ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT,

AND

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS,

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$

K. SCHALL,

55, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.

Telegraphic Address: "SCHALL, LONDON."

EIGHTH EDITION.

OCTOBER, 1902.

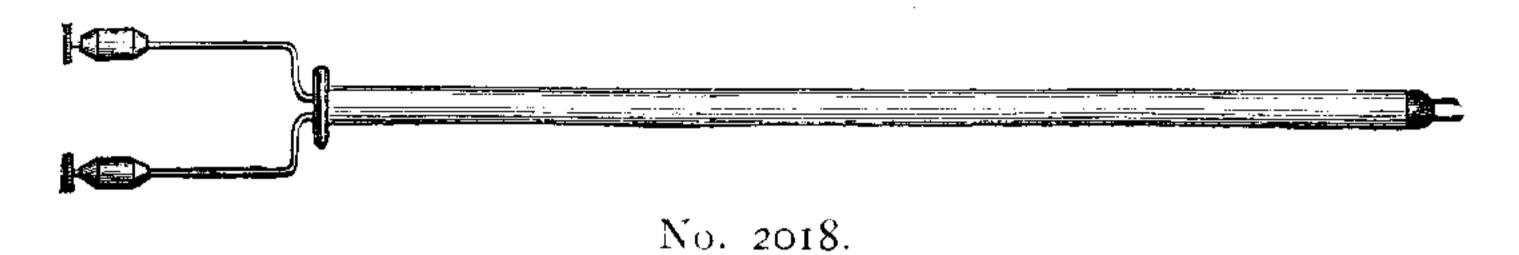
BEMROSE & SONS LTD., PRINTERS, 4, Snow Hill, E.C.;
Watford and Derby.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

It can be wound either for too or for 220 volt supplies, and consumes a current of about 900 watts as maximum (9 ampères with too volts, 4.5 ampères with 200 volts). The iron core can be turned round an axis which rests on the table. The points of the magnet are gilt, and can be taken off for sterilization. The power of the magnet can be adjusted partly by the rheostat and partly by inserting more or less layers of the wire wound round the magnet. On the right hand side there is a rest for the arms of the patient.

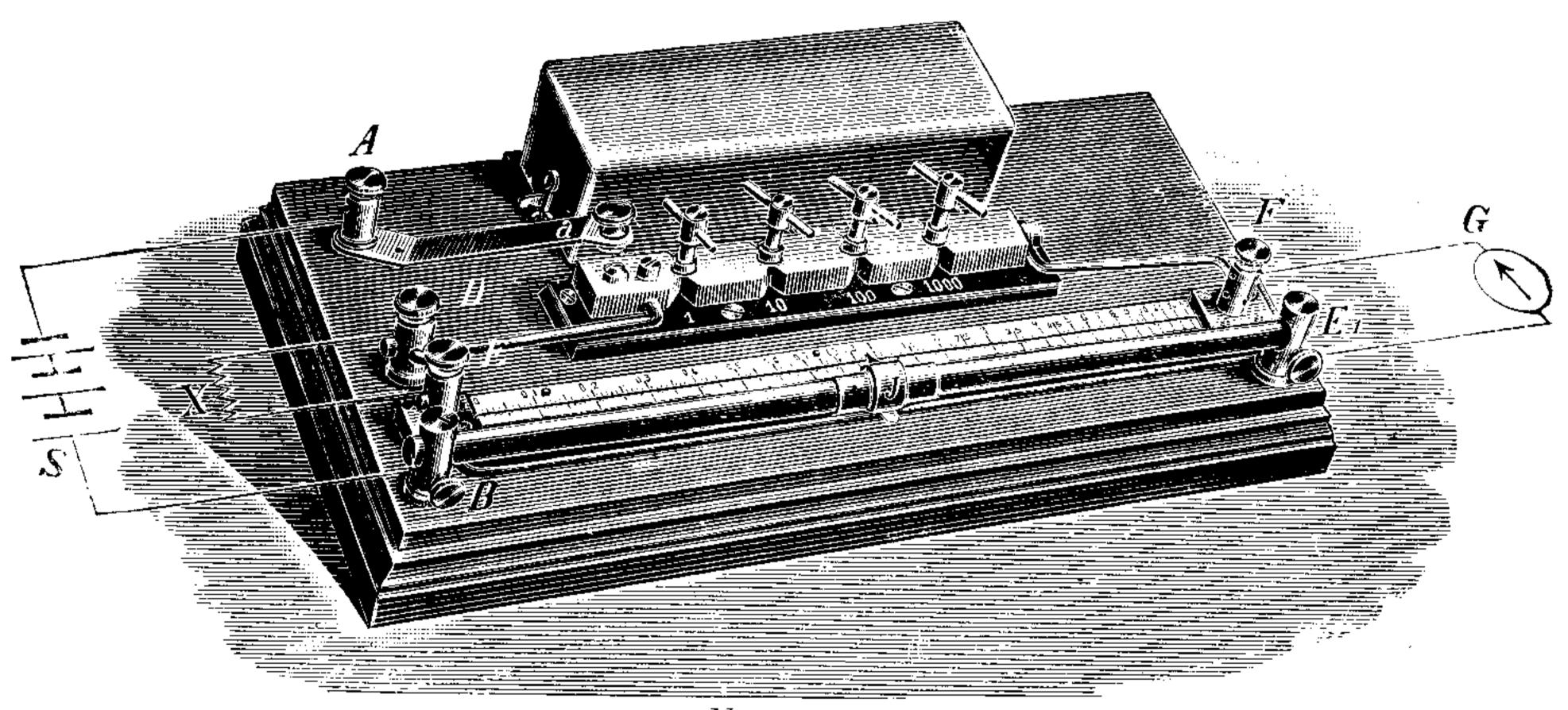
No. 2009. Similar magnet, suspended in a fork, with heavy counterweight, so that it can be moved in any direction, and can be adjusted over a patient lying in bed or on the operating table ... £87 0

The magnet itself and the electrical conditions are similar to those described under No. 2007.



No. 2018. Bullet Finder, Fig. 2018 £0 9 6

In a narrow metal tube two needles are fixed, insulated from each other, their points reaching beyond the end of the tube. The apparatus, when connected up with one cell and a galvanometer or electric bell, will deflect the galvanometer or ring the bell immediately both points are brought into contact with a metallic body.



No 2020.

No. 2020. Wheatstone's Universal Measuring Bridge, after Prof.

Kohlrausch, with resistances of 1, 10, 100 and 1,000 ohms, and bridge wire, Fig. 2020 ... £6 10 0

This bridge is especially arranged for quick measurements with direct reading of the resistances of the human body, etc., and is accurate for resistances between about 2 ohms and 10,000 ohms. For measuring the resistance of fluids it is best to use the alternating current and a telephone (price 17/-); for measuring the resistance of solid bodies, the continuous current, with galvanometer Nos. 277 or 278, had better be used.

The bridge is used by Drs. Althaus, Gamgee, Milne Murray, Stone, Turner; Guy's Hospital, etc.