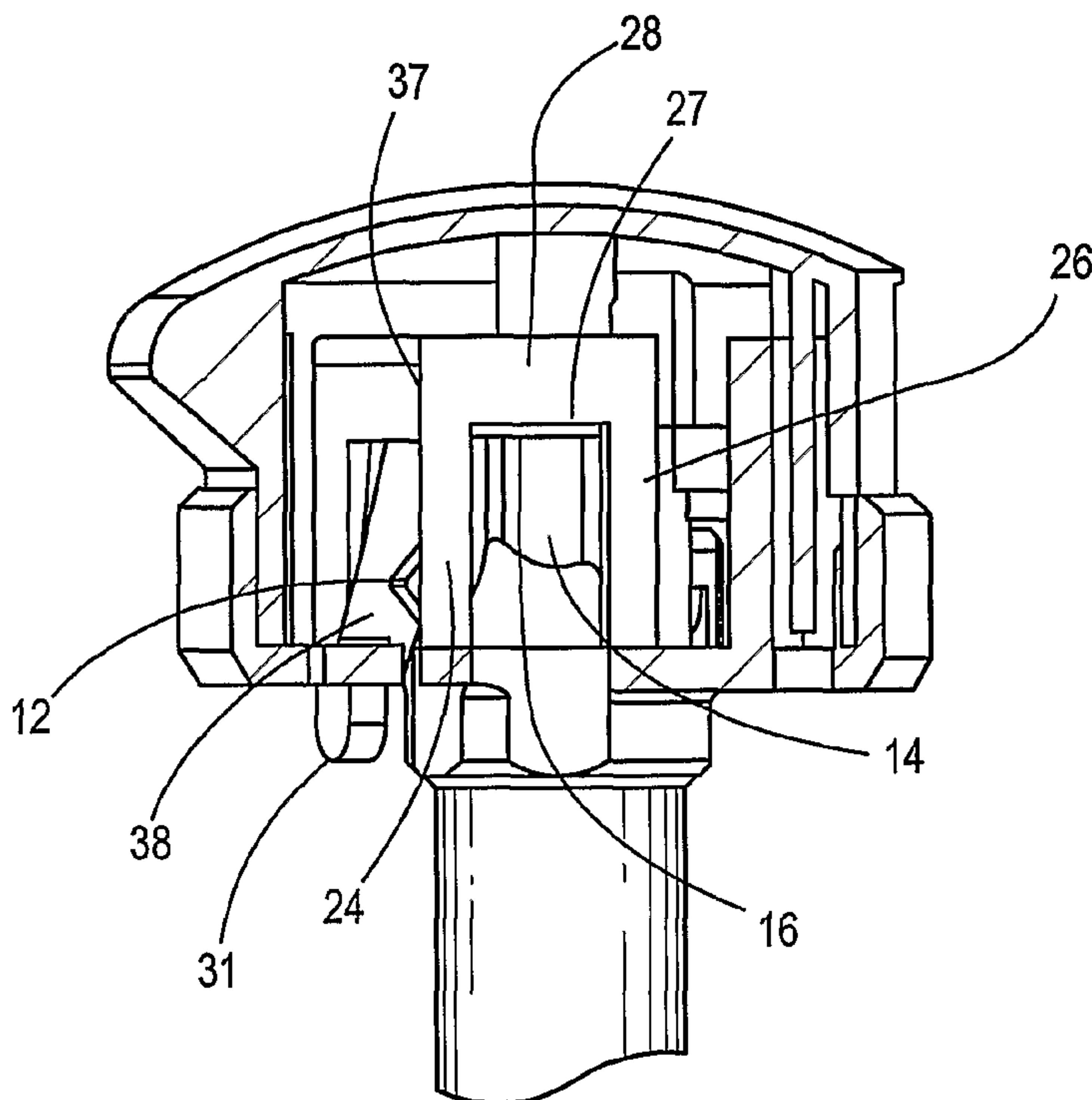




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(54) Titre : **VERROU MOULE POUR TROCART**
 (54) Title: **MOLDED TROCART LATCH**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A molded trocar latch apparatus for locking a safety shield in position is described. The molded latch (100) includes a trocar housing (140) and a shield (10). The housing (140) has a first monolithically formed cap (180) and a monolithically formed base (160). A latch mechanism (100) including a slider (30) and a latch (20), may be monolithically formed with either the base (160) or the cap (180) of the housing (140). The slider (30) and the latch (20) are operatively connected to move the latch between a locked and an unlocked position. The latch (20) in the locked position is configured to engage a ledge on the shield (10) and at least stop further proximal movement of the shield that could unintentionally expose the blade of the trocar.

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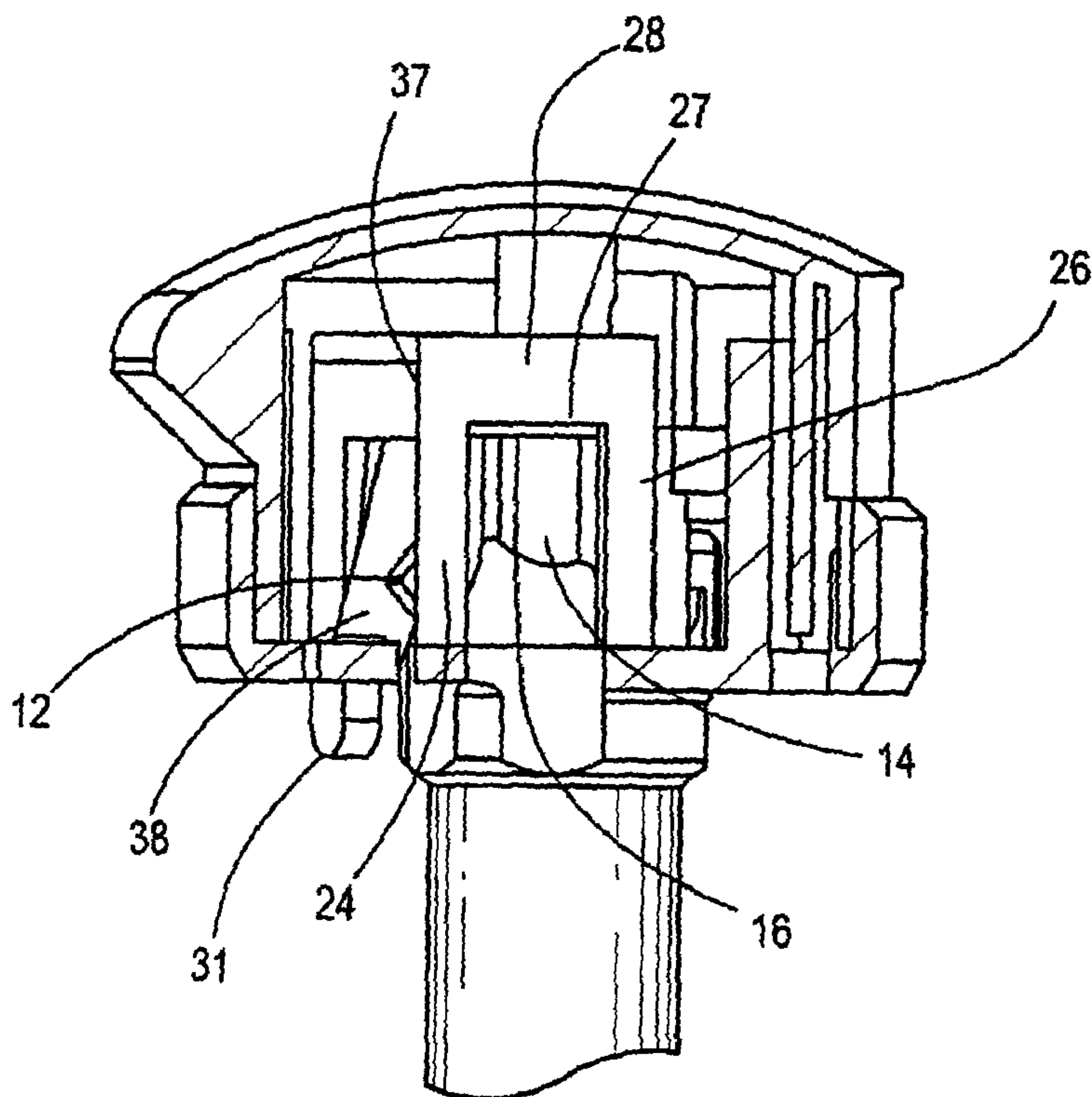
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(72) Inventors: **STELLON, Gene** [US/US]; 368 Savage Street, Southington, CT 06489 (US). **RACENET, David,***For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: MOLDED TROCAR LATCH



(57) Abstract: A molded trocar latch apparatus for locking a safety shield in position is described. The molded latch (100) includes a trocar housing (140) and a shield (10). The housing (140) has a first monolithically formed cap (180) and a monolithically formed base (160). A latch mechanism (100) including a slider (30) and a latch (20), may be monolithically formed with either the base (160) or the cap (180) of the housing (140). The slider (30) and the latch (20) are operatively connected to move the latch between a locked and an unlocked position. The latch (20) in the locked position is configured to engage a ledge on the shield (10) and at least stop further proximal movement of the shield that could unintentionally expose the blade of the trocar.

WO 02/11605 A3

MOLDED TROCAR LATCH

5

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority from applicants' provisional application 60/223,811, filed August 8, 2000, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND**1. Technical Field**

The present disclosure relates to a surgical trocar assembly and, in particular, to a trocar assembly having an integral latch mechanism which locks a protective shield of the trocar assembly in a fixed position and prevents retraction within the housing to the trocar assembly.

15 Subject matter related to this application is disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial No 09/526,837 filed March 16, 2000, entitled "Modular Trocar System and Methods of Assembly", and U.S. Application Serial No. 5,352,274 entitled "SAFETY TROCAR", filed December 7, 1994 by Green, now U.S. Patent No. 5,486,190, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

2. Background of Related Art

20 Trocars are sharp pointed instruments used to puncture a body cavity. Generally, a trocar includes an obturator having a sharp obturator lip for penetrating the cavity wall and a protective sleeve in which the obturator is coaxially positioned. The trocar further includes a trocar sleeve or cannula. Once the body cavity has been punctured by the trocar, the obturator is typically
25 removed from the cannula, thereby leaving the cannula in place extending into the body cavity.

Endoscopic or laparoscopic procedures are then performed with surgical instruments, e.g., laparoscopes, dissectors, graspers, staplers introduced through the cannula.

Commercially available safety trocars includes a spring loaded safety shield which is adapted to cover the obturator tip once the body cavity has been entered so as to provide an increased level of protection to internal structures from puncture or laceration. Other available safety trocars incorporate latching mechanisms having complex trigger and linking arrangement for locking and unlocking the protective sleeve. For example, a convenient location of the trigger on the trocar may require at least one intermediary linking mechanism to operatively connect the trigger with the locking member. The intermediary linking mechanism moves the locking member for the locking or unlocking of the shield in response to an operator's movement of the trigger. Latch mechanisms also generally require multiple bias members to ensure the positioning and the desired interrelation of the components such as the blocking member and linking mechanism. These configurations often require tightly controlled tolerances and are complex and time consuming to assemble. Additional complications include the manual adjusting of the interrelated components, such as the biased elements, after manufacturing in order to ensure the desired operational quality and reliability of the device.

A continuing need exists for a trocar latch mechanism that is monolithically molded as an assembly requiring a minimal number or even no additional components. A continuing need also exists for a trocar latch mechanism that reduces manufacturing costs by minimizing the need for manual post manufacturing adjusting of the latch mechanism.

SUMMARY

A molded trocar latch apparatus is provided, the apparatus including a trocar housing and a shield. The housing includes a first monolithically formed portion or cap and a second monolithically formed portion or base. A latch mechanism is monolithically formed from one of the base and cap of the housing. The latch mechanism includes a slider and a latch. The slider is movable between a first position and a second position by an operator. The slider and the latch are operatively connected to move the latch between a locked and an unlocked position. The shield includes a cam positioned to disengage the slider from the latch. Upon disengagement, the latch is configured to return to the locked position and the first position.

The presently disclosed molded trocar latch, together with attendant advantages, will be best understood by reference to the following detailed description in conjunction with the figures below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred embodiments of the present disclosure are described herein with reference to the drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is a cross sectional side view of a trocar assembly incorporating the latch mechanism of the present disclosure, illustrating a molded latch mechanism utilizing a cross beam latch;

FIG. 2 is a cross sectional top view of the latch mechanism of FIG. 1 along lines B-B;

FIG. 3 is a cross sectional side view of FIG. 2 along lines C-C showing the slider;

FIG. 4 is a cross sectional side view of FIG. 2 along lines D-D;

FIG. 5 is a cross sectional perspective side view of the second embodiment of the molded trocar latch mechanism utilizing an elongate cantilevered beam molded trocar latch constructed in accordance with the present disclosure;

5 FIG. 6 is a second cross sectional side view of the elongate cantilevered beam molded trocar latch of FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a cross sectional side view of FIG. 6 along lines C-C;

FIG. 8 is a cross sectional side view of FIG. 7 along lines B-B; and

FIG. 9 is a simplified top view of the elongate cantilevered beam molded trocar latch mechanism showing the slider and the clearance cut around the slider.

10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring initially to FIGS. 1-4, a trocar molded latch system 100 is configured for selectively positioning a latch mechanism 15 in a locked position and an unlocked position with a shield 10. In the locked position, shield 10 is physically positioned over a trocar blade or a sharpened obturator edge, for example, to prevent accidental lacerations. The unlocked position
15 allows shield 10 to be moved proximally, against a bias, to expose the blade of the trocar during operational use such as, for example, during a percutaneous penetration of a patient. Trocar molded latch system 100 includes a housing 140, a base or a second portion 160, a cap or a first portion, shield 10, and latch mechanism 15. Base 160 and cap 180 are molded from a medical grade plastic as monolithic assemblies and then integrated into housing 140 of trocar latch
20 system 100. Base 160 may be monolithically formed with the cannula of trocar assembly 5 or in the alternative, molded trocar latch 100 may be configured to connect with a cannula housing of trocar 5 as a removable assembly. Latch mechanism 15 includes a latch 20 and an actuating

mechanism 30. Shield 10 is a movable assembly having a proximal end including a cam 12 and ledge 14. Trocar assembly 5 defines a central longitudinal axis-X. A bias 90, such as a compression spring, may be provided to assist shield 10 in backing off or moving distally from within housing 140. Bias 90 may be a separate assembly or formed as part of the base or cap or
5 in combinations thereof.

In a first preferred embodiment, latch 20 is a cantilevered beam structure 22 monolithically formed with and extending proximally from a floor 162 of trocar base 160. Cantilevered beam 22 has two parallel beams or legs 24 and 26 that extend axially in a proximal direction, parallel with the longitudinal axis-X. A cross member 28, approximately
10 perpendicular to the longitudinal axis is positioned on the proximal ends of legs 24 and 26. The locked position for cantilevered beam 22 is when legs 24 and 26 are approximately aligned with the central longitudinal axis.

Inside edges 21 and 23 of legs 24 and 26, respectively, a distal edge 27 of cross member 28, and floor 162 define a hole 25. Hole 25 is configured and dimensioned for receiving and
15 engaging ledge 14 of shield 10 and thereby blocking further proximal movement of shield 10. Ledge 14 extends generally perpendicular to and radially from the surface of shield 10. Ledge 14 has a modified block shape with a flat planar proximal end 16 extending radially from the tubular surface of shield 10 and a distally tapered distal end 18. Legs 24 and 26 in combination with cross beam 28 define an axis-Y perpendicular to the central longitudinal axis-X. Cantilevered
20 beam 22 is configured as a flexible structure biased to the locked or first position as a result of its materials of construction and structural shape.

A slider or actuating mechanism 30 is also monolithically formed with base 160 and is positioned at least partially in a slot 165 defined by floor 162. Slider 30, in this first preferred embodiment, has a generally right angled cantilevered beam configuration 32 having a beam or leg 34 aligned with the longitudinal axis-X and a cross beam 36 perpendicular to leg 34. The distal end of leg 34 has a rounded tip 31 that extends through slot 165 and is positioned at least partially distal to base 160. Slider 30 is connected to base 160 by a member 38 which is also configured as an area or point of flexure or pivoting. Leg 34 and cross beam 36 define an axis-Z perpendicular to longitudinal axis-X. Cross beam 36 has a tip 37 in apposition with cantilevered beam 22 when slider 30 is in the first position. Slider 30 is configured as a flexible structure biased to the locked or first position as a result of its materials of construction and structural shape and moveable between the first position and a second position wherein in the second position slider 30 has engaged latch 20 and repositioned latch 20 to the unlocked position.

Slider 30 is configured to pivot or flex along the direction of axis-Z against its inherent bias to intersect with cantilevered beam 22. Similarly, cantilevered beam 22 is configured to flex or pivot against its inherent bias about axis-Y. In this preferred embodiment, slider 30, moving along axis-Z, is configured to physically contact cantilevered beam 22, positioned along axis-Y, at a relative angle of approximately 115 degrees. The relative angle between the slider and latch can be varied in this embodiment through a range of approximately 75 degrees in any direction from a line perpendicular to the axis-Y and axis-X.

In operation, molded latch system 100 is in the locked position when shield ledge 14 is positioned in hole 25 and distal edge 27 of cantilevered beam 22 is engaging the proximal side 16 of shield ledge 14 precluding further proximal movement of shield 10. Molded latch system

100 is moved from the locked position to the unlocked position by an operator displacing
actuating tip 31 in a generally proximal direction thereby pivoting slider 30 in the direction of
axis-Z to directly engage tip 37 with cross beam 28. The displacement of tip 37 drives cross
beam 28 to pivotally rotate cantilevered beam 22 about axis-Y and for cross beam 28 to be
5 sufficiently displaced in the direction of arrow "A" to intersect with slider 30 such that latch 20 is
driven radially outward in the direction of arrow "B" and out of contact with ledge 14, freeing
shield 10 to move proximally and expose the blade of the trocar. This is the unlocked position of
latch 100.

The proximal movement of shield 10 during operational use, such as during a
10 percutaneous penetration, moves shield cam 12 from a first position at least partially distal to
slider 30, to a second position proximal to slider 30. The translation of shield cam 12 between
the first and second position contacts and repositions cross beam 36 of slider 30 in a radially
direction away from shield 10 to displace slider 30 from being in apposition with cantilevered
beam 22. When slider 30 is placed in the second position by an operator to reposition
15 cantilevered beam 22 to the unlocked position, the contact of shield cam 12 with cross beam 36
disengages slider 30 from cantilevered beam 22. Cantilevered beam 22, as a result of its bias,
then returns to the locked position and is prepared to engage ledge 14 and block further proximal
movement of shield 10.

Alternatively, when slider 30 is released by the operator, the inherent bias in slider 30 will
20 return it to the first position, removing the displacing force against cantilevered beam 22.
Cantilevered beam 22 being similarly biased, then returns to the locked position. Thus, once tip
31 is released, molded trocar latch 100 is automatically returned as a result of its bias to the

locked position and is prepared to engage and block proximal movements of shield 10 that would expose the obturator blade.

In FIGS. 5-9, a second embodiment of trocar molded latch system 200 includes a housing 240, base or second portion 260, cap or first portion 280, a shield 110, and a latch mechanism 115. Base 260 and cap 280 are molded from a medical grade plastic as monolithic assemblies and then integrated into housing 240 of trocar latch system 200. Latch mechanism 115 includes a latch 120 and an actuating mechanism 130. Shield 110 is a movable assembly having a proximal end including a cam 112 and ledge 114. Trocar assembly 50 defines a central longitudinal axis-X. A bias 190, such as a compression spring, may be provided to assist shield 110 in backing off or moving distally from within housing 240.

In the second preferred embodiment, latch 120 is an elongate cantilevered beam 122 defining an axis transverse to the longitudinal axis and monolithically formed with cap 280. Latch 120 includes a proximal end 123 connected to an interior wall 182 of cap 280 and extending in a distal direction to a distal end or tip 121. Tip 121 is positioned in apposition with shield 10 to block shield ledge 114 from any further proximal movement beyond tip 121. Tip 121 is in a locked position when it is directly contacting ledge 114 and shield 110 is blocked from retracting into housing 240. Cantilevered beam 122 is configured as a generally axially rigid structure in the direction of the longitudinal axis of beam 122, but has a controlled degree of flexibility in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of beam 122 to accommodate displacement from slider 30. Cantilevered beam 122 is biased to the locked position as a result of its materials of construction and structural shape.

Slider or actuating mechanism 130 is monolithically formed with base 260 and is positioned at least partially in a slot 265 defined by floor 262, and movable between a first position and a second position by an operator. Slider 130, in this first preferred embodiment, has a generally inverted "U" shaped cantilevered beam configuration 132 having a first beam 134 aligned with and a second beam 135 at least partially aligned with the longitudinal axis-X. Beams 134 and 135 are connected by a cross beam 136. The distal end of first leg 134 has a rounded tip 131 that extends through a slot 265 in base 260 and is positioned at least partially distal to base 260. Second beam 135 has a first portion 138 generally aligned with the longitudinal axis and a second portion 139 transverse to the longitudinal axis. Slider 130 is connected to base 260 through second beam 135 which is at least partially configured as an area or point of flexure or pivoting for slider 130. Leg 134, leg 135, and cross beam 136 define an axis-Z perpendicular to longitudinal axis-X. Cross beam 136 and portion 138 have an edge or an inside corner between portion 139 positioned at least partially in apposition with cantilevered beam 122 when slider 130 is in the first position. Slider 130 is configured as a flexible structure biased to the locked position as a result of its materials of construction and structural shape.

Slider 130 is configured to pivot or flex along an axis-Z in the direction of arrow "C" against its inherent bias from the first position to intersect with and displace cantilevered beam 122. Similarly, cantilevered beam 122 is configured to flex or pivot against its inherent bias in the direction of arrow "C" to an unlocked position clear of ledge 114 when slider 130 is in the second position.

In operation, molded latch system 200 is in the locked position when proximal side 16 shield ledge 114 is positioned abutting tip 121 of cantilevered beam 122 precluding further proximal movement of shield 10. Molded latch system 200 is moved from the locked position to the unlocked position by an operator displacing actuating tip 131 in a generally proximal
5 direction thereby pivoting slider 130 in the direction of axis-Z to directly engage edge 137 with beam 122 in the vicinity of tip 121. The displacement of tip 121 by edge 137 pivotally rotates or flexes cantilevered beam 122 about proximal end 123 sufficiently to displace tip 121 in the direction of arrow "C", generally aligned with axis-Z, to clear ledge 114, freeing shield 110 to move proximally and expose the trocar blade. This is the unlocked position of latch 200.

10 The continued proximal movement of shield 110 during operational use, such as during a percutaneous penetration, positions shield cam 112 proximal to slider 130. When shield cam 112 moves distally, it then intersect with cross beam 136 of slider 130 such that cross beam 136 is driven radially outward in the direction of arrow "D" and out of contact with cantilevered beam 122. Cantilevered beam 122, as a result of its bias, then returns to the locked position and is
15 prepared to engage ledge 14 and block further proximal movement of shield 110.

Alternatively, when slider 130 is released by the operator, the inherent bias in slider 130 returns slider 130 to the first position, removing the displacing force against cantilevered beam 122. Cantilevered beam 122 being similarly biased, then returns to the locked position abutting shield 110. Thus, once tip 131 is released, molded trocar latch 200 is automatically returned as a
20 result of its bias to the latched position and is prepared to engage and block proximal movements of shield 110 that would expose the obturator blade.

Although the illustrative embodiments of the present disclosure have been described herein with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the disclosure is not limited to those precise embodiments, and that various other changes and modifications may be affected therein by one skilled in the art without departing from the scope or spirit of the disclosure. For example, the molded geometry of individual components in the embodiments of the present disclosure, such as the slider and latch, can vary in origin from the base or the cap. Similarly, the geometry of the configuration of the ledge and cam of the shield depend upon on the specific design requirements of a given application of the molded trocar latch system.

Further, the trocar housing or portions thereof may be configured as a removably and replaceable assembly with connections suitable for coupling with the trocar cannula.

It is thus understood that various modifications can be made to the various embodiments of the present invention without departing from its spirit and scope. Therefore the above description should not be construed as limiting the invention, but merely as presenting preferred embodiments of the invention. All such changes and modifications are intended to be included within the scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A molded trocar latch apparatus and a shield comprising:

a trocar housing and a shield, the trocar housing and the shield defining a central longitudinal axis, the housing including a base and a cap; and

5 a latch mechanism configured for securing the shield in a locked position, the latch mechanism being actuated by an operator and directly operatively connected to the shield, the latch mechanism being monolithically formed with one of the base and the cap of the trocar housing and configured for locking and unlocking the shield.

10 2. The molded trocar latch of claim 1, wherein the shield has a fixedly positioned ledge, the latch mechanism being configured to lock and unlock the ledge.

15 3. The molded trocar latch of claim 1, wherein the shield includes a shield cam fixedly positioned on the shield, the shield being movable along the central longitudinal axis, the shield cam being operatively connected with the latch mechanism, the latch mechanism being positionable by an operator between a locked position and an unlocked position, the cam being configured to reposition the latch mechanism from the unlocked position to the locked position.

4. The molded trocar latch of claim 1, wherein the latch mechanism includes a latch and a slider, the latch and the slider being operatively connected with the shield.

20 5. The molded trocar latch of claim 4, wherein the slider is configured to move between a first position and a second position and the latch is configured to move between a locked and an unlocked position, the slider being configured to be moved by an operator, the slider being operatively connected with the latch to move the latch between the locked and the unlocked position.

6. The molded trocar latch apparatus of claim 5, wherein the latch is biased to a locked position and the slider is biased to a first position.

7. The molded trocar latch apparatus of claim 1, wherein the latch mechanism includes a slider and a latch monolithically formed with the base.

5 8. The molded trocar latch of claim 6, wherein the slider is configured to move between a first position and a second position and the latch is configured to move between a locked and an unlocked position, the slider being configured to be moved by an operator, the slider being operatively connected with the latch to move the latch between the locked and the unlocked position.

10 9. The molded trocar latch of claim 8, wherein the latch has a cantilevered beam configuration, the cantilevered beam defining a hole.

10. The molded trocar latch of claim 9, wherein the shield includes a ledge and a locked position for the shield is defined by the positioning of the ledge in the hole in the cantilevered beam.

15 11. The molded trocar latch of claim 8, wherein the slider is a flexible cantilevered beam having a right angled shape.

12. The molded trocar latch of claim 8, wherein the slider is configured to engage the latch at an angle within a range of approximately 75 degrees from a line perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the latch and the central longitudinal axis.

20 13. The molded trocar latch apparatus of claim 4, wherein the latch is monolithically formed with the cap and a slider is monolithically formed with the base.

14. The molded trocar latch of claim 13, wherein the slider is configured to move between a first position and a second position and the latch is configured to move between a locked and an unlocked position, the slider being configured to be moved by an operator, the slider being operatively connected with the latch to move the latch between the locked and the
5 unlocked position.

15. The molded trocar latch apparatus of claim 13, wherein the latch is an elongate cantilevered beam defining a longitudinal axis transverse to the central longitudinal axis and extending at least partially distally from the cap.

16. The molded trocar latch of claim 1, wherein the trocar housing includes a bias
10 configured for backing off the shield.

17. The molded trocar latch of claim 15, wherein the latch has a tip and the shield has a ledge, the tip being configured for abutting the ledge of the shield and stopping the proximal movement of the shield.

18. The molded trocar latch of claim 13, wherein the slider has an inverted "U" shaped
15 cantilevered beam configuration.

19. The molded trocar latch of claim 13, wherein the latch includes a proximal end and a distal end defining a longitudinal axis, the latch being flexibly movable about the proximal end in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the latch and generally rigid in a direction aligned with the longitudinal axis of the latch, the latch being movable between a locked and an
20 unlocked position.

20. The molded trocar latch of claim 4, wherein the latch and the slider are configured as flexibly movable cantilevered beams.

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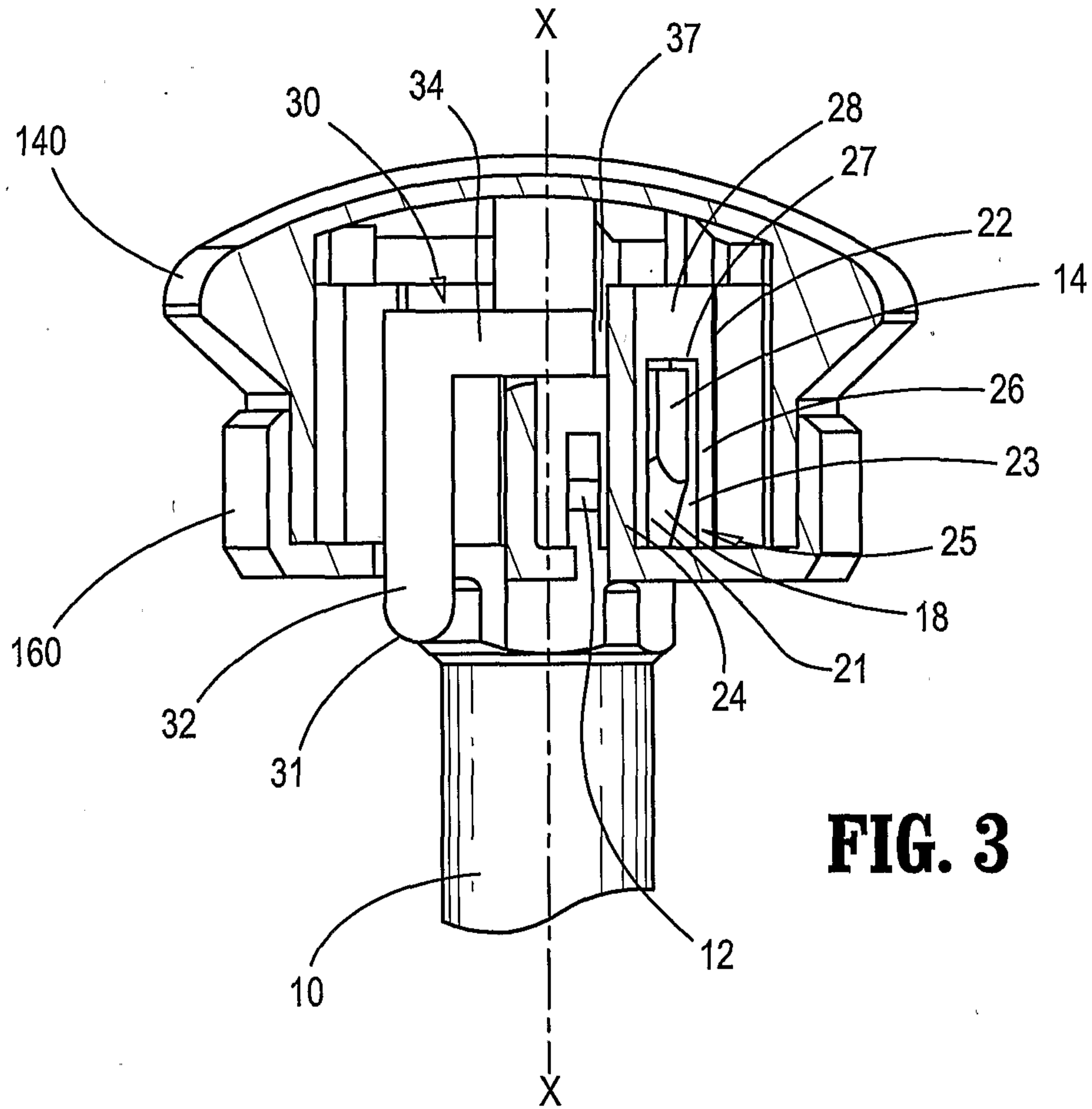


FIG. 3

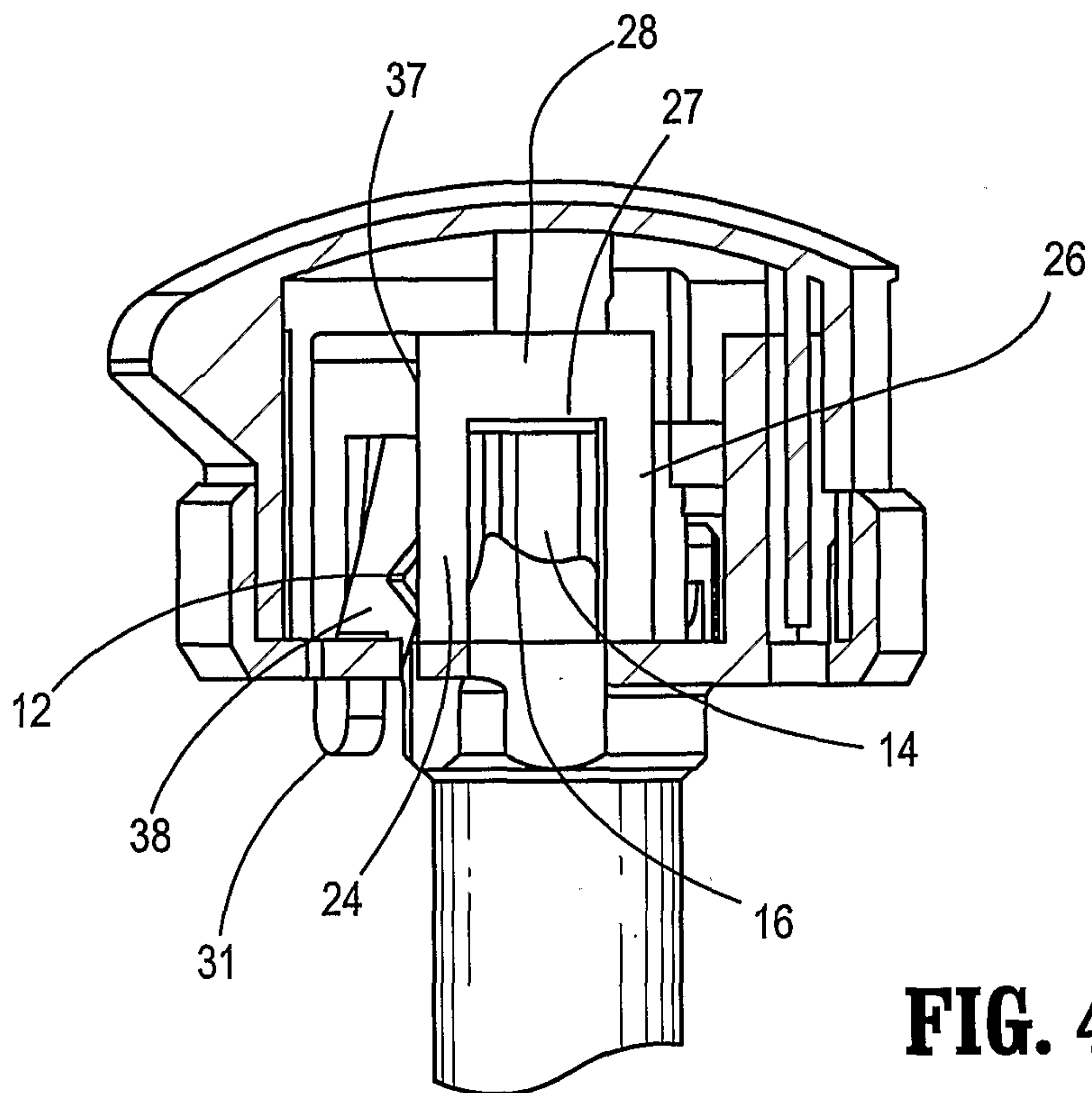


FIG. 4

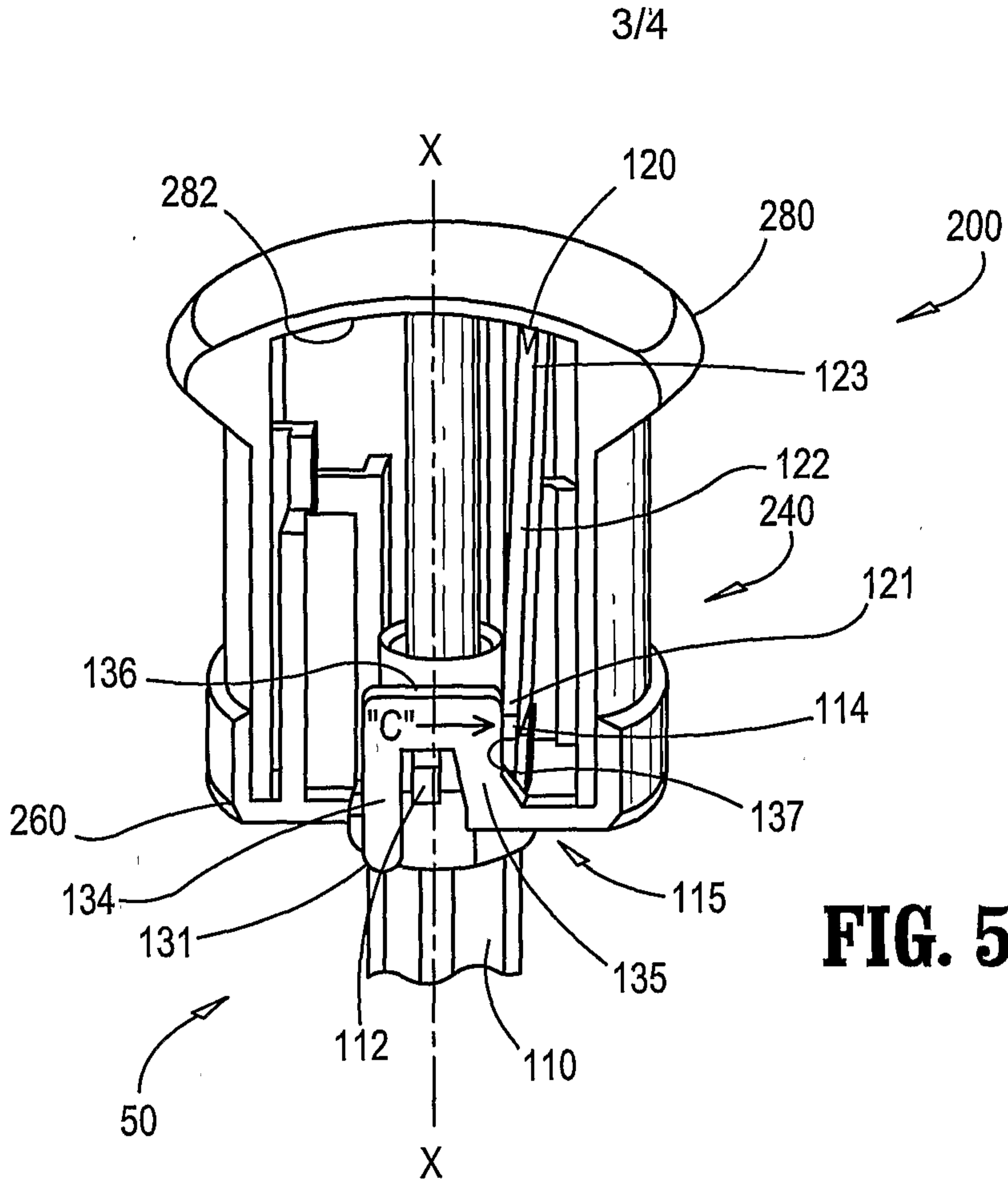


FIG. 5

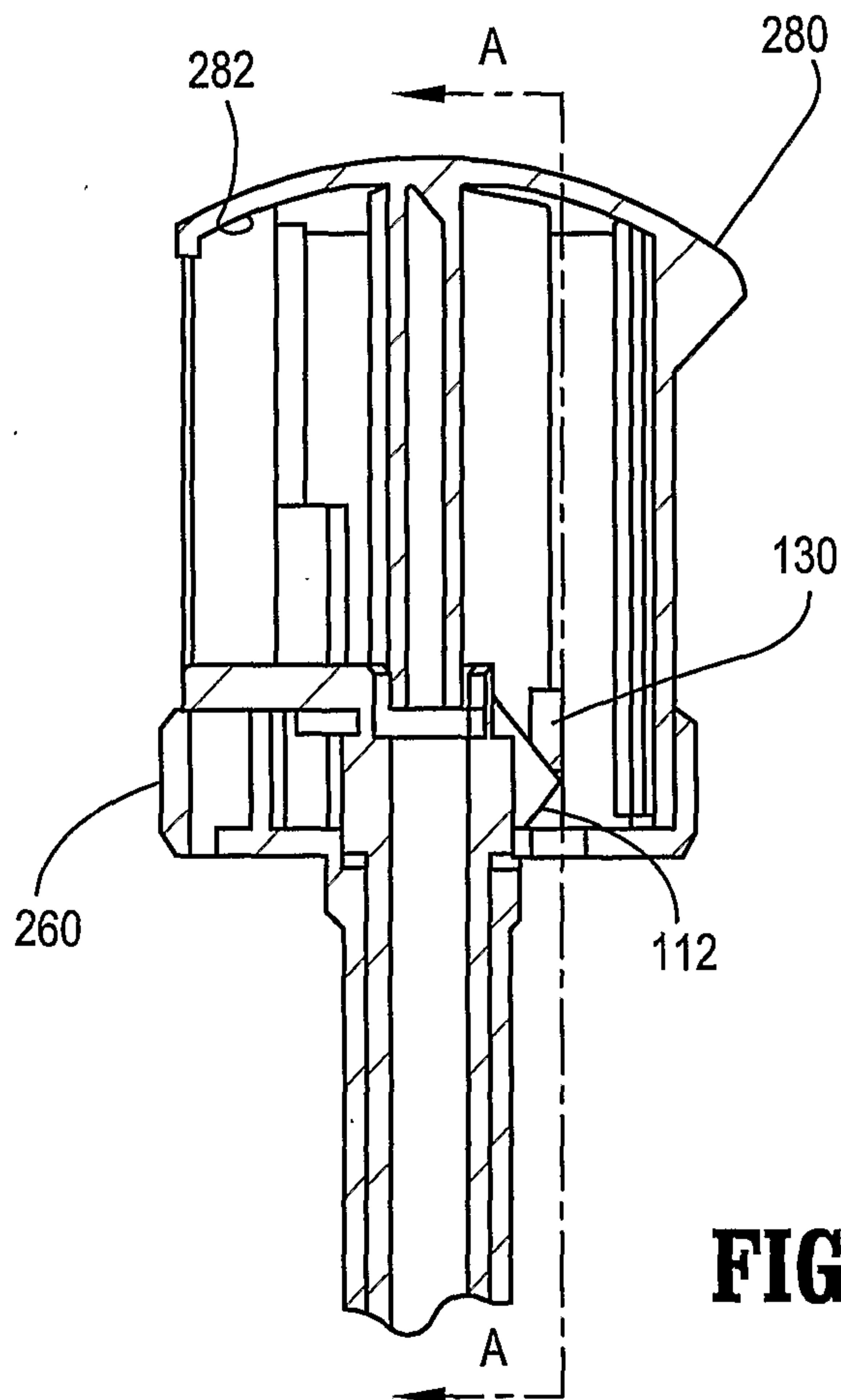


FIG. 6

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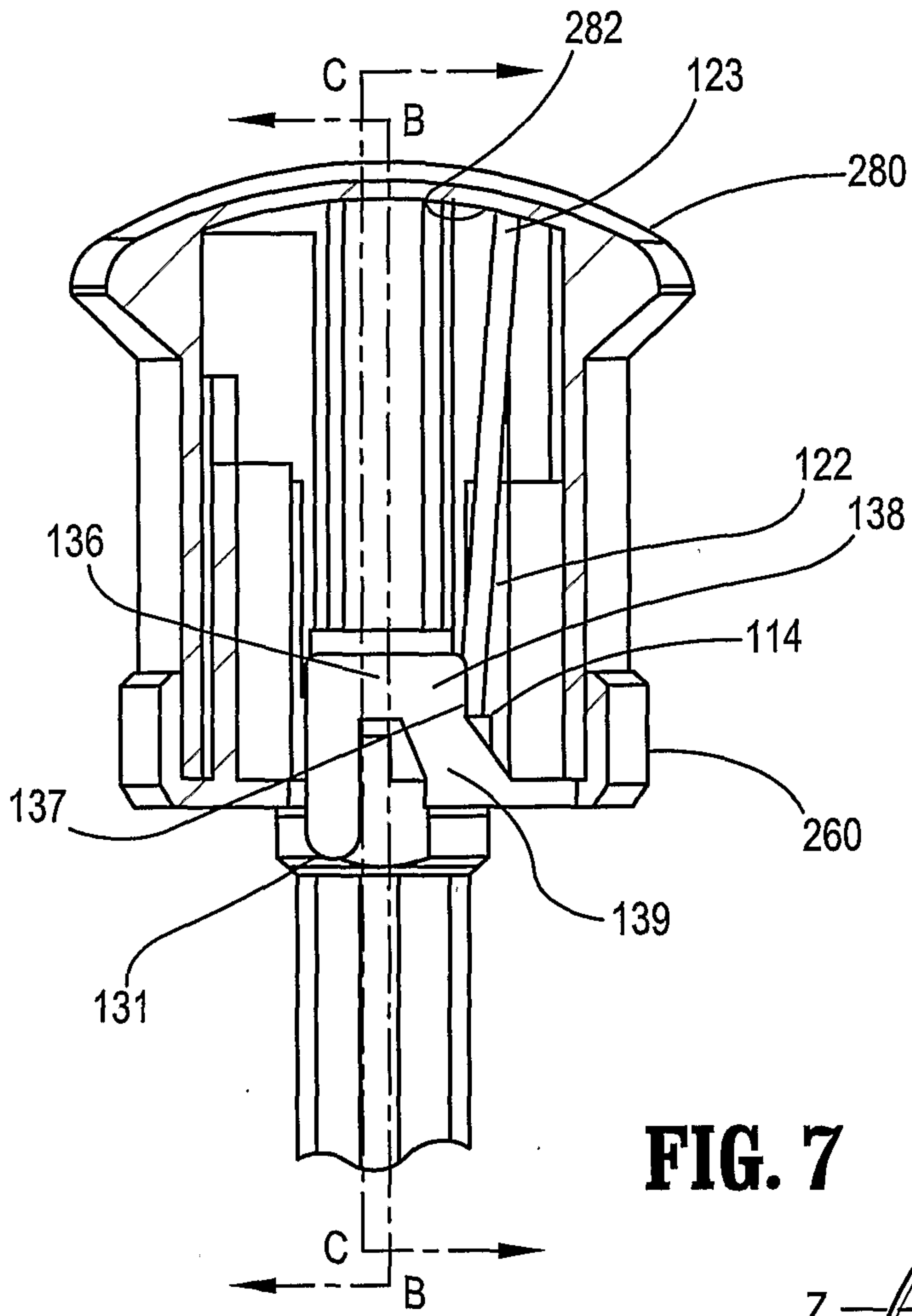


FIG. 7

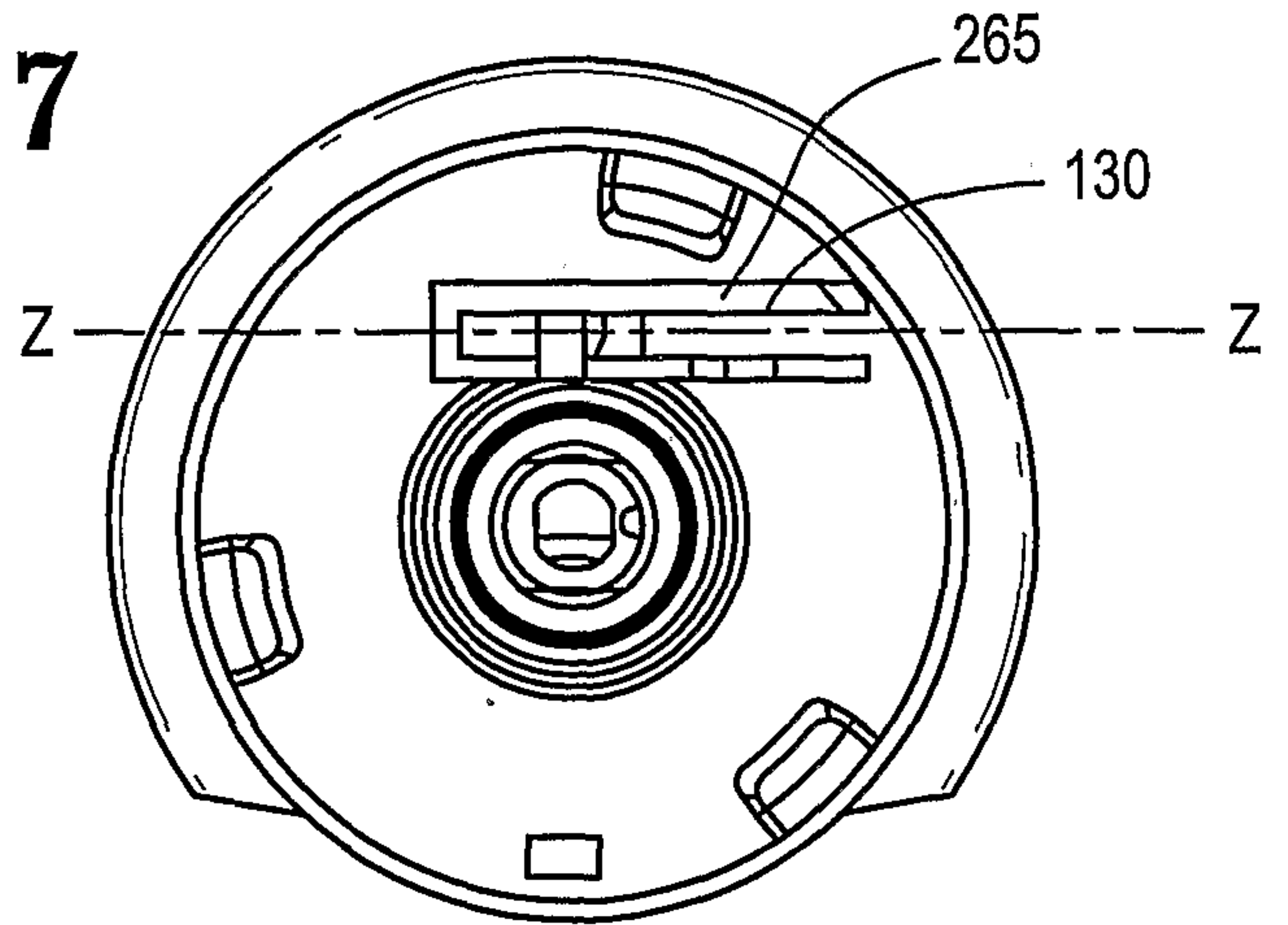


FIG. 9

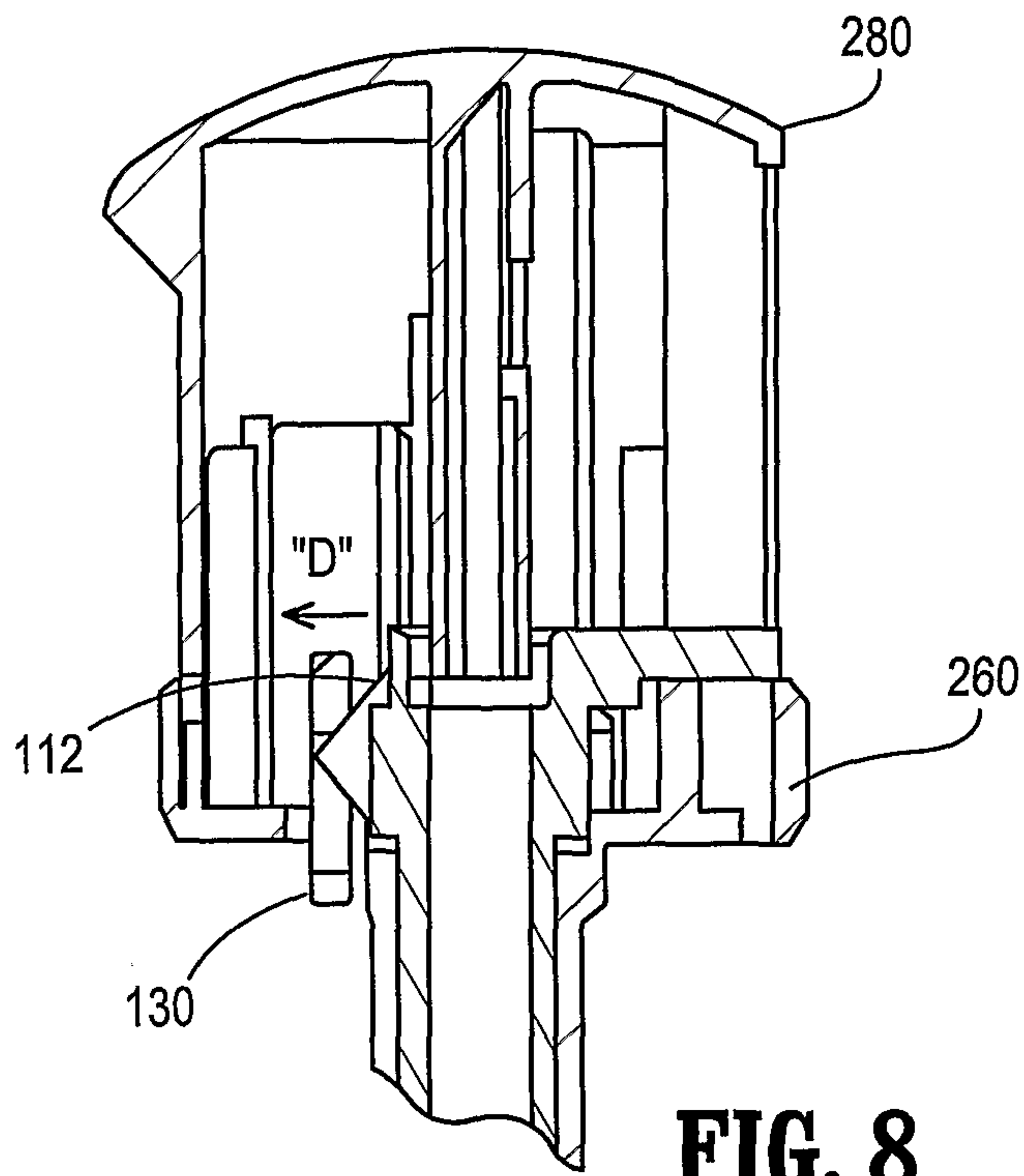


FIG. 8

