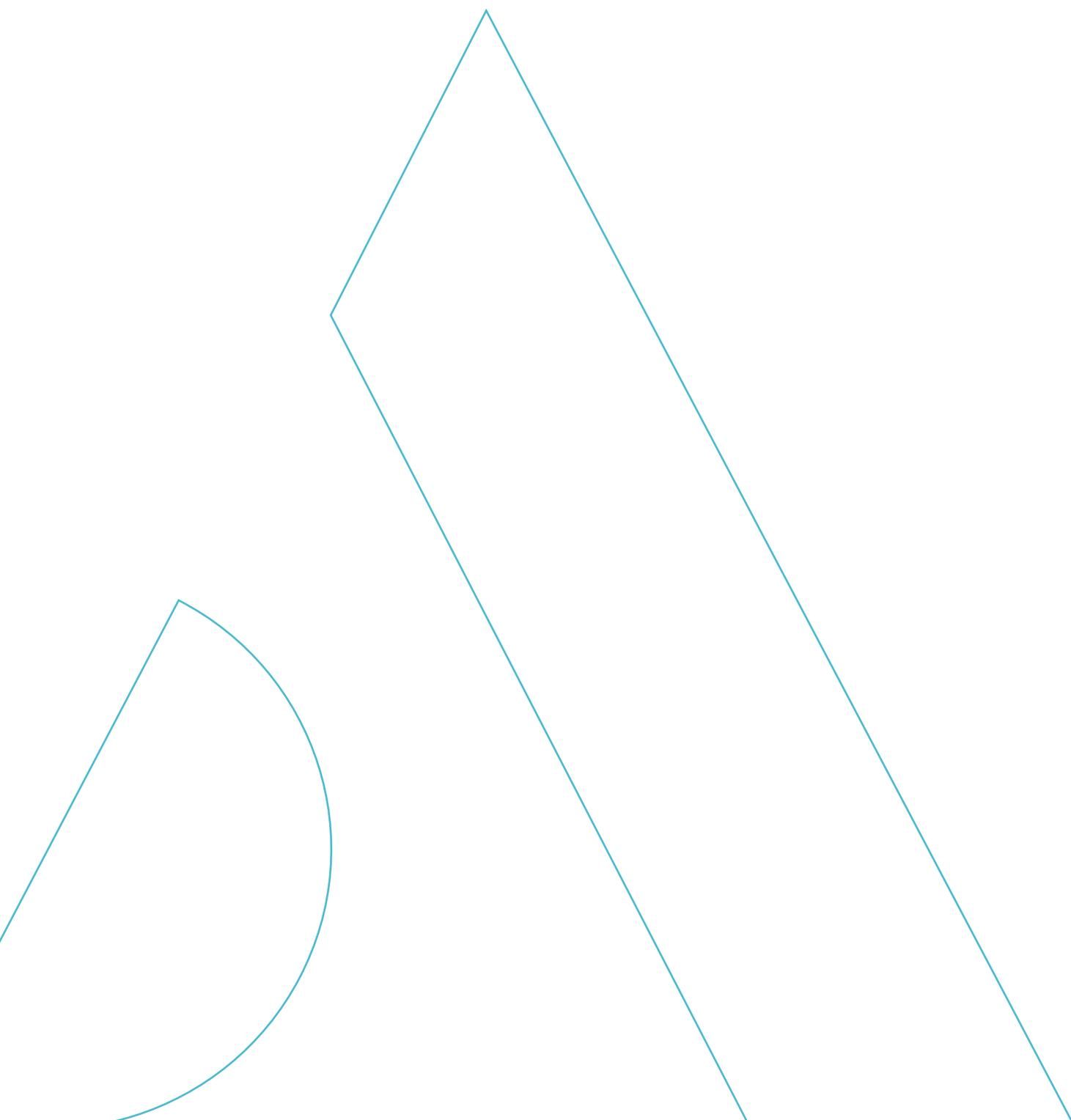




## Surgical Technique

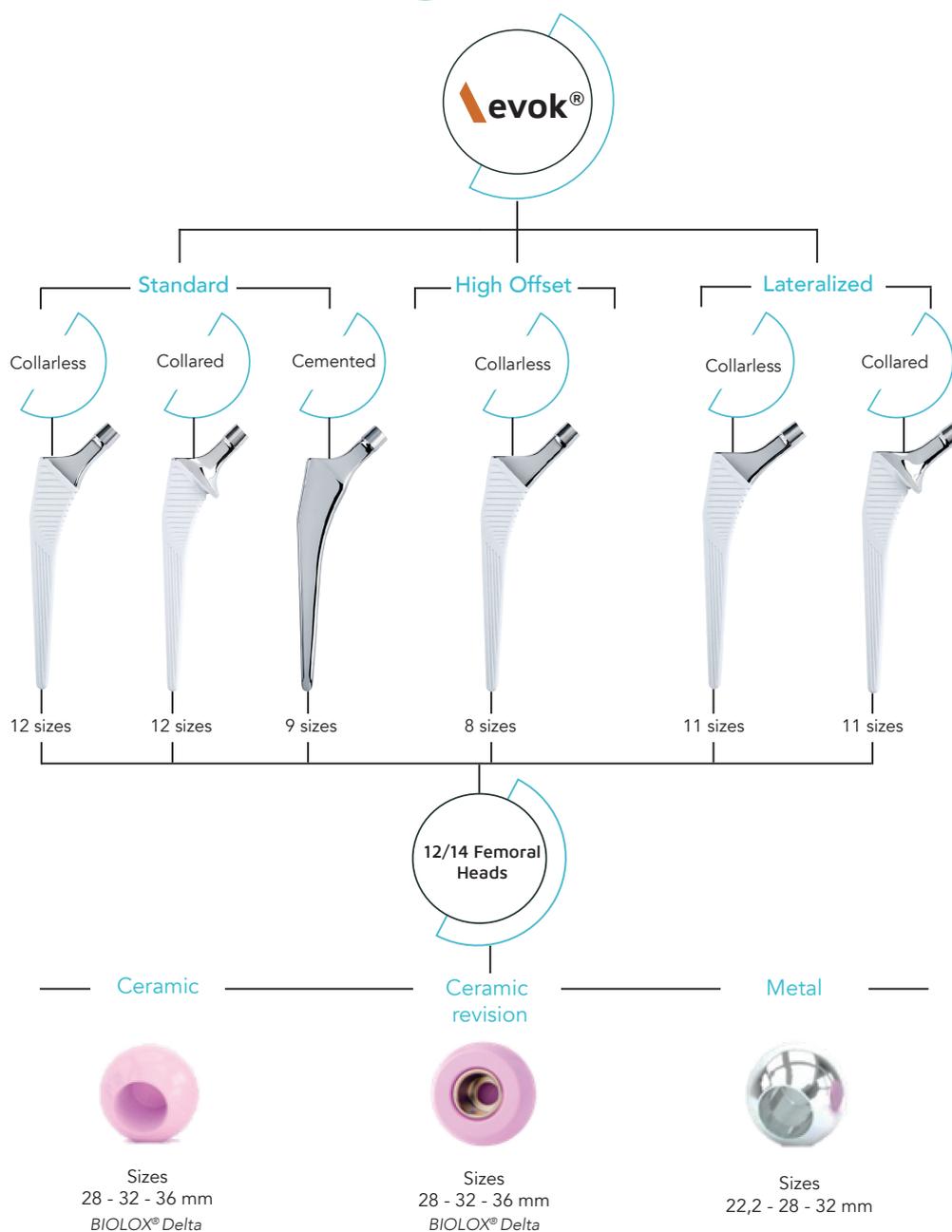


# Summary

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# Concept and range



## Weight limitations:

The following sizes are not recommended for patients over the indicated weight:

Size	Standard version*	Lateralized version
Size 7	68 kg max	N/A
Size 8	85 kg max	64 kg max
Size 9	No restriction	89 kg max

\*Weight restrictions only apply for the cementless version. There is no restriction for the cemented stem.

# Concept and range

## Straight quadrangular femoral stem

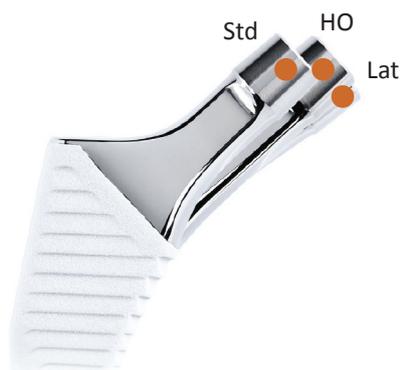
**Three offset versions**  
(Standard, High Offset, Lateralized)  
135° neck-shaft angle for Standard and High Offset versions  
Evolutive 126° to 130° neck-shaft angle depending on size for the Lateralized version

**Low profile lateral shoulder**  
Suitable for Direct Anterior Approach

**Primary fixation**  
Quadrangular cross section resists axial and torsional forces  
Intra-medullary design identical between versions

**Primary fixation**  
Horizontal proximal stepped macrostructures on 3 faces and vertical distal macrostructures on 4 faces: higher surface contact area

**Low distal profile**  
Aiming to avoid distal cortical contact



**Flat surface** under the taper

Stems available **with or without collar\***, in 8 to 12 sizes depending on versions

**Secondary fixation**  
155 µm HA coating



**Cemented option**  
Keeps the same features as the Standard cementless version, excluding coating.  
The stem is mirror polished.

