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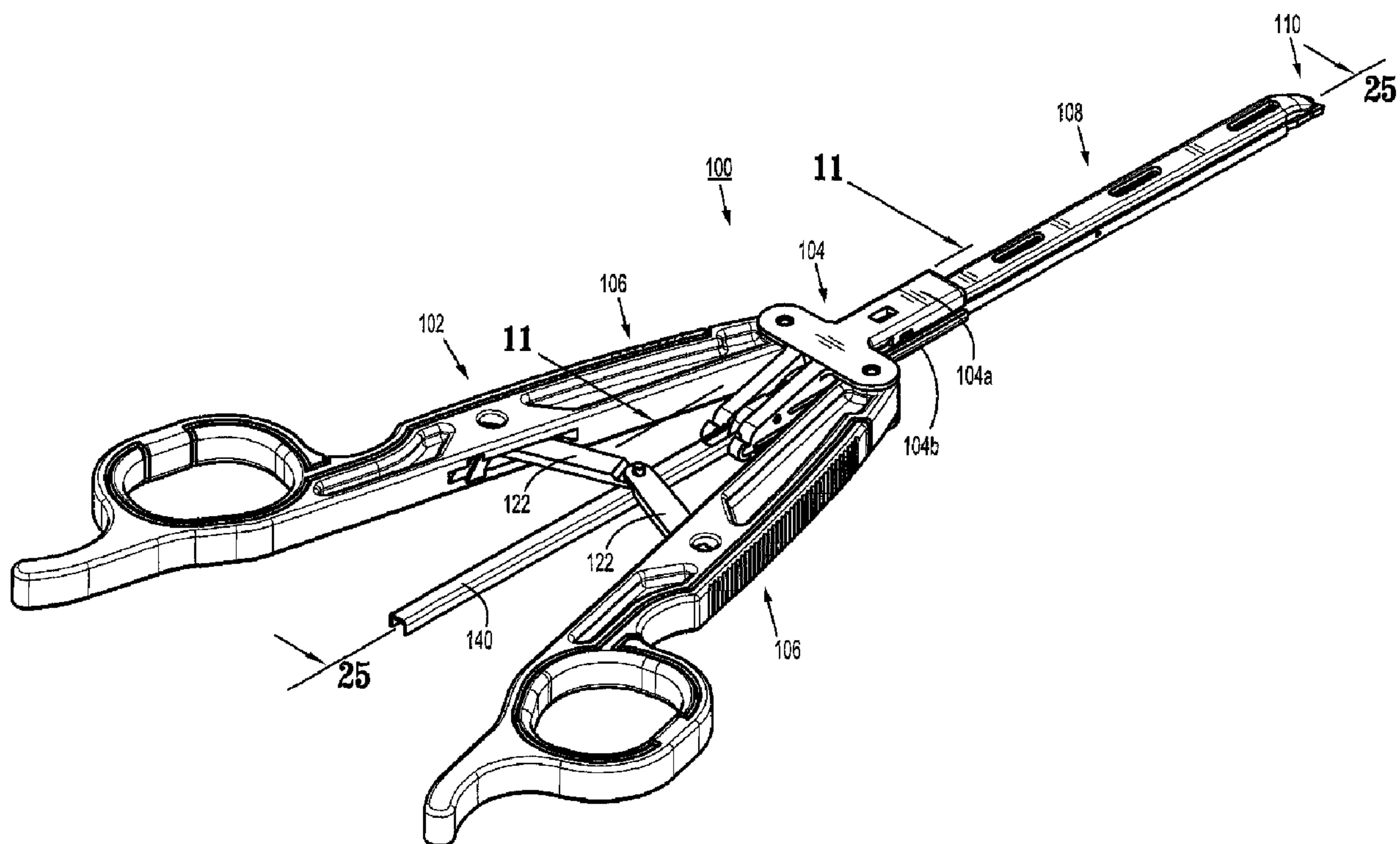
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(54) Titre : APPLICATEUR D'AGRAFES CHIRURGICALES

(54) Title: SURGICAL CLIP APPLIER



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A surgical clip applier is provided including a housing, at least one handle pivotably connected to the housing, a channel assembly extending distally from the housing, a clip carrier disposed within said channel assembly and defining a channel therein, a plurality of clips slidably disposed within the channel of said clip carrier, a jaw assembly including a pair of jaws extending from an end of the channel assembly, opposite the housing, adapted to accommodate a clip therein and being operable to effect formation of a clip in response to movement of said at least one handle, and a shuttle bar slidably supported in the channel assembly and configured to transport a clip from the clip carrier to the jaw assembly.

ABSTRACT

A surgical clip applier is provided including a housing, at least one handle pivotably connected to the housing, a channel assembly extending distally from the housing, a clip carrier disposed within said channel assembly and defining a channel therein, a plurality of clips slidably disposed within the channel of said clip carrier, a jaw assembly including a pair of jaws extending from an end of the channel assembly, opposite the housing, adapted to accommodate a clip therein and being operable to effect formation of a clip in response to movement of said at least one handle, and a shuttle bar slidably supported in the channel assembly and configured to transport a clip from the clip carrier to the jaw assembly.

SURGICAL CLIP APPLIER

BACKGROUND

1. *Technical Field*

[0002] The present application relates to surgical instruments, and more particularly, to surgical clip appliers having a plurality of clips for applying the clips to body tissues and vessels during surgical procedures.

2. *Discussion of Related Art*

[0003] Surgical clip appliers are known in the art and have increased in popularity among surgeons by offering an alternative to conventional suturing of body tissues and vessels. Typical instruments are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,030,226 to Green et al. and U.S. Pat. No. 5,431,668 to Burbank, III et al. These instruments generally provide a plurality of clips which are stored in the instrument and which are fed sequentially to the jaw mechanism at the distal end of the instrument upon opening and closing of the handles at the proximal end of the instrument. As the handles are closed, the jaws close to deform a clip positioned between the jaw members, and as the jaws are opened to release the deformed clip, a new clip is fed from the series to a position

between the jaws. This process is repeated until all the clips in the series of clips have been used.

[0004] A need exists for clip applier having simplified operation using fewer components to provide a more efficient and cost effective clip applying device without diminishing functionality.

SUMMARY

[0005] The present application relates to surgical clip appliers having a plurality of clips for applying the clips to body tissues and vessels during surgical procedures and their methods of use.

[0006] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, a surgical clip applier is provided including a housing, at least one handle pivotably connected to the housing, a channel assembly extending distally from the housing, a clip carrier disposed within the channel assembly and defining a channel therein, a plurality of clips slidably disposed within the channel of the clip carrier, a jaw assembly including a pair of jaws extending from an end of the channel assembly, opposite the housing, adapted to accommodate a clip therein and being operable to effect formation of a clip in response to movement of the at least one handle, and a shuttle bar slidably supported in the channel assembly and configured to transport a clip from the clip carrier to the jaw assembly.

[0007] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the shuttle bar includes a wedge at a distal end thereof configured for selective insertion between the jaws to maintain the jaws in an open condition.

[0008] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the shuttle bar includes a shuttle box configured to receive a clip from the clip carrier therein for transporting to the jaw assembly.

[0009] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the shuttle box transports a clip from the clip carrier to the jaw assembly upon distal movement of the shuttle bar.

[0010] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the shuttle box is docked against the clip carrier when the shuttle bar is in a proximal position to receive a clip therein.

[0011] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the shuttle box is docked against the jaw assembly when the shuttle bar is in a distal position.

[0012] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the clip applier further includes a clip pusher bar slidably supported within at least one of the housing and the channel assembly and movable towards the jaw assembly to urge a clip from a location retained in the shuttle box to a location between the jaws.

[0013] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the clip applier further includes a clip loader slidably supported within the channel assembly and translatable relative to the clip carrier to urge a distal most clip of the clip carrier into the shuttle box.

[0014] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the clip carrier includes a slot adjacent the distal most clip thereof for receiving the clip loader therethrough when the clip loader translates relative to the clip carrier such that a tongue of the clip loader engages the distal most clip to urge the distal most clip into the shuttle box.

[0015] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the clip applier further includes a drive channel slidably supported within at least one of the housing and the channel assembly having a first end operatively connected to the at least one handle and a second end configured and dimensioned to selectively engage the pair of jaws to effectuate closure of the pair of jaws. The drive channel is moved towards the jaw assembly as the at least one handle is actuated in a first direction to move the second end thereof against the jaws to close the jaws and moved away from the jaws as the at least one handle is actuated in a second direction to move the second end thereof away from the jaws to allow the jaws to open.

[0016] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, a surgical clip applier is provided including a housing, at least one handle pivotably connected to the housing, a channel assembly extending distally from the housing, a clip carrier disposed within the channel assembly and defining a channel therein, a plurality of clips slidably disposed within the channel of the clip carrier, a drive channel slidably supported within at least one of the housing and the channel assembly and operatively connected to the at least one handle, a clip pusher bar slidably supported within at least one of the housing and the channel assembly, and a linkage mechanism disposed in at least one of the housing and the channel assembly. The linkage mechanism is operatively connected to the drive channel and to the clip pusher bar and is configured to translate the pusher bar in a first direction upon translation of the drive channel in a second, opposite direction, and to maintain the clip pusher bar in position upon further translation of the drive channel.

[0017] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the linkage mechanism includes a cam slot having a first pin slidably disposed therein and operatively connected to the drive channel. The first pin is slidable along the cam slot upon translation of the drive channel.

[0018] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the cam slot includes a cam portion and a dwell portion. The first pin is slidable along the cam portion to cause the linkage mechanism to translate the pusher bar in the first direction upon translation of the drive channel in the second direction. The first pin is slidable along the dwell portion to allow the linkage mechanism to maintain the pusher bar in position upon further translation of the drive channel.

[0019] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the linkage mechanism includes a first linkage arm rotatably disposed at least partially within the housing and rotatable upon translation of the first pin along the cam portion of the cam slot to translate the pusher bar in the first direction.

[0020] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the first pin is slidably received in a first slot of the housing and slidable along the first slot of the housing and the cam slot of the linkage mechanism during translation of the drive bar to rotate the first linkage arm relative to the housing.

[0021] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the linkage mechanism further includes a second linkage arm rotatably secured to the first linkage arm and slidably secured to the housing by a second pin slidably disposed in a second slot of the housing. Upon rotation of the first linkage arm, the second linkage arm rotates relative to the first linkage arm and causes the second pin to slide along the second slot of the housing. The second pin is operatively

connected to the pusher bar to effect translation of the pusher bar relative to the housing upon translation of the second pin along the second slot of the housing.

[0022] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the clip applier further includes a shuttle bar slidably supported in the channel assembly and configured to transport a clip from the clip carrier to the jaw assembly. The pusher bar is configured to engage the shuttle bar after an initial translation in the first direction to translate the shuttle bar in the first direction.

[0023] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the pusher bar includes a fin extending into a slot of the shuttle bar and configured to engage an end of the slot to translate the shuttle bar in at least the first direction.

[0024] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the pusher bar urges a proximal portion of the shuttle bar against a cutout of the housing prior to the initial translation of the pusher bar in the first direction and subsequently releases the shuttle bar from the cutout after the initial translation of the pusher bar in the first direction to allow the shuttle bar to translate in the first direction.

[0025] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the clip applier further includes a jaw assembly including a pair of jaws extending from an end of the channel assembly, opposite the housing. The jaw assembly is adapted to accommodate a clip therein and is operable to effect formation of a clip in response to movement of the at least one handle.

[0026] Although the above aspects and embodiments are described separately for convenience and clarity, it is contemplated that the above aspects and embodiments may be combined without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0027] The present clip applier will be more fully appreciated as the same becomes better understood from the following detailed description when considered in connection with the following drawings, in which:

[0028] FIG. 1 is a top, perspective view of a surgical clip applier according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, with housing half-sections removed therefrom;

[0029] FIG. 2 is a bottom, perspective view of the surgical clip applier of FIG. 1;

[0030] FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view of the surgical clip applier of FIGS. 1-2;

[0031] FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a pusher bar of the clip applier of FIG. 1;

[0032] FIG. 5 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 4

[0033] FIG. 6 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 4;

[0034] FIG. 7 is a top, perspective view of the a shuttle bar of the clip applier of FIG. 1;

[0035] FIG. 8 is a bottom, perspective view of the shuttle bar of FIG. 7;

[0036] FIG. 9 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 7;

[0037] FIG. 10 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 8;

[0038] FIG. 11 is a side view of a housing of the clip applier as viewed along 11-11 of FIG. 1;

[0039] FIG. 12 is a top, plan view of the clip applier of FIG. 1;

- [0040] FIG. 13 is a side, elevational view of the clip applier of FIG. 1;
- [0041] FIG. 14 is a perspective view of a shaft assembly and housing of the clip applier of FIG. 1;
- [0042] FIG. 15 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 14;
- [0043] FIG. 16 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 14;
- [0044] FIG. 17 is bottom, a perspective view of the enlarged view of FIG. 16;
- [0045] FIG. 18 is a perspective view of the shaft assembly and housing of FIG. 14 with the cover and a shuttle bar removed therefrom;
- [0046] FIG. 19 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 18;
- [0047] FIG. 20 is a perspective view of the shaft assembly and housing of FIG. 14 with the cover, shuttle bar, and pusher bar removed therefrom;
- [0048] FIG. 21 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 19;
- [0049] FIG. 22 is an enlarged view of the distal end of the shaft assembly of FIG. 20 with the clip carrier removed therefrom;
- [0050] FIG. 23 is a bottom, perspective view of the shaft assembly and housing of FIG. 14 with the lower channel removed therefrom;
- [0051] FIG. 24 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 23;

- [0052] FIG. 25 is a side, cross-sectional view of the clip applier of FIG. 12, as taken along 25-25 of FIG. 1;
- [0053] FIG. 26 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 25;
- [0054] FIG. 27 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 26;
- [0055] FIG. 28 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 27;
- [0056] FIG. 29 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 25;
- [0057] FIG. 30 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 29;
- [0058] FIG. 31 is cross-sectional view of the shaft assembly as viewed along 31-31 of FIG. 28;
- [0059] FIG. 32 is cross-sectional view of the shaft assembly as viewed along 32-32 of FIG. 30;
- [0060] FIG. 33 is cross-sectional view of the shaft assembly as viewed along 33-33 of FIG. 29;
- [0061] FIG. 34 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 33;
- [0062] FIG. 35 is a top, plan view of the surgical clip applier of FIG. 1 during an initial squeezing of the handles;
- [0063] FIG. 36 is a side, cross-sectional view of the surgical clip applier of FIG. 35;
- [0064] FIG. 37 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 36;

- [0065] FIG. 38 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 37;
- [0066] FIG. 39 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 36;
- [0067] FIG. 40 is a side, cross-sectional view of the surgical clip applier of FIG. 35 during a continued squeezing on the handles;
- [0068] FIG. 41 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 40;
- [0069] FIG. 42 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 40;
- [0070] FIG. 43 is a top, perspective view of the jaw assembly and shaft assembly of FIG. 42;
- [0071] FIG. 44 is a bottom, perspective view of the shaft assembly FIG. 43, with the jaw assembly, drive channel, and lower cartridge removed therefrom;
- [0072] FIG. 45 is a top, plan view of the surgical clip applier of FIG. 35, illustrating the handles in a fully squeezed condition;
- [0073] FIG. 46 is an enlarged view of the indicated area of detail of FIG. 45;
- [0074] FIG. 47 is a perspective view illustrating a clip formed with tissue or a vessel grasped therein;
- [0075] FIG. 48 is another enlarged view of the area indicated as 41 in FIG. 40, now with the handle in the fully squeezed condition;
- [0076] FIG. 49 is an enlarged, cross-sectional view of the distal end of the shaft assembly and the jaw assembly of FIG. 45;

[0077] FIG. 50 is an enlarged, perspective view of the distal end of the shaft assembly of FIG. 45, with parts removed, illustrating the clip loader driving the distal most clip into the shuttle box;

[0078] FIG. 51 is another enlarged view of the area indicated as 41 in FIG. 40, now with the handle in the initial un-squeezed condition;

[0079] FIG. 52 another enlarged view of the area indicated as 41 in FIG. 40, now with a continued un-squeezing of the handles;

[0080] FIG. 53 another enlarged view of the area indicated as 41 in FIG. 40, now with a further continued un-squeezing of the handles;

[0081] FIG. 54 is a side, cross-sectional view of the distal end of the shaft assembly of FIG. 45, during the continued un-squeezing of the handles;

[0082] FIG. 55 is a perspective view of the distal end of the shaft assembly and the jaw assembly of FIG. 54;

[0083] FIG. 56 is another enlarged view of the area indicated as 41 in FIG. 40, now with the handle in the fully un-squeezed condition; and

[0084] FIG. 57 is a side, cross-sectional view of the distal end of the shaft assembly and the jaw assembly of FIG. 54, after the handles have been fully un-squeezed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0085] Embodiments of surgical clip appliers in accordance with the present disclosure will now be described in detail with reference to the drawing figures wherein like reference numerals identify similar or identical structural elements. As shown in the drawings and described throughout the following description, as is traditional when referring to relative positioning on a surgical instrument, the term “proximal” refers to the end of the apparatus which is closer to the user and the term “distal” refers to the end of the apparatus which is further away from the user.

[0086] Referring now to FIGS. 1-3, a surgical clip applier in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure is generally designated as 100. Surgical clip applier 100 generally includes a handle assembly 102 including an inner housing 104 having an upper housing half 104a and lower housing half 104b. Another housing of clip applier 100 has not been shown. Handle assembly 102 further includes a pair of handles 106 pivotably secured to inner housing 104 and extending outwardly therefrom. A channel assembly 108 is fixedly secured to inner housing 104 and extends distally therefrom, terminating in a jaw assembly 110 supported in a distal end of channel assembly 108. As seen in FIGS. 1-3, housing halves 104a and 104b of clip applier 100 fit together by, e.g., snap fit engagement with one another. Alternatively, housing halves 104a and 104b may be joined through one or more screws, fasteners and the like, or through the use of glues, or other adhesives.

[0087] As seen in FIG. 3, handles 106 are secured to inner housing 104 by handle pivot pins 104d extending between lower housing half 104b and upper housing 104a through respective apertures 106a formed in handles 106. Handle assembly 102 includes a link member

122 pivotally connected to each handle 106 at a pivot point 106b formed in a respective handle 106. A distal end of each link member 122 is pivotally connected to a pivot point formed in a drive channel 140 via a drive pin 124. Drive pin 124 is received through an opening 140a in drive channel 140. In use, as will be described in greater detail below, as handles 106 are squeezed, link members 122 push drive channel 140 distally via drive pin 124.

[0088] Channel assembly 108 includes a channel or cartridge cover 130 and an outer or lower channel 132 each having a proximal end retained in housing assembly 102, between upper and lower housing halves 104a, 104b.

[0089] As seen in FIGS. 3-6, clip applier 100 includes a clip pusher bar 160 slidably disposed beneath cartridge cover 130. Pusher bar 160 includes a distal end 160a defining a pusher 160c configured and adapted to selectively engage/move a distal-most clip "C1" (FIG. 3) of a stack of clips "c" stored in surgical clip applier 100. Pusher bar 160 further includes a proximal end 160b defining an opening 160d for the reception of a pin 168b of a linkage mechanism 164 therethrough. Pusher bar 160 further includes a channel 160e extending along at least a portion of its length thereof for the sliding reception of a shuttle bar 162, as will be described in greater detail below. Pusher bar 160 further includes an elongate raised portion or fin 160f for engagement with a slot 162f of shuttle bar 162 for transmitting translation of pusher bar 160 to shuttle bar 162, as will be described in greater detail below. Pusher bar 160 also includes a raised portion or rib 160g extending from proximal end 160b and configured to inhibit proximal translation of shuttle bar 162 when pusher bar 162 is in a distal most position (FIG. 40).

[0090] As seen in FIGS. 3 and 7-10, clip applier 100 includes a shuttle bar 162 slidably disposed within channel 160e of pusher bar 160. Shuttle bar 162 includes a distal end 162a

defining a wedge 162c and a shuttle box 162d. Wedge 162c is configured for selective insertion between jaw members 110 to maintain jaw members 110 in a spaced apart condition when shuttle bar 162 is in a distal position. Shuttle box 162d is configured to receive the distal most clip “C1” of clip carrier 170 and transport the distal most clip “C1” to jaw members 110 upon distal translation of shuttle bar 162, as will be described in greater detail below.

[0091] Shuttle bar 162 further includes a proximal end 162b including a transverse pin 162e extending therefrom for engagement with upper housing 104a. Pin 162e is slidably engaged with a longitudinal groove 104f (FIG. 11) of upper housing 104a and is engagable with a slot or cutout 104h (FIG. 11) of upper housing 104a when shuttle bar 162 is in a distal most position. For example, in use, as pusher bar 160 translates distally, raised portion 160g thereof engages against and drives proximal end 162b of shuttle bar 162 upward with pin 162e slotting into the cutout 104h of upper housing 104a. Shuttle bar 162 further includes a slot 162f extending along at least a portion of its length for the reception of fin 160f of pusher bar 160. Slot 162f and fin 160f are configured to transmit translation of pusher bar 160 to shuttle bar 162, as will be described in greater detail below.

[0092] Shuttle box 162d includes a pair of arms 162g forming a channel or slot 162h for the reception of a clip “C”, e.g., distal most clip “C1”, therein. Shuttle box 162d is configured to dock against a distal end of clip carrier 170 with arms 162g of shuttle box 162d including angled surfaces 162i for engagement with corresponding angled arms 170f (FIG. 44) of clip carrier 170. Shuttle box 162d is configured to transport to and load the distal most clip “C1” into jaw assembly 110. Shuttle box 162d further includes a cutout 162j (FIG. 43) having a flexible tab

162k (FIG. 43) that is configured to provide pusher 160c with clearance during translation of pusher bar 160 relative to shuttle bar 162.

[0093] As seen in FIGS. 3 and 11, clip applicer 100 includes a linkage mechanism 164 having a first linkage arm 166 slidably and pivotally secured to drive channel 140 and a second linkage arm 168 pivotally secured to pusher bar 160. Protrusions 166a of first linkage arm 166 are pivotally secured in openings 168a of second linkage arm 168 to allow first linkage arm 166 to pivot relative to second linkage arm 168.

[0094] First linkage arm 166 is pivotally or rotatably secured to upper inner housing 104a by a pair of protrusions or nubs 166b extending through holes 104g of upper housing 104a. First linkage arm 166 includes a cam slot 166c for the sliding reception of a pin 166d therein. Pin 166d is also received within an opening 140d of drive channel 140 and slidably received within a first slot 104d of upper housing 104a such that as drive channel 140 translates relative to upper housing 104a, pin 166d also translates relative to upper housing 104a along first slot 104d. Because first linkage arm 166 is pivotally secured to upper housing 104a, pin 166d travels along cam slot 166c to cam first linkage arm 166 during translation of drive channel 140 relative to upper housing 104a, as will be described in more detail below.

[0095] Second linkage arm 168 is pivotally or rotatably secured to pusher bar 160 by a pin 168b received through openings 168c of second linkage arm 168. Pin 168b is also slidably received within a second slot 104e of upper housing 104a such that as first linkage arm 166 is cammed during translation of drive channel 140, second linkage arm 168 is rotated and translated by first linkage arm to translate pusher bar 160, as will be described in more detail below.

[0096] As seen in FIGS. 3, 20-21, and 43-44, clip applier 100 further includes a clip carrier 170 disposed within channel assembly 108 and beneath pusher bar 160. Clip carrier 170 is a generally box-like structure having an upper wall 170a, a pair of side walls 170b and a lower wall 170c defining a channel 170d therethrough.

