## INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUCCESS

Comprised of an outer silicone tube and an inner film tube. Saline is injected through the attached stopcock to pressurize the valve, *Figures 1–2*.

## Preparation

- Aspirate air from valve through white stopcock labeled "VALVE."
- Inject 2.5 ml saline, using supplied syringe, through the white stopcock labeled "VALVE" to pressurize the valve as shown in Figure 3.
- Close the white stopcock and attach white cap (tethered to white stopcock).
- Caution: If saline leaks from valve or valve junctions, do not use sheath.
  Major blood loss may result.
- Flush dilator through luer port on the trailing end of the dilator.
- Flush sheath through the blue stopcock labeled "FLUSH." Close blue stopcock.
- Insert the dilator tip through the valve and into the sheath until the locking cap on the dilator is in contact with the mating surface of the valve.
- Lock the dilator to the valve body by twisting the locking cap (clockwise) on the dilator until the pointer on the dilator cap aligns with the "lock" icon on the valve body. This ensures that the tapered portion of the dilator is beyond the leading end of the introducer sheath tip. This will optimize the flexibility of the leading end of the dilator and ensure that the dilator stays in place while advancing the introducer sheath with dilator into the patient's access vessel.
- Coating activation: Wet the outer surface of the sheath with either sterile saline or water to activate the hydrophilic coating.



Figure 1. Valve before pressurization



Figure 2. Valve after pressurization



Figure 3. Pressurized with 2.5 ml saline



Figure 4. Clamp



Figure 5. Twist



Figure 6. Lock cap

It is important to keep the sheath tube outer surface wet/slippery throughout the procedure. For procedures of extended duration, it may be necessary to reactivate the hydrophilic coating. This can be achieved through minor rotational or axial movement of the sheath to allow blood to reactivate coating.

Do not advance sharp objects/instruments through the valve. This could cause damage and result in blood loss.

In the event of valve failure (rupture of the inner film tube), clamping of the valve, twisting of the valve, or inserting the dilator will prevent blood loss. These actions are shown in *Figures 4–6*.



Catalogue number	Sheath size (Fr)	Minimum sheath ID (mm)	Nominal sheath (mm)	Working length (cm)
DSF1033	10	3.3	4.0	33
DSF1045	10	3.3	4.0	45
DSF1065	10	3.3	4.0	65
DSF1233	12	4.0	4.7	33
DSF1245	12	4.0	4.7	45
DSF1265	12	4.0	4.7	65
DSF1433	14	4.7	5.3	33
DSF1465	14	4.7	5.3	65
DSF1533	15	5.0	5.6	33
DSF1633	16	5.3	6.1	33
DSF1665	16	5.3	6.1	65
DSF1833	18	6.0	6.7	33
DSF1865	18	6.0	6.7	65
DSF2033	20	6.7	7.5	33
DSF2065	20	6.7	7.5	65
DSF2233	22	7.3	8.2	33
DSF2265	22	7.3	8.2	65
DSF2433	24	8.0	8.8	33
DSF2465	24	8.0	8.8	65
DSF2633	26	8.7	9.5	33
DSF2665	26	8.7	9.5	65



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