

## UNITY® – CHECK OF THE VACUUM SYSTEM





Connect a half-air-filled syringe to pump. Cycle pump housing to empty the syringe.

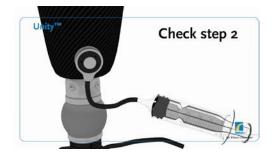


With an empty syringe, pull and hold for a few seconds.

If syringe piston returns to original position, there is no back-leak in pump.



In case either of these tests fail: tear down, clean and rebuild pump. Clean water, mild soap an isopropyl alcohol are safe to use. Repeat test after rebuild.





With inside of socket blocked with a piece of tape, pull and hold for a few seconds.



If syringe piston returns to original position, there is no leak in the valve. If not, clean valve and repeat.













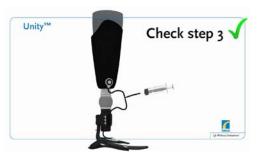
Using a T connector and with the user wearing the socket, cycle syringe a few times then hold for a few seconds.



If the piston returns to original position there is no leak.

If not, check seal, socket and valve

sealing to socket.



## UNITY® – TROUBLESHOOTING

## SPOTTING LEAKS

When using the recommended PETG material to seal a socket interface, there are generally 3 potential places which can leak:

- Across the seal, especially when walking. Observe test socket well to prevent this from being discovered in the definitive socket.
- Through the seal; a damaged seal can leak, again it can be partly hidden since damaged seal can hold pressure statically.
- Across valve seat. Remember that valve thread needs to be sealed to the PETG inner surface. Use silicone sealant.

## CHECKING THE V-SEAL

- Too large liner will cause trouble
- No peeking
- Low pressure areas can cause seal to break

Tight curves and movement in socket will always be challenging for a Seal-In, even more so when close to proximal edges.

Pay attention to pressures and movement while walking. In the example to the right, the seal folded after a few steps rather than immediately.



Too large liner





Low pressure areas can cause seal to break







