

SECTION A — HUMAN NECESSITIES

A61 MEDICAL OR VETERINARY SCIENCE; HYGIENE

A61B DIAGNOSIS; SURGERY; IDENTIFICATION (analysing biological material G01N, e.g. G01N 33/48)

Note(s)

This subclass covers instruments, implements, and processes for diagnostic, surgical and person-identification purposes, including obstetrics, instruments for cutting corns, vaccination instruments, finger-printing, psycho-physical tests.

Subclass index

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| MEDICINAL METHODS (NON-SURGICAL)..... | 1/00, 5/00, 17/00 |
| INSTRUMENTS FOR PSYCHO-PHYSICAL TESTS..... | 5/00 |
| MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS | |
| For auscultation and diagnostics..... | 5/00-10/00 |
| For medical examination of the interior of cavities or tubes of the body and the eyes..... | 1/00, 3/00 |
| Aids for examination and care of the mouth..... | 1/00, 13/00 |
| SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, DEVICES OR METHODS..... | 17/00, 18/00 |
| OTHER INSTRUMENTS, IMPLEMENTS OR ACCESSORIES FOR SURGERY OR DIAGNOSIS..... | 19/00 |

Diagnosis: Psycho-physical tests

1/00 Instruments for performing medical examinations of the interior of cavities or tubes of the body by visual or photographic inspection, e.g. endoscopes (examination of body cavities or body tracts using ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves A61B 8/12; endoscopic instruments for taking cell samples or for biopsy A61B 10/04; for surgical purposes A61B 17/00; surgical instruments using a laser beam being directed along or through a flexible conduit A61B 18/22); **illuminating arrangements therefor** (for the eyes A61B 3/00) [4]

- 1/002 • having rod-lens arrangements (A61B 1/055 takes precedence) [6]
- 1/005 • Flexible endoscopes [6]
- 1/008 • • Articulations [6]
- 1/01 • • Guiding arrangements therefor [6]
- 1/012 • characterised by internal passages or accessories therefor [6]
- 1/015 • • Control of fluid supply or evacuation [6]
- 1/018 • • for receiving instruments [6]
- 1/04 • combined with photographic or television appliances [2]
- 1/045 • • Control thereof [6]
- 1/05 • • characterised by the image sensor, e.g. camera, being in the distal end portion [6]
- 1/055 • • having rod-lens arrangements [6]
- 1/06 • with illuminating arrangements
- 1/07 • • using light-conductive means, e.g. optical fibres [6]
- 1/12 • with cooling or rinsing arrangements (A61B 1/015 takes precedence) [6]
- 1/227 • for ears, i.e. otoscopes [6]
- 1/233 • for the nose, i.e. nasoscopes [6]

- 1/24 • for the mouth, i.e. stomatoscopes, e.g. with tongue depressors (tongue depressors per se A61B 13/00); Instruments for opening or keeping open the mouth (combined with saliva removers A61C 17/10) [5]
- 1/247 • • with means for viewing areas outside the direct line of sight, e.g. dentists' mirrors [6]
- 1/253 • • • with means for preventing fogging [6]
- 1/267 • for the respiratory tract, e.g. laryngoscopes, bronchoscopes [6]
- 1/273 • for the upper alimentary canal, e.g. oesophagoscopes, gastroscopes [6]
- 1/303 • for the vagina, i.e. vaginoscopes [6]
- 1/307 • for the urinary organs, e.g. urethrosopes, cystoscopes [6]
- 1/31 • for the rectum, e.g. proctoscopes, sigmoidoscopes [6]
- 1/313 • for introducing through surgical openings, e.g. laparoscopes [6]
- 1/317 • • for bones or joints, e.g. osteoscopes, arthroscopes [6]
- 1/32 • Devices for opening or enlarging the visual field, e.g. of a tube of the body (dilators A61M 29/00)
- 3/00 Apparatus for testing the eyes; Instruments for examining the eyes** (eye inspection using ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves A61B 8/10) [4, 5]
- 3/02 • Subjective types, i.e. testing apparatus requiring the active assistance of the patient [5]
- 3/024 • • for determining the visual field, e.g. perimeter types [5]
- 3/028 • • for testing visual acuity; for determination of refraction, e.g. phoropters [5]
- 3/032 • • • Devices for presenting test symbols or characters, e.g. test chart projectors (A61B 3/036 takes precedence) [5]
- 3/036 • • • for testing astigmatism [5]

