## TEKNOMAR

# ETO C 1445 INDUSTRIAL ETHYLENE OXIDE HIGH TECHNOLOGY STERILIZATION DEVICE 

## Wherever you need sterilization



$$
\text { 1-5-10-15-20-34-62,5... } 100 \mathrm{~m}^{3}
$$

## Biggest In The World! With 62,5 m ${ }^{\mathbf{3}}$

Preconditioning, Gassing, Aeration In One Chamber

## 



Since 1993, TEKNOMAR GROUP has been producing high-tech devices with the TEKNOMAR Brand in 8 different product groups and many sectors. It produces; broke new ground in the world with its R\&D studies on Surgical Instrument Sterilization Devices (Industrial Ethylene Oxide, Hospital Type Ethylene Oxide, Hydrogen Peroxide Plasma, Heavy Molecule Sterilization Devices) and Air Cleaning and Conditioning Systems. In addition, it has become a pioneer to the world in technology by developing the HdrOzone Hydronium Heavy Molecule new generation sterilization technique.

Ethylene Oxide Sterilization Devices that

## Working Under Vacuum

For All kinds of Medical Equipment, Absorbable and Non-Absorbable Sutures, Medical Textile Products etc.

## TEKNOMAR ETHYLENE OXIDE DEVICE PRODUCTION AREA

Teknomar is a strong market player that has become a global brand in the production of low temperature (37-55 ${ }^{\circ}$ C) Ethylene Oxide, Hydrogen Peroxide, hdrOzone Heavy Molecule sterilization devices.

Since 1993, serial and special Industrial Ethylene Oxide Sterilization Devices have been produced in Teknomar Group's high-tech, modern $\mathbf{4 0 0 0} \mathbf{m}^{2}$ production facilities.

Teknomar offers economical solutions in the field of EO sterilization devices by employing the best engineers, software developers and technicians in the production of ETO C 1445 Industrial Ethylene Oxide Sterilization Device, without sacrificing quality and safety, in accordance with customer needs.

In addition to providing the highest level of sterilization safety and accuracy in the ETO C 1445 Device, the sterilization cycle and operating costs are also lower than other EO Sterilization Devices in the market.


Active, Fast, Dry System High-Tech Industrial Ethylene Oxide Low Temperature Sterilizer

## ETO C 1445 Ethylene Oxide Sterilization Device;

it is a device that can sterilize all kinds of disposable and re-sterilisable medical instruments, lumen materials (without diameter and length limit), plastic, inorganic, electro-mechanical, temperature and humidity sensitive equipment and material with ethylene oxide gas at low temperature ( $37-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).

The device sterilizes all kinds of heat-resistant or non-heat-resistant plastic, latex and made of metal, electro-mechanical, medical and surgical materials (absorbable and non-absorbable sutures, catheters, laparoscopic surgical instruments, implants, precision flexible medical products, endoscopes, rigid and semi-rigid lumen-shaped instruments) and disposable laboratory equipment, textile products, nonwoven materials, syringes etc. using ethylene oxide gas. Provides absolute safe sterilization on microorganisms, spores and insects.

The most important advantage of the Industrial Ethylene Oxide sterilization method is that the packaged material can be completely sterilized with parcels and pallets. The product is stored for a long time on the shelf without losing its sterilization effect. The sterilizer consists of a complete chamber, and sterilization and air washing are carried out in the same chamber under vacuum. The products sterilized in the device are purified from ethylene oxide gas by air washing process automatically in the same chamber.

Ethylene oxide gas expelled by the water neutralization system is dissolved and converted into ethyl glycol, degassed air is given to nature.

The device automatically detects the pressure, gas, humidity, air washing values and completes the sterilization stages without any intervention.

In the device, for sterilization of different products in different parameters, software and hardware infrastructure for different sterilization studies and multiple validation applications are made with SCADA. The ETO C 1445 reduces all possible costs to give you optimized economies of scale.

## Preconditioning, Sterilization with EO Gas and Aeration are done in the same chamber at Industrial ETO C 1445.

This reduces the workload of employees, sterilization time and sterilization cost. (Nowadays in low-tech devices, users have to use separate devices for preconditioning and aeration of products.) (In Old Technologies with Bags and Bulbs, Under Pressure, the prolongation of the time, the workload and the need for large space increase the costs.)