**Material:**

Cementless: Titanium Alloy (Ti6Al4V)  
Cemented: Stainless Steel (M30NW)

*\*High Offset and cemented stems are only available in collarless version*



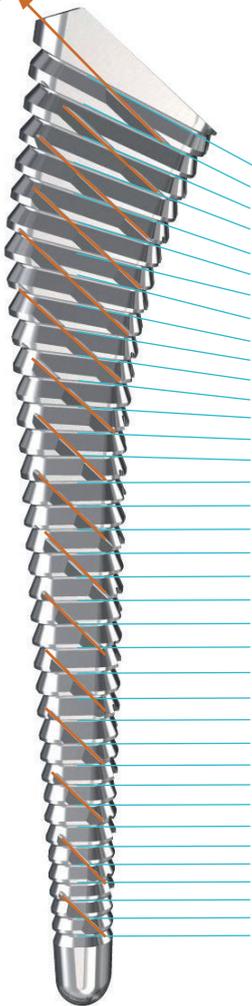
# Concept and range

## Legacy broaches



Female broaches with dual round slot: quick one gesture broach handle assembly

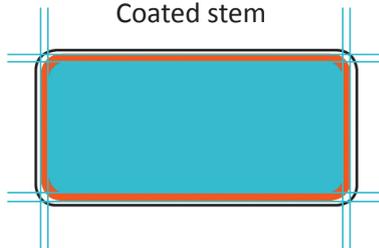
Bone excess removal grooves



Angled proximal teeth design

Legacy broach & uncoated stem  
C.LEVER broach  
Coated stem

Dimensions line-to-line with uncoated implant: **155µm stem press-fit** at radius

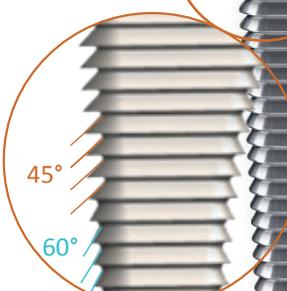


## C.LEVER broaches



Female broaches with single D-shaped slot: increased handle stability

Proximal lateral teeth angle shift



Parallell teeth design

Sharper teeth (compared to Legacy broaches)

Higher teeth count

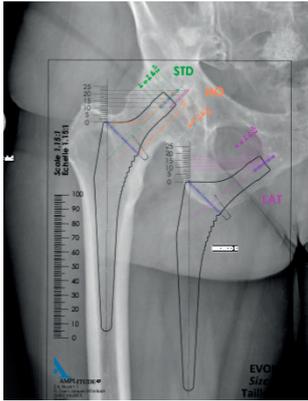


Broach oversizing compared to uncoated implant: **reduced press-fit**

# Surgical technique overview

1

Pre-operative  
planning



2

Femoral neck resection and  
femoral canal preparation



3

Cancellous bone  
compaction (Optional)



4

Broaching

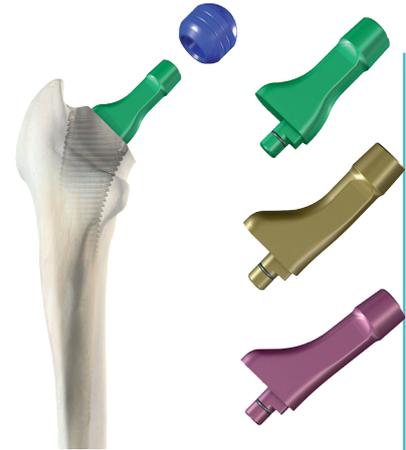


# Surgical technique overview

**5** Calcar reaming



**6** Trials on broach



**7** Final stem impaction

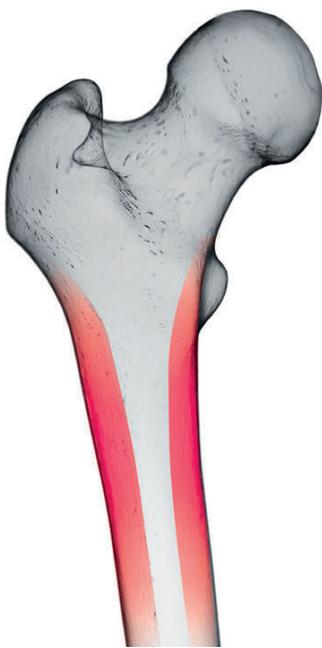


**8** Final head impaction and final reduction

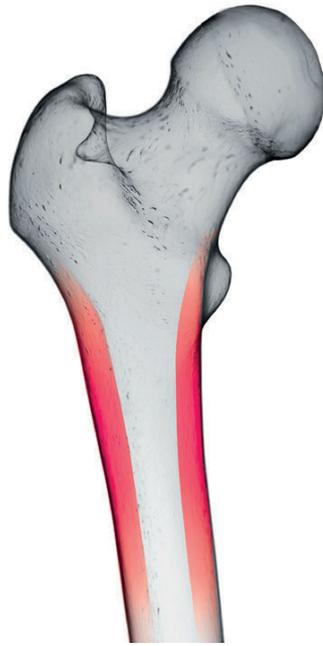


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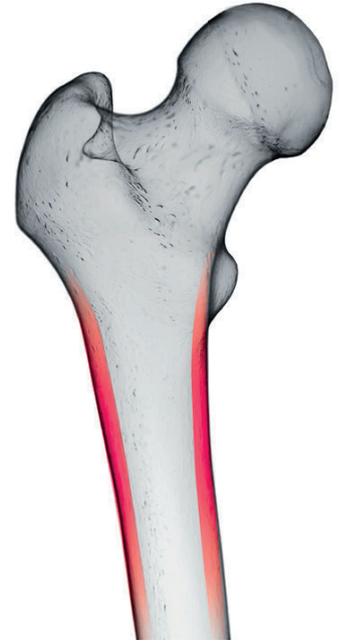
# 1 Pre-operative planning



Dorr A



Dorr B



Dorr C

Planning is a crucial step for THA replacement. It must take into account quantitative and qualitative factors (bone quality, bone density, patient morphology). Evaluation of the implant size and technique is determined by the patient's femur type:

**Dorr A:** Thick cortical wall, narrow medullary canal and trabecular bone generally dense. This femur type can lead to implant undersizing, with improper metaphyseal fit due to distal wedging. It is advised to template a size with good metaphyseal fit, prepare for a meticulous proximal preparation and distal reaming of the femoral canal to ensure enough clearance for the stem extremity. The reaming diameter is measured on the template, at the level where the stem might wedge (more information on stem dimensions on p.33).

**Dorr B:** Standard femoral anatomy.

**Dorr C:** Thin cortical wall, wide metaphyseal and diaphyseal areas. Stem stability is usually achieved using a large size to avoid subsidence. A cemented stem design should be considered.

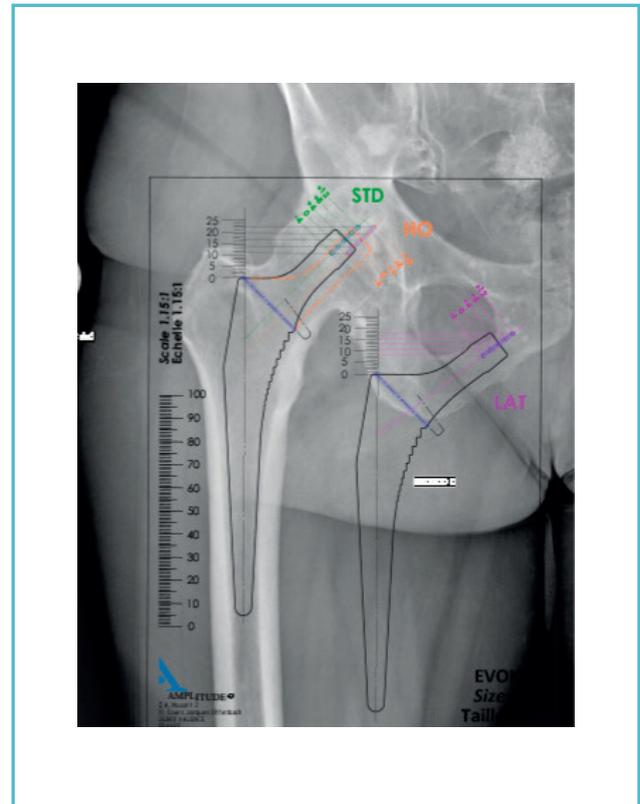
# Pre-operative planning

The EVOK® femoral stem range offers three versions, allowing extra-medullary adjustment for preservation of leg length and femoral offset management. It is recommended to select the version that best restores patients anatomy and ensures joint stability.

