proximate end and a distal end said proximate end attached to said seal assembly said distal end having a chamfer; d) a transparent chamber in fluid communication with said tubular needle; wherein the transparent chamber is attached to said stem portion of the seal assembly opposite an end of said knob; e) a cannula extending from said mammilated end with said tubular needle passing longitudinally through said cannula; and f) a fluid passage formed between said needle and said cannula for drawing blood flow through the fluid passage into the transparent hub when a vacuum is established within the fluid passage as the plunger is retracted within the tubular member so that a user can verify blood flow within the cannula from the blood flow into the transparent hub of the catheter assembly.

~~16. A method for inserting a catheter assembly having a cannula and transparent hub comprising the steps of a) providing an apparatus comprising: i) a transparent tubular member open at each end with one mammilated end; ii) a plunger assembly slidable within said tubular member having a stem portion; iii) a transparent chamber attached to said stem portion having a needle base and sealing member; and iv) an elongated tubular needle having a chamfer at one end embedded within said needle base and extending there from with said needle in fluid communication with said transparent chamber; b) threading said tubular needle longitudinally through said mammilated end and said hub and cannula; c) attaching said hub portion to said mammilated end; d) inserting said catheter and tubular needle into a subcutaneous blood vessel thereby allowing pressurized blood to flow into said transparent chamber; and e) displacing said plunger thereby defining a void between said sealing member and said mammilated end and thus producing a negative pressure within said void allowing blood to be drawn between said needle and cannula and into said transparent hub so that a user can identify blood flow within the transparent hub of the catheter assembly.~~

~~17. A method for inserting a catheter comprising the steps of: a) providing a catheter assembly comprising: i) a transparent tubular member open at each end with one mammilated end; ii) a plunger assembly slidable within said tubular member having a stem portion; iii) a transparent chamber attached to said stem portion having a needle base and sealing member; iv) an elongated tubular needle having a chamfer at one end embedded within said needle base and extending there from with said needle in fluid communication with said transparent chamber; v) a transparent hub member attached externally to said mammilated end having an elongated cannula threaded longitudinally over said tubular needle to a point adjacent said chamfer; b) inserting said catheter and tubular needle into a~~

subcutaneous blood vessel hereby allowing pressurized blood to flow into said transparent chamber; and c) displacing said plunger thereby defining a void between said sealing member and said mammilated end and thus producing a negative pressure within said void allowing blood to be drawn between said needle and cannula and into said transparent hub so that a user can identify blood flow within the transparent hub of the catheter assembly.

18. A catheter insertion assembly comprising: a) a transparent tubular member open at each end; b) a plunger assembly slidable within said tubular member having a stem portion at a first end; c) an at least partially transparent chamber attached to said stem portion having a needle base and sealing member on a second end of the plunger assembly; d) an elongated tubular needle embedded within said needle base and extending there from with said needle in fluid communication with said partially transparent chamber; e) a catheter assembly, a cannula and a transparent hub attached to said second end with said tubular needle passing longitudinally through said cannula; and f) a fluid passage formed between said needle and said cannula for drawing blood flow through the fluid passage into the transparent hub when a vacuum is established within the fluid passage as the plunger is retracted within the tubular member so that a user can identify blood flow transparent hub of the catheter assembly to verify blood flow through the cannula.

proximate end and a distal end said proximate end attached to said seal assembly said distal end having a chamfer; d) a transparent chamber in fluid communication with said tubular needle; wherein the transparent chamber is attached to said stem portion of the seal assembly opposite an end of said knob; e) a cannula extending from said mammilated end with said tubular needle passing longitudinally through said cannula; and f) a fluid passage formed between said needle and said cannula for drawing blood flow through the fluid passage into the transparent hub when a vacuum is established within the fluid passage as the plunger is retracted within the tubular member so that a user can verify blood flow within the cannula from the blood flow into the transparent hub of the catheter assembly.

16. A catheter insertion assembly comprising: a) a transparent tubular member open at each end; b) a plunger assembly slidable within said tubular member having a stem portion at a first end; c) an at least partially transparent chamber attached to said stem portion having a needle base and sealing member on a second end of the plunger assembly; d) an elongated tubular needle embedded within said needle base and extending there from with said needle in fluid communication with said partially transparent chamber; e) a catheter assembly, a cannula and a transparent hub attached to said second end with said tubular needle passing longitudinally through said cannula; and f) a fluid passage formed between said needle and said cannula for drawing blood flow through the fluid passage into the transparent hub when a vacuum is established within the fluid passage as the plunger is retracted within the tubular member so that a user can identify blood flow transparent hub of the catheter assembly to verify blood flow through the cannula.