## World's Largest ETO manufacturer with 62.5 m $^{3}+62.5$ m $^{3}$



## ETO C 1445 <br> INDUSTRIAL ETHYLENE OXIDE STERILIZER <br> MAIN SPECIFICATIONS \＆ADVANTAGES

＊Preconditioning，Sterilization，Aeration in One Chamber

Negative Pressure，Under Vacuum Sterilization Method（10－1 ${ }^{\text {Torr }}$ ）

Operation at Desired Temperature Between $37-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Reliable Sterilization of Humidity and Temperature Sensitive Long Lumen Products


One Cycle Sterilization Cycle Time Including All Stages 6－8 hours


Easy Loading with Pallet and Unloading Roller Systems
Loading and Sterilization Feature of the Materials to be Sterilized with Parcels /Pallet

Complete Dissolution of EO Gas by Enhanced Neutralization Technique - Water Scrubber Method
pH 5.5 Compatibility to Connect to Acidic and Catalytic Neutralization System (Optional)
$(((0)))$ High-Tech Sensor Systems Suitable for MDD and MDR


PLC Industrial Electronics and Process Control

Compliance with EN 1422 - EN ISO 11135 Standards
Compliance with EN ISO 14937 Validation Standards
Validation and Calibration for Different Products
(4): EN ISO 14937 Reporting and Graphical Output Conforming to EO Validation

Detailed Reporting Function
Low, O\&M Cost, Operation and Energy Efficiency

Single or Double Door Option

## All Stainless Steel Sterilization Chamber (316 $\ell$ )



Easy Use with HMI Colours, Large Touch Screen Panel

Kiosk Control Unit


Safe, Accurate and Durable Sterilization Solution


Ability to Operate with Different EO Gas Mixtures


Enhanced User Safety and Alert Features

* ETO C 1445 offers a new technique where preconditioning, sterilization and aeration are done by only one device. When the sterilization processes are over, the sterilized products can be shipped immediately without the need for extra ventilation, as there is no EO gas residue on the products.


## SUTURE EO STERILIZATION AND DRYING DEVICE



SUTURE EO sterilization and drying device system is a special production and includes standard EO device features. Unlike the EO process, it is used for suture sterilization. In addition, moisture drying is done between $0-10 \mathrm{ppm}$ under $\mathrm{N}_{2}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ or inert gases for suture sterilization. Suture process, packaging and sealing are done with trays in small batches.

## Main Specifications;

- Operating under nitrogen
- 0-10 ppm Drying
- Moisture-Free Operating Sterilization Feature
- Shelf System / Tray System
- Deep Vacuum Operating Value 950 mbar
- Operating with Oil Vacuum Pump
- Different Capacity Production for Suture EO (500 $\left.\ell-5 \mathrm{~m}^{3}\right)$


## Correct and Complete Necessary Conditions for EO Sterilization

TEMPERATURE: Ethylene Oxide Device should be operated between $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for full efficiency in sterilization.
MOISTURE: Humidity is needed in the sterilization process with ethylene oxide gas. Sterilization cannot be completed without sufficient moisture content.
Humidity is required to open the pores of the packaging roll papers (Tyvek etc.) used in sterilization and to allow the diffusion of EO gas to the material to be sterilized. In addition, moisture is needed to revive microorganisms in the materials to be sterilized.

GAS: The gas to be used in the device is ethylene oxide gas. Eto Sterilization system (Ethylene Oxide) operates with gas. Gas ratios to be used for EO Sterilization can be between at least 30\% ethylene oxide and 70\% carbon dioxide or 100\% ethylene oxide gas ratio values.


SAFETY: $\qquad$ Ethylene Oxide gas consists of the molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}$. It is a colourless, toxic and flammable gas at room temperature and pressure. Flammability and explosive properties, as shown in the graphic, for a mixture of $25 \%+75 \% \mathrm{EO}+\mathrm{CO}_{2^{\prime}}$, poses danger in case there is more than $50 \%$ pollution in the air. All kinds of safety must be taken against dangers in ETO C 1445.

## EO GAS MIXES and CONSUMPTION

Gas option program infrastructure and hardware are available for ETO C 1445 Industrial Sterilizer, according to the EO gas mixture ( EO \%, CO2 \%) supplied and used.
Different EO gas mixtures can be used in ETO C-1445 Industrial Sterilizer. EO gas supply rates vary in user countries.

|  |  | Approximate Amount of EO <br> Gas Consumed for Sterilization <br> According to Gas Ratios in 1 <br> $\mathbf{m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( g )}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| EO Gas Ratio | $\mathbf{C O}_{2}$ Ratio | For 480 ppm <br> (g EO) | For 560 ppm <br> (g EO) |
| $\% 30 \mathrm{EO}$ | $\% 70 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | 890 | 1000 |
| $\% 40 \mathrm{EO}$ | $\% 60 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | 820 | 940 |
| $\% 50 \mathrm{EO}$ | $\% 50 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | 760 | 870 |
| $\% 60 \mathrm{EO}$ | $\% 40 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | 700 | 800 |
| $\% 70 \mathrm{EO}$ | $\% 30 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | 645 | 750 |
| $\% 80 \mathrm{EO}$ | $\% 20 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | 590 | 690 |
| $\% 90 \mathrm{EO}$ | $\% 10 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | 540 | 630 |
| $\% 100 \mathrm{EO}$ | $\% 0 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | 480 | 560 |



## WATER CONSUMPTION

In each sterilization process, $1.5-2 \ell$ of clean water is consumed per $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ for steam. In the neutralization process, $3-6 \ell$ of water is consumed per $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ according to the flow rate in each cycle. (Depends on the time required by the customer.) For $34 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ ETO device; In 100 sterilization cycles, approximately 5 tons of water is consumed for steam and approximately 20 tons of water is consumed for neutralization. Consumption may vary according to different ppm studies and gas ratios used. Water consumption in the scrubber is adjusted according to the most efficient situation.

