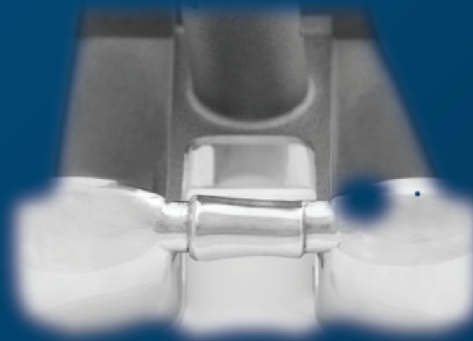
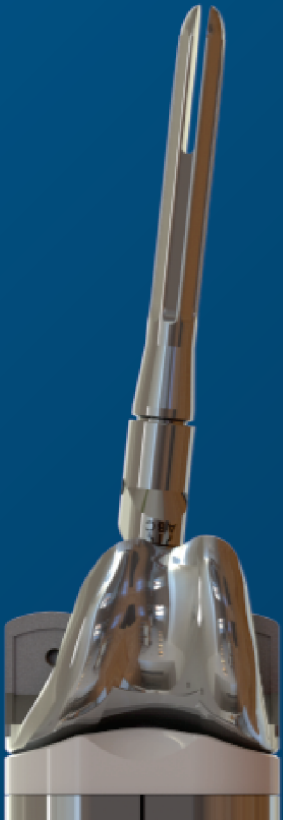


FREEDOM[®]

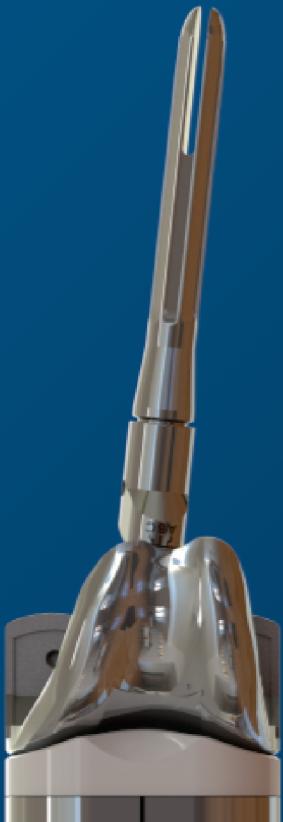


PCK



System Overview

Progressive Constraint Kinematics (PCK) Revision System



- Based on Freedom Knee bearing geometry
- Optimal constraint
 - Highly constrained in extension AND less constrained in flexion
- Economical delivery
 - Maximize flexibility AND minimize inventory
- Global design
 - Sizes/Geometry appropriate for global patient population
 - Femoral stems for smaller patients and particularly complicated anatomy

Progressive Constraint Kinematics

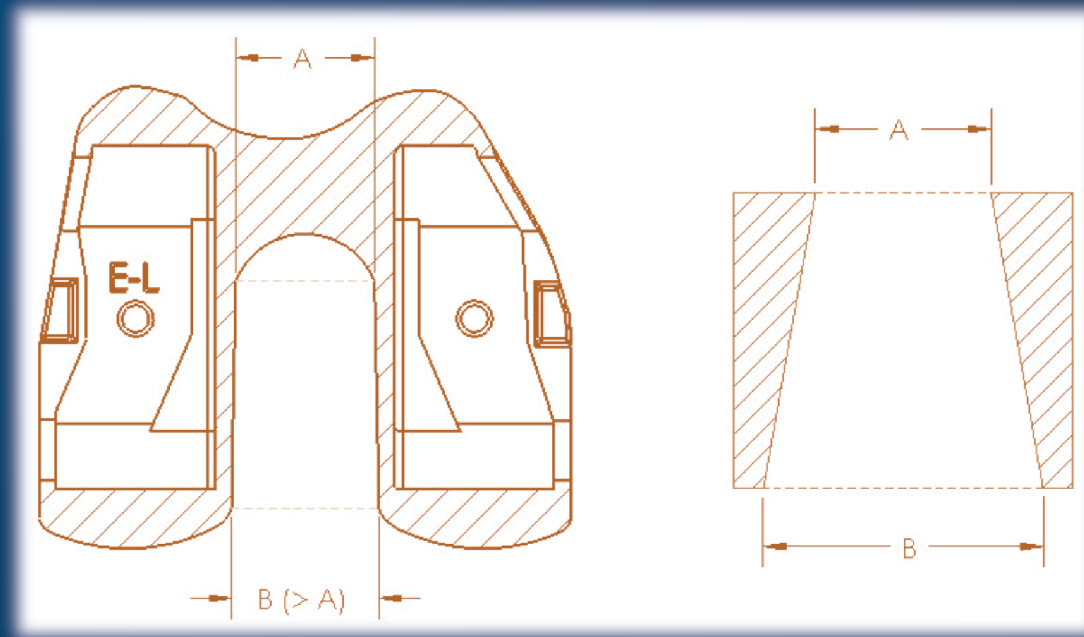
- Other constrained revision systems provide a constant level of constraint throughout the range of motion
- Freedom PCK provides a varying constraint profile from high constraint in extension to less constraint in flexion

Constraint	DePuy LCS	Stryker TriathlonTS	Zimmer LCCK	Biomet Vanguard SSK	S&N Legion	MaxxOrtho Freedom PCK
Tilt	1.25°	2.00°	1.25°	1.00°	4.00°	1°to4°
RotaGon		7.00°	2.00°	5.00°	6.00°	2°to7°



Progressive Constraint Kinematics

- Tibial-femoral varying constraint is provided through the trapezoidal shape of the femoral box where the narrower end is anterior.

