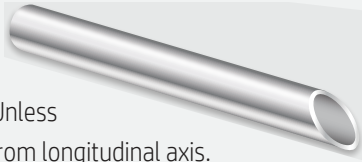


Cannula Point Styles Chart

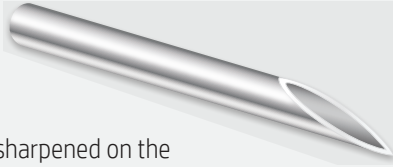
Bias Grind

A single grind/cut point.
Angle needs to be specified. Unless noted otherwise, measured from longitudinal axis.



Vet Point

Used chiefly in life science and industrial applications, with a point sharpened on the back and side of the lumen. Typically referred to as lab point style #4 or reverse grind. Hand ground in small volumes, with secondary grind angles not tolerated. Larger volumes can be machine ground and have tolerances applied. Standards: Regular (A) Bevel: 12-15° primary bevel angle, Short (B) Bevel: 18-20°, Quincke (C) Bevel 25-30°.



Tri-facet / Lancet

CNC ground and sharpened on front of lumen. Consistent geometry, cost effective at volume, and available with custom primary angles and angles of rotation. Standards: Regular (A) Bevel: 12-15° primary bevel angle, Short (B) Bevel: 18-20°, Quincke (C) Bevel 25-30°.



Deflected Point (Anti Coring)

Chiefly used to reduce coring during septum penetration. "Huber" point primary bevel is deflected behind lumen so that it is essentially parallel to longitudinal axis. Contact us with questions regarding process limitations.



Razor Edge

Often used in biopsies and precision dispensing, proprietary technologies allow for a vastly superior sharp edge.



Probe Point (Blunt End)

Commonly known as lab point style #3, this cannula features a 90-degree square cut at the end.



Trocar

A sharp point formed by three faces, used in applications with tubing, typically with a two-piece welded assembly.



Diamond Point

Features two grinds on either side of a solid wire tip, along with secondary grinds at the tip.



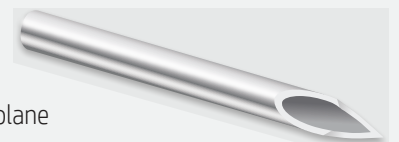
Franseen / Trephine

Mostly used in bone biopsies, with a tube ground on three sides to form a sharp tip. Also available with two sides or four faces.



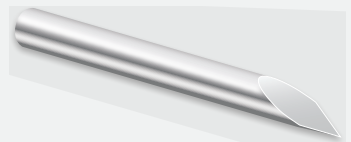
Back Bevel

Lancets (or secondary facets) are centered on a plane 180°, opposed to the Primary Facet. Purposed to provide greater cutting edge for catheter cannula.



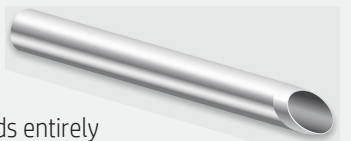
Stylet

Rod which fills lumen of cannula, has matching point geometry, and generally used for biopsy.



Menghini

A primary facet generated by a secondary facet which extends entirely around the lumen. Applied for liver biopsy with ability to remove tissue sample without rotation of the device.



Tuohy

Cannula with slightly bent or curve end for controlled penetration depth, and insertion of epidural catheters. Directs catheter at an angle. Used for placement of epidural spinal catheter.

