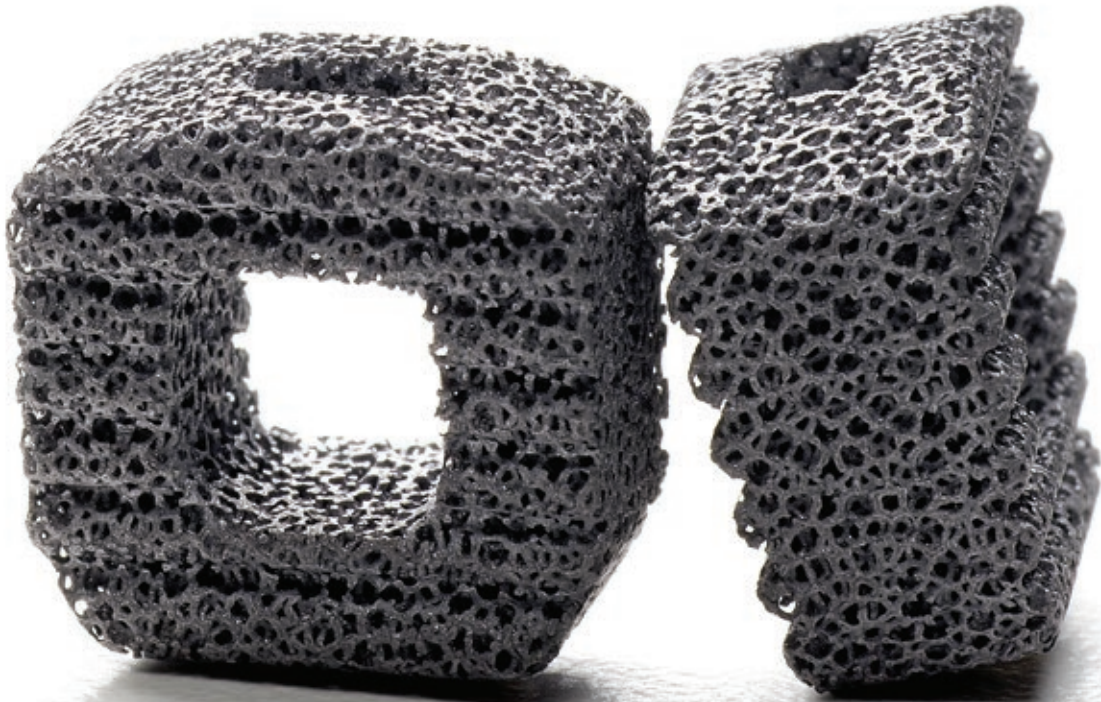




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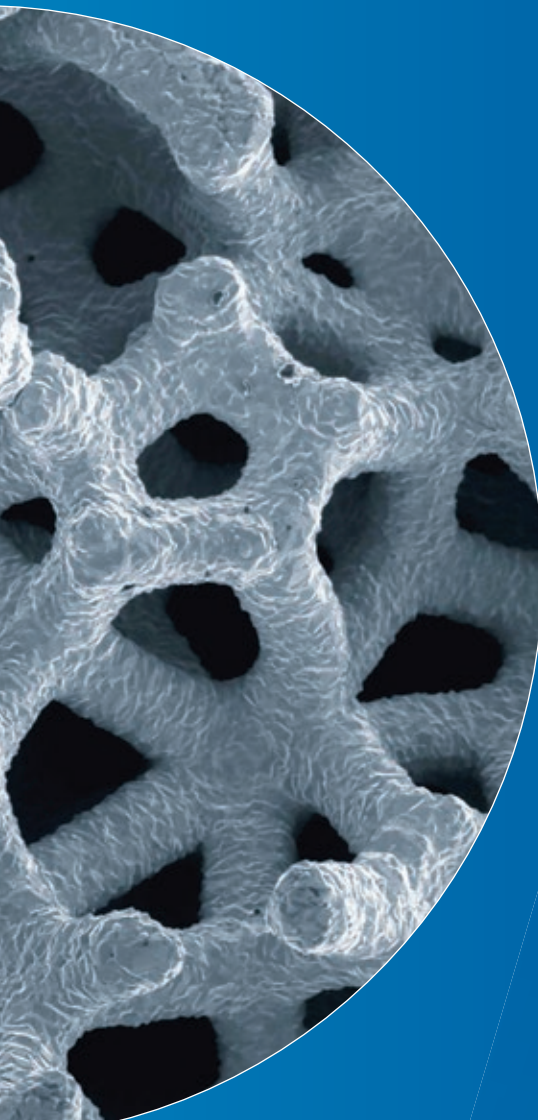
Cervical Solutions

TM-S Cervical Fusion Device

Trabecular Metal™ Technology

An innovative approach to cervical fusion.