[0097] A stack of surgical clips "C" is loaded and/or retained within channel 170d of clip carrier 170 in a manner so as to slide therewithin and/or therealong. The clips of the plurality of surgical clips "C" are arranged in tip-to-tail fashion within channel 170d. Clip carrier 170 further includes a tab 170e (FIG. 21) at a distal end of channel 170d for maintaining the distal most clip "C1" in place and a pair of angled arms 170f dimensioned for engagement against arms 162g of shuttle box 162 when shuttle box 162 is docked with clip carrier 170 to assist in ensuring proper docking between shuttle box 162 and clip carrier 170. Clip carrier 170 further includes a window or slot 170g (FIG. 44) extending through lower wall 170d and configured for the reception of tongue 140e of clip loader 140c therethrough during translation of drive channel 140 relative to clip carrier 170, as will be described in more detail below.

[0098] As seen in FIGS. 3 and 23-24, clip applier 100 further includes a clip follower 174 slidably disposed within channel 170d of clip carrier 170. As will be discussed in greater detail below, clip follower 174 is positioned behind the stack of surgical clips "C" and is provided to urge the stack of clips "C" forward during an actuation of clip applier 100. Clip follower 174 is biased against the stack of clips "C" by a clip spring 176. A distal end 176a of clip spring 176 is fixedly attached to jaw assembly 110 at a proximal end thereof (or other fixed structure in the device) and is wound around a spool 176b attached to the proximal end of clip follower 174. During actuation of clip applier 100, as clips "C" are used and the number of clips

“C” remaining in clip carrier 100 is reduced, with distal end 176a of spring 176 fixedly secured in place, spring 176 winds-up around spool 176b to urge clip follower against the stack of clips “C” and bias the stack of clips “C” within clip carrier 170. Spring 176 may take the form of a constant force spring or other comparable biasing element.

[0099] As seen in FIGS. 3, 12, 14-15, and 22 clip applier 100 includes a drive channel 140 reciprocally supported in and extending between handle assembly 102 and channel assembly 108. A mid portion of drive channel 140 is supported between upper and lower housing halves 104a, 104b of inner housing 104 and a distal end of drive channel 140 is supported between cartridge cover 130 and outer channel 132 of channel assembly 108, at a location below pusher bar 160. A distal end of drive channel 140 is a substantially box-shaped channel 140b for receiving jaw assembly 110 and for actuating jaw assembly 110 upon translation of drive channel 140 relative to jaw assembly 110. Drive channel 140 extends proximally from inner housing 104 and includes an opening 140a for receiving drive pin 124 therethrough for attachment of link members 122 to drive channel 140. Drive channel 140 includes a slot 140g for the reception of first linkage arm 166 therethrough.

[00100] Referring now to FIGS. 3, 22, 42 and 44, clip applier 100 further includes a clip loader 140c (FIG. 22) attached to drive channel 140 adjacent a window 140d of drive channel 140 and including a tongue 140e disposed over window 140d and biased outward against clip carrier 170. Tongue 140e is initially disposed in window 140d of drive channel 140 and is configured to extend through a slot 170g of clip carrier 170 to engage the distal most clip “C1” upon translation of drive channel 140 relative to clip carrier 170 to drive distal most clip “C1” into shuttle box 162d, as will be described in further detail below.

[0001] As seen in FIGS. 3, 22, and 43, jaw assembly 110 includes a pair of jaws 120 mounted on or at a distal end of channel assembly 108 and actuatable by handles 106 of handle assembly 102. Jaws 120 are formed of a suitable biocompatible material such as, for example, stainless steel or titanium.

[00101] Jaws 120 are mounted in a distal end of drive channel 140 via a clip 120b or the like extending through a slot 140f of drive channel 140 such that jaws 120 are longitudinally stationary relative to outer channel 132 and drive channel 140. As seen in FIGS. 12, 14, 17 and 19, jaws 120 define a channel 120a therebetween for receipt of a surgical clip “C” therein.

[00102] Surgical clip applier 100 may include a lockout mechanism (not shown) disposed in channel assembly 108. The lockout may be actuated by clip follower 174 when a proximal most or final clip “C3” is expelled from the clip applier. The lockout may be urged by clip follower 174 to extend across a path of drive channel 140, thereby preventing drive channel 140 from moving distally. Examples of a variety of suitable lockout mechanisms can be found in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2010/0049216, filed on August 13, 2009, entitled “Surgical Clip Applier and Method of Assembly,” the entirety of which is incorporated herein by reference.

[00103] Surgical clip applier 100 may further include a counter mechanism (not shown) supported in at least one of the inner housing 104 and the channel assembly 108. The counter mechanism may be configured and adapted to display a change in the clip applier, e.g., increment or decrement, upon each actuation of handles 106. An example of a suitable counter mechanism can be found in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2010/0049216, filed on August 13, 2009, entitled “Surgical Clip Applier and Method of Assembly,” the entirety of which is incorporated herein by reference.

[00104] Surgical clip applier 100 may further include a ratchet mechanism (not shown) including a rack having a plurality of teeth and a pawl having at least one tooth and configured to selectively engage the rack. The ratchet mechanism may be configured to inhibit inadvertent return of the drive channel 140 before full actuation of the handles 106. An example of a suitable ratchet mechanism can be found in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2010/0049216, filed on August 13, 2009, entitled "Surgical Clip Applier and Method of Assembly," the entirety of which is incorporated herein by reference.

[00105] With reference to FIGS. 12-57, the operation of the clip applier 100 is provided. Referring now to FIGS. 12-34, prior to any initial squeezing of handles 106 of clip applier 100, in an initial or original position with a first of clips "C" loaded into the jaws 120, the drive pin 124 (FIGS. 25 and 26) and drive channel 140 are located in a proximal-most position with pin 166d at a proximal end of first slot 104d (FIG. 11) of upper housing 104a, pusher bar 160 is located in a distal-most position with pin 168b disposed at a distal end of second slot 104e (FIG. 11) of upper housing 104a, and shuttle bar 162 is located in a distal-most position with pin 162e disposed in cutout 104h (FIG. 11).

[00106] As illustrated in FIGS. 25-27, in the initial position, first linkage arm 166 and second linkage arm 168 are substantially longitudinally aligned and fully extended. As illustrated in FIGS. 14-15 and 28, in the initial position, fin 160f of pusher bar 160 is located at a distal end of slot 162f of shuttle bar 162. As seen in FIGS. 16, 17, and 29-30, in the initial position, with pusher 160c of pusher bar 160 positioned against a clip "C" disposed between the jaws 120, shuttle box 162d is docked against and between jaws 120, specifically with wedge 162c disposed between jaws 120 to maintain jaws 120 in a spaced apart condition. As seen in

FIGS. 18-19 and 29-30, in the initial position, pusher 160c of pusher bar 160 is engaged against a backspan of a clip “C” loaded into jaws 120. As seen in FIGS. 23 and 24, in the initial position, clip follower 172 is biased against the proximal most clip “C2” with the distal most clip “C1” in clip carrier 170 being maintained in position by tab 170e (FIG. 21) of clip applicator 170 until clip loader 140c (FIG. 22) of drive channel 140 loads the distal most clip “C1” from clip carrier 170 into the shuttle box 162d, as will be described in further detail below.

[00107] Referring now to FIGS. 35-39, an initial squeezing of handles 106 of clip applicator 100 will be described. As illustrated in FIG. 35, as handles 106 are squeezed an initial amount, link members 122 push drive pin 124 distally. As drive pin 124 is pushed distally, drive channel 140 is also translated distally.

[00108] As illustrated in FIGS. 36 and 37, during the initial squeezing of handles 106, as drive channel translates distally, pin 166d of linkage mechanism 164 also moves distally along slot 104d (FIG. 11) of upper housing 104a due to the disposition of pin 166d through opening 140d (FIG. 3) of drive channel 140.

[00109] During the initial squeezing of handles 106, as pin 166d moves distally along slot 104d, pin 166d cams along a cam portion 166f (FIG. 37) of cam slot 166c of first linkage arm 166 to rotate first linkage arm 166 about protrusions 166b (FIG. 11) disposed in opening 104g (FIG. 11) of upper housing 104a.

[00110] As first linkage arm 166 rotates about protrusions 166b, second linkage arm 168 rotates relative to first linkage arm 166 about protrusions 166a of first linkage arm 166 due to the disposition of protrusions 166a (FIGS. 3 and 11) in openings 168a (FIGS. 3, 11, 14 and 15) of second linkage arm 168. As second linkage arm 168 rotates about protrusions 166a (FIGS. 3 and

11) of first linkage arm 166, pin 168b (FIG. 37) slides proximally along slot 104e of upper housing 104a.

[00111] During the initial squeezing of handles 106, as pin 168b slides proximally along slot 104e, pusher bar 160 is also pulled proximally due to the disposition of pin 168b in openings 160d (FIGS. 3 and 11) of pusher bar 160.

[00112] As pusher bar 160 is pulled proximally by pin 168b, raised portion 160g of pusher bar 160 is moved proximal of shuttle bar 162 to allow legs 162e of shuttle bar 162 to disengage from cutout 104h of upper housing 104a.

[00113] Referring now to FIG. 38, during the initial squeezing of handles 106, as pusher bar 160 is pulled proximally by pin 168b, fin 160f of pusher bar 160 slides along slot 162f of shuttle bar 162 and engages against a proximal end of slot 162f. Once fin 160f of pusher bar 160 engages against the proximal end of slot 162f, and pin 162e of shuttle bar 162 disengage from cutout 104h of upper housing 104a, shuttle bar 162 also begins to move proximally with pusher bar 160 due to the engagement of fin 160f with the proximal end of slot 162f.

[00114] Referring now to FIG. 39, as pusher bar 160 moves proximally, the pusher 160c disengages from the clip "C" disposed in the jaws 120 and moves proximally out of jaws 120.

[00115] As pusher bar 160 begins to move shuttle bar 162 proximally, shuttle box 162d is also moved proximally with wedge 162c of shuttle bar 162 being retracted from between jaws 120.

[00116] Also during the initial squeezing of handles 106, as drive channel 140 moves distally, clip loader 140c also moves distally.

[00117] Referring now to FIGS. 40-44, a further continued squeezing of handles 106 of clip applier 100 will be described. As illustrated in FIGS. 40 and 41, as handles 106 (FIG. 1) are squeezed a subsequent amount, drive channel 140 continues to move distally with pin 166d of linkage mechanism 164 continuing to travel along slot 104d (FIG. 11) of upper housing 104a and along a cam portion 166f of cam slot 166c to further rotate first linkage arm 166 to a maximal rotation position (FIG. 41) relative to upper housing 104a. As seen in FIG. 41, cam slot 166c includes a cam portion 166f defining a curved or arcuate path and a dwell portion 166e defining a substantially linear path that is substantially aligned with drive channel 140 when first linkage arm 166 is at the maximal rotation position. Dwell portion 166e is configured to allow further distal movement of pin 166d of linkage mechanism 164 along slot 104d of upper housing 104a and cam slot 166c of first linkage arm 166 due to the further distal translation of drive channel 140 without requiring further rotation of first linkage arm 166 relative to upper housing 104a.

[00118] As first linkage arm 166 rotates to the maximal rotation position (FIG. 41) relative to upper housing 106a, during the further continued squeezing of handles 106, second linkage arm 168 also rotates relative to first linkage arm 166. As second linkage arm 168 rotates relative to first linkage arm 166, pin 168b of second linkage arm 168 continues to move proximally along slot 104e of upper housing 104a until pin 168b reaches a proximal end of slot 104e (FIG. 41).

[00119] As pin 168b of second linkage arm 168 continues to move proximally along slot 104e, during the further continued squeezing of handles 106, pusher bar 160 also continues to move proximally due to the disposition of pin 168b in openings 160d of pusher bar 160 until pin 168b reaches the proximal end of slot 104e. Once pin 168b reaches the proximal end of slot 104e, pusher bar 160 is disposed in a proximal most position.

[00120] During the further continued squeezing of handles 106, as pusher bar 160 continues to move proximally, with fin 160f engaged against the proximal end of slot 162f of shuttle bar 162, shuttle bar 162 also continues to move proximally. When pusher bar reaches the proximal most position, shuttle bar 162, which is pulled proximally by fin 160f, also reaches a proximal most position at a proximal end of groove 104f of upper housing 104a.

[00121] Further, once pin 166d reaches the dwell portion 166e of first linkage arm 166, with pusher bar 160 and shuttle bar 162 in the proximal most positions, any further squeezing of handles 106 continues distal translation of drive bar 140 and pin 166d distally along slot 104d of upper housing 104a and along dwell portion 166e of cam slot 166c without further moving pusher bar 160 and shuttle bar 162 proximally.

[00122] Referring now to FIGS. 42-44, during the further continued squeezing of handles 106, when shuttle bar 162 reaches the proximal most position, shuttle box 162d is also disposed at a proximal most position docked against a distal end of clip carrier 170.

[00123] During the further continued squeezing of handles 106, when pusher bar 160 and shuttle bar 162 are in the proximal most positions, pusher 160c of pusher bar 160 is received in cutout 162j of shuttle box 162d with flexible tab 162k of shuttle box 162d flexing to provide clearance for pusher 160c.

[00124] As drive channel 140 continues to move distally, clip loader 140c also moves distally with tongue 140e extending through slot 170g of clip carrier 170 to engage a backspan of the distal most clip "C1" to urge the distal most clip "C1" into the shuttle box 162d.

[00125] During the further continued squeezing of handles 106, as drive channel 140 is translated distally, a surface of drive channel 140 engages against a surface of jaws 120 to cam jaws 120 from an open position to a closed position to form a clip “C” disposed between the jaws 120.

[00126] Referring now to FIGS. 45-50, the state of clip applier 100 with handles 106 in the fully squeezed position will now be described.

[00127] As illustrated in FIGS. 45-47, with handles 106 in the fully squeezed position, drive channel 140 is at a distal most position camming jaws 120 closed to form a clip “C” about tissue or a vessel “T” (FIG. 47).

[00128] Referring now to FIG. 48, drive channel 140 is at the distal most position with pin 166d at a distal end of slot 104d of upper housing 104a and at the end of dwell portion 166e of cam slot 166c. Pusher bar 160 and shuttle bar 162 are still disposed at the most proximal positions.

[00129] Referring now to FIGS. 49 and 50, with handles 106 in the fully squeezed position and drive channel 140 in the distal most position, tongue 140e of clip loader 140c is fully inserted and extending through slot 170g of clip carrier 170 with the distal most clip “C1” of the stack of clips “C” fully urged into shuttle box 162d. A next distal most clip “C3” is retained within clip carrier 170 under the bias of spring 176 due to tab 170e.

[00130] Referring now to FIGS. 51-57, the un-squeezing or return of handles 106 of clip applier 100 to the original position will now be described.

[00131] As illustrated in FIG. 51, during initial un-squeezing of handles 106, drive channel 140 begins to move proximally from the distal most position due to the engagement of drive pin 124 with link members 122 of handles 106. As drive channel 140 moves proximally an initial amount, pin 166d of linkage mechanism 164 moves along dwell portion 166e of first linkage arm 166 and proximally along slot 104d of upper housing 104a. First and second linkage arms 166 and 168 remain in the maximal rotation position with pusher bar 160 and shuttle bar 162 remaining disposed at the proximal most positions due.

[00132] Referring now to FIG. 52, during a further un-squeezing of handles 106 as drive channel 140 and pin 166d continue to translate proximally, pin 166d of linkage mechanism 164 begins to cam against cam slot 166c of first linkage arm 166 to rotate first linkage arm 166 relative to upper housing 104a about protrusions 166b.

[00133] As first linkage arm 166 rotates relative to upper housing 104a, second linkage arm 168 rotates relative to first linkage arm 166, due to the disposition of protrusions 166a of first linkage arm 166 in openings 168a of second linkage arm 168, and drives pin 168b of linkage mechanism 164 distally along slot 104e of upper housing 104a.

[00134] During the further un-squeezing of handles 106, as pin 168b of linkage mechanism 164 moves distally along slot 104e of upper housing 104a, pusher bar 160 is translated distally due to the disposition of pin 168b of linkage mechanism 164 in openings 160d of pusher bar 160.

[00135] As pusher bar 160 translates distally, shuttle bar 162 is also translated distally along groove 104f due to the engagement of raised portion 160g of pusher bar 162 against a proximal end of shuttle bar 162 until shuttle box 162d docks (FIGS. 54 and 55) against jaws 120

in a distal most position. In this manner, distal most clip “C1” is transported, by shuttle box 162d, from clip carrier 170 to jaws 120 in a controlled manner.

[00136] Referring now to FIG. 53, during yet a further un-squeezing of handles 106, as drive channel 140 and pin 166d of linkage mechanism 164 continue to translate proximally, with pin 166d further rotating first linkage arm 166 relative to upper housing 104a, with first linkage arm 166 further rotating second linkage arm 168 relative to first linkage arm 166, with second linkage arm 168 further driving pin 168b distally along slot 104e of upper housing 104a, and with pin 168b further translating pusher bar 160 distally, raised portion 160g of pusher bar 160 moves under the proximal end of shuttle bar 162 and drives pin 162e of shuttle bar 162 into cutout 104h of upper housing 104a.

[00137] Referring now to FIGS. 54 and 55, as pusher bar 160 continues to translate distally, with shuttle bar 162 being disposed in the distal most position, pusher 160c translates distally relative to shuttle box 162d to engage the backspan of distal most clip “C1” and urge distal most clip “C1” into the jaws 120. As can be seen in FIGS. 54 and 55, wedge 162c of shuttle bar 162 is disposed between jaws 120 to maintain jaws 120 in an open condition for insertion of distal most clip “C1.”

[00138] Referring now to FIG. 56, as the handles 106 are fully un-squeezed, with drive channel 140 in the proximal most position, pin 166d of linkage mechanism 164 is at a proximal end of slot 104d of upper housing 104a and disposed at the end of dwell portion 166e having rotated first linkage arm 166 to a position substantially aligned with drive channel 140. Second linkage arm 168 is substantially aligned with drive channel 140 with pin 168b of linkage mechanism 164 disposed at a distal end of slot 104e of upper housing 104a. Pusher bar 160 is

disposed at a distal most position with raised portion 160g thereof disposed beneath the proximal end of shuttle bar 162. Pin 162e of shuttle bar 162 is disposed in cutout 104h of upper housing 104a to inhibit proximal movement of shuttle bar 162 relative to upper housing 104a.

[00139] Referring now to FIG. 57, as the handles 106 are fully un-squeezed, shuttle box 162d is docked against jaws 120 with wedge 162c thereof disposed between jaws 120 to maintain jaws 120 in the open condition. Pusher 160c is disposed against the backspan of distal most clip “C1” disposed in jaws 120. With drive channel 140 in the proximal most position, tongue 140e of clip loader 140c is disposed proximal of slot 170g of clip carrier 170. The next distal most clip “C3” is disposed at the distal end of clip carrier 170 and retained by flexible tab 170e of clip carrier 170 and biased by spring 176.

[00140] After handles 106 are returned to the initial or original position, clip applier 100 is ready to apply additional clips to tissue.

[00141] It should be understood that the foregoing description is only illustrative of the present disclosure. Various alternatives and modifications can be devised by those skilled in the art without departing from the disclosure. Accordingly, the present disclosure is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variances. The embodiments described with reference to the attached drawing figures are presented only to demonstrate certain examples of the disclosure. Other elements, steps, methods and techniques that are insubstantially different from those described above and/or in the appended claims are also intended to be within the scope of the disclosure.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A surgical clip applier, comprising:

a housing;

at least one handle pivotably connected to the housing;

a channel assembly extending distally from the housing;

a clip carrier disposed within said channel assembly and defining a channel therein

a plurality of clips slidably disposed within said channel of said clip carrier;

a jaw assembly including a pair of jaws extending from an end of said channel assembly, opposite said housing, said jaw assembly adapted to accommodate a clip therein and being operable to effect formation of a clip in response to movement of said at least one handle; and

a shuttle bar slidably supported in the channel assembly and configured to transport a clip from the clip carrier to the jaw assembly.

2. The clip applier according to claim 1, wherein the shuttle bar includes a wedge at a distal end thereof, the wedge configured for selective insertion between the jaws to maintain the jaws in an open condition.

3. The clip applier according to claim 1, wherein the shuttle bar includes a shuttle box configured to receive a clip from the clip carrier therein for transporting to the jaw assembly.

4. The clip applier according to claim 3, wherein the shuttle box transports a clip from the clip carrier to the jaw assembly upon distal movement of the shuttle bar.

5. The clip applier according to claim 3, wherein the shuttle box is docked against the clip carrier when the shuttle bar is in a proximal position to receive a clip therein.

6. The clip applier according to claim 3, wherein the shuttle box is docked against the jaw assembly when the shuttle bar is in a distal position.

7. The clip applier according to claim 3, further comprising a clip pusher bar slidably supported within at least one of said housing and said channel assembly, said pusher bar being movable towards said jaw assembly to urge a clip from a location retained in said shuttle box to a location between said jaws.

8. The clip applier according to claim 3, further comprising a clip loader slidably supported within the channel assembly and translatable relative to the clip carrier to urge a distal most clip of the clip carrier into the shuttle box.

9. The clip applier according to claim 8, wherein the clip carrier includes a slot adjacent the distal most clip thereof for receiving the clip loader therethrough when the clip loader translates relative to the clip carrier such that a tongue of the clip loader engages the distal most clip to urge the distal most clip into the shuttle box.

10. The clip applier according to claim 1, further comprising a drive channel slidably supported within at least one of said housing and said channel assembly, said drive channel having a first end operatively connected to said at least one handle and a second end configured

and dimensioned to selectively engage said pair of jaws to effectuate closure of said pair of jaws, said drive channel being moved towards said jaw assembly as said at least one handle is actuated in a first direction to move said second end thereof against said jaws to close said jaws, said drive channel being moved away from said jaws as said at least one handle is actuated in a second direction to move said second end thereof away from said jaws to allow said jaws to open.

11. A surgical clip applier, comprising:

a housing;

at least one handle pivotably connected to the housing;

a channel assembly extending distally from the housing;

a clip carrier disposed within said channel assembly and defining a channel therein

a plurality of clips slidably disposed within said channel of said clip carrier;

a drive channel slidably supported within at least one of said housing and said channel assembly and operatively connected to said at least one handle;

a clip pusher bar slidably supported within at least one of said housing and said channel assembly;

a linkage mechanism disposed in at least one of said housing and said channel assembly, said linkage mechanism operatively connected to said drive channel and to said clip pusher bar and configured to translate said pusher bar in a first direction upon translation of said drive

channel in a second, opposite direction, and to maintain said clip pusher bar in position upon further translation of said drive channel.

12. The clip applier according to claim 11, wherein the linkage mechanism includes a cam slot having a first pin slidably disposed therein, said first pin being operatively connected to said drive channel and slidable along said cam slot upon translation of said drive channel.

13. The clip applier according to claim 12, wherein said cam slot includes a cam portion and a dwell portion, said first pin being slidable along said cam portion to cause said linkage mechanism to translate said pusher bar in the first direction upon translation of the drive channel in the second direction, and being slidable along the dwell portion to allow the linkage mechanism to maintain the pusher bar in position upon further translation of the drive channel.

14. The clip applier according to claim 13, wherein the linkage mechanism includes a first linkage arm rotatably disposed at least partially within the housing, said first linkage arm rotatable upon translation of the first pin along the cam portion of the cam slot to translate the pusher bar in the first direction.

15. The clip applier according to claim 14, wherein the first pin is slidably received in a first slot of the housing and slidable along the first slot of the housing and the cam slot of the linkage mechanism during translation of the drive bar to rotate the first linkage arm relative to the housing.

16. The clip applier according to claim 14, wherein the linkage mechanism further includes a second linkage arm rotatably secured to the first linkage arm and slidably secured to the housing by a second pin slidably disposed in a second slot of the housing, wherein upon

rotation of the first linkage arm, the second linkage arm rotates relative to the first linkage arm and causes the second pin to slide along the second slot of the housing, the second pin being operatively connected to the pusher bar to effect translation of the pusher bar relative to the housing upon translation of the second pin along the second slot of the housing.

17. The clip applier according to claim 11, further including a shuttle bar slidably supported in the channel assembly and configured to transport a clip from the clip carrier to the jaw assembly, said pusher bar being configured to engage said shuttle bar after an initial translation in the first direction to translate said shuttle bar in the first direction.