- 3/04 • • • Trial frames; Sets of lenses for use therewith [5]
- 3/06 • • • for testing light sensitivity, e.g. adaptation; for testing colour vision
- 3/08 • • • for testing binocular or stereoscopic vision, e.g. strabismus
- 3/09 • • • for testing accommodation
- 3/10 • Objective types, i.e. instruments for examining the eyes independent of the patients perceptions or reactions [5]
- 3/103 • • • for determining refraction, e.g. refractometers, skiascopes [5]
- 3/107 • • • for determining the shape or measuring the curvature of the cornea [5]
- 3/11 • • • for measuring interpupillary distance or diameter of pupils [5]
- 3/113 • • • for determining or recording eye movement [5]
- 3/117 • • • for examining the anterior chamber or the anterior chamber angle, e.g. gonioscopes [5]
- 3/12 • • • for looking at the eye fundus, e.g. ophthalmoscopes (A61B 3/13 takes precedence) [5]
- 3/125 • • • with contact lenses [5]
- 3/13 • • • Ophthalmic microscopes [5]
- 3/135 • • • Slit-lamp microscopes [5]
- 3/14 • • • Arrangements specially adapted for eye photography [5]
- 3/15 • • • with means for aligning, spacing or blocking spurious reflection [5]
- 3/16 • • • for measuring intraocular pressure, e.g. tonometers [5]
- 3/18 • Arrangement of plural eye-testing or -examining apparatus [5]

5/00 Measuring for diagnostic purposes (radiation diagnosis A61B 6/00; diagnosis by ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves A61B 8/00); **Identification of persons**

Note(s)

In this group, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:

- "measuring" covers also detecting or recording.

- 5/01 • Measuring temperature of body parts (clinical thermometers G01K 5/22; thermometers for special purposes G01K 13/00) [7]
- 5/02 • Measuring pulse, heart rate, blood pressure or blood flow; Combined pulse/heart-rate/blood pressure determination; Evaluating a cardiovascular condition not otherwise provided for, e.g. using combinations of techniques provided for in this group with electrocardiography; Heart catheters for measuring blood pressure [5]
- 5/0205 • • Simultaneously evaluating both cardiovascular conditions and different types of body conditions, e.g. heart and respiratory condition [5]
- 5/021 • • Measuring pressure in heart or blood vessels (A61B 5/0205 takes precedence) [5]
- 5/0215 • • • by means inserted into the body [5]
- 5/022 • • • by applying pressure to close blood vessels, e.g. against the skin; Ophthalmdynamometers [5]
- 5/0225 • • • • the pressure being controlled by electric signals, e.g. derived from Korotkoff sounds [5]
- 5/023 • • • • the pressure transducers comprising a liquid column [5]
- 5/0235 • • • • Valves specially adapted therefor [5]

