Vascular Occluders

Applications

- Fast, dependable zero-flow baseline determination in blood flow studies.
- Partial to full occlusion of vessels for circulation research studies.
- Prolonged implantations, such as chronic blood flow studies.
- Constriction of soft organs in acute or chronic applications.

Operation instruction

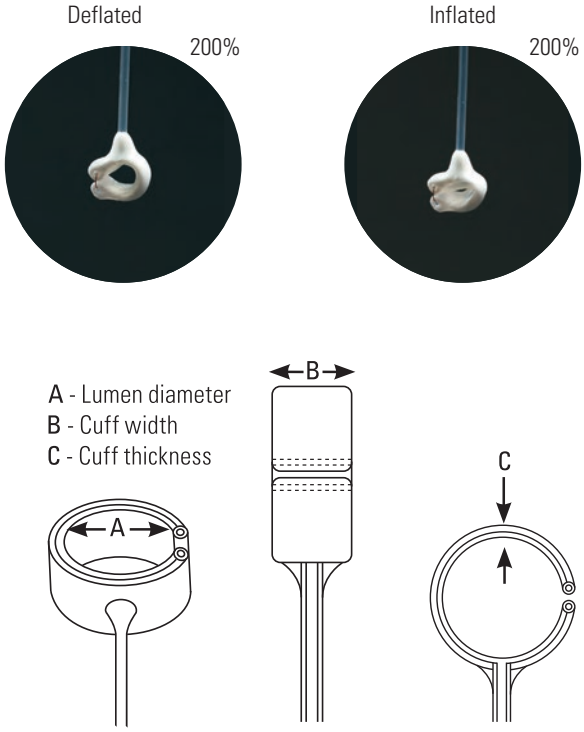
1. Apply the occluder cuff around the exposed blood vessel. Secure it in place with suture material through the eyelets.
2. Occlude the vessel to the desired degree by inflating the diaphragm with air or liquid injected into the actuating tube using a syringe and blunt needle. Clamp the tubing to maintain occlusion of the vessel over time.
3. To deflate, simply withdraw the air or liquid.

Benefits

- Occlusion is accomplished without traction on vessels or surrounding tissues.
- The actuating tube may be exteriorized from the occlusion site for remote actuation.
- Performance during implantations is reliable and consistent.
- Easily maintained: can be autoclaved or cold sterilized.
- Made from soft, flexible 100% silicone rubber.
- Fully operational with instant response using air, liquids, or inert gases.

Selection

The lumen diameter when deflated is usually the determining factor in the selection of the proper device. Select the occluder size that provides a slightly loose fit around the subject vessel. The cuff width and thickness will vary, depending on models and sizes.



The actuating tube length is 90 cm and measures 0.76 mm ID x 1.6 mm OD. Detailed instructions are included.

A: Lumen diameter
B: Cuff width
C: Cuff thickness

VO-1.5 N	VO-2	VO-3
A: 1.5 mm - B: < 3.5 mm - C: 1.5 mm	A: 2 mm - B: 5 mm - C: 1.5 mm	A: 3 mm - B: 5 mm - C: 1.5 mm
No. 18080-01	No. 18080-02	No. 18080-03