18. The clip applier according to claim 17, wherein said pusher bar includes a fin extending into a slot of said shuttle bar, said fin configured to engage an end of said slot to translate said shuttle bar in at least the first direction.

19. The clip applier according to claim 17, wherein said pusher bar urges a proximal portion of said shuttle bar against a cutout of said housing prior to the initial translation of said pusher bar in the first direction and subsequently releases said shuttle bar from said cutout after the initial translation of the pusher bar in the first direction to allow the shuttle bar to translate in the first direction.

20. The clip applier according to claim 11, further including a jaw assembly including a pair of jaws extending from an end of said channel assembly, opposite said housing, said jaw assembly adapted to accommodate a clip therein and being operable to effect formation of a clip in response to movement of said at least one handle.

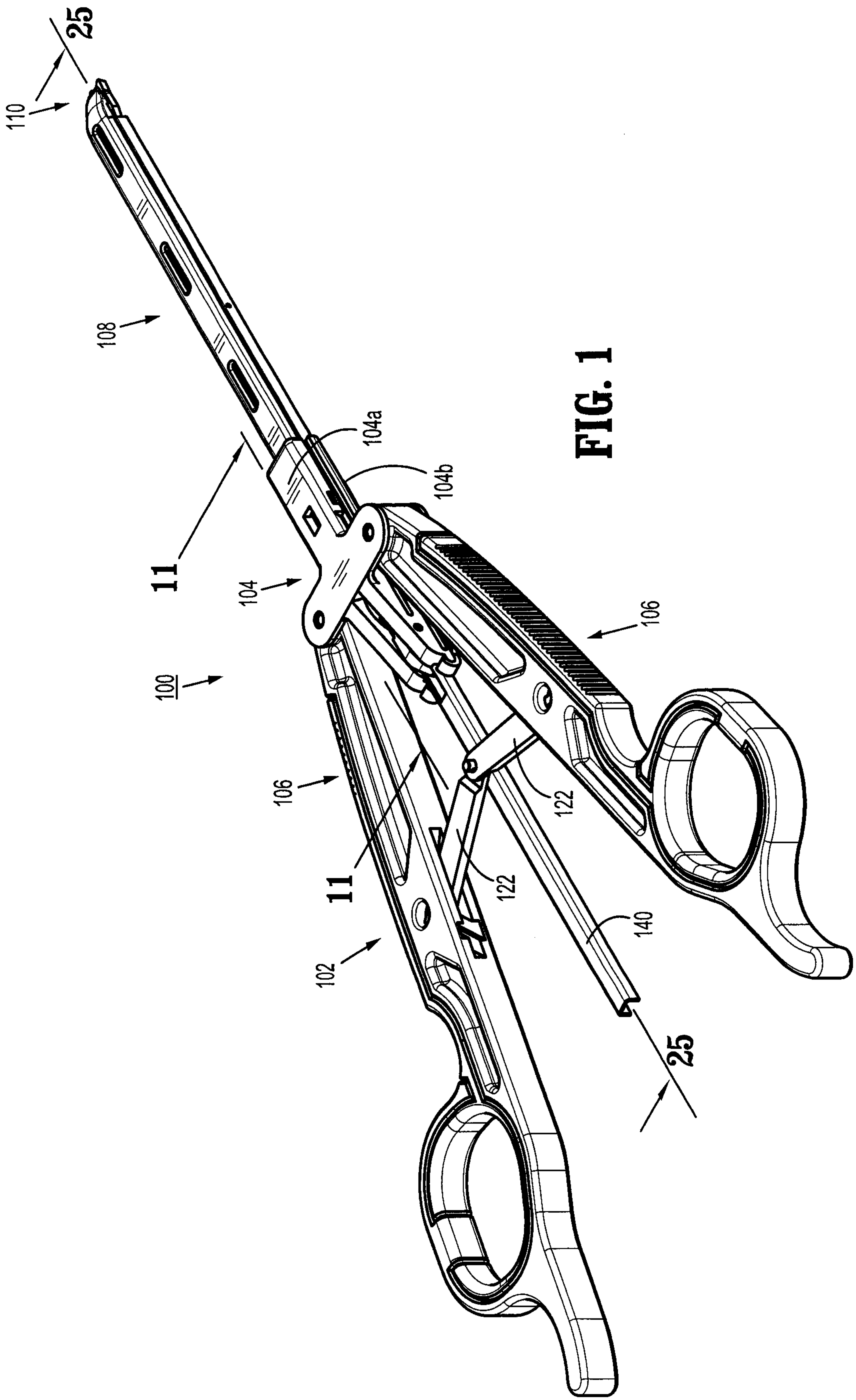


FIG. 1

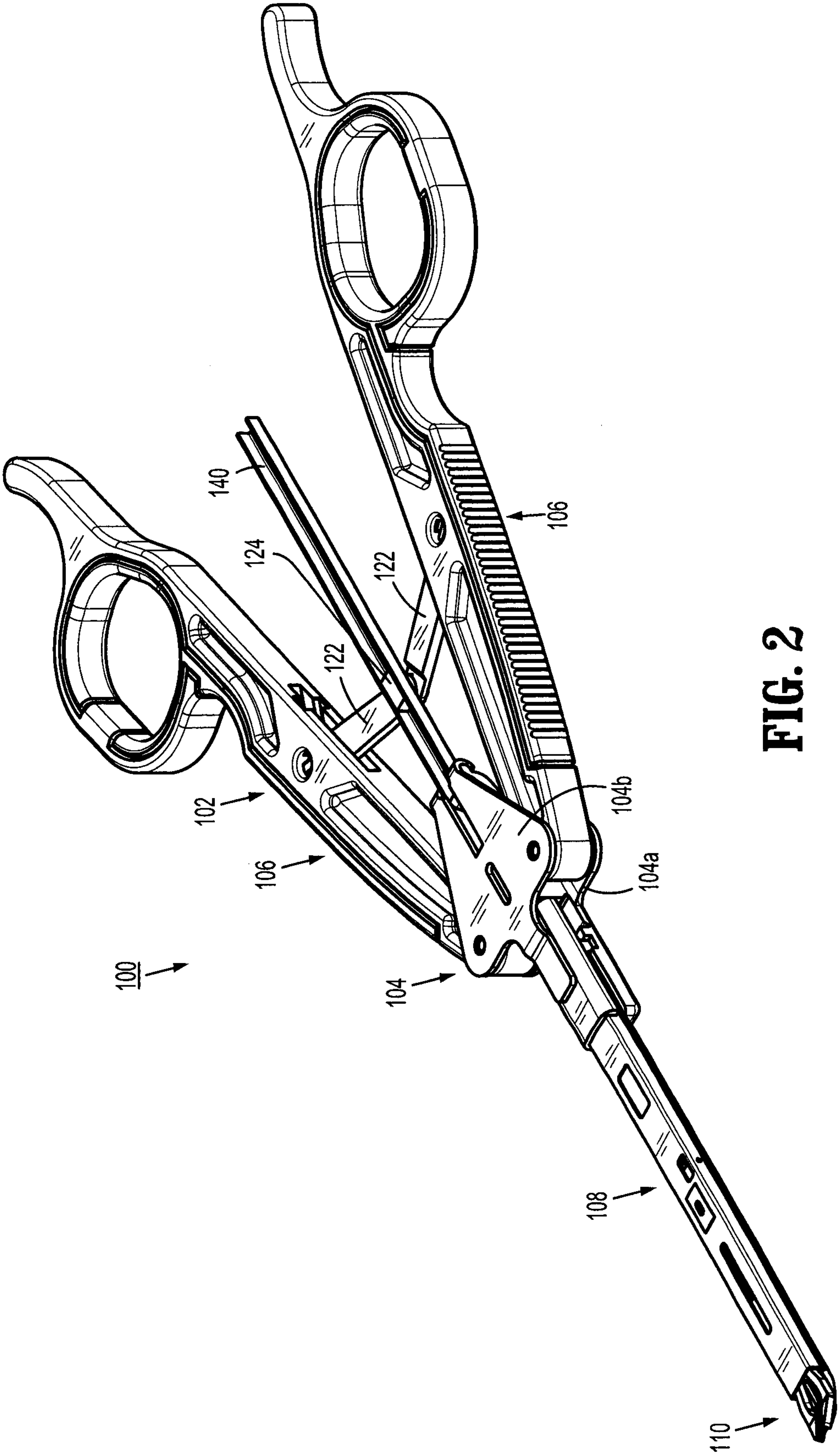


FIG. 2

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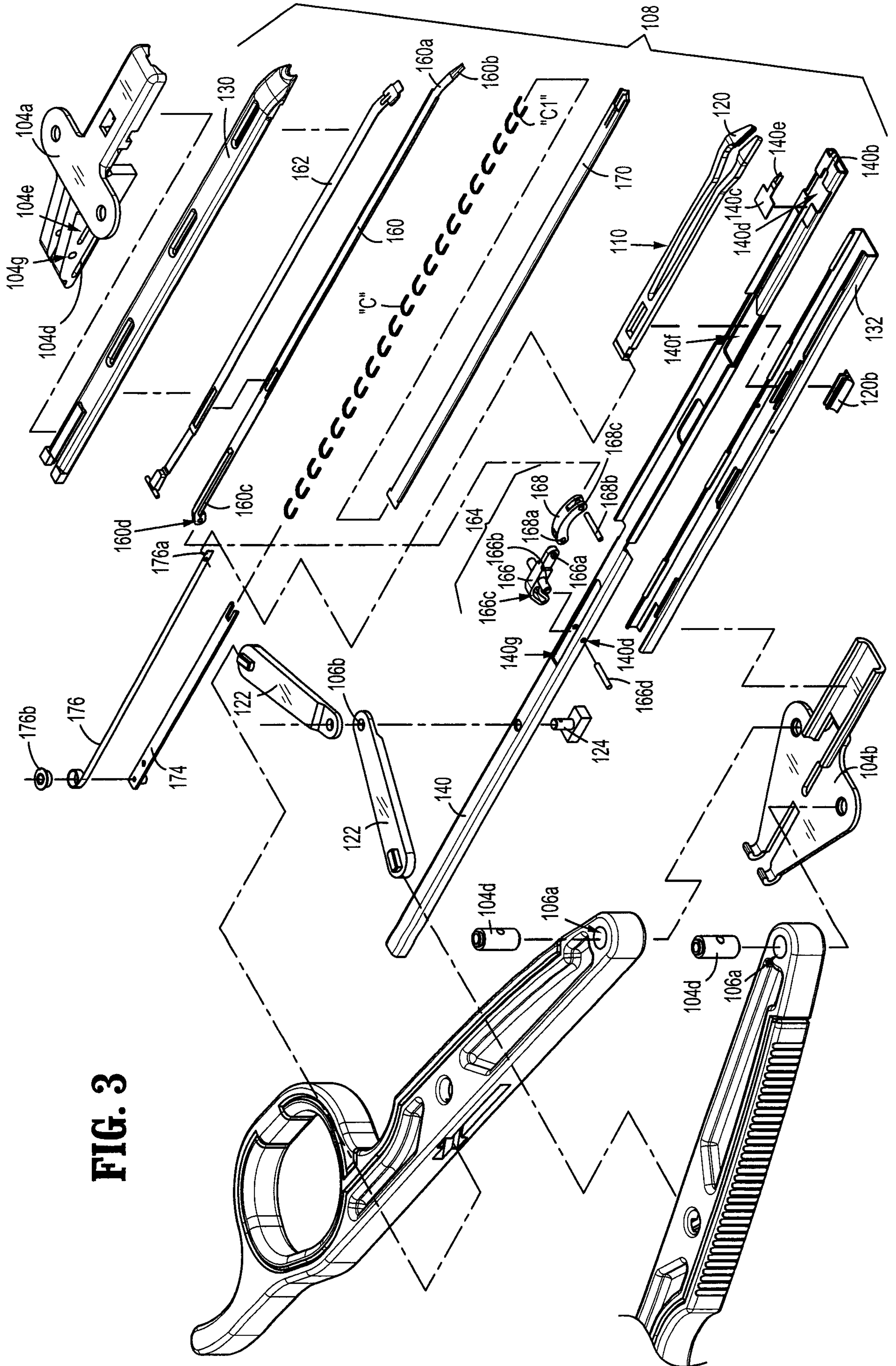
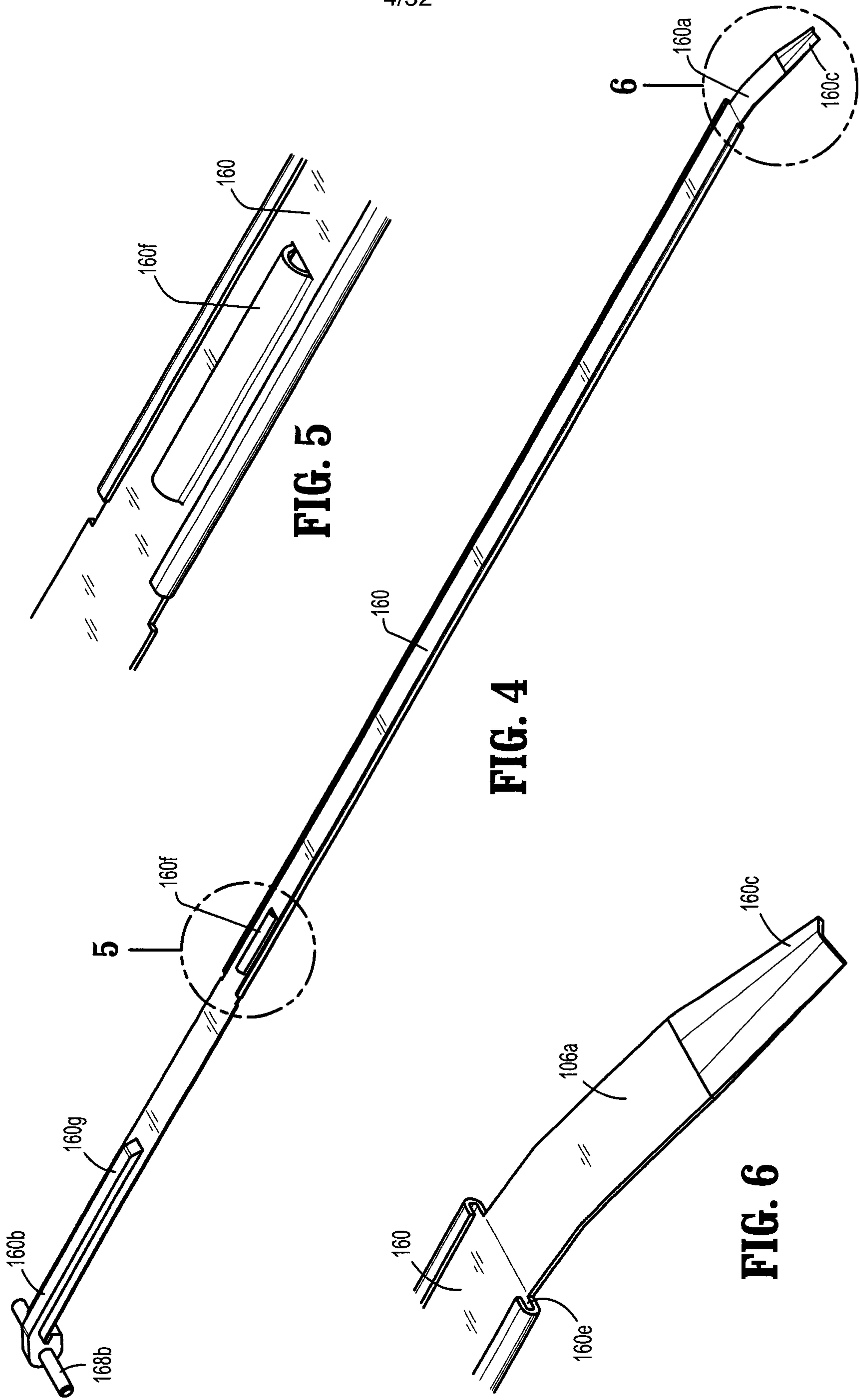
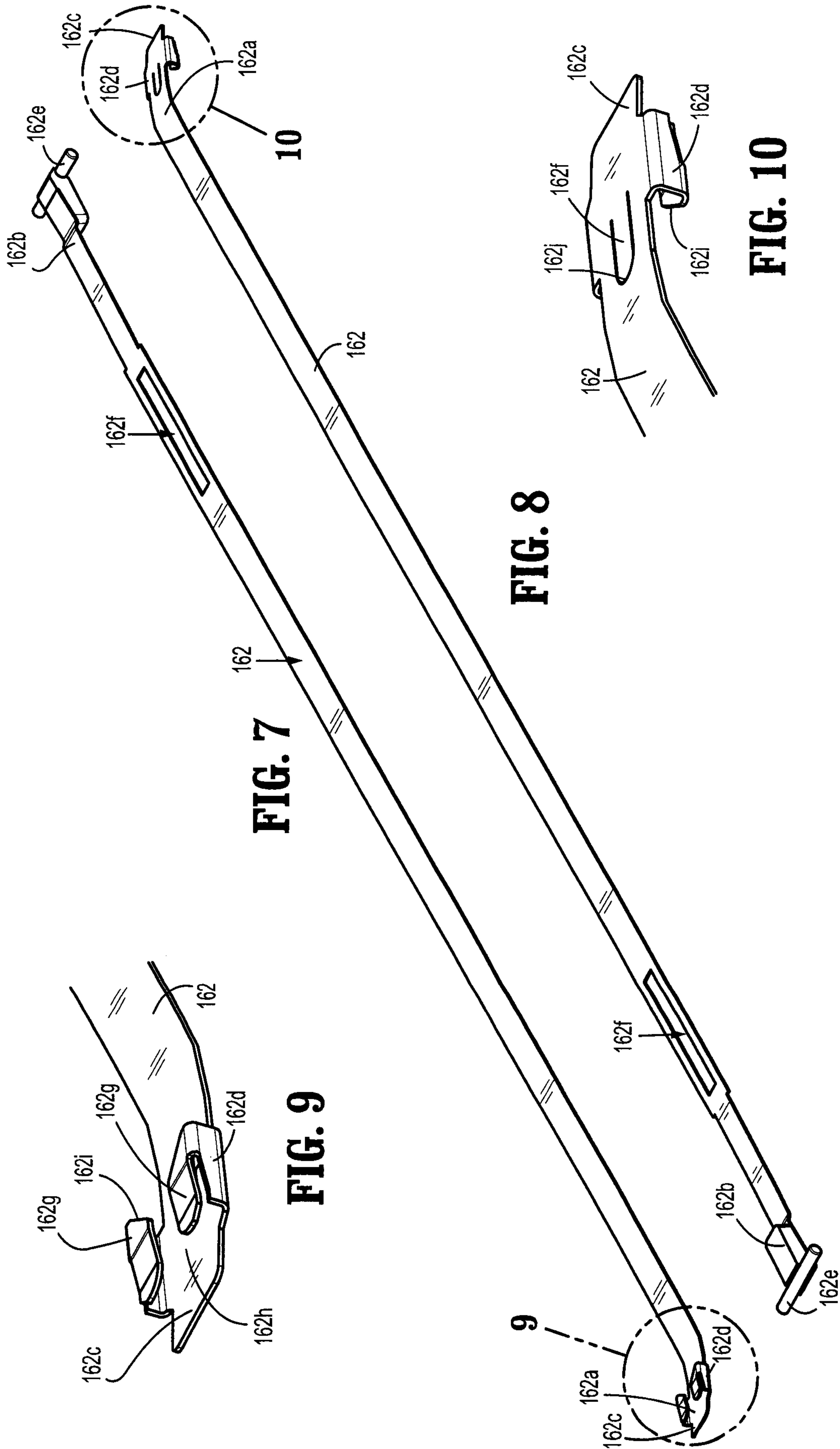


