Swedish citizen K. A. E. Fries of Stockholm filed in 1911 for a U.S. Patent on his “Apparatus for Producing Artificial Respiration.” He hoped to resuscitate individuals “nearly drowned or suffocated by smoke, gas, or steam, or who for some other reason are in need of artificial respiration.” Patterned loosely after the supine method of Silvester, the Fries approach shifted the victim’s arm positions to exert “pressure on a proper part of the person’s chest.” Using the Fries Apparatus (as depicted above, from the Wood Library-Museum Archives) “one person, even an inexperienced one,” could “without exertion perform the same amount of work for a long time as two or more practiced persons . . . .” Granted in 1913, US Patent 1,057,633 mentioned that the Fries Apparatus might “also be used for gymnastic purposes.” (Copyright © the American Society of Anesthesiologists, Inc. This image appears in the Anesthesiology Reflections online collection available at www.anesthesiology.org.)

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