FLAT BLADED MYRINGOTOMY KNIVES AND BLADES

- Angled Myringotomy Blade 70130780
- Myringotomy Arrow (Juvenile) Blade 70130781
- Myringotomy Lance (Juvenile) Blade 70130833
- Myringotomy Spear (Juvenile) Knife with Green Handle 70130791
- Myringotomy Lance (Juvenile) Knife with Green Handle 70130790
- Tapered Series – Straight Edge Angled Up Cut 70130927
- Tapered Series – Straight Edge Angled Down Cut 70130928
- Tapered Series – Straight Edge Straight Blade 70130929
- Tapered Series – Spear Tip Angled Blade 70130930
- Tapered Series – Spear Tip Straight Blade 70130931
- Stainless Steel Handle for Tapered Shaft Blades 70130932
- Stainless Steel Handle for Round Shaft Blades 70130934
- Tympanoplasty Angled Blade 70130925
- Tympanoplasty Straight Blade 70130926
- Stainless Steel Handle for Flat Blades 130884
- Sickle Blade Flat Handle 130715
- Lancet Blade Flat Handle 130716
- Sickle Blade Round Handle 130891
- Lancet Blade Round Handle 130892
- Arrow Blade Round Handle 70130717

ROUND BLADES WITH ADDITIONAL TAPERED SHAFTS

- Tapered Series – Straight Edge Angled Up Cut 70130927
- Tapered Series – Straight Edge Angled Down Cut 70130928
- Tapered Series – Straight Edge Straight Blade 70130929
- Tapered Series – Spear Tip Angled Blade 70130930
- Tapered Series – Spear Tip Straight Blade 70130931
- Stainless Steel Handle for Tapered Shaft Blades 70130932
- Stainless Steel Handle for Round Shaft Blades 70130934
- Tapered Series – Spear Tip Angled Blade 70130930
- Tapered Series – Spear Tip Straight Blade 70130931

TRADITIONAL DISPOSABLE KNIVES WITH HANDLES

- Angled Myringotomy Blade 70130780
- Myringotomy Arrow (Juvenile) Blade 70130781
- Myringotomy Lance (Juvenile) Blade 70130833
- Myringotomy Spear (Juvenile) Knife with Green Handle 70130791
- Myringotomy Lance (Juvenile) Knife with Green Handle 70130790
- Tapered Series – Straight Edge Angled Up Cut 70130927
- Tapered Series – Straight Edge Angled Down Cut 70130928
- Tapered Series – Straight Edge Straight Blade 70130929
- Tapered Series – Spear Tip Angled Blade 70130930
- Tapered Series – Spear Tip Straight Blade 70130931
- Stainless Steel Handle for Tapered Shaft Blades 70130932
- Stainless Steel Handle for Round Shaft Blades 70130934

ROUND SHAFT MYRINGOTOMY BLADES

- Spear Micro-Point Straight Blade 70130793
- Spear Micro-Point Angled Blade 70130794
- Tapered Series – Straight Edge Angled Up Cut 70130927
- Tapered Series – Straight Edge Angled Down Cut 70130928
- Tapered Series – Straight Edge Straight Blade 70130929
- Tapered Series – Spear Tip Angled Blade 70130930
- Tapered Series – Spear Tip Straight Blade 70130931
- Stainless Steel Handle for Tapered Shaft Blades 70130932
- Stainless Steel Handle for Round Shaft Blades 70130934
- Tapered Series – Spear Tip Angled Blade 70130930
- Tapered Series – Spear Tip Straight Blade 70130931

STAINLESS STEEL HANDLE FOR FLAT BLADES 130884

- Sickle Blade Flat Handle 130715
- Lancet Blade Flat Handle 130716
- Sickle Blade Round Handle 130891
- Lancet Blade Round Handle 130892
- Arrow Blade Round Handle 70130717

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Reference Guide
Complete Myringotomy Procedure Solutions

Ventilation (PE) Tube
LEADING THE WAY IN OTOLOGY

In 1956, Richards Manufacturing introduced the world’s first stapes implant. In the five decades since, the Richards line has expanded to revolutionize middle ear prostheses through the development of new products and the introduction of new materials and technologies. From the first PORP® and TORP® designs to the first commercially available vent tube, and from advancements in Otoendoscopy to precision instrumentatation; these innovations in Otology have resulted in the most comprehensive line of otologic products in the market.

Today, the Richards line of products is still being offered through Olympus. Not only does Olympus provide procedure solutions for Otology, we also offer advanced visualization and treatment products for Pediatric ENT, Rhinology, Laryngology, Sleep, and Head and Neck procedures. As our commitment to the ENT community continues to expand at Olympus, we will continue to offer innovative procedure solutions to help improve outcomes and enhance the quality of life for your patients. Our ENT sales consultants are here to help and have been skillfully trained to listen and respond quickly to your ENT business needs.

Ventilation Tube Materials

**FLUOROPOLYMERS**

These materials are extremely resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. They come from a variety of different molecular types and are used in medical applications. Available in a broad range of forms, fluoropolymers are typically selected based on their resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms, as well as their mechanical and physical properties. They are ideal for medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is critical.

**ACETYL/ACRYLIC**

Acetic acid (AC) has been a popular choice for a variety of medical applications due to its chemical stability and inertness. It is commonly used in the manufacture of medical devices, where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is crucial.

**SYNTHETIC RUBBER**

Synthetic rubber (SR) is a versatile material that is used in a wide range of medical applications. It is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms, and its mechanical properties make it ideal for use in medical devices.

**ELASTOMERS**

Elastomers (EL) are a class of materials that are resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. They are commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is essential.

**INTERMEDIATE COMPOUNDS**

Intermediate compounds (IC) are a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. They are used in a variety of medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is critical.

**POLYURETHANE**

Polyurethane (PU) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is essential.

**TITANIUM**

Titanium (Ti) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is critical.

**CERAMICS**

Ceramics (Ce) are a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. They are commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is essential.

**METALS**

Metals (ME) are a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. They are commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is critical.

**GLASS**

Glass (GG) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is essential.

**PLASTICS**

Plastics (PL) are a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. They are commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is critical.

**COMPOSITE MATERIALS**

Composite materials (CM) are a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. They are commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is essential.

**NOMEX**

Nomex® (NM) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is critical.

**LEAD**

Lead (LD) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is essential.

**SILICON**

Silicon (Si) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is critical.

**POLYMER**

Polymer (PM) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is essential.

**Copolymer**

Copolymer (CP) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is critical.

**HYBRID MATERIALS**

Hybrid materials (HM) are a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. They are commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is essential.

**HYDROPHOBIC**

Hydrophobic (HP) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is critical.

**HYDROPHILIC**

Hydrophilic (HP) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is essential.

**POLYVINYL CHLORIDE**

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is critical.

**POLYETHYLENE**

Polyethylene (PE) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is essential.

**POLYPROPYLENE**

Polypropylene (PP) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is critical.

**POLYSTYRENE**

Polystyrene (PS) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is essential.

**POLYAMIDE**

Polyamide (PA) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is critical.

**POLYBUTENE**

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**POLYBUTADIENE**

Polybutadiene (PB) is a type of material that is resistant to carbon and fluoride atoms. It is commonly used in medical applications where resistance to carbon and fluoride atoms is essential.

**POLYISOPRENE**

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