- 5/024 • • Measuring pulse rate or heart rate (A61B 5/0205, A61B 5/021 take precedence) [5]
- 5/0245 • • • using sensing means generating electric signals [5]
- 5/025 • • • • within occluders, e.g. responsive to Korotkoff sounds [5]
- 5/0255 • • • Recording instruments specially adapted therefor [5]
- 5/026 • • Measuring blood flow [5]
- 5/0265 • • • using electromagnetic means, e.g. electromagnetic flow meter [5]
- 5/027 • • • • using catheters [5]
- 5/0275 • • • using tracers, e.g. dye dilution [5]
- 5/028 • • • • by thermo-dilution [5]
- 5/0285 • • • Measuring phase velocity of blood waves [5]
- 5/029 • • • Measuring blood output from the heart, e.g. minute volume [5]
- 5/0295 • • • using plethysmography, i.e. measuring the variations in the volume of a body part as modified by the circulation of blood therethrough, e.g. impedance plethysmography [5]
- 5/03 • Measuring fluid pressure within the body other than blood pressure, e.g. cerebral pressure [4]
- 5/04 • Measuring bioelectric signals of the body or parts thereof
- 5/0402 • • Electrocardiography, i.e. ECG [5]
- 5/0404 • • • Hand-held devices [5]
- 5/0408 • • • Electrodes specially adapted therefor (for foetal cardiography A61B 5/0448; for electroencephalograph signals A61B 5/0478; for electromyography A61B 5/0492) [5]
- 5/0416 • • • • connected by means of snap fasteners [5]
- 5/042 • • • • for introducing into the body [5]
- 5/0424 • • • • Protection against electrode failure [5]
- 5/0428 • • • Input circuits specially adapted therefor [5]
- 5/0432 • • • Recording apparatus specially adapted therefor [5]
- 5/0436 • • • • Magnetic recording apparatus [5]
- 5/044 • • • Displays specially adapted therefor [5]
- 5/0444 • • • Foetal cardiography [5]
- 5/0448 • • • • Electrodes specially adapted therefor, e.g. scalp electrodes [5]
- 5/0452 • • • Detecting specific parameters of the electrocardiograph cycle [5]
- 5/0456 • • • • Detecting R peaks, e.g. for synchronising diagnostic apparatus [5]
- 5/046 • • • • Detecting fibrillation [5]
- 5/0464 • • • • Detecting tachycardia or brachycardia [5]
- 5/0468 • • • • Detecting abnormal ECG interval [5]
- 5/0472 • • • • Detecting abnormal QRS complex [5]
- 5/0476 • • Electroencephalography [5]
- 5/0478 • • • Electrodes specially adapted therefor [5]
- 5/048 • • • Detecting the frequency distribution of signals [5]
- 5/0482 • • • using biofeedback [5]
- 5/0484 • • • using evoked response [5]
- 5/0488 • • Electromyography [5]
- 5/0492 • • • Electrodes specially adapted therefor, e.g. needle electrodes [5]
- 5/0496 • • Electro-oculography, e.g. detecting nystagmus [5]
- 5/05 • Measuring for diagnosis by means of electric currents or magnetic fields (A61B 5/02, A61B 5/04, A61B 5/11 take precedence) [5]

