(TRADE MARK)

A COMPREHENSIVE CATALOGUE OF COMPONENTS & ACCESSORIES DESIGNED & MANUFACTURED

by

Medical & Industrial Equipment Ltd.

12 NEW CAVENDISH STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone : WELBECK 1851 and 1504

Telegrams : NARCOSIS, WESDO, LONDON

Cables : NARCOSIS, LONDON

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The M.I.E. Maintenance Scheme for Anaesthetic Apparatus

FOREWORD

Our many customers will be pleased to learn that we are now able to visit them for the purpose of carrying out any repairs that may be necessary in connection with their Anaesthetic, Analgesic, or Oxygen Therapy apparatus. Our highly-trained staff of engineers has had a long practical experience in the manufacture and repair of anaesthetic apparatus, and is at your service. In recent years the technique of anaesthetics has developed enormously, and M.I.E. have played no small part in the many developments that have taken place. We therefore think that you will agree that it is more than ever necessary to place your equipment in the hands of the actual manufacturers should a repair or replacement be necessary.

SCHEME ONE

At your request our engineers will visit you.

SCHEME TWO

Regular monthly or quarterly visits can be arranged on a contract basis.

In addition, arrangements have been made to deal with emergency repairs that may arise on the same day that we are notified.

BASIS OF COST

SCHEME ONE

The cost under this scheme is based on a time and material basis.

SCHEME TWO

Before entering into an agreement an examination is made by us to ensure that the apparatus is in a reasonably good condition, and our price is based on the number and type of apparatus to be maintained.

In response to many requests, our Engineers carry stocks of all anaesthetic accessories, including facepieces, etc.

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Anaesthetic Units

5. M.I.E. hospital model anaesthetic apparatus. The table is of tubular construction, size 18 in. × 18 in. and fitted with assembly support, 2 shelves (upper shelf with rail on 3 sides), instrument drawer, cages for two 20-ft. oxygen, two 200-gal. nitrous oxide, and one 2-lb. carbon dioxide cylinders, with yoke suitable for any size cyclopropane cylinder.

   The apparatus is of the continuous-flow type, comprising the latest pattern 4-tube rotameter unit for oxygen, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide and cyclopropane, with by-passes for oxygen and nitrous oxide flows, M.I.E. chloroform and ether units with water jacket, the complete assembly mounted on its supporting bracket.

   The absorber unit, which is the M.I.E. Circle pattern, is complete with delivery tubing, Dr. Magill's flexible facepiece union, endo-tracheal rubber connections and mount, large and small McKesson facepieces, and Connell harness.

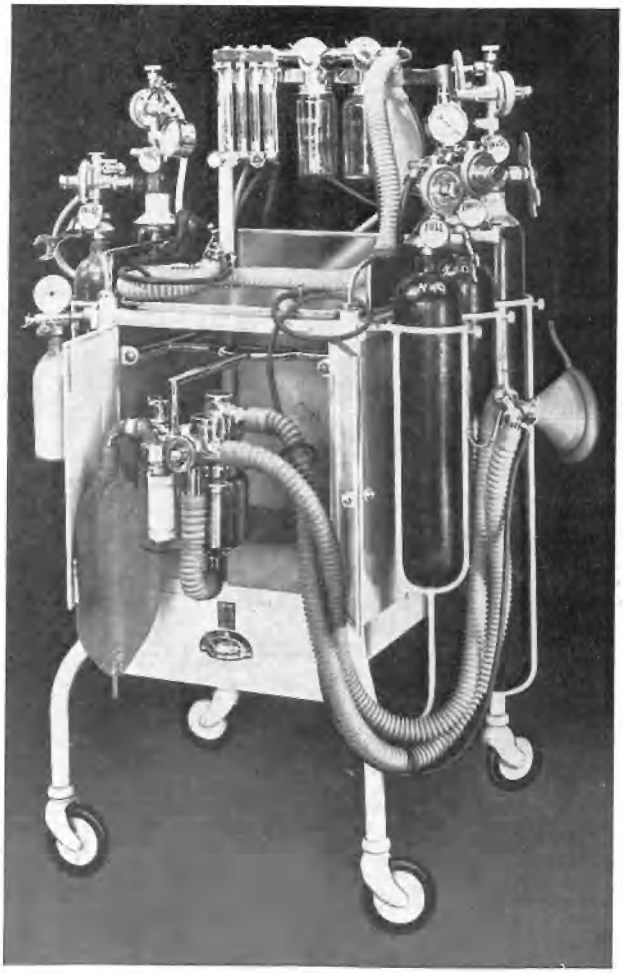

Fig. 5

6. Unit complete as described above, less table, but with the necessary fittings to fix to own table.

7. M.I.E. anaesthetic table only.

8. Edinburgh pattern anaesthetic table, as suggested by Dr. Gillies. Fitted with a large double-door metal cabinet, the top of which forms the upper shelf of the table and is glass covered. Beneath the cabinet is situated the usual sub-divided instrument drawer, whilst on either side of the table the standard cylinder cages are placed. Head and absorber supports are not fitted on this table as it is designed for use with unit Fig. No. 16, the complete assembly being housed in the cabinet after use.

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M.I.E. Casualty and Outpatients Anaesthetic Unit

9. This Unit is designed primarily for the Casualty and Outpatients Theatre as a compact mobile apparatus for Gas-Oxygen and Gas-Oxygen-Ether and or Trilene Anaesthesia. It comprises a 3 tube Rotameter Unit for N_2O, O_2 and CO_2 gases, an improved plunger type ether vaporiser and Magill re-breathing Attachment, mounted on a light but robust stand fitted with ball-bearing castors enamelled in Eau de Nil.
The M.I.E. Circle Absorber can be readily attached, and equipment for Cyclopropane Anaesthesia can be supplied if required.

Fig. 9

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Portable Anaesthetic Apparatus

FOR NITROUS OXIDE · OXYGEN · CYCLOPROPANE · CHLOROFORM
ETHER · TRILENE · CARBON DIOXIDE ABSORPTION

Complete with four tube Rotameters for O_2, CO_2, C_3H_6, and N_2O, large ether unit, M.I.E. circle absorber mounted on detachable double upright, fibre carrying case, and portable cylinder stand with cover. The apparatus is transportable in two sections.

1. The Head.—Comprising a Rotameter Unit and Circle Absorber on double upright, is mounted on a baseboard (Fig. 10a).

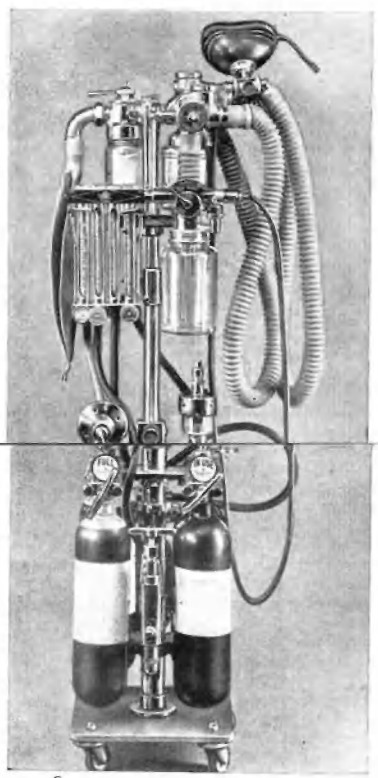

Fig. 10

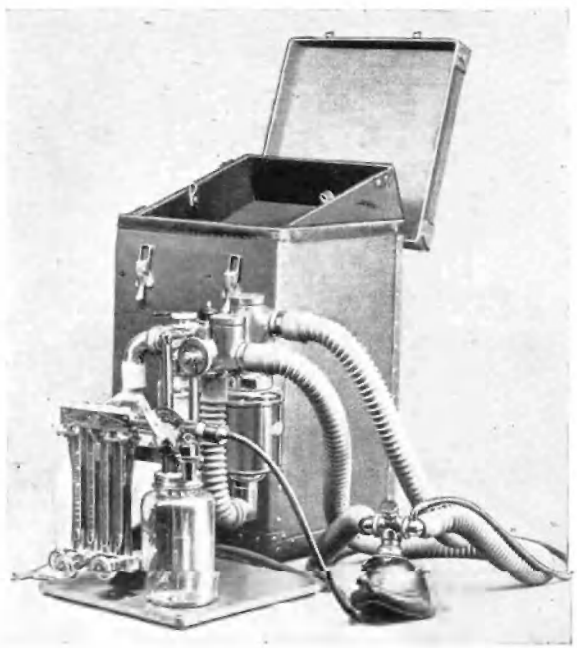

Fig. 10*a*

2. The Portable Cylinder Stand. This is designed to take 2 × 100 gal. N_2O; 2 × 30 gal. O_2; 1 × 50 gal C_3H_6; and a special bracket is fitted to hold the usual "J" size sparklet CO_2 Resuscitator Bulb.

Non-interchangeable tubing connections are supplied which enable the apparatus to be quickly and safely assembled.

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Enderby Portable Apparatus

FOR GENERAL ANAESTHESIA

Fig. 17

17. An efficient, compact and lightweight unit, comprising triple Rotameter with attachment for CO_2, detachable ether unit and Waters to-and-fro absorber. The unit supporting bracket, which is mounted on a strong bakelite baseboard, is fitted with 3 yokes to hold 1 x 15 gallon Oxygen, 1 x 50 gallon N_2O and 1 x 25 gallon C_3H_6 cylinder.

An Oxygen gauge is fitted as standard and the apparatus is complete with 2 facepieces and catheter mount in fibre carrying case, with drop-in sub-divided tray.

(*Reference B.M.J. May 29th, 1948.*)

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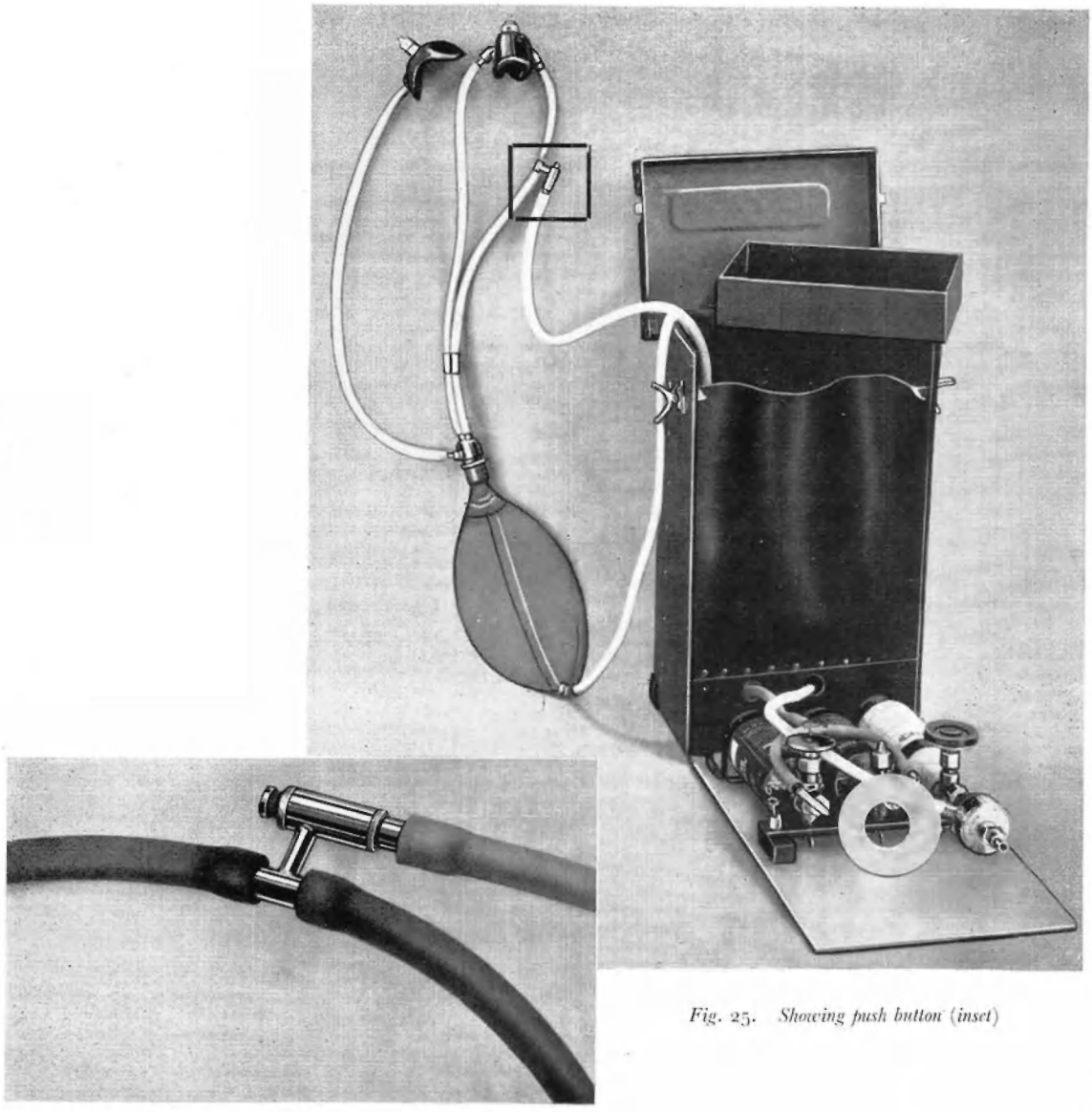

Fig. 25. Showing push button (inset)

25. M.I.E. gas-oxygen apparatus incorporating nasal press button oxygen supply.

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10. M.I.E. portable anæsthetic apparatus.

11. Ditto as above, but less portable cylinder stand and fittings.

15. M.I.E. two-bottle unit.

16. Ditto as above, but less cylinder stand and fittings.

30. Dental apparatus, similar to above but mounted on cylinder floor-stand, to hold two 100-gallon nitrous oxide and two 30-gallon oxygen cylinders, with upright to support apparatus.

35. Injecta gas and air apparatus, portable model, for analgesia in obstetrics or minor surgery. This apparatus accommodates one 50-gallon nitrous oxide cylinder (carried separately) and complies fully to the Central Midwives Board requirements. It is designed to produce a mixture of 50 per cent nitrous oxide and air.

40. Injecta gas and air machine, hospital model, similar to above, but mounted on a stand and fitted with M.I.E. cylinder yokes for two 200-gallon nitrous oxide cylinders.

45. Nitrous oxide apparatus, Hewitt's, consisting of facepiece, three-way stopcock, 3-gallon bag and tubing, unions, two foot-keys, and stand for two cylinders.

46. Nitrous oxide apparatus as above, but for three cylinders.

76. Anæsthetic Trilene, in 1 lb. bottles.

80. Shipways apparatus for ether and chloroform vapour, comprising ether bottle unit, Junker bottle and safety valve, thumb-screw, connections and bellows, and Tyrells' mask.

85. Junkers' inhaler, consisting of Junkers' safety bottle, Page's mask, double bellows, mouth tube, tubing, etc., complete in case.

MIE LTD

(TRADE MARK)

"Jecta"

(REG. TRADE MARK)

GAS & AIR ANALGESIA APPARATUS FOR SELF ADMINISTRATION IN OBSTETRICS

(APPROVED BY CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD)

MIDWIVES PORTABLE MODEL. The Portable Model is fitted with a regulator which reduces the cylinder pressure to 60 lb. per square inch, and utilises the jet and venturi system to obtain the desired mixture. A satisfactory intermittent mechanism is provided (Sensitive Demand Regulator) with a diaphragm of large area to reduce inertia to a minimum. A safety device prevents the machine from working should the orifice supplying the air percentage become occluded.

Respiration operates the diaphragm of the Demand Regulator, the inspiratory phase releasing the Nitrous Oxide, which passes through the jet at high velocity, thus creating a negative pressure in the venturi, which in turn entrains a percentage of air.

The air percentage entrained is fixed by the air restriction, the restriction being suitably proportioned to provide a reasonably constant percentage of air entrainment.

In the event of the air inlet filter being accidentally or deliberately occluded, a negative pressure is set up on the atmospheric side of the diaphragm, which prevents the release of N_2O, and any degree of air occlusion produces a degree of N_2O restriction, thus always ensuring the same mixture.

Fig. 35. Portable Model

The mixture of N_2O and air passes to the patient via the non-return valve, breathing-tube, and face-piece. The expiratory phase allows the diaphragm to assume its normal position, thus cutting off the N_2O supply and allowing the expired gases to escape through the expiratory valve, which is of the finger-hole stopcock type.

Fig. 40. Hospital Model

The presentation of the apparatus is attractive, unique in design, is practical, and housed in a hinged metal case finished in stippled black enamel. A cylinder contents gauge is mounted on the panel, and a carrying handle is conveniently placed. The delivery unit, which is easily detached from the body of the apparatus, is complete with cylinder key, and is carried in the lower section of the case. The machine is capable of accommodating either a 100-gallon or 50-gallon N_2O cylinder of the No. 7 type valve, and measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. The cylinder is carried separately during transport.

No special technique is required beyond turning the cylinder valve to the "on" position and breathing from the apparatus via the face-piece. Being intermittent in its action the mixture is controlled by the patient.

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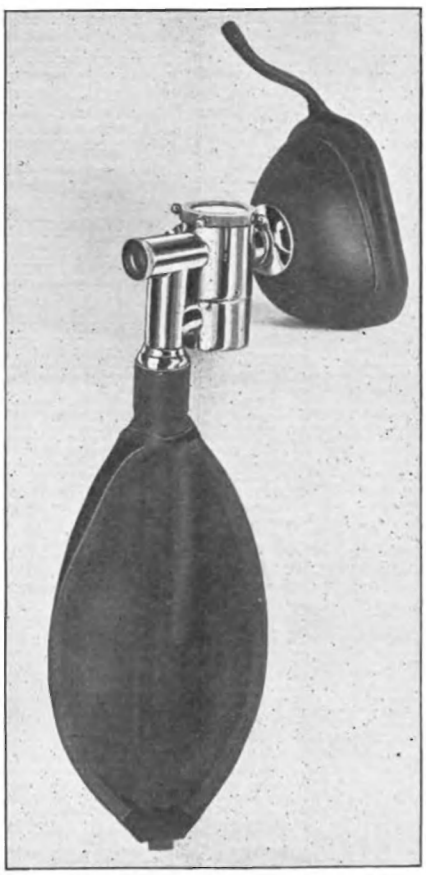

Fig. 55

55. Vinesthene inhaler, Oxford pattern, modified Goldmans; comprises facepiece, variable stopcock, with inspiratory valve and bag. Also supplied with double-ended bag and vulcanite stopcock for dental work.

56. Vinesthene, in boxes of six ampoules, each containing 3 or 5 cc.

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The Freedman Trichlorethylene Apparatus

(WOODFIELD-DAVIES MODIFICATION)

The Apparatus consists of a four-ounce glass jar with a metal cap, to which is attached an inverted filling tube, so arranged that it is impossible to overfill the jar. A clamp is provided to enable the Apparatus to be suspended from a bed-rail, etc., and a face-piece, with a finger-hole stopcock, is connected by means of a corrugated breathing tube.

A tube, extending to the centre of the jar and having a centrally placed partition throughout its entire length, passes through the centre of the cap, above which it intersects a cross-tube at right-angles. The partition in the vertical tube is extended so that it completely occludes the horizontal one except for a hole of predetermined size drilled through the centre of the extended portion.

Trichlorethylene vapour of analgesic potency is inhaled by drawing atmospheric air through the upper portion of the jar, that is, above the surface of the liquid.

When the patient inhales, air which is drawn in through the inspiratory valve, passes, in the main, along the horizontal tube through the hole in the baffle, a lesser proportion taking the alternative route through the glass jar, where trichlorethylene vapour is entrained. An expiratory valve is provided for the patient's exhalations.

The Apparatus has been designed to ensure that a trichlorethylene/air mixture of only analgesic potency is inhaled, and it is impossible for either the liquid to be spilled or to enter the respiratory passages irrespective of the position which the Apparatus may assume.

An additional safeguard against the possibility of overdosage is provided in the form of an air orifice in the side of the tube to which the facepiece is attached. This may be quite comfortably occluded by the patient's index finger, but should the effect tend towards anaesthesia the patient would fail to keep the orifice properly occluded, resulting in free admission of air. This co-operation on the part of the patient has the psychological advantage of providing a distraction.

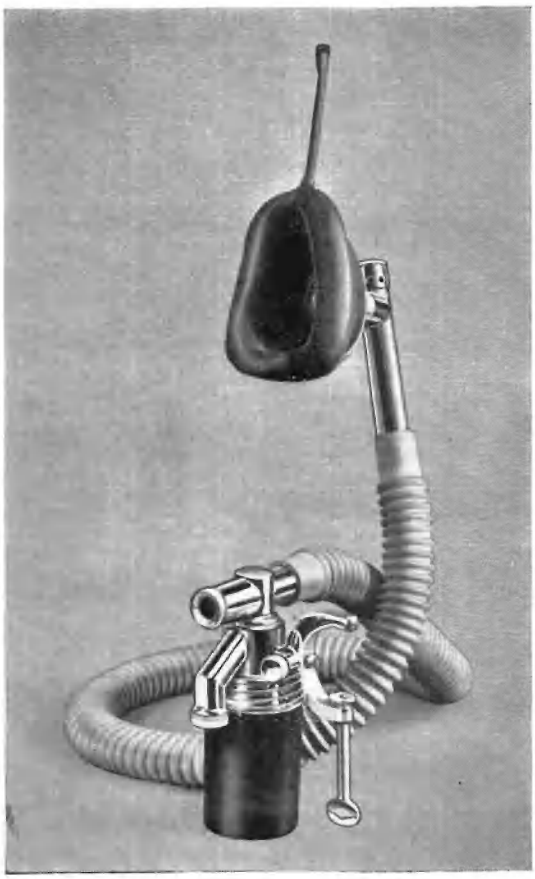

Fig. 75

For clinical data see the following articles:

British Medical Journal,	21st June 1941.	Drs. C. L. Hewer and C. F. Hadfield.
,, ,, ,,	19th July, 1941.	Dr. C. L. Hewer.
,, ,, ,,	9th Oct. 1943.	Dr. C. L. Hewer.
The Lancet . .	4th Dec. 1943.	Dr. A. Freedman.

