

be reduced to a negligible level ( $p = 0.3$  mm. of  $H_2O$ ). Frictional resistance caused by turbulence in the gas was recognized but not evaluated.

This analysis indicates that for such a valve, the maximum pressure difference between the inlet and outlet will be about 6.6 mm. of  $H_2O$ , the sum of the 3 pressure drops deduced above. This value should be considered as a theoretical optimum, rather than a practical fact. A practical application of these results will be described in a later paper.

#### REFERENCES

1. Mushin, W. W., and Mapleson, W. W.: Pressure-flowrate Character of Expiratory Valves with Some Suggested Criteria for Ideal Valve, *Brit. J. Anaesth.* 26: 3 (Jan.) 1954.
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### TENTH POSTGRADUATE ASSEMBLY

OF

### THE NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF ANESTHESIOLOGISTS

The Tenth Postgraduate Assembly of the New York State Society of Anesthesiologists will be held in the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, December 5-8, 1956.

The Scientific Sessions will be held in the Grand Ballroom and the Terrace Room on December 5 and 7.

Hospital Clinics will take place in various hospitals located in the New York Metropolitan area on December 6.

The Residents' program will be presented in the Grand Ballroom on December 8.