**Implant position:** Preferably, template with a medium neck length so it can be adjusted if necessary during surgery during trials. If the operated side presents important deformity, template the opposite normal side. Stem positioning must allow the best restoration of leg length and femoral offset.

**Size evaluation:** Due to the stem design, the goal is not to fill the femoral canal and be in contact with cortical bone. It is advised to avoid stem oversizing by leaving 1 mm to 2 mm of trabecular bone between the implant and the cortical wall. Keep in mind that the stem coating thickness provides press-fit.

**Femoral resection level:** Templating helps to determine the femoral resection level, that will be the landmark for broach and stem insertion limit, to provide the best leg length restoration and femoral offset. Mark the neck resection level.



## REMINDER

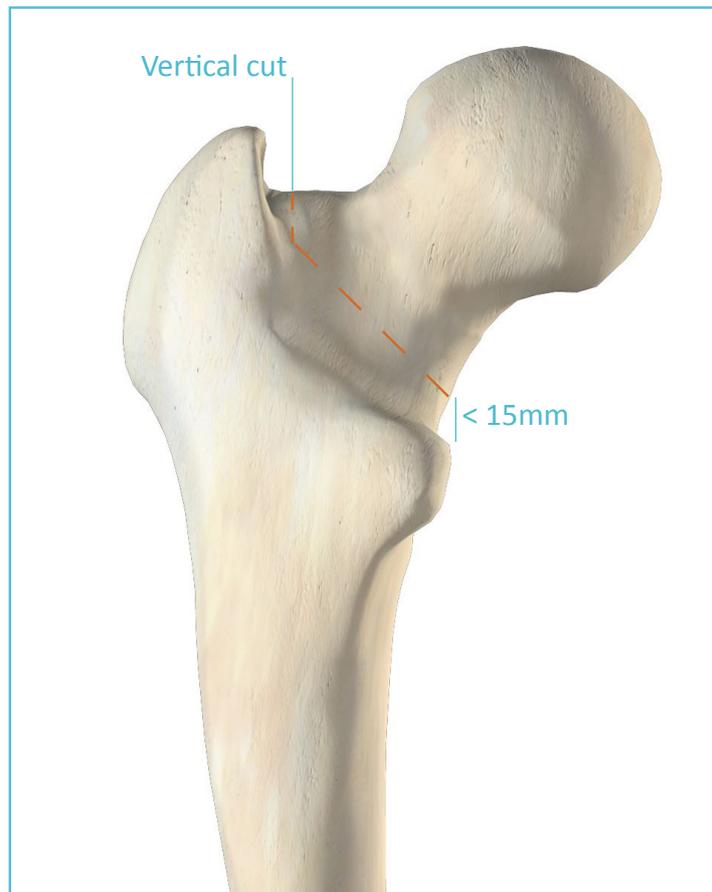
The purpose of this surgical technique description is to provide instructions on how to use the instrumentation properly. The surgeon is fully responsible for choosing and performing the approach and surgical technique.

## NOTE

Templates are provided at 115% scale. Other magnifications and digital templates are available on request.

---

## 2 Femoral neck resection



The femoral neck resection level, as templated, is identified thanks to the anatomical landmarks (greater trochanter, lesser trochanter, trochanteric fossae).

As the implant is available in a collared version, the resection is oriented in the sagittal plane so as to obtain the desired anteversion.

Medullary canal preparation can precede or follow the acetabulum preparation step.

The neck can be cut before or after the femoral head dislocation. Start by hollowing the femoral neck from its cancellous bone.

It is advised to carefully prepare the upper-external part of the neck to avoid varus stem positioning.

Adjustments can then be made with the calcar reamer.

## 2 Femoral canal preparation



### Canal opening

In order to help ensure adequate orientation of the stem, lateral bias during implant preparation is preferred.

Retraction of the gluteus medius and removal of the lateral cortical bone at the piriformis insertion will permit true axial introduction of the instruments and implant. Use the box chisel (Figure a) to start preparing the metaphyseal area by removing cortical bone, passing close to the medial side of the greater trochanter at its junction with the neck.



### Canal preparation

Reaming of the femoral canal is performed with at least the small reamer in order to determine the broaching axis.

Assemble the reamer with the T-handle. Push the assembly down into the femoral canal, staying in the femoral shaft axis (Figure b). If needed, repeat this step with the larger reamer. If distal reamers (not provided) are used, it is recommended to ream with a smaller size for the distal part than for the proximal part.

Cortical wall of the narrow Dorr A type femurs are usually reamed if they lead to a distal wedging of the stem or a risk of undersizing, even fracture. The necessary reaming diameter is defined on the templates, measured where wedging is the most likely to happen. The larger size reamer can be used to this effect. See table p.33 for more information on implant dimensions.

---

### 3 Cancellous bone compaction (optional)

The bone compactor can be used to compact the proximal bone. This will preserve as much bone stock as possible.

**NOTE**

The bone compactor features the same dimensions as the metaphyseal part of a stem size 7.



## 4 Broaching

Legacy instruments



C.LEVER instruments



The compaction technique is paramount for the implantation of an EVOK® stem. Broaches feature the same shape as the stem. The coating on the implant induces press-fit.

Assemble the femoral broach of the smallest size on the broach handle and push it down into the femoral canal. In order to avoid any varus position, the broaches are introduced in the anatomical axis previously determined.

Progressively increase the size of the broach that is being pushed down the femur. Good preparation of compacted bone in the A/P plane is decisive. It is advised to do several back and forth with a broach of the same size to correctly compact the trabecular bone, and to carefully prepare the lateral shoulder area and the calcar region (internal cortical wall).

Broach size is validated when the prepared cancellous bone provides axial and rotational stability. Filling the proximal femur is not required if the broach is stable. The size of the last broach is usually the size that was templated, for both stem versions (cementless and cemented). Leave the last broach in place in the femur, and remove the broach handle.

### IMPORTANT

The instrument range features broach handle designs adapted to the different surgical approaches. The adequate broach handle can be supplied on request.

### NOTE

The broach/broach handle junction corresponds to the final stem impaction limit.

---

## 5 Calcar reaming (collared stems)



Assemble the calcar reamer that matches the chosen stem size with the T-handle or the surgical powertool:

### Using the Legacy reamers

- For stems size **7 to 12-13**: use the  $\varnothing 30$  mm calcar reamer
- For stems size **12-13 to 20**: use the  $\varnothing 35$  mm calcar reamer

### Using the C.LEVER reamers

- For stems size **7 to 12-13**: use the  $\varnothing 35$  mm calcar reamer
- For stems size **12-13 to 20**: use the  $\varnothing 40$  mm calcar reamer

Position the calcar reamer's tip into the hole of the broach.

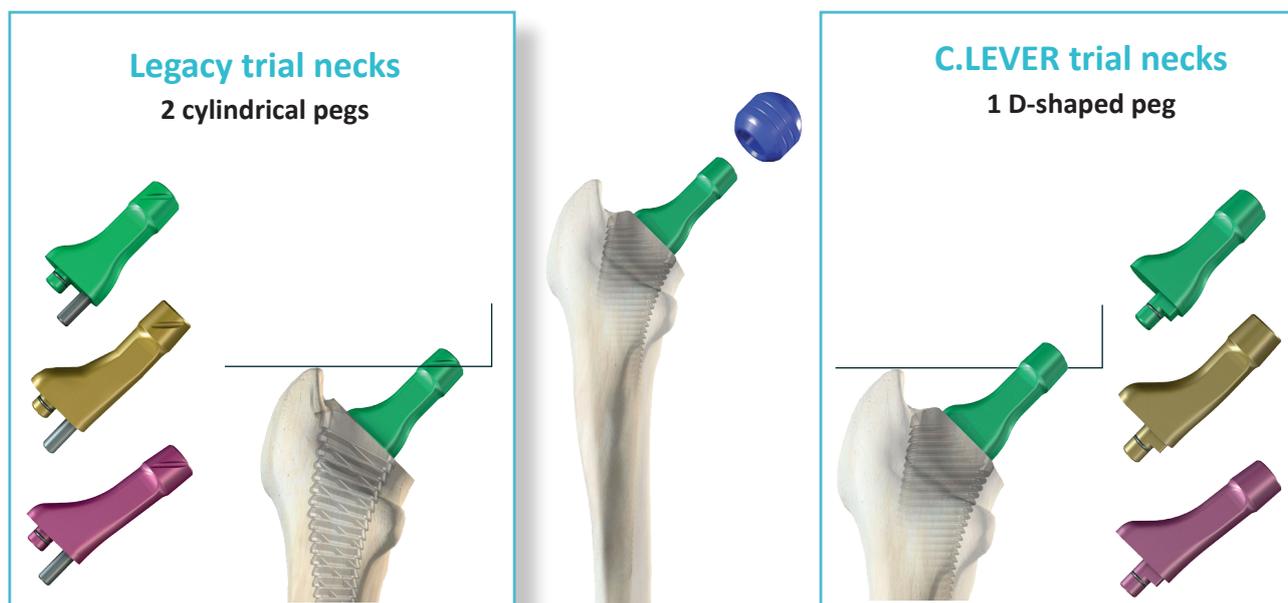
#### NOTE

The tip diameter is different between the Legacy and C.LEVER instrumentation.  
Mix-up is prohibited.

