

Tricknee Joint (Model 1016)

FABRICATION INSTRUCTIONS

I | BENDING

NOTE: Pivot point A = Knee Center

A. Proximal Bar

1. Shape the proximal bar with the pivot hole located at knee center.
2. Make sure the bends do not interfere with the clevis joint in the casting.
3. Allow sufficient clearance to keep both the casting and the drop lock away from the knee. Designed for use with medial and lateral ring locks.
4. Secure the uprights to the work piece and insure they are square.

B. Distal Bar

1. Bend the distal bar with the leading edge (D) facing down. This allows the natural return of the joint to full extension each time it is re-attached to proximal bar.
2. The proximal bars function as a fixture for holding the distal bar in proper alignment. We recommend the entire joint head (E) be removed when bernding and re-attached to check fit. Note: The technician may want to modify a pair of rivets to provide a small handle for easier removal. The center "through" hole may be threaded to accept a 6/32 screw to use as the handle.

II | FINISHING

- A. When all parts are finished as desired re-assemble all parts and test for proper working order before proceeding.
- B. Swedge both pivot rivets.

III | ADJUSTMENTS

A. Springs Only

INDICATIONS:

- Weak Quads
- Cosmetics (more natural gait) Ring Lock

CONTRAINDICATIONS (A)

- Pivot Point
- Severe Spasticity (Clonus)

B. Springs with Pins

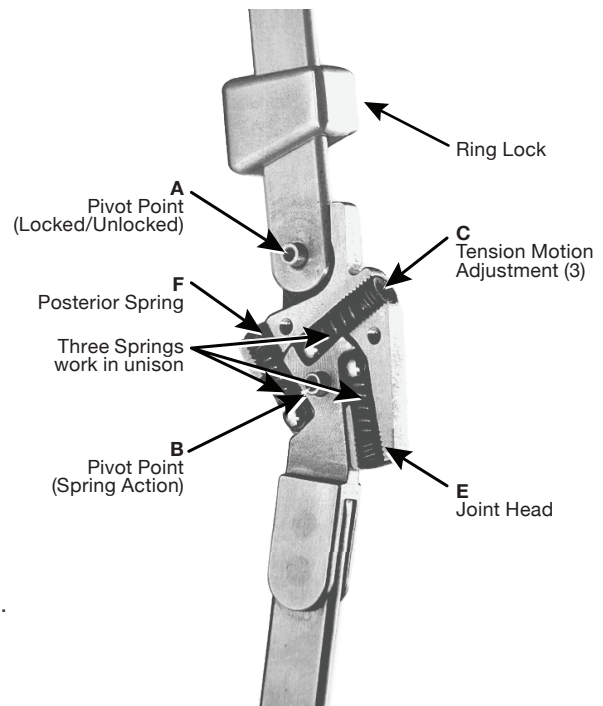
INDICATIONS:

- Stroke
 - Progressive Change (Gradual return/loss)
 - Fully Compressed springs
- Adjust as described in (A)

C. Pins Only

INDICATIONS:

- ROM Control (in flexion only) with ability to unlock as needed.
 1. ROM should be equally adjusted at all three set screws. Do not use less than three.
 2. Pins may be ground down for varying ROM.



BECKER DOES NOT RECOMMEND NOR WILL WE BE RESPONSIBLE FOR USE WITH ONLY A LATERAL OR A MEDIAL RING LOCK. TK 1000 U.S. Patent #4,928,676