## ETO C 1445 INDUSTRIAL ETHYLENE OXIDE STERILIZATION DEVICE UNDER VACUUM OPERATING PROCESS

Sterilization Process


- Vacuum 1: Before the device starts the sterilization process, the 1st and 2nd leak tests are performed under vacuum for safety control.
- Leakage 1 Period: Leakage 1 Period: After the first vacuum operation, there is a leak test waiting period. At the end of this period, the vacuum level in the chamber is measured and checked whether there is a change in the pressure/vacuum value, leak. In case of leakage, the device does not start the sterilization process. Gives a leak warning. If the leak test is successful, the EO sterilization process starts.
- Moisture / Preconditioning: After the leak test is successfully completed, the device is preconditioned with moisture intake.
- Vacuum 2 Period: The device performs the deep vacuum process after the preconditioning is completed.


Industrial ETO Device Under Vacuum Operation Graph (-mbar) Secondary sub vacuum conditioning continues.

- Leakage Test 2: After the deep vacuum and conditioning process, the device performs a second leak test again for high safety without giving gas. During this period, it waits without any operation, and at the end of this period, the sterilization process begins with gas intake.
- Gas Intake: The sterilization phase starts with the inlet of EO gas. EO gas is taken until this process reaches the safe vacuum value in the device. The sterilization process begins. In the sterilization stage, the products are exposed to Ethylene Oxide (EO) gas to eliminate the microorganism at a certain time and under vacuum.
- Sterilization Period: Sterilization time is the most important and
 longest part of the system. The products in the device are exposed to gas during this period. In this process, the sterilization process is carried out.
- Exhaust Vacuum: After the sterilization period is completed, the EO gas in the device is evacuated by vacuuming. With the water neutralization system, the gas is neutralized and exhaust is made. When the deep vacuum value of the sterilization chamber is reached, the dilution period starts.
- Resting: After the gas is evacuated in the device, the sterilized products are diluted. The sterile air washing process starts after the waiting period, subject to dilution, expires.
- Washing with Fresh Air: After the waiting period for purifying the EO gas in the device, air washing is performed to ensure that there is no residue on the sterilized material. At the end of the air washing process, atmospheric pressure is reached and the doors are allowed to be opened.
- Number of Washings, Entering the Number of Washings: For the air washing process, a minimum of 3 air washing programs are available as fixed values in the sterilization operating program. Apart from this, the user is given the opportunity to enter a value between 1-99 for the number of air washes.
- Temperature: The device can be adjusted at the desired temperature between $37-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ degrees. The device keeps the temperature at the set value constant during operation and sterilization.



## END ETO C $1445^{\circ}$

Industrial Ethylene Oxide Sterilization Device Sterilization Unit Layout Plan


## NON STERILE PRODUCT AREA

## Sterilization should be considered as the first and most important stage of production.



STERILE PRODUCT AREA

## ETO C 1445 STERILIZATION CHAMBER SIZES

Product option in standard sizes


European Pallet Size (80x120cm)
US Pallet Size ( $100 \times 120 \mathrm{~cm}$ )

| Industrial Type EO Sterilization Device END ETO C 1445 |  |  | Ethylene Oxide Sterilization Device Chamber Inner Dimensions |  |  | Weight (~kg) | Power (kW) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chamber Volume ( $\sim \mathrm{m}^{3}$ ) | Loading Pallet Number* | Door | Width (W) cm | Depth <br> (L) cm | Height <br> (H) cm |  |  |
| 0,5 Suture | - | Single | 82,5 | 74 | 82,5 | 960 | 10 kW |
| 1 | - | Single | 90 | 110 | 100 | 1450 | 21 kW |
| 1,6 Suture | - | Single / Double | 90 | 158 | 113 | 2000 | 25 kW |
| 2,1 Suture | - | Single / Double | 90 | 160 | 140 | 2500 | 30 kW |
| 2 | - | Single | 120 | 120 | 140 | 1900 | 25 KW |
| 5 | - | Single | 135 | 275 | 135 | 2800 | 50 kW |
| 6 | 2 | Single / Double | 135 | 190 | 235/240 | 3500 | 50 kW |
| 10 | 4 | Single / Double | 180 | 260 | 220 | 5800 | 60 kW |
| 15 | 6 | Single / Double | 180 | 390 | 220 | 6600 | 70 kW |
| 20 | 8 | Double | 180 | 520 | 220 | 8500 | 70 kW |
| 27 | 10 | Double | 180 | 640 | 235/240 | 10000 | 75 kW |
| 34 | 12 | Double | 180 | 780 | 240 | 12000 | 80 kW |
| 40 | 14 | Double | 260 | 640 | 240 | 14500 | 100 kW |
| 44 | 16 | Double | 260 | 705 | 240 | 15500 | 110 kW |
| 50 | 18 | Double | 260 | 800 | 240 | 17000 | 120 kW |
| 62,5 | 24 | Double | 260 | 1010 | 240 | 21000 | 140 kW |

And more...