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Williams-Hill

Trichloroethylene Inhaler

(*Designed for analgesia in dentistry*)

77 The Inhaler is designed for self-administration of a Trichloroethylene/air mixture to produce analgesia in dentistry. The rubber bulb when squeezed, propels air through a saturated wick in the bottle and the resulting mixture is breathed by the patient through the special nasal inhaler. The vapour delivery being controlled by the muscular action of the patient makes over-dosage impossible. The bottle is unspillable and a special filler is fitted allowing only the correct amount of trilene into the bottle so obviating the possibility of liquid being blown into the patient. A swivel clamp is provided to enable the apparatus to be clamped in any convenient position.

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Rowbotham Vaporisor

Fig 79.

79. A vaporisor of simple and efficient design with a capacity of one oz. Used for chloroform, trichloroethylene, vinyl ether or ethyl ether when moderate concentrations are required. The strength of the vapour is regulated by a small lever-operated control and the unit is available to fit most standard apparatus.

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M.I.E Circle Absorber

Fig. 305

305. M.I.E. circle absorber for closed circuit anæsthesia, incorporating Dr. H. L. Thornton's improved "surface-type" vaporiser and Dr. Magill's flexible facepiece union. The vaporiser is positioned between the body of the absorber and the re-breathing bag, thus providing for the by-passing of any required portion of the re-breathed gases over the surface of the ether in both phases of respiration. The canister holds 1 lb. of soda-lime, and is quickly detached, whilst the visible unidirectional valves which provide for the circulation of the gases are of the gravity type and light in action. A conveniently situated selector cap provides the following position of control :

(*a*) To-and-fro breathing through one delivery tube without valves in operation ;
(*b*) Circle breathing with both valves in operation without soda-lime ;
(*c*) Circle breathing with soda-lime.

The unit is complete with 3 ft. 6 in. tubes from absorber to facepiece union, 5ft. tube and mount from union to induction equipment, and a suitable absorber bracket according to requirements.

(TRADE MARK)

Carbon Dioxide Absorption Apparatus

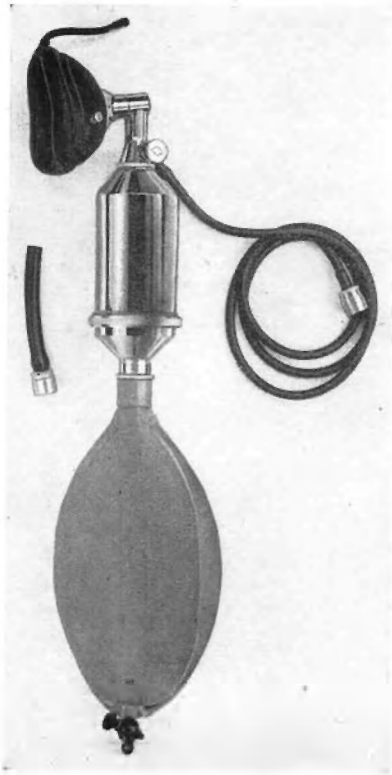

Fig. 320

320. To-and-fro absorber, Waters', comprising canister to hold 1 lb. soda-lime, "plug-in" expiratory mount and feed-tube connection, facepiece angle, McKesson facepiece, 2-gallon re-breathing bag, feed-tube and mount, and catheter mount.

325. To-and-fro absorber, McKesson type, with ½ lb. size canister, complete as above, made of light materials, suitable for children.

(TRADE MARK)

Water's Canister Flexible Holder

321 Flexible Holder for Water's Canister with quick release connection and G clamp for fitting to table. Finished Bright Chromium Plate.

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[illegible] Infant's and Childs' To-and-Fro CO_2 Absorption Apparatus

FIG. 330

(b)

(k)

Showing absorber assembled for induction purposes.

330 [illegible]r Infant's CO_2 Absorption apparatus comprising :—

a	3 oz. Canister with outlet caps.	*g*	Flexible Facepiece connector.
b	6 oz. Canister with outlet caps.	*h*	Child Facepiece Converter.
c	Curved Facepiece Connector with Expiratory Valve.	*i*	Feed tubing and mount.
d	R/B corrugated extension piece.	*j*	Infant's self-inflating Facepiece.
e	Latex R/bag with vulcanite tap.	*k*	Child's Facepiece.
f	Endotracheal Connector with gas feed inlet.		

The apparatus may be used in conjunction with any continuous flow apparatus fitted with suitable Rotameters.

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Fig. 350

350. Magill flexible facepiece union for closed circuit anaesthesia. The union is fitted with swivel gas-tight drums, which may be placed in any position to suit the anaesthetist, whilst an expiratory valve of the Heidbrink type is situated on the main body of the attachment. A dual mounting enables either the facepiece or catheter mount to be quickly attached.

(TRADE MARK)

355. Soda-lime canister for M.I.E. absorber, 1 lb. capacity.

356. Soda-lime canister for Waters' absorber.

Fig. 360

360. Vaporiser, Dr. Thornton's pattern, for use with M.I.E. circle absorber.

(TRADE MARK)

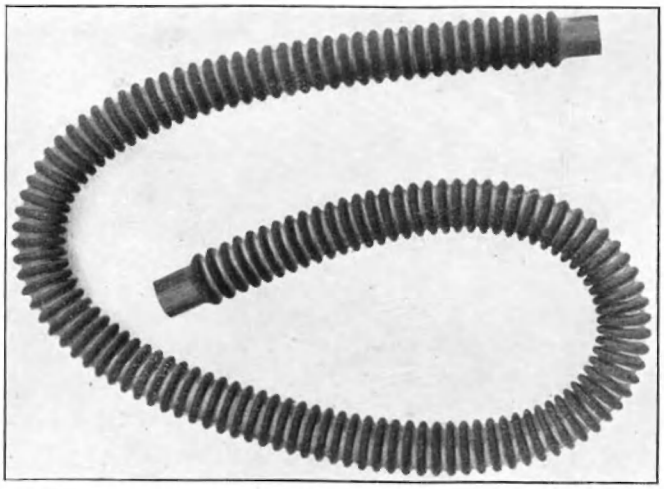

Fig. 365

365. Corrugated rubber delivery tubing, wide bore, 3 ft. 6 in. long.

370. Corrugated rubber canister connection, wide bore, 9 in.

375. Absorber re-breathing bags, rubber, 2 gal. capacity.

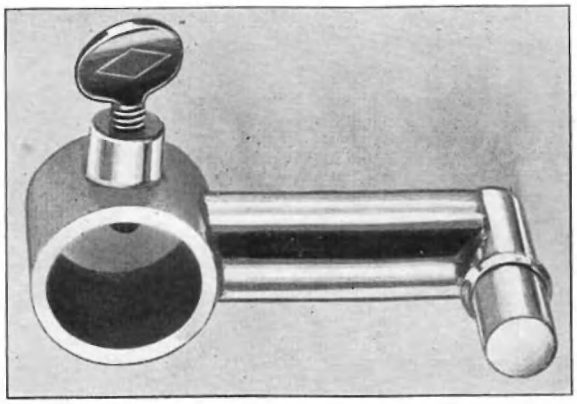

Fig. 380

380. Absorber bracket, short pattern, to fit on to 1 in. upright.

(TRADE MARK)

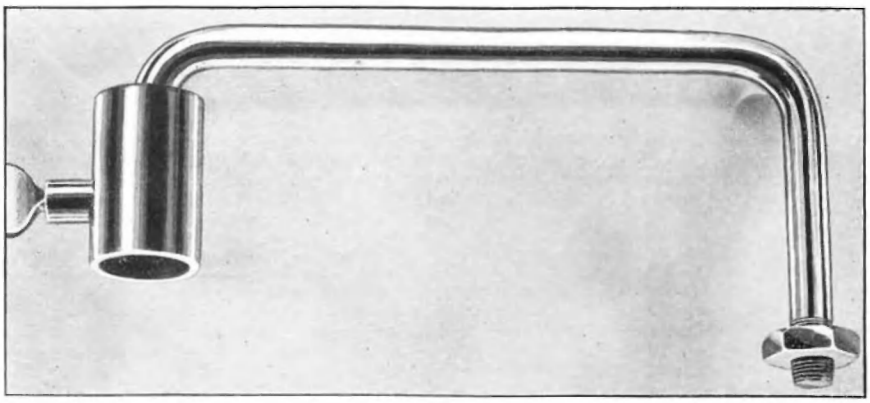

Fig. 385

385. Absorber bracket, standard table pattern, 1 in. fitting.

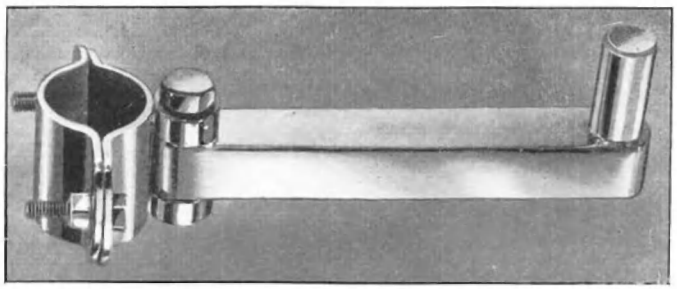

Fig. 390

390. Absorber bracket, hinged, to fit leg of table.

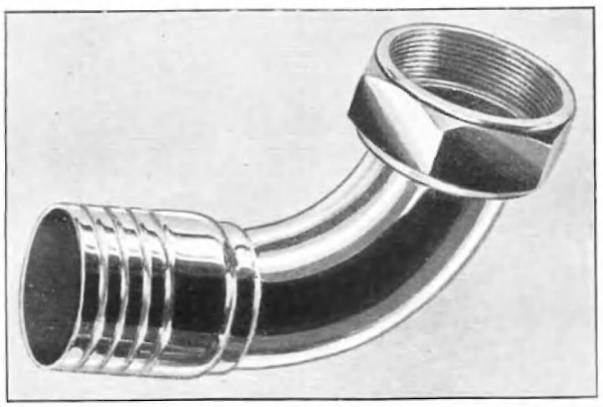

Fig. 400

400. Absorber bag mount fitting, M.I.E. pattern.

(TRADE MARK)

405. Vaporiser wicks for Dr. Thornton's vaporiser.

406. Vaporiser wick springs for above.

410. Absorber angle mounts for canister.

420. Absorber valve cover glasses.

425. Absorber valve discs, metal.

430. Vaporiser corks, with bakelite cap and chain.

435. Absorber tube angle mounts, metal.

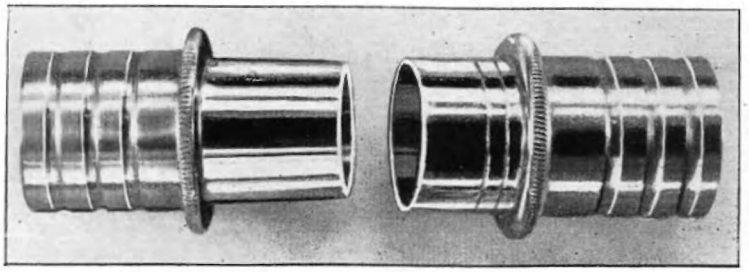

Fig. 440

440. Waters' male and female tube connections.

445. McKesson and Waters male and female unions.

450. Rubber feed tubing, red or black.

455. Absorber canister caps for M.I.E. absorber.

456. Absorber canister caps for Waters' to-and-fro canister.

460. Absorber table upright, 1 in. diameter, with clamp for fixing to leg of table.

(TRADE MARK)

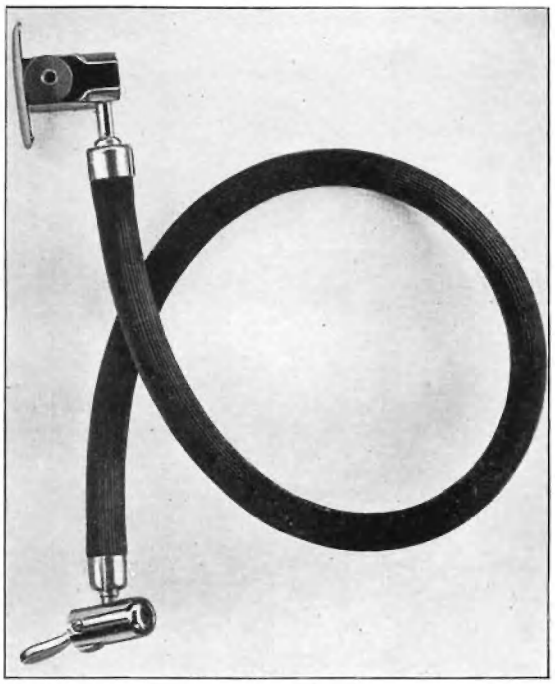

Fig. 465

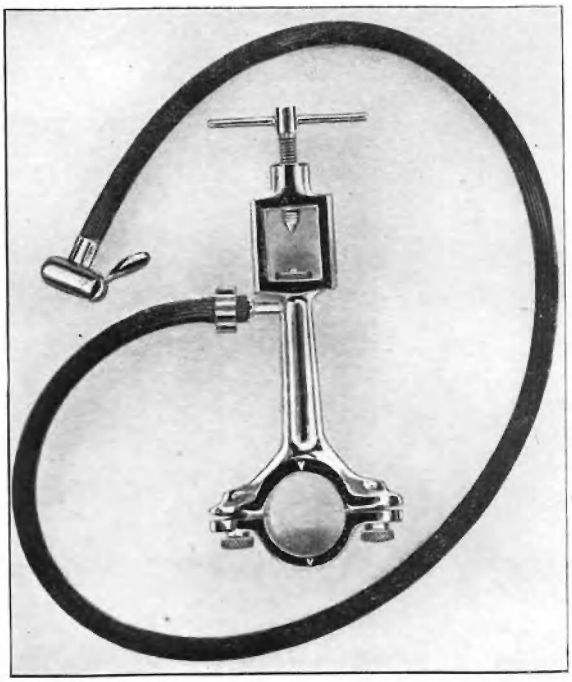

Fig. 480

465. Adaptor and lead for cyclopropane, enables the ordinary cylinder yoke to be used for cyclopropane.

470. Detachable cyclopropane yoke and lead, with "C" clamp and thumb-screw.

475. Standard pattern cyclopropane yoke and lead for table.

480. Standard pattern cyclopropane yoke, with long shaft, for attachment to portable cylinder stand.

485. Cyclopropane pressure tubing, canvas reinforced, ribbed.

(TRADE MARK

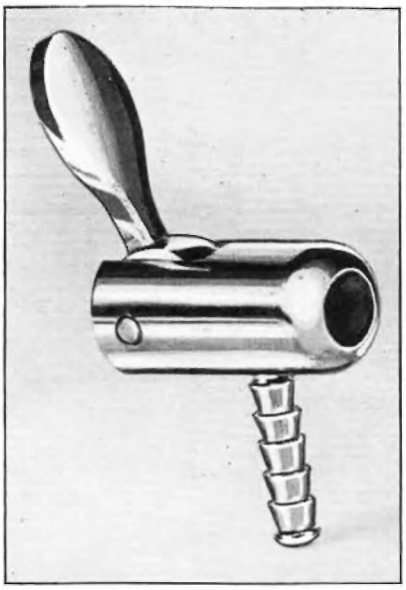

Fig. 490

490. Romac tubing connections (four sizes).

Fig. 495

495. Cylinder key for cyclopropane, metal, circular pattern, with milled rim.

(TRADE MARK)

Fig. 500

500. Soda-lime, Sofnol, non-hydroscopic 4-8 mesh, packed in 1 lb. cartons and 7, 14, and 28 lb. tins.

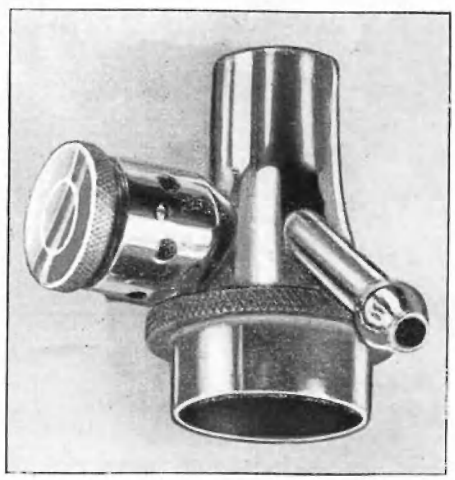

Fig. 505

505. Waters' expiratory and feed mount, short pattern.

(TRADE MARK)

Special Equipment for Endo-tracheal Anaesthesia

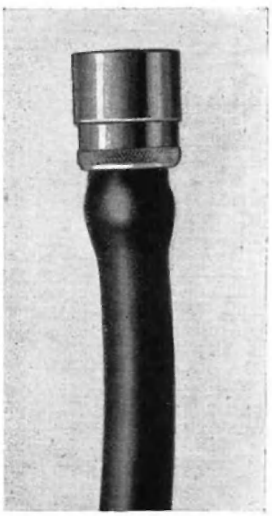

Fig. 605

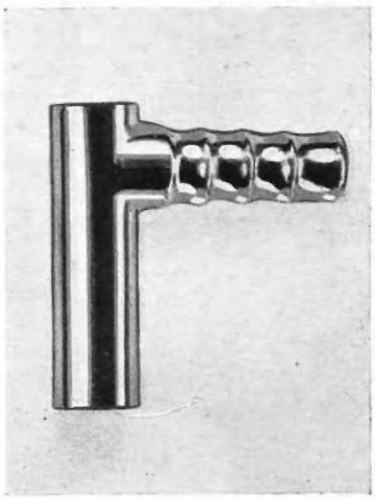

Fig. 615

605. Endo-tracheal Catheter Mount, with rubber connection, Magill fitting.

615. Endo-tracheal Catheter Unions, as suggested by Dr. Rowbotham (four sizes).

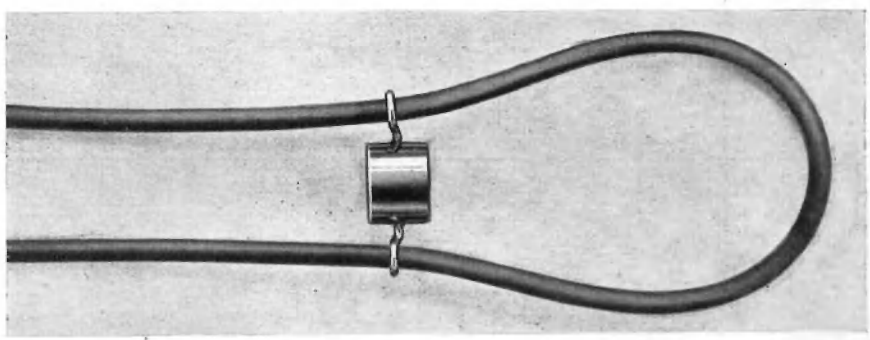

Fig. 616

616. Endo-tracheal Harness, as described by Dr. Rowbotham in " Thyroid Operations ".

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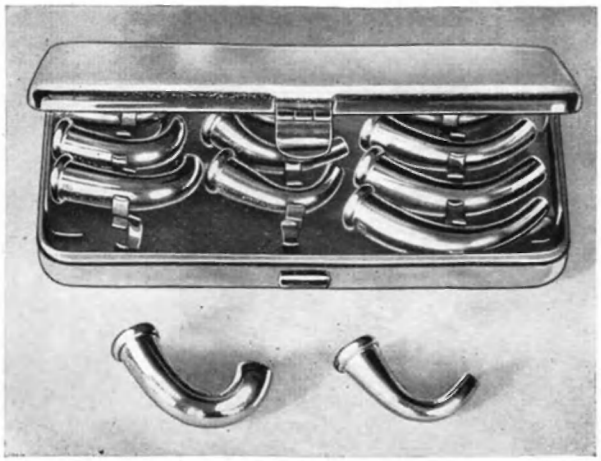

Fig. 621

620. Endo-tracheal Unions, Dr. Magill pattern (sizes 1 to 6-6a-6b, Oral; sizes 7 to 12-12a-12b, Nasal).

621. Endo-tracheal Unions, Dr. Magill pattern, oro-nasal (sizes 1 to 6 Oral; sizes 7 to 12 Nasal) in chrome case.

622. Endo-tracheal Unions, Dr. Magill pattern. Set of 14 in chrome case (sizes 1 to 6a Oral; sizes 7 to 12a Nasal).

623. Endo-tracheal Unions, Dr. Magill pattern. Set of 16 in chrome case (sizes 1 to 6b Oral; sizes 7 to 12b Nasal).

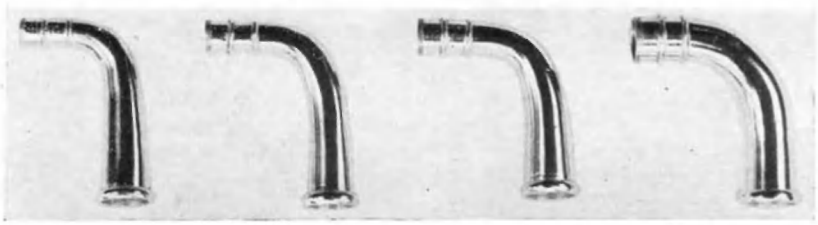

Fig. 625

625. Endo-tracheal Unions. Set of 4 (sizes $\frac{3}{8}$ in., $\frac{5}{16}$ in., $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $\frac{3}{16}$ in. bore), suitable for oral or nasal intubation, as modified by Dr. Magill.

