

## General maintenance instructions

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**For proper maintenance and disinfection/sterilization of steel, Sweezer (aluminum) and plastic, of sandblasted, coated or painted products, it is important to follow the instructions and procedures below:**

- Choose appropriate and properly diluted solutions and substances: Avoid chemical solutions that are too concentrated, unknown, too aggressive or acidic, which could react with the underlying coating or metal and cause permanent damage.
- Liquids or solvents such as acetone, chlorine or bleach: these solutions must not be used as they may contaminate, bleach or damage the coating.
- The most used solution is isopropyl alcohol (containing 60-70% alcohol), at this concentration it is a very effective antibacterial disinfectant.
- Alternatively, chemical solutions based on hydrogen peroxide, “oxygenated water” (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) solutions: apply with a soft cloth.
- Warm water and soap: may be sufficient to remove dirt and germs. Dry the tweezers completely after cleaning to prevent staining.
- Gentle cleaning: use a soft, clean, non-abrasive cloth to apply the solution to the surface of the products. Avoid hard or rough materials, abrasive brushes or sponges that could scratch the coating.
- Easy application: simply apply a small amount of the cleaning solution to the surface without wetting it too much. It is recommended to perform a test on a small hidden area of the product.
- Avoid soaking or prolonged immersion: Avoid prolonged soaking of products in cleaning agents or solutions as this may damage the coating.
- Dry quickly: Allow the products to air dry after applying isopropyl alcohol or a suitable solution. Do not use tools or clothes that may absorb too much liquid and leave a residue.
- Rinse with water: If you think that the solution used may remain on the surface of the products or on the fingers of your hands, it is advisable to rinse them well with clean distilled water to remove chemical residues.
- Another valid method used by professionals to sterilize sandblasted, coated or painted steel products (EXCEPT SWEEZER AND PLASTICS) is the autoclave, which uses steam at high pressure and temperature to eliminate microorganisms.
- Before reusing a product, always be sure to wash your hands, especially after using cleaning solutions.
- Store tweezers in a clean, dry place, preferably in a protective case. Avoid prolonged exposure to direct sunlight.

## Maintenance and cleaning instructions if oxidation forms on the surface

Surgical stainless steel is the most used material to produce high-precision tweezers.

Acid-resistant, antimagnetic, and with excellent corrosion resistance, it is suitable for a wide range of applications.

Nevertheless, there are several reasons why stainless steel can also begin to show signs of surface oxidation or rust.

### Possible causes:

- Exposure to aggressive chemicals
- Damage or scratches
- Inadequate care and maintenance
- Iron contamination

### To remove traces of rust from stainless steel products:

- White Vinegar

Soak the product in white vinegar for a few hours, then rub the rust with a non-metallic abrasive sponge scouring sponge or an old toothbrush.

- Sodium Bicarbonate

Prepare a paste with Sodium Bicarbonate and water, apply it to the rusted areas, leave it on for a couple of hours and then scrub with a soft brush.

- Steel Wool

For light rust, you can use steel wool of 000 or 0000 gauge to gently rub the rusted areas.

### Prevention Tips:

After removing the rust, it is important to dry the product completely to prevent future rust from forming.

Avoid storing products in a box or drawer where they can come into prolonged contact with ferrous material.

Additionally, regular maintenance and cleaning after each use can help prevent surface rust buildup.