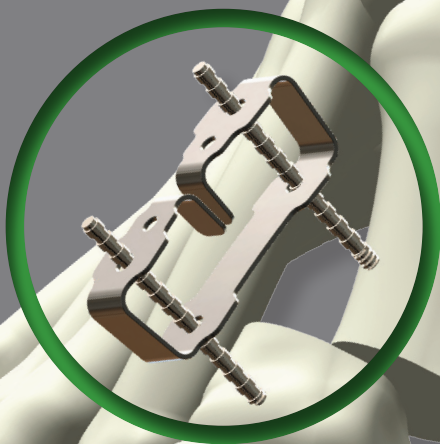


LINK™

External Fixator with dynamic compression

Bunion MIS Transverse Osteotomy

Fixation is achieved with one 4-pin device or
a 2-pin LINK™ with K-Wire



*LINK™ fixation with Intramedullary Steinmann Pin
(with cover placement on inset image)*

Implantation

- LINK™ to Bone Pin retention strength is greatest in this order: 20TG, 20TT, then 16TT
- Bone Pin placement through the LINK™ is easiest in the reverse order
- One 20TG is recommended on each side of the fracture, osteotomy or arthrodesis

Compression Force Adjustment and Removal

- Compress with needle drivers and slide up to lessen force and remove, or down to increase force



MIS Bunion at 10 weeks

METRIC
BRINGING BONES TOGETHER™

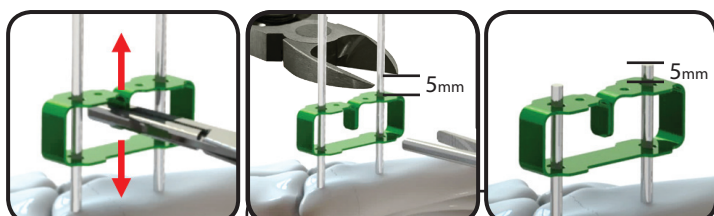
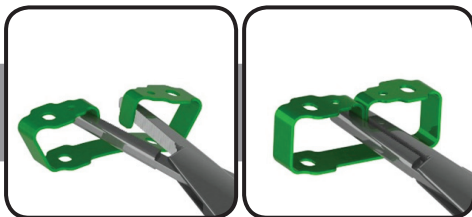
Technique Video



Percutaneous Surgical Technique

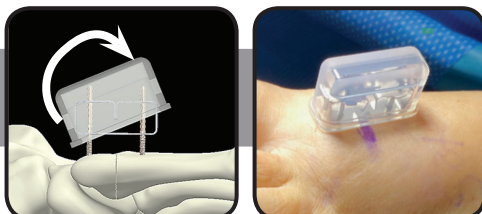
Instructions for use

See A04-001-01

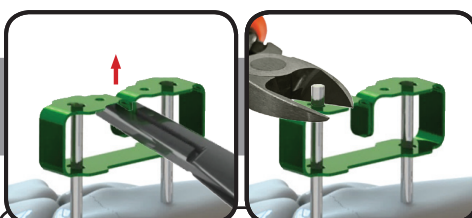


Cut Bone Pins above the top of the LINK™
5mm or in the 3rd groove in the 20TG Bone Pin

Cover Placement



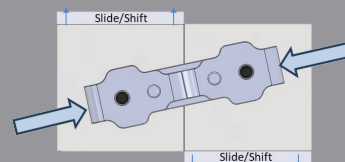
Removal



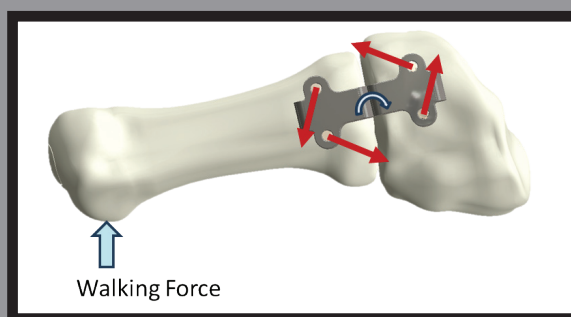
Compress with needle drivers, slide off Pins
Optional: Cut pins flush before compression

LINK™ Biomechanics

- Maximum Compression
Place bones pin holes transverse to fusion
- Shifting and Compression
Bone Pins angled to the fusion can rotate or shift bones if needed



- Angling Bone Pins or K-wires increase LINK™ retention strength but lessens adjustability
- Pin angulation for narrow structures MUST have height above bone set during 2 pin placement



- Sagittal plane LINK™ placement engages all 4 Bone Pins simultaneously to resist walking loads
- Load sharing places ¼ of the walking force per pin (560 lbf total load to break a pin)

Comparative Strength

- 2-Pin LINK™ bending forces exceed that of a mini-rail fixator
- Bone Pin bending strength exceeds that of similar size k-wires
- Bone Pin pull out force is equivalent to a mini-rail fixator
- Cyclic fatigue loading resistance exceeds that of tested nitinol staples
- 2-Pin Compressive loads are 15lbf max and 4-Pin are 16lbf max (8lbf per pin) and decreases with increasing LINK™ height above bone