* The dimensions above show standard production. Production in special sizes is available. Please contact your representative for more information.


# For Industrial Ethylene Oxide Sterilizer Minimum Layout Area Requirement 



|  | Definition |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{A}$ | Door Length | Min. 220 cm |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | Device Layout Area Length (When Doors Are Opened) | A+L+A |
| $\mathbf{C}$ | Distance between Machine Unit and Device | Min. 150 cm |
| $\mathbf{D}$ | Device and Machine Unit Layout Area Width | W+C+F |
| E | Machine Park Length | Min. 240 cm |
| $\mathbf{F}$ | Machine Park Unit Width | Max. 130 cm |
| $\mathbf{G}$ | Machine Park Wall Distance | Min. 60 cm |
| $\mathbf{H}$ | Device Height | Max. 310 cm |
| $\mathbf{J}$ | Loading Warehouse Distance Between Device - Door | Min. 3 m |
| $\mathbf{K}$ | Device Chamber - Sidewall Distance | Min. 2 m |
| $\mathbf{W}$ | Device Width | W+40 cm |
| $\mathbf{L}$ | Device Length / Depth | L |
| $\mathbf{X}$ | Minimum Device Layout Area Width | $\mathrm{G}+\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{W}+\mathrm{K}$ |
| $\mathbf{Y}$ | Minimum Device Layout Area Length | $\mathrm{J}+\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{J}$ |

Minimum (XxY) Layout Area Calculation
Sampling for a Double Door 34 m³ EO Device

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =(G+F+C+W+K) \times(J+A+L+A+J) \\
& =(60+130+150+40+W+200) \times(300+220+L+220+300) \\
& =(580+W) \times(1040+L) \\
& =(580+180) \times(1040+780) \\
\Sigma & =\text { Width }(760 \mathrm{~cm}) \times \text { Length }(1820 \mathrm{~cm})=\text { Area }\left(138.2 \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

## ETO-C 1445

## INDUSTRIAL ETHYLENE OXIDE STERILIZATION DEVICE COMPONENTS

- Sterilization chamber, water heating and recirculation system, EO gas system, vacuum pump, vacuum system, steam chamber and pipeline systems, neutralization system with water.


Water Heating Tank and Hot Water
Recirculation System


Pipe and EO Gas Connection System


Water Scrubber Neutralization Tank


2 Bar $134^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Fully Automatic Steam Chamber


Vacuum System and Vacuum Pump
-Machine park, pneumatic control system, pipes and connections, activators, connectors, EO Exhaust system, HEPA Filter fresh air system,


HEPA Filter Sterile Aeration System


Pneumatic Control System


EO Device Water Distribution System and Water Consumption, Electronic Counter Control

- Door and gasket system, loading and unloading roller system


EO Device Gasket


Loading and Unloading Roller System


Pneumatic Door System

- Electrical panel, PLC, sensor system (heat, humidity, pressure, etc. safety sensors), SCADA software, electronic hardware, HMI display kiosk, electronic scales

- Internal parts of ETO-C 1445 are made of AISI $316 \ell$, other parts are made of AISI 304 stainless steel. All welding in the device is made of AISI $316 \ell$ food-grade stainless steel. The exterior of the sterilization chamber is insulated with nanotechnology insulation paint and insulation material that protects the temperature and is covered with steel plates.
- All components in the machine park such as; pipeline system and connections, activators, connectors, EO exhaust system, sterilization chamber and all parts related to it are made of stainless steel.
- Materials resistant to ethylene oxide gas are used for parts that require vibration and flexing.
- All electrical, electronic cables connections and hardware used in the device are Halogen Free. (Fireproof)


## REQUIREMENTS FOR EO DEVICE INSTALLATION

- Layout: Required area for device placement
- Electric: $380-440 \mathrm{~V}, 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Volts and frequency vary according to countries. Production is made according to all kinds of volts and frequencies.)
- Power (Watt): Given in the table according to device sizes.
- Pressure air: 6-8 Bar, Minimum 100 l/ min.
- Clean water: Water with minimum 4 bar, 1/2" pipe
- Drainage Connection: Goes with a minimum $\emptyset 5 \mathrm{~cm}$ pipe.
- EO gas: EO Tube according to preferred gas concentration
- Exhaust connection: $\emptyset 10$-12 cm external environment
 flue connection


## Spare Parts and Service Supply

## All over the world;

- Spare parts and service supply
- Program upgrade with remote access
- Gasket, activator, vacuum motor etc. supply of spare parts
- Use and maintenance training for device user technicians


## LOADING TO EO STERILIZER WITH PALLET



Easy Loading and Unloading Roller Systems with Pallet


## LOGISTICS



Area Upload and Download


It is Transported With Open Top Containers.

$$
1-10-20-34-50-62,5-100 \mathrm{~m}^{3}
$$

Industrial Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers suitable for sterilization with parcels and pallets

## NEUTRALIZATION

## What is neutralization?

At the end of EO sterilization, the most important and critical stage is the Neutralization process, which starts with the gas evacuation process. It is the process of giving ETHYLENE OXIDE GAS, after the ethylene oxide sterilization process, to the atmosphere by eliminating its toxic and poisonous properties. Three types of Neutralization techniques can be applied for ETO sterilization.