(TRADE MARK)

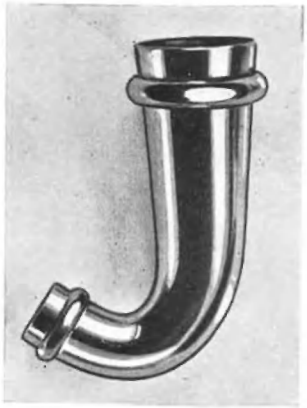

Fig. 640

635. Endo-tracheal Tube Mount, Gillespie pattern, funnel-shape (three sizes).

640. Endo-tracheal Union, wide bore, Thorton pattern, oral or nasal (three sizes).

645. Endo-tracheal Tube Mount, Forrester pattern.

Fig. 650

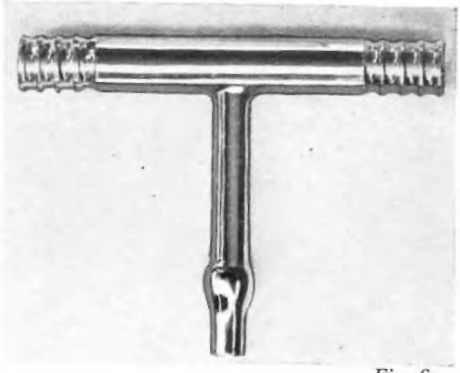

Fig. 655

650. Airway, Dr. Magill pattern, for oral or nasal tubes.

655. Dr. Ayre's T-piece (in three sizes).

(TRADE MARK)

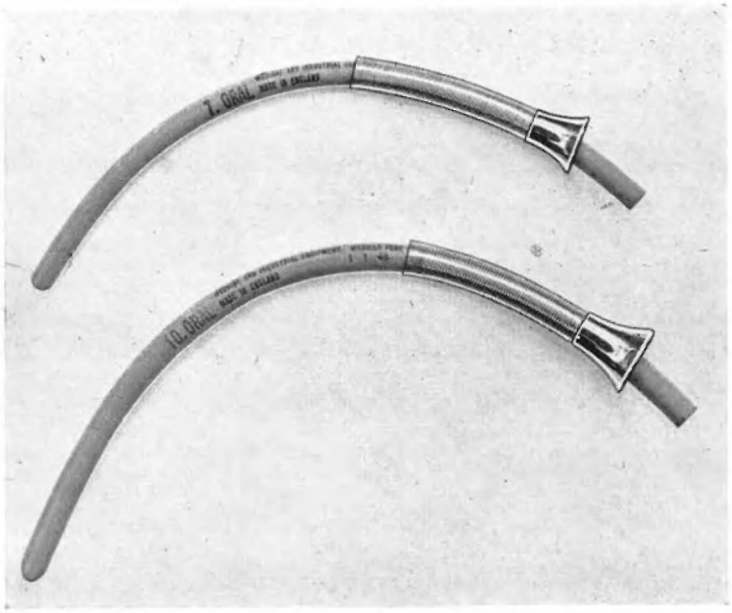

Fig. 636

636. Bourne's metal flexible mouth tubes, 2 sizes, No. 8 for endo-tracheal tubes Nos. 6-7-8. No. 10 for tubes sizes 8-9-10 as described in B.M.J. 25.10.47, by Dr. J. G. Bourne.

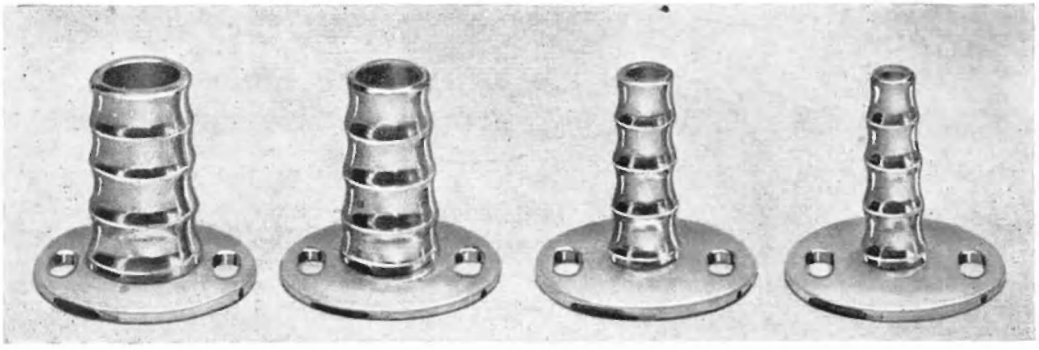

Fig. 646

646. Gordon's metal flange, 4 sizes for endo-tracheal tubes as described in the B.M.J. 15.11.47, by Dr. John Gordon.

(TRADE MARK

Macintosh Large Bore Endotracheal Tube

(*As described in* ANAESTHESIA, *April, 1950.*)

Fig. 644

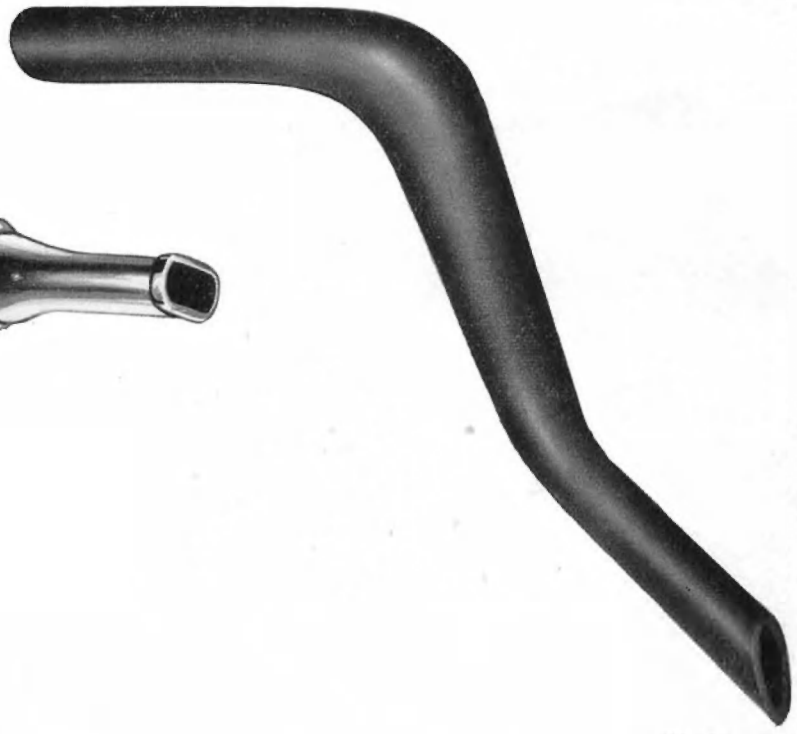

Fig. 643

643 Macintosh Large Bore Endotracheal Tube anatomically shaped of soft rubber, the tube does not kink or slip easily and has a maximum size bore. The fit is close enough to allow controlled respiration and prevent reflex of air between trachea and the tube.

644 Swivel gas tight connector for above for adapting the E/T Tube to flexible facepiece union.

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Fig. 642

642. Wide bore oral and nasal unions as suggested and described by Dr. H. L. Thornton in "Anæsthesia" July 1949. The endotracheal coupling consists of a 4½ in. stout bore tube fitted at one end with a male plug mount for attachment to union, and a female mount at the other end to take the standard expiratory valve.

Fig. 1090

1090. M.I.E. new "LIGHTWEIGHT" adult mask with transparent plastic body and light metal collar, fitted with removable leakproof soft sponge rubber facepad. The use of this new lightweight mask insures a perfect fit, and its shallow dimensions eliminate the possibility of CO_2 accumulation within the mask. It is non-inflammable and unlike many plastic materials both mask and pad are boilable, whilst being of transparent material its advantages are obvious. Studs are supplied to each mask as a standard fitting to accommodate the "Connell" rubber harness.

1091. M.I.E. new "LIGHTWEIGHT" mask as above.

1092. M.I.E. new "LIGHTWEIGHT" mask.

(TRADE MARK)

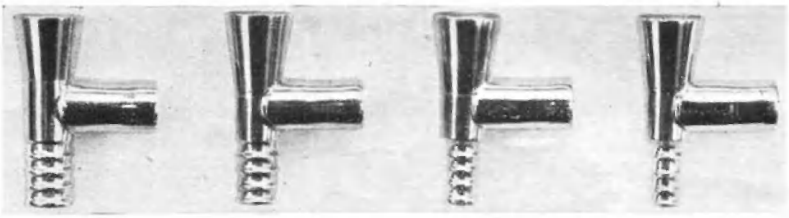


Fig. 660

660. Suction T-piece connections, in four sizes ($\frac{3}{8}$ in., $\frac{5}{16}$ in., $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and $\frac{3}{16}$ in. bore), funnel-shaped end for use with rubber cork or vaccine cap, as modified by Dr. Magill.

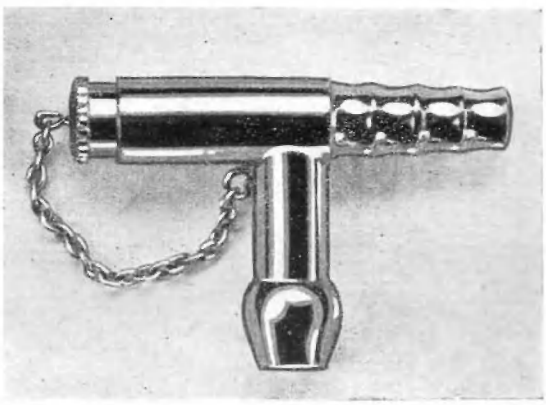


Fig. 665

665. Suction Union, Cobb pattern, with metal plug and chain (three sizes).

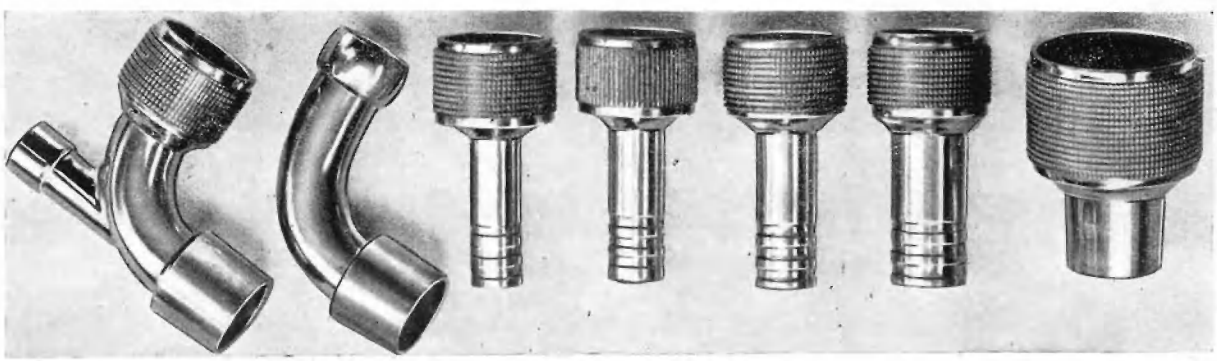
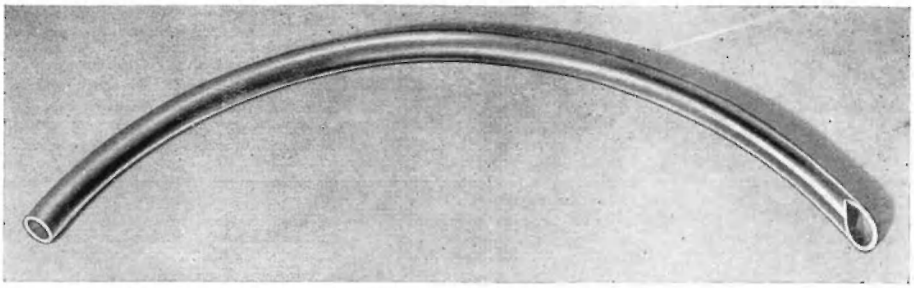


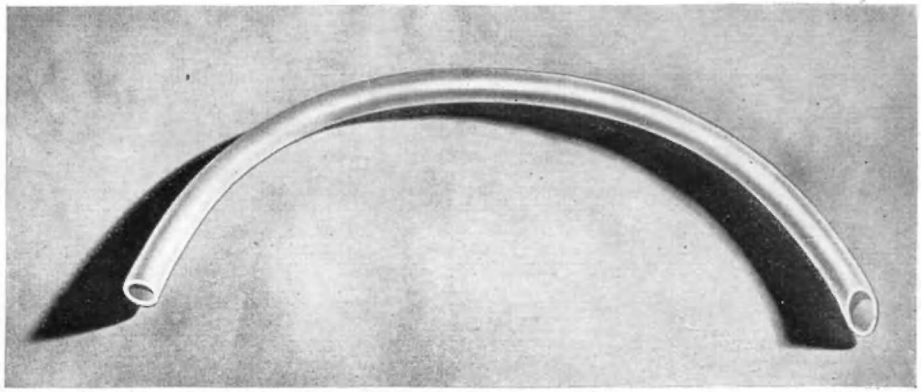
Fig. 670

670. Endo-tracheal Connections, Dr. Nosworthy pattern.

(TRADE MARK)



675. Dr. Magill's Endo-tracheal Oral Tubes (sizes 00 to 10). *Fig.* 675
676. Dr. Magill's Endo-tracheal Nasal Tubes (sizes 3 to 8).



680. Dr. Magill's Tubes, Vinyl Plastic (sizes 0 to 10). *Fig.* 680

Fig. 685

685. Dr. Woodfield-Davies Endo-tracheal Tubes, with flanges (sizes 00 to 10).
687. Dr. Woodfield-Davies Tubes, as Fig. 685, short pattern, for naso-pharyngeal (sizes 4 to 8).

Fig. 690

690. Endo-tracheal Tubes, Foregger pattern, silk web, semi-stiff, with oblique ends (sizes 14 to 40, French gauge).

(TRADE MARK)

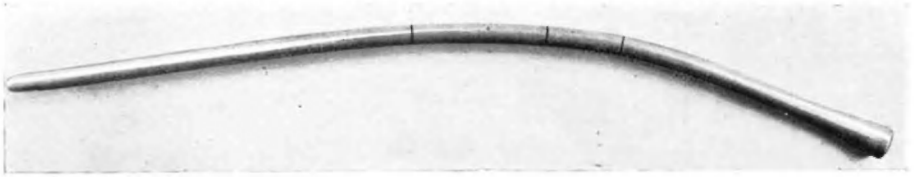


Fig. 695

695. Endo-tracheal Tubes, gum-elastic, with Catheter eyes at side (sizes 8-24, English gauge).

Fig. 700

700. Barts pattern Endo-tracheal Tubes, grey gum-elastic, with straight cut-off ends (sizes 8-24, English gauge).

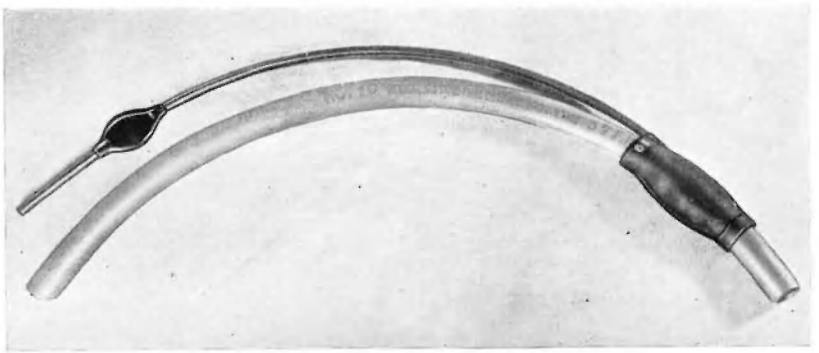


Fig. 705

705. Endo-tracheal Inflating Cuff, for use with Magill tube (sizes 6-10).

(TRADE MARK)

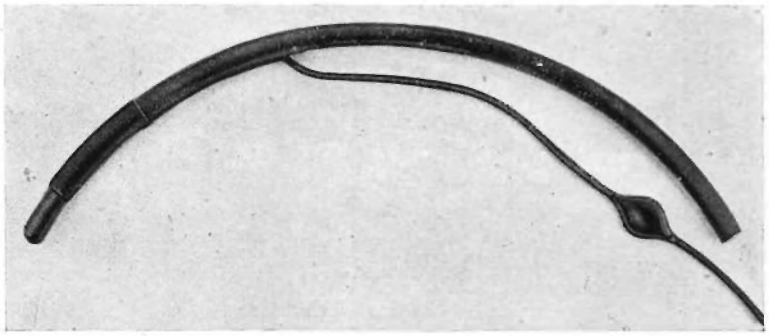


Fig. 710

710. Endo-tracheal Tubes with Inflatable Cuffs (sizes 3-10).

711. Endo-tracheal Balloon Tubes as above, but straight.

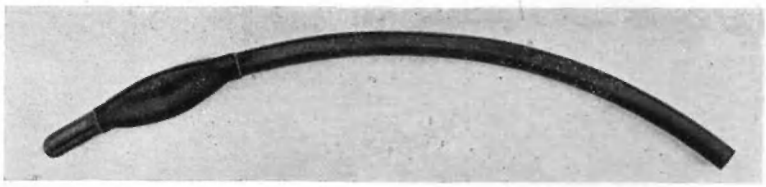


Fig. 712

712. Endo-tracheal Tube, Mushin pattern, with Self-inflating Cuff (sizes 3-10).

Fig. 715

715. Pharyngeal Balloon to use over Endo-tracheal Tubes, Dr. Rowbotham pattern.

(TRADE MARK)

Fig. 720

720. Armoured Endo-tracheal Tubes, with small feed tube for cleft palate operations (sizes 00-4).

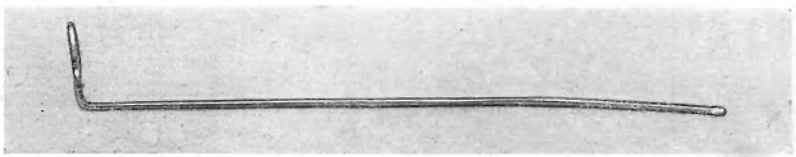


Fig. 725

725. Stilette for use with above.

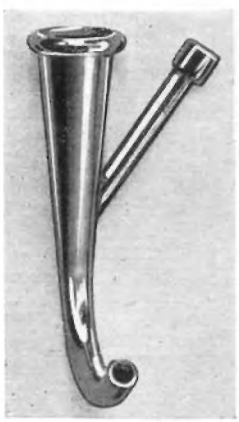


Fig. 730

730. Endo-tracheal Union with side feed tube, for use with small-size Magill tubes (two sizes).

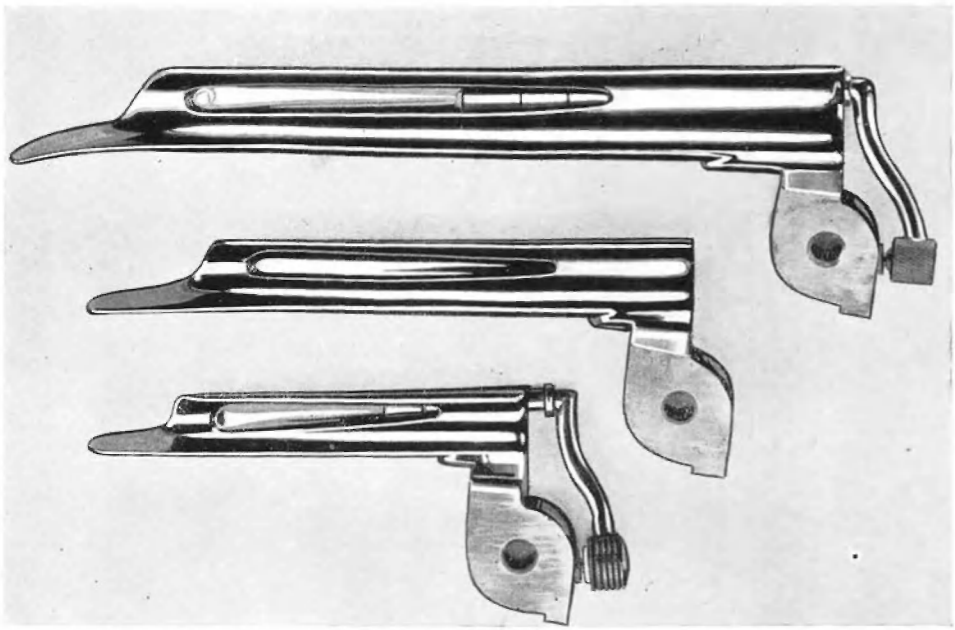
Fig. 735

735. Armoured Endo-tracheal Tubes, with connections (sizes 5-10).

Fig. 740

740. Tube Brushes (in three sizes).

(TRADE MARK)



Figs. 751, 752, 753

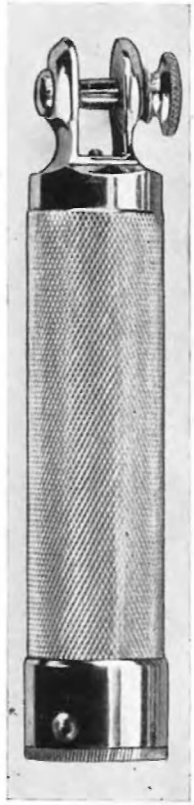


Fig. 750

750. M.I.E. Universal Handle for Laryngoscope.

751. Dr. Magill's Laryngoscope blade for adult, to attach to handle (Fig. 750).

752. Dr. Magill's Laryngoscope blade for child, to attach to handle (Fig. 750).

753. Dr. Magill's Laryngoscope blade for babies, to attach to handle (Fig. 750).

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Macintosh Laryngoscope

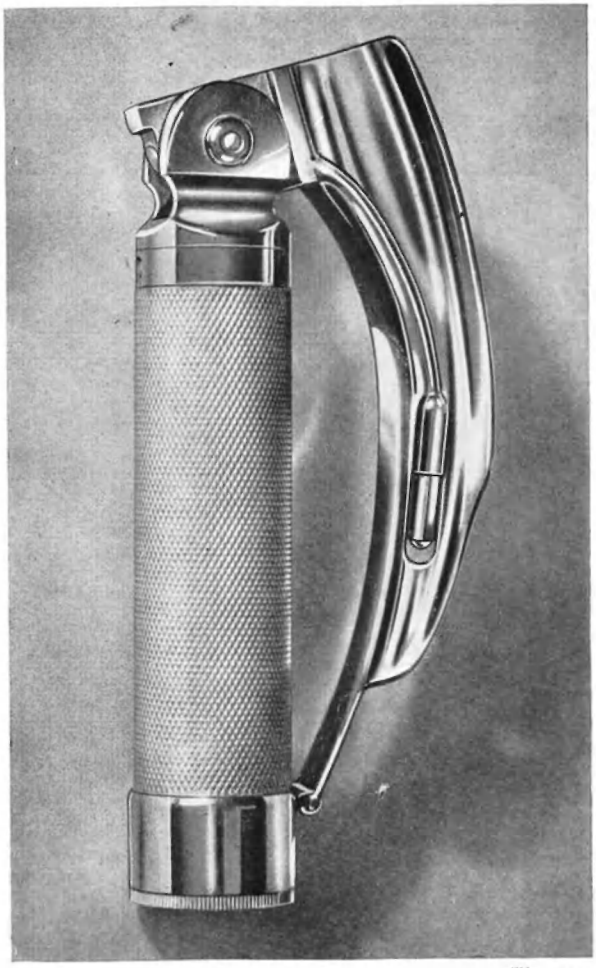

Fig. 755

755. Laryngoscope Blade, curved, as suggested by Prof. Macintosh, to attach to universal handle (Fig.750).

756. Laryngoscope Blade, small curved pattern.

760. Lamp Bulbs for Laryngoscope.

761. Spare Batteries for universal handle.

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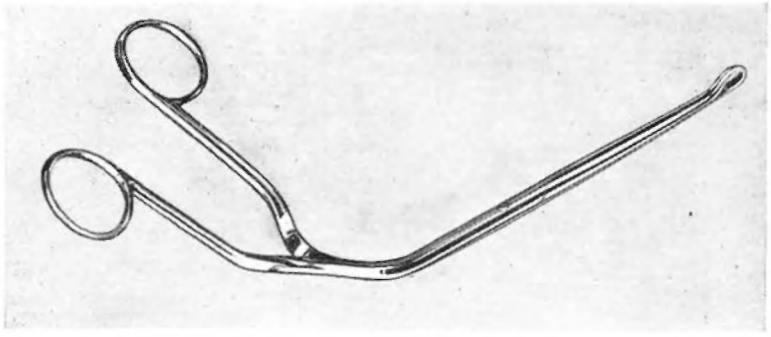

Fig. 765

765. Endo-tracheal Tube introducing Forceps (Dr. Magill pattern).

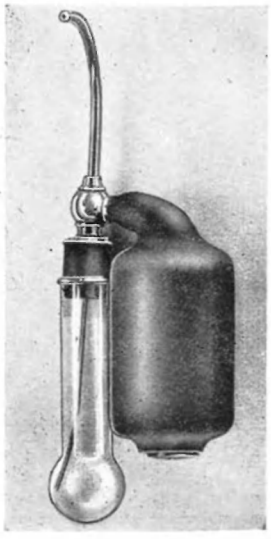

Fig. 770

770. Dr. Magill's Cocaine Spray ('third-hand' pattern, with short curved stem).

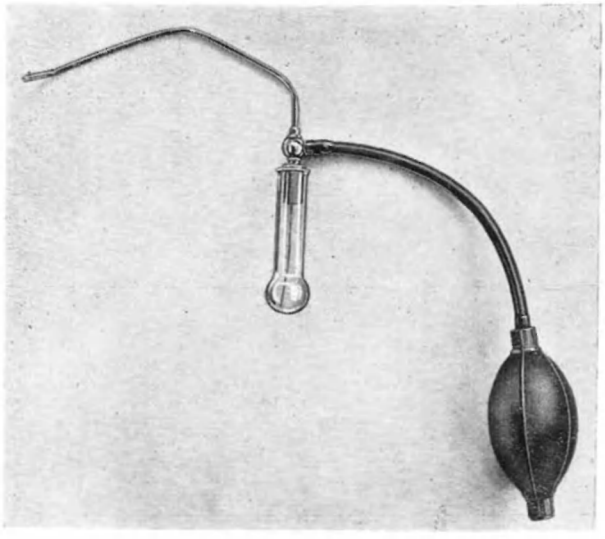

Fig. 775

775. Dr. Rowbotham Cocaine Spray.

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Oxford Spray

781 The Oxford Laryngeal Spray has been designed to provide an easy method of anaesthetising the air passages prior to intubation. The clear plastic container, being mounted on a flexible tube, is always below the level of the nozzle thus preventing syphoning.

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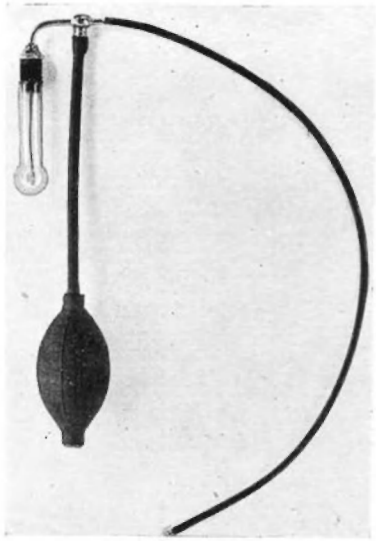

Fig. 780

780. Cocaine spray (Dr. Kenton pattern).

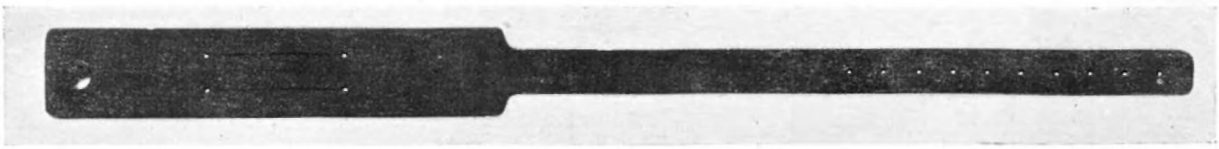

Fig. 785

785. Dr. Hudson's Endo-tracheal Head Harness, with stud.

Fig. 810

810. Endo-bronchial Suction Catheters (sizes 12-14-16, French gauge).

(TRADE MARK)

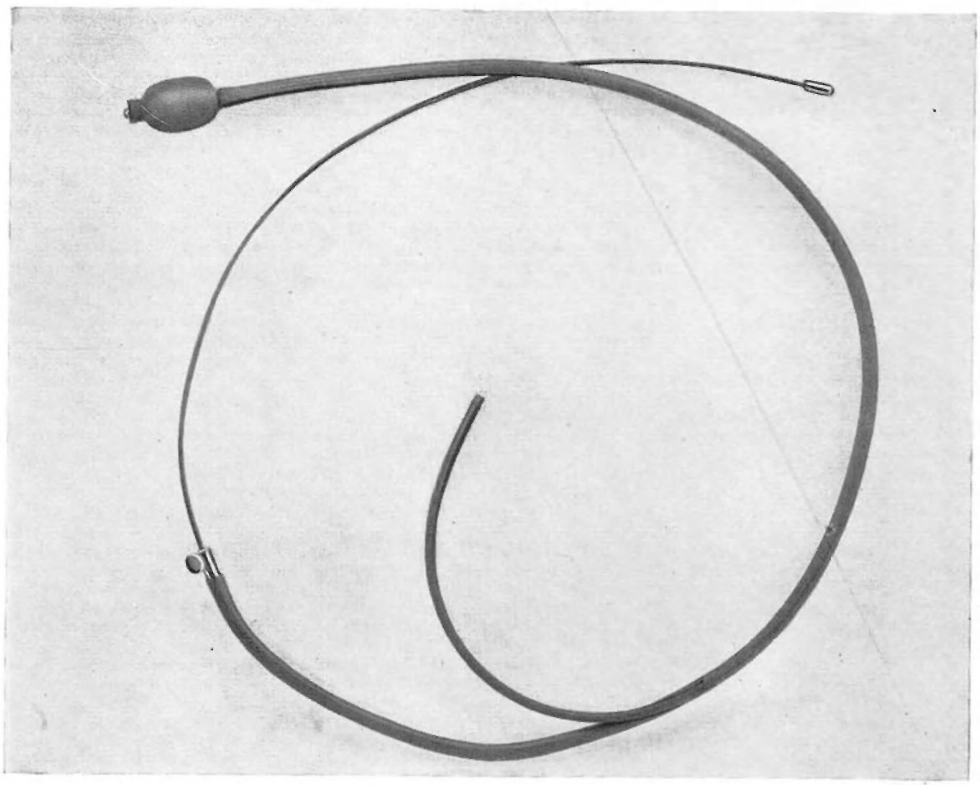

Fig. 815

815. Magill bronchial occluder with suction tube, latest pattern with roughened balloon, and stainless steel stillette.

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Endobronchial Equipment

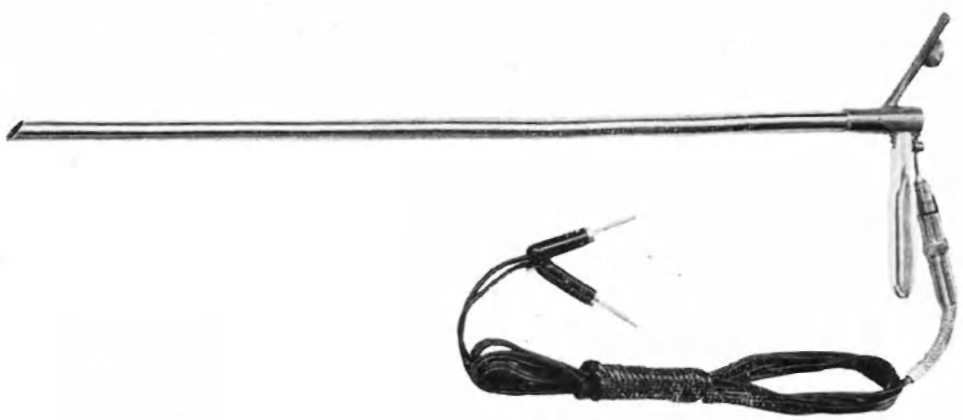


Fig. 816. Bronchoscope outfit, latest pattern suggested by Dr. I. W. Magill, comprising cylindrical stainless steel bronchoscope with connecting leads, three inflatable cuffed tubes, four suction unions, slotted airway, lubricant, three suction catheters, one bronchial occluder with three spare cuffs, all complete with spare bronchoscope bulb in Mahogany case.

Bronchoscope for Endobronchial Instrumentation

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 817. Spare Bronchoscope Bulbs.

The bronchoscope has an untapered shaft of stainless steel to permit of the maximum possible field of vision with a minimum of outside diameter. Its main use is for the introduction of endobronchial (anaesthetic) tubes (elongated Magill's tubes with a shortened cuff). See Fig. 1.

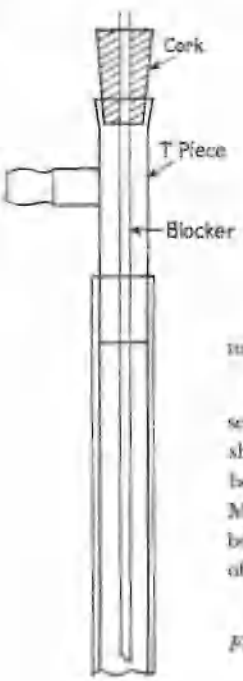
The endobronchial tube attached to a Magill T piece is threaded on the outside of the bronchoscope and the bevelled tips of both are made to coincide with the help of a rubber distance piece cut to the correct length and placed above the T piece. See Fig. 2. Magill sizes 7 and above can be accommodated on the outside of the bronchoscope, and glycerine is used as a lubricant to facilitate its removal from the tube after introduction.

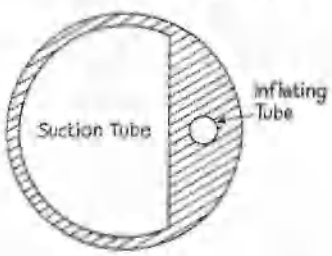
The bronchoscope has no light channel and the light carrier (which is interchangeable with the Negus type) may have to be slightly bent to make it cling to the side wall of the bronchoscope. The reason for this is to allow the bronchoscope to be used for the introduction of Magill Bronchial blockers. This is done when the bronchoscope is in position and the light carrier has been removed.

Endobronchial blocking and endotracheal intubation can be carried out in a single manoeuvre; the endotracheal tube being introduced on the outside of the bronchoscope and the blocker down its lumen. This "leak proof" method does preclude the more usual procedure of placing the endotracheal tube alongside the blocker using a laryngoscope.

The Magill Bronchial Blocker

Fig. 3. Section of Occluder.





This instrument has been designed with a view to its being used in the greatest possible number of cases, and with a view to its being in constant use; not being away for repair for months every time the cuff bursts.

The indications for its use are the same as for other blockers which work on the same principle. It can be used for adolescent patients because of the small outside diameter of both cuff and tube, and it can also be inserted down a small bronchoscope (8 mm. or 7 mm.).

In cross section (Fig. 3) it is circular, an advantage when it is used down the centre of the endotracheal tube because it fits the circular hole in the angle piece cork. (Fig. 4.)

The inflatable cuff is a shortcoming of all blockers – they are prone to burst after being used and boiled several times. Some anaesthetists even submit them to the indignity of paraffin lubrication, – glycerine should always be used for both stilette and bronchoscope. A cuff should invariably be thoroughly tested before use to avoid its bursting in position when being roughly handled by the surgeon. The cuff of the Magill blocker can be replaced in five minutes by anyone who has read the instructions, and spares can be supplied. They are made of very good rubber to allow of adequate distension to fit any irregularities of the bronchus, but because of the absence of any limiting cloth covering they must be inflated with care.

Fig. 4

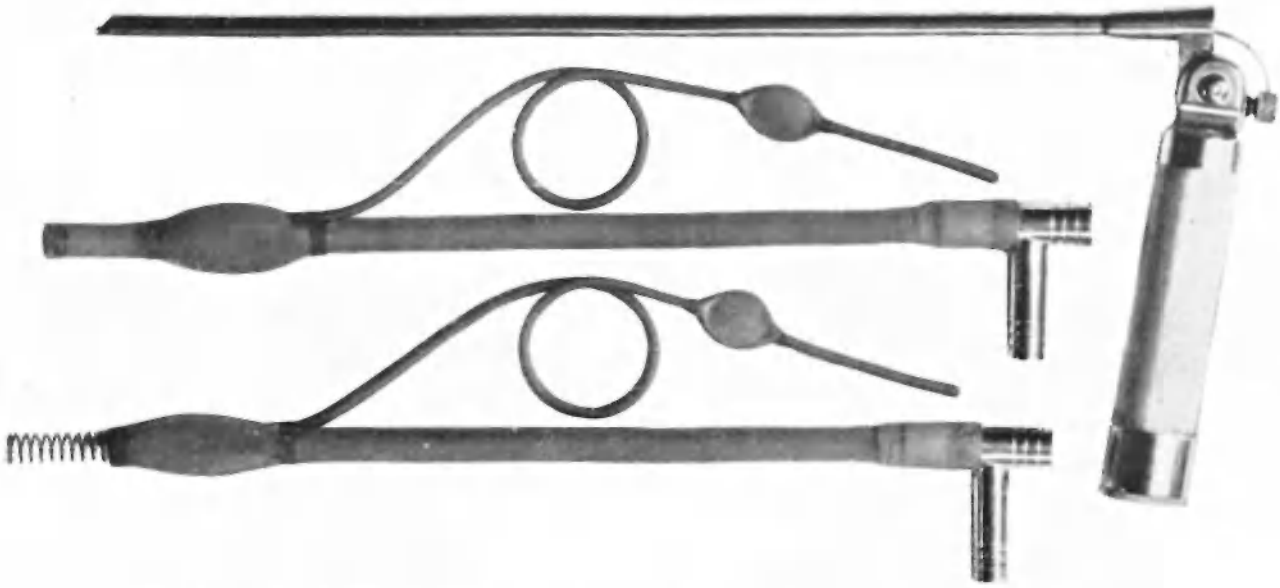


Fig. 820. Dr. I. W. Magill's original pattern 8 mm. bronchoscope with folding handle and automatic lighting. The unit is complete with right and left pneumomectomy tubes, in fibre carrying case.

Fig. 821. Magill's emergency bronchoscope, mounted on detachable lightweight folding handle with automatic lighting. Made in 2 sizes, viz. 11 and 8 mm.

Dr. Cope's Baby Laryngoscope

Fig. 762. Baby laryngoscope as used by Dr. Cope at Gt. Ormond Street Childrens' Hospital. This instrument, is well balanced and light in weight, and is of the folding type with automatic lighting.

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Anaesthetic Components

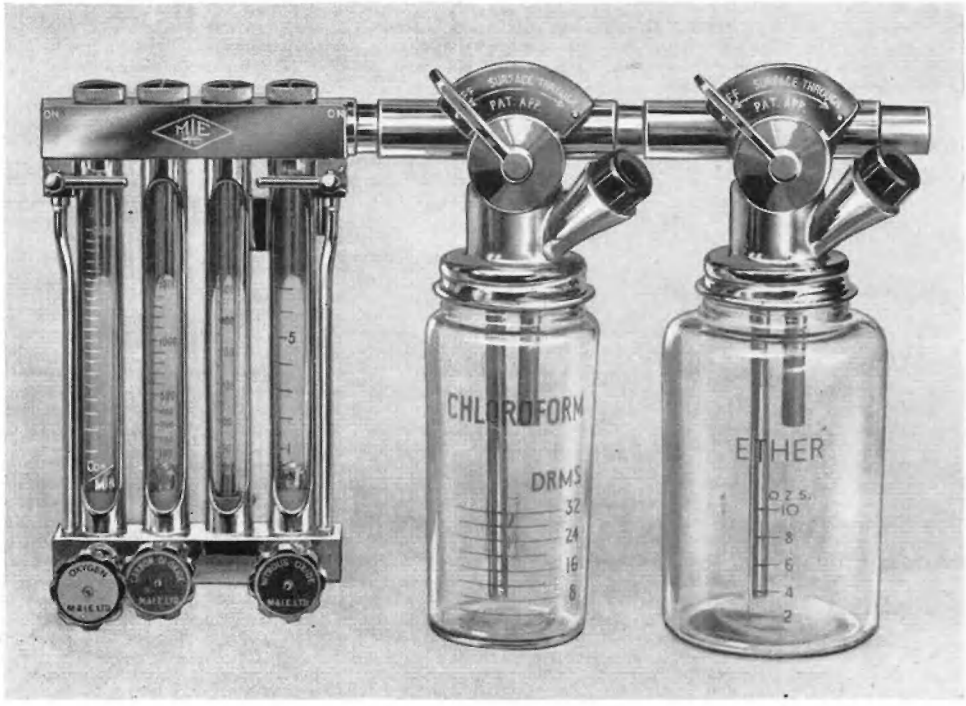

Fig. 1025 *Fig.* 1045 *Fig.* 1040

1005. M.I.E. 4 Tube Rotameter assembly for Oxygen, Nitrous Oxide, Carbon Dioxide, and Cyclopropane, with small M.I.E. Chloroform, large Ether Units, and Water Jacket, mounted on ½-in. or 1-in. bracket.

1010. M.I.E. 4 Tube Rotameter assembly, with large Ether Unit and Water Jacket, mounted as above.

1015. M.I.E. 4 Tube Rotameter, with small M.I.E. Ether or Chloroform Unit and Dr. Magill Ether Drip Unit, mounted on ½-in. or 1-in. bracket.

1020. M.I.E. 4 Tube Rotameter assembly, with small M.I.E. Ether Unit and Dr. Goldman's Vinesthene Drip attachment.

1025. M.I.E. 4 Tube Rotameter assembly for Oxygen, Nitrous Oxide, Carbon Dioxide, and Cyclopropane, with by-pass taps for Oxygen and Nitrous Oxide. The tubes are accurate to within 2 per cent, and the Cyclopropane is graduated to 50 to 750 cc. per min.

