

Also available from Becker Orthopedic

## Model 2009 Automatic Ring Lock Knee Joint



**Model 2009**

**Model 2009** is a non-protrusion knee joint that combines the simplicity and security of a standard drop lock with automatic locking.

When the joints reach full extension the rings are automatically engaged by springs that are internally housed within the midsections. This feature gives the user the convenience of automatic locking.

For more information about our new Automatic Ring Lock Knee Joint, please contact our customer service department.

## Model 1017 Automatic Angled Lever Lock Knee Joint

### Anterior Pull-Cable Instructions



### Model 1017 Unlocking Options:

A. Individual Trigger Locks – (Levers should be cut to desired length)

B. Anterior Pull-Cable Release – (Enclosed)

**Note: Levers have been left long and must be shortened before delivery.**

### Anterior Pull-Cable Instructions

1. Please read all directions carefully before fabricating.
2. Fabricate brace using standard KAFO fabricating procedures. When attaching the proximal uprights, it is preferred that one of the attachment screws is used to hold the cable clamp [Item #15] (**Figure 1**).
3. The cable [Item #12] should be routed perpendicular to the lever [Item #5] to ensure a smooth efficient motion of the release system (**Figure 2**).
4. When the ideal location of the cable is determined on the levers, mark both levers and drill a 2mm (or #46 drill) hole through the side of the levers (**Figure 3**).

**Note: This may be a good time to determine the cable clamp locations if you have not done so already.**

5. Attach the cable clamps to the proximal uprights making sure to keep the perpendicular line of action between the cable and the lever.
6. Trim the levers to the desired length and remove any rough edges.
7. Attach one end of the cable to the lever using the provided cable crimps [Item #13]. **Note: Feeding the cable from the lateral to the medial side of the lever will provide better cosmesis (Figure 4).** If necessary, grind the excess cable flush to the cable crimp (It may be easier to do this with the lever removed from the joint body).
8. Insert the cable housing through the cable clamps, leaving enough of an arc for the patient to easily reach it, and cut the housing to the appropriate length. The cable housing should extend approximately 1/2" through both cable clamps to ensure the housing does not slip out when the cable system is actuated (**Figure 4**).

9. Insert the free end of the cable through the cable housing and attach it to the second lever as done in Step 7.

10. Check assembly for proper function.

**Note: Any restriction in the free movement of the cable will inhibit the locking mechanism of the joint and could cause premature wear, incomplete locking and/or joint lock failure.**



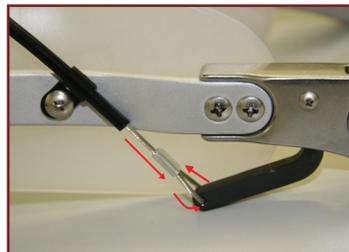
**Figure 1.** Cable release system



**Figure 2.** Proper cable alignment

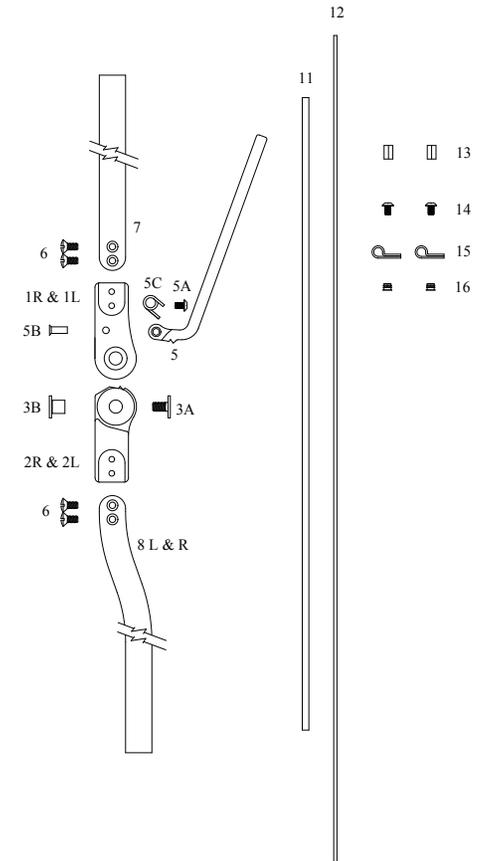


**Figure 3.** Drill hole through lever



**Figure 4.** Cable Routing

## 1017 Components



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Proximal joint   | 7. Proximal upright                              |
| 2. Distal joint   | 8. Distal upright                                |
| 3A. Center screw  | 11. Cable housing                                |
| 3B. Center bushing  | 12. Stainless steel cable                        |
| 5. Lever  | 13. Cable crimp                                  |
| 5A. Lever screw   | 14. Cable clamp screws (#8-32 x 1/4" Truss head) |
| 5B. Lever bushing   | 15. Cable clamps                                 |
| 5C. Lever spring  | 16. Brass bushings                               |
| 6. Upright attachment screws (#10-32 x 1/2" Phillips oval head) |  |