Ream until the reamer bottoms-out in the broach and until a flat surface has been reached.

This step is only necessary when using a collared stem. It ensures that the underside of the collar rests on a flat surface. It is optional for collarless stems.

## 6 Trials on broach



Place the trial neck (of the same type as the templated stem) on the broach in place in the femur:

- Trial neck for **Standard (green)** stem - identical for all sizes
- Trial neck for **High Offset (yellow)** stems - identical for all sizes
- Trial neck for **Lateralized (pink)** stems - homothetically evolutive neck - select the one corresponding to the stem size

Refer to chart page 33 for offset values of each different stem option.

The blunt K-wire can be inserted in the cannulated hole (C.LEVER necks) or groove (Legacy necks) of the trial neck. This allows to check the joint center height of a medium neck length compared to the greater trochanter during surgery, to ensures this is in line with the height determined during templating.

Select and place the trial head of the desired neck length and diameter on the trial neck taper:



Reduce the joint using the head impactor. Perform stability and range of motion trials, and check leg length to validate the extramedullary settings.

If trials are unsatisfactory, repeat the trials with a different trial neck length and/or trial neck until reaching the most satisfying functional result.

Remove the trial head, the trial neck, and the broach from the femur using the broach handle.

After trials, it is advised to check if the broach is still stable in the femur, as trials and reduction apply additional stress to the bone. If the broach is not stable, go back to femoral preparation, without putting aside the possibility to increase the stem size.

## Cementless stem insertion



Select the EVOK® stem that matches the size and option (Standard, Lateralized, High Offset, collared or collarless) chosen during the trials.

Manually position the stem into the femoral canal, in the femoral axis, until around 10 mm from the femoral resection. That is approximately at this level that it wedges, due to its press-fit

Place the stem impactor in the impaction hole on top of the stem being implanted.

Impact the stem until adequate stability is achieved. HA border corresponds to the junction between broach and broach handle and the same level of impaction should be reproduced. Remove the stem impactor.

It is possible to perform new reduction trials with trial heads to validate joint stability and leg length.

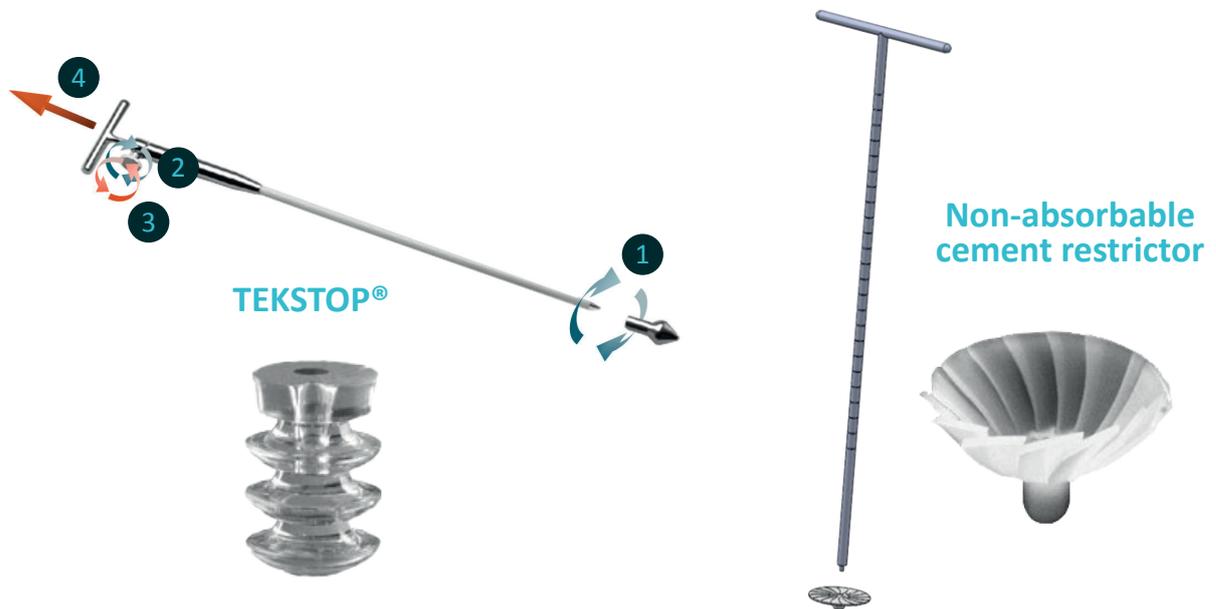
If impacting the stem at the desired level is difficult, **impaction should not be forced**. The surgeon can then:

- Start broaching again to compact a little more trabecular bone and/or use a curette to provide more clearance for the stem,
- Ream the femoral diaphysis using a distal reamer (non-provided) to increase distal clearance,
- Leave the stem in place and adjust with a different head if necessary.

If on the contrary the stem is manually pushed down until reaching a level below the neck resection, check stability and presence of a possible fracture.

# 7 Cemented stem insertion

## Cement restrictor insertion



Wash and dry the intramedullar femoral cavity. Femoral canal obturation should be performed according to the surgeon's habits. The AMPLITUDE range offers the TEKSTOP®, absorbable restrictor, a one-size non-absorbable UHMWPE restrictor, and a non-resorbable solid fin plug.

Introduce the cement restrictor depending on the model used:

### TEKSTOP®:

Based on femoral canal preparation, determine in the instrumentation the adequate trial "olive" diameter and assemble it on the handle by threading it completely **1**.

Tighten the holding screw on the body of the inserter **2**.

Compare the length with the validated broach by using a landmark that can be used to determine adequate insertion depth.

Insert in the femoral canal until determined depth is reached to assess the diameter. Repeat trials until diameter has been validated. Remove the trial "olive" by unthreading it.

Choose the TEKSTOP® restrictor of the same size as the validated trial "olive", assemble it on the inserter, and insert it in the femoral canal.

Unthread the holding screw **3** and pull the handle to leave the TEKSTOP® restrictor in place **4**.

### Non-absorbable cement restrictor:

Assemble the non-absorbable restrictor on the introducer.

The graduation on the inserter indicates insertion depth. Compare with the validated broach by using a landmark that can be used to determine adequate insertion depth. Add 1cm to ensure positioning well below the stem.

Insert in the femoral canal until determined depth is reached.

Remove the inserter to leave the restrictor in place.

---

## 7 Cemented stem insertion

### Stem insertion

Once the cement restrictor is in place, place the cement into the femoral canal.

Select the EVOK® stem that matches the size chosen during the trials.

Push down the stem into the prepared femoral cavity using the stem impactor and remove the excess of cement.

Keep the stem in place until complete cement polymerization thanks to the stem impactor.

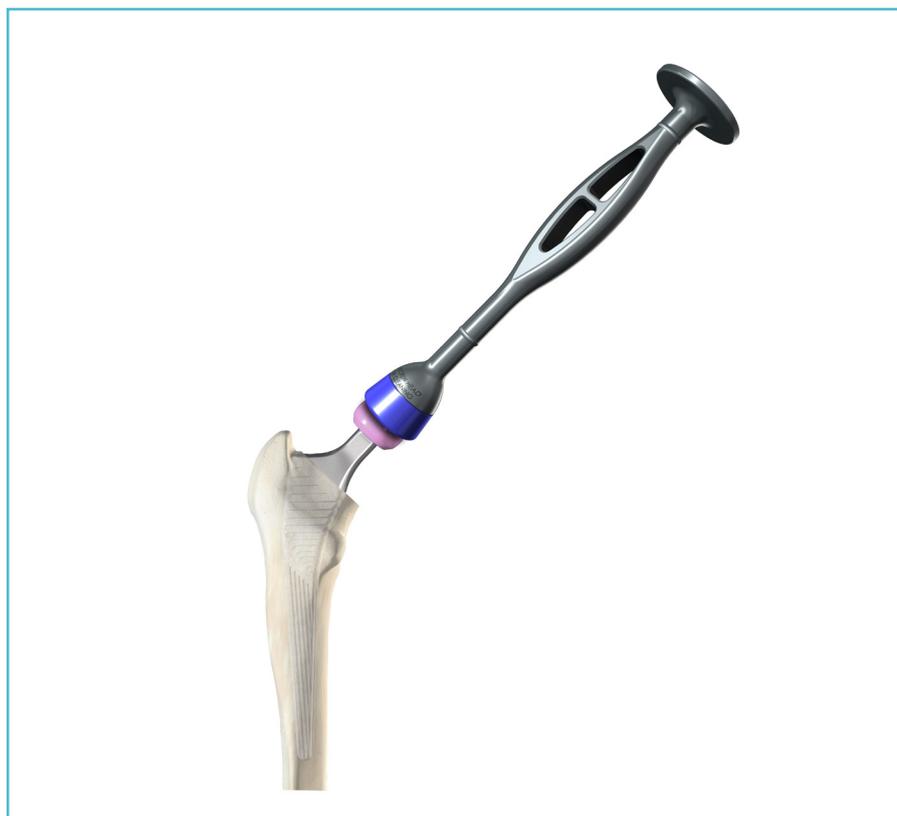
It is then possible to perform new trials with trial heads on the stem if necessary (to validate neck length and articular stability).