- Washing with Water
- Washing with Acid
- Catalytic Oxidizer and Catalytic



## Why Teknomar Scrubber?

Teknomar's design water and acidic Scrubber can be used as internal or external environment. Scrubbers are designed and placed depending on the volume of the sterilizers. Multiple sterilizers can be integrated into one scrubber for cost-effectiveness.

The scrubber is integrated with SCADA software and controlled by the SIEMENS PLC unit. There is an ETO Detector in the exhaust (PPM) to monitor the residue left from the exhaust. The system is preferred for GMP, CE, FDA registered factories.


## Teknomar Ethylene Oxide Gas Neutralization System with Water

Neutralization System with Water : It is available as standard in all our devices. In the ETO C1445 Device, while the vacuum is being made, the gas is neutralized by $95-97 \%$ with the effect of water in the 1st stage with the water pump feature. In the $2 n d$ stage, $99.9 \%$ of the gas is neutralized in the aqueous neutralization tank.

Diluted ethyl glycol is obtained as a result of the water neutralization process. Ethyl glycol is a fertilizer raw material. It is not harmful to nature. The diluted aqueous ethyl glycol from the device is not a highly usable industrial waste. It is given to the drainage. It is environmentalist. Does not need to be stored.

## TEKNOMAR EO GAS ACIDIC NEUTRALIZATION

## SCRUBBER DEVICE (OPTIONAL)

## What's, Working Principle ?

The Acidic Scrubber is the unit that additionally neutralizes the ETO Gas after the sterilization phase. Uses Sulphuric Acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)$ and Sodium Hydroxide ( NaOH ) to inactivate Ethylene Oxide Gas as 99.99\%.


The Acidic Scrubber consists of 3 towers . ETO gas is taken in the first tower, a turbulent effect is created inside the tower for continuous acidic washing and homogeneous washing. The majority of EO gas neutralization is done at this stage.


The second tower is used to neutralize the residual EO gas from the first tower. EO gas dissolves 99.99\% at a rate of 0-10 ppm.

The third and last tower eliminates the acidic steam with sodium hydroxide. From here occurs the alkali-based salt and diluted ethyl glycol. This waste is stored in an external tank. Filled chemical waste tanks are delivered to the relevant institutions for disposal. In order not to pollute the environment and nature, the waste should not be given to the drainage.

The rate of gas ejected from the Acidic Scrubber with the exhaust varies between $0-10$ ppm, depending on the flow rate/time, the percentage value of the acid used, and the pH value. The ppm value can be adjusted according to the operating cost-effectiveness and customer request.

Each of the scrubber towers is made of acid-resistant material. Equipped with high-quality sensor groups and PLC to detect EO ppm, PH, Solution, Water Level and Temperature.


## Industrial ETO C1445 Ethylene Oxide Sterilizer SCADA Software and Process Control



HMI Display


Software - SCADA SYSTEM SOFTWARE - RELIANCE

- Real Time Operating Process Graph
- Temperature, Humidity, Vacuum, Device Operation Functions Process Control
- Remote Access
- Database
$\checkmark$ Access to records in a user-readable format
$\checkmark$ Ability to print copies of records
$\checkmark$ The system detects invalid or altered results
$\checkmark$ The integrity of the entire record is maintained throughout the retention period.
$\checkmark$ Recordings are backed up
$\checkmark$ Access by unauthorized persons is not allov
$\checkmark$ User authorization
$\checkmark$ Trusted user encryption technique
$\checkmark$ Automatic sensor calibration database

- Detailed Reporting
- Industrial Software Security
- 1-10ms data recording
- Up to 10 years of retroactive, nonerasable data, report, graphic record
- Entering and reporting sterilization record with LOT, Serial

Due to high security, the SCADA Process of the EO device does not start the device for sterilization when ideal operating conditions cannot be provided or in case of adverse operating conditions (power failure, water outage, lowering in air and water pressure, etc.) Waits until ideal operating conditions are met.

While the device is in operation or if the infrastructure conditions (electric, water, air etc.) are disrupted during sterilization, the system automatically switches to safety mode. Stays in standby and sleep mode.Does not open the sterilizer doors until the user intervention.