- 5/053 • • Measuring electrical impedance or conductance of a portion of the body [7]
- 5/055 • • involving electronic [EMR] or nuclear [NMR] magnetic resonance, e.g. magnetic resonance imaging [5]
- 5/06 • Devices, other than using radiation, for detecting or locating foreign bodies (for removing same A61B 17/50)
- 5/07 • Endoradiosondes
- 5/08 • Measuring devices for evaluating the respiratory organs (A61B 5/0205 takes precedence) [5]
- 5/083 • • Measuring rate of metabolism by using breath test, e.g. measuring rate of oxygen consumption [5]
- 5/085 • • Measuring impedance of respiratory organs or lung elasticity [5]
- 5/087 • • Measuring breath flow [5]
- 5/09 • • • using an element rotated by the flow [5]
- 5/091 • • Measuring volume of inspired or expired gases, e.g. to determine lung capacity [5]
- 5/093 • • • the gases being exhaled into, or inhaled from, an expansible chamber, e.g. bellows or expansible bag [5]
- 5/095 • • • within a rigid container, e.g. the boundary being formed by a liquid surface [5]
- 5/097 • • Devices for facilitating collection of breath or for directing breath into or through measuring devices [5]
- 5/103 • Measuring devices for testing the shape, pattern, size or movement of the body or parts thereof, for diagnostic purposes (A61B 5/08 takes precedence; measuring instruments specially adapted for dentistry A61C 19/04) [5]
- 5/107 • • Measuring physical dimensions, e.g. size of the entire body or parts thereof [5]
- 5/11 • • Measuring movement of the entire body or parts thereof, e.g. head or hand tremor or mobility of a limb (for measuring pulse A61B 5/02) [5]
- 5/113 • • • occurring during breathing [5]
- 5/117 • Identification of persons, e.g. finger-printing, foot-printing or impression techniques (dental impression cups or articulators A61C 9/00, A61C 11/00; recognising fingerprints G06K 9/00; identification of persons by analysing their voice or speech G10L 17/00) [5]
- 5/12 • Audiometering
- 5/145 • Measuring characteristics of blood *in vivo*, e.g. gas concentration, pH-value (measuring of blood pressure or blood flow A61B 5/02; non-radiation detecting or locating of foreign bodies in blood A61B 5/06) [7]
- 5/1455 • • using optical sensors, e.g. spectral photometrical oximeters [2006.01]
- 5/1459 • • • invasive, e.g. introduced into the body by a catheter [2006.01]
- 5/1464 • • • specially adapted for foetal tissue [2006.01]
- 5/1468 • • using chemical or electrochemical methods, e.g. by polarographic means [2006.01]
- 5/1473 • • • invasive, e.g. introduced into the body by a catheter [2006.01]
- 5/1477 • • • non-invasive [2006.01]
- 5/1482 • • • specially adapted for foetal tissue [2006.01]
- 5/1486 • • using enzyme electrodes, e.g. with immobilised oxidase [2006.01]
- 5/1491 • • Heated applicators [2006.01]
- 5/1495 • • Calibrating or testing *in vivo* probes [2006.01]
- 5/15 • Devices for taking samples of blood (hypodermic syringes A61M 5/178) [7]
- 5/151 • • specially adapted for taking samples of capillary blood, e.g. by lancets [2006.01]
- 5/153 • • specially adapted for taking samples of venous or arterial blood, e.g. by syringes [2006.01]
- 5/154 • • • using pre-evacuated means [2006.01]
- 5/155 • • specially adapted for continuous or multiple sampling, e.g. at predetermined intervals [7]
- 5/157 • • characterised by integrated means for measuring characteristics of blood [2006.01]
- 5/16 • Devices for psychotechnics (using teaching or educational appliances G09B 1/00-G09B 7/00); Testing reaction times
- 5/18 • • for vehicle drivers
- 5/20 • Measuring urological functions [4]
- 5/22 • Ergometry; Measuring muscular strength or the force of a muscular blow [4]
- 6/00 Apparatus for radiation diagnosis, e.g. combined with radiation therapy equipment** (instruments measuring radiation intensity for application in the field of nuclear medicine, e.g. *in vivo* counting, G01T 1/161; apparatus for taking X-ray photographs G03B 42/02)
- 6/02 • Devices for diagnosis sequentially in different planes; Stereoscopic radiation diagnosis
- 6/03 • • Computerised tomographs (echo-tomography A61B 8/14) [4]
- 6/04 • Positioning of patients; Tilttable beds or the like (operating tables A61G 13/00; operating chairs A61G 15/00)
- 6/06 • Diaphragms
- 6/08 • Auxiliary means for directing the radiation beam to a particular spot, e.g. using light beams
- 6/10 • Application or adaptation of safety means
- 6/12 • Devices for detecting or locating foreign bodies (A61B 6/02 takes precedence)
- 6/14 • Applications or adaptations for dentistry
- 7/00 Instruments for auscultation**
- 7/02 • Stethoscopes
- 7/04 • • Electric stethoscopes (microphones, acoustic transducers therefor H04R)
- 8/00 Diagnosis using ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves [4]**
- 8/02 • Measuring pulse or heart rate [4]
- 8/04 • Measuring blood pressure [4]
- 8/06 • Measuring blood flow [4]
- 8/08 • Detecting organic movements or changes, e.g. tumours, cysts, swellings (A61B 8/02-A61B 8/06 take precedence) [4]
- 8/10 • Eye inspection [4]
- 8/12 • in body cavities or body tracts, e.g. by using catheters (catheters *per se* A61M 25/00) [4]
- 8/13 • Tomography (A61B 8/10, A61B 8/12 take precedence; tomography for radiation diagnosis A61B 6/02) [5]
- 8/14 • • Echo-tomography [4]
- 8/15 • • Transmission-tomography [5]
- 9/00 Instruments for examination by percussion; Pleximeters**
- 10/00 Other methods or instruments for diagnosis, e.g. for vaccination diagnosis; Sex determination; Ovulation-period determination; Throat striking implements [4, 2006.01]**

Note(s)

Attention is drawn to group A61F 13/15 which provides for swabs.

- 10/02 • Instruments for taking cell samples or for biopsy (devices for taking samples of blood A61B 5/15) [2006.01]
- 10/04 • • Endoscopic instruments [2006.01]
- 10/06 • • Biopsy forceps [2006.01]
- 13/00 Instruments for depressing the tongue** (combined with illuminating and viewing instruments A61B 1/24; combined with saliva removers A61C 17/10) [5]
- 16/00 Devices specially adapted for vivisection or autopsy** (similar devices for medical purposes, see the relevant groups for such devices)

Surgery

- 17/00 Surgical instruments, devices or methods, e.g. tourniquets** (A61B 18/00 takes precedence; contraceptive devices, pessaries, or applicators therefor A61F 6/00; eye surgery A61F 9/007; ear surgery A61F 11/00) [3, 7]

Note(s) [2006.01]

When classifying in this group, classification is also made in group A61B 17/94 if the endoscopic features of the surgical instrument are of interest.

- 17/02 • for holding wounds open; Tractors
 - 17/03 • for closing wounds, or holding wounds closed, e.g. surgical staples; Accessories for use therewith [6]
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- 17/04 • • for suturing wounds; Holders or packages for needles or suture materials [3]
 - 17/06 • • • Needles; Holders or packages for needles or suture materials (puncturing needles A61B 17/34; hypodermic needles A61M 5/32) [3]
 - 17/062 • • • Needle manipulators [6]
 - 17/064 • • Surgical staples [5]
 - 17/068 • • Surgical staplers (for performing anastomosis A61B 17/115) [5]
 - 17/072 • • • for applying a row of staples in a single action [5]
 - 17/076 • • for removing surgical staples [5]
 - 17/08 • • Wound clamps
 - 17/10 • • for applying or removing wound clamps; Wound clamp magazines
 - 17/11 • • for performing anastomosis; Buttons for anastomosis
 - 17/115 • • • Staplers [5]
 - 17/12 • for ligaturing or otherwise compressing tubular parts of the body, e.g. blood vessels or umbilical cord
 - 17/122 • • Clamps or clips [6]
 - 17/125 • • • combined with cutting implements [6]
 - 17/128 • • for applying or removing clamps or clips [6]
 - 17/132 • • Tourniquets [6]
 - 17/135 • • • inflatable [6]
 - 17/138 • • combined with cutting implements (A61B 17/125 takes precedence) [6]
 - 17/14 • Surgical saws (tooth saws A61C 3/12)
 - 17/15 • • Guides therefor [6]
 - 17/16 • Osteoclasts; Drills or chisels for bones; Trepan
 - 17/17 • • Guides for drills [6]

- 17/20 • for vaccinating or cleaning the skin previous to the vaccination (apparatus for injections A61M 3/00, A61M 5/00)
- 17/22 • Implements for squeezing-off ulcers or the like on inner organs of the body; Implements for scraping-out cavities of body organs, e.g. bones; for invasive removal or destruction of calculus using mechanical vibrations; for removing obstructions in blood vessels, not otherwise provided for [6, 2006.01]
- 17/221 • • Calculus gripping devices in the form of loops or baskets [2006.01]
- 17/225 • for extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy [ESWL], e.g. by using ultrasonic waves [6]
- 17/24 • for use in the oral cavity, larynx, bronchial passages or nose (for medical inspection of cavities or tubes in the body A61B 1/00); Tongue scrapers
- 17/26 • • Tonsillotomes, with or without means for stopping bleeding
- 17/28 • Surgical forceps (biopsy forceps A61B 10/06; obstetrical forceps A61B 17/44) [1, 2006.01]
- 17/285 • • combined with cutting implements [2006.01]
- 17/29 • • Forceps for use in minimally invasive surgery [2006.01]
- 17/295 • • • combined with cutting implements [2006.01]
- 17/30 • Surgical pincettes (wound clamps A61B 17/08)
- 17/32 • Surgical cutting instruments (implements for ligaturing and cutting A61B 17/125, A61B 17/138) [3, 2006.01]
- 17/3201 • • Scissors (for biopsy A61B 10/02) [2006.01]
- 17/3203 • • Fluid jet cutting instruments [2006.01]
- 17/3205 • • Excision instruments [2006.01]
- 17/3207 • • • Atherectomy devices [2006.01]
- 17/3209 • • Incision instruments [2006.01]
- 17/3211 • • • Surgical scalpels or knives; Accessories therefor [2006.01]
- 17/3213 • • • with detachable blades [2006.01]
- 17/3215 • • • Packages or dispensers, e.g. for scalpel blades [2006.01]
- 17/3217 • • • Devices for removing or collecting used scalpel blades [2006.01]
- 17/322 • • Skin grafting apparatus [2]
- 17/326 • • Circumcision apparatus
- 17/34 • Trocars; Puncturing needles [2]
- 17/42 • Gynaecological or obstetrical instruments or methods
- 17/425 • • for reproduction or fertilisation [5]
- 17/43 • • • for artificial insemination [5]
- 17/435 • • • for embryo transplantation [5]
- 17/44 • • Obstetrical forceps
- 17/46 • • Embryotomes
- 17/48 • • Bags for midwives
- 17/50 • Instruments, other than pincettes or toothpicks, for removing foreign bodies from the human body
- 17/52 • • Magnets
- 17/54 • Chiropodists' instruments
- 17/56 • Surgical instruments or methods for treatment of bones or joints; Devices specially adapted therefor [4]
- 17/58 • • for osteosynthesis, e.g. bone plates, screws or the like (A61B 17/14, A61B 17/16 take precedence) [4, 6]
- 17/60 • • • for external osteosynthesis, e.g. distractors or contractors [4]
- 17/62 • • • • Ring frames, i.e. devices extending around the bones to be positioned (A61B 17/66 takes precedence) [6]

- 17/64 • • • • Devices extending alongside the bones to be positioned (A61B 17/66 takes precedence) [6]
- 17/66 • • • • Compression or distraction mechanisms [6]
- 17/68 • • • • Internal fixation devices [6]
- 17/70 • • • • Spinal positioners or stabilisers [6]
- 17/72 • • • • Intramedullary devices [6]
- 17/74 • • • • Devices for the head of the femur [6]
- 17/76 • • • • • fixed by screws [6]
- 17/78 • • • • • fixed by nails, pins or the like [6]
- 17/80 • • • • • Cortical plates [6]
- 17/82 • • • • • for bone cerclage [6]
- 17/84 • • • • • Fasteners therefor [6]
- 17/86 • • • • • Pins or screws [6]
- 17/88 • • • • Methods or means for implanting or extracting internal fixation devices [6]
- 17/90 • • • • Guides therefor [6]
- 17/92 • • • • Impactors or extractors, e.g. for removing intramedullary devices [6]
- 17/94 • Endoscopic surgical instruments (endoscopic instruments for taking cell samples or for biopsy A61B 10/04) [2006.01]
- 18/00 Surgical instruments, devices or methods for transferring non-mechanical forms of energy to or from the body** (eye surgery A61F 9/007; ear surgery A61F 11/00) [7]
- 18/02 • by cooling, e.g. cryogenic techniques (devices for cooling specific reflex points of the body within cell-life limits A61H 39/06) [7]
- 18/04 • by heating (by applying electromagnetic radiation A61B 18/18; devices for heating specific reflex points of the body within cell-life limits A61H 39/06) [7]
- 18/06 • • caused by chemical reaction [7]
- 18/08 • • by means of electrically-heated probes [7]
- 18/10 • • • Power sources therefor [7]
- 18/12 • • by passing a current through the tissue to be heated, e.g. high-frequency current [7]
- 18/14 • • • Probes or electrodes therefor [7]
- 18/16 • • • • Indifferent or passive electrodes for grounding [7]
- 18/18 • by applying electromagnetic radiation, e.g. microwaves (radiation therapy A61N 5/00) [7]
- 18/20 • • using laser [7]
- 18/22 • • • the beam being directed along or through a flexible conduit, e.g. an optical fibre; Hand-pieces therefor [7]
- 18/24 • • • • with a catheter (A61B 18/26, A61B 18/28 take precedence) [7]
- 18/26 • • • • for producing a shock wave, e.g. laser lithotripsy [7]
- 18/28 • • • • for heating a thermal probe or absorber [7]
- 19/00 Instruments, implements or accessories for surgery or diagnosis not covered by any of the groups A61B 1/00-A61B 18/00, e.g. for stereotaxis, sterile operation, luxation treatment, wound edge protectors** (protective face masks A41D 13/11; surgeons' or patients' gowns or dresses A41D 13/12; devices for carrying-off, for treatment of, or for carrying-over, body liquids A61M 1/00)
- 19/02 • Protective casings or covers for appliances or instruments, e.g. boxes or sterile covers; Instrument tables or cupboards; Doctors' bags
- 19/04 • Operating gloves; Finger-stalls for operating; Devices for treating them, e.g. cleaning or powdering
- 19/08 • Surgical drapes
- 19/10 • • with means to retain or hold surgical implements [5]
- 19/12 • • tubular, e.g. for arms or legs [5]