#### NOTE

Follow the instructions for use of the cement being used

## 8 Final head impaction



Select final femoral head that matches settings validated during trials.

Before placing the head on the femoral stem:

- Conscientiously rinse and dry the stem taper,
- Carefully inspect the stem taper and the head taper, and remove any foreign body.

### Impaction of a metal or ceramic head:

Manually place the head on the stem taper by gently twisting it while pushing along the taper axis, until it firmly wedges.

Secure the head on the stem taper using the head impactor to impact the head with a slight hammer blow in the taper axis.

Reduce the joint.

### Impaction of a revision ceramic head:

Manually assemble the metal sleeve in the ceramic head until a resistance is felt.

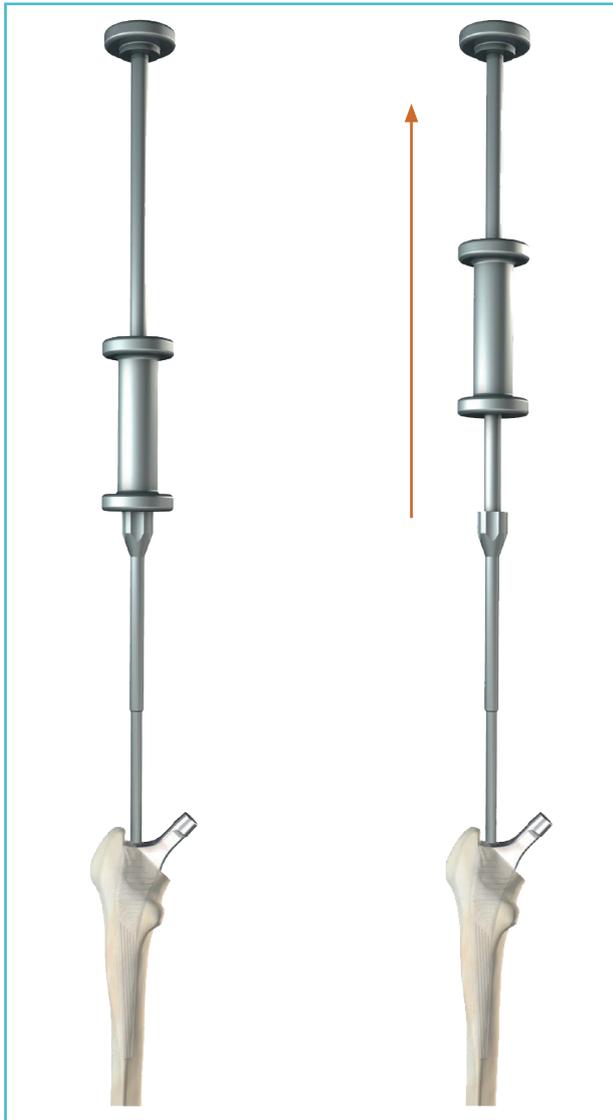
Place the head on the stem taper by gently twisting it while pushing along the taper axis, until it firmly wedges.

Secure the head on the stem taper using the head impactor to impact the head with a slight hammer blow in the taper axis.

Reduce the joint.

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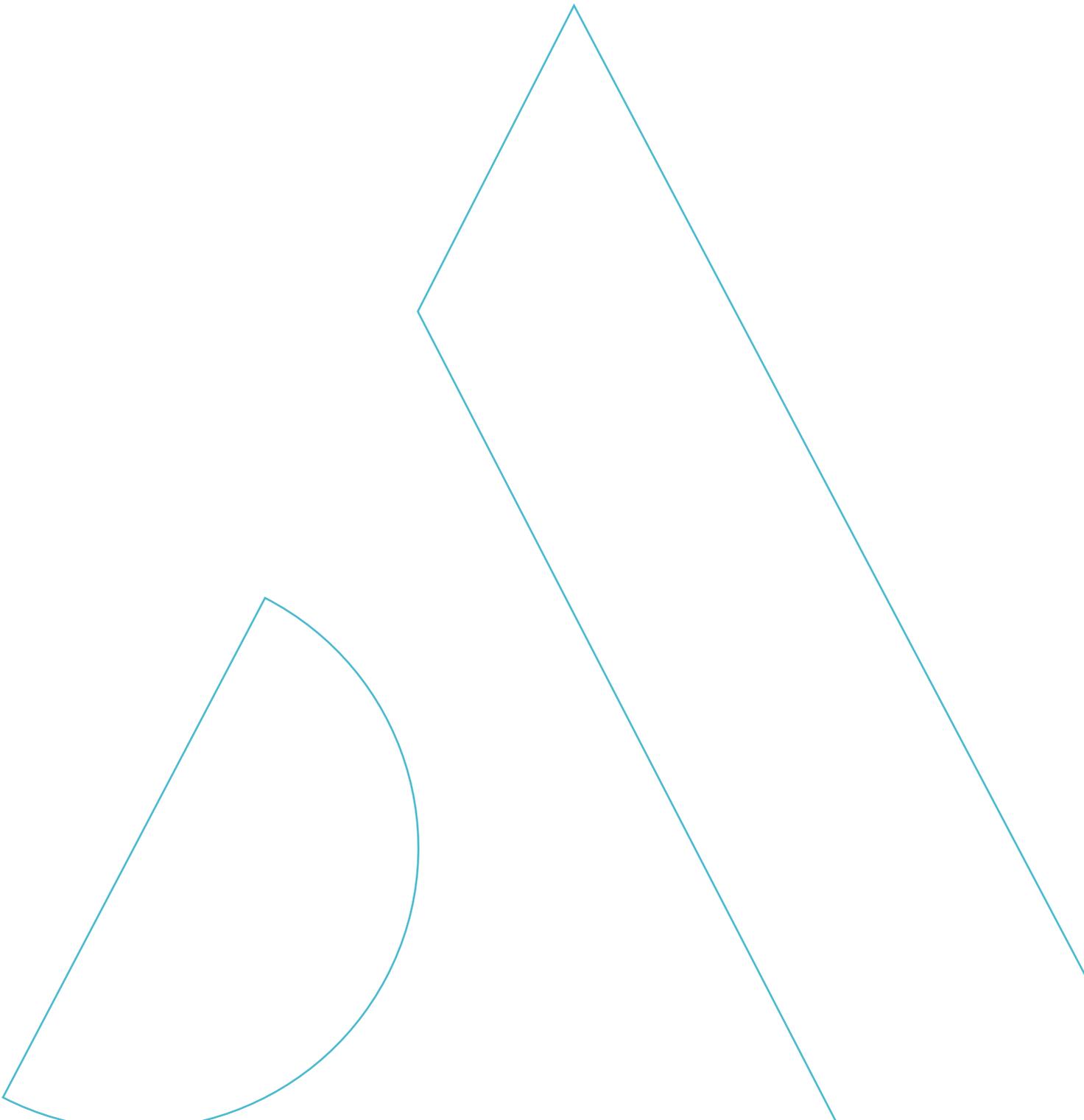
## 9 Stem extraction (optional)



Remove the femoral head by tapping around the base of the head.

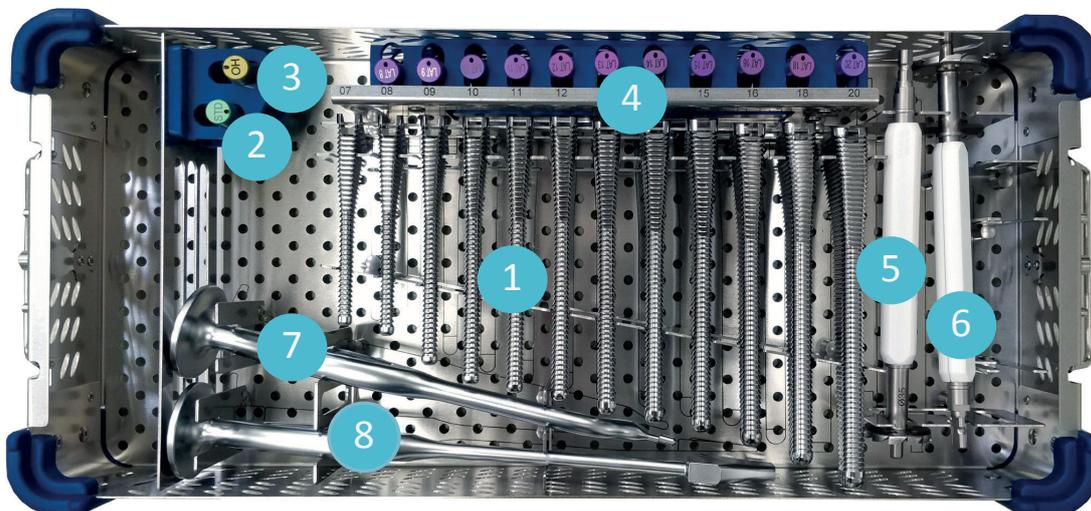
Assemble the slap hammer weight onto the slap hammer shaft and screw both components into the slap hammer tip.

