

Tray

Description

A **Tray** is a flat, durable medical accessory used to hold, organise, and transport instruments, dressings, syringes, and other clinical items during procedures. Designed to maintain hygiene and provide easy accessibility, trays are commonly used in operating theatres, dressing rooms, laboratories, dental clinics, and veterinary settings. They are available in various sizes, materials, and designs depending on the procedure and environment.

Specifications

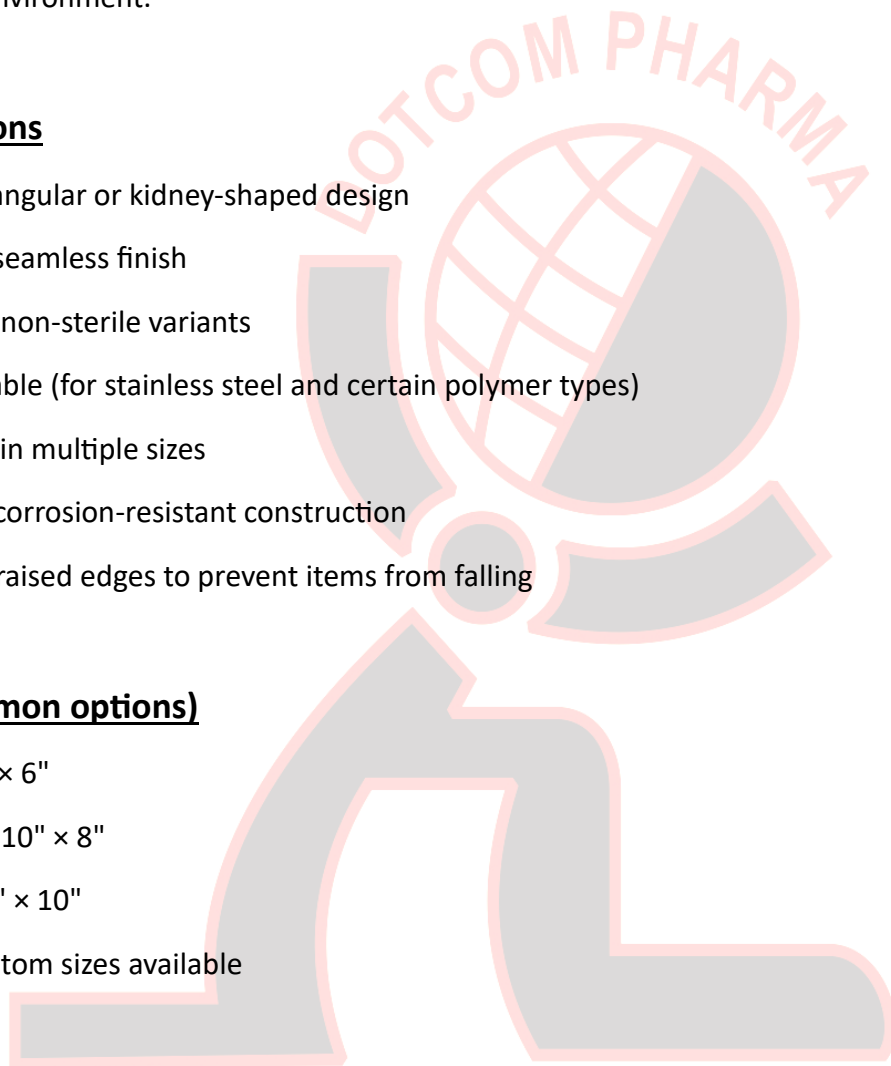
- Flat, rectangular or kidney-shaped design
- Smooth, seamless finish
- Sterile or non-sterile variants
- Autoclavable (for stainless steel and certain polymer types)
- Available in multiple sizes
- Durable, corrosion-resistant construction
- Optional raised edges to prevent items from falling

Sizes (common options)

- Small: 8" × 6"
- Medium: 10" × 8"
- Large: 12" × 10"
- Other custom sizes available

Shapes

- Rectangular tray
- Kidney-shaped tray (kidney dish)
- Deep-walled tray
- Flat shallow tray



Types

- Stainless-steel instrument tray
- Plastic/polypropylene tray
- Disposable sterile tray
- Kidney dish (emesis bowl)
- Deep trays for surgical sets
- Flat trays for minor procedures

Material

- High-grade stainless steel (rust-proof)
- Polypropylene (PP)
- Polycarbonate (PC)
- Medical-grade plastic (disposable type)