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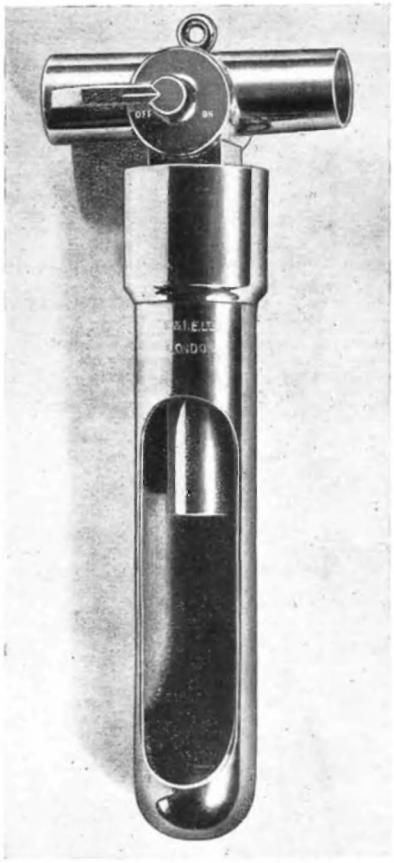

Fig. 1030

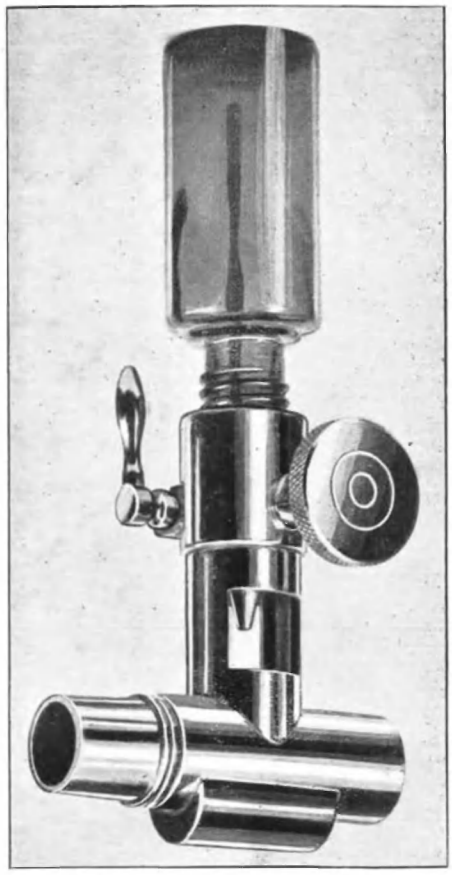

Fig. 1035

1030. M.I.E. Trilene attachment for use with induction unit and Magill re-breathing assembly. Fitted with variable stopcock. Capacity, 1 oz. Trilene.

1031. Anaesthetic Trilene in 1 lb. bottles.

1035. Vinesthene attachment, Dr. Goldman pattern, fitted with sight feed drip and tap and made to take standard 25 c.c. bottle of Vinesthene. Unit plugs into induction circuit.

1036. Vinesthene for use with above in 25 c.c. bottles.

445. Adaptors for Goldman attachment to enable unit to be plugged into closed circuit.

(TRADE MARK)

1040. M.I.E. Ether Tube, with stopcock to enable gases to pass over or bubble through the liquid.

1041. Water Jacket for use with above.

1045. M.I.E. Chloroform Unit, with 32-dr. graduated bottle, similar to Fig. 1040.

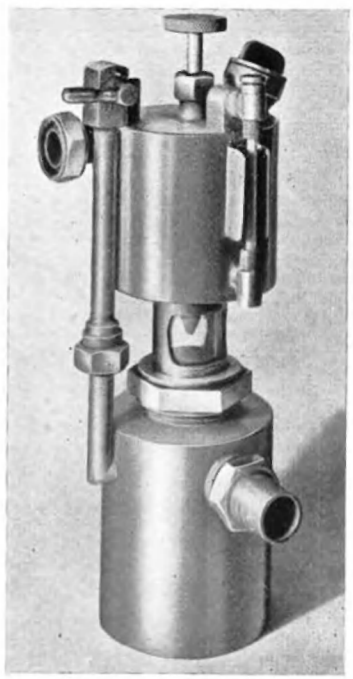

Fig. 1050

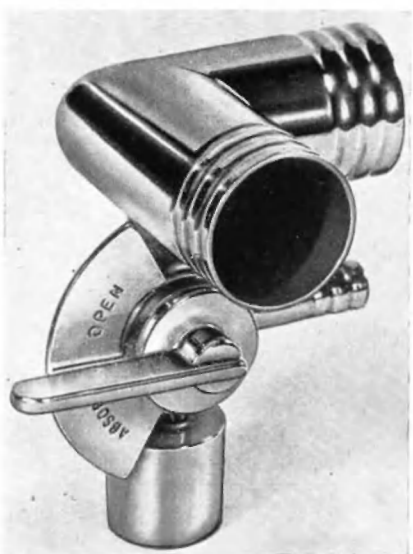

Fig. 1055

1050. Ether Drip Unit, Dr. Magill pattern.

1055. E.M.S. Selector attachment, permits instantaneous change-over from open to closed circuit, or vice versa.

1060. Table double upright, mounted on bakelite baseboard, to hold Rotameter assembly and circle absorber.

1065. As above, but suitable for two-bottle unit, base measurement 10 in. × 13 in.

(TRADE MARK

1070. Carrying case, in black or brown fibre, with removable tray, constructed to hold table upright (Fig. 1060).

1075. Carrying case as above, to hold table upright (Fig. 1065).

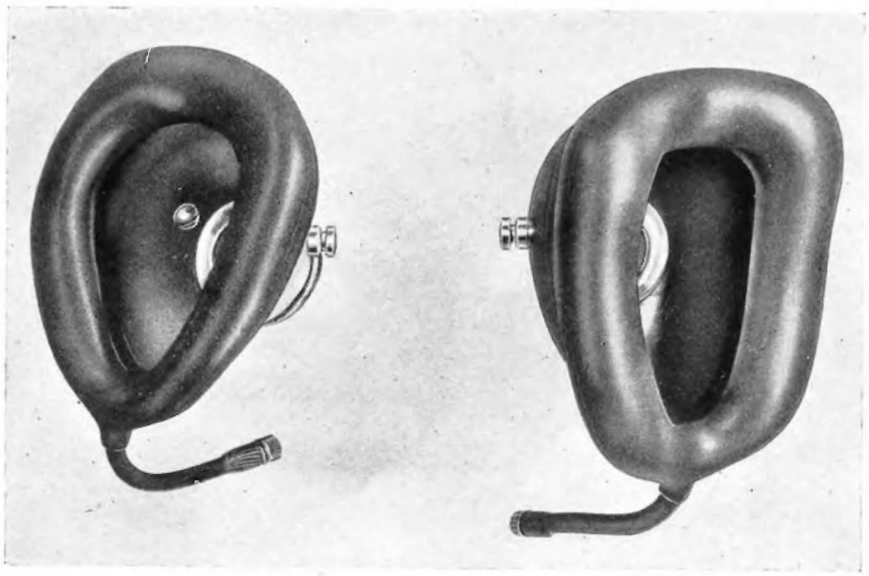

Fig. 1080 *Fig.* 1085

1080. Aseptic face-pieces, malleable rubber, with collar and inflatable pad (made in 7 sizes, 0,1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).

1081. Face-piece as above, complete with Connell harness studs.

1085. Face-piece, McKesson pattern, anatomically shaped mould, made in two sizes, adult and child, with collar.

1086. Face-piece as above, complete with Connell harness studs.

(TRADE MARK)

Infants Facepiece

A SELF-INFLATING MASK ANATOMICALLY SHAPED FOR INFANTS

Reg. Design No. 861419

Fig. 1093

Fig. 1093A

Fig. 1093B

Fig. 1093D

Fig. 1093C

Fig. 1180

1093 Facepiece only.
1093A Facepiece complete with universal curved convertor to fit standard Magill expiratory valve.
1093B Curved convertor only.
1093C Straight convertor only to fit angled dental expiratory valve.
1093D Angled dental expiratory valve.
1180 Standard Magill expiratory valve.

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Adult Mckesson Cream Facepiece

WITH

LATEX REMOVABLE INFLATABLE PAD

Reg. Design No. 861400

Fig. 1087*a*

1087 Cream facepiece, adult size.
The smooth moulded cream shell which contains the metal tapered mount is fitted with a latex inflatable cream pad anatomically shaped for a perfect leakproof fit on to the face, readily detachable from the shell thus simplifying replacement.

1087A Adult size cream facepiece with studs.

1088 Child's size cream facepiece.

1088A Child's size cream facepiece with studs.

1089 Spare cream inflatable pads.

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An Anaesthetic Facepiece for use in Thoracic Surgery

1100. Dr. H. J. V. Morton, senior anaesthetist, Hillingdon County Hospital, Uxbridge, Middlesex, writes:

This facepiece facilitates the carrying out of anaesthesia for intrathoracic surgery following the method described by Beecher (1940). The procedure is as follows:

The modified McKesson type mask with a special outlet tube over the mouth, together with preferably Magill's (1943) flexible connector, is used in the ordinary way during induction. After anaesthesia is established the larynx is lightly cocainized by spraying during inspiration with a suitably curved Rowbotham's spray introduced through an oropharyngeal airway. Direct laryngoscopy is performed and a wide-bore Magill's tube passed through the mouth. The tube also may with advantage be sprayed with a little anethaine or 10% cocaine along its distal half immediately before insertion. These manoeuvres are sufficient to ensure the smoothness of the subsequent general anaesthesia and supersede formal cocainization of the larynx with its attendant unpleasantness for the conscious patient.

Fig. 1100

After the tube has been passed a London Hospital airway is threaded over it to give protection against the teeth. In an edentulous patient a Thornton's gag is used. The mask is put on again. With the aid of a Spencer Wells forceps a sorbo washer is threaded over the end of the tube and pushed down until it rests on the flange. Magill's connector is then plugged in. The outlet tube of the mask is of such a length that the end of the connector when pushed right home presses the washer firmly against the flange and seals off the joint between intratracheal tube and connector from the cavity of the facepiece and makes it air-tight. A Clausen's harness and chin-strap hold the whole assembly firmly in position. With the patient's head extended the intratracheal tube should be long enough to reach from just below the larynx to just above the outlet tube of the mask, as shown in the diagram.

During operation the patient is kept in the Trendelenburg position, and in wet lung cases bronchial secretions run down the trachea and collect in the facepiece. When occasion demands, Magill's connector is unplugged, thus exposing the end of the intratracheal tube, down which a lubricated suction catheter can be easily passed. The advantages and disadvantages of this type of technique have been fully discussed—Beecher (1940), Nosworthy (1941), Hewer (1944). It is enough to say here that if it is decided to use such a method for lobectomy or pneumonectomy the facepiece described considerably simplifies the practical problems of anaesthetic administration, especially with cyclopropane. Controlled respiration and bronchial suction are practicable without resort to the use of ballooned tubes and the attendant risk of tracheal trauma. With this mask the airtight fit necessary for closed-circuit anaesthesia and for the assurance of upper-lobe inflation by intermittent positive pressure (Maier, 1944) is made on the face, where it is unquestionably safe.

(TRADE MARK)

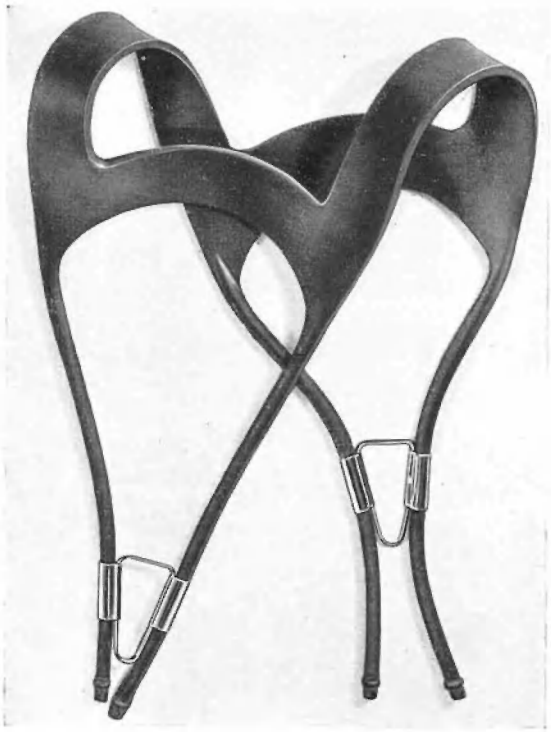

Fig. 1110

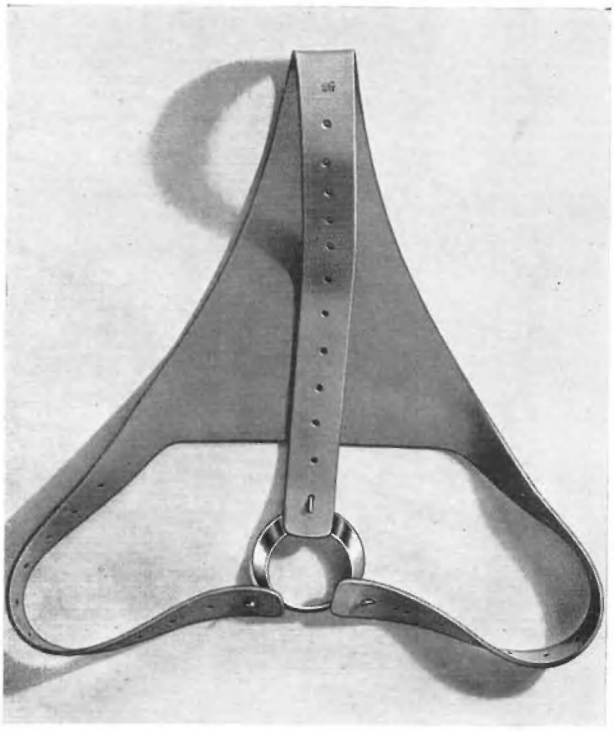

Fig. 1115

1110. Head Harness, Connell pattern, soft rubber, with adjustable slides.

1115. Head harness, Clausen pattern, 3-tailed, complete with ring. (4-tailed Clausen harness made to order.)

1120. Inflatable facepiece pad for attachment to ordinary celluloid facepiece, made to order, sizes 0 to 6.

1125. Facepiece collars, chrome finished.

1130. Harness studs for facepieces.

1131. Harness hooks for facepieces, set of 3.

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1135. Vulcanite stopcock for facepiece pads.

1140. Vulcanite or glass plugs for facepiece pads.

1145. Vulcanite stopcock for gasbag.

Fig. 1150

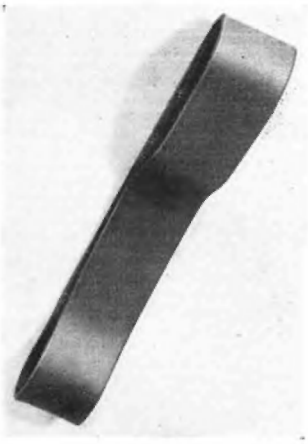


Fig. 1155

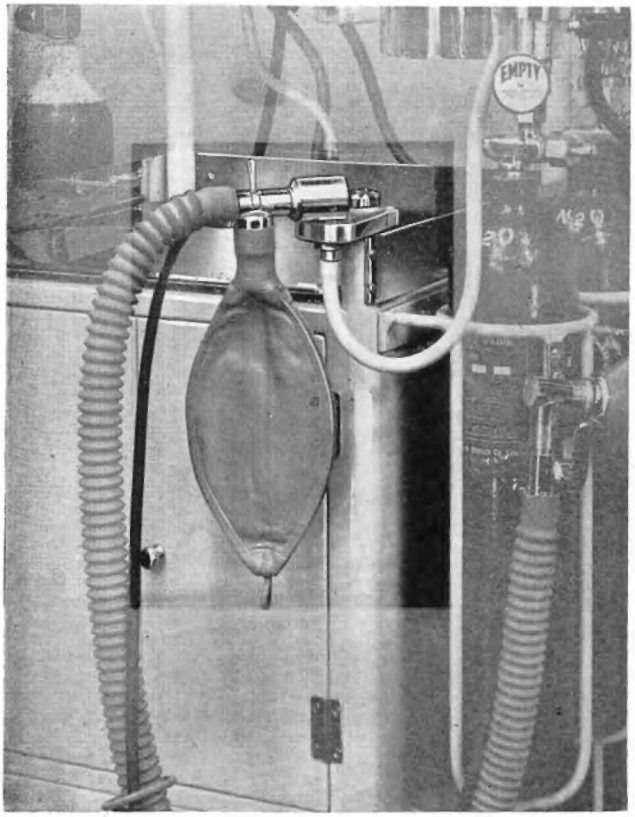
1150. Morton chinstrap, soft rubber, with adjustable slide and stud for use with Clausen harness.

1155. Magill chinstrap, soft rubber.

(TRADE MARK)

Cardiff Swivel Unit for Rebreathing Attachment

(As described in the BRIT. J.A., July, 1950)



1159 The Cardiff swivel unit is a device for bringing the rebreathing attachment down to the level of the anaesthetic table, thus increasing its utility.

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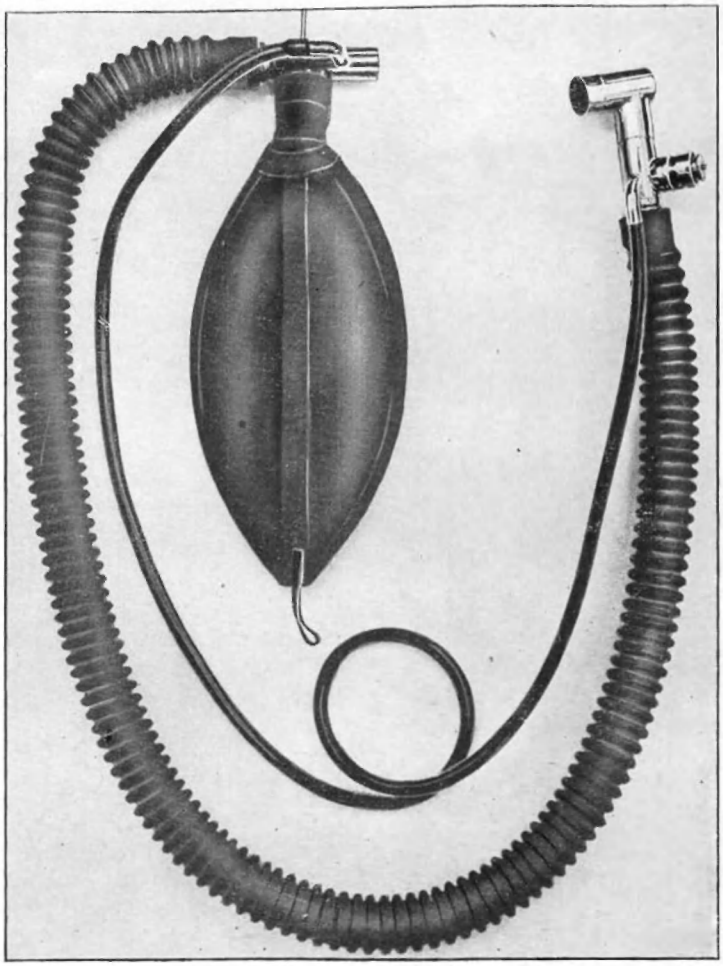

Fig. 1160

1160. Magill rebreathing assembly, comprising bag mount with on-and-off stop-cock, 1-gallon bag, corrugated tubing, expiratory valve, facepiece angle and facepiece and catheter mount.

(TRADE MARK)

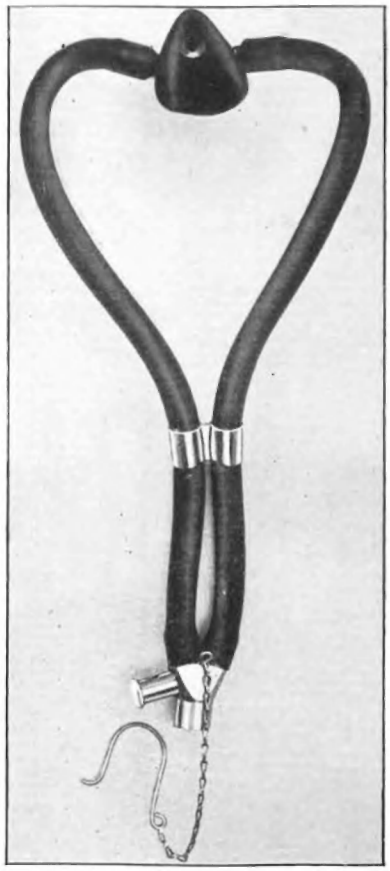

Fig. 1161

1161. Dental attachment, nasal, comprising rubber nosepiece with expiratory valve, wide bore feed-tubes and clamp, and metal Y-piece connecting union.

1162. Dental attachment, oro-nasal pattern, with swivel on-and-off Y-piece connection, mouthpiece, nosepiece with expiratory valves, wide bore feed-tubes and clamp, with chains and hook.

(TRADE MARK)

1165. Bag mount with on-and-off stopcock.

1170. Bag mount as above, but fitted with feed tube. This pattern supplies fresh gases direct to the facepiece, and is used with expiratory valve.

1180. Expiratory valve for connection between facepiece and tubing.

1185. Expiratory valve with direct-feed tube, for connection between facepiece and tubing.

1191. Cylinder union, single, for Hewitt's or Macintosh apparatus.

1192. Cylinder union, twin pattern, for Hewitt's or Macintosh apparatus.

1193. Cylinder floor-stand, to take two or three nitrous oxide cylinders (No. 8 valve). Please state size of cylinder to be used.

1194. Dental carrying case, Macintosh pattern, fibre, with steel frame, deep lift-out tray for fittings, etc., and drop-front, with cylinder-retaining bar.

Fig. 1195

1195. Three-way stopcock, with cage mount, for nitrous oxide apparatus.

1196. Macintosh dental stopcock, for nitrous oxide and oxygen, with double-bag mount, percentage lever, and supporting hook and chain.