Tightly screw the slap hammer tip into the threaded hole situated in the upper portion of the stem and then extract it. Keep the slap hammer aligned with the stem axis during extraction.



# Instrumentation

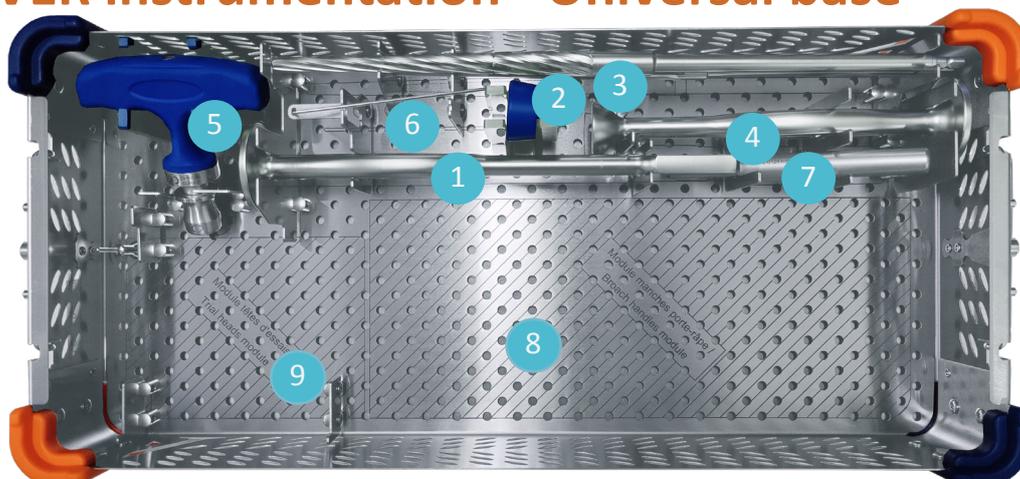
## C.LEVER instrumentation - EVOK<sup>®</sup> tray



Rep	Designation	Reference	Qty
1	Female Broach C.LEVER for EVOK Femoral Stem Sizes <b>7</b> to <b>20</b>	2-0108007 to 2-0108020	1 each
2	Trial Neck On Broach C.LEVER for EVOK Femoral Stem - Standard – 12/14 Taper	2-0108300	1
3	Trial Neck On Broach C.LEVER for EVOK Femoral Stem - High Offset – 12/14 Taper	2-0112600	1
4	Trial Neck On Broach C.LEVER for EVOK Femoral Stem - Lateralized - Sizes <b>8</b> to <b>20</b> - 12/14 Taper	2-0112708 to 2-0112720	1 each
5	Calcar Reamer for C.LEVER Broaches - Ø35 mm - Zimmer/Hall connection	2-0112835	1
6	Calcar Reamer for C.LEVER Broaches - Ø40 mm - Zimmer/Hall connection	2-0112840	1
7	Offset Stem Impactor	2-0194200	1
8	EVOK femoral stem Cancellous bone Compactor	112-042-037	1

# Instrumentation

## C.LEVER instrumentation - Universal base



Rep	Designation	Reference	Qty
1	Box chisel Medium size	112-042-038	1
2	Tapered Pin Reamer 4/11 mm - Zimmer/Hall connection	2-0193200	1
3	Tapered Pin Reamer 7/14 mm - Zimmer/Hall connection	2-0193300	1
4	Head impactor	112-042-045	1
5	T handle - Zimmer/Hall connection	2-0192300	1
6	Alignment Pin Ø 2 A/P	2-0114000	1
7	Holding rod 10/15	2-0126100	1
8	Reserved space for the broach handle module	/	1
9	Reserved space for the trial heads module	/	1

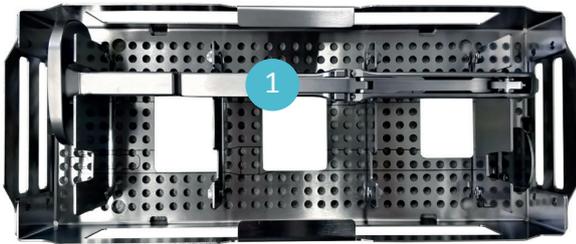
## 12/14 trial head module for universal base



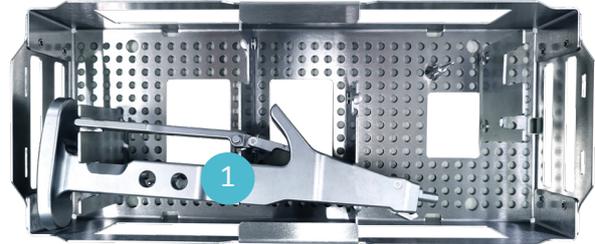
Rep	Designation	References				Qty
		Short neck	Mediul neck	Long neck	Extra-Long neck	
1	Trial femoral head 12/14 on stem Ø22.2	2-0196104	2-0196105	2-0196106	/	1
2	Trial femoral head 12/14 on stem Ø28	2-0196101	2-0196102	2-0196103	2-0196113	1
3	Trial femoral head 12/14 on stem Ø32	2-0196107	2-0196108	2-0196109	2-0196114	1
4	Trial femoral head 12/14 on stem Ø36	2-0196110	2-0196111	2-0196112	2-0196115	1

# Instrumentation

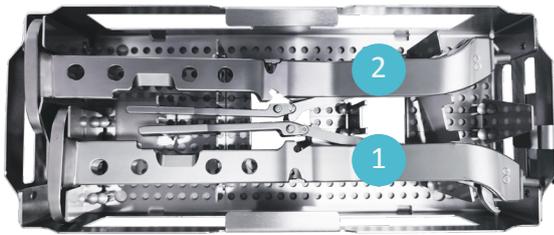
## C.LEVER broach handle modules for universal base



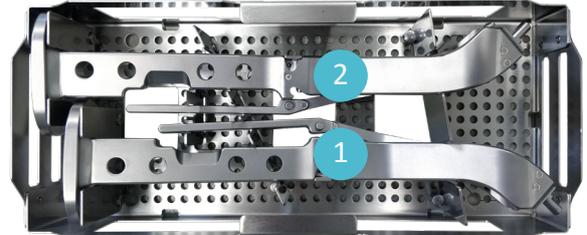
Rep	Designation	Ref.	Qty
1	C.LEVER Broach Handle - Straight posterior - Model A1	2-01300A1	1



Rep	Designation	Ref.	Qty
1	C.LEVER Broach Handle - DAA 40° Straight - Model B2	2-01300B2	1

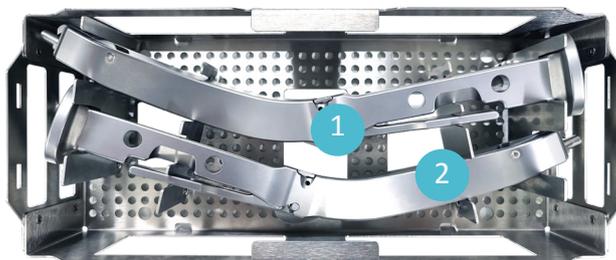


Rep	Designation	Ref.	Qty
1	C.LEVER Broach Handle - DAA 40° M/L Offset - Model C1 - Left	2-01300C1-L	1
2	C.LEVER Broach Handle - DAA 40° M/L Offset - Model C1 - Right	2-01300C1-R	1



Rep	Designation	Ref.	Qty
1	C.LEVER Broach Handle - M/L Offset - Model D1 - Left*	2-01300D1-L	1
2	C.LEVER Broach Handle - M/L Offset - Model D1 - Right*	2-01300D1-R	1

\*this broach handle model can be used in posterior approach by inverting the sides used