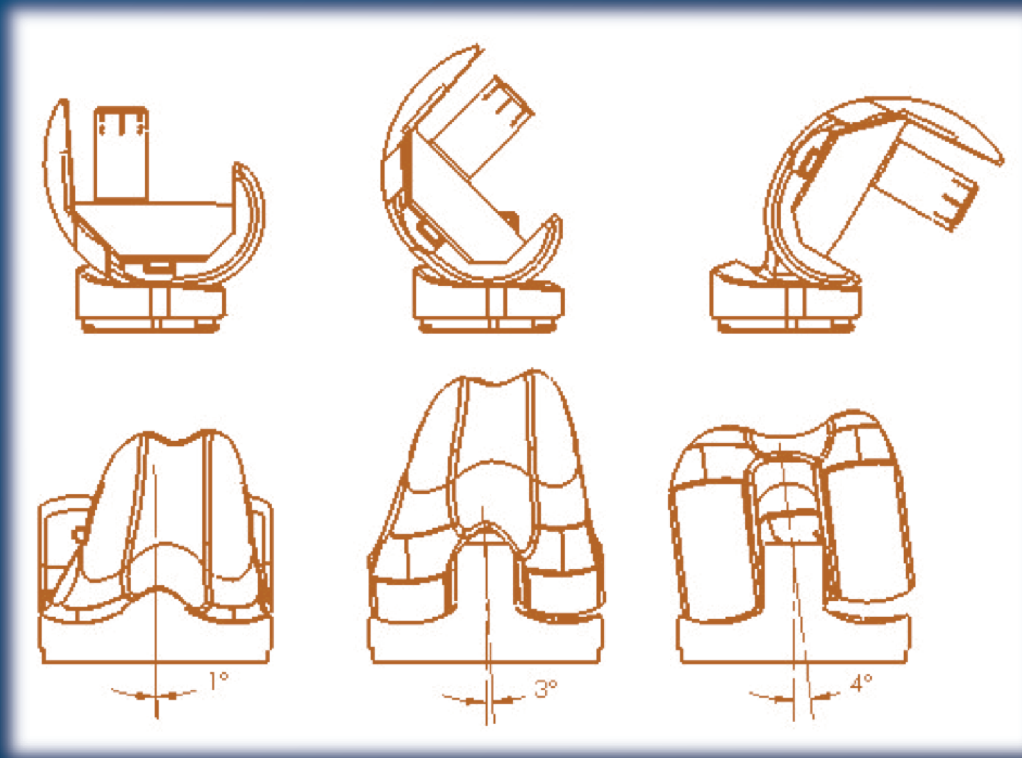


Progressive Constraint Kinematics

- In extension (0°), there is more constraint between the tibial post and femoral box allowing less varus-valgus tilt and internal-external rotation
- As the joint goes into deeper flexion, the clearance between the tibial post and femoral box increases allowing an increase in both varus-valgus tilt and internal-external rotation.

Progressive Constraint Kinematics

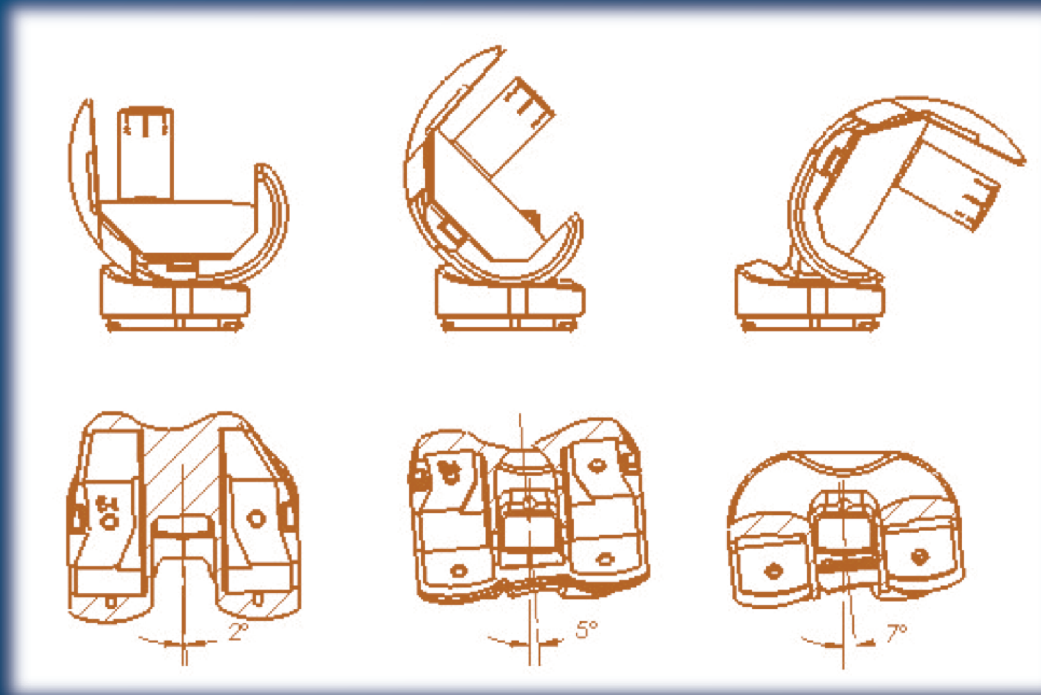
- Change in Varus-Valgus tilt through flexion:



Note: Angle values are indicative only

Progressive Constraint Kinematics

- Change in Internal-External rotation through flexion:



Note: Angle values are indicative only

PCK Femoral Augments

- Femoral augments are stackable and can be used medial/lateral and left/right

