airlock®
Plating System

Foot Surgery

Operative Technique

. **Complete** plateform
. **Low profil plates** adapted to each indication
. **Presslock®** Technology

novastep®
Your foot & ankle company

airlock®
Plating System

Table of contents

This document provides technical guidance for the proper usage of the Airlock® implant range, however Novastep does not practice medicine and does not recommend this or any other surgical technique. Each surgeon must consider the specific needs of each patient and is responsible for making applicable adjustments and determining and using the appropriate techniques for implanting the device in each given case.

Introduction

Indications & Contra-indications

Indications

The osteosynthesis screw-plate systems are indicated for arthritis (Hallux Rigidus, Osteoarthritis), Hallux valgus and other bone alignment defaults (Hallux Varus, Flatfoot, Cavus foot).

Examples of use:

Forefoot:

. First MTP joint arthrodesis (Hallux-valgus – Hallux Rigidus)
. Revision of first MTP joint arthrodesis
. Opening or closing Basal osteotomy (Hallux Valgus)
. Fixation of first metatarsal fractures

Midfoot / Rearfoot:

. Talo-navicular arthrodesis
. Lapidus arthrodesis
. Partial or complete Lisfranc arthrodesis
. Calcaneo-cuboid arthrodesis
. Evans and Cotton osteotomies
. Malerba and Dwyer osteotomies
. Tarsectomy

Note: Detailed information on each medical device is provided in the instruction for use. Refer to the instruction for use for a complete list of side effects, warnings, precautions for use, directions for use and contra-indications.

Contra-indications

. Severe muscular, neurological or vascular deficiency in the extremity concerned.

. Bone destruction or poor bone quality, likely to impair implant stability.

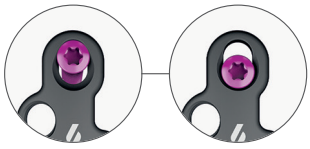
. Hypersensitivity to one or more components.

Design Features

The Airlock® plating system is a range of osteosynthesis plates for the forefoot, midfoot and rearfoot, made of TA6V ELI Titanium alloy. It combines a low profile plate design **dedicated to each indication**, a **compression hole**, and a **monoaxial** and **polyaxial** screw system to ensure a stable and rigid fixation.
The **Presslock® technology** provides a locking compression hole that ensures a stable construct.

1 - The Airlock® solution

Low Profile design > Plates thickness optimized according to the indications to limit subcutaneous discomfort.



1 Standard compression hole
. Accomodates with Ø3 non-locking screws
. Delivers 1.5 mm of additional compression
. Corresponds to areas with high bone density

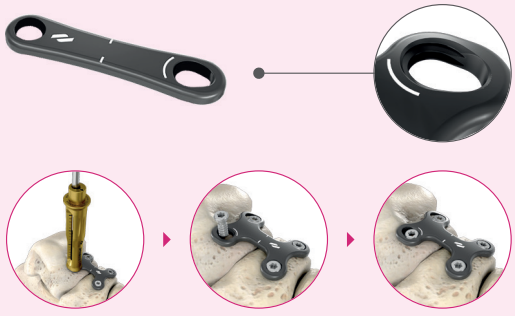
2 Threaded holes
For locking or non-locking screws

3 Visual alignement guide for arthrodesis line
Precise positioning of the plate in relation to the arthrodesis line

4 Visual alignement guide for compressive plantar screw
Helps the MTP plate positioning in relation to the interfragmentary screw

Presslock® innovation - Patent pending

. Locking compression hole for Ø3.5 mm locking screw.
. Allows for an additional 1.5 mm compression before locking into a threaded hole, providing strength and stable fixation.



Presslock® 3 step procedure: drill, compress & lock

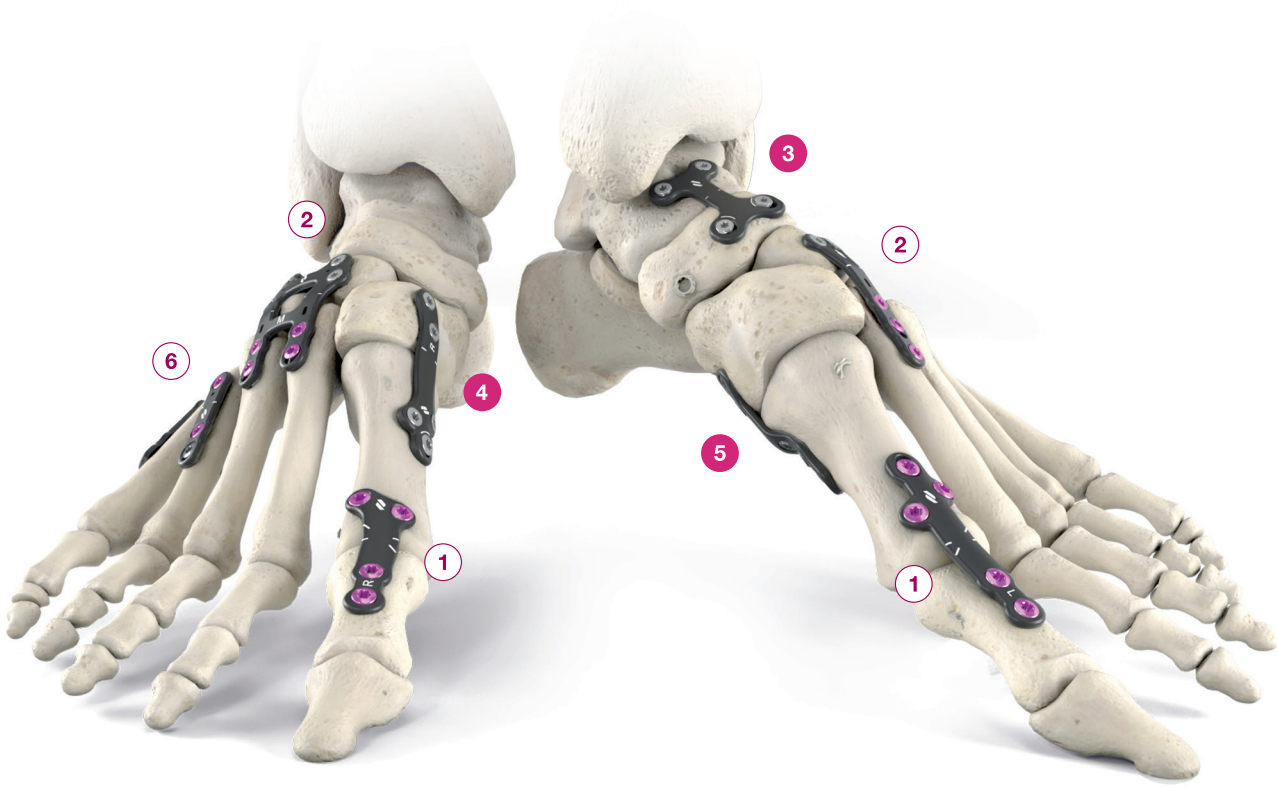
presslock® Compression Plates

Available on

Fusion | Lapidus | Plantar Lapidus

Design Features

2 - The Airlock® range

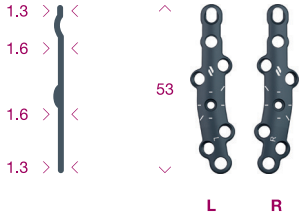


MTP

①

Short plates
. Thickness: 1.3 mm

Standard plates
· Thickness: 1.3 mm
· Standard compression hole:
3 mm non-locking screw

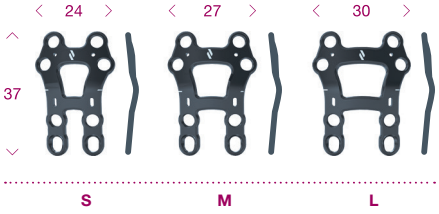


Long plates
. Thickness*: 1.3 mm
*Thickness increases to 1.65 mm
along the joint line
. Standard compression hole:
3 mm non-locking screw

Design Features

LISFRANC

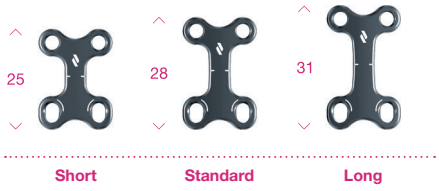
T plates
- Thickness: 1.5 mm
- Standard compression hole: 3 mm non-locking screw



H plates
- Thickness: 1.5 mm
- Standard compression holes: 3 mm non-locking screw

FUSION - *Presslock®*

Straight plates
- Thickness: 1.6 mm
- Presslock® compression hole: 3.5 mm locking screw



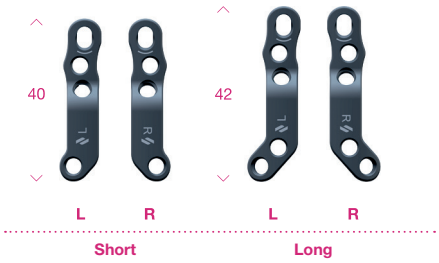
H plates
- Thickness: 1.6 mm
- Presslock® compression holes: 3.5 mm locking screws

LAPIDUS - *Presslock®*

Short plates
Long plates
- Thickness*: 1.3 mm
  *Thickness increases to 1.6 mm in the Presslock® hole area
- Presslock® compression hole: 3.5 mm locking screw

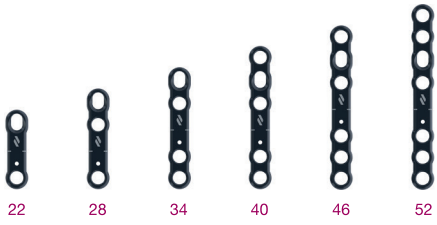
Design Features

PLANTAR LAPIDUS - *Presslock®*



Short plates
Long plates
- Thickness: 1.6 mm
- Presslock® compression hole: 3.5 mm locking screw
- Transversal screw hole: 3.5 mm locking screw

UTILITY

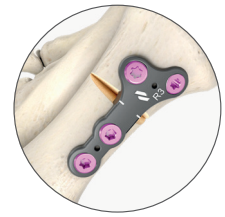


6 versions
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 holes
- Thickness: 1.5 mm
- Standard compression hole: 3 mm non-locking screw

MT BASE

MT closing wedge
0 mm Wedge

MT opening wedge
3, 4 & 5 mm Wedge
Thickness: 1 mm



Design Features

MONOAXIAL & POLYAXIAL SYSTEM - Ø 3 & 3.5 mm

. Polyaxial non-locking screws
. Monoaxial locking screws
. Conical head
. Self-tapping
. Self-retaining driver / screw interface

Driver recess	T8	T8
Distal thread diameter	Ø 3.0 mm	Ø 3.5 mm
Length	10 - 30 mm*	10 - 40 mm*
K-Wires	-	-
Drill bit	Ø 2.0 mm	Ø 2.0 mm / Ø 2.5 mm (optional)

** 2 mm increments.*

COMPRESSIVE SCREWS - Nexis® Ø 4 & 5 mm & PECA®-C Ø 4 mm

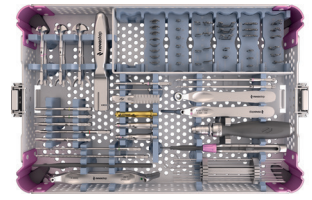
Driver recess	T10	T20	Exact-T10
Distal thread diameter	Ø 4.0 mm	Ø 5.0 mm	Ø 4.0 mm
Length	18 - 60 mm*	30 - 100 mm**	18 - 60 mm*
K-Wires	Ø 1.4 mm	Ø 1.6 x 180 mm	Ø 1.4 mm
Drill bit	Ø 2.7 mm	Ø 3.2 mm	Ø 3.2 mm

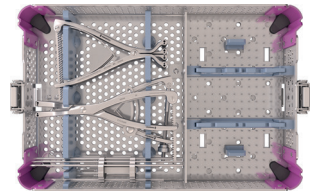
** 2 mm increments from 18 to 50; 5 mm increments from 50 to 60 mm.*
*** 2 mm increments up to 50 mm, then 5 mm increments.*

Design Features

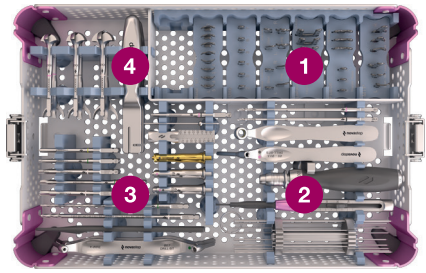
3 - Comprehensive & modular plateform

Used together or separately, the Airlock® instrument trays allow a comprehensive approach to the various indications of foot surgery.





3.1 - Airlock® set & optimized instrumentation



1. **Trial plates**
2. **Airlock® instrumentation**
3. **Nexis® & PECA®-C instrumentation**
4. **Benders & Reamers**

Windowed drill guides
Direct reading of the required screw length.

Drill guides for universal hole:
- Locking drill guide for drill bits Ø 2 mm & 2.5 mm.
- Polyaxial drill guide for drill bits Ø 2 mm & 2.5 mm.

Drill guide for standard compression hole:
- Compression drill guide for drill bit Ø 2 mm.

Drill guide for Presslock® compression locking hole:
- Presslock® gold drill guide for drill bits Ø 2 & 2.5 mm.

Design Features

Drill bits for windowed drill guides

Drill bit Ø 2

Drill bit Ø 2.5 - *optional*

3.1.1 - Screw fixation process

The Airlock® Ø 3 and 3.5 mm locking and non-locking screws may be used in all Airlock® plate fixation holes but:
. Standard compression holes accommodate Ø 3 mm non-locking screws only;
. Presslock® compression locking holes accommodate Ø 3.5 mm locking screws only.

Screw insertion follows an intuitive three-step procedure: drilling, measurement and screw insertion. Each instrument is conveniently organized and color-coded.

Color code:

Airlock® screws:

● : Instrumentation for Ø 3.5 mm screws

● : Instrumentation for Ø 3 mm screws

Compressive screws:

● : Instrumentation for Nexis® Ø 4 mm screws

○ : Instrumentation for Nexis® Ø 5 mm screws

● : Instrumentation for PECA®-C Ø 4 mm screws

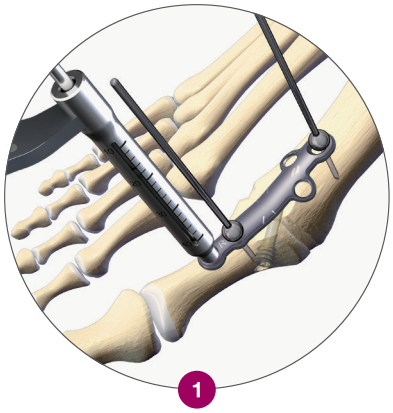
Trick: To position a plate, thread 2 locking drill guides in 2 universal holes. Position the plate as desired using the drill guides to manipulate it. Drill the first screw hole with the drill bit of the correct diameter. Leave the drill bit inside to keep the position and drill the second screw hole with a second drill bit. Determine the appropriate screw length by reading the length directly off the windowed drill guide where it matches the calibrated etching on the drill bit or using the depth gauge. Insert the selected screw. Withdraw the drill guide and insert the screw.
Determine the screw length for the other hole before inserting the screw.

In case of uncertainty, screw lengths may be verified by means of the screw length indicator.

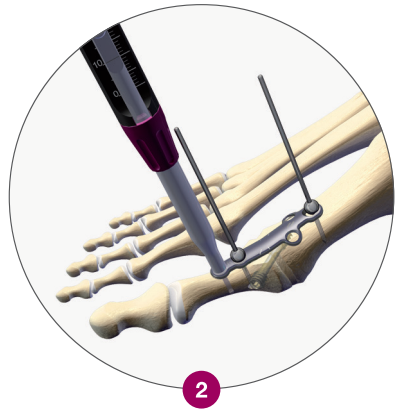
Design Features

3.1.1.1 - Universal hole

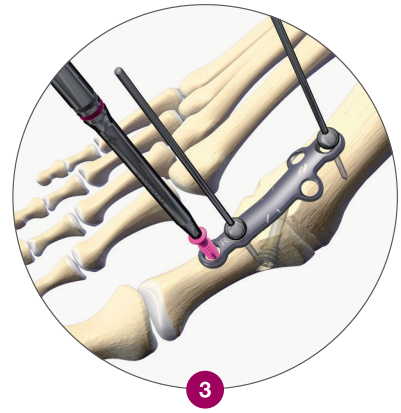
First, fixate the side of the plate that is opposite to the standard compression hole or Presslock® hole, with or without locking. Thread the locking drill guide in one of the threaded holes or position the polyaxial drill guide and drill with the appropriate diameter drill bit. Determine the appropriate screw length by reading the measurement directly off the windowed drill guide or using the depth gauge. Insert the selected screw with the self-retaining screwdriver tip.



DRILL



MEASURE
Directly read off the windowed drill guide or use of the depth gauge



INSERT

Instrumentation guidelines

	LOCKING SCREWS	NON-LOCKING SCREWS
DIAMETER 3 MM		
DIAMETER 3.5 MM		

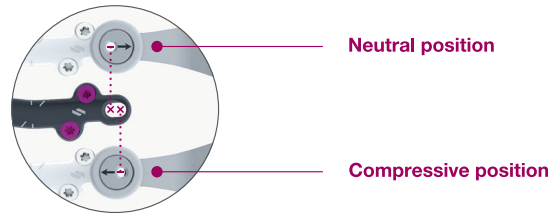
** Drill bit Ø 2.5 - optional.*

Design Features

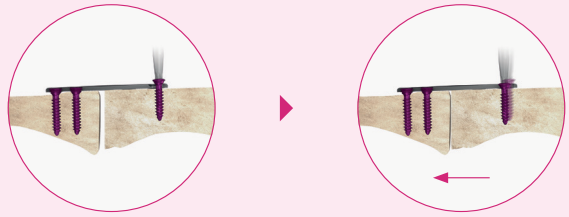
3.1.1.2 - Standard compression hole

Start plate fixation opposite the side of the compression hole. The oblong drill guide allows both neutral or compression screw fixation, giving 1.5 mm of additional compression. If no compression is required, use the drill guide in its neutral position.

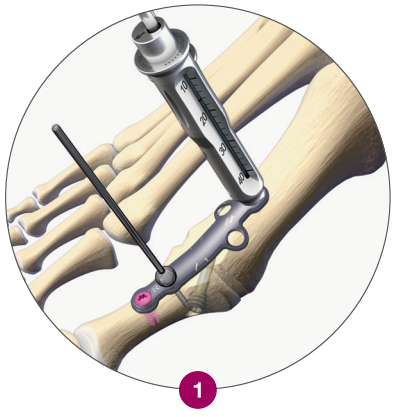
Note: Compression holes only accomodate the Ø 3 mm non-locking screws.



Compression slot generates mechanical compression between the two bone segments.



Instrumentation guidelines

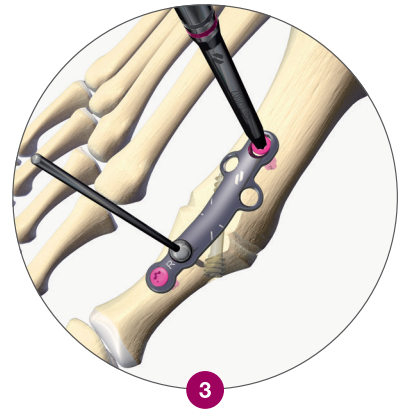


DRILL

Ø 3 mm non-locking screws only

MEASURE

Directly read off the windowed drill guide or use of the depth gauge



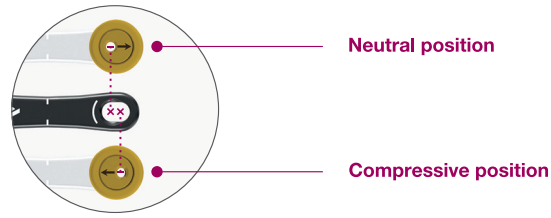
INSERT

Screwdriver tip

Design Features

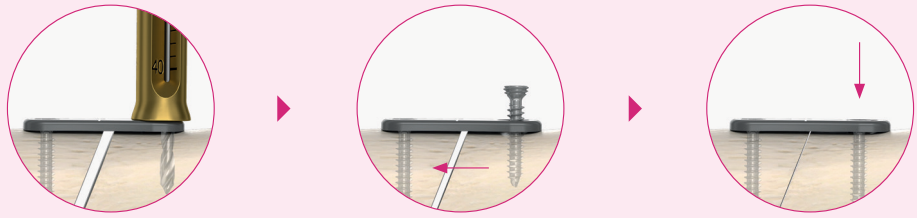
3.1.1.3 - Presslock® compression locking hole

Start plate fixation opposite the side of the Presslock® compression hole. The Presslock® drill guide allows neutral or compression screw fixation, giving up to 1.5 mm of compression.
To achieve compression locking, position the Presslock® gold drill guide line the Presslock® hole.
If no compression is required, use the Presslock® drill guide in its neutral position.

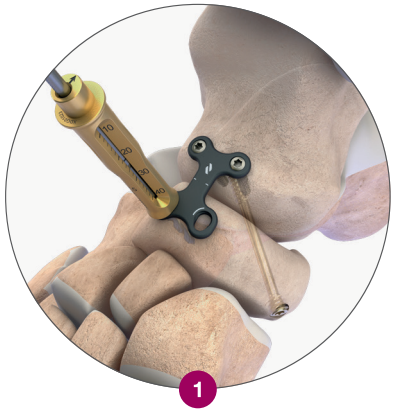


Note: Presslock® holes, available on the universal Fusion and on the Lapidus and Plantar Lapidus plates, only accommodate Ø 3.5 mm locking screws. Presslock® holes are easily identified by their oblong shape and engraved circular arc.

Presslock® slot generates mechanical compression between two bone segments, before subsequent locking in the threaded part of the slot.



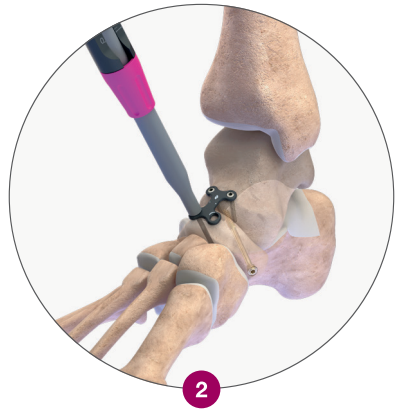
Instrumentation guidelines



DRILL

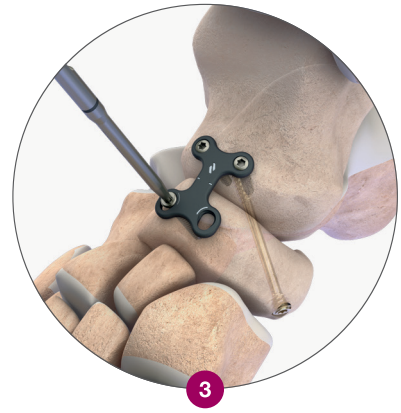
Ø 3.5 mm locking screw only

** Drill bit Ø 2.5 - optional.*



MEASURE

Directly read off the windowed drill guide or use of the depth gauge



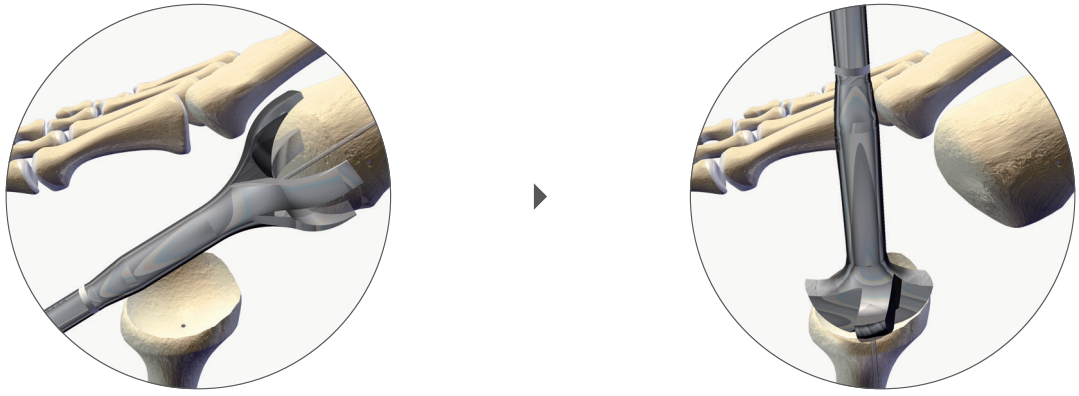
INSERT

Screwdriver tip

Design Features

3.1.2 - Concave / Convex reamers

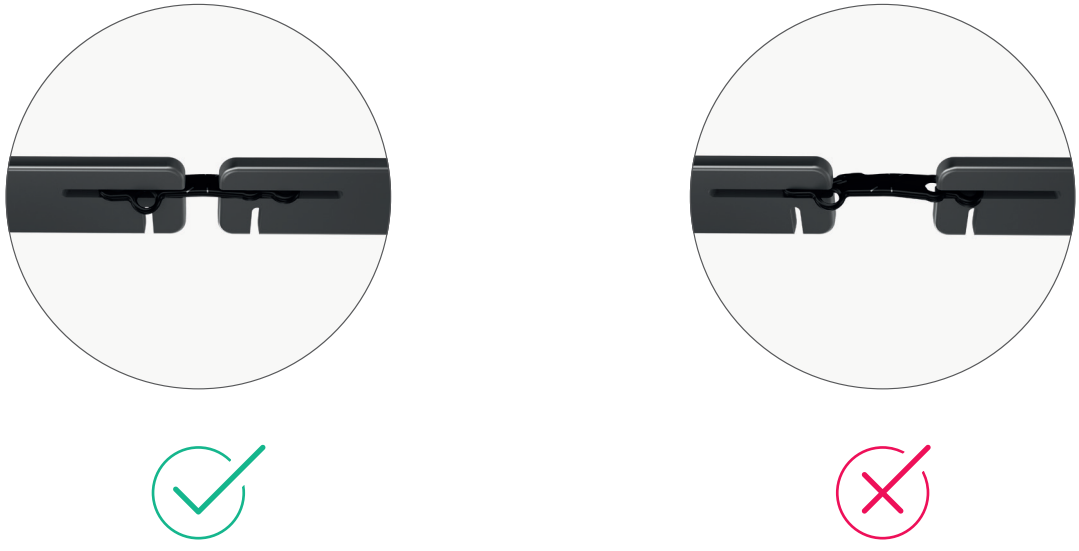
Specific instrumentation, with 3 Concave / Convex reamer sizes (Ø 18 mm, Ø 20 mm, Ø 22 mm) facilitate precise joint surface contouring and positioning. Always be sure to use the concave and convex reamers of the same diameter.



3.1.3 - Plate bender procedures

Most of the time, bending is not necessary. In some rare cases plate benders may be required. The following guidelines must be considered:

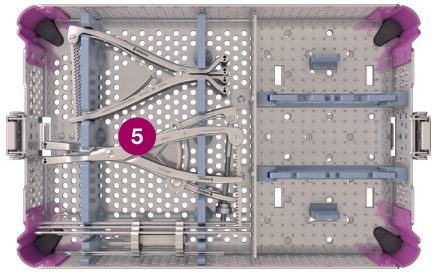
. Bend the plate only in one direction.
. Never reverse-bend a plate.
. Always ensure that the threaded holes of a plate are not compromised during bending.
. It is not recommended to bend at the plate extremities.



Note: The following plates must not be bent in order to avoid damaging the central hole:
. MTP Long
. Plantar Lapidus

Design Features

3.2 - Distractors & compressor set

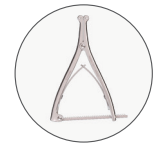


5 Distractors & compressor

Opening Wedge Distractor

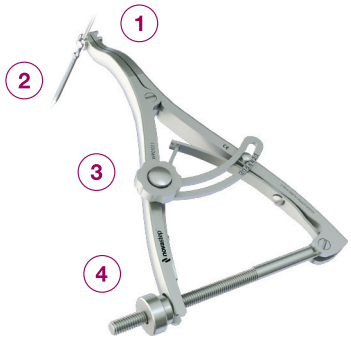
Compressive Forceps

Open Arms Distractor



Closed Arms Distractor

3.2.1 - Opening Wedge distractor



1 Anatomical wedge-shaped opening
Made possible by the ball-and-socket joint on the dedicated threaded K-Wires

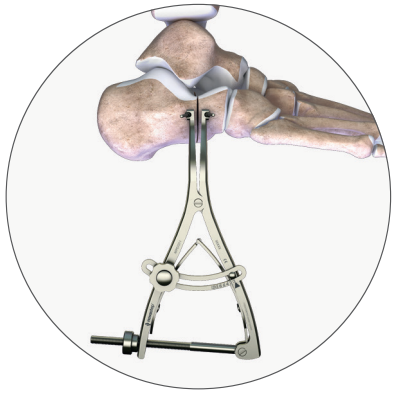
2 Opening Wedge threaded K-wires
Allow a stable opening and a distraction close to the bone

3 Easy measurement of the opening
After K-Wires insertion adjust the initial position to 0mm
The sliding graduated ruler allows 0-12 mm sizing increments

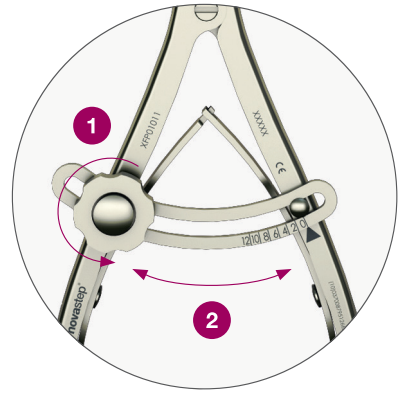
4 Simple and precise adjustment
Of the opening, fixed by a screwed wheel

Example of the use of the Opening Wedge distractor on an Evans osteotomy

Placement of the wires and distractor at the bone cut

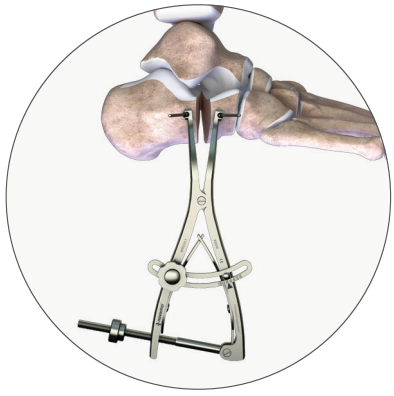


Setting the initial position to 0 mm on the ruler before distraction: Turn the dial (1) to allow the movement of the ruler (2).

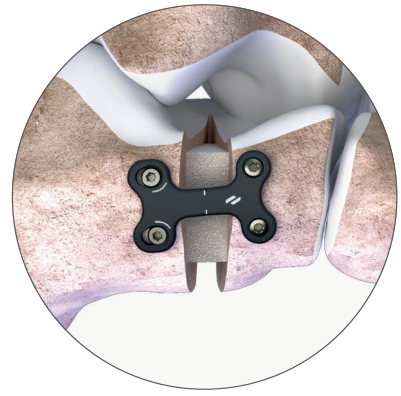


Design Features

Performing the distraction with a wedge-shaped anatomical opening



Placement of a bone graft and an Airlock® Fusion plate



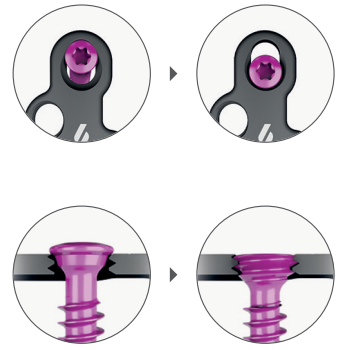
Surgical Technique

1 - First MTP joint arthrodesis

MTP plating system benefits

- 3 sizes available in Left & Right option: **Short**, **Medium** & **Long**

- **Standard Compression slot** for optimal compression

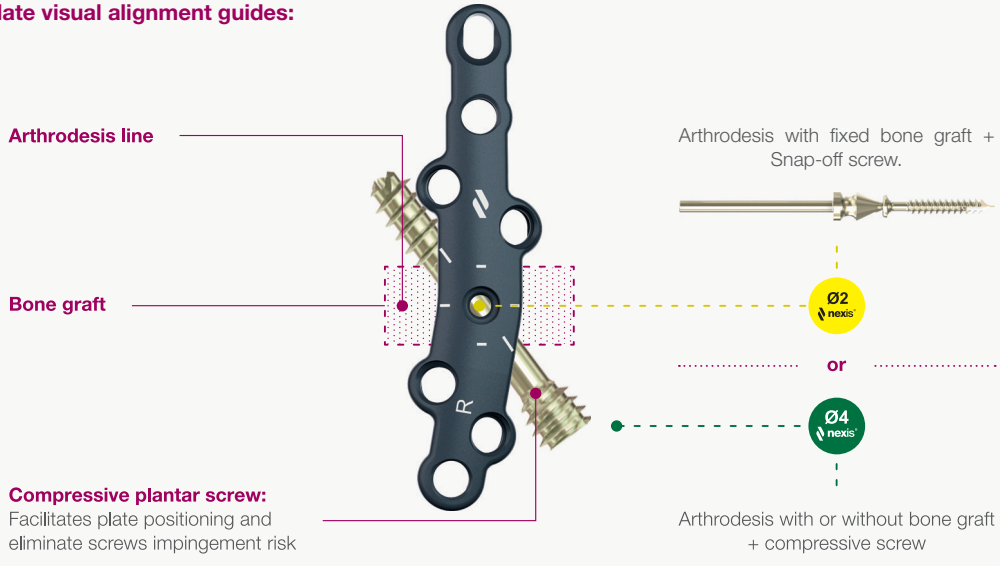


- Threaded holes for **Ø 3 mm** & **Ø 3.5 mm locking** or **non-locking screws**

- **The anatomic plates are designed with 0° dorsiflexion, delivering 15° of metatarsophalangeal dorsiflexion while preserving 10° anatomical phalangeal valgus**

- **Low-Profile plate design reduces soft tissue irritation around the MTP joint**
  Thickness: 1.3 mm
  MTP Long: for improved strength, the plate increases in thickness from 1.3 mm to 1.6 mm along the joint line

- **Long MTP Plate visual alignment guides:**



Surgical Technique

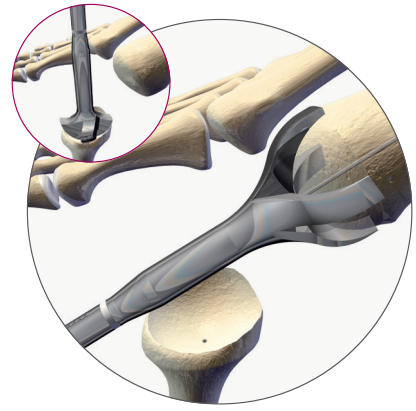
1 - Incision & exposure

A medial incision is most commonly used for First MTP joint exposure. A dorsal approach could be also considered. It is recommended to identify and to protect the dorsal collateral nerve to avoid any risk of damage during opening or closing steps. An exostectomy is performed with an oscillating saw and a large circumferential arthrolysis is performed to expose the entire joint area. Osteophytes are completely resected.

2 - Metatarsal & phalangeal preparation

Care should be taken to protect skin and soft tissue during the joint surface preparation. Two options may be considered: Flat Cut Technique or Cup & Cone Technique.

- The Cup & Cone Technique allows an easier and more precise adjustment that preserves bone stock, but requires more exposure. Adapt the cut with consideration for first ray length and overall bone quality (cancellous and sclerotic bones).
- In case of shortening, flat cuts are recommended.
- In case of poor quality bones or osteoporotic bones, gouge forceps preparation is preferred.
- In case of sclerotic bone, the Cup & Cone Technique is recommended. To facilitate fusion, weaken the counteropposing surfaces with gouge forceps, oscillating saw or bone scraper prior to application of the Cup & Cone reamers.



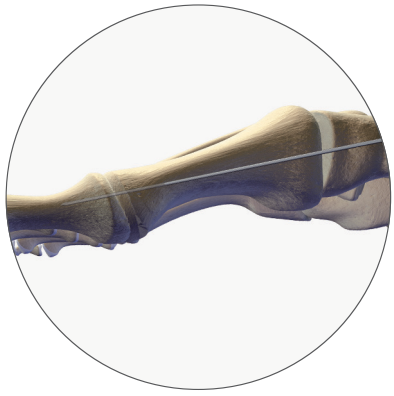
Displace the phalanx plantarly, exposing the metatarsal head (it is recommended to start the metatarsal preparation first to enable proper exposure of the phalanx).
Using a power drill, place a Ø 1.6 mm K-Wire through the center of the metatarsal head and into the diaphysis of the metatarsal. Utilize the largest reamer size to start the metatarsal reaming process.
Reaming of the phalanx is performed in a similar fashion to the metatarsal head.

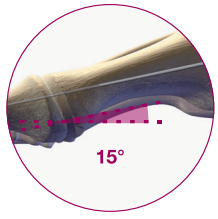
Note: Joint surface may be prepared by performing perforations with a drill bit or K-wire.

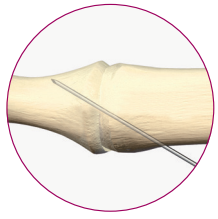
Surgical Technique

3 - Temporary fixation

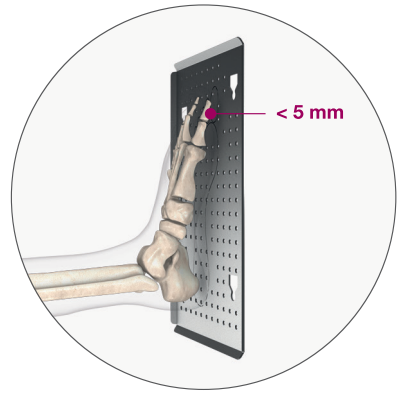
Provisionally stabilize the joint by inserting a 1.6 mm K-Wire from the dorsal medial aspect of the first metatarsal to the dorsal lateral cortex of the first phalanx.
Check the correct position (approximately 15° of dorsiflexion) using the support plate, located inside the lid of the instrument tray as pictured below:







- Dorsal Aspect: Hallux is parallel to the second toe and nail is parallel to the ground.
- Medial / Lateral Aspect: With the patient's heel resting on the plate, the pad of the big toe should be slightly elevated (<5 mm). The great toe needs to have the ability to stay in contact with the floor.

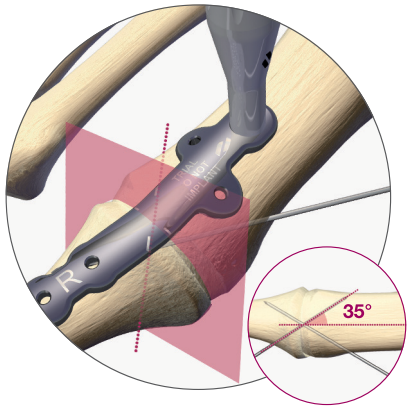


Medial / Lateral Aspect: Difference between the support plate and the pulp of the big toe < 5 mm.

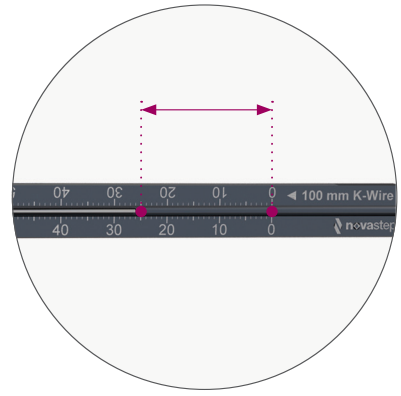
Surgical Technique

4 - Plantar screw insertion

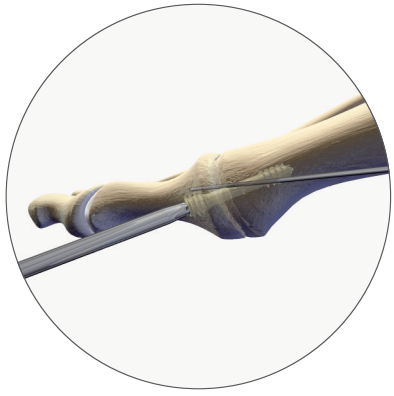
4.1 - Place the trial implant using the locking drill guide screwed in the proximal hole. Plantar screw guide marks on the surface of the trial implant depict the recommended orientation for insertion of the Ø 1.4 K-Wire (approximately 35° relative to the metatarsal axis). Identify the appropriate plate reference according to the trial implants.



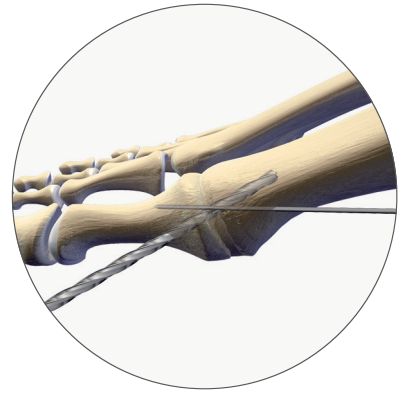
4.2 - Determine screw length using the measuring gauge.



4.3 - Option 1: Self-drilling screw: Use the T10 screwdriver tip to insert the Ø 4 mm compressive screw manually (using a driver handle) or with a power tool. Check to ensure proper stability at the osteotomy site.



4.4 - Option 2: Pre-drilling and Countersink: Prepare bone housing using the dedicated Ø 2.7 mm Nexis® drill bit and Ø 3.7 countersinking reamer. Insert the screw with the T10 screwdriver tip.

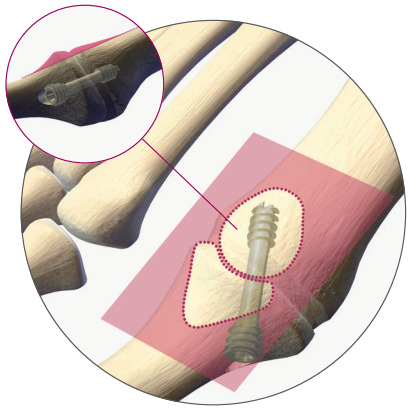


Optional: Replace the Nexis® 4 mm screw with the PECA® Compressive 4 mm screw to allow maximization of cortical anchorage and preservation of soft tissues thanks to the bevelled head. In this case, be sure to use the associated instrumentation: the Exact-T®10 screwdriver tip and, if necessary, the PECA® 4 Ø 3.2 mm AO drill bit and the Nexis® / PECA® Ø 3.7 mm countersink.

Surgical Technique

5 - Plate positioning

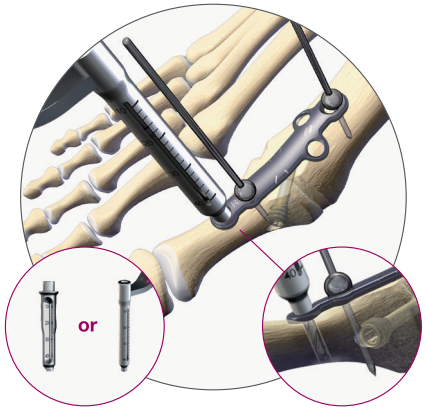
5.1 - Plate housing preparation: If necessary, flatten the dorsal surface using a oscillating saw or gouge forceps.



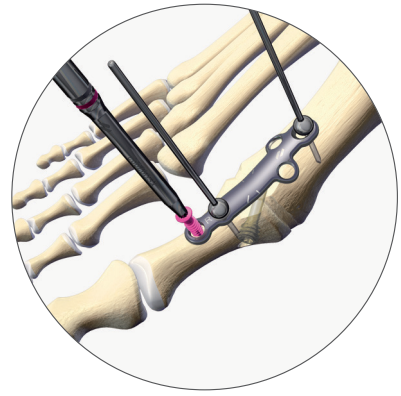
5.2 - Plate positioning: With the joint now stabilized, the plate should be placed over the joint and positioned according to patient's anatomy. When the proper orientation is determined, insert the spheric positioning pins to secure the plate over the bone as illustrated below.

5.3 - Distal screw insertion: The steps for inserting Airlock® screws and the use of associated instruments are specified in the Introduction (paragraphs 3.1.1.1 and 3.1.1.2).

Prepare the most distal screw hole using the drill bit Ø 2.0 mm and locking drill guide (for locking screws) or the polyaxial drill guide (for non-locking screws).



Determine the appropriate screw length by directly reading off the windowed drill guide or using the depth gauge. Insert the selected screw.

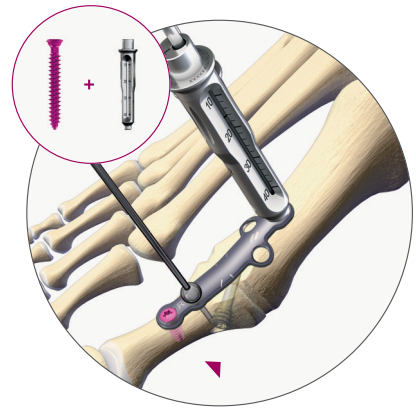


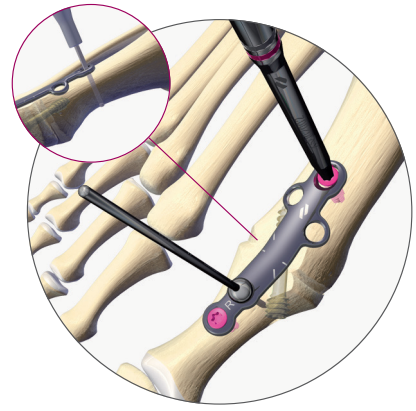
Note: It is recommended to first insert a non-locking screw prior to introducing locking screws to position the plate flush with respect to the cortical surface. It is also recommended to perform distal fixation prior to inserting the proximal screws and always prior to using the proximal compression hole.

Surgical Technique

6 - Proximal screw insertion

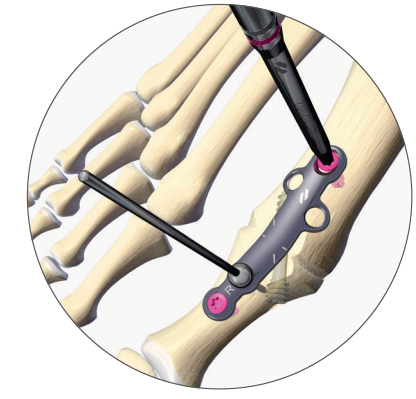
Using the compressive drill guide, drill the compression screw hole for non-locking screw.
Each proximal wire must be removed prior to compressing the joint.
If compression is not required, use the compressive drill guide in its neutral position (see Paragraph 3.1.1.2 of the Introduction).
Determine the appropriate screw length and insert the screw until full compression is achieved.





7 - Screw insertion

Insert remaining screws and check the stability of the assembly.



Surgical Technique

2 - Talo-navicular arthrodesis

1 - Incision & exposure

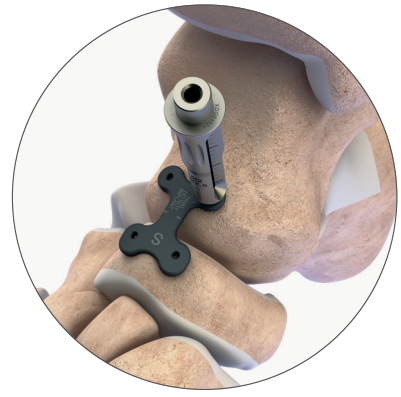
A dorsal incision is most commonly used for TN joint exposure. A medial incision can be made following the surgeon's preference.
Once the joint is exposed, position a closed arm distractor on the talus and navicular bones. Sterile threaded wires are available for use with the distractor.
Distract the joint and remove articular cartilage using curette, rongeur or small osteotome.
A K-wire can be placed across the talo-navicular joint to stabilize the joint.

2 - Trial implants

Use the trial Presslock® universal Fusion plates to determine the appropriate shape and size.
Depending on the joint anatomy, 1 or 2 Straight plates or 1 H plate can be used, all available in Short, Medium or Long sizes.

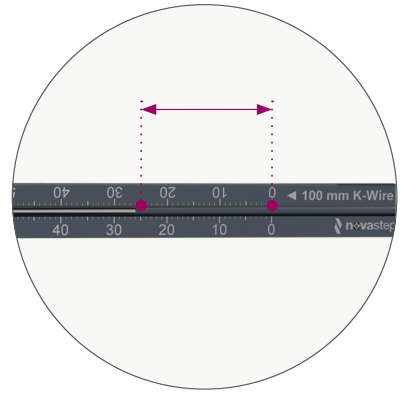
presslock®
H plates

presslock®
Straight plates



3 - Inter-fragmentary compression screw insertion

Insert a Ø 1.4 mm K-wire from the navicular to the talus and determine the screw length using the depth gauge.



Surgical Technique

Option 1: Self-drilling screw: Use the T10 screwdriver tip to insert the Ø 4 mm compressive screw manually (using a driver handle) or with a power tool. Check to ensure proper stability at the osteotomy site.

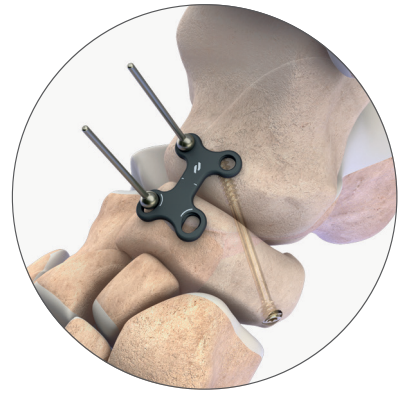
Option 2: Pre-drilling and Countersink: Prepare bone housing using the dedicated Ø 2.7 mm Nexis® drill bit and Ø 3.7 countersinking reamer. Insert the screw with the T10 screwdriver tip.

Optional: Replace the Nexis® 4 mm screw with the PECA® Compressive 4 mm screw to allow maximization of cortical anchorage and preservation of soft tissues thanks to the beveled head. In this case, be sure to use the associated instrumentation: the Exact-T®10 screwdriver tip and, if necessary, the PECA® 4 Ø 3.2 mm AO drill-bit and the Nexis® / PECA®-C countersink Ø 3.7 mm.

4 - Plate positioning

Position the Presslock® universal Fusion plate according to the patient's anatomy. Secure the plate with temporary fixation pin.

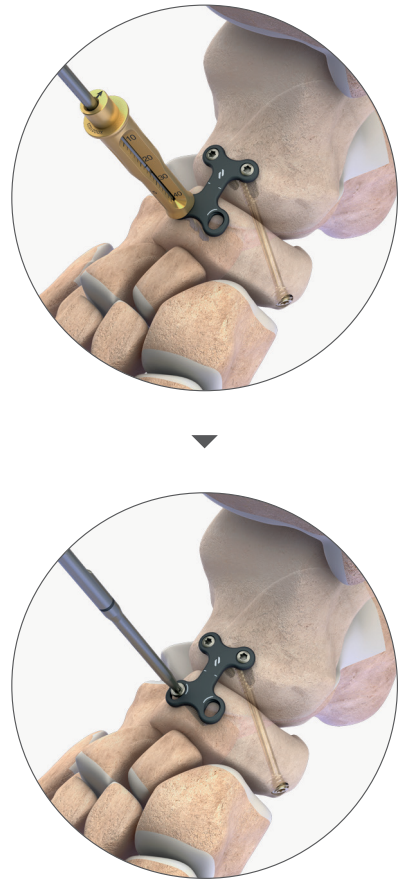
Screw insertion: The steps for inserting Airlock® screws and the use of associated instruments are specified in the Introduction - paragraphs 3.1.1.1 and 3.1.1.3.



4.1 - Universal hole: Ø 3.5 mm screw insertion: Prepare the screw hole using either the locking drill guide for locking screws or the polyaxial drill guide for non-locking screws.
Determine the appropriate screw length by either directly reading through the windowed drill guide or using the depth gauge after removing the drill guide, and insert the appropriate screw.

Surgical Technique

4.2 - Presslock® hole: Ø 3.5 mm locking screw insertion:
Position the Presslock® drill guide into the compression locking Presslock® hole. Prepare the screw hole.
Determine the appropriate screw length by either directly reading through the windowed drill guide or by using the depth gauge after removing the drill guide and insert the locking screw into the locking compression slot.
Repeat these steps for the second Presslock® hole if a H-plate has been used.
Check the construct stability and confirm placement using fluoroscopy.



4.3 - Final positioning:

H plate final positioning

Straight plates final positioning

Surgical Technique

3 - Other indications

Regardless of the Airlock® plate used for different indications, follow the same steps for inserting Airlock® screws and the use of associated instruments specified in the Introduction.

Examples of Airlock® plating system:

1 - Lisfranc arthrodesis

Lisfranc H-plate

Lisfranc T-plate

2 - Lapidus arthrodesis

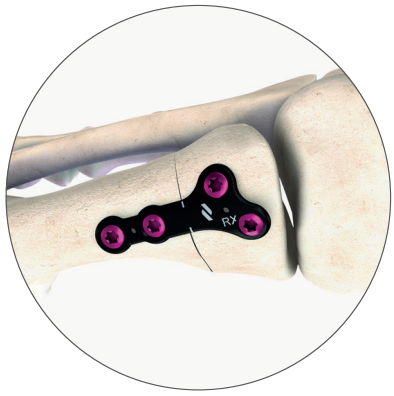
Presslock® Lapidus plate

Presslock® plantar Lapidus plate

Presslock® Fusion straight plates

Surgical Technique

3 - Closing wedge osteotomy



MT closing wedge plate - Wedge 0 mm

4 - Calcaneocuboïd arthrodesis

Presslock® Fusion H plate

5 - Naviculocuneiform arthrodesis

Presslock® Fusion H plate

6 - Evans osteotomy

Presslock® Fusion H plate

7 - Malerba osteotomy

Presslock® Fusion straight plate

8 - Dwyer osteotomy

Presslock® Fusion straight plate

References

1 - Implants & screws

MTP

Reference	Designation
PL010134 / 234	Short - Right / Left
PL010140 / 240	Medium - Right / Left
PL010152 / 252	Long - Right / Left

Lisfranc

Reference	Designation
PL050101	T - Short
PL050102	T - Long
PL050201	H - Small
PL050202	H - Medium
PL050203	H - Large

Utility

Reference	Designation
PL040016	2 Holes, Length 16
PL040022	3 Holes, Length 22
PL040028	4 Holes, Length 28
PL040034	5 Holes, Length 34
PL040040	6 Holes, Length 40
PL040046	7 Holes, Length 46

MT Base

Reference	Designation
PL020100 / 200	MT closing Wedge - Right / Left
PL020103 / 203	MT open Wedge 3 - Right / Left
PL020104 / 204	MT open Wedge 4 - Right / Left
PL020105 / 205	MT open Wedge 5 - Right / Left

K-Wires & positioning pins

Reference	Airlock® tray
XPP01003	Spherical positioning pin
33-T10-R-14-150	K-Wire Ø 1.4 Lg 100
33-T10-R-16-180	K-Wire Ø 1.6 Lg 180

Reference	Distractors & Compressor tray
SKW04001	Threaded K-Wire Ø 2.5 - opening wedge distractor - sterile
SKW05003	Threaded K-Wire TR-RD Ø 1,6 lg 150 - sterile
SKW05004	Threaded K-Wire TR-RD Ø 2,5 lg 200 - sterile

Fusion - *Presslock®*

Reference	Designation
PL040117 / 120 / 123	Straigth – Short / Medium / Long
PL040217 / 220 / 223	H – Short / Medium / Long

Lapidus - *Presslock®*

Reference	Designation
PL030301 / 02	Short – Right / Left
PL030401 / 02	Long – Right / Left

Plantar Lapidus - *Presslock®*

Reference	Designation
PL080101 / 102	Short – Right / Left
PL080201 / 202	Long – Right / Left

Airlock® screws Ø 3 & Ø 3.5

Locking		Non locking	
Ø 3.0 mm	SP0130XX	Ø 3.0 mm	SP0230XX
Ø 3.5 mm	SP0135YY	Ø 3.5 mm	SP0235YY

With XX from 10 to 30 in 2 mm increments.
With YY from 10 to 40 in 2 mm increments.

Compressive screws

Screws	Length	Reference
Nexis® Ø 4.0	18 to 60 mm	SC0500XX
Nexis® Ø 5.0	30 to 100 mm	SC060YYY
PECA®-C Ø 4.0	18 to 60 mm	PS0501XX

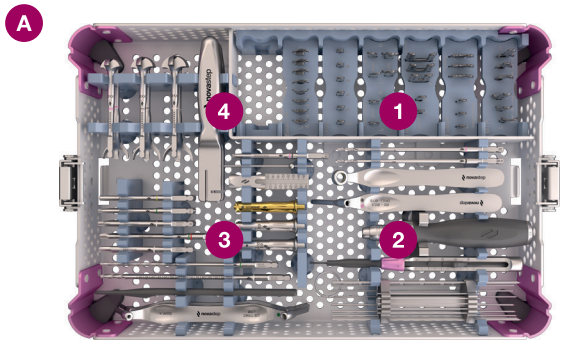
With XX from 18 to 60 in 2 mm increments up to 50 and 5 mm increments up to 60.
With YYY from 030 to 050 in 2 mm increments up to 50 and 5 mm up to 100.

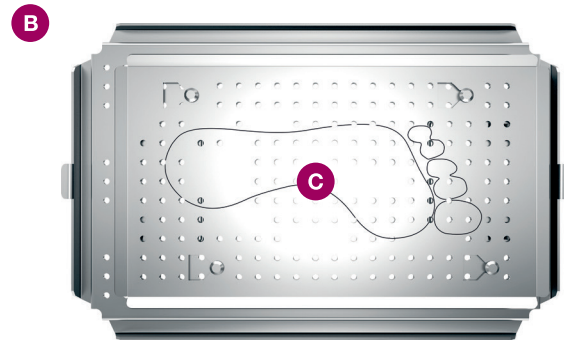
Screws color code

Color	Screws
●	Airlock® Ø 3.0 mm
●	Airlock® Ø 3.5 mm
●	Nexis® Ø 4.0 mm
○	Nexis® Ø 5.0 mm
●	PECA®-C Ø 4.0 mm

References

2 - Airlock® set

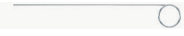




Empty tray / lid

Ref	Description	
ACC1016P0001	Tray	**A**
ACC1016P0003	Lid	**B**
ACC1002P0008	Foot support plate	**C**

Universal instruments

Ref	Description	Image
XHA01001	AO handle	
XGA01002	Depth gauge	
ACC1016P0004	K-Wires holder*	
XKW01002	Cleaning pin Ø 1.4	

** K-Wire (33-T10-R-14-150): Ø 1.4 for Nexis® Ø 4.0 mm. (33-T10-R-16-180): Ø 1.6 mm for Airlock® reamers.*

Airlock® instrumentation

Ref	Description	Image
XSD02002	T8 AO screwdriver tip	
XPP01003	Spheric positioning pin	
XGA01003	Screw length indicator	
XDG01020	Polyaxial drill guide for screw Ø 3 and Ø 3.5	
XDG01021	Locking drill guide for screw Ø 3 and Ø 3.5	
XDG01022	Oblong drill guide for screw Ø 3	
XDG01023	Presslock® - Gold drill guide for screw Ø 3.5	
XDB01021	Drill bit Ø 2	
XDB01022	Drill bit Ø 2.5	
XMS01004	Drill guide holder	

Reamers & plate benders

Ref	Description	Image
XMS01010	Plate benders	
XRE01010	Convex reamer Ø 18	
XRE01005	Convex reamer Ø 20	
XRE01006	Convex reamer Ø 22	
XRE01011	Concave reamer Ø 18	
XRE01003	Concave reamer Ø 20	
XRE01004	Concave reamer Ø 22	

References

Nexis® & PECA®-C instrumentation

Ref	Description	Image
XSD03001	Snap-off AO screwdriver tip	
XSD04001	T10 AO screwdriver tip	
XRE01007	Nexis® / PECA®-C countersink Ø 3.7	
XDB01007	Cannulated drill bit Ø 2.7	
XDG01009	Double drill guide for screw Ø 4	
XGA01009	Nexis® / PECA® - Ruler Lg 150	
XSD05001	T20 AO screwdriver tip	
XRE01008	Countersink Ø 4.9	
XDB01009	Cannulated drill bit Ø 3.2	
XDG01015	Double drill guide for screw Ø 4	
XGA01007	Ruler Lg 180/200	
CKW02005	K-wire Ø 1.4 Lg 150 TR/RD CrCo	
XSD04004	Exact-T®10 AO screwdriver tip	
XDB01023	Drill bit Ø 3.2	

2.1 - Trial implants

MTP trial plates

Ref	Description	Image
ACC1006P0009	MTP trial plate holder	
XTI01301	MTP short trial plate left	
XTI01302	MTP short trial plate right	
XTI01001	MTP medium trial plate left	
XTI01002	MTP medium trial plate right	
XTI01401	MTP long trial plate left	
XTI01402	MTP long trial plate right	

Universal Fusion trial plates

Ref	Description	Image
ACC1006P0007	Fusion trial plate holder	
XTI04117	Fusion straight short trial plate	
XTI04120	Fusion straight medium trial plate	
XTI04123	Fusion straight long trial plate	
XTI04217	Fusion H short trial plate	
XTI04220	Fusion H medium trial plate	
XTI04223	Fusion H long trial plate	

Lisfranc trial plates

Ref	Description	Image
ACC1006P0012	Lisfranc trial plate holder	
XTI05010	Lisfranc H small trial plate	
XTI05020	Lisfranc H medium trial plate	
XTI05030	Lisfranc H large trial plate	
XTI05040	Lisfranc T short trial plate	
XTI05050	Lisfranc T long trial plate	

References

Lapidus & plantar lapidus trial plates

Ref	Description	Image
ACC1006P0011	Lapidus trial plate holder	
XTI03301	Lapidus short trial plate right	
XTI03302	Lapidus short trial plate left	
XTI03401	Lapidus long trial plate right	
XTI03402	Lapidus long trial plate left	
XTI08101	Plantar Lapidus short trial plate right	
XTI08102	Plantar Lapidus short trial plate left	
XTI08201	Plantar Lapidus long trial plate right	
XTI08202	Plantar Lapidus long trial plate left	

Utility trial plates

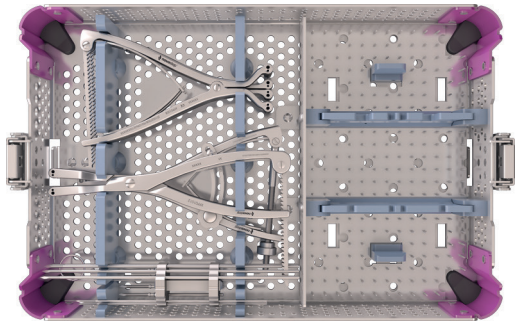
Ref	Description	Image
ACC1006P0010	Utility trial plate holder	
XTI04016	Utility 2 holes trial plate	
XTI04022	Utility 3 holes trial plate	
XTI04028	Utility 4 holes trial plate	
XTI04034	Utility 5 holes trial plate	
XTI04040	Utility 6 holes trial plate	
XTI04046	Utility 7 holes trial plate	

MT Base trial plates - *optional*

Ref	Description	Image
ACC1006P0008	Basal MT trial plate holder	
XTI02010	MT Closing wedge trial plate left	
XTI02013	MT Open wedge 3 trial plate left	
XTI02014	MT Open wedge 4 trial plate left	
XTI02015	MT Open wedge 5 trial plate left	
XTI02020	MT Closing wedge trial plate right	
XTI02023	MT Open wedge 3 trial plate right	
XTI02024	MT Open wedge 4 trial plate right	
XTI02025	MT Open wedge 5 trial plate right	

References

3 - Distractor set



Ref	Description	Image
ACC1016P0002	Distractor tray	
ACC1016P0005	Distractor K-Wires holder	
CKW04001	Threaded K-Wire Ø 2.5 - opening wedge distractor - sterile	
SKW05003	Threaded K-Wire Ø 1.4 lg 150 TR / RD - sterile	
SKW05004	Threaded K-Wire Ø 1.6 lg 150 TR / RD - sterile	
XFP01006	Closed arms distractor	
XFP01008	Open arms distractor	
XFP01011	Opening wedge distractor	
XFP01012	Compressive forceps	

Notes

Notes

Notes

airlock®
Plating System

Please Note:
Carefully read the enclosed Instructions For Use (IFU) and all packaging label information. Devices: Implants: Class IIb-CE1639 / Instruments: Class I / Class IIa-CE1639.

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Reference: Air-ST-Ed6-02-24-EN