAXFRAME™ Ring Mount*		
03.313.855	For 4-5 mm	
03.313.856	For 5-6 mm	

*Indicates MR Conditional
†Additionally available

MAXFRAME™ Multiparallel Pin Mount Post*	
03.313.857	1 High
03.313.858	2 High
03.313.859	3 High
03.313.860	4 High
03.313.861	5 High
03.313.862	6 High

03.313.863	MAXFRAME™ Multiparallel Pin Mount Bolt*

03.313.868	MAXFRAME™ Slotted Washer*

03.313.869	MAXFRAME™ Right Angle Post*

03.313.884	MAXFRAME™ Linear Strut Bolt*

03.313.886	MAXFRAME™ Retention Band*

Note: For use with polyaxial struts.

Threaded Rods*	
03.311.112	length 120 mm
03.311.115	length 150 mm
03.311.120	length 200 mm
03.311.125	length 250 mm
03.311.130	length 300 mm
03.311.135	length 350 mm
03.311.140	length 400 mm†
Slotted	
03.311.106	length 60 mm
03.311.108	length 80 mm
03.311.110	length 100 mm

Ti Half Rings*	
03.311.312	Half-Ring Ø 120 mm, Titanium Alloy (TAV)
03.311.315	Half-Ring Ø 150 mm, Titanium Alloy (TAV)
03.311.318	Half-Ring Ø 180 mm, Titanium Alloy (TAV)
03.311.320	Half-Ring Ø 200 mm, Titanium Alloy (TAV)

*Indicates MR Conditional

†Additionally available

Carbon Fiber Half Rings*†	
03.311.812	Half-Ring Ø 120 mm, Carbon Fiber
03.311.818	Half-Ring Ø 180 mm, Carbon Fiber
03.311.820	Half-Ring Ø 200 mm, Carbon Fiber
390.031	Combination Clamp, medium, clip-on, self-holding*
390.035	Clamp, medium, clip-on, self-holding*
390.005	Combination Clamp, clip-on, self-holding*
390.037	Combination Clamp 8.0/11.0, clip-on, self-holding*†
Foot Plate Support Kit*†	
03.312.010	MAXFRAME Support Kit for Foot Plate
03.312.840	Radiographic Marker
03.312.841	Vertical Mount for Radiographic Marker
03.312.851	Torque Wrench, 10 Nm
395.911	Handle for Drill Sleeve
03.311.005	Protection Sleeve, slotted, Ø 2.5 mm
03.311.006	Protection Sleeve, slotted, Ø 5.0 mm
Standard Thread Length Drill Bits	
310.210	Drill Bit 2.0 mm
310.370	Drill Bit Ø 3.5 mm, length 195/170 mm, 2-flute, for Quick Coupling◊
03.312.950	Drill Bit Ø 3.5 mm◊

Variable Thread Length Drill Bits	
03.313.700	3.2 mm Drill Bit, Long/Calibrated◊
03.313.701	4.3 mm Drill Bit, Long/Calibrated◊
03.313.702	4.3 mm Drill Bit, Extra Long/Calibrated◊
03.313.703	5.0 mm Drill Bit, Long/Calibrated◊
03.313.704	5.0 mm Drill bit, Extra Long/Calibrated◊
391.962	Bending/Cutting Pliers
Hammers†	
399.410	Hammer 300 g
399.420	Hammer 500 g
399.430	Hammer 700 g
03.312.001	Tensioner for MAXFRAME™/DO Ring System
03.311.008	Back-up Wire Tightener†
Drive Adaptors with QC	
393.101	Adapter for Seldrill™ Schanz Screw 4.0 mm
393.103	Adapter for Seldrill™ Schanz Screw Ø 5.0 mm
393.104	Adapter for Seldrill™ Schanz Screw Ø 6.0 mm
393.105	Universal Chuck, small, with T-Handle
03.311.002	Socket Wrench, slotted
03.311.004	Ratchet Wrench 11.0 mm
03.311.007	Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm
03.311.003	Wrench Ø 8.0/11.0 mm, for Patient†

†Additionally available
◊Available Sterile

Strut Swap Kit (01.312.012)

03.311.108	Threaded Rod, slotted, length 80 mm*
03.311.092	Eye Bolt*
03.311.061.10	Nut, hexagonal, pack of 10 units*
390.031	Combination Clamp, medium, clip-on, self-holding*
03.311.125	Threaded Rod, length 250 mm*
03.311.007	Wrench ø 8.0/11.0 mm
03.312.851	Torque Wrench, 10 Nm
61.312.010	Case for MAXFRAME™, Strut Swap Kit

Graphic Cases

Graphic Cases for

61.312.001	MAXFRAME™, Implants and Instruments 1
61.312.002	MAXFRAME™, Implants and Instruments 2
61.312.003	MAXFRAME™ Implants/Struts, with Quick Adjust
61.312.004	MAXFRAME™ Implants/Struts, standard
61.312.005	MAXFRAME™ Full Rings and 5/8 Rings Ø 90 and 120 mm
61.312.006	MAXFRAME™ Full Rings Ø 150, 180 and 210 mm
61.312.007	MAXFRAME™, Implants and Instruments 3
61.312.008	MAXFRAME™ 5/8 Rings and Bridging Plates Ø 150, 180 & 210 mm
61.312.010	Case for MAXFRAME™, Strut Swap Kit
61.312.011	MAXFRAME™ Label Sheet
61.312.012	MAXFRAME™ Foot Plates, long
61.312.013	MAXFRAME™ Foot Plates, short
61.312.014	Rack for Shoulder Bolt
61.313.001	MAXFRAME™ Implants/Linear Struts & Hardware
61.313.002	MAXFRAME™ Implants/Polyaxial Struts with Gross Adjustment
61.313.003	MAXFRAME™ Schanz Screw Instruments and Drill Bits
61.313.004	MAXFRAME™ Connecting Element
61.313.005	MAXFRAME™ Half and Third Rings 120 mm/150 mm/180 mm/210 mm
61.313.006	MAXFRAME™ Bolt Rack For Linear Strut Bolt
61.313.007	MAXFRAME™ Implants/Polyaxial Struts with Fine and Gross Adjust
61.313.008	MAXFRAME™ Connecting Element 2
61.313.009	MAXFRAME™ Connecting Element 3

Graphic Case Replacement Parts

304.454	Rack for Offset Bolts
304.455	Rack for Slotted Bolts
304.456	Rack for Connection Bolts
304.457	Wire Case†
304.458	Stopper for Bolt Rack

Additionally Available:

60.045.017	Auxiliary Tray 3/3 Width
60.133.109	Tray Lid 3/3 Width

* Indicates MR Conditional

† Additionally available

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