Cumerlomom CBallizesymm

## (Q-0Q-PQ

## Sterilization Validation consists of 3 stages:IQ, OQ, PQ

## OBJECTIVE: EO DEVICE INSTALLATION QUALIFICATION

Teknomar® brand ETO-C 1445 Ethylene Oxide Sterilization Device's; Performing the Installation, Operational and Performance Qualification and verifying the sterilization process against the Sterility Assurance Level (SAL) $10^{-6}$

ISO 11135 Sterilization of Medical Device- Requirement for the Development; Validation \&Routine Control of a Sterilization Process for Medical Devices - Ethylene Oxide

In addition, the device production is based on the EN 1422 standard.

PQ: It is a validation process for sterilization of the product.The manufacturer performs performance qualification validation for the products it produces.

## INSTALLATION QUALIFICATION - IQ

The purpose of this installation qualification is to provide control with FAT (Factory Area Test) during the production phase of Teknomar® brand ETO-C 1445 Ethylene Oxide Sterilization Device and with SAT(Site Acceptance Test) during installation and is to verify the device technical values.
Teknomar® brand ETO-C 1445 Ethylene Oxide Sterilization Device is verified during Installation Qualification-IQ.

- Equipment Identification and Control
- Resource Requirement (Location, electricity, water, gas, exhaust, expense etc.)
- Main Components Specifications
- Verification of Main Parts Specifications
- Safety Precautions
- Calibration (for sensors)
- Software - SCADA SYSTEM SOFTWARE- RELIANCE

Also;

- The suitability of the place where the device will be installed
- Ventilation of the area where the device will be installed, expenses, exhaust, electricity
- Suitability of the working area
- Safety precautions taken
- Installation area suitability for occupational health

Finally;

- All pressure gauges, temperature controllers, calibrations are checked.
- The operation of all supporting utilities is checked.
- All equipment is installed and made ready for operation.

The ETO Sterilizer is installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
operesyonel
CBalliflesymm

## 1Q-0Q-PQ

## OPERATIONAL QUALIFICATION - OQ

ETO C 1445 Ethylene Oxide Sterilizer is to prove the correct operation of the equipment for Operational Qualification (OQ). OQ is a system simulation study only and will be performed without a product. Involves the actual physical parameter controls required for the equipment.

The following information is verified during the Operational Qualification (OQ) of the ETO C 1445 Ethylene Oxide Sterilizer.
-The function of installation temperature, pressure, vacuum, humidity sensors.

- The function of door safety sensor, door lock and on/off system
- Function of alarm indicators on the sterilization process flow screen.
- The function of the vacuum pump for vacuum and pressure leakage inside the chamber.
- Software and hardware control, software validation
- Accuracy of sensors
- Control of operational functioning, etc. testing and stages are checked.

The operating criteria are checked from the graph below.

|  |  |  | STANDARD CRITERIAS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EO STERILIzATION CYCLE TECHNICAL DATA | UNIT | Full Cycle 1 | Min. | Max. | Tolerance |
| 1. PRECONDITIONING IN THE CHAMBER |  |  |  |  |  |
| PRECONDITIONING TIME | minute |  | 10 | 120 | +\%5 |
| PRECONDITIONING CHAMBER TEMPERATURE | $\mathrm{C}^{\circ}$ |  | 37 | 55 | $\pm 2$ |
| PRECONDITIONING CHAMBER MOISTURE | rh |  | 30 | 80 | $\pm \% 5$ |
| 2. GAS LEAK TEST VACUUM VALUE |  |  |  |  |  |
| FIRST VACUUM PRESSURE (LEAK TEST) | -mBar |  | 300 | 600 | $\pm \% 2$ |
| FIRST LEAK TEST TIME | minute |  | 3 | 30 | $\pm \% 2$ |
| 2nd VACUUM PRESSURE (2nd LEAK TEST) | -mBar |  | 500 | 800 | +\%5 |
| 2nd LEAK TEST TIME | minute |  | 1 | 20 | ¥\%5 |
| 3. CONDITIONING |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONDITIONING TIME (MOISTURIZING TIME) | minute |  | 10 | 90 | $\pm \% 10$ |
| RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN THE CHAMBER AT THE END OF CONDITIONING | rh |  | 30 | 80 | +\%5 |
| CONDITIONING TEMPERATURE | $\mathrm{C}^{\circ}$ |  | 37 | 55 | $\pm 2$ |
| 4. EO GAS INTAKE |  |  |  |  |  |
| EO GAS TEMPERATURE (At the time of Gas Intake) | $\mathrm{C}^{\circ}$ |  | 37 | 45 | $\pm 2$ |
| EO GAS INTAKE VACUUM VALUE | -mBar |  | 450 | 800 | $\pm \% 2$ |
| EO GAS INTAKE MOISTURE VALUE | rh |  | 30 | 80 | +\%5 |
| 5. EXPOSURE TO EO GAS (STERILIZATION) |  |  |  |  |  |
| VACUUM VALUE AFTER EO GAS INTAKE | -mBar |  | 125 | 250 | $\pm \% 5$ |
| STERILIZATION TEMPERATURE | $\mathrm{C}^{\circ}$ |  | 37 | 55 | $\pm 2$ |
| IN-CHAMBER MOISTURE DURING STERILIZATION | rh |  | 30 | 80 | $\pm \% 5$ |
| EO GAS EXPOSURE TIME (STERIIIZATION) | minute |  | 200 | 600 | +\%2 |
| EO GAS INTAKE PPM VALUE | ppm |  | 400 | 760 | +\%2 |
| EO GAS INTAKE KG VALUE | kg |  | 4 | 6 | $\pm \% 2$ |
| EO/CO2 GAS CONCENTRATION | \% |  | 40/60 | 100 | - |
| 6. IN-CHAMBER AERATION |  |  |  |  |  |
| IN - CHAMBER WAITING TIME END OF STERILIZATION | minute |  | 0 | 90 | - |
| AIR WASHING PRESSURE | -mBar |  | 400 | 800 | $\pm{ }^{ \pm}$\% |
| NUMBER OF AIR WASHING | pcs |  | 3 | 99 | - |
| 7. RELEASE |  |  |  |  |  |
| RELEASE TIME (AERATION) | time |  | 37 | 55 | - |
| BIOLOGICAL INDICATOR TEST TIME | time |  | 24 | 48 | - |
| 8. VALIDATION/ VALUES SELECTED FOR STERILIZATION |  |  |  |  |  |
| STERILIZATION TEMPERATURE | $\mathrm{C}^{\circ}$ |  | 37 | 55 | $\pm 2$ |
| MOISTURE | rh |  | 30 | 80 | $\pm \% 5$ |
| STERILIZATION VACUUM VALUE | -mBar |  | 400 | 800 | - |
| RESIDENCE TIME IN- CHAMBER | minute |  | - | - | - |
| STERILIZATION TIME | minute |  | 200 | 600 | $\pm \%$ |
| WAITING TIME AFTER IN-CHAMBER STERILIZATION | minute |  | 5 | 60 | - |
| VALIDATION VALUES |  |  |  |  |  |
| TEMPERATURE |  |  |  |  |  |
| MOISTURE |  |  |  |  |  |
| PRESSURE |  |  |  |  |  |
| MINIMUM RESIDENCE TIME IN- CHAMBER 5:55 $\pm \% 5$ (35') |  |  |  |  |  |

