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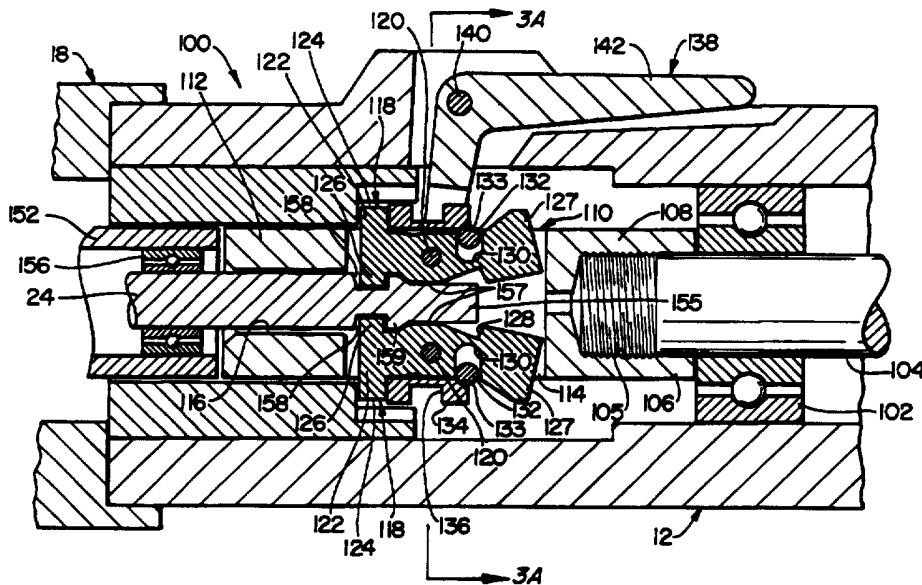
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(54) Title: TOOL HOLDING MECHANISM FOR A MOTOR DRIVEN SURGICAL INSTRUMENT



(57) Abstract

A surgical instrument (10) has a housing (12) which contains a motor (14) that drives a spindle (104). A tool bit (20) is attached to the motor by a holder (100) that includes a body with a first end portion connected to the spindle (104), a central portion having an aperture (105) through which a shaft of the tool bit (20) passes into the cavity (114). A pair of lock pawls (118) are pivotally mounted in the cavity (114) with each one having a first tab (126) that enters a slot (158) in the shaft when the lock pawls (118) are in a first position to hold the tool bit (20) in the instrument (10). The first tabs (126) retract from the slot (158) when the lock pawls (118) are in a second position for changing the tool bit (20). A ring (134) extends around the body and pivots the lock pawls (118) between the first and second positions, and a lever (138) is pivotally coupled to the housing (12) to move the ring (134).

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TOOL HOLDING MECHANISM FOR
A MOTOR DRIVEN SURGICAL INSTRUMENT

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to motor driven surgical instruments; and specifically to mechanisms for releasably attaching a variety of different tool bits to the surgical
5 instrument.

Orthopedic and neurological surgeons frequently use a power driven surgical instrument to cut, shape and drill into bone. Such an instrument utilizes a small pneumatically driven motor contained in a cylindrical housing which is held by the surgeon
10 during use. A hose from the source of compressed air attaches to one end of housing. A tool bit is received by a fitting at the other end of the housing and is rotated by the motor when compressed air is applied to the instrument.

A wide variety of different shaped and sized tool bits are
15 available for drilling into, cutting, and shaping bone as needed during a surgical procedure. Thus, the surgical instrument must be able to accept various kinds and sizes of tool bits.

One common surgical instrument of this type used a collet to
20 connect an end of the tool bit shaft to the spindle of the motor. This connection required a special collet wrench in order to replace the tool bit. In addition, the various tool bits had different sized shafts thus requiring different size collets. The need for corresponding sized collets and wenches not only
25 made tool replacement time consuming and cumbersome, it required that additional items be stocked in the operating room. Further because a sterile environment was necessary for the surgical procedure, the different collets and wrenches have to be sterilized between the procedures.

Summary of the Invention

The general object of the present invention is to provide a single mechanism which is capable of attaching a variety of different sized tool bits to a power driven surgical instrument.

5 Another object is to provide a mechanism for attaching tool bits which does not require the use of special wrenches to change tool bits.

A further object is to eliminate the use of separate collets for each tool bit of a different size.

10 Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a mechanism for attaching tools which prevents the motor spindle from rotating when the instrument is not in use. This feature inhibits the tool bit from accidentally rotating when the instrument is at rest.

15 A powered surgical instrument includes a housing that contains a motor and a restrainer, such as a ring gear, fixedly attached to said housing. The instrument also comprises a holder for attaching a variety of different tool bits to the motor. The holder has a body within the housing with a first end portion
20 connected to the motor for rