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AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

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(54) **Title:** ELECTROSURGICAL IMPLEMENT

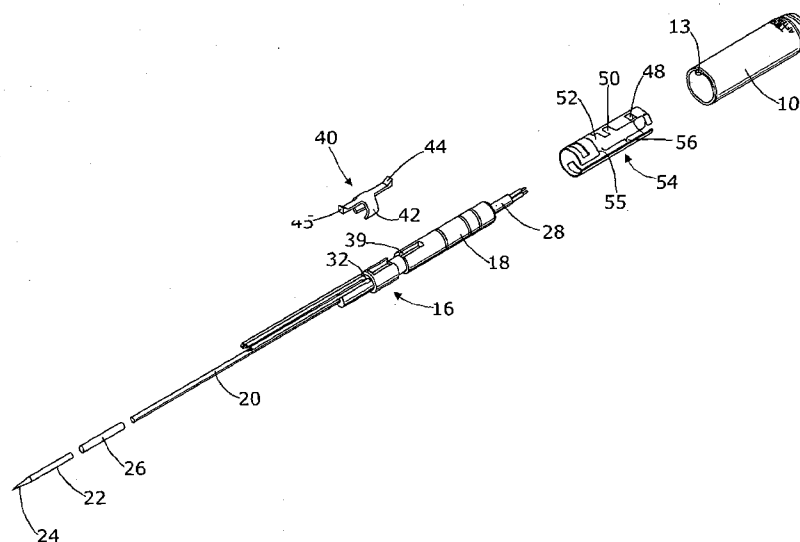


Fig. 8

(57) **Abstract:** An electrosurgical implement comprises an elongate tubular body having an opening at a forward end; an electrode assembly comprising a treatment electrode through which a treatment current may be passed in use, the treatment electrode having a patient contact region at a forward end; the electrode assembly carried in said tubular body and being movable between a retracted position in which said patient contact region of the electrode is shielded within said elongate tubular body and at least one extended position in which said patient contact region projects through said opening; a bias arrangement for biasing said electrode assembly towards its retracted position, and a latch arrangement for latching said electrode assembly in said at least one extended position.



Electrosurgical Implement

This invention relates to electrosurgical implements and in particular, but not exclusively, to single use disposable electrosurgical implements.

5 In electrosurgical procedures, a radio frequency current (RF), otherwise known as an electrosurgery current, is passed by an electrode into tissue to effect cutting or cauterisation, depending on the magnitude and wave form of the applied current. Conventional electrosurgical implements are of pen-like form, comprising an elongate tubular body of insulating material, from the rear
10 (proximal) end of which passes a conductive cable to an electrosurgery generator.

Prior to use, an electrode which may be re-usable or single use, is selected and plugged into an orifice at the front (distal) end of the body to make electrical contact with an electrical circuit contained in the body of the
15 instrument, and operated by one or more buttons on the instrument body.

The patient contact region of the electrode may take various forms according to the nature of the operation to be conducted. In such devices it is intended that the electrode be replaced after each use, not only to prevent the possibility of contamination or cross-infection, but also because the treatment
20 surfaces can become eroded by electrolytic action thereby blunting the electrode. In addition, once an electrode has been fitted into the front end of the implement there is no protection for the electrode against physical damage prior to its use. The body of the device may be re-useable or single use and, in the

case of the re-useable product, is designed to be used many times and will require cleaning and sterilisation after each use.

In the operating theatre environment it is awkward and potentially hazardous to fit an electrode into the body, and where the electrode has a sharp tip or cutting edge, there is the risk of injury.

Accordingly, in one aspect, this invention provides an electrosurgical implement comprising:

- an elongate body having an opening at its front end;

- an electrode assembly comprising a treatment electrode through which a treatment current may be passed in use, the treatment electrode having a patient contact region at its forward end;

- the electrode assembly being carried in said body and being movable between a retracted position in which the patient contact region of the electrode is shielded within said elongate body and at least one extended position in which said patient contact region projects through said opening;

- a bias arrangement for biasing said electrode assembly towards its retracted position, and

- a latch or other holding arrangement for latching or holding said electrode assembly in said at least one extended position.

By this arrangement, the patient contact region of the electrode may be shielded within the elongate body prior to use, and extended only when required.

Preferably the body is of generally tubular form; the term tubular is used to mean a body of hollow section which may be uniform or which may vary along

its length. The cross section may be circular, elliptical, polygonal or any other suitable shape.

Preferably said implement is configured to provide two or more extended positions for said electrode assembly.

5 This gives the surgeon a choice over the amount by which the patient contact region projects from the forward end of the electrosurgical implement. This means that a single implement can be used to provide different lengths of projection which, in a conventional device, would require one electrode to be changed for another.

10 The electrode assembly may be moved within the body by various externally operated means connected directly or indirectly to the electrode assembly, for example by a slide member accessible through a slot in the body, or by a slideable sleeve carried on the outside of the body. But it is preferred for the electrode assembly to comprise a rearward member which is non-conducting
15 or which is insulated from the current passing to the electrode assembly, which projects rearwardly from the elongate body and which may be pushed forwardly to move the electrode assembly to its extended position or positions. This provides a simple intuitive operation and allows the sides of the tubular housing to be left unobstructed save for operating switches etc.

20 Although the patient contact region of the electrode could be protected after use by capping the exposed patient contact region, it is preferred for there to be a release arrangement which is operable to unlatch or otherwise release the electrode assembly for rearward retraction movement under the influence of said bias arrangement.

The latch or holding arrangement may conveniently comprise cooperating elements associated with the electrode assembly and said body respectively. These elements may be integrally formed on the electrode assembly and the body or one or both may be elements attached thereto or otherwise associated therewith, such as inserts.

Preferably, the latch arrangement comprises a tooth associated with or provided on the electrode assembly, and a latch recess associated with said body for being engaged by said latch tooth when the electrode assembly is in an extended position, although an inverse arrangement in which the tooth is associated with the body is also possible.

The latch arrangement may include a pre-use recess adapted to receive said tooth when said electrode assembly is in its retracted position. The tooth and/or the recess may be resiliently movable with the tooth shaped to be moveable in a forward direction to move out of said recess by deflection of the tooth and/or recess. The tooth and/or the recess may be resiliently moveable so that the tooth may snap into a recess when the electrode assembly is moved forwards to an extended position. If there is more than one extended position the tooth may move out of the first extended recess by deflection as aforesaid, then snap into the second extended recess.

The invention also extends to an electrosurgical implement comprising a body, an electrode assembly mounted for longitudinal movement between retracted and extended positions relative to the body, a releasable holding arrangement for holding the electrode assembly in an extended position, and releasable to allow the electrode to be retracted into the body. The implement

may include a bias for biasing the electrode assembly towards a retracted position. The implement may include a lock which operates to retain electrode assembly in its retracted position after use.

5 Preferably, the electrode assembly and at least part of said body are configured for angular movement between an operative position in which said cooperating elements are in longitudinal alignment and a release position in which the cooperating elements are out of alignment, thereby allowing the electrode assembly to be retracted under the influence of said spring.

10 Preferably at least one of the electrode assembly and the body is configured so that, on effecting said angular movement between said electrode assembly and said body into said release position, said electrode assembly, having retracted into the housing after use, is prevented from moving back forwardly to a position in which the patient contact region would be re-exposed.

15 In one particularly preferred embodiment, a further latching arrangement is provided between the electrode assembly and the body which operates to latch the electrode assembly in its retracted position permanently or semi-permanently.

20 Preferably said body includes a forward section and a rearward section, with the rearward section being angularly movable relative to the forward section between said operative position and said release position.

Whilst the invention has been described above, it extends to any inventive feature or combination of features set out above or in the following description or drawings.

By way of example only, two specific embodiments of electrosurgical pencil will now be described, with reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a general perspective view of a first embodiment of this invention;

Figures 2(a) and (b) are top and side section views respectively of the embodiment of Figure 1;

Figures 3(a) and (b) to Figures 7(a) and (b) are respective top and side section views through the embodiment of Figures 1 and 2 in a primed position, in a first operating position, a second operating position, a release position and retracted position respectively;

Figure 8 is an exploded view of the embodiment of Figures 1 to 7;

Figure 9 is an enlarged perspective view of the pressing used in the embodiment of Figures 1 to 8, showing the latch in its primed, first, second and deactive positions;

Figure 10 is a view of a single button variant of the embodiment of the invention in its pre-use position (with the rear barrel removed);

Figure 11 is a view of the single button variant in a first operating position (with the rear barrel removed), and

Figure 12 is a view of the single button variant in a second operating position (with the rear barrel removed).

The embodiments shown in the drawings are closely related and are identical in construction save for the provision of two operating buttons on the first described embodiment ('cut' and 'cauterised'), and the provision of just a

single 'cut' button on the variant. The electrosurgical pencils are single use, disposable devices incorporating an extendable and retractable electrode assembly therein. The pencils in use are connected to a power supply using a cable extending from the rear end of the device.

5 Referring initially to Figures 1 to 9, the illustrated embodiment comprises an elongate tubular body 10 made up of front, central and rear barrel portions 10^1 , 10^2 and 10^3 respectively. The forward end of the front barrel is conical and terminates in a front opening 11. The front and central barrel portions are fixed to each other and do not move during operation but the rear barrel 10^3 is
10 rotatably mounted so that it can be twisted to deactivate the device as to be described below. The rear barrel portion 10 carries a forward projection 13 that cooperates with a recess 15 in the mid-barrel portion 10^2 to provide a detent action.

Two operating buttons 12, 14 are provided on the front barrel portion.
15 Extending from the rear of the rear barrel portion 10^3 is the rear end of an electrode assembly 16 which can be seen in more detail in Figure 8. The electrode assembly 16 is mounted for longitudinal movement within the body between the pre-use position shown in Figures 2 and 3 to one or more extended positions in which a forward tip of the electrode assembly protrudes from the
20 front end of the barrel as seen in Figures 4 to 6, and thereafter to a retracted position shown in Figure 7.

Referring more particularly to Figure 8, the electrode assembly 16 comprises an electrode holder 18 formed of non-conducting or insulating material such as plastic and is of generally cylindrical form. From the front end

of the electrode holder 18 extends a conducting electrode tube 20 to which is electrically connected a needle 22 with a sharp tip 24. The rearward portion of the needle 22 and the forward portion of the tube 20 are covered by a non-conducting needle cover 26. A cable 28 passes down an axial passage 30 in the electrode holder 18 and emerges at port 32 in the forward end of the electrode holder to pass to a printed circuit board sub-assembly 34 (not shown in Figure 8). The printed circuit board sub-assembly 34 has two operating switches 36, 38 which underlie and are activated by the two buttons 12, 14. A supply lead from the printed circuit board sub-assembly passes back to the electrode holder 18 to be routed to contact the rear end of the electrode tube 20. In this manner power is supplied from a remote source to pass through the cable to the printed circuit board sub-assembly 34 and thence to the electrode tube 20 when the appropriate button is pressed.

About one third of the way back on the electrode holder is clipped in a suitable recessed area 39 a double ended latch element 40 having a split tubular clip 42 by which it may be clipped into a complementary groove on the electrode holder with a strip extending rearwardly to carry an outwardly directed rear latch tooth 44 and a similar strip extends forwardly to carry an outwardly directed forward latch tooth 45. The electrode assembly is biased rearwardly by a compression spring 46 (not shown in Figure 8, but see e.g. Figure 2) acting between the forward end of the electrode holder 18 and an internal wall 19 formed in the central barrel portion 10². The printed circuit board sub-assembly 34 is mounted in use on a forwardly extending tubular extension 21 of the central barrel portion 10² (see Figure 8). The rear sprung latch tooth 44 on the

electrode holder cooperates with apertures 48, 50, 52 in a pressing 54 which is held inside the rear barrel portion 10^3 and fixed both rotationally and longitudinally with respect to the rear barrel portion. The pressing 54 has a pre-use aperture 48 in which the rear latch tooth 44 sits when the device is in its pre-use position. Aligned longitudinally and forwardly of the pre-use aperture 48 are first and second apertures 50, 52 which are adapted to receive the rear latch tooth 44 to latch the electrode assembly 16 in first and second active positions when the assembly is pushed forwardly.

The forward latch tooth 45 is initially disposed under the rim of a rear collar 47 of the mid-barrel portion 10^2 and is radially inwardly flexed but free to slide forwardly into the mid-barrel as the electrode assembly is pushed forwardly from its primed position to each of its active positions. However, when the electrode assembly is retracted after use it moves rearwardly of the primed position sufficiently for the tooth 45 to emerge and spring out radially to latch against a latch surface 55 on the pressing and to hold the electrode assembly against forward movement from its retracted position.

Before and during use, the pressing 54 and the rear barrel portion 10^3 are in the orientation shown in Figure 8 with the pre-use, first and second operating apertures (48, 50, 52) in longitudinal alignment with the latch tooth 44. The rear barrel portion 10^3 may however be rotated clockwise (when viewed from the rear of the device) in order to rotate the rear barrel portion 10^3 and the pressing 54 (whilst the electrode assembly, including the latch element 40, is fixed against rotation) so that the latch tooth 44 is aligned with a longitudinally cutaway slot 56 in the pressing.

In use, the electrosurgical pencil is supplied in its pre-use position shown in Figures 2, 3 and 10, with the rear latch tooth 44 in the pre-use aperture 48, the front latch tooth 45 slideably tucked inside the rear collar 47, and the electrode needle 22 shrouded. The latch tooth 44 is shown as 44⁰ in Figure 9.

5 To prepare the pencil for use, the user presses rearwardly on the exposed portion of the electrode holder 18 to move the entire electrode assembly forwards to the position shown in Figures 4 and 11, with the rear latch tooth 44 in the first active aperture 50 (latch tooth shown as 44¹ in Figure 9). In this condition the electrode needle 22 projects from the front end of the device and
10 the device is ready for use in the usual manner. If a greater extension is required, then the user can push once again on the rear end of the electrode holder 18 to move the electrode assembly further forward to the position shown in Figures 5 and Figure 12, with the rear latch tooth 44 in the forward latch aperture 52 (shown as 44² in Figure 9). The rear end of the electrode assembly
15 16 may carry grooves or other similar indicia to indicate to the user the amount of projection of the electrode needle 22. It will be appreciated that further latch apertures could be provided or other ratchet or similar means that provide a number of discrete detent positions.

Once the user has finished with the device it may be rendered safe by
20 simply twisting the rear barrel portion 10³ relative to the remainder of the body. This rotates the pressing 54 relative to the latch tooth 44 so that the latch tooth is now aligned with the longitudinal cut away slot 56 and so that, under the influence of the compression spring 46, the entire electrode assembly 16 can shift rearwardly back to a safe position, with the electrode needle 22 fully

retracted. In this position the electrode assembly is further back than when in the primed position, and the front latch tooth 45 emerges from its containment by the collar and latches against latch surface 55, as shown in Figures 7, 8 and 9. In this condition the rear latch tooth is shown as 44^R in Figure 9; the tooth is to the rear of the initial tooth position, but this is not essential. In this manner, the electrode assembly is locked against re-extension, thereby shrouding the used electrode needle within the housing to make the device safe.

Figures 10 to 12 show a second embodiment in the respective pre-use and first and second positions respectively. The mechanism is similar in construction and operation to the earlier embodiment and the embodiment and the components will not be described in detail again. In the pre-use position the latch tooth cannot be rotated into the cut away slot 56, but once shifted forwards into one of the first and second positions, the electrode assembly can be rotated into the slot 56, so allowing the electrode assembly to retract under spring bias and to latch out in a safe position.

CLAIMS

1. An electrosurgical implement comprising:

an elongate body having an opening at a forward end;

an electrode assembly comprising a treatment electrode through which a
5 treatment current may be passed in use, the treatment electrode having a
patient contact region at a forward end;

the electrode assembly carried in said body and being movable between
a retracted position in which the patient contact region of the electrode is
shielded within said elongate body and at least one extended position in which
10 said patient contact region projects through said opening;

a bias arrangement for biasing said electrode assembly towards its
retracted position, and

a latch arrangement for latching said electrode assembly in said at least
one extended position.

15 2. An electrosurgical implement according to Claim 1 configured to
provide two or more extended positions for said electrode assembly.

3. An electrosurgical implement according to Claim 1 or Claim 2,
wherein said electrode assembly comprises a rearward non-conducting member
which projects rearwardly from the elongate tubular body and which may be
20 pushed forwardly to move the electrode assembly to its extended position or
positions.

4. An electrosurgical implement according to any preceding Claims, including a release arrangement which is operable to unlatch the electrode assembly for rearward retraction movement under the influence of said bias arrangement.

5 5. An electrosurgical implement according to any preceding Claims, wherein the latch arrangement comprises cooperating elements associated with the electrode assembly and said body respectively.

6. An electrosurgical implement according to Claim 5, wherein said cooperating elements are formed on elements attached to the electrode
10 assembly and the body.

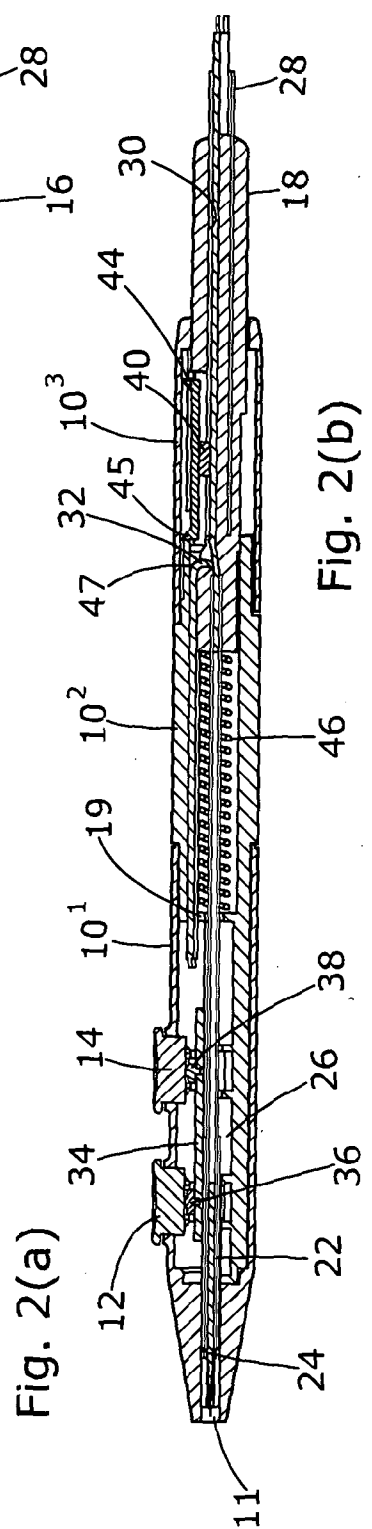
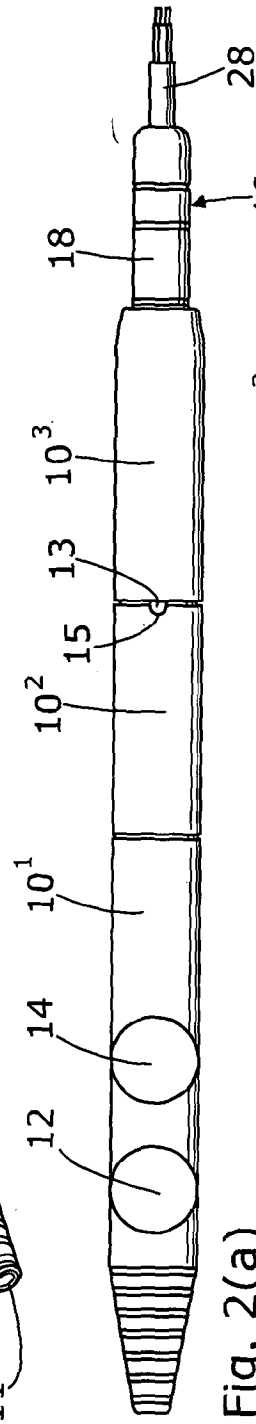
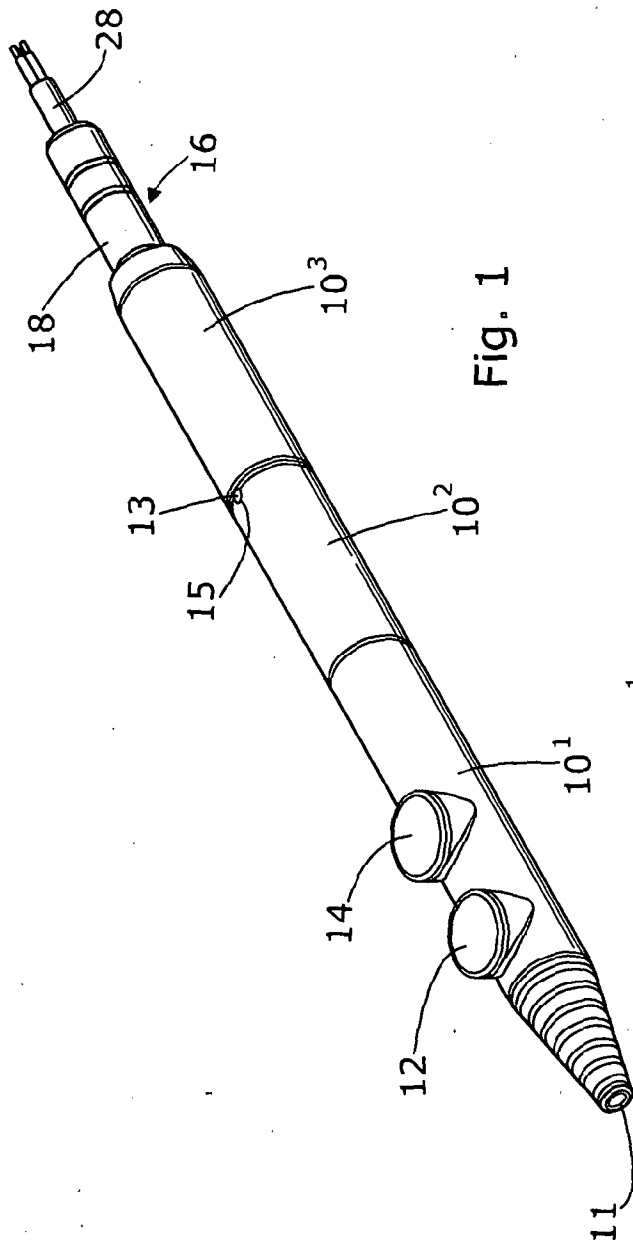
7. An electrosurgical implement according to Claim 5 or Claim 6, wherein the latch arrangement comprises a tooth associated with one of the electrode assembly and the body, and a latch recess associated with the other thereof for being engaged by said latch tooth when the electrode assembly is in
15 an extended position.

8. An electrosurgical implement according to Claim 4 or any other Claim dependent thereon, wherein the electrode assembly and at least part of said body are configured as a release arrangement for relative angular movement between an operative position in which said cooperating elements
20 are in longitudinal alignment and a release position in which the cooperating elements are out of alignment, thereby allowing the electrode assembly to be retracted under the influence of said bias arrangement.

9. An electrosurgical implement according to Claim 8, wherein at least one of the electrode assembly and the body is configured so that, on

effecting said angular movement between said electrode assembly and said body into said release position, said electrode assembly, having retracted into the housing after use, is prevented from moving back forwardly to a position in which the patient contact region would be re-exposed.

- 5 10. An electrosurgical implement according to Claim 8 or Claim 9, wherein said tubular body includes a forward section and a rearward section, with the rearward section being angularly movable relative to the forward section between said operative position and said release position.



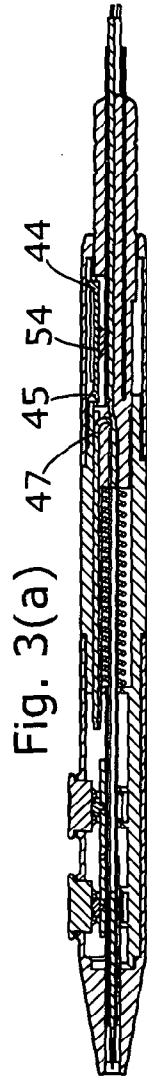
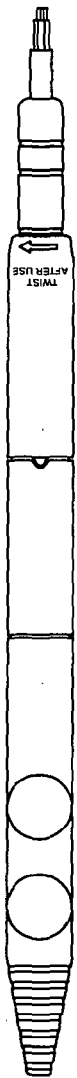


Fig. 3(a)

Fig. 3(b)