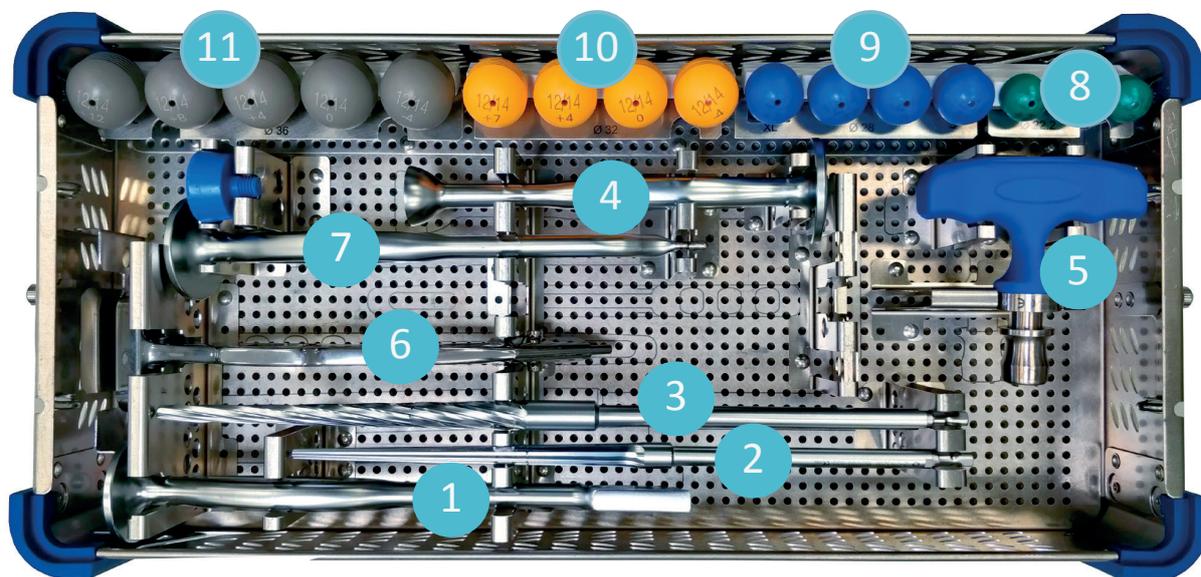


Rep	Designation	Ref.	Qty
1	C.LEVER Broach Handle - Dual Offset - Model E1 - Left	2-01300E1-L	1
2	C.LEVER Broach Handle - Dual Offset - Model E1 - Right	2-01300E1-R	1



# Instrumentation

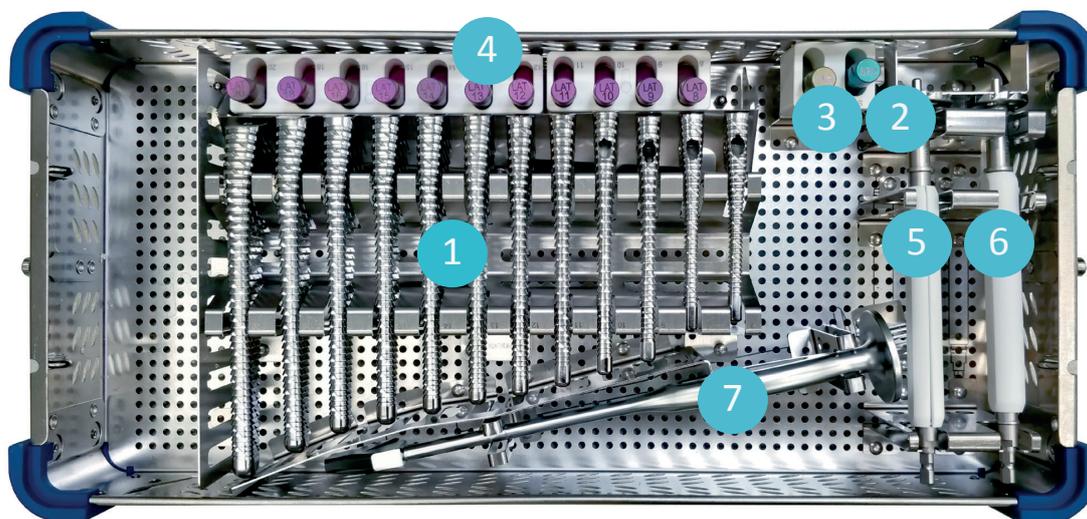
## Legacy instrumentation: Common base



Rep	Designation	Reference	Qty
1	Box chisel Medium size	112-042-038	1
2	Tapered Pin Reamer 4/11 mm - Zimmer/Hall connection	2-0193200	1
3	Tapered Pin Reamer 7/14 mm - Zimmer/Hall connection	2-0193300	1
4	Head impactor	112-042-045	1
5	T handle - Zimmer/Hall connection	2-0192300	1
6	Broach Handle	2-0103100	1
7	Offset Stem Impactor	2-0194200	1
8	Trial femoral head 12/14 on stem $\varnothing$ 22.2 Short, Medium and Long Neck	2-0196104 à 2-0196106	1 each
9	Trial femoral head 12/14 on stem $\varnothing$ 28 Short, Medium, Long and Extra-Long Neck	2-0196101 to 2-0196103 2-0196113	1 each
10	Trial femoral head 12/14 on stem $\varnothing$ 32 Short, Medium, Long and Extra-Long Neck	2-0196107 to 2-0196109 2-0196114	1 each
11	Trial femoral head 12/14 on stem $\varnothing$ 36 Short, Medium, Long and Extra-Long Neck	2-0196110 to 2-0196112 2-0196116	1 each

# Instrumentation

## Legacy instrumentation: EVOK<sup>®</sup> tray



Rep	Designation	Reference	Qty
1	Female Broach for EVOK Femoral Stem - Sizes <b>7 to 20</b>	2-0197407 to 2-0197420	1 each
2	Trial neck on broach for EVOK Standard femoral stem	2-0194100	1
3	Trial neck on broach for EVOK High Offset femoral stem	2-0194101	1
4	Trial neck on broach for EVOK Lateralized femoral stem Size <b>8 to 20</b>	2-0194108 to 2-0194120	1 each
5	Calcar Reamer for Femoral Stem $\varnothing$ 30 mm - Zimmer/Hall connection	2-0197630	1
6	Calcar Reamer for Femoral Stem $\varnothing$ 35 mm - Zimmer/Hall connection	2-0197635	1
7	EVOK femoral stem Cancellous bone Compactor	112-042-037	1

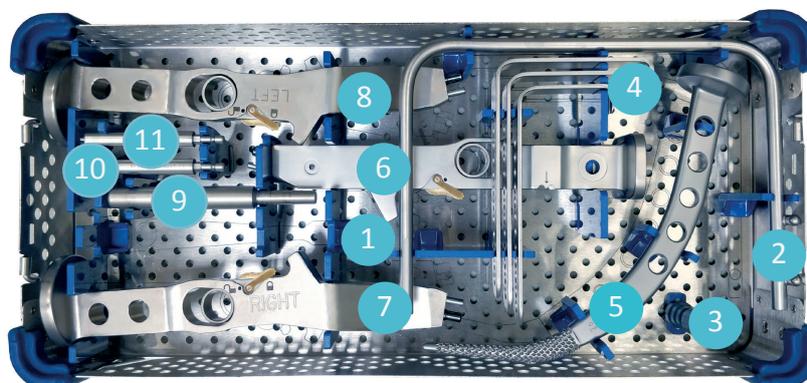
# Instrumentation

## Legacy instrumentation options: Antero-lateral broach handle



Designation	Reference	Qty
Offset Left Broach Handle	2-0199001	1
Offset Right Broach Handle	2-0199002	1

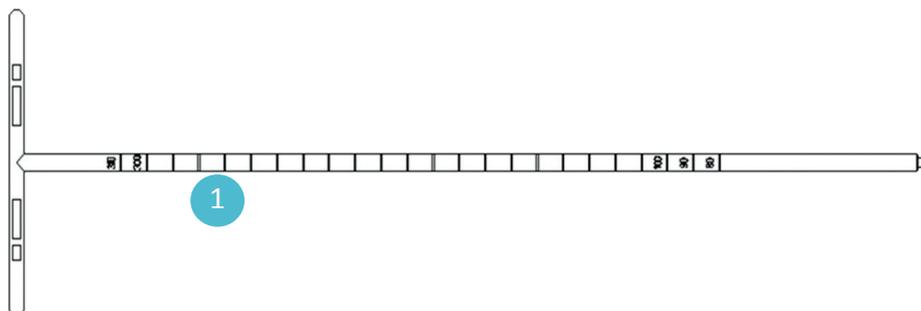
## Anterior approach instrument set



Rep	Designation	Reference	Qty
1	Dual curvature Hohmann retractor	2-0199200	1
2	Charnley retractor frame	2-0199100	1
3	Valve fixation ring	2-0120700	1
4	Valve lengths 60, 80 and 100 for Charnley retractor frame	2-0122906 to 2-0122910	1 each
5	Femoral preparation starter broach	2-0199300	1
6	Straight broach handle for Hueter approach - Navigated	2-0123000	1
7	Offset Broach Handle for HUETER approach - Right	2-0123700	1
8	Offset Broach Handle for HUETER approach - Left	2-0123800	1
9	Holding rod 10/15	2-0126100	1
10	Impactor tip - Monobloc stem - Anterior Approach	2-0198401	1
11	Impactor tip - Modular stem - Anterior Approach	2-0198402	1