Pexformens CBallfiltasyom

## IQ-0Q-PQ

PQ (performance qualification) validation is done for the product(s) to be sterilized. Validation conditions are determined by the cycles of the empty, quarter, half1, half2, half3, full, full+full, and validation monitoring is provided by biological and chemical indicators.

## PRODUCT VALIDATION - PQ

## EMPTY CYCLE:

While products to be sterilized with EO in their original package, before exposure to EO gas, the basic values to be used for sterilization are examined, such as whether the sterilization packages and the products in the package are deformed and physically damaged under heat, humidity and vacuum. It is a preliminary study to determine the temperature, humidity, vacuum and pressure values for the sterilization to be carried out with EO gas. In addition, the functional parameters of the EO device are also tested in the Empty Cycle, without EO gas being injected.

## QUARTER CYCLE:

The minimum target sterilization time for EO exposure is determined. The sterilization process is applied to the load in a minimum of $1 / 4$ of the target standard sterilization time determined in a Quarter Cycle. During the quarter sterilization cycle, proportional sterility analyses are performed with the biological indicators placed in the device with the products.


## HALF CYCLE:



In Half Cycle, EO gas is used, the amount and value of which is fixed in a Quarter Cycle, valid for the products to be validated without damaging the load. The time given for the sterilization of the products in Half Cycle is 2 times the time value used in the quarter cycle. In Half Cycle, sterilization conditions and sterilization efficiency are aimed to be correct. It is at least half of the standard time.


## HALF + HALF CYCLES (1-2-3):

The most common verification method for EO is at least one fractional cycle (applied when changes are seen in the sterilized time parameters) and 3 half-cycles. The values determined for Half Cycle are the preliminary work done for safety purposes before the full sterilization is started, and sterilization control can be provided by interrupting. After half-cycles, sterility analysis is performed for sterilization safety on products that represent difficult conditions, and parametric values to be applied in Full Cycle are determined as a result of Half + Half Cycle (Half 1, Half 2, Half 3). The time value in the full cycle is 2 times of Half + Half Cycle.

## FULL CYCLE:

It is the cycle in which the final sterilization parameters of the product to be sterilized in ETO C 1445 with a full load are clarified and sterilization is verified. In Full Cycle, validation of program operating values accepted for final sterilization is performed. Second Full Cycle sterilization is done for difficult products, again for safety.