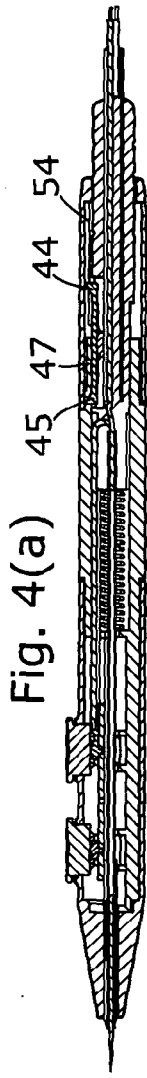
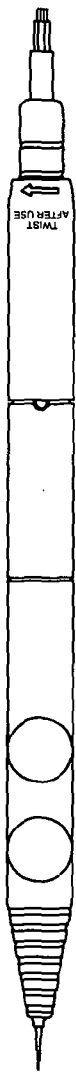


Fig. 4(a)

Fig. 4(b)

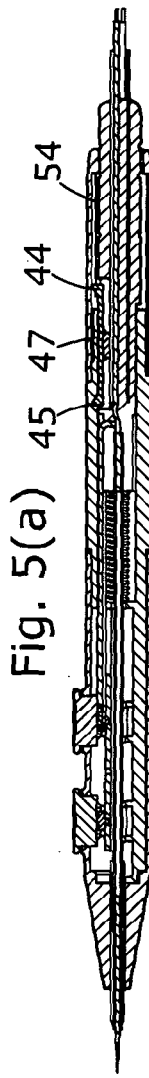
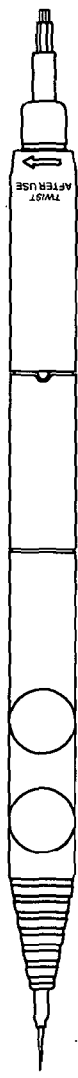


Fig. 5(a)

Fig. 5(b)

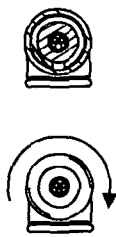


Fig. 6(a)

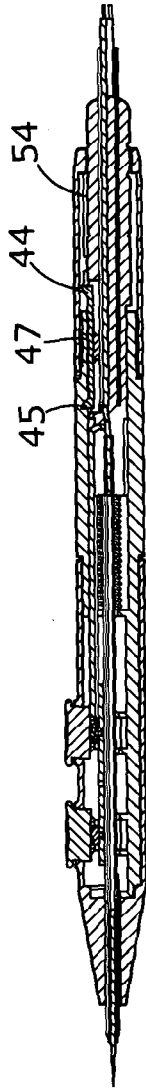


Fig. 6(b)



Fig. 7(a)

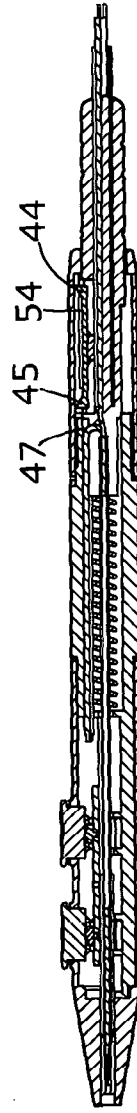


Fig. 7(b)

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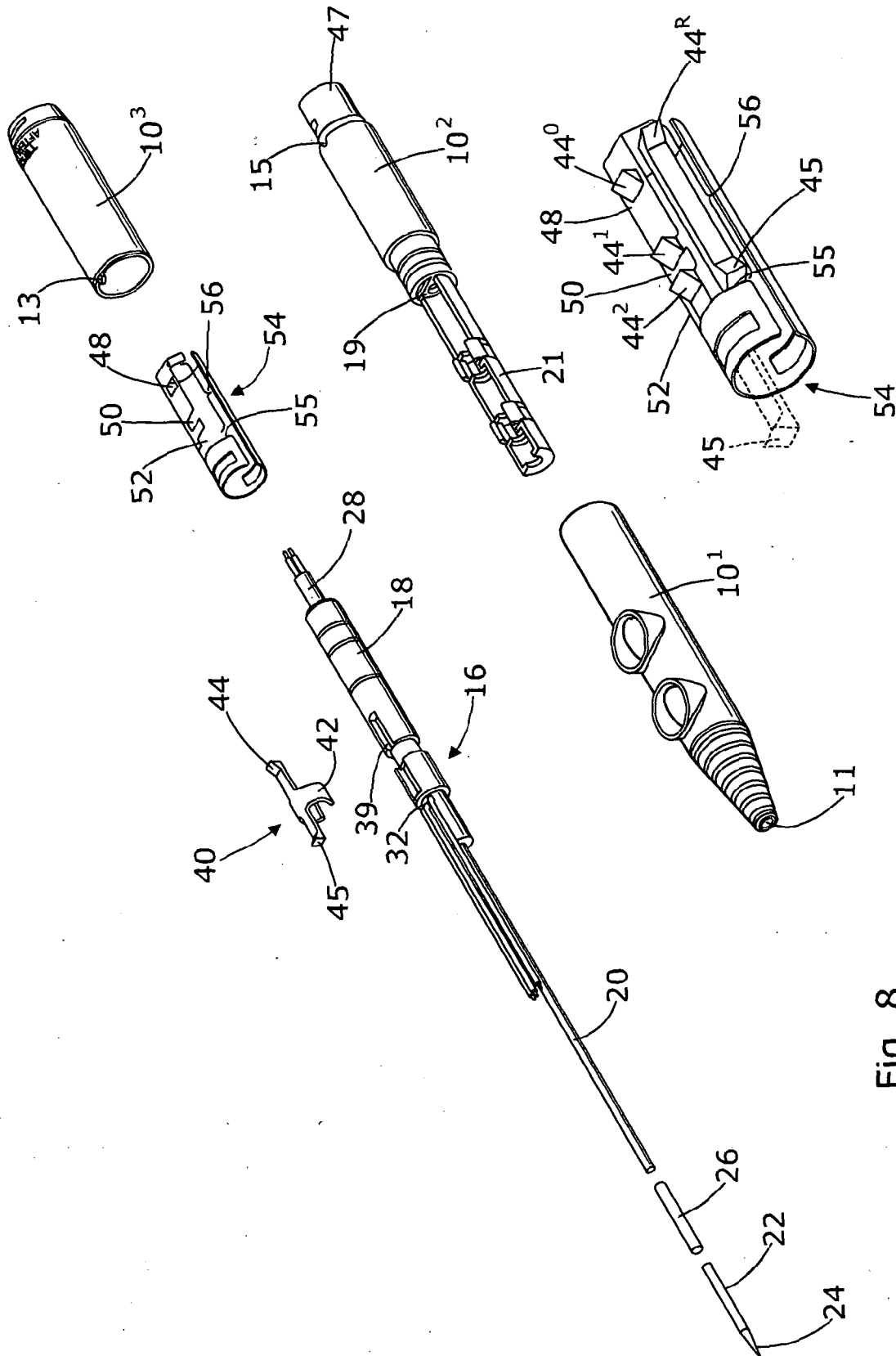
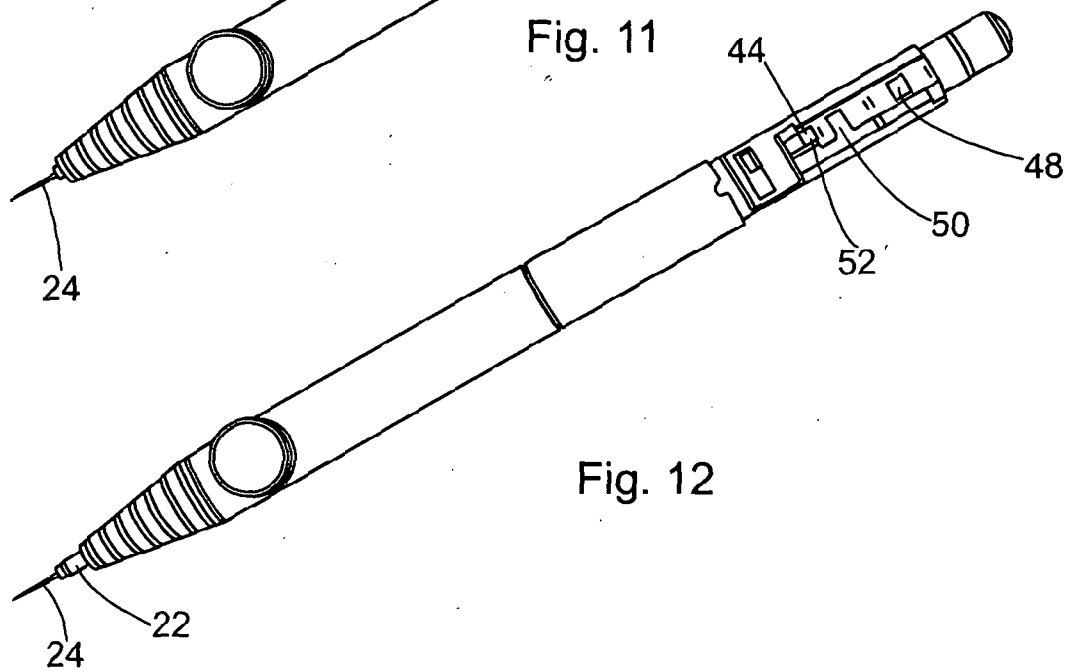
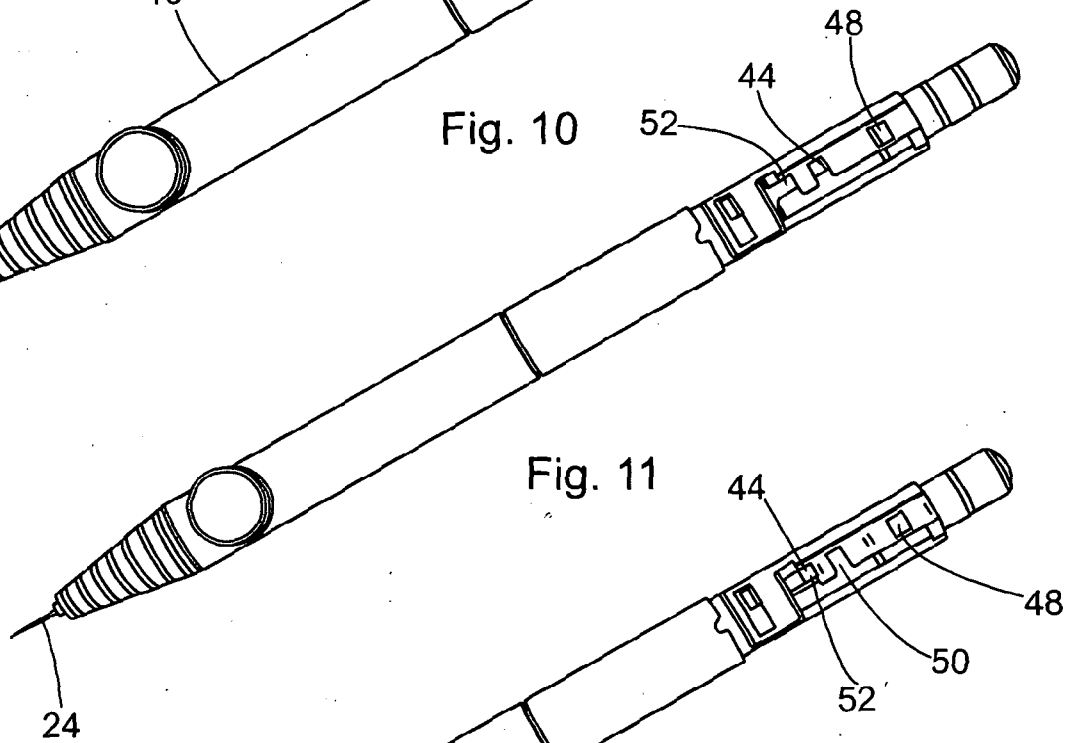
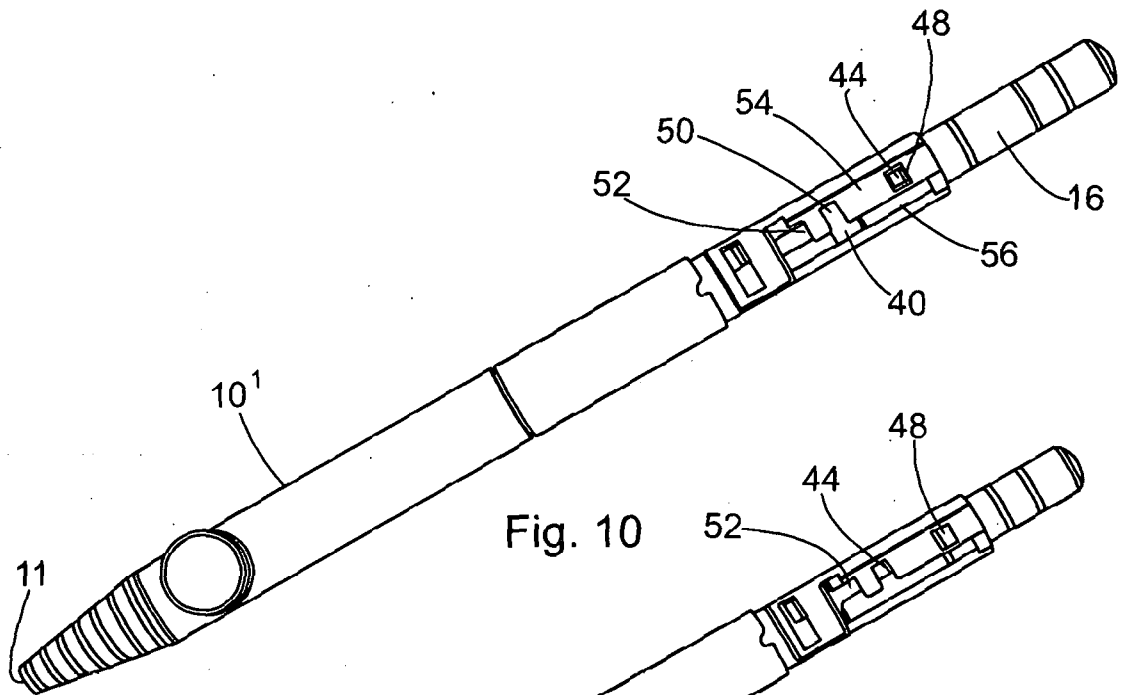


Fig. 9

Fig. 8

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/GB2013/050385

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A61B18/14 A61B18/00
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A61B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Y	paragraph [0066]; figures 3,13,14	8,9
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	figures 6a-6i	
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	figure 21	
X	US 2004/172018 A1 (OKADA TSUTOMU [JP]) 2 September 2004 (2004-09-02)	1,3,5,6
	figures 15-17	
	----- -/-	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 April 2013

Date of mailing of the international search report

23/04/2013

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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Cornelissen, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/GB2013/050385

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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