(TRADE MARK)

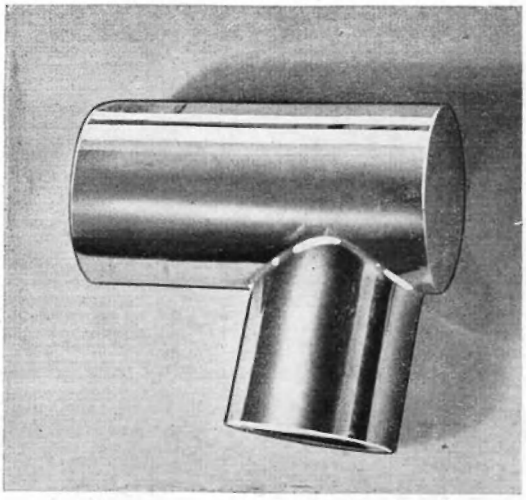

Fig. 1200

1200. Facepiece angle.

1205. Feed tube mounts, universal Magill or Coxeter fittings.

1210. Pressure tubing for gas supply, in red, black, green and white.

450. Feed tubing, red or black.

1215. Marine sponges for use with Oxford pattern Vinesthene inhaler.

(TRADE MARK)

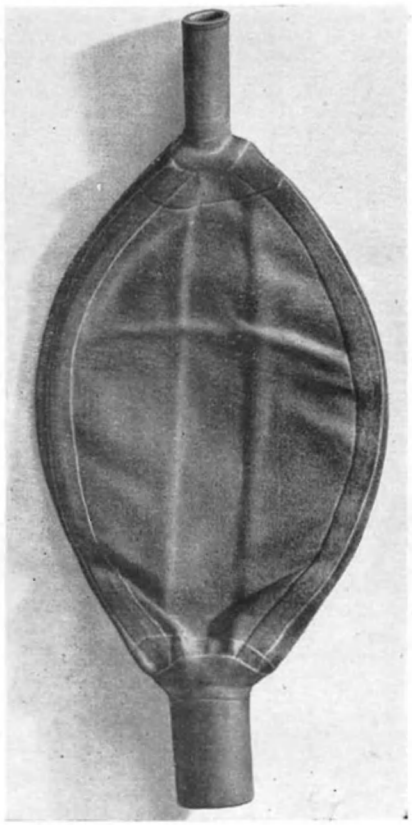

Fig. 1225

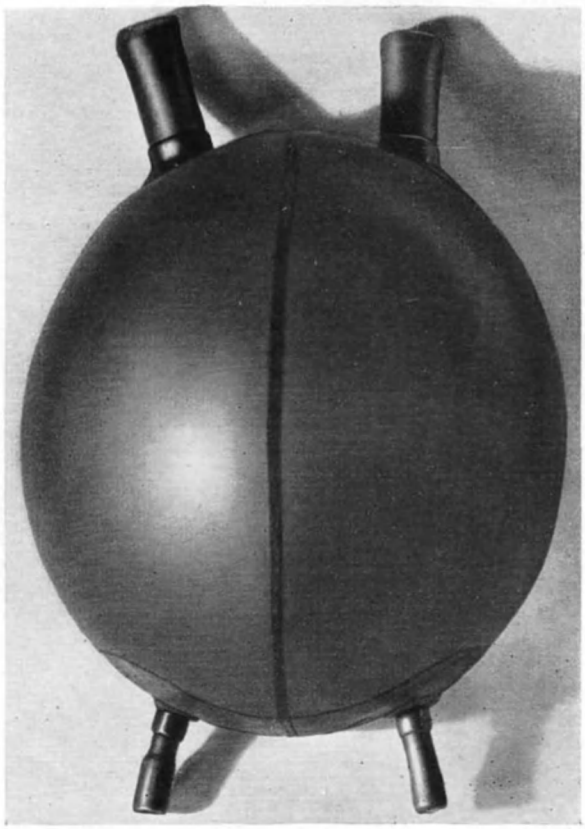

Fig. 1235

1225. Gasbag, double-ended, 1-, 2-, or 3-gallon.

1230. Gasbag, double-ended, heavy pattern, for dental anaesthesia, 3-gallon size.

1235. Twin gasbag, macintosh pattern, light, 2-gallon, for oxygen and nitrous oxide.

1236. Twin gasbag, macintosh pattern, heavy, 3-gallon, for oxygen and nitrous oxide.

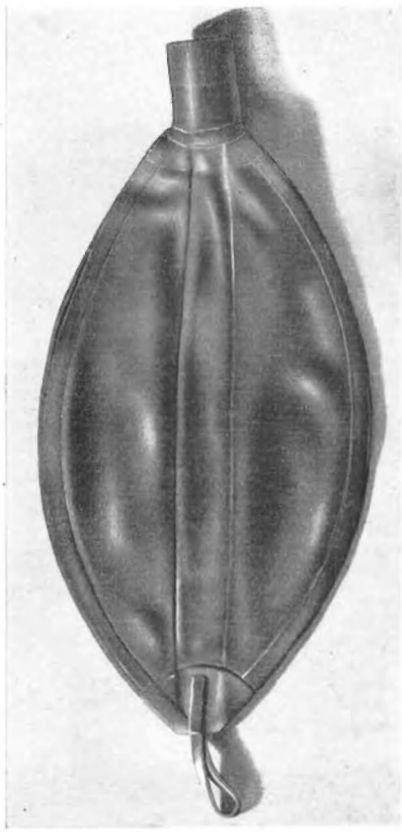

Fig. 1245

Fig. 1260

1245. Re-breathing bags, single end, thin-walled, sizes ½-, 1-, and 2-gallon.

1260. Regulators for oxygen, nitrous oxide, and carbon dioxide, suitable for cylinders with valves Nos. 7-8.

(TRADE MARK)

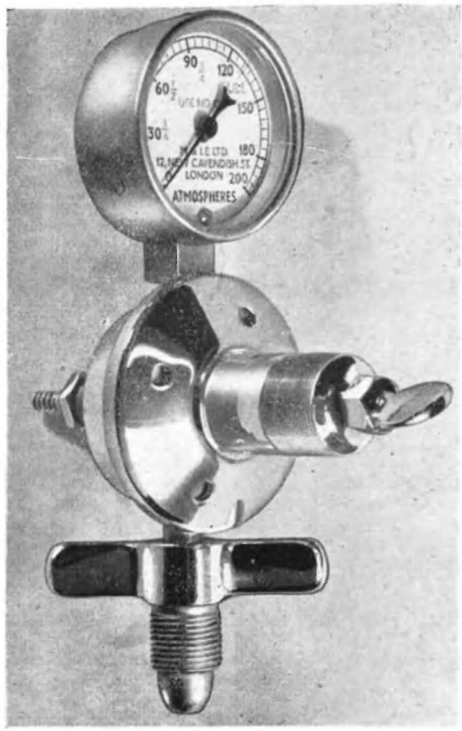

Fig. 1265

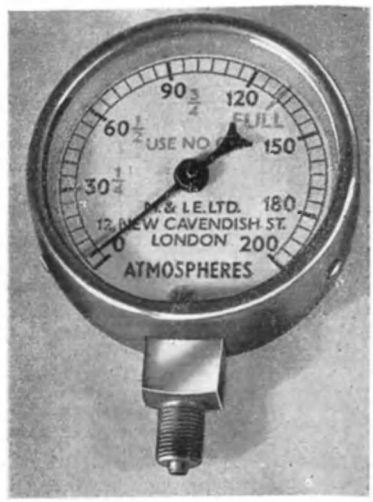

Fig. 1280

1265. Regulators, with pressure gauge, for oxygen, with bull-nosed fittings for large cylinders.

1280. Pressure gauge for recording cylinder contents.

1285. Endurance regulator for oxygen, nitrous oxide, and carbon dioxide, with fine adjustment valve.

1286. Endurance regulator, as above, with pressure gauge.

1290. Fine-adjustment valves for cylinders with Nos. 7 and 8 or bull-nosed valves.

1291. Fine-adjustment valve, as above, with pressure gauge.

(TRADE MARK)

1295. Dummy yoke blocks.

Fig. 1300

1300. Cylinder indicators: "Empty", "Full", "In Use".

1305. Metal connections, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. bore, Y-shape.

1310. Metal connections, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. bore, straight.

1313. Metal male and female connections, plug-in type, 2 sizes.

1315. Schraeder valves.

1320. Carbon dioxide bracket for portable cylinder stand, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter upright, to hold $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. carbon dioxide cylinder.

1325. Carbon dioxide bracket, as above, but for "J"-size sparklet resuscitator.

1340. Cylinder key for oxygen B.N. fitting.

(TRADE MARK)

1345. Cylinder key, foot pattern, suitable for Hewitt's or Macintosh apparatus for oxygen or nitrous oxide.

1346. Cylinder foot-key spanner.

1360a. Cork washers for bottles.

1360b. Leather washers for M.I.E. circle absorber.

1360c. Large fibre washers for cylinders.

1360d. Small fibre washers for regulators.

1360e. Rubber washers for rotameter tubes.

1360f. Rubber washers for suction jar, Kilner size.

1360g. Washers for Boyle's outlet mount, fibre.

1360h. Small rubber washers for suction bottles.

1360i. Rubber washers for humidifier bottle.

1365. Large glass ether bottles with screw neck, graduated to 10 oz.

1370. Glass ether bottles with screw neck, graduated to 32 dr.

1375. Glass chloroform bottles, 32 dr.

(TRADE MARK)

1090. Goitre facepiece, Dr. Magill pattern, with metal shell and inflatable pad (two sizes).

1345. Cylinder key, foot pattern, suitable for Hewitt's or Macintosh apparatus for oxygen or nitrous oxide.

495. Cyclopropane handwheel key.

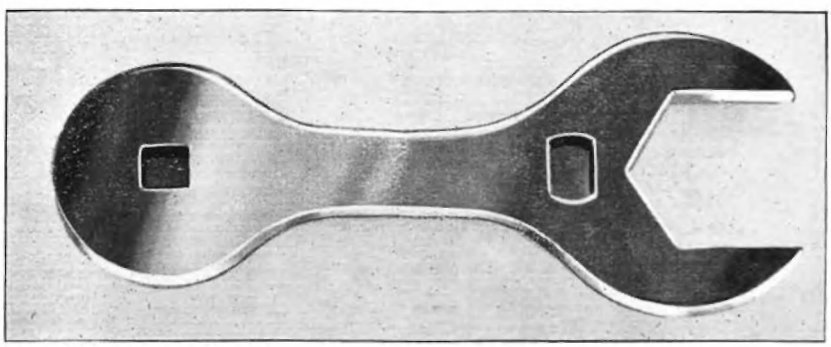

Fig. 1355

1355. M.I.E.-pattern cylinder key and spanner for nitrous oxide and cyclopropane valves.

(TRADE MARK)

1380. Rotameter tubes, with bobbin, for oxygen, graduated from 100-2,000 c.c.

1385. Rotameter tubes, with bobbin, for nitrous oxide, graduated from zero-10 litres.

1390. Rotameter tubes, with bobbin, for carbon dioxide, graduated from 100-2,000 c.c.

1395. Rotameter tubes, with bobbin, for cyclopropane, graduated from 50-750 c.c.

1405. 1405. Gas tubing assembly for portable apparatus, complete with non-interchangeable male and female connections.

1140. Vulcanite or glass plugs for facepiece pads.

1145. Vulcanite stopcock for gasbag.

1410. Gas tubing assembly for hospital table, complete with non-interchangeable " Romac " connections and ferrules.

1420. M.I.E. portable cylinder stand, constructed to hold :—

2 × 100 gal. nitrous oxide cylinders, Type 7
1 × 25 ,, cyclopropane cylinders, Type 7
2 × 30 ,, oxygen cylinders, Type 7
1 × J-size, or ½ lb. carbon dioxide.

Two reducing valves are fitted to control nitrous oxide and oxygen gases, and a 1 in. telescopic upright provides a support for the unit. The stand is mounted on a bakelite baseboard fitted with castors.

1425. Canvas cover with leather strap for above.

(TRADE MARK)

Anaesthetic Accessories

Fig. 2010

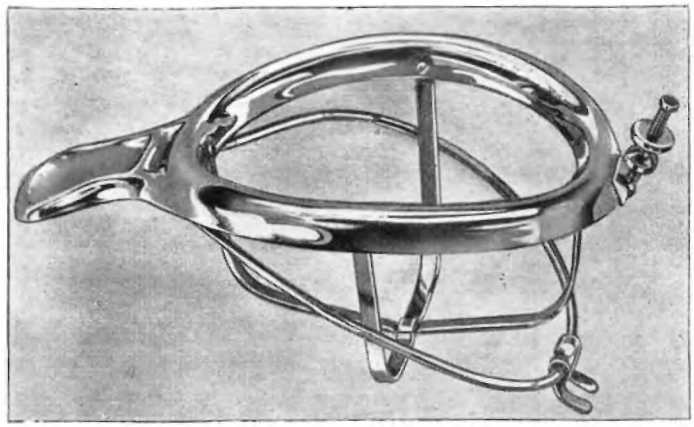

Fig. 2035

2010. Drop bottle, Mills' pattern, oval glass, with metal screw stopper, 2 sizes, 16 or 32 drm.

2015. Drop bottle, Buxton's pattern, round.

2025. Dropper, Bellamy Gardner, metal with rubber stopper to fit ordinary medicine bottle.

2035. Chadbourne's mask, 3 sizes, with folding frame and screw clamp for gauze.

(TRADE MARK)

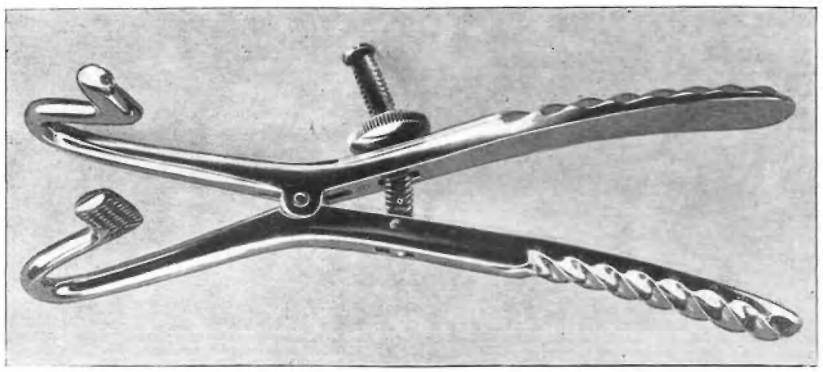

Fig. 2055

2055. Mason's mouth gag, stainless steel, with fast-running screw adjustment parallel on Ackland jaw, 2 sizes.

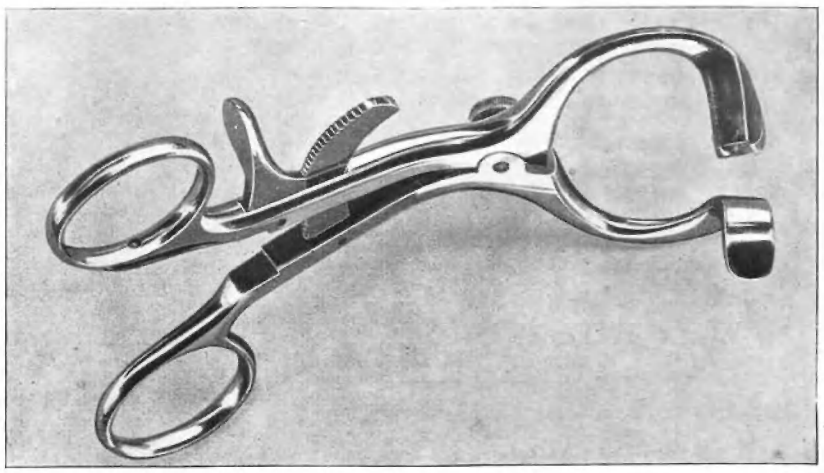

Fig. 2060

2060. Doyen's mouth gag, stainless steel, with ratchet adjustment, 2 sizes.

(TRADE MARK)

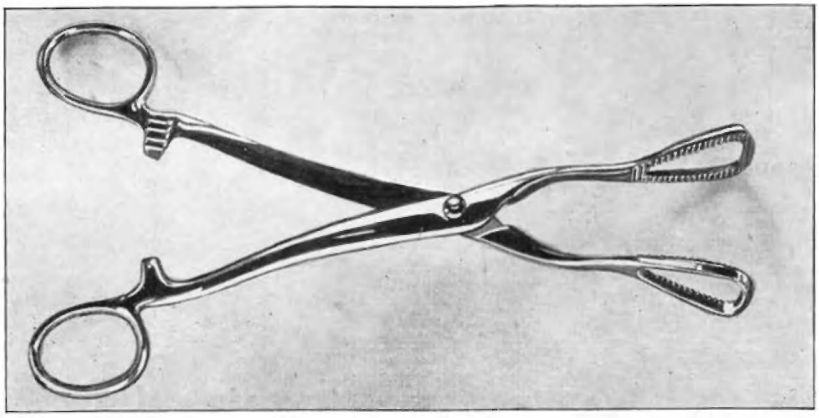

Fig. 2075

2075. Guy's pattern tongue forceps with triangular serrated jaws, 7 in.

2080. Mouth wedge, screw pattern boxwood.

2085. Hewitt's mouth props, set of 3 on chain.

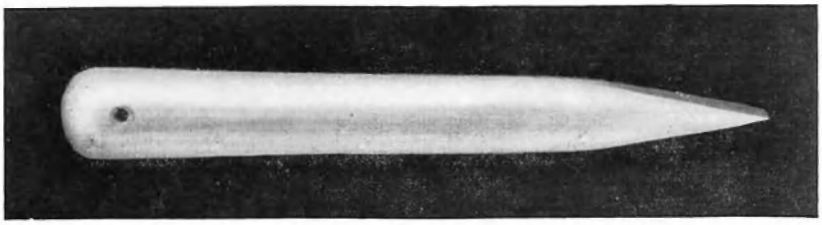

Fig. 2090

2090. Hewitt's mouth wedge, boxwood.

2095. London Hospital airway prop, in 3 sizes.

Fig. 2095

(TRADE MARK)

Fig. 2096

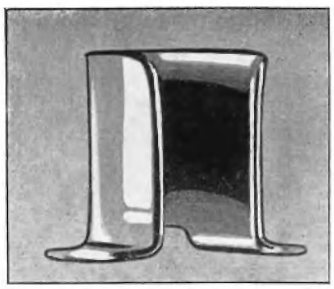

Fig. 2097

2096. Slotted airway, large, for use with Dr. Magill's bronchoscope.

2097. Slotted airway, as suggested by Dr. Solomons.

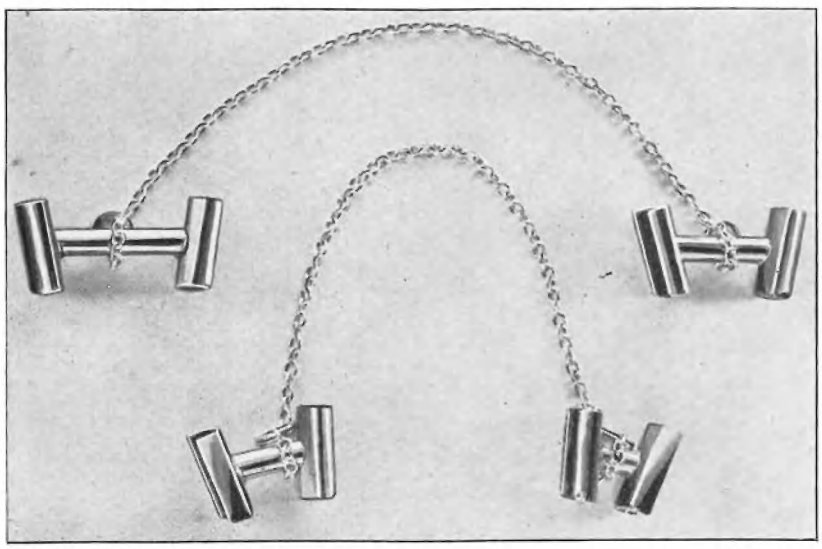

Fig. 2099

2099. Dr. Mushin's mouth prop, set of 4, with rubber inserts and chain.

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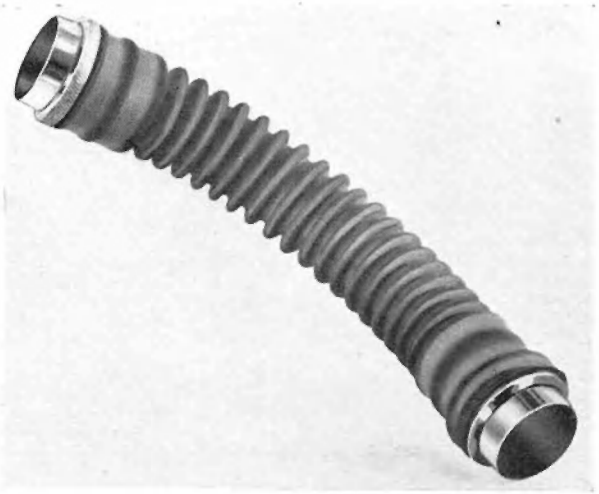

Fig. 440

440. Extension pieces and connection for Waters to and fro Absorber, for use in cases where controlled respiration is required

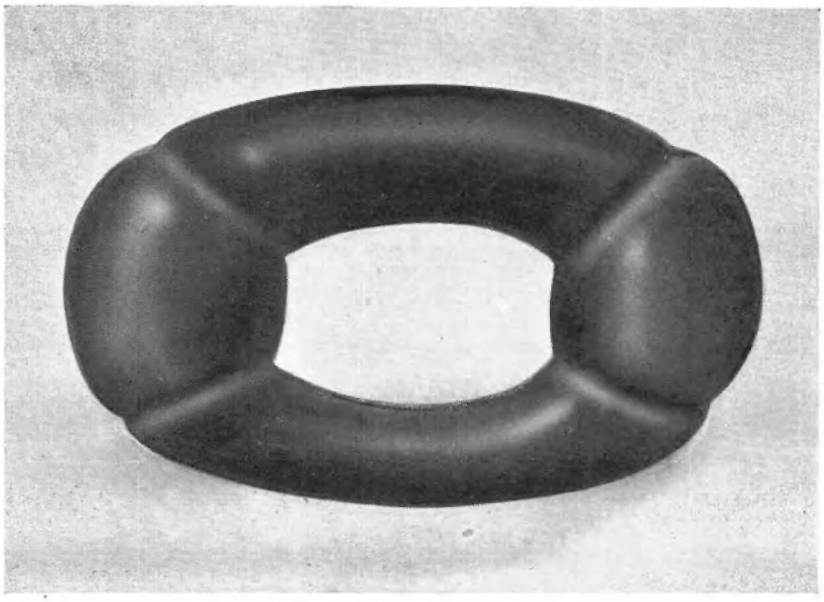

Fig. 2098

2098. Thornton's rubber mouth prop for edentulous patients.

MIE LTD

(TRADE MARK)

