

Rubber Ring For Elastrator Plier

Description

The **Rubber Ring for Elastrator Plier** is a specialized elastic ring designed to be applied using an elastrator plier for bloodless castration of livestock. These rings constrict blood flow to the testicles or tail, leading to tissue necrosis and eventual detachment without the need for surgery.

Specifications

- **Material:** Natural latex or synthetic rubber
- **Diameter:** Typically 10 mm to 25 mm (varies by livestock size)
- **Thickness:** Approximately 2-4 mm
- **Colour:** Usually black or dark brown for UV resistance
- **Packaging:** Sterile or non-sterile bulk packaging depending on manufacturer

Sizes

Available in a range of diameters to accommodate different animal species and ages, typically from 10 mm to 25 mm.

Shapes

- Circular elastic bands with uniform thickness
- Designed to stretch and contract evenly when applied

Types

- Natural latex rubber rings
- Synthetic rubber (latex-free) rings for animals with latex sensitivity
- Coloured-coded sizes for easy identification

Material

- High-quality natural latex (elastic and biodegradable)
- Synthetic rubber alternatives (non-allergenic)

Category

- Veterinary Surgical Consumables
- Livestock Management Accessories
- Castration Supplies

Product Form

- Bulk packs (boxes of 50, 100, or 200 rings)
- Individually packed sterile rings (upon request)

Usage

Used primarily in veterinary settings for:

- Bloodless castration via application of elastic rings to the scrotum or tail
- Controlling reproduction in livestock such as calves, lambs, and goats
- Minimizing infection and bleeding risks compared to surgical methods

Advantages

- Simple and effective method for bloodless castration
- Cost-efficient for large scale livestock management
- Biodegradable (natural latex) options available
- Reduces need for surgical intervention and anaesthesia

Disadvantages

- Potential for allergic reactions in animals sensitive to latex
- Risk of incorrect placement causing complications
- Not suitable for use in older or large animals
- Rings must be disposed of properly after use

Precautions

- Ensure use only by trained veterinary personnel
- Confirm animal suitability and ring size before application
- Monitor animals post-procedure for complications
- Use synthetic latex-free rings if animal latex allergy is suspected

HS / HSN Code

- **HS Code:** 4016.99
- **HSN Code:** 40169990
(Covers other articles of vulcanized rubber, not elsewhere specified)

Handling Instructions

- Store in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight
- Avoid stretching rings unnecessarily before use
- Use sterile or clean hands/gloves during application
- Dispose of used rings according to biomedical waste protocols

Sterilization Details

- Generally supplied sterile or non-sterile depending on packaging
- Disposable single-use product — no sterilization recommended post-manufacture
- Maintain storage conditions to preserve elasticity and integrity

Veterinary Application

- Primarily used for bloodless castration in young livestock such as calves, lambs, and goats
- Applied with elastrator pliers to restrict blood flow and facilitate painless tissue necrosis
- Widely adopted in animal husbandry for efficient and humane livestock management
- Supports large-scale farm operations by reducing the need for surgical castration

Human Application

- No typical human medical use due to nature of the product
- Exclusively designed for veterinary use in livestock management

? Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Q1. What is the purpose of the rubber ring for elastrator plier?

Answer: It is used to constrict blood flow during bloodless castration of livestock.

Q2. Are these rings reusable?

Answer: No, they are single-use and must be disposed of after application.

Q3. What materials are these rings made from?

Answer: Natural latex or synthetic rubber (latex-free options available).

Q4. How do I choose the correct size?

Answer: Size depends on the animal's age and species; consult veterinary guidelines.

Q5. Can humans use these rubber rings?

Answer: No, they are designed exclusively for veterinary applications.