# Instrumentation

## Non-absorbable cement restrictor instrument set



Rep	Designation	Reference	Qty
1	Insenter for cement restrictor	2-0103400	1

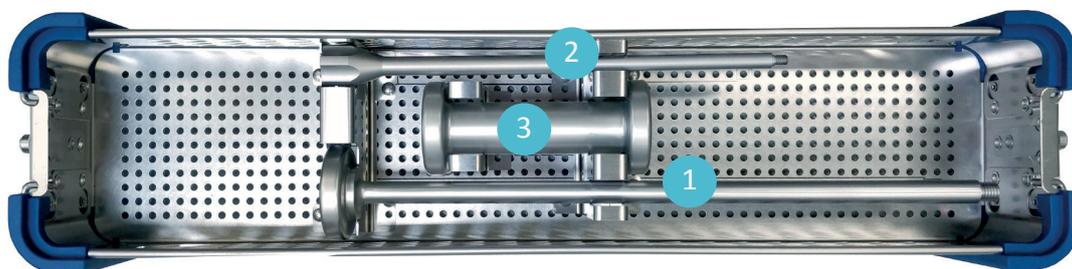
## TEKSTOP<sup>®</sup> cement restrictor instrument set



Rep	Designation	Reference	Qty
1	Trial Olive - 8 mm diameter	T067702	1
1	Trial Olive - 10 mm diameter	T067703	1
1	Trial Olive - 12 mm diameter	T067704	1
1	Trial Olive - 14 mm diameter	T067705	1
1	Trial Olive - 16 mm diameter	T067706	1
1	Trial Olive - 18 mm diameter	T067707	1
2	Restrictor inserter	T067701	1

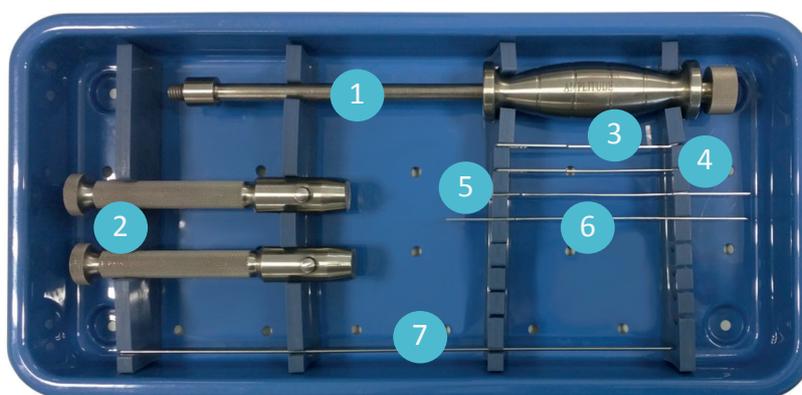
# Instrumentation

## Per-operative extraction set



Rep	Designation	Reference	Qty
1	Slap hammer shaft	2-0102900	1
2	Slap hammer tip	2-0103200	1
3	Slap hammer weight	2-0103300	1

## Cementless stem extraction instrument set



Rep	Designation	Reference	Qty
1	Extraction Slap Hammer	12-007-000	1
2	Quick Release Handle	10-020-000	2
3	Flexible Chisel Blade 8mm - Short	2-0198801	1
4	Flexible Chisel Blade 10mm - Short	2-0198803	1
5	Flexible Chisel Blade 8mm - Long	2-0198802	1
6	Flexible Chisel Blade 10mm - Long	2-0198804	1
7	Kirchner Wire, Ø1.8mm x Lg 300mm	33-3218-300	1

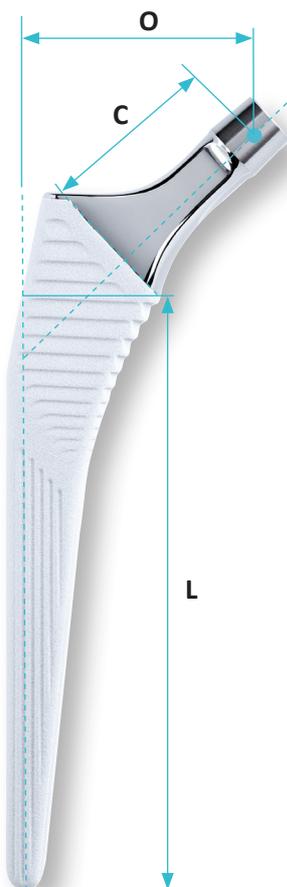
# Instrumentation

## Cement extraction set



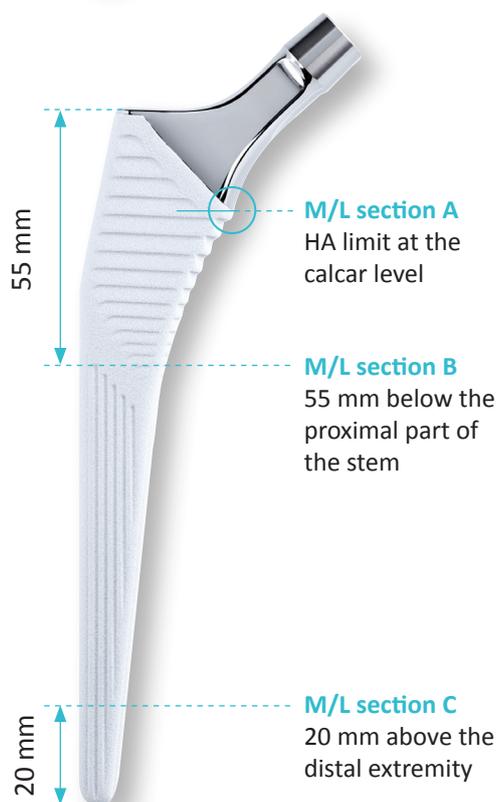
Rep	Designation	Reference	Qty
1	Manual Reamer 7 mm for Handle 3.40.550	3-40 252	1
1	Manual Reamer 8 mm for Handle 3.40.550	3-40 253	1
1	Manual Reamer 9 mm for Handle 3.40.550	3-40 254	1
1	Manual Reamer 10 mm for Handle 3.40.550	3-40 255	1
1	Manual Reamer 11 mm for Handle 3.40.550	3-40 256	1
1	Manual Reamer 12 mm for Handle 3.40.550	3-40 257	1
1	Manual Reamer 13 mm for Handle 3.40.550	3-40 258	1
1	Manual Reamer 14 mm for Handle 3.40.550	3-40 259	1
2	Quick Release Handle	58-02-4008	1
3	Cement Pincer - Short	3-30-542	1
4	Cement Pincer - Long	3-30-543	1
5	Cement Extraction Curette	3-30-318	1
6	Cement Extraction Curette - 10mm	3-30-319	1
7	Cement Extracting Chisel NEG9 mm Lg 340 mm	3-30-312	1
8	Cement Extracting Chisel NEG9mm L290mm	3-30-309	1
9	Cement Extracting Chisel POS9mm L340mm	3-30-313	1
10	Cement Extracting Chisel NEG11,5mm L400 mm	3-30-314	1
11	Lexer Chisel 8mm L280mm	3-30-304	1
12	Cup Removal Chisel 7.5 L310mm	3-30-316	1
13	Spiraled Drill Bit Guide 6 mm	3-30-131	1
14	Spiraled Drill Bit 6 mm	3-40-297	1
15	Cement Splitting Blade 5mm L280mm	3-30-307	1

# Dimensions and Offsets



Size	Length L (mm)	Offset O (mm)			Neck length C (mm)			Neck-shaft angle		
		STD	HO	LAT	STD	HO	LAT	STD	HO	LAT
7	91	37,5	-	-			-			-
8	96	38,1	-	45,9			41,3			126°
9	111	38,8	45,8	46,8			41,8			127°
10	121	39,4	46,4	47,7			42,3			127°
11	126	40,1	47,1	48,6			42,7			127°
12	131	40,7	47,7	49,5			43,2			128°
13	136	41,4	48,4	50,4	38,5	43,2	43,7	135°	135°	128°
14	141	42	49	51,3			44,1			128°
15	146	42,7	49,7	52,2			44,6			128°
16	151	43,3	50,3	53,1			45,1			129°
18	161	44,6	-	54			45,1			129°
20	171	45,9	-	54,9			45,1			130°

Note: the EVOK® cemented stem is STD only. Size range = 8 to 16



Size	M/L section A	M/L section B	M/L section C
7	24 mm	11,5 mm	7 mm
8	25 mm	12,5 mm	7,5 mm
9	25,5 mm	13,5 mm	7,5 mm
10	26,5 mm	15,5 mm	8 mm
11	27,5 mm	16,5 mm	9 mm
12	29 mm	18 mm	9,5 mm
13	30 mm	19 mm	10 mm
14	31 mm	20,5 mm	11 mm
15	32 mm	22 mm	12 mm
16	34 mm	23 mm	13 mm
18	35,5 mm	25,5 mm	14,5 mm
20	39,5 mm	28,5 mm	16 mm







*Products availability may vary depending on countries. Please check availability with your local representative.*

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