FIG. 3





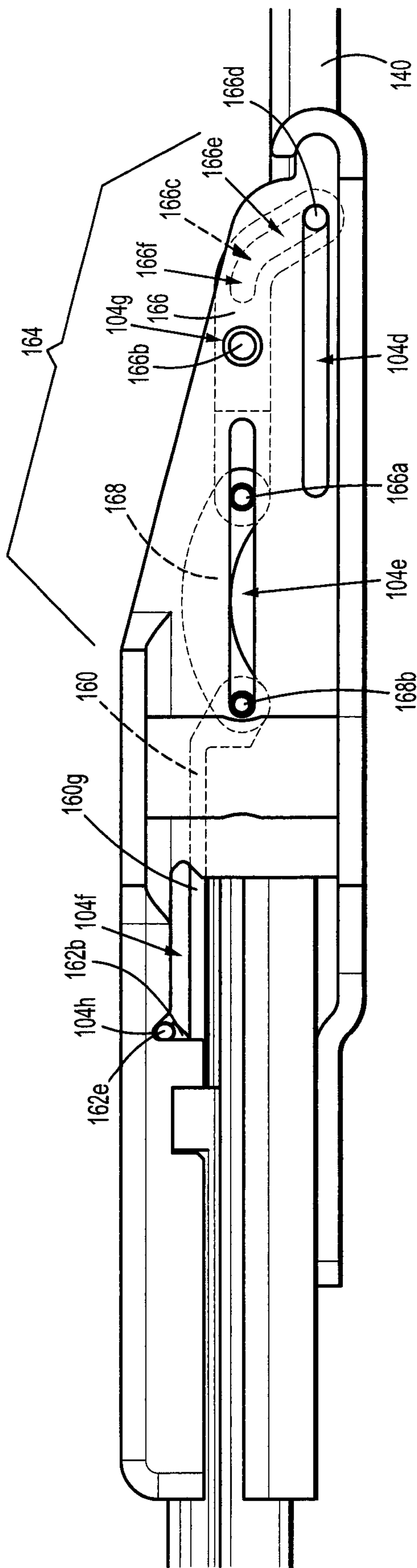


FIG. 11

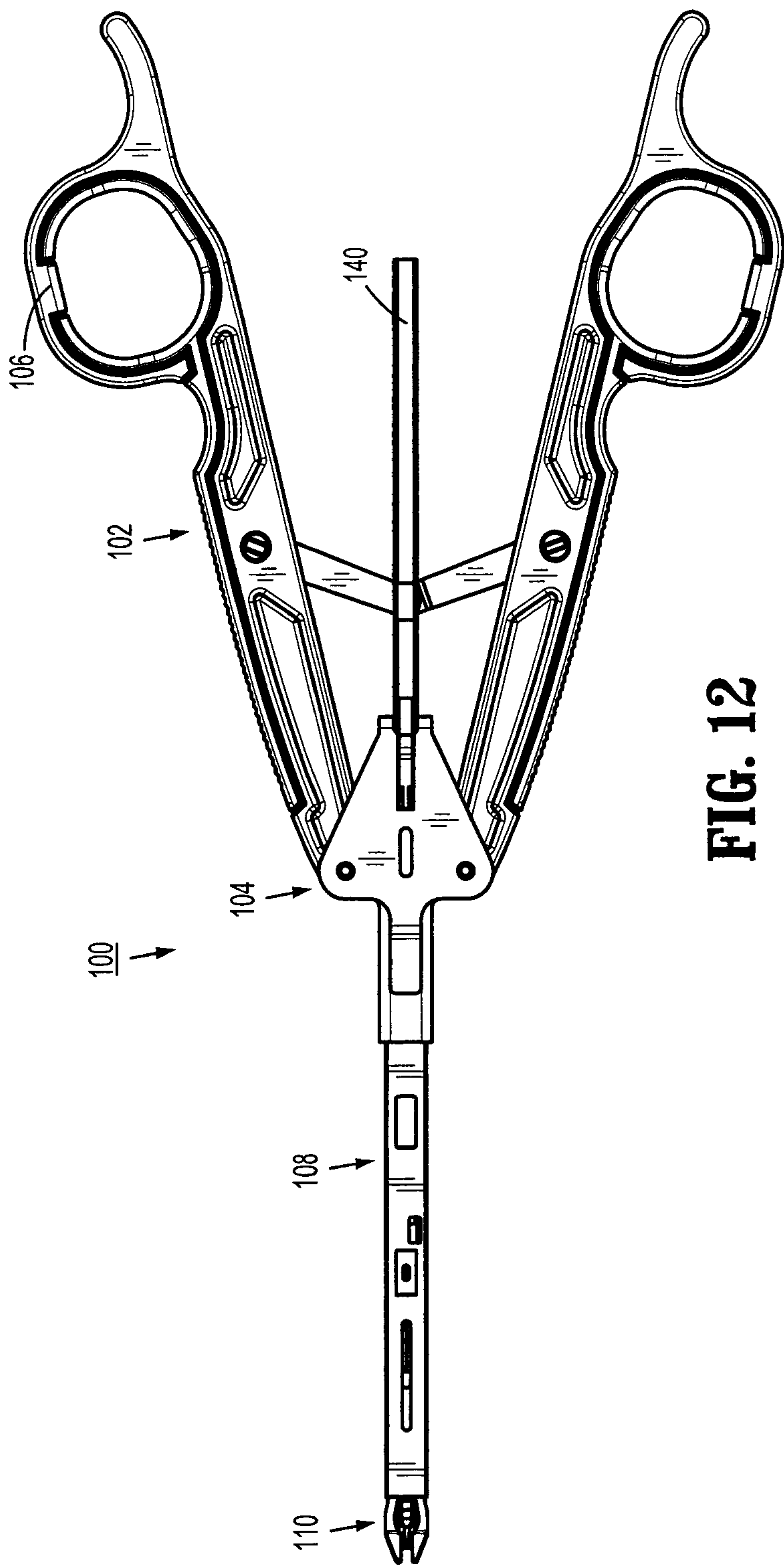


FIG. 12

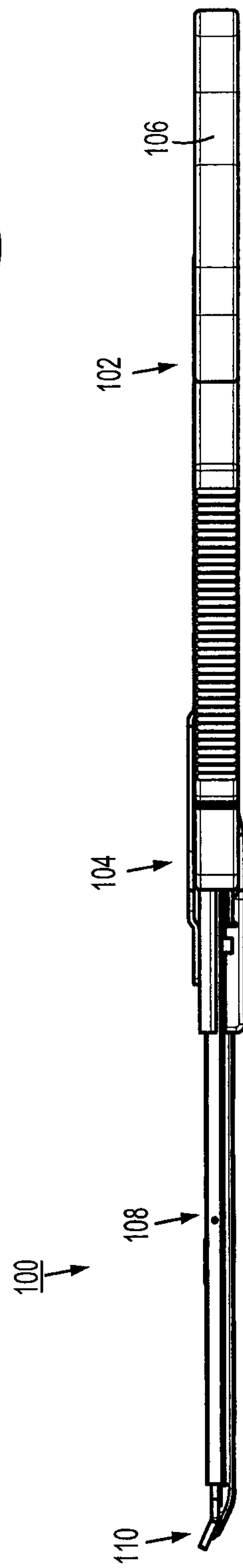
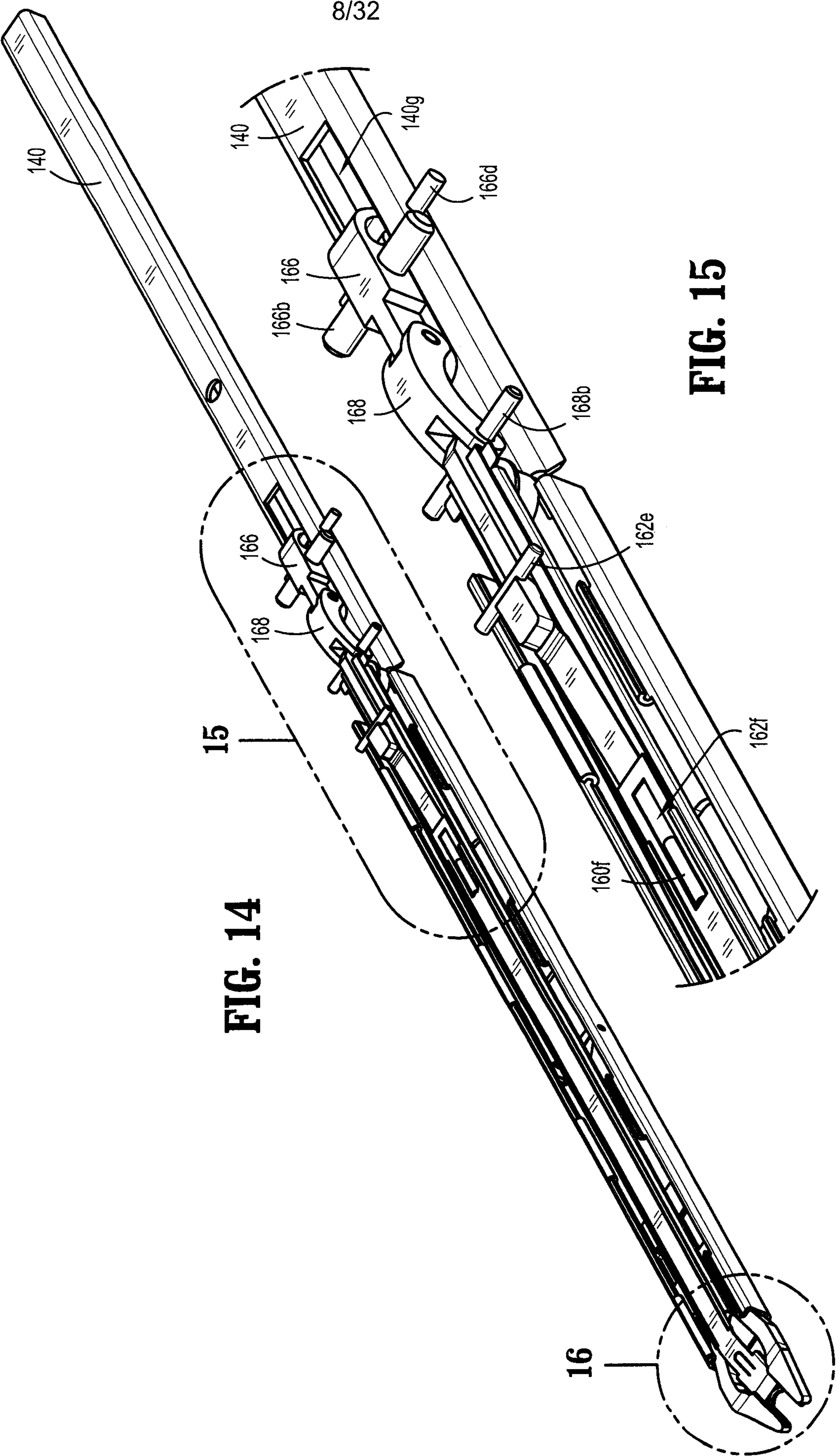
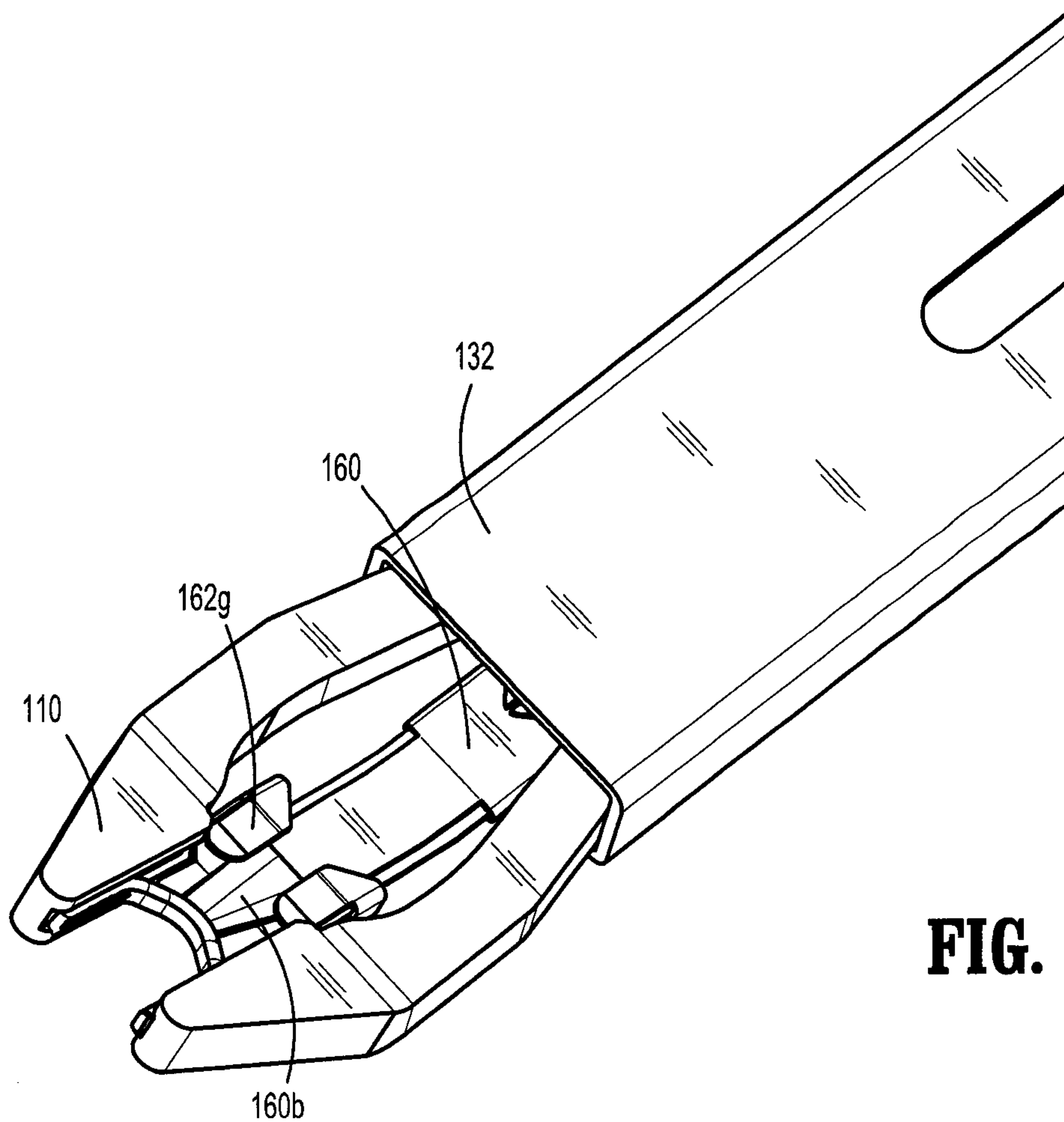
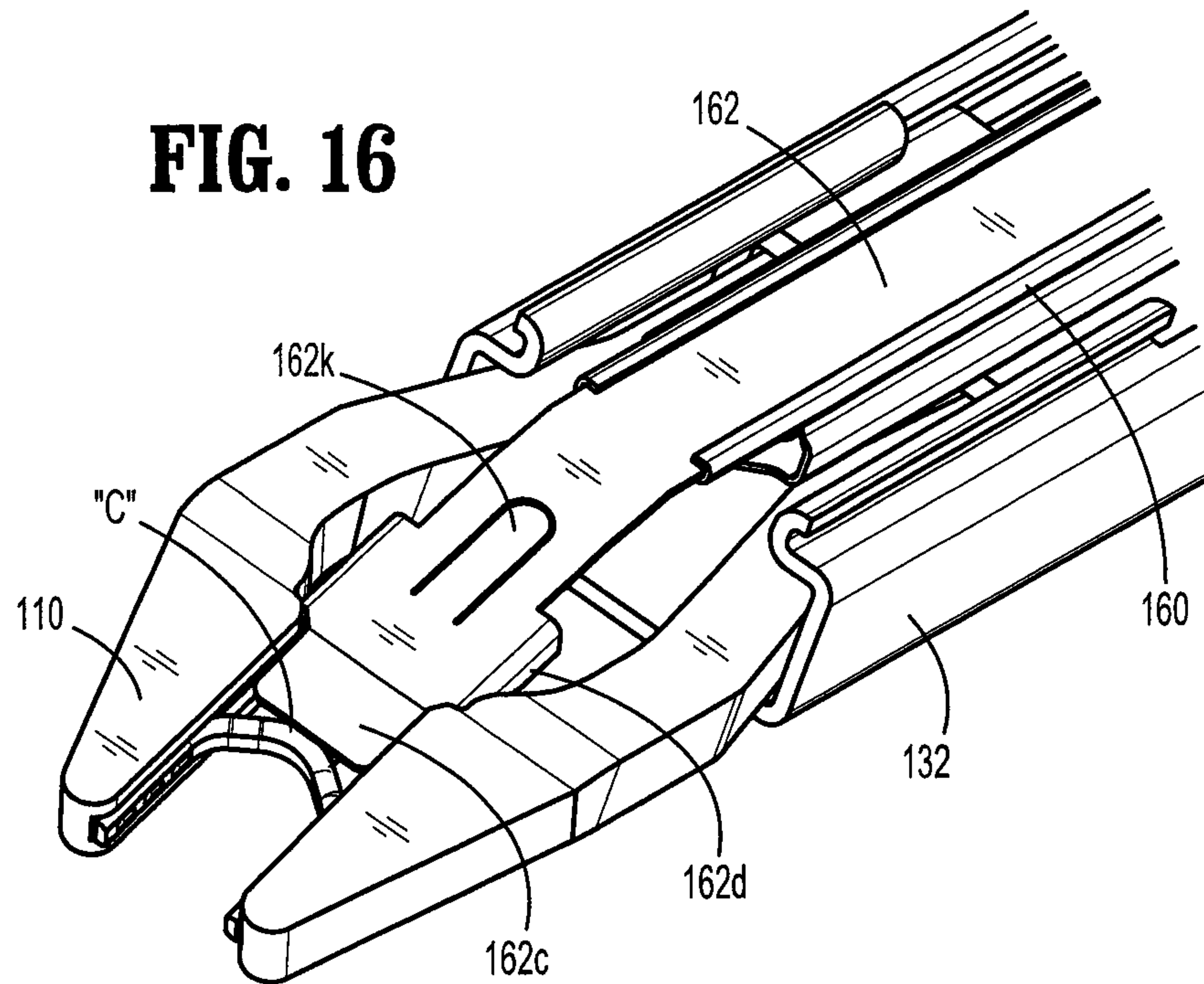
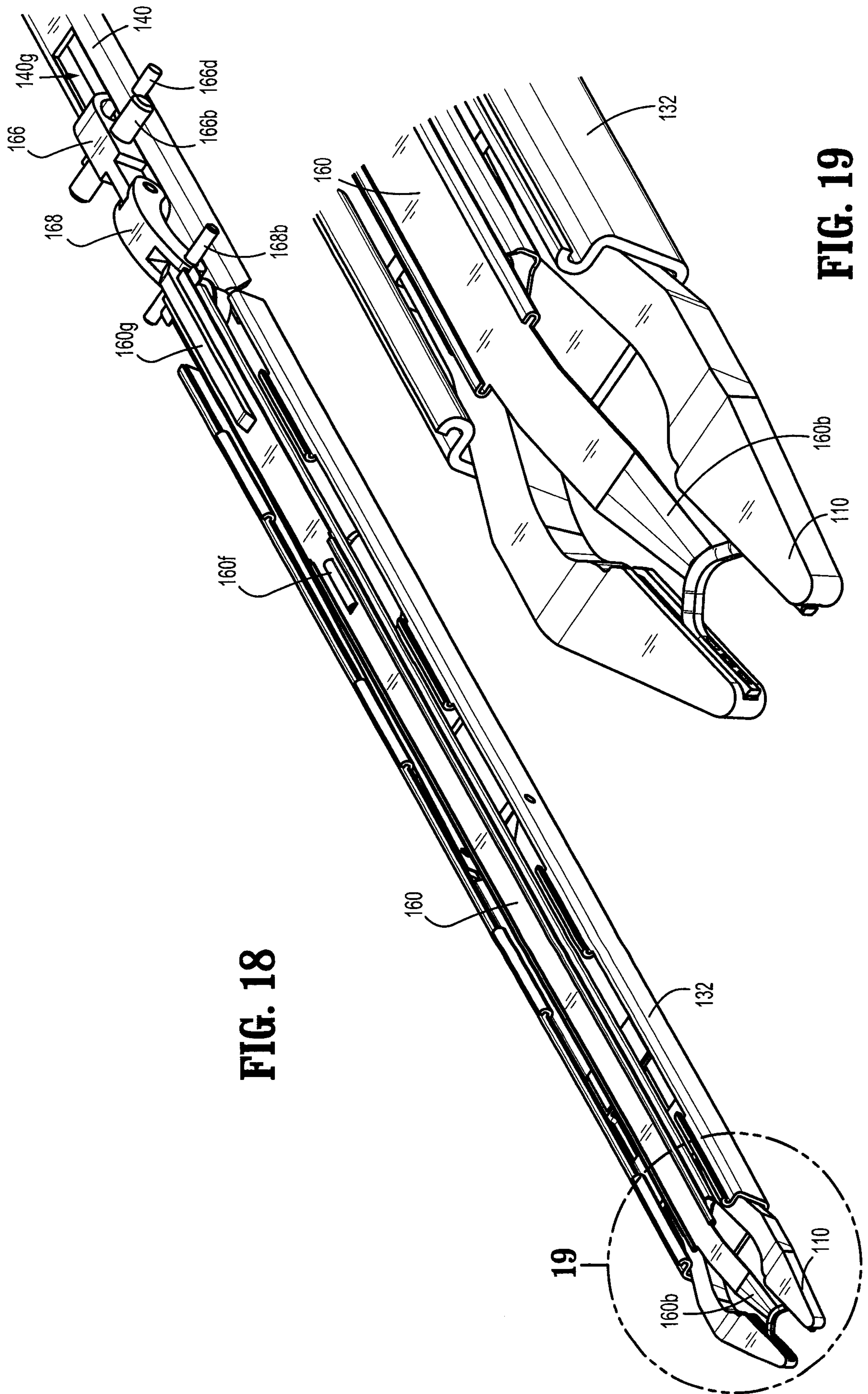


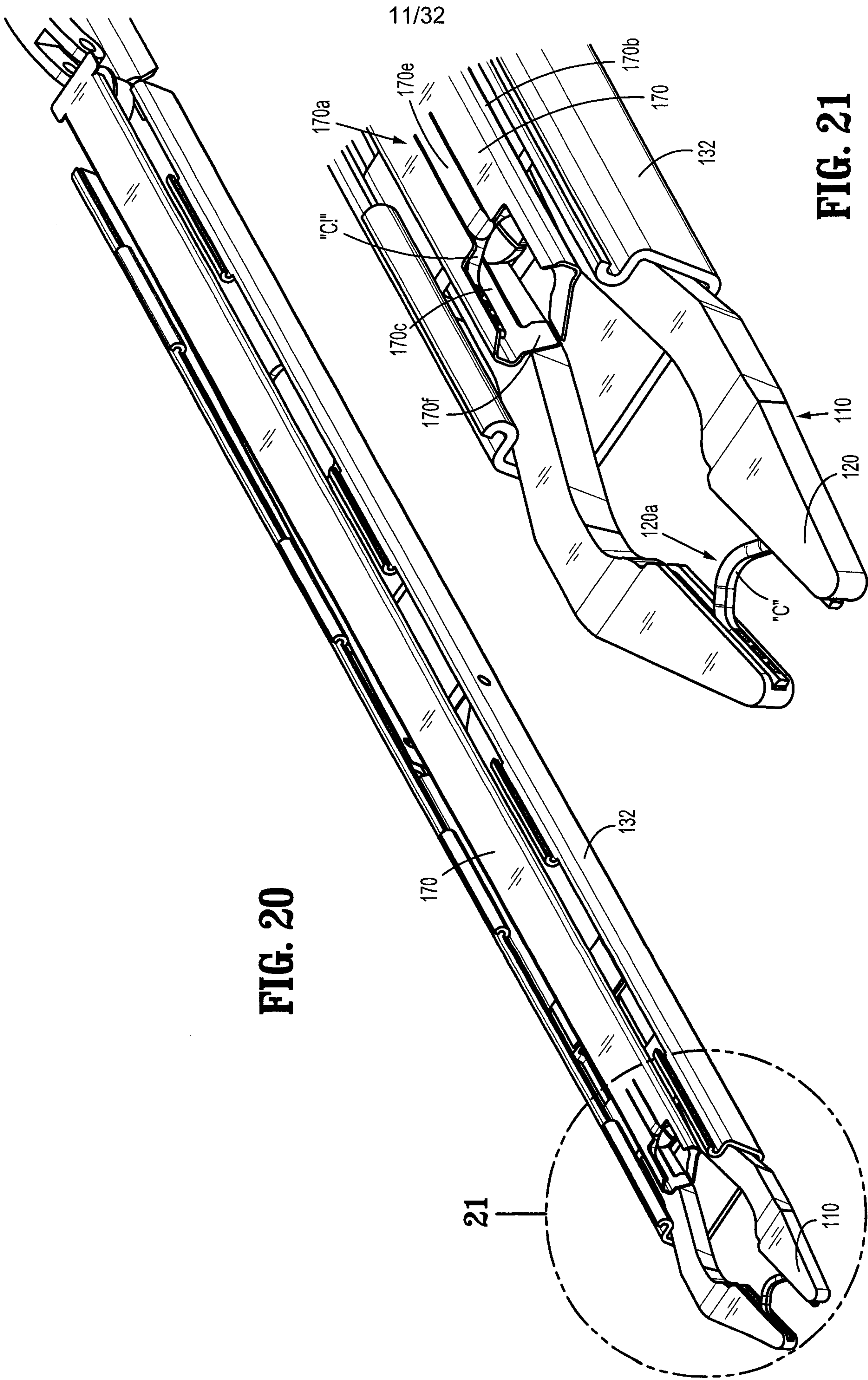
FIG. 13



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FIG. 16**FIG. 17**





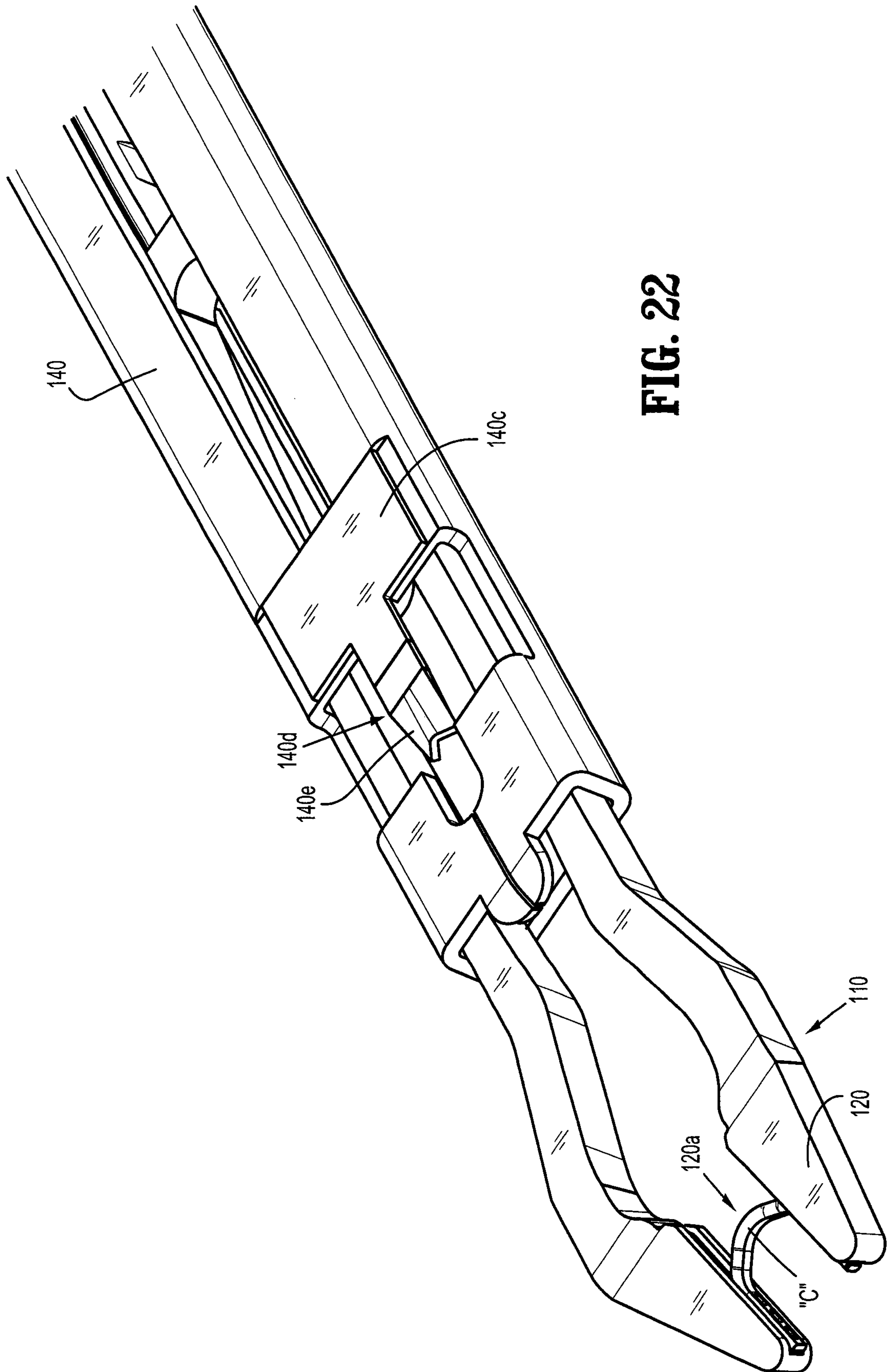


FIG. 22

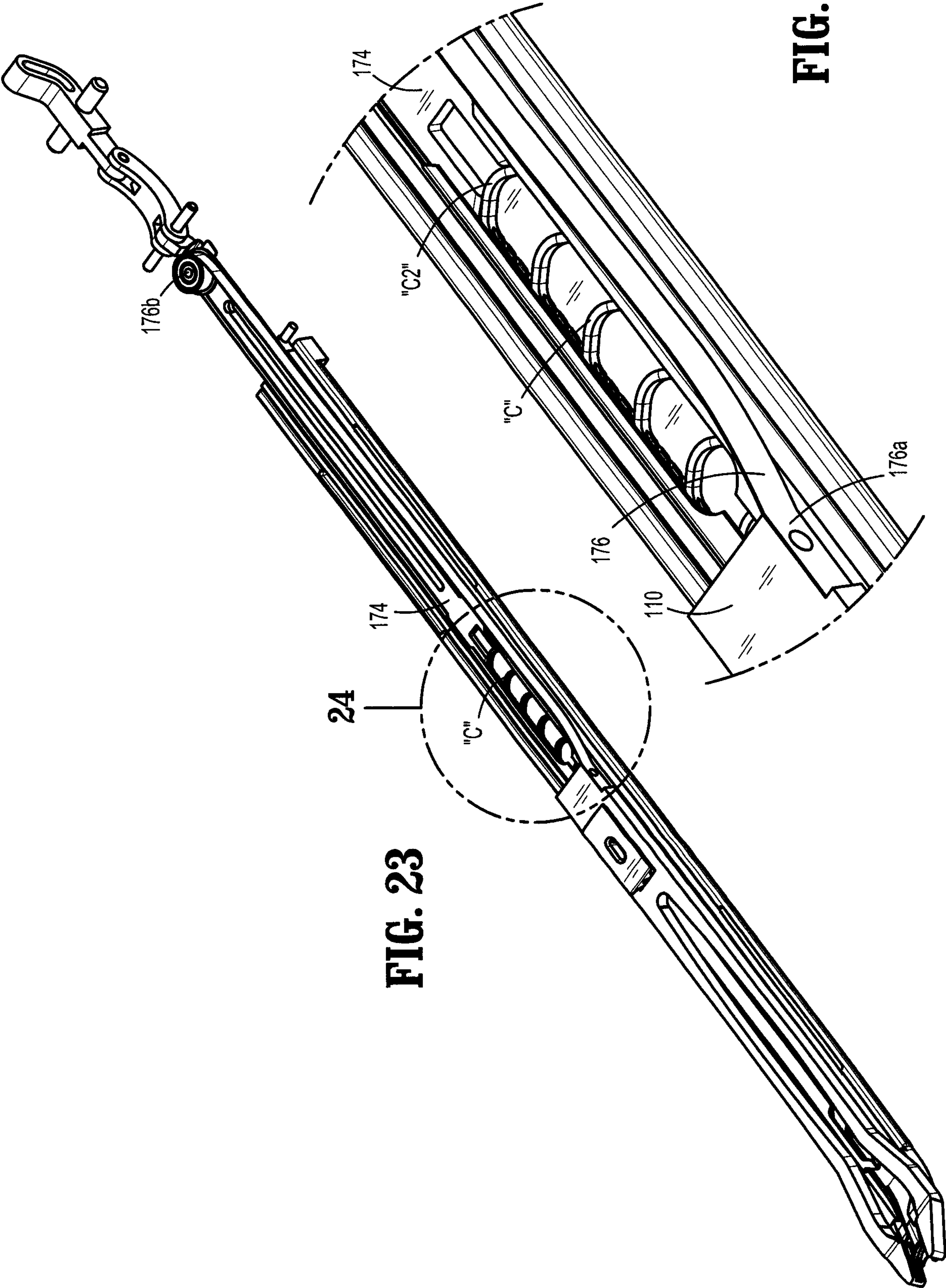


FIG. 23

FIG. 24

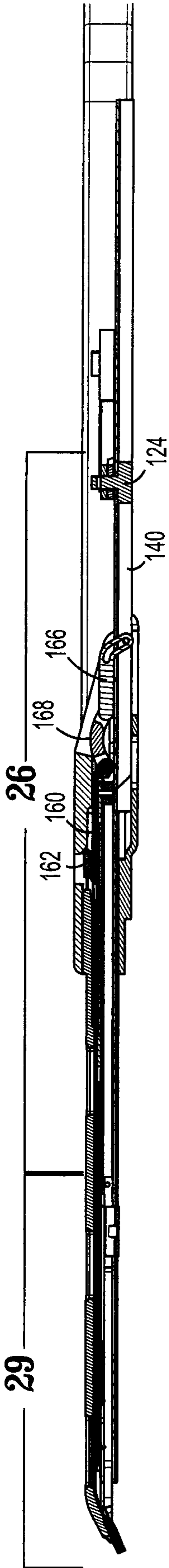


FIG. 25

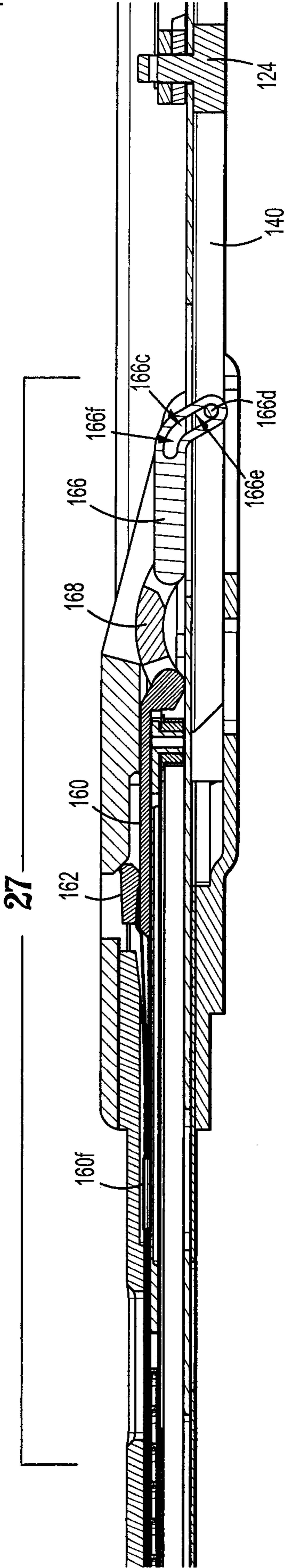


FIG. 26

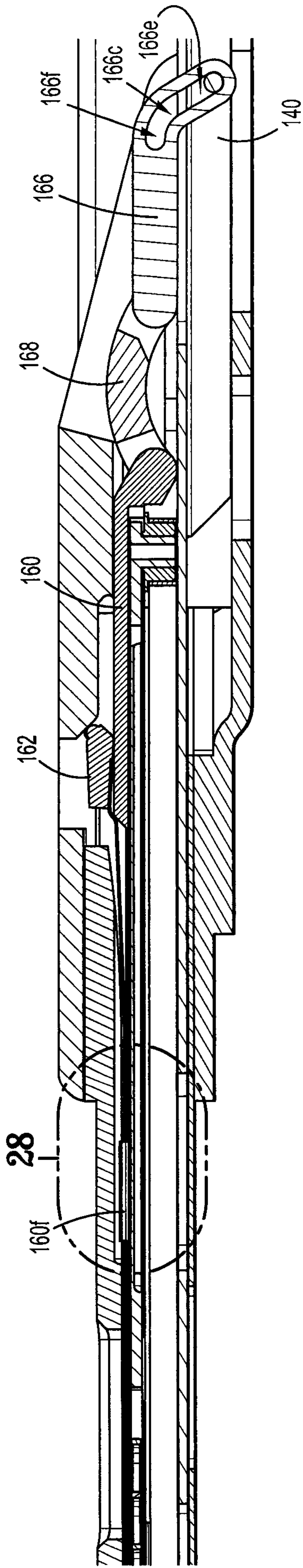


FIG. 27

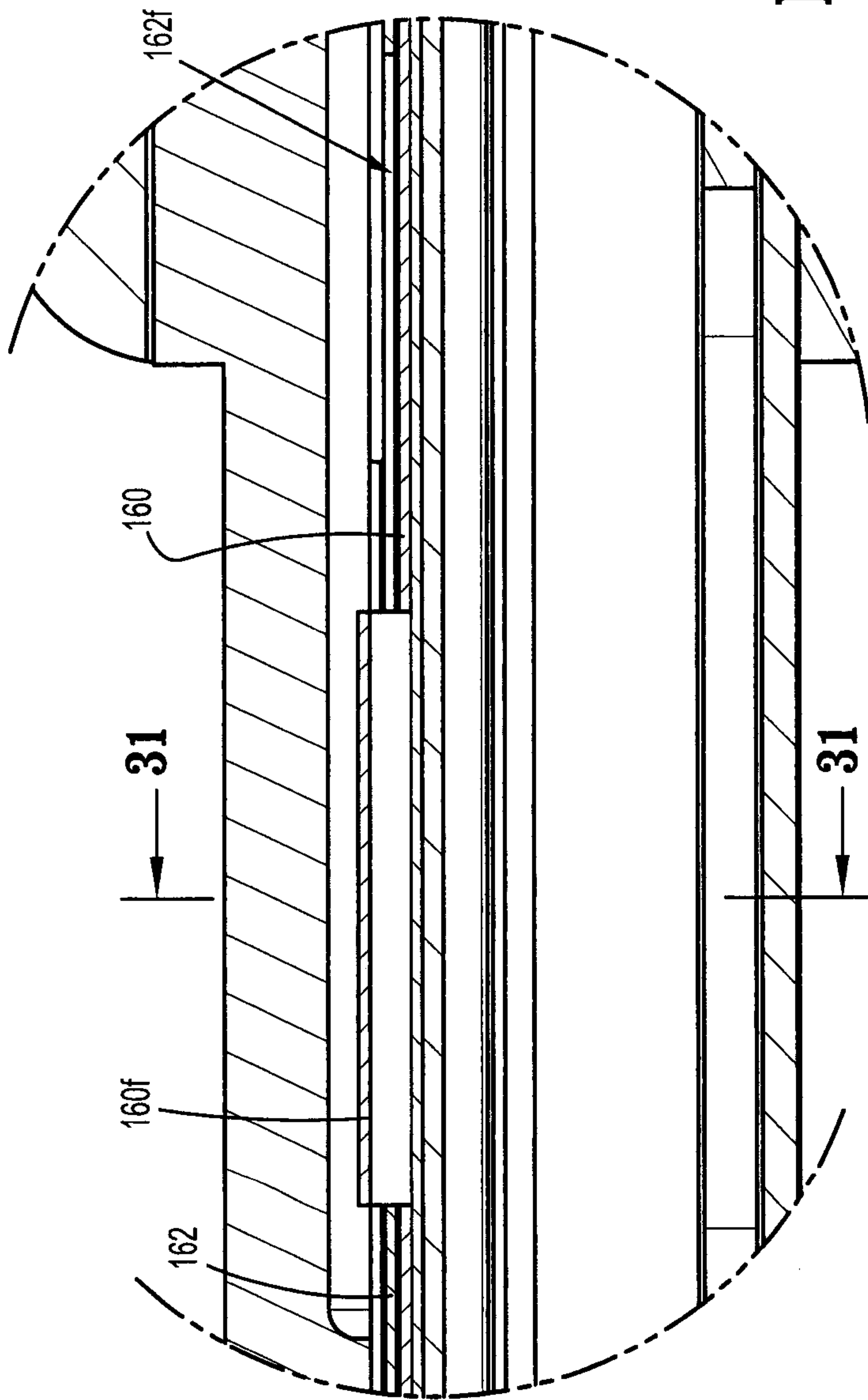


FIG. 28

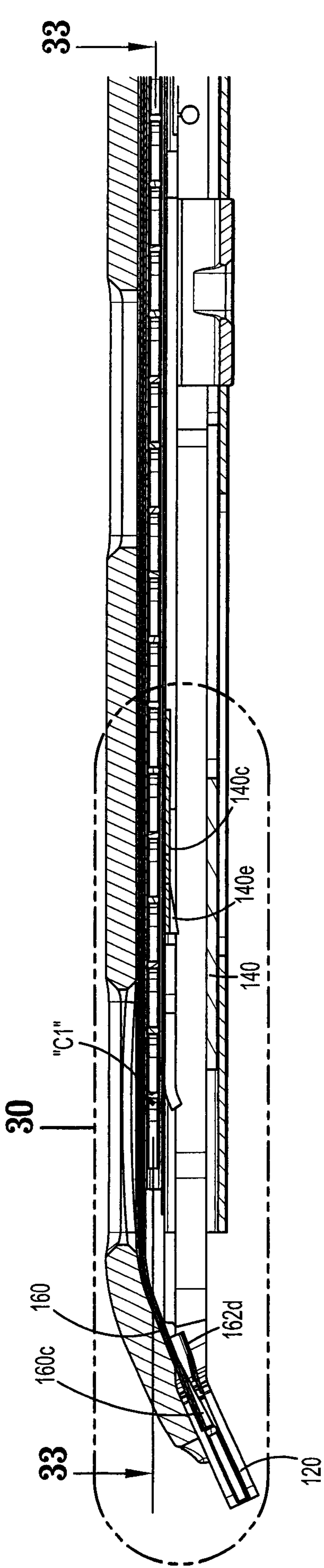


FIG. 29

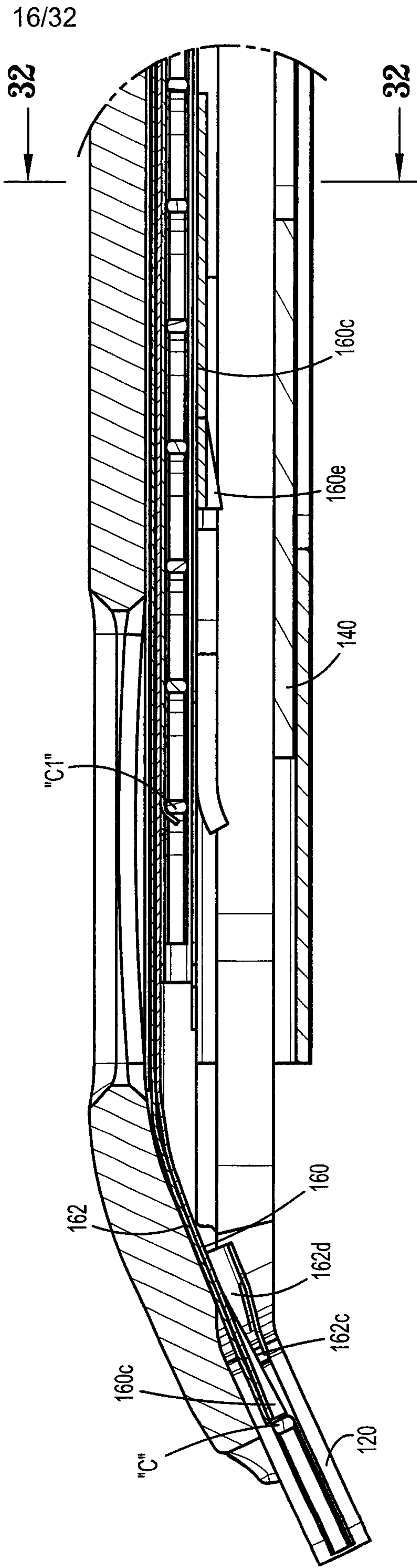
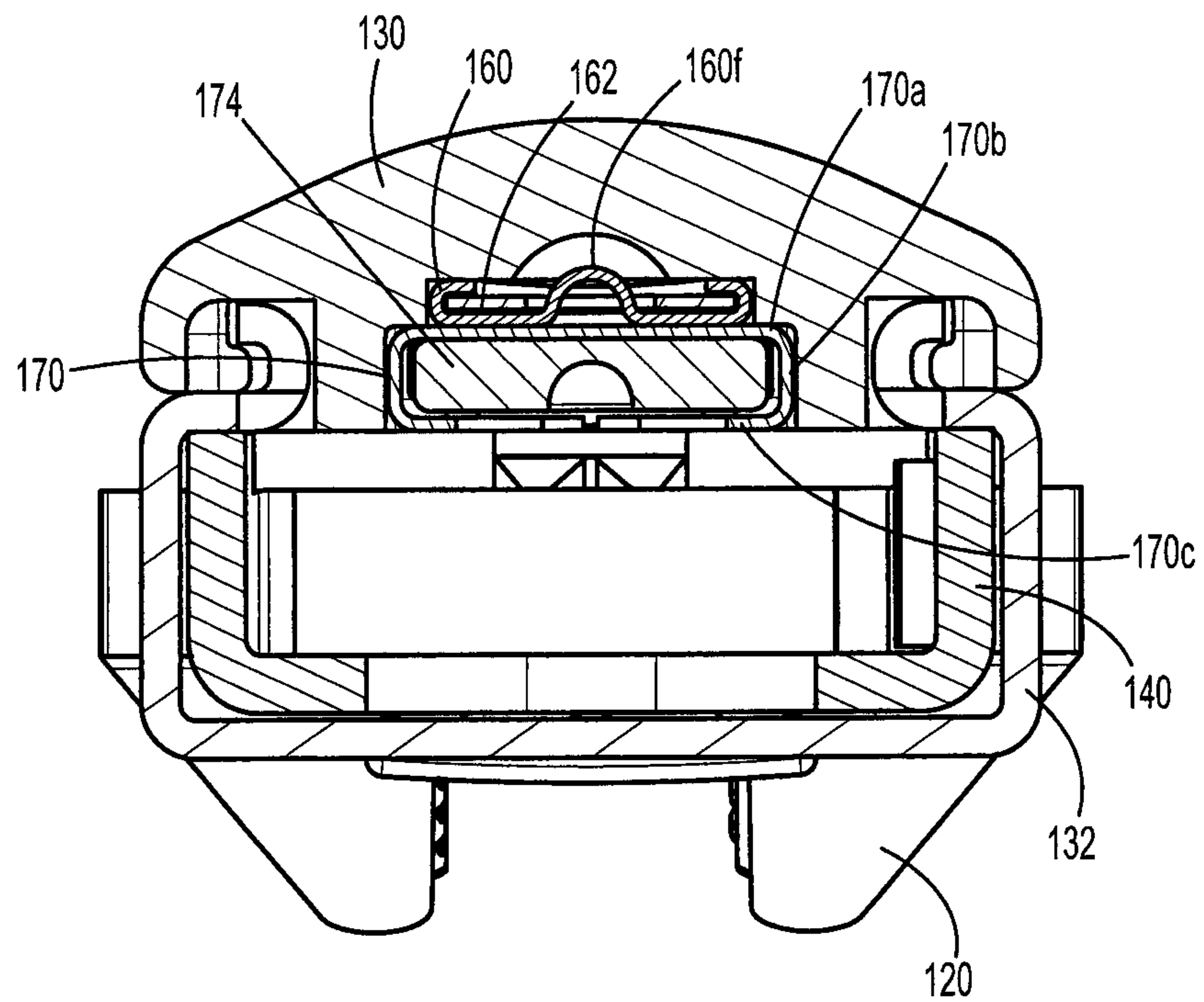
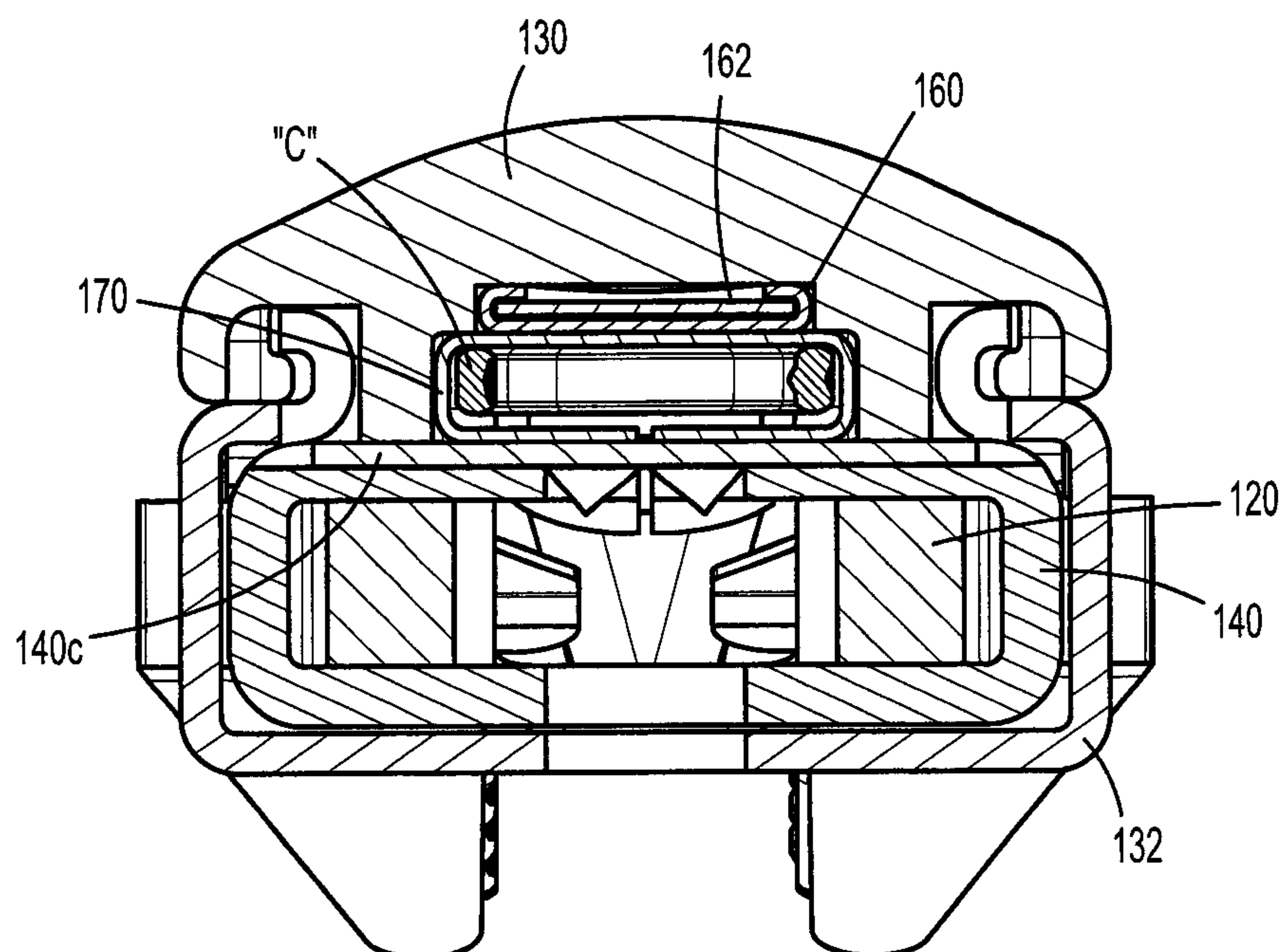


FIG. 30

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**FIG. 31****FIG. 32**

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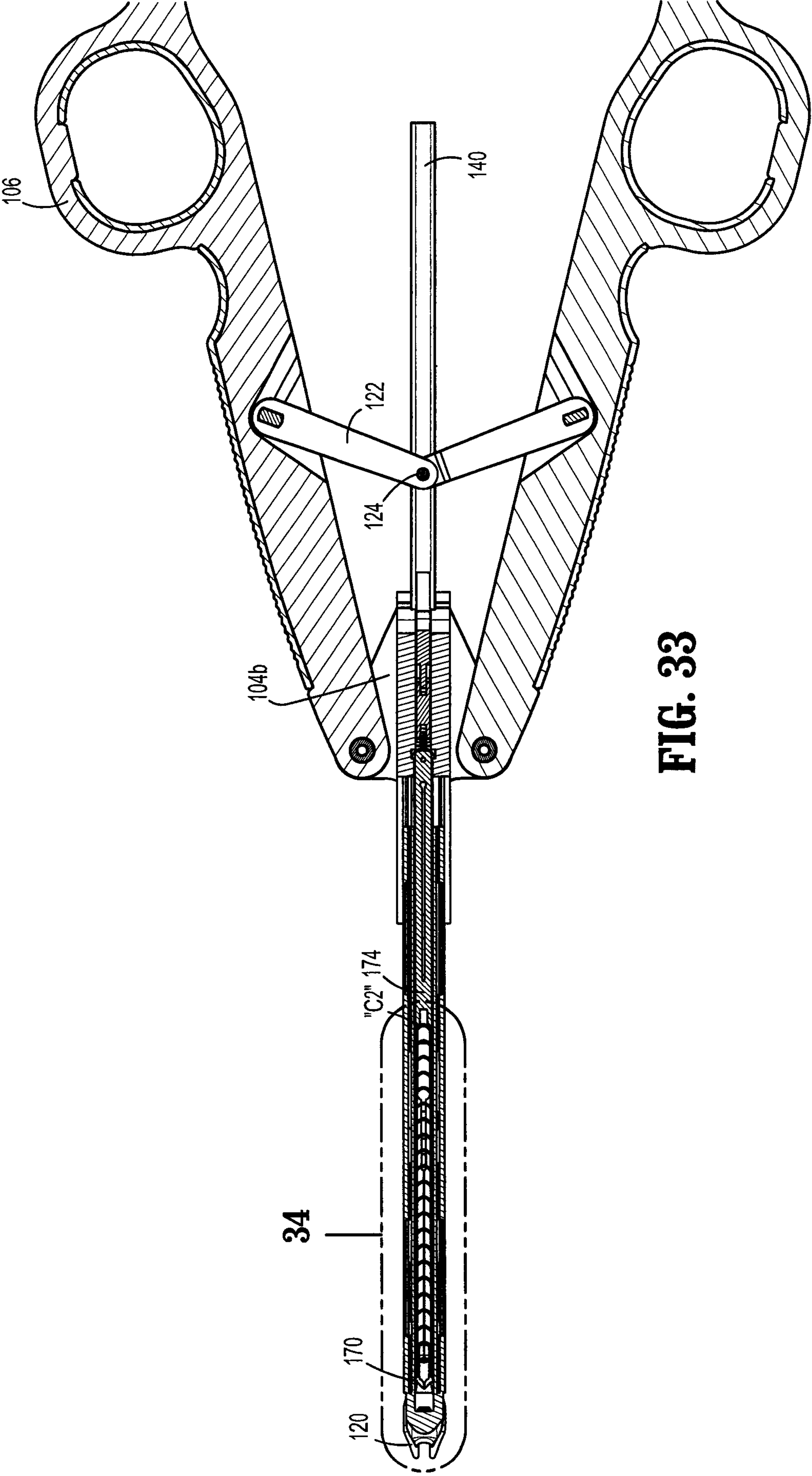


FIG. 33

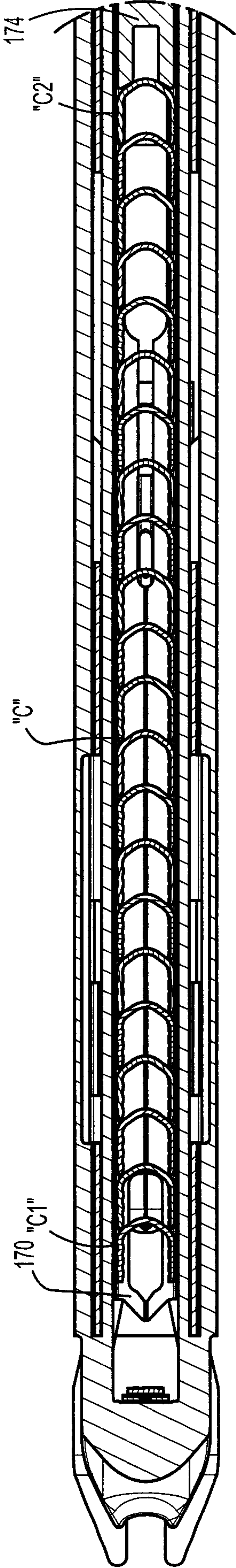


FIG. 34

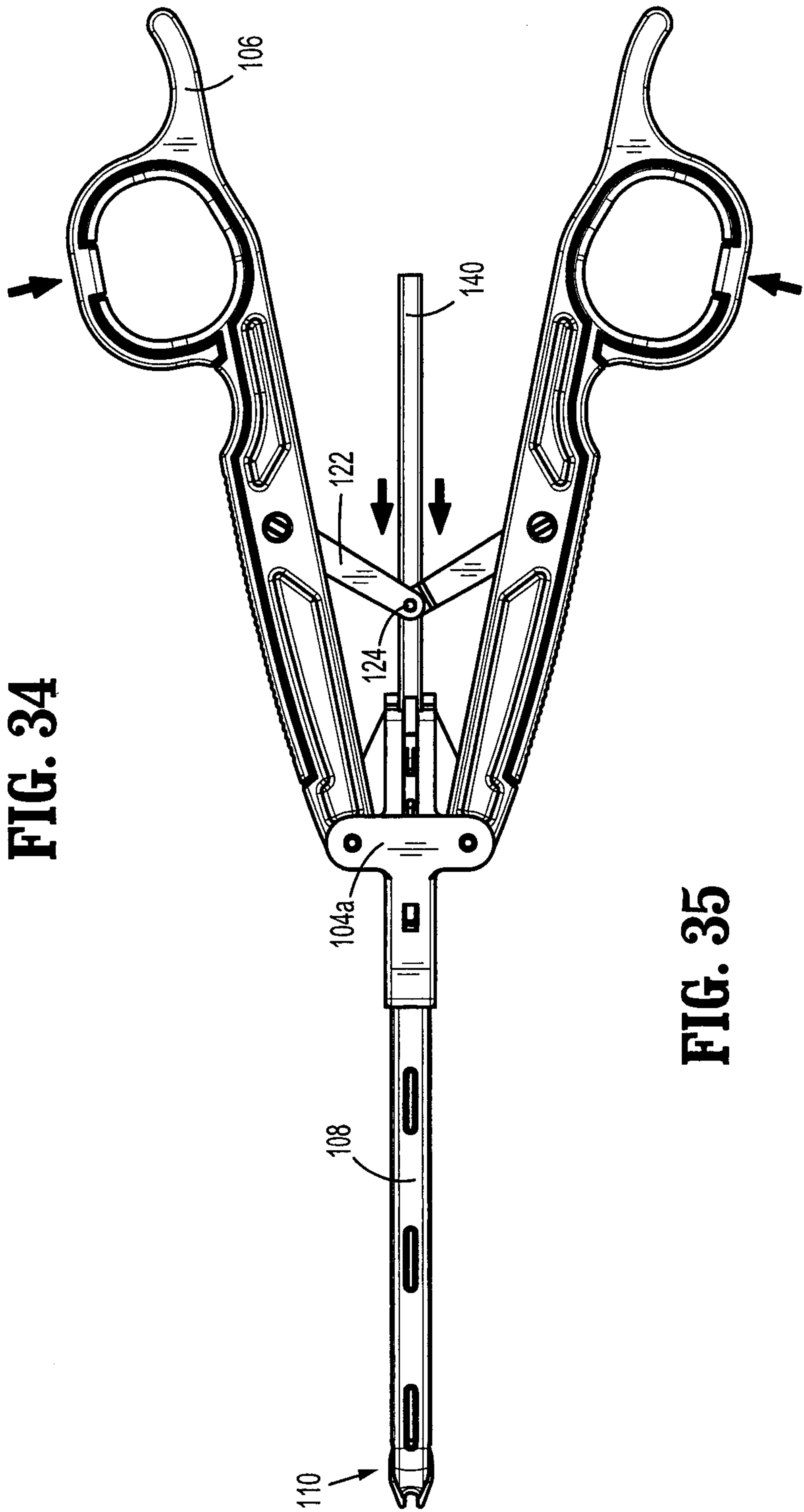


FIG. 35

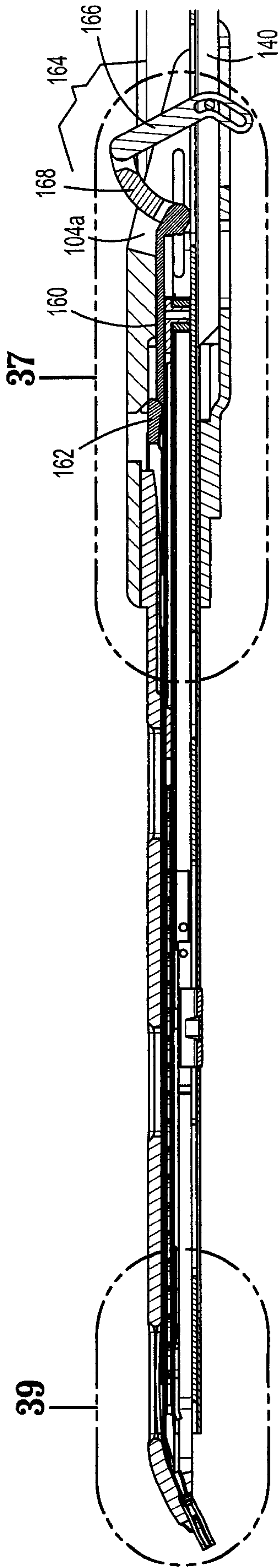


FIG. 36

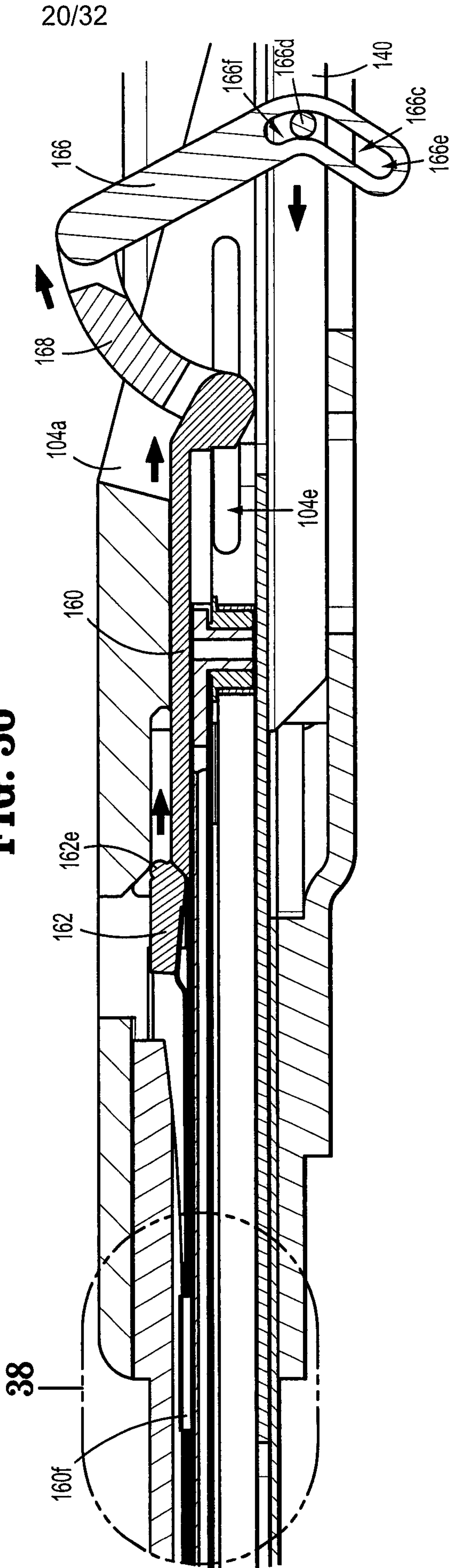


FIG. 37

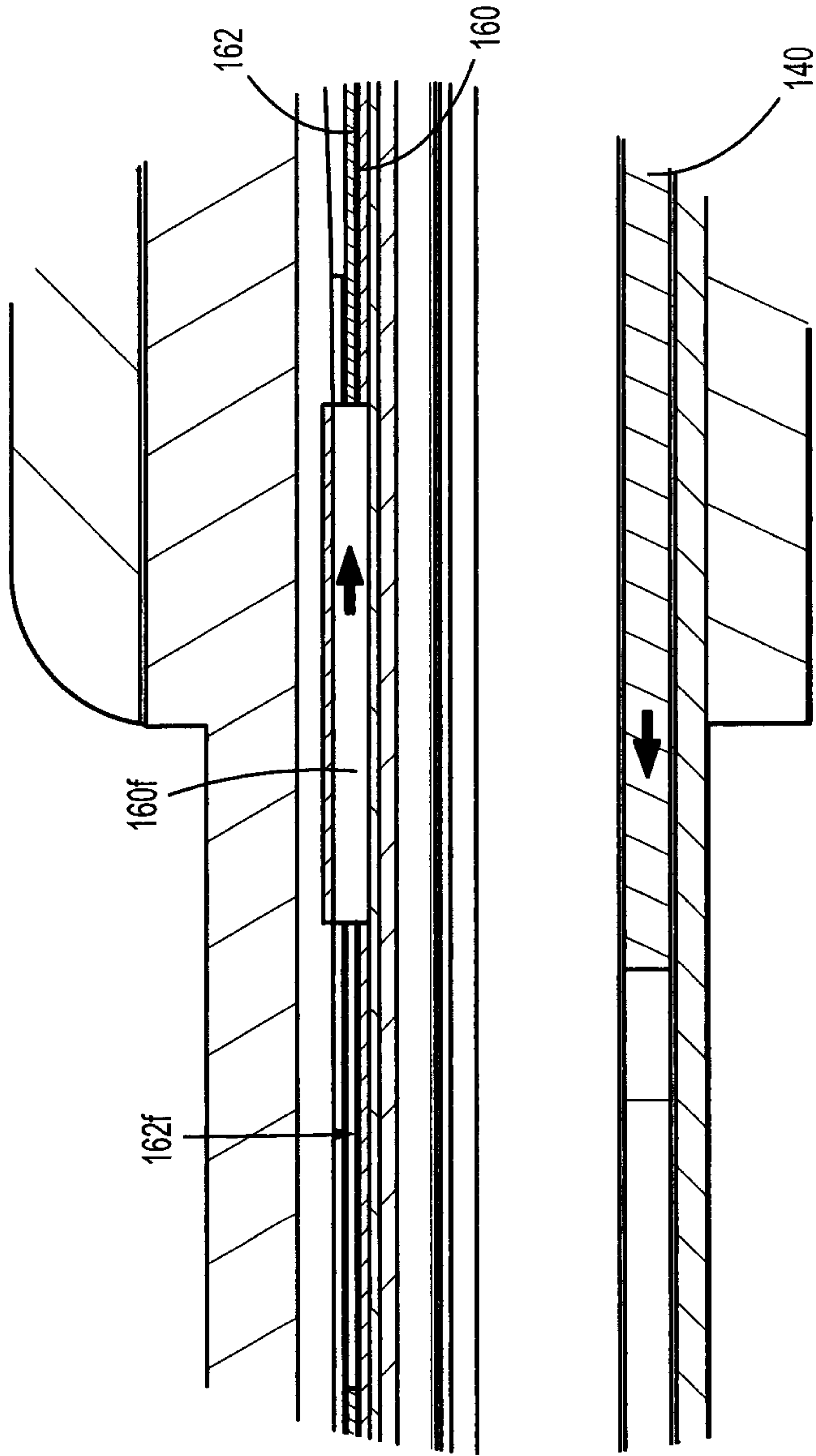


FIG. 38

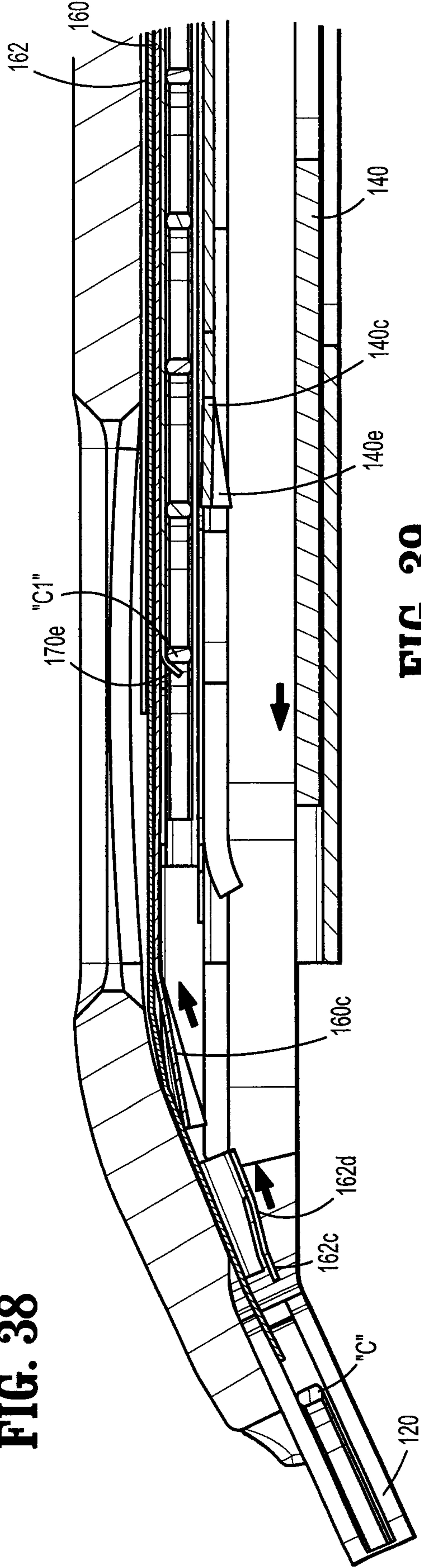


FIG. 39

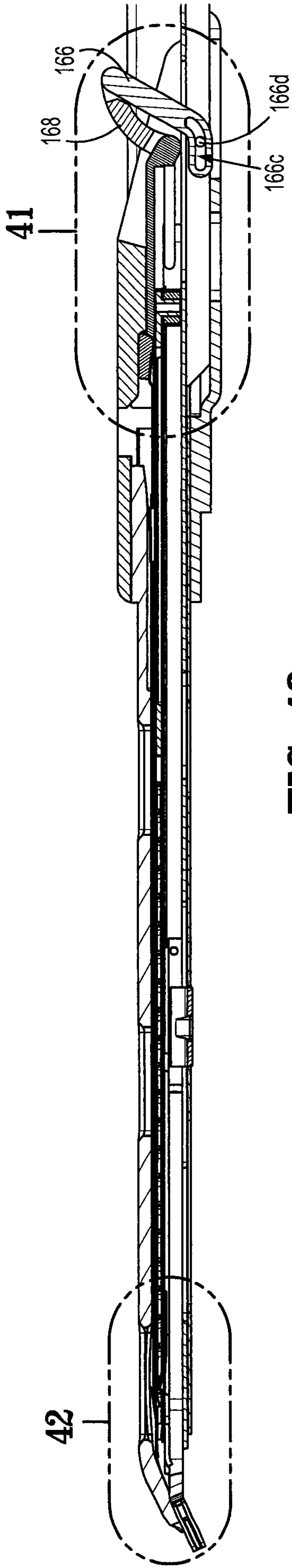


FIG. 40

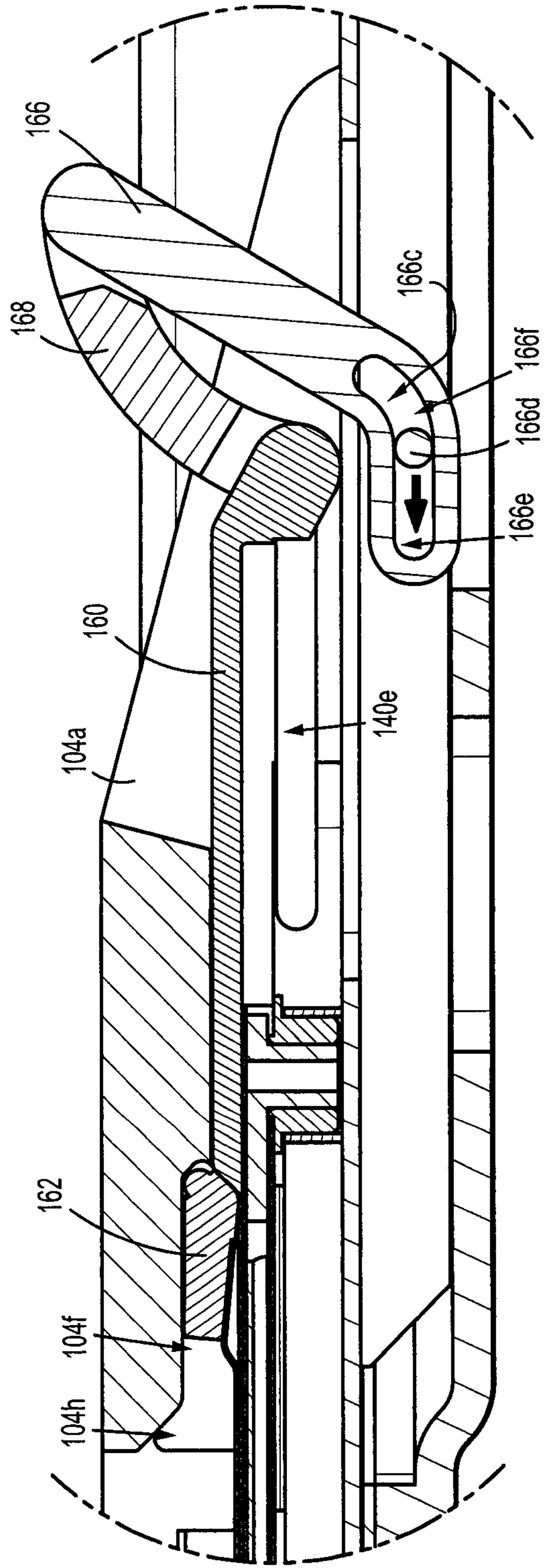


FIG. 41

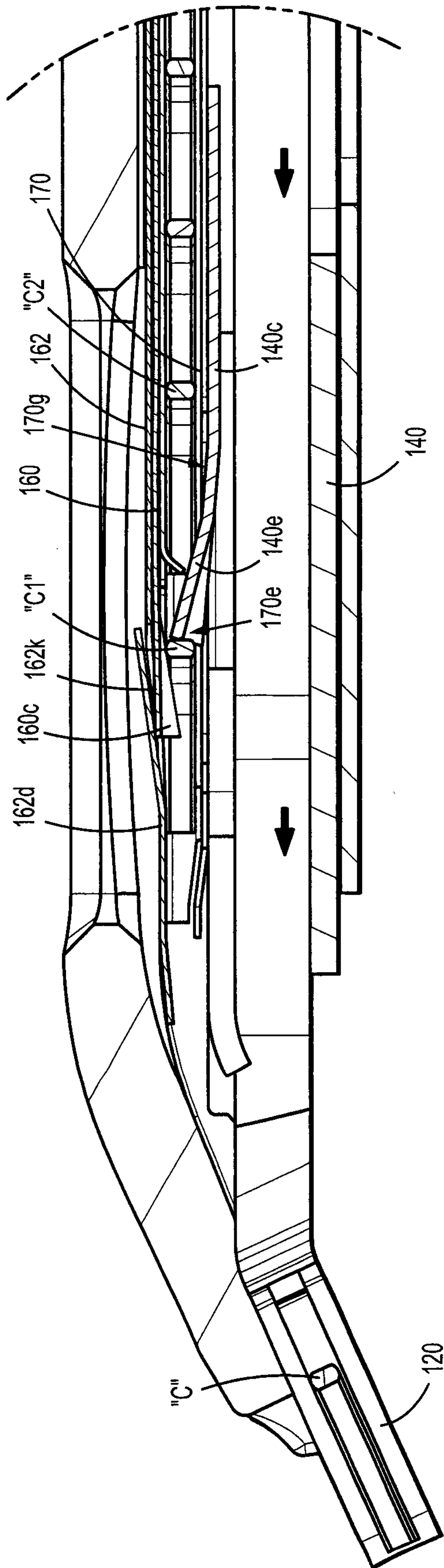


FIG. 42

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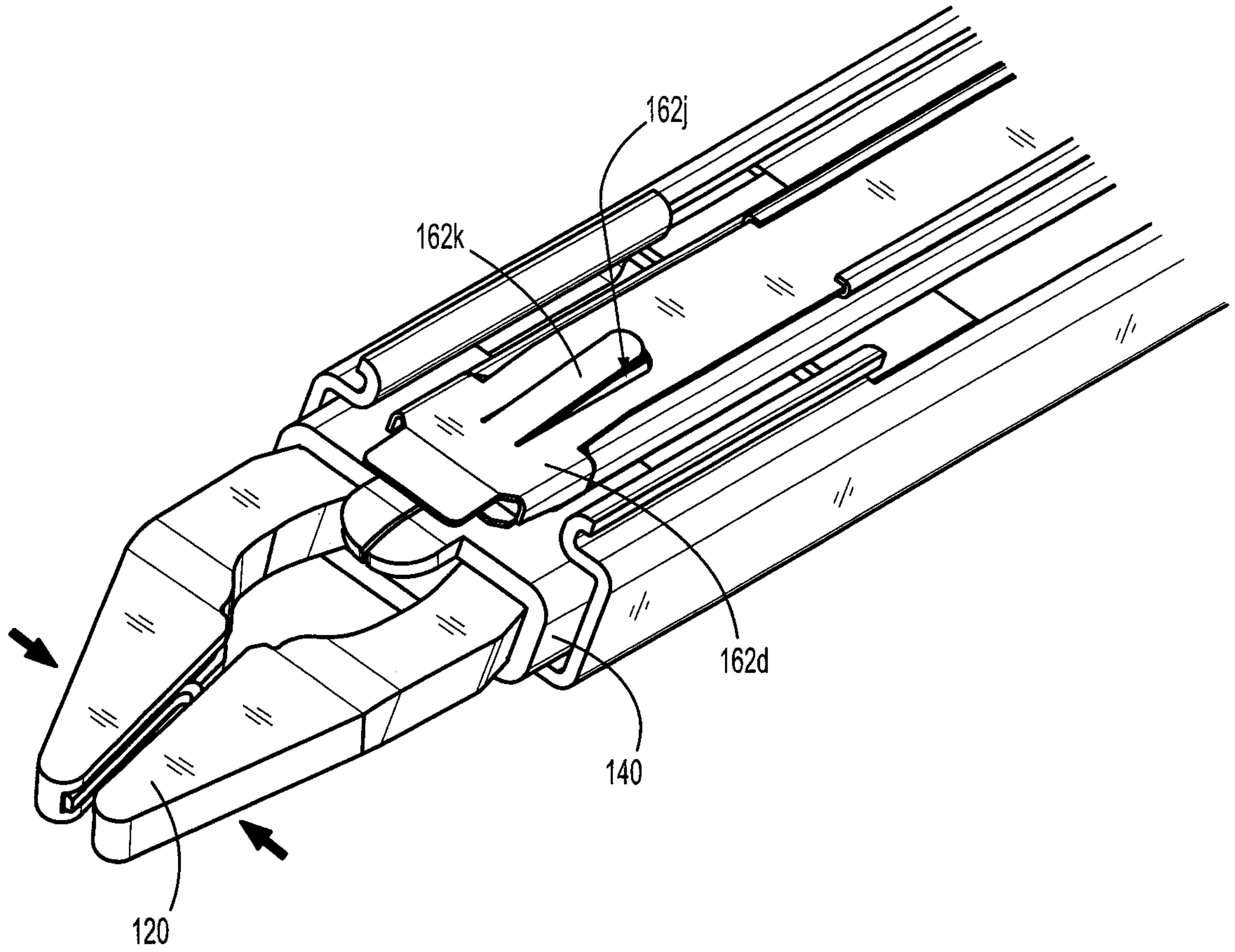


FIG. 43

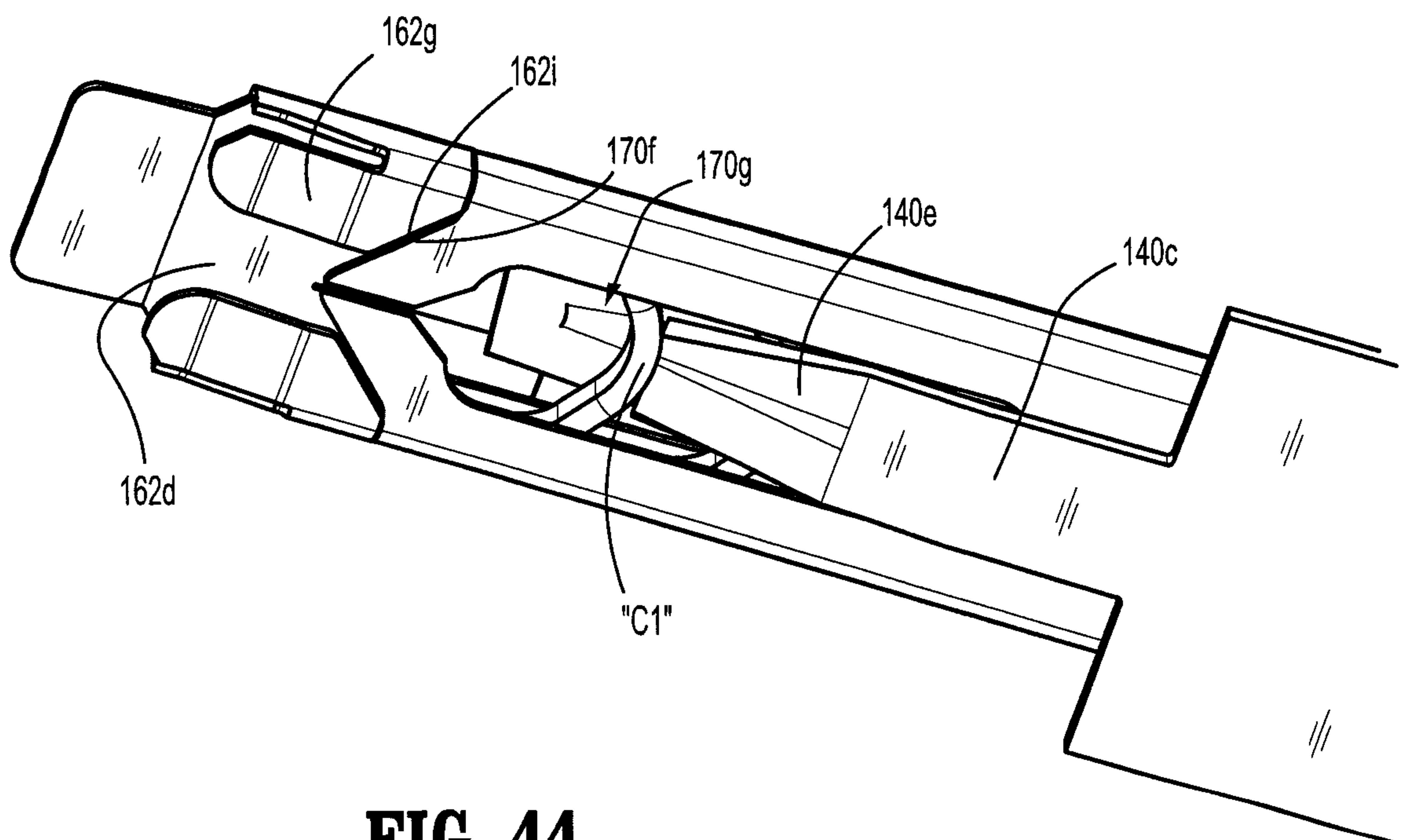


FIG. 44

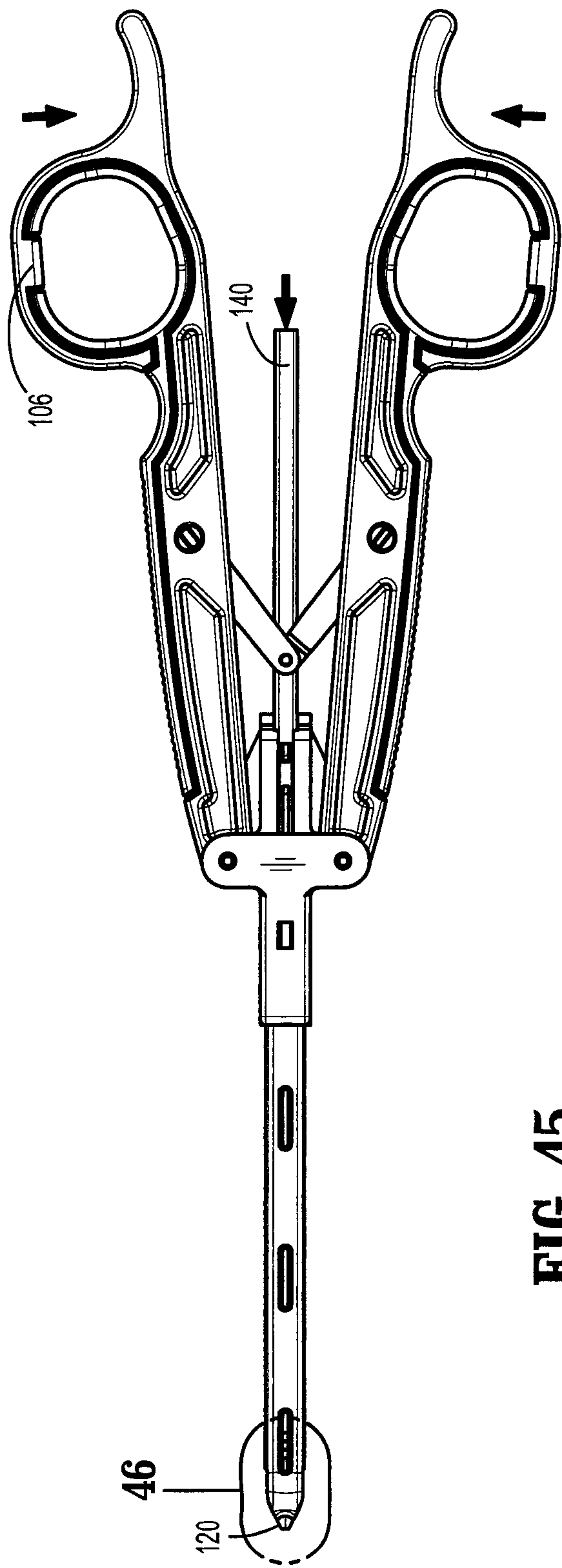


FIG. 45

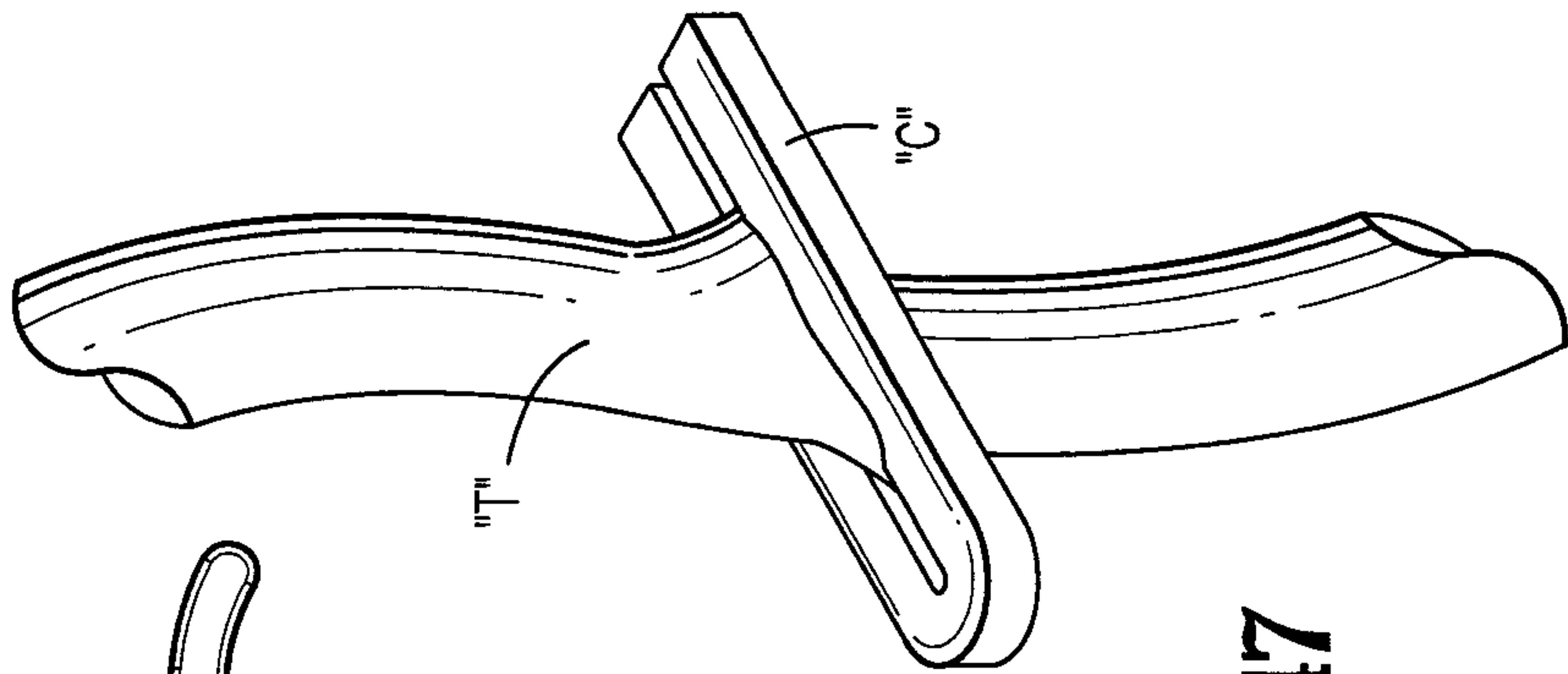


FIG. 47

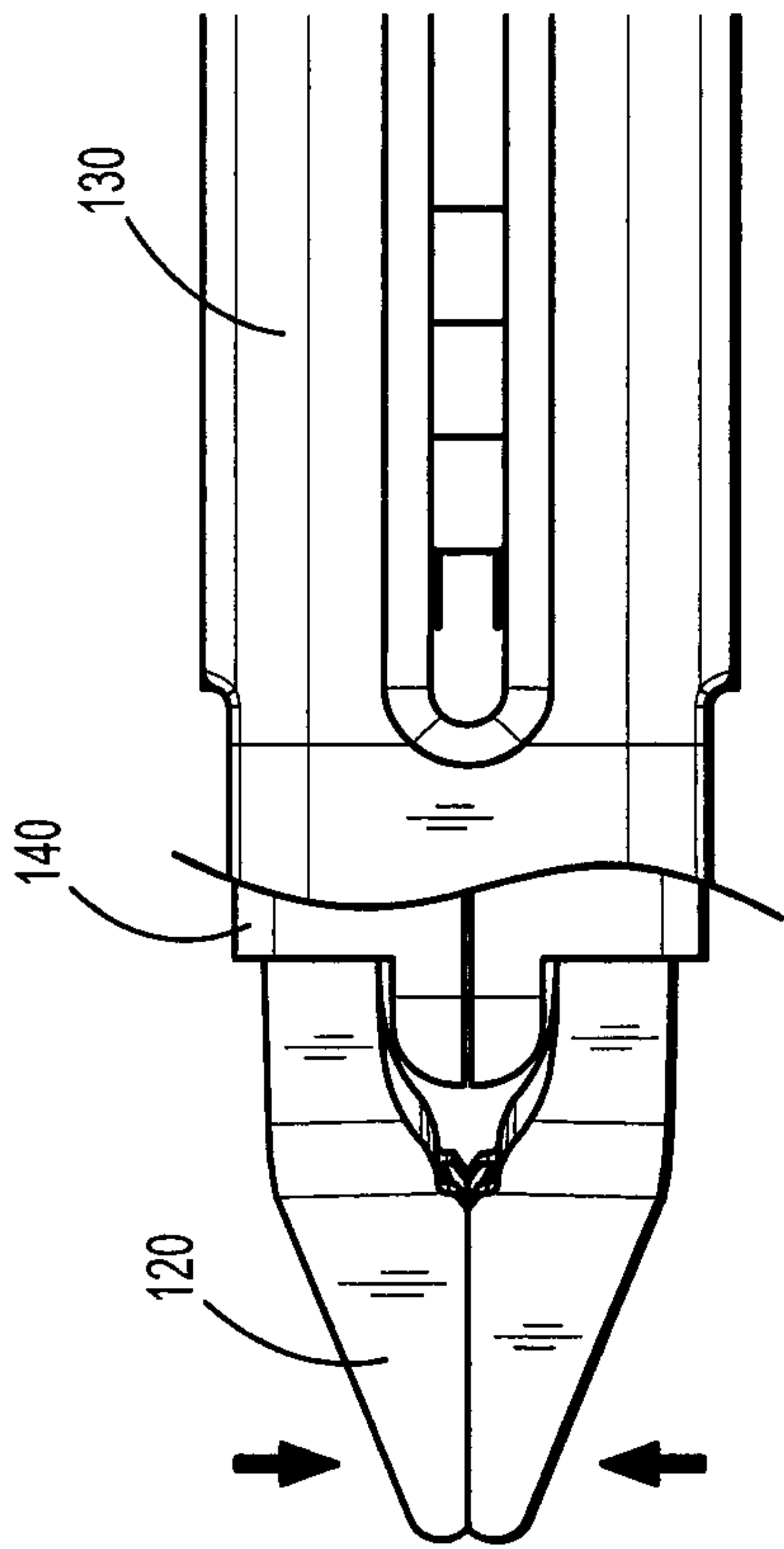


FIG. 46

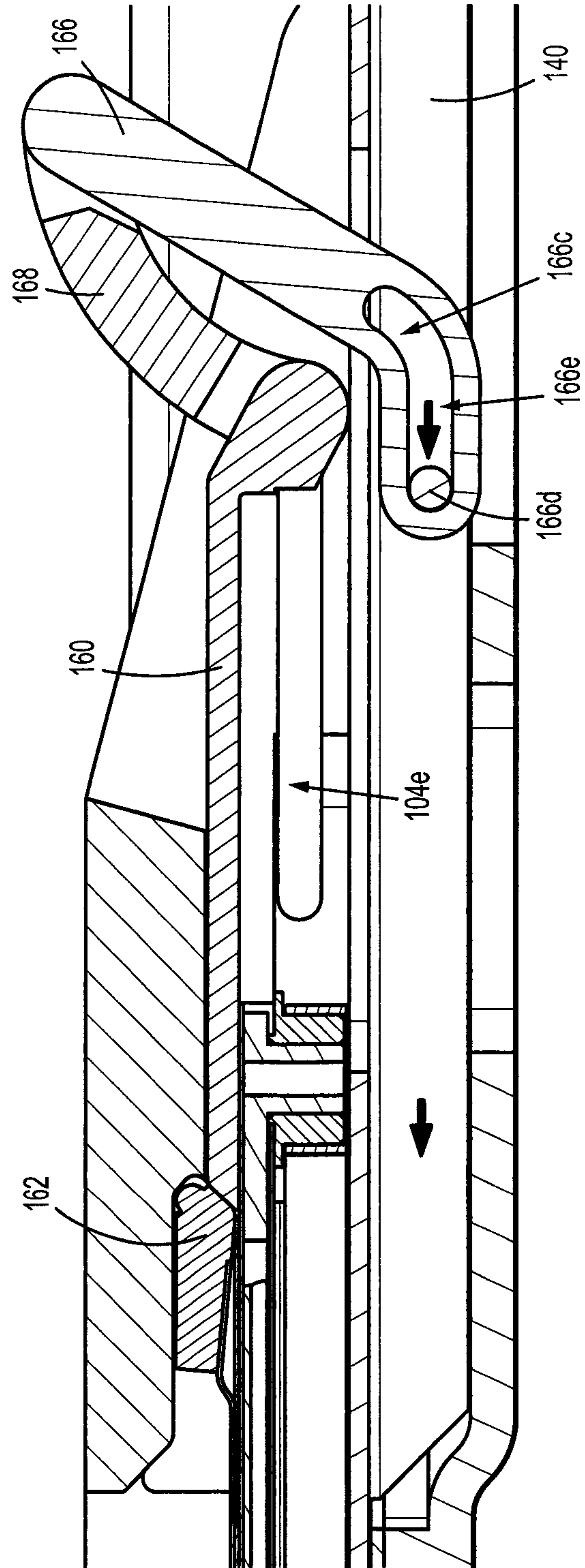


FIG. 48

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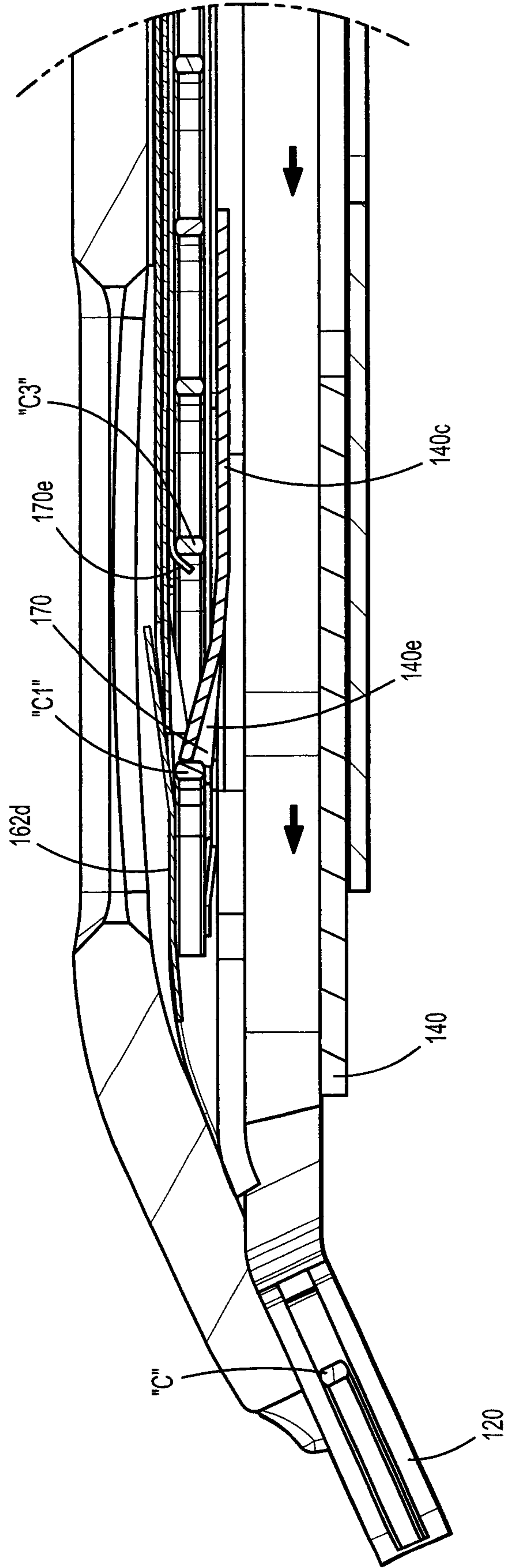


FIG. 49

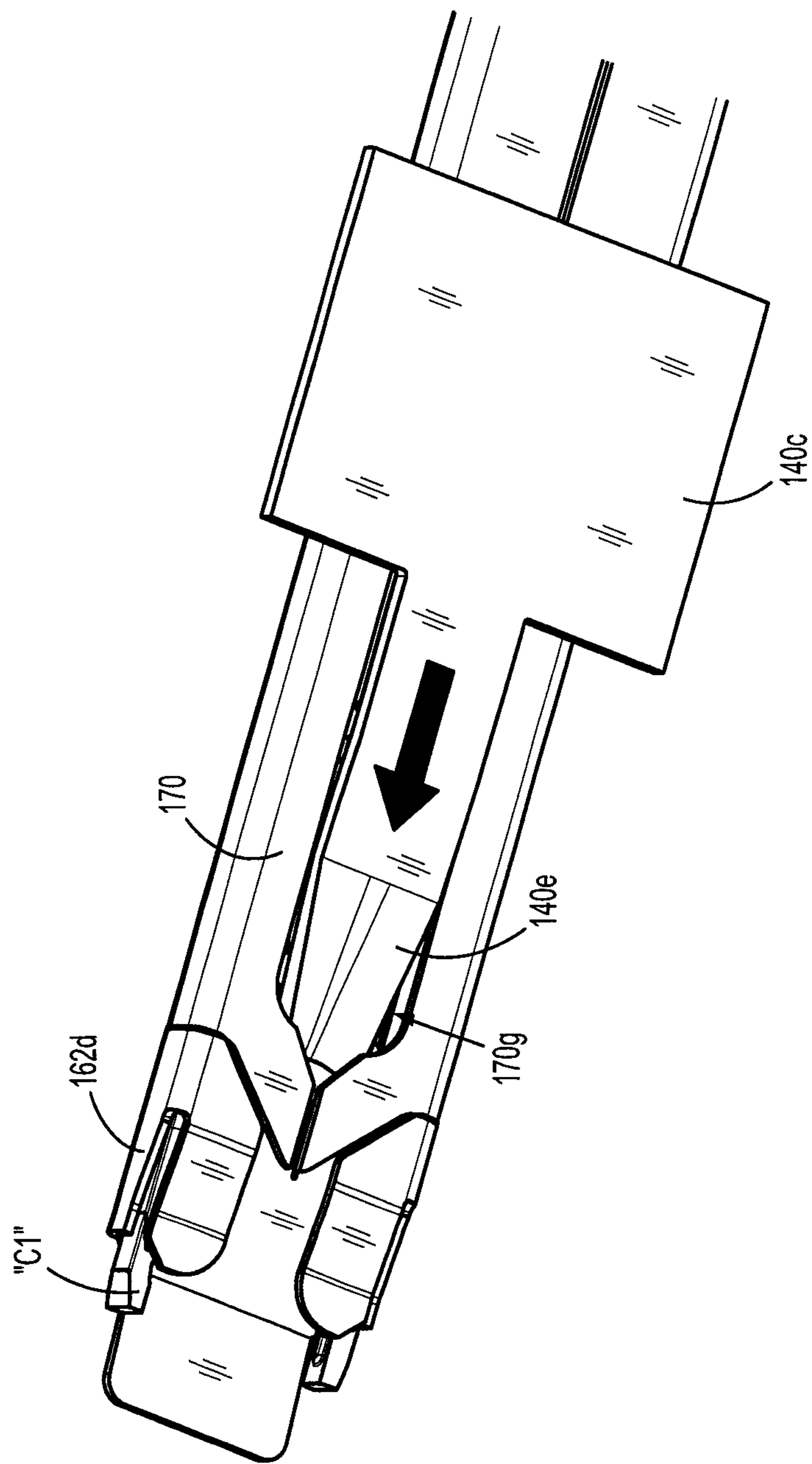


FIG. 50

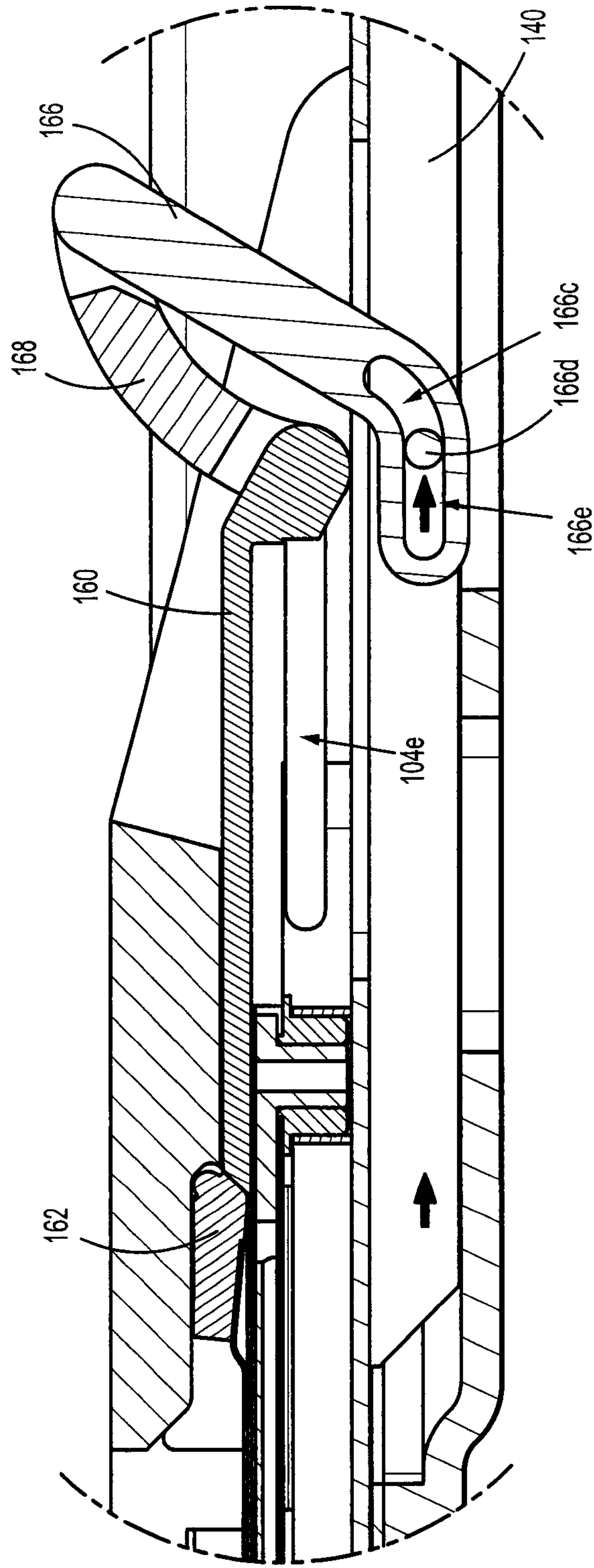


FIG. 51

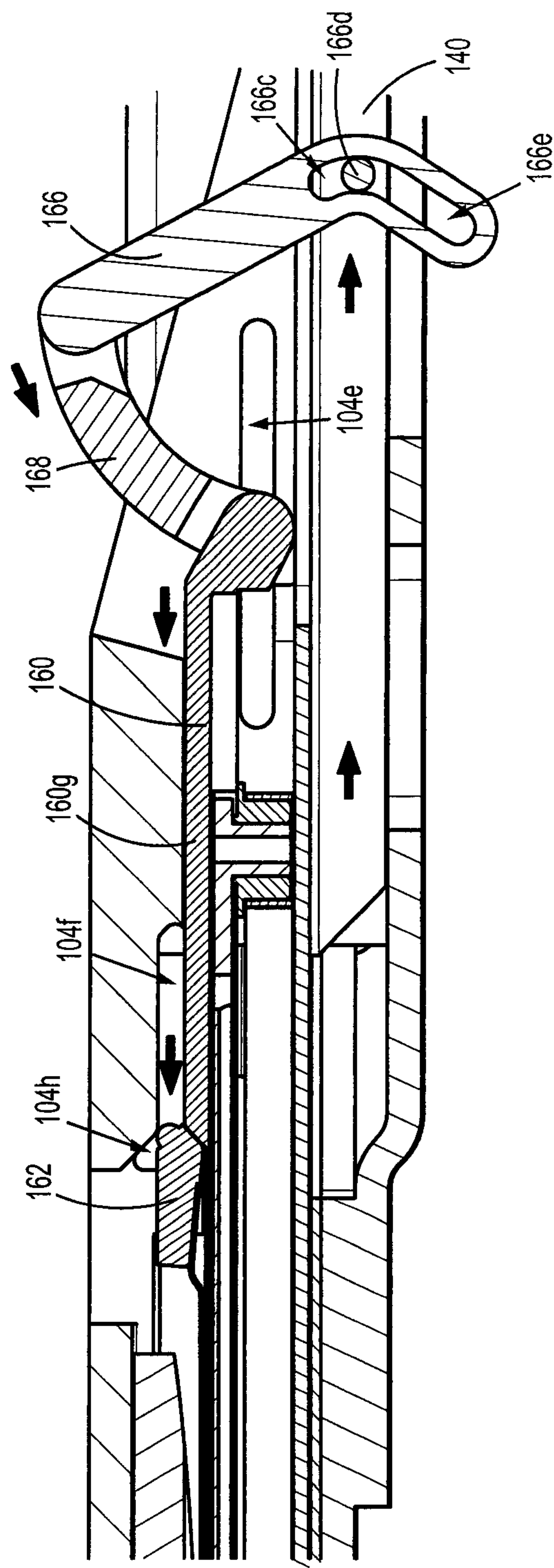


FIG. 52

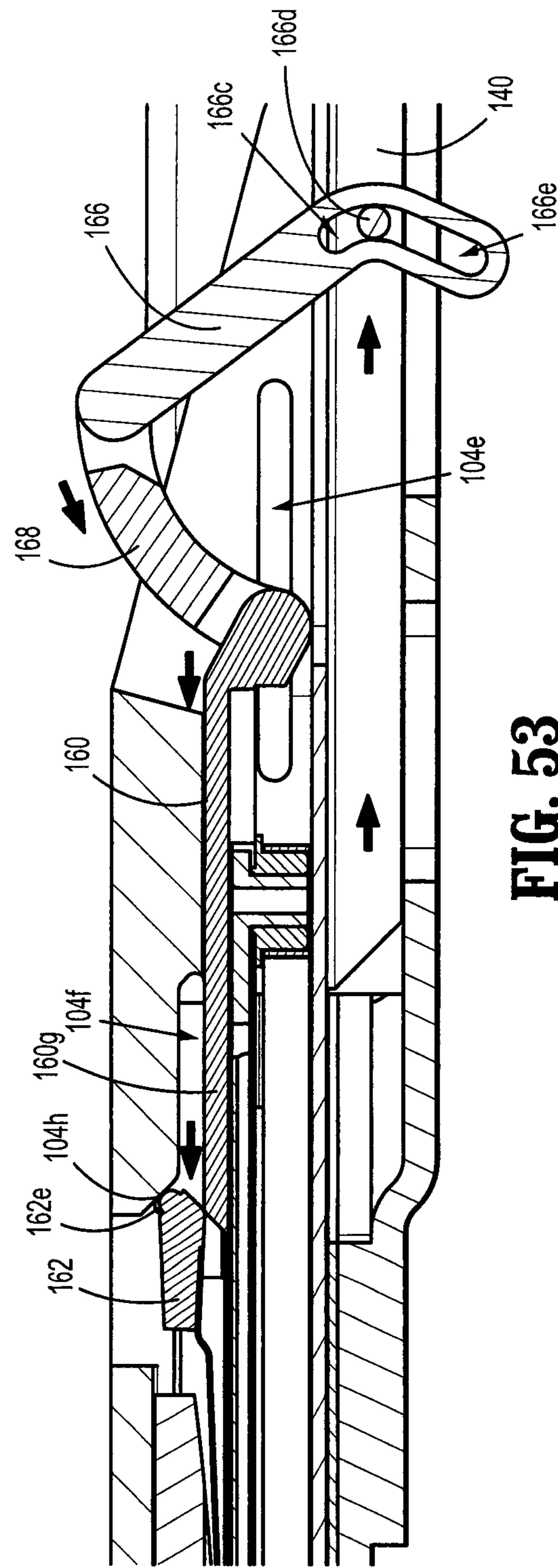


FIG. 53

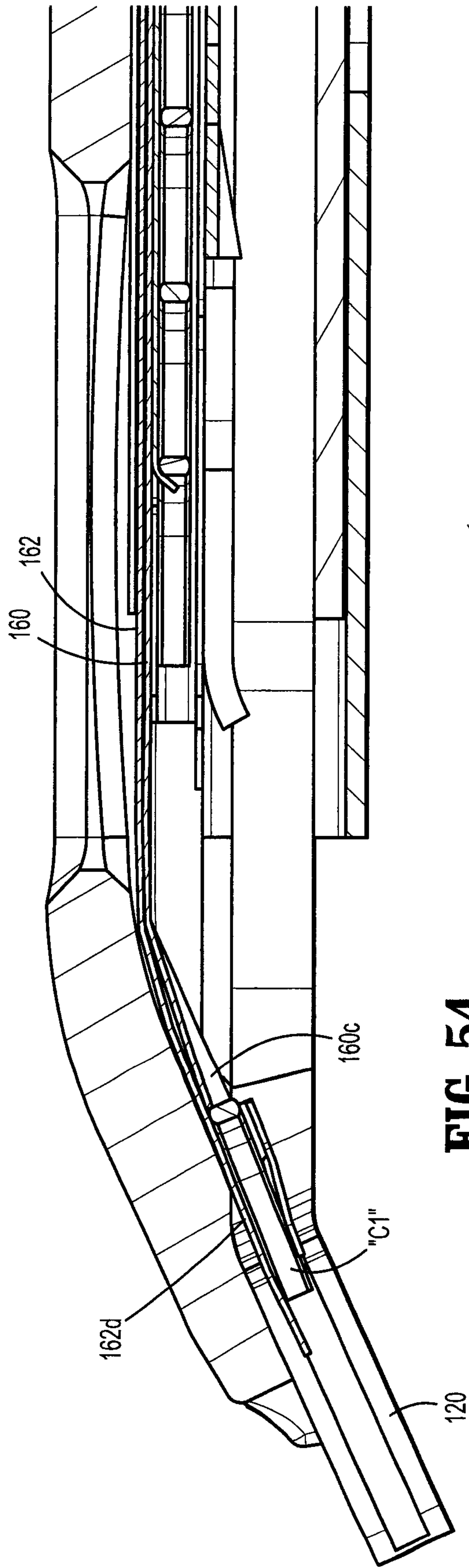


FIG. 54

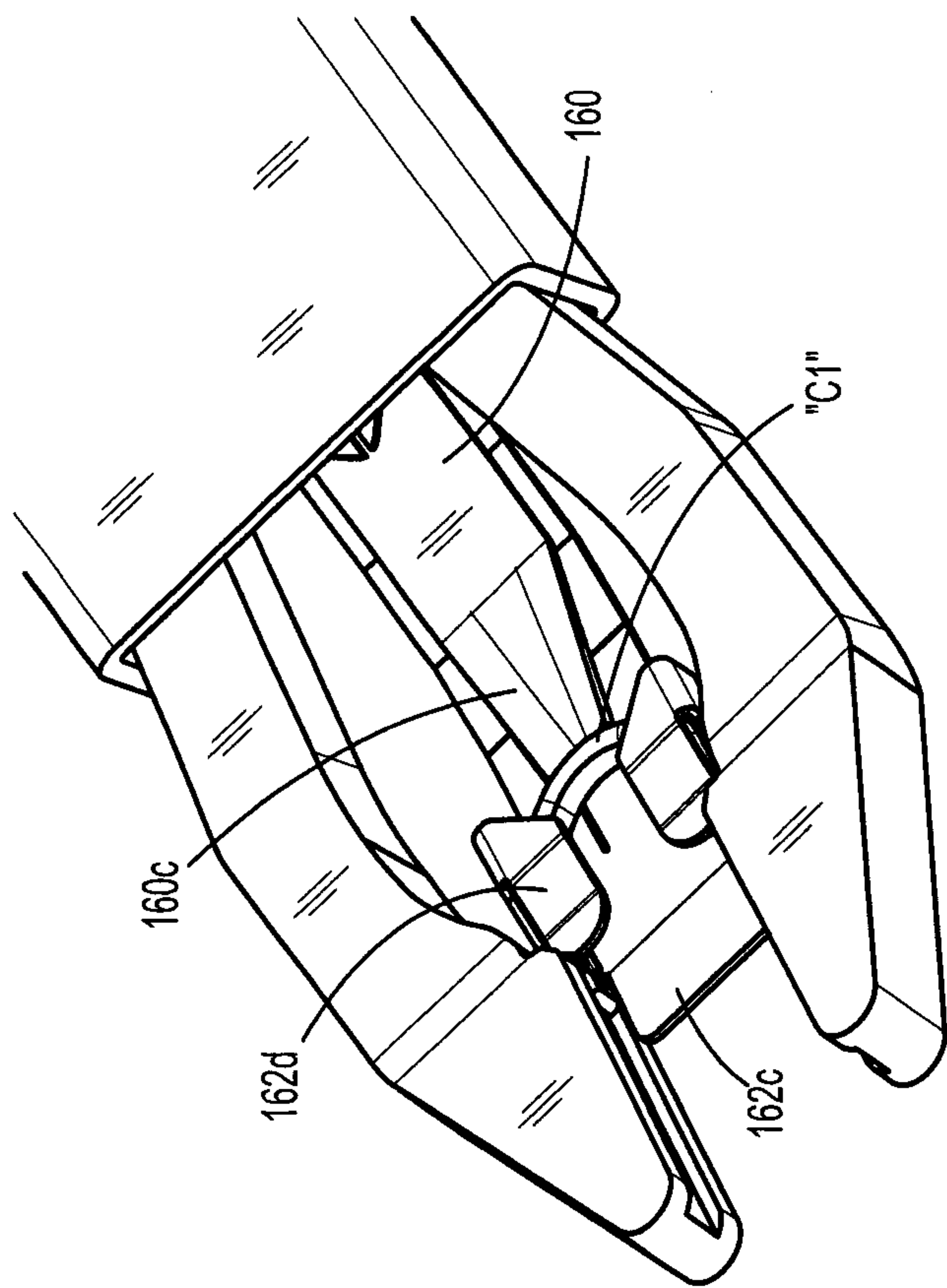


FIG. 55

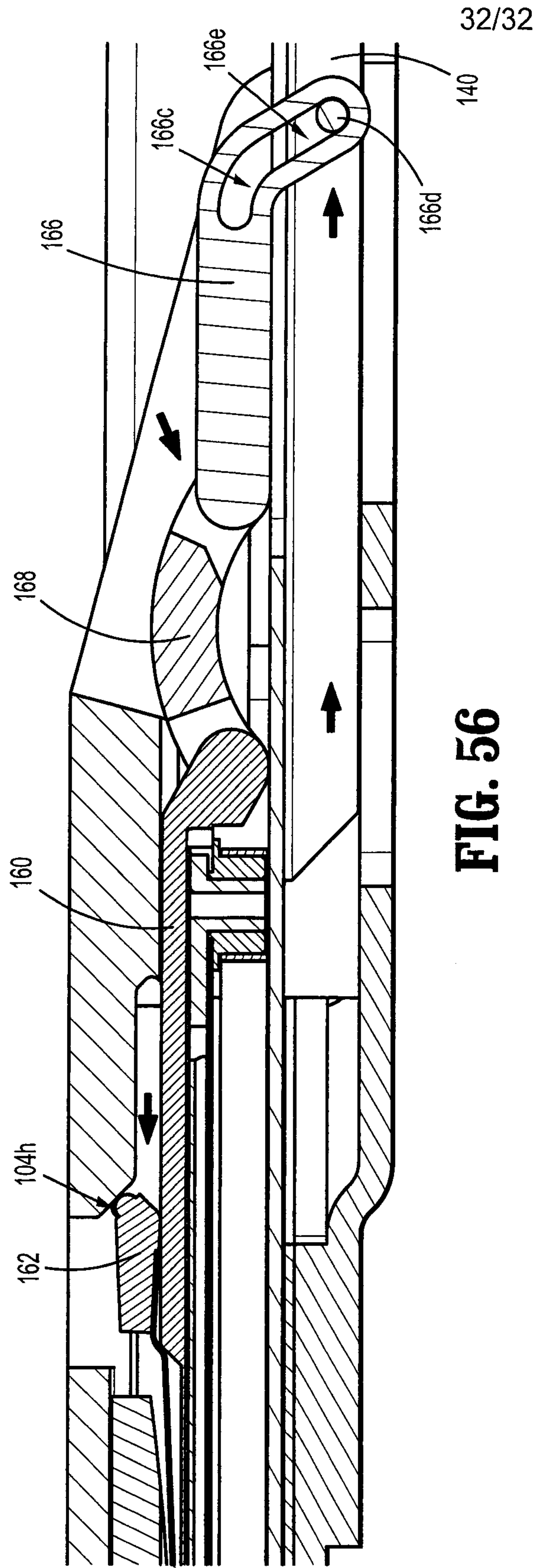


FIG. 56

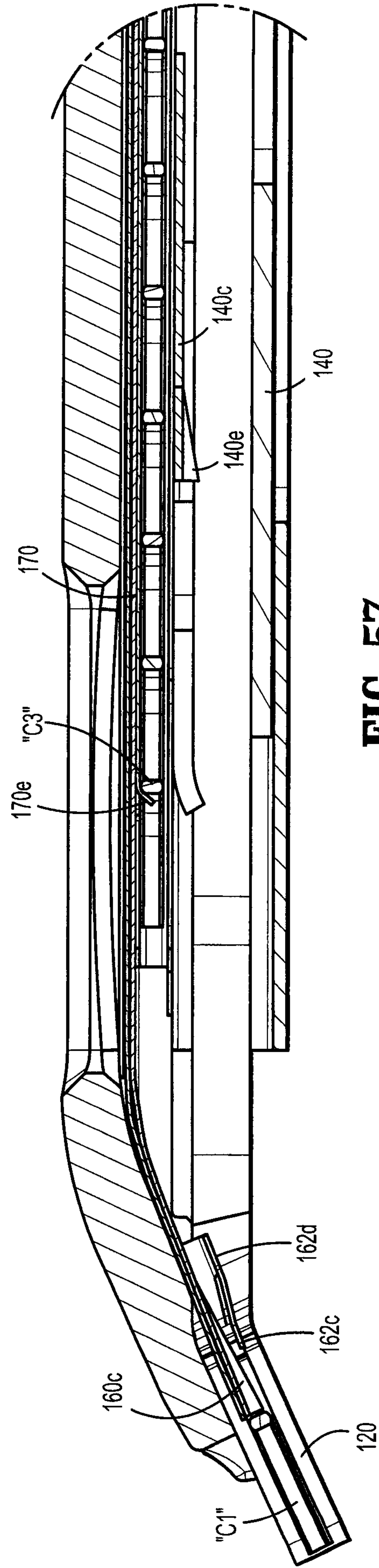


FIG. 57