Fig. 2105

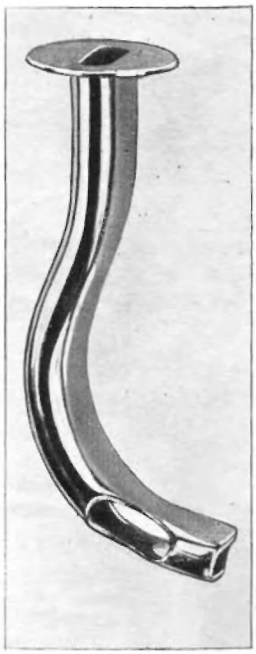

Fig. 2110

Fig. 2115

2100. Hewitt's airway, in 4 sizes.

2105. Phillips' airway, metal with rubber tube, in 4 sizes.

2110. Waters' airway, all metal, in 4 sizes.

2111. Waters' airway, with fed tube, in 4 sizes.

2115. Guedel's airway, all rubber with metal insert, 3 sizes.

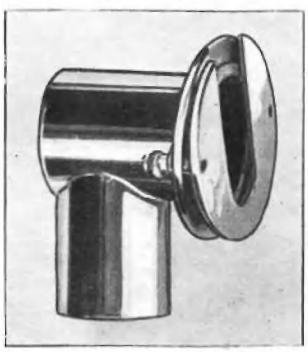

Fig. 2125

2125. Oxford pattern airway cap for attachment to Phillips' or Waters' airways.

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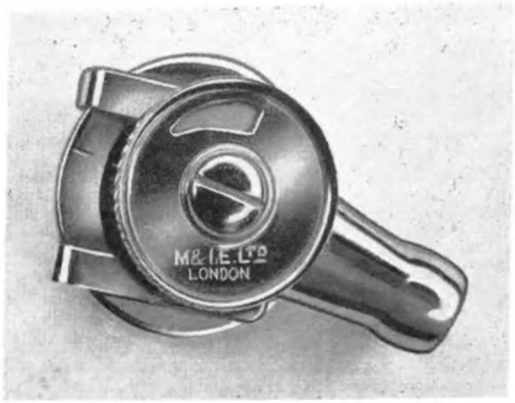

Fig. 2130

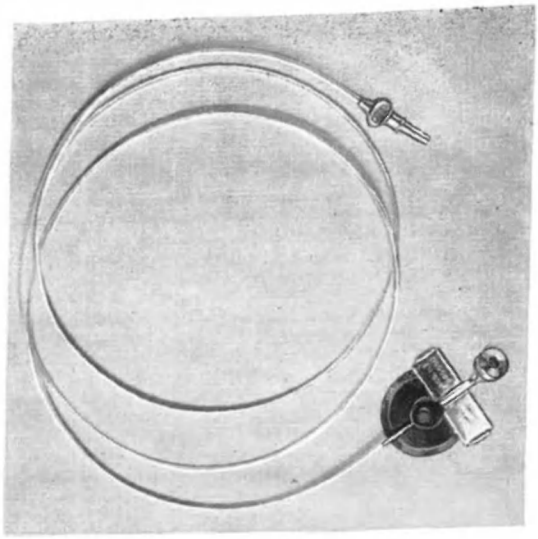

Fig. 2486

2130. Charles Airway Cap with airslide and rotary connecting mount.

2486. Intravenous Unit for Remote Control as suggested by Dr. Scurr of the Westminster Hospital. Unit comprises Gordh needle, 6ft. fine plastic tubing and Record fitting needle mount.

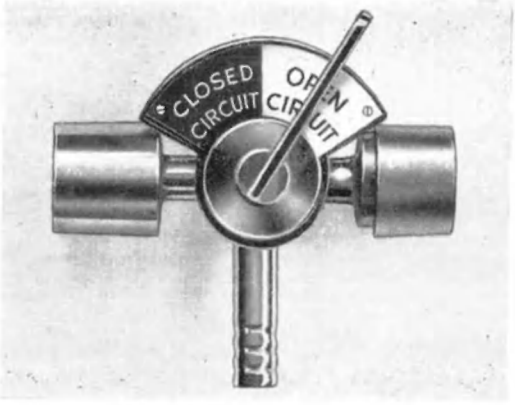

Fig. 1032

Fig. 2117

1032. Galley's Trilene Safety Attachment. Its employment obviates any possibility of passing Trilene vapour to Closed Circuit.

2117. Baby Waters' Airways (Froggetts) all metal, sizes oo, & o.

(TRADE MARK)

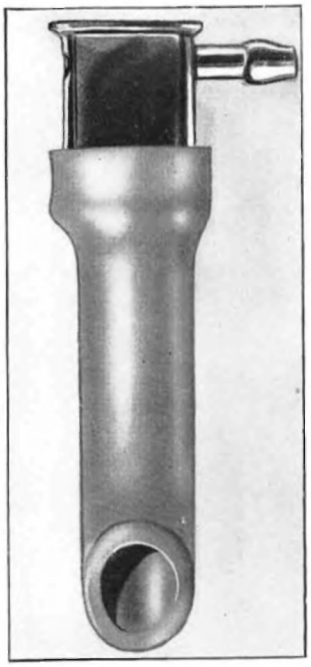

Fig. 2135

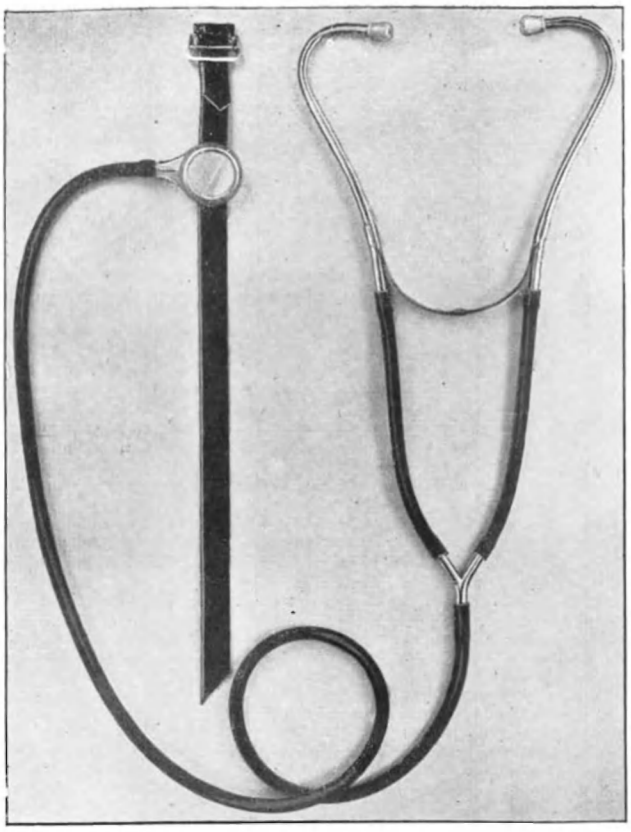

Fig. 2145

2130. Charles pattern airway cap.

2135. Hirsch airway, similar to Phillips' pattern, but with feed tube, 4 sizes

2140. Airway rubbers, 4 sizes.

2145. Brachial stethoscope, light pattern with long tubes and "Coldlite" arm piece with rubber band.

(TRADE MARK)

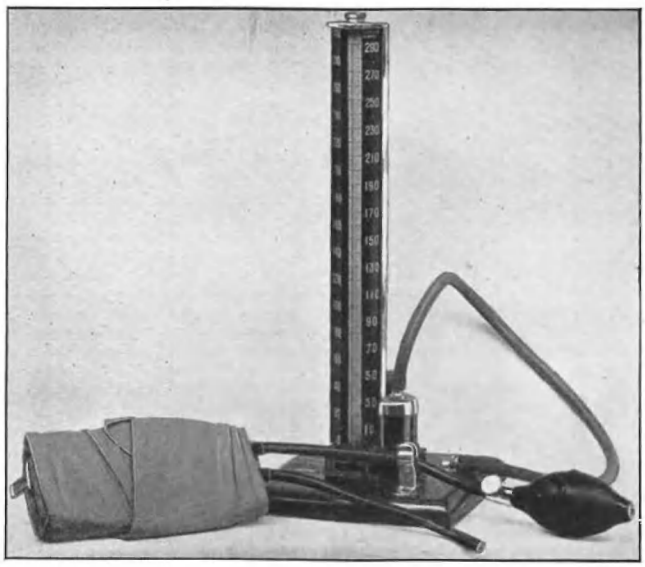

Fig. 2150

2150. Sphygmomanometer, mercurial pattern, graduated to 300 mm., long connecting tubes, pump, and arm band. Instrument is attached to table by means of suitable bracket.

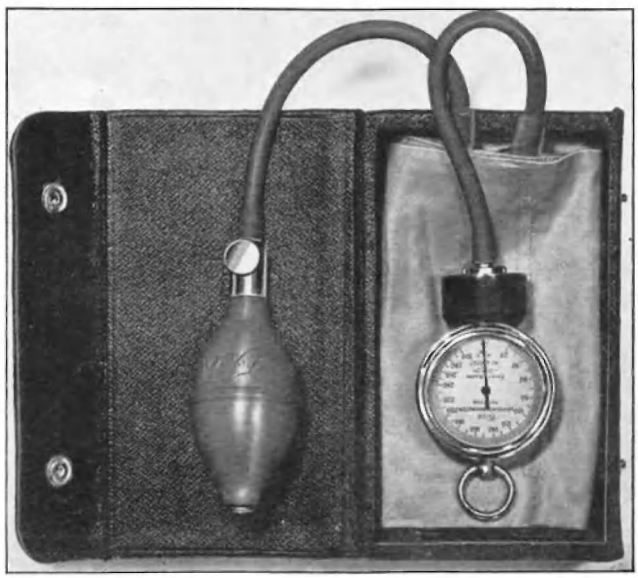

Fig. 2155

2155. Sphygmomanometer, aneroid model, complete in case, with long tubes, pump, and arm band.

(TRADE MARK)

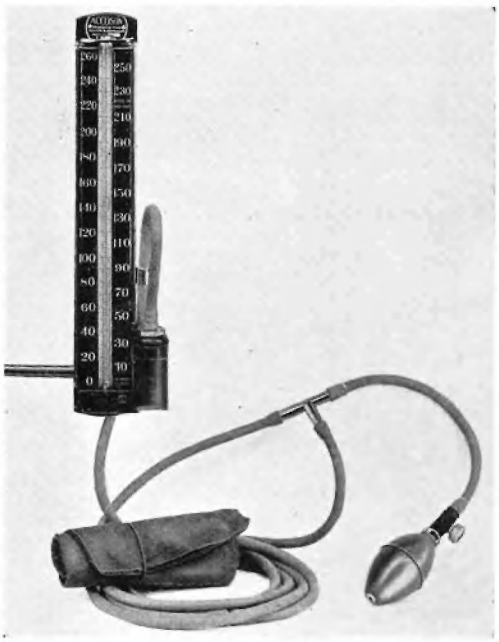

Fig. 2151

2151. M.I.E. latest pattern anæsthetic Mercurial Sphygmomanometre, graduated to 300 mm. 4 ft., single tube to armband with detachable table mounting.

Fig. 2200

2200. Rowbotham's continuous flow syringe 10 cc. with sinker, tubing, and set of 6 special needles complete in perforated sterilizer box.

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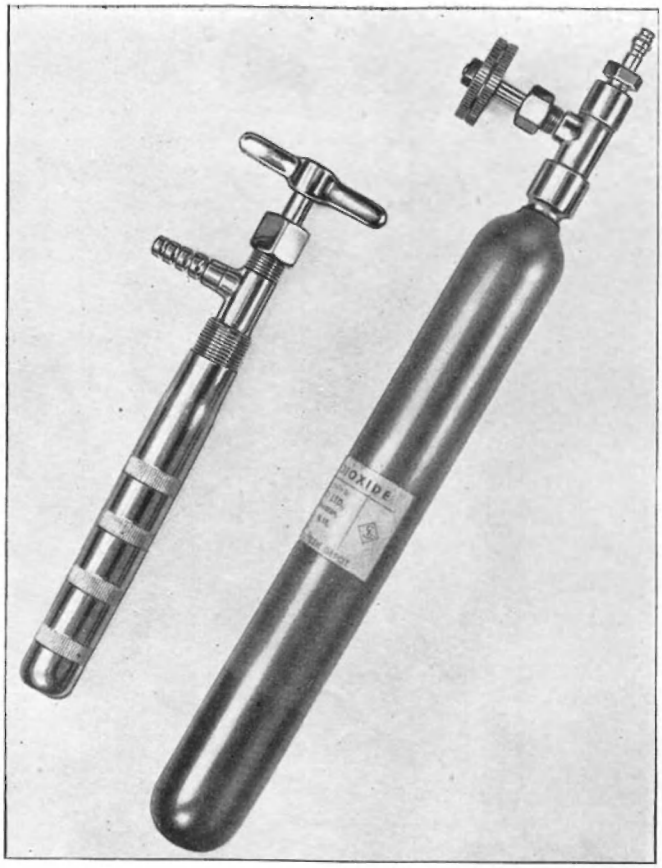

Fig. 2160 *Fig.* 2166

2160. Holder with fine adjustment valve, for J-size Sparklet CO_2 bulbs.

2165. Sparklets, J-size, CO_2 bulbs in packets of 6 bulbs.

2166. Cylinder of carbon dioxide, $\frac{1}{2}$-lb. size, for use on the portable cylinder stand.

(TRADE MARK)

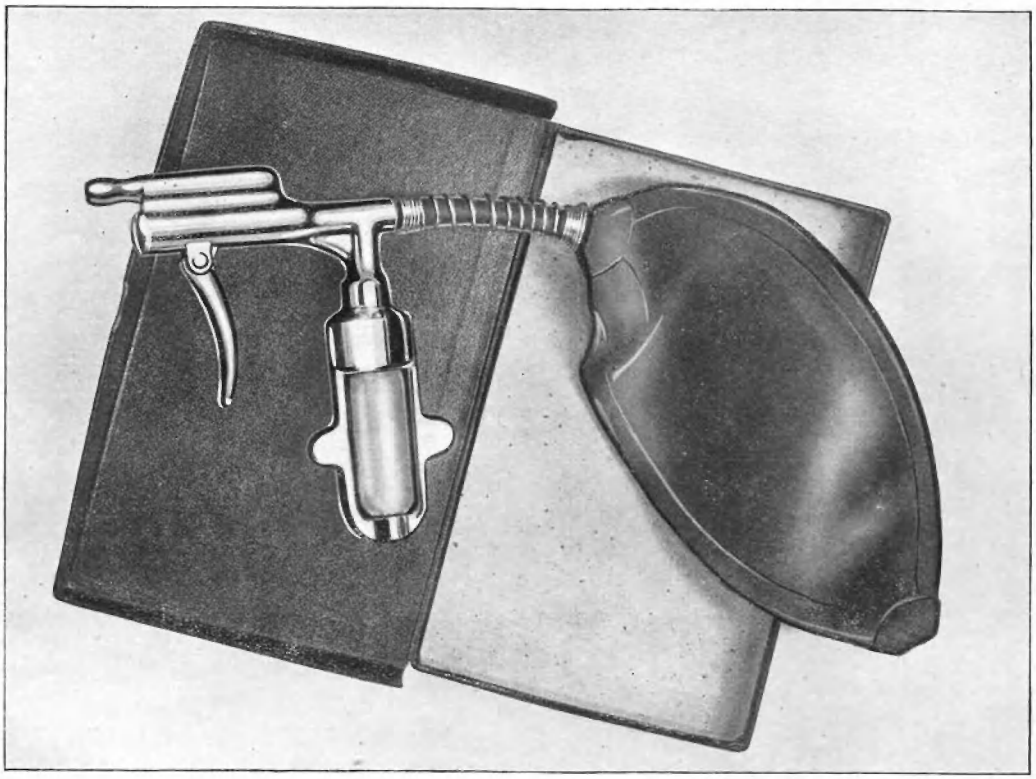

Fig. 2170

2170. Resuscitator, Sparklets C-size, complete in case with bag and stopcock.

2175. Sparklets C size Carbon Dioxide bulbs in packets of 12.

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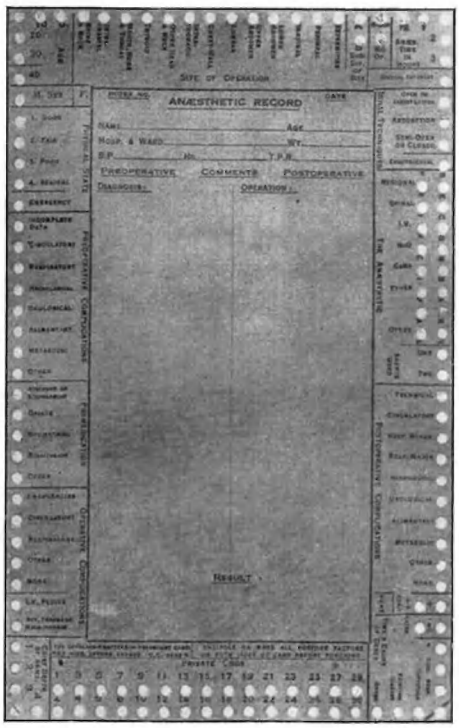

Fig. 2180

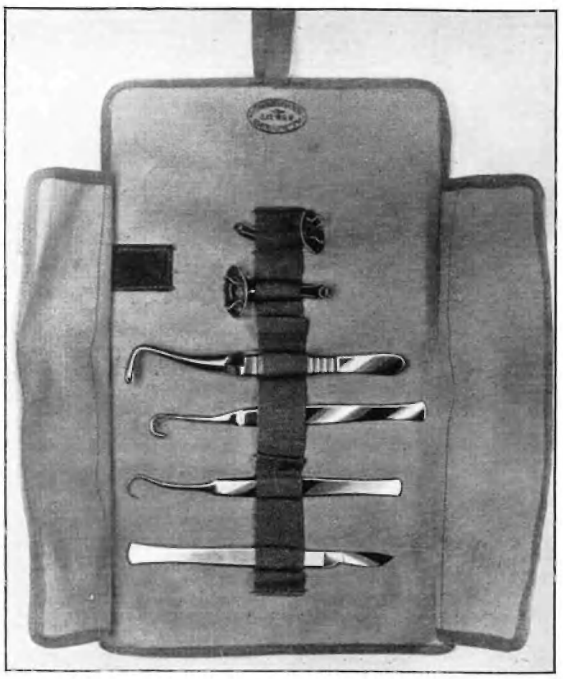

Fig. 2185

2180. Record cards, as suggested by Dr. Nosworthy.

2185. Tracheotomy, set simple pattern, comprising introducing forceps, scalpel, two hooks, two Fuller's E/P tubes, complete in washable roll.

2200. Self-filling syringe for regional anæsthesia, Dr. Rowbotham pattern, 5 cc. Record type, complete in case, with needles.

2210. Anæsthetic syringe outfit, Labats, for local or spinal anæsthesia, consisting of 10 cc. Record syringe, 2 cc. all-glass syringe, and a standard range of ten needles, complete in case.

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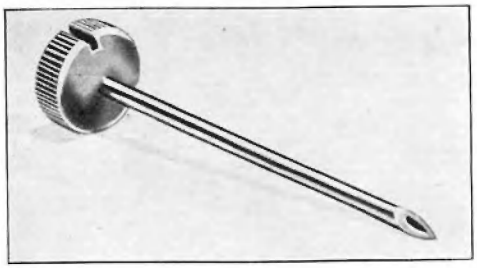

Fig. 2275

2275. Spinal introducers, Sise pattern.

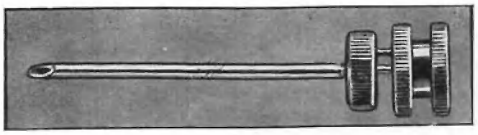

Fig. 2280

2280. Spinal introducers, Lundy pattern, with obturator.

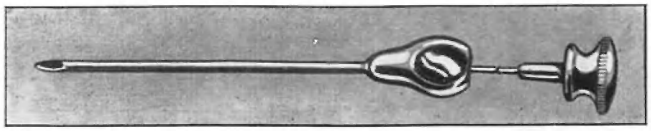

Fig. 2285

2285. Spinal introducers, Dr. Magill's pattern.
(Please state gauge of needle for which introducer is required.)

2290. Spinal introducers for epidural space, Dr. Rowbotham's.

2295. Odam's indicator, glass, for use with above.

2300. M.I.E. syringe case, spirit-proof, complete with 10 c.c. side nozzle syringe and 2 spinal needles.

2310. M.I.E. syringe case as above, 20 c.c.

2320. M.I.E. desk syringe container. comprising glass jar with rubber-lined chrome-plated lid, 5 Record syringes 1-20 c.c., and a range of needles.