## PROFESSIONAL REPORTING

## TEKNOMAR <br> Since 1993

| Cycle Number : |  | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sterilization Date $:$ | 18.08 .2021 |  |
| Program Name $:$ | FULL |  |
| Lot $/$ Batch No | $:$ | $18.08 .21-01$ |
| Tube Serial No : |  | 6411 D 5 |

## STERILIZATION PARAMETERS

| First Vacuum Pressure | $:$ | $-0,449$ | bar |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| First Leakage Time | $:$ | 10 | $\mathbf{m}$ |
| Conditioning Time | $:$ | 120 | $\mathbf{m}$ |
| Second Vacuum Pressure : | $-0,649$ | bar |  |
| Second Leakage Time | 1 | $\mathbf{m}$ |  |
| EO Gas Fill Pressure : | $-0,280$ | bar |  |

STERILIZATION RESULT TABLE
EO Gas ppm : 711,0008 ppm EO Gas kg : 7,90000 kg Used Water : 118 liter

|  |  | Start Time | End Time | Pressure (bar) | Temp (degC) | Humidity (\%) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Sterilization Start | $14: 27: 08$ |  | $-0,001$ | 53,26 | 23,80 |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | First Vacuum Process | $14: 27: 08$ | $14: 28: 50$ | $-0,450$ | 53,22 | 19,68 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | First Leakage Test | $14: 28: 50$ | $14: 38: 48$ | $-0,444$ | 53,36 | 26,11 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Conditioning Process | $14: 38: 48$ | $16: 39: 18$ | $-0,417$ | 51,63 | 62,16 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Second Vacuum Process | $16: 39: 18$ | $16: 40: 54$ | $-0,650$ | 51,61 | 45,34 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Second Leakage Test | $16: 40: 54$ | $16: 41: 53$ | $-0,647$ | 51,61 | 51,31 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | EO Gas Fill Process | $16: 41: 53$ | $16: 49: 20$ | $-0,279$ | 51,75 | 71,82 |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | Sterilization Process | $16: 49: 20$ | $21: 49: 21$ | $-0,361$ | 51,61 | 72,16 |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | EO Gas Vacuum Process | $21: 49: 21$ | $21: 50: 23$ | $-0,550$ | 51,58 | 67,86 |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | Waiting Process | $21: 50: 23$ | $22: 00: 23$ | $-0,536$ | 51,68 | 68,97 |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | Air Washing Process | $22: 00: 23$ | $22: 55: 41$ | $-0,014$ | 51,71 | 29,61 |

## ETO C 1445

## Industrial Type Ethylene Oxide Sterilizer



134 L

$1.6 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ Suture


10 m $^{3}$


800 L Suture


15 m $^{3}$

## ETO C 1445

## Industrial Type Ethylene Oxide Sterilizer


$20 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$

$34 \mathbf{m}^{3}$

$34 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$

## ETO C 1445

## Industrial Type Ethylene Oxide Sterilizer


$50 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$

$62,5 \mathrm{~m}^{3}+62,5 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$

## EO DEVICE CAPACITY SELECTION

EU Pallet ( $80 \times 120$ )

While choosing the capacity of the device you need before determining the device capacity selection that your company needs, we recommend that you consider your annual production capacity and your capacity increase in the coming years.

Dimensioning of the devices that we produce is in $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ or Euro pallet ( $80 \times 120 \mathrm{~cm}$ ). E.g.; It is designed and produced in line with your needs, starting from $1 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ to $120 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ as $10 \mathrm{~m}^{3}=4$ Euro Pallets, $20 \mathrm{~m}^{3}=8$ Euro pallets.


EU Pallet (80x120) takes an average of 20 universal boxes (40x60x40 box size). Let's assume that your daily product sterilization requirement is 240 units per box. $10 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ device (4 EU Pallet) sterilizes 80 boxes in one cycle. This cycle varies between 6-7 hours depending on the validation. Also offers you the opportunity to sterilize 3 times in 24 hours. 3 sterilization cycles mean 240 boxes. According to this calculation, you can find your daily sterilization need in as $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ or Euro Pallet. You can refer to the device capacity table for the $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ and Euro Pallet table.

## Sample sterilization capacity calculation,

E.g.; If you are producing a catheter, the 1-year production capacity is determined.

Your annual capacity is 2,000,000 catheters
The amount of catheters placed in 1 box is 100 pieces.
1 pallet is 20 boxes
20 boxes $\times 100$ pcs $=2000$ pcs (amount of product on a pallet)
In 1 sterilization cycle for $10 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ device 8,000 pcs (4 Pallet x 2000) products are sterilized. If 300 sterilization cycles are to be made annually, you will have a sterilization capacity of $300 \times 8,000=2,400,000$ pcs.
The ETO C 1445 device you need $=10 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$, 4 Pallet

## NOTES

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

© Ostim OSB Mh. 1269 Cadde
No: 29/-Yenimahalle/ Ankara, TURKEY
图
+90 3123856784
+90 3123850040
www.teknomar.com.tr
ⓘnfo@teknomar.com.tr
(0) teknomar_tr
(in) TEKNOMAR GROUP
(7) Teknomar Group


## Wherever you need sterilization...

Teknomar provides services to its customers in the fields of design, manufacturing, assembly, training, technical service and validation. ETO C 1445 maintenance is simple and easy and does not require professionalism. Daily and routine maintenance can be done easily by the user.