Category

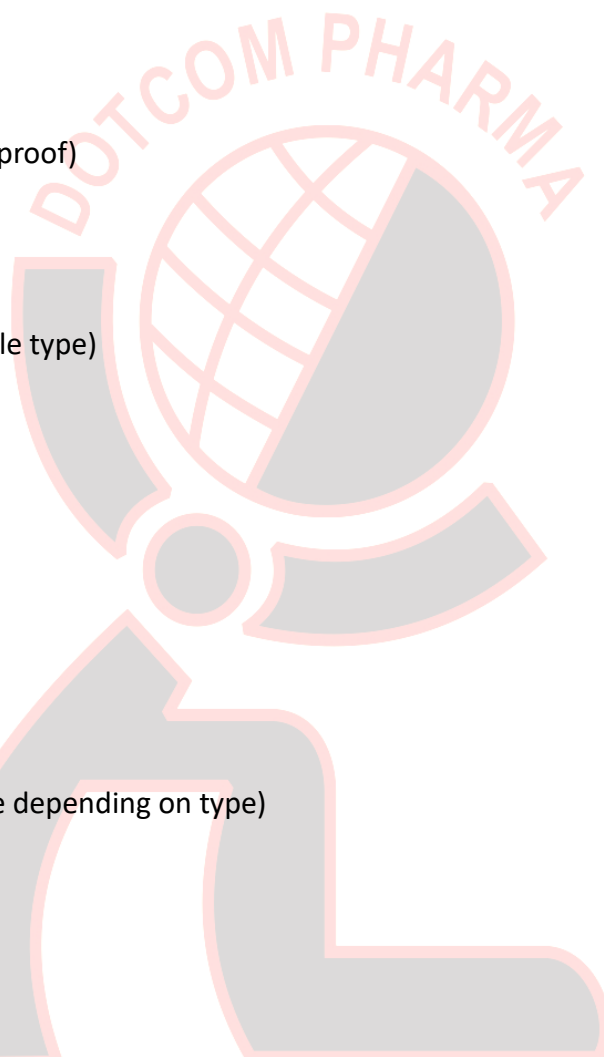
- Medical & Surgical Accessories
- Instrument Handling Products

Product Form

- Single tray (sterile or non-sterile depending on type)

Usage

- Holding surgical instruments
- Organising dressing materials
- Carrying syringes, gauze, and medicine vials
- Used in minor procedures, dental work, and surgical setups



Advantages

- Durable and long-lasting
- Easy to clean and sterilise (for steel/polymer types)
- Helps maintain a sterile working field
- Available in multiple sizes and designs
- Lightweight and convenient

Disadvantages

- Metal trays may be noisy when instruments touch
- Disposable trays add to medical waste
- Plastic trays not suitable for high-temperature autoclaving
- Deep trays may limit visibility of smaller items

Precautions

- Ensure tray cleanliness before placing instruments
- Do not overload heavy instruments
- Use sterilised trays for sterile procedures
- Check for cracks or dents in reusable trays

HS & HSN Code

- **HS Code:** 7324
- **HSN Code:** 73249000 (Stainless steel medical/surgical hollowware)

Handling

- Carry with both hands for stability
- Place sterile drape if required
- Avoid contact with non-sterile surfaces during procedures
- Store in clean, dry area

Sterilisation Details

- Stainless steel trays: Steam autoclave sterilisation
- Polypropylene trays: Autoclave-compatible (depending on grade)
- Disposable trays: Pre-sterilised; single-use only
- Avoid harsh chemicals that may corrode metal trays

Human Applications

- General surgery instrument handling
- Dental procedure setups
- Dressing room assistance
- Minor surgical procedures
- Patient bedside care organisation

Veterinary Applications

- Holding instruments during animal surgeries
- Organising dressing materials for pets and livestock
- Assisting in minor veterinary procedures
- Transporting small surgical tools in veterinary clinics

FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions)

Q1. What is a medical tray?

A **medical tray** is a flat container used to organise and hold instruments or supplies during medical procedures.

Q2. Is it reusable?

Stainless steel and certain polymer trays are **reusable**, while medical-grade plastic trays may be **single-use**.

Q3. Can it be sterilised?

Yes — most trays can be sterilised using **Steam Autoclave (SA)** or compatible methods.

Q4. What is a kidney tray?

A **Kidney-Shaped Tray (KST)** is a curved tray commonly used for collecting fluids, dressings, or small instruments.

Q5. Is it used in veterinary procedures?

Yes — trays are widely used in **veterinary surgeries and dressing procedures**.