Porosity



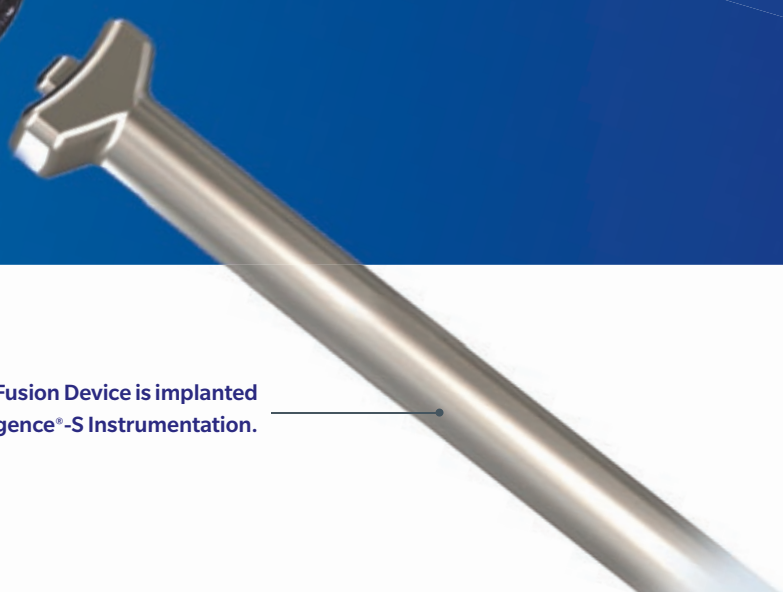
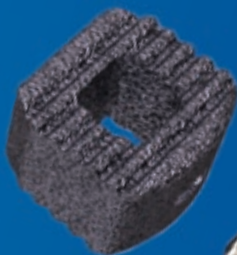
TM-S Features

- Made from Trabecular Metal Material, which features a high coefficient of friction versus cancellous bone to limit micromotion and enhance initial stability³
- Low modulus of elasticity promotes load sharing and potentially limits stress shielding¹
- Indicated for use in the cervical spine

TM-S Sizes

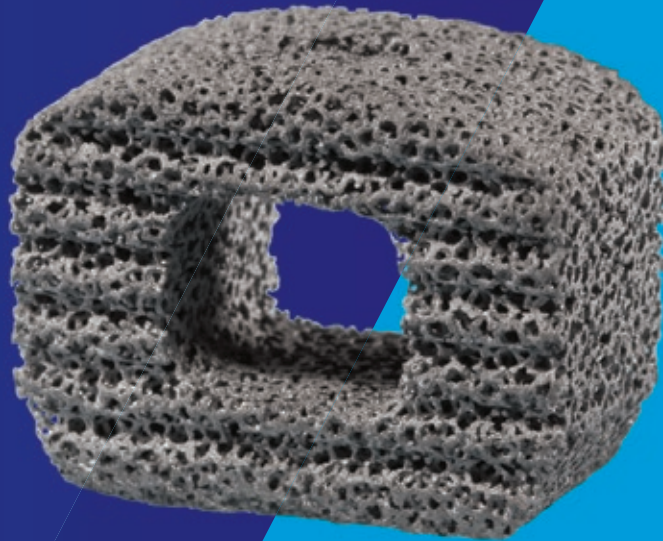
A wide offering of footprints, heights and angles of lordosis ensure the best fit is available to suit patient anatomy

HEIGHTS	FOOTPRINT	LORDOSIS
4 mm–12 mm	11 mm × 11 mm	7° 0°
4 mm–12 mm	11 mm × 14 mm	7° 0°
4 mm–12 mm	14 mm × 14 mm	7° 0°



The TM-S Cervical Fusion Device is implanted using the Mergence®-S Instrumentation.

EXPERIENCE THE BENEFITS OF THE TM-S DEVICE



Flexibility

Trabecular Metal has a modulus of elasticity that is similar to cancellous bone for more normal load sharing which has the potential to minimize stress shielding.¹



Stability

Trabecular Metal has a high coefficient of friction versus cancellous bone and the TM-S device has geometric features designed to limit micromotion, enhance initial stability and reduce the likelihood of expulsion.³



Biocompatibility

Trabecular Metal Material is made from commercially pure tantalum which is demonstrated to have excellent biocompatibility.²



Porosity

The TM-S device is made completely of Trabecular Metal which is up to 80% porous with a 100% open and interconnected structure. Featuring an average pore size of 440 microns, it is an osteoconductive scaffold which is designed to support bony in-growth and vascularization.¹

References:

1. JD Bobyn, SA Hacking, JJ Krygier, SP Chan, KK Toh, M Tanzer: Characterization of a New Porous Tantalum Biomaterial for Reconstructive Surgery. *66th Annual AAOS*. Anaheim, CA Feb 4–8, 1999, Scientific Exhibit.
2. Black J. Biological performance of tantalum. *Clin Materials*. 1994;16(3):167–73.
3. Zhang Y., et al Interfacial frictional behavior: cancellous bone, cortical bone, and a novel porous tantalum biomaterial. *Journal of Musculoskeletal Research*. 1999;3(4):245–251.

Manufactured by: Zimmer TMT, 10 Pomeroy Road, Parsippany, NJ 07054 201.818.1800

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