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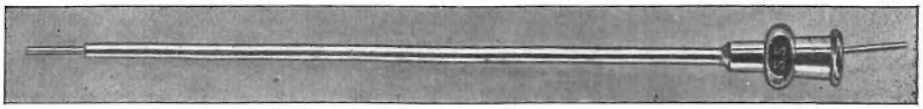

Fig. 2400

2400. Filling needles, Record fitting.

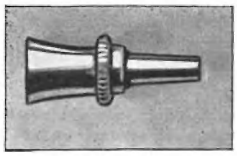

Fig. 2405

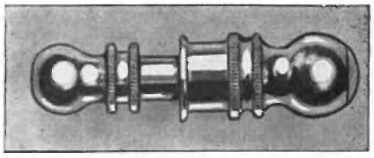

Fig. 2410

2405. Syringe adaptors, various.

2410. Syringe connections, male and female, Record or Luer fitting.

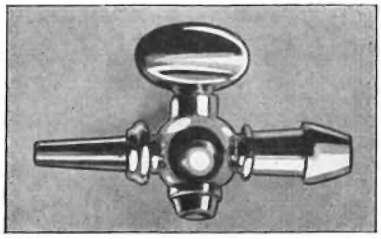

Fig. 2415

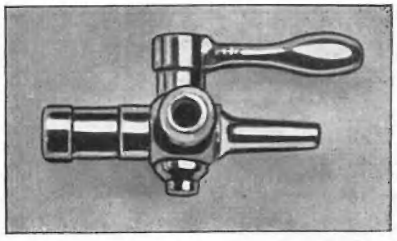

Fig. 2420

2415. Syringe tap, plug or Record fitting.

2420. Syringe 3-way tap, Record fitting.

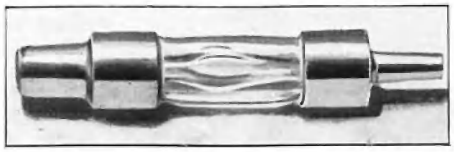

Fig. 2425

2425. Intravenous capillary tubes for syringes, Record fitting.

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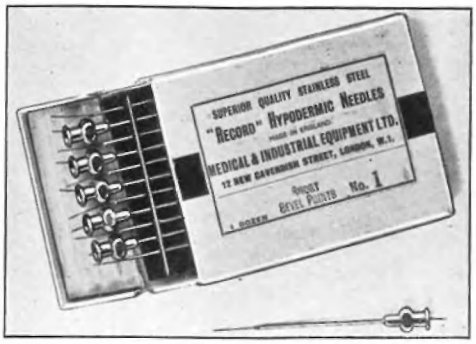

Fig. 2430

2430. Needles, Record, for intravenous injection, with short bevel point (sizes 1-17, in boxes of 12 needles).

2435. Needles, Record, splanchnic block, as suggested by Dr. Norman James (sizes : 20 B.W.G. × 3 in. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., 6 in. ; 24 B.W.G. × $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.).

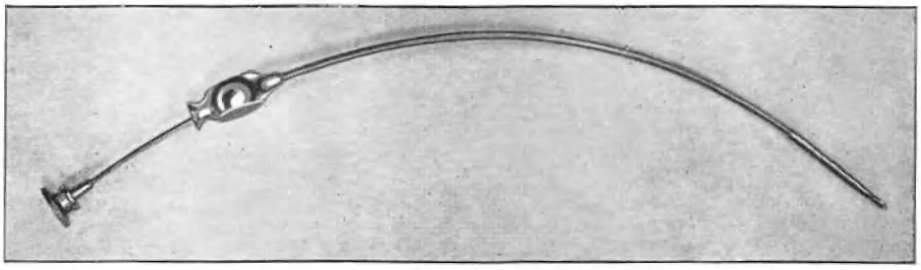

Fig. 2440

2440. Needles, cardiac, Hewers, Record fitting.

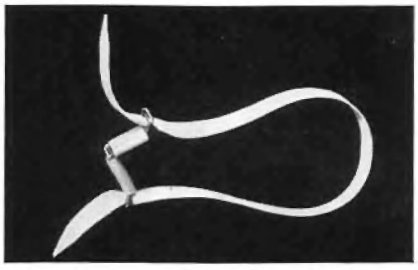

Fig. 2445

2445. Syringe arm band, Magill " third hand ".

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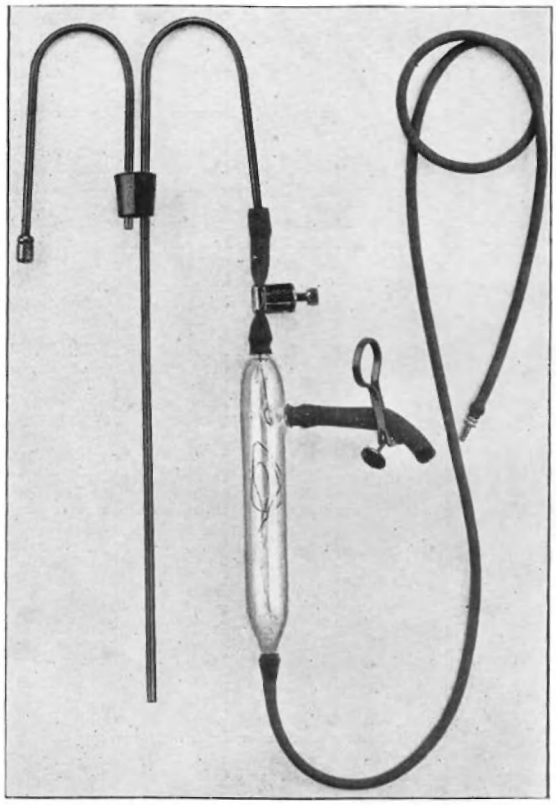

Fig. 2460

2460. Pentothal drip apparatus, Oxford pattern, comprising double bellows, metal tubes with I.R. bung, dripper, tubing and clips.

2465. Glass pentothal dripper only.

2475. Rubber bellows, double, various sizes.

2480. Carrying case, 3-drawer, with drop front, finished in brown.

2485. Carrying case, as above, with 4 drawers.

(TRADE MARK)

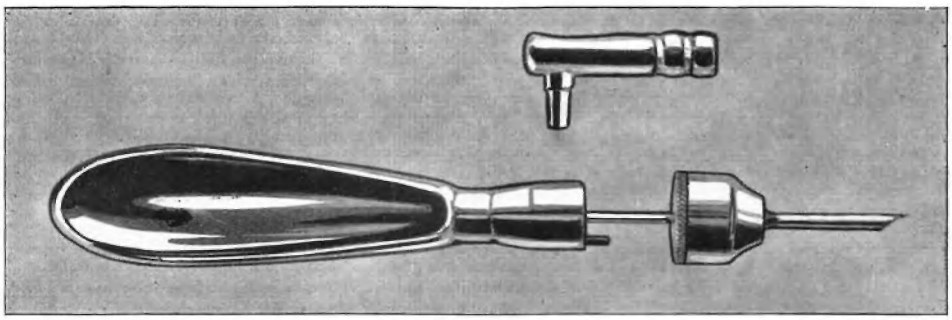

Fig. 2490

2490. Sternal puncture needle, Oxford pattern, complete with tubing mount.

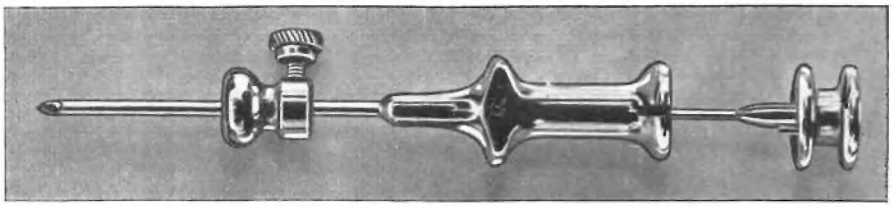

Fig. 2495

2495. Sternal puncture needle, Sahlas, with adjustable stop.

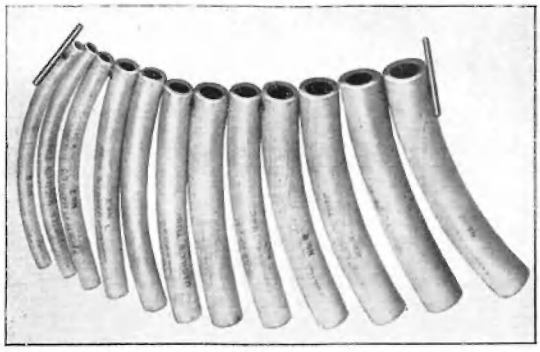

Fig. 2520

2520. Vinyl plastic tubing, all sizes, in standard or elastic grades ; also fine translucent tubing for intravenous pentothal work.

(TRADE MARK)

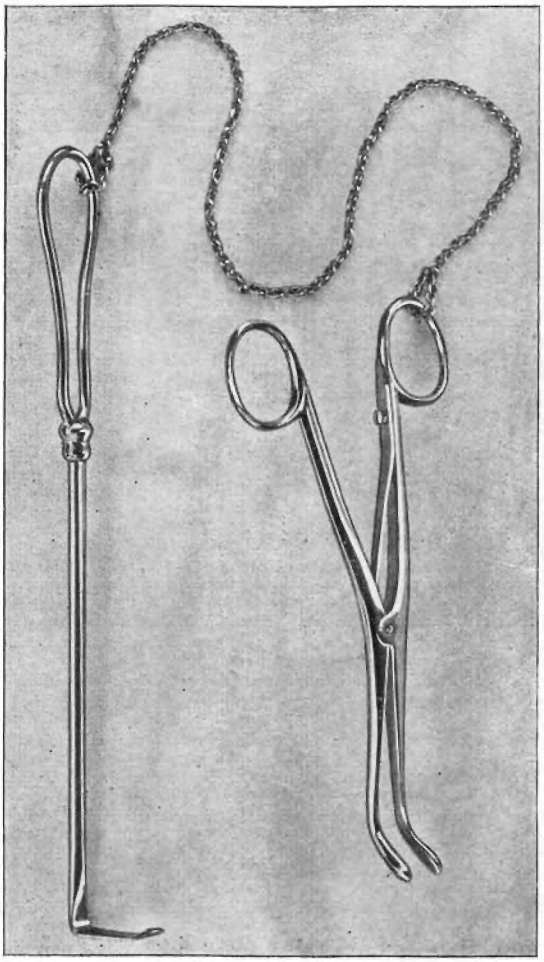

Fig. 2500

2500. Post-nasal packing set comprising small retractor, trachea dilating forcep, and cross-action tower clip on chain.

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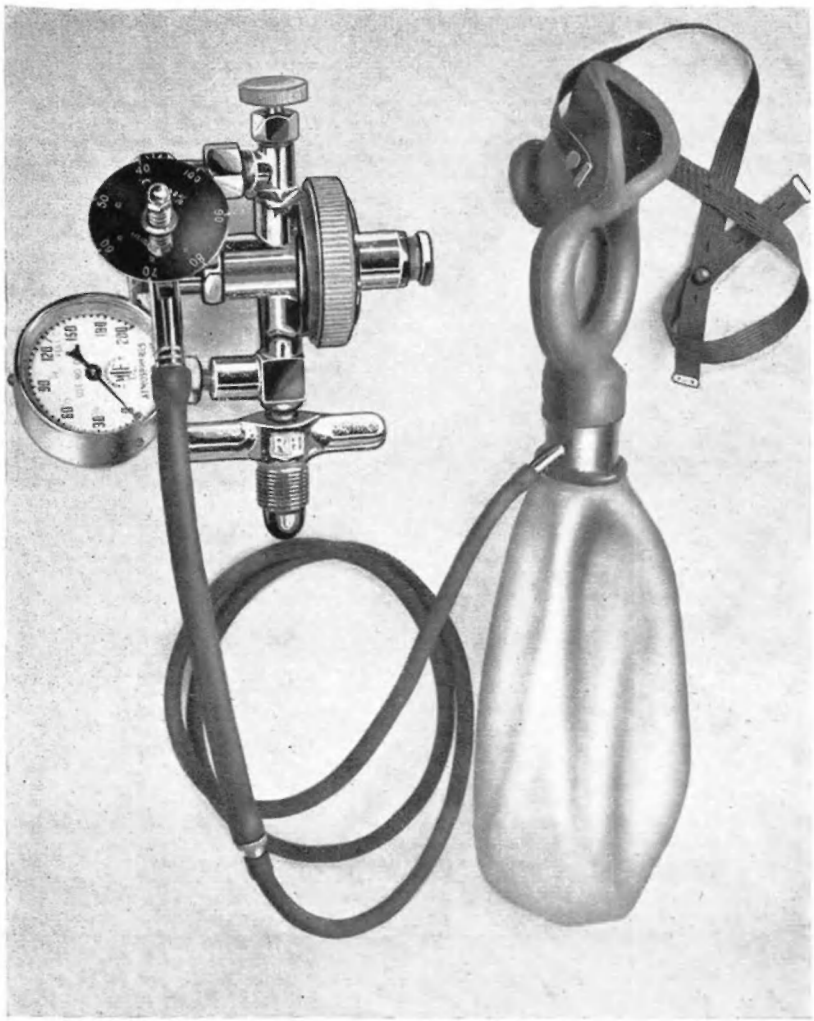

Fig. 3005

3005. Injecta unit with adjustable oxygen percentage device for oxygen therapy, for use with B.L.B. type inhalers or Tudor Edwards spectacle frames. Described in B.M.J. 24.1.42, by Dr. S. L. Cowan and J. V. Mitchell.

(TRADE MARK)

Oxygen Therapy Equipment

Fig. 3010

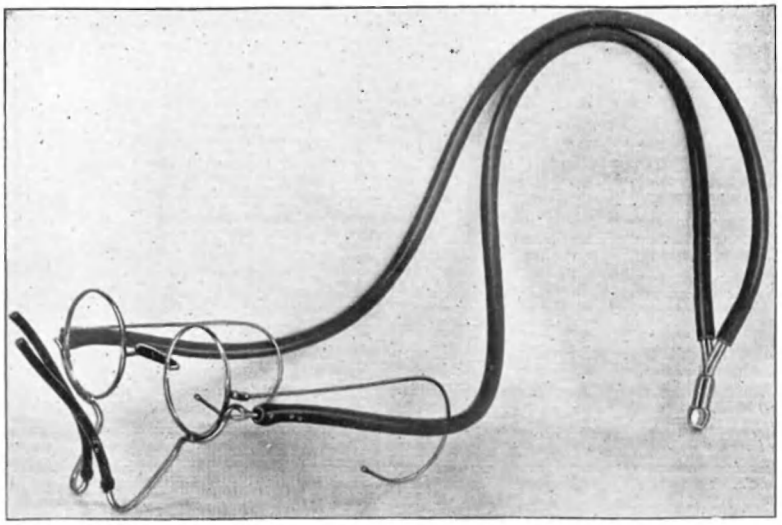

Fig. 3030

3010. M.I.E. Humidifier and flowmeter for use with Tudor Edwards oxygen frame.

3015. Glass humidifier bottle only.

3020. Injecta oxygen nasal masks with bag and rubber supply tubing.

3025. Injecta oxygen oro-nasal masks with bag and rubber supply tubing.

3030. Tudor Edwards spectacle frame for oxygen complete with tubing and connections.

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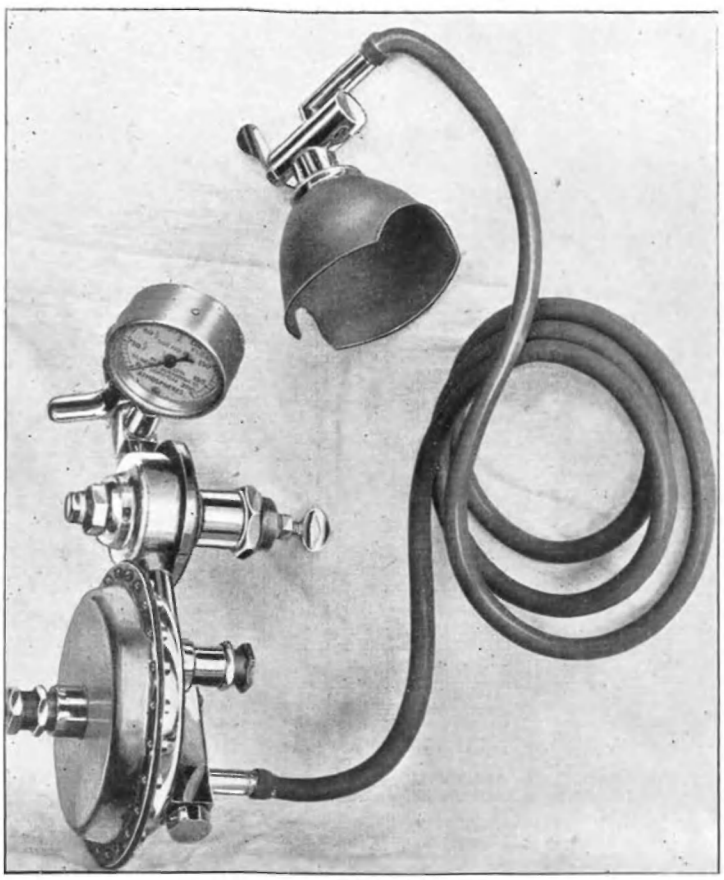

Fig. 3035

3035. Oxford inflator for resuscitation. A special piece of apparatus designed to deliver pure oxygen to the patient in case of emergency. The apparatus is fitted with primary and secondary regulators, the former reducing cylinder pressure to working limits and the latter guarantees a safe, steady flow of oxygen not exceeding 45 mm. A cylinder pressure gauge is fitted as standard, and the equipment is complete with supply tubing, stopcock and facepiece.

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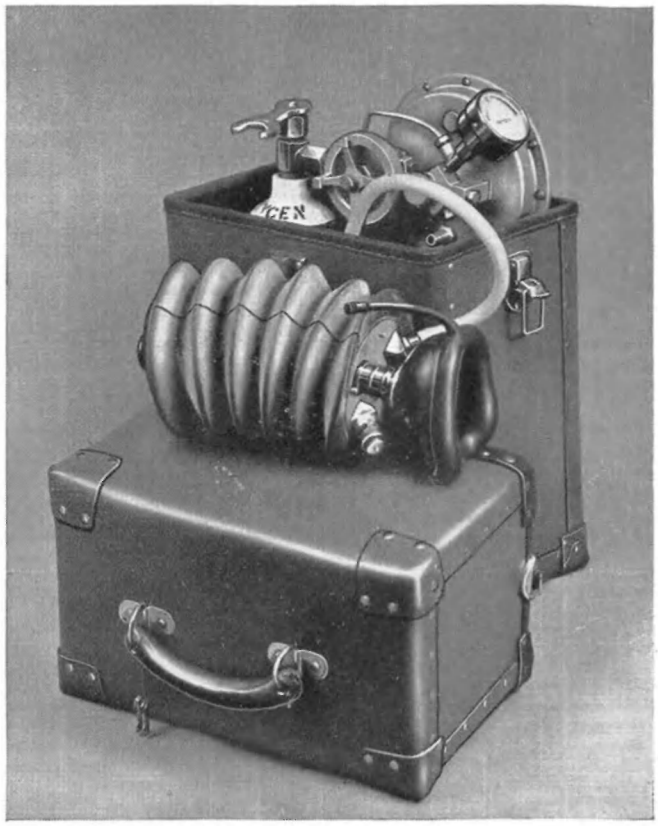

Fig. 3040

3040. Lucas Resuscitation Apparatus, designed primarily for use with curare during surgical anaesthesia but useful in Electro-convulsion Therapy for oxygen insufflation before and after convulsion, and also as a portable resuscitation in general practice. The unit comprises a two stage regulator, the second stage of which is of the sensitive intermittent flow type, and is connected to a Connell type concertina hand bellows with facepiece and expiratory valve. The unit employs a 30 gallon oxygen cylinder and the whole assembly is housed in a strong fibre case measuring 19 in. x 12 in. x 7½ in.

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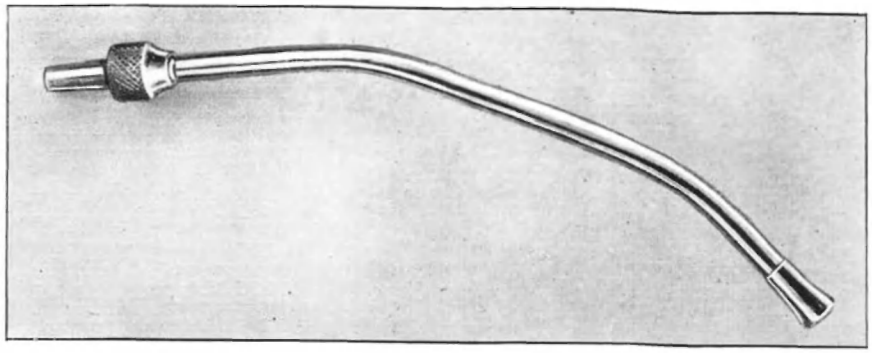

Fig. 3560

3560. Sucker end, pharyngeal pattern, with detachable hose.

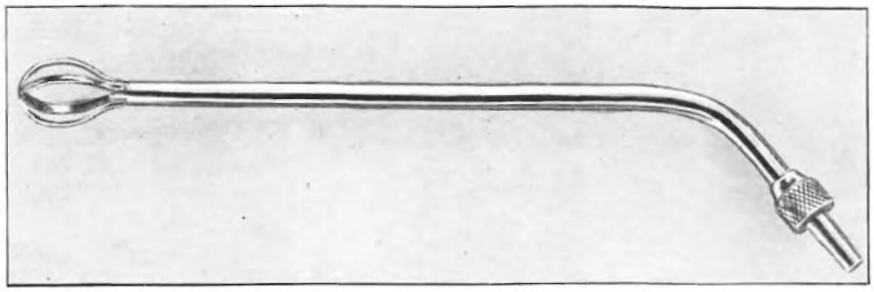

Fig. 3565

3565. Sucker end, abdominal, with cage end.

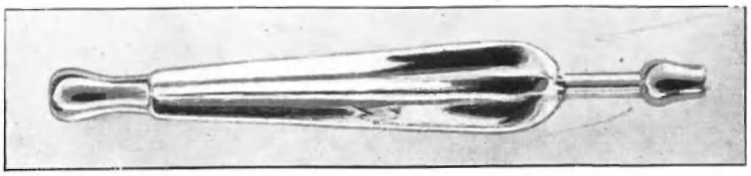

Fig. 3570

3570. M.I.E. universal suction handle for use with above.

3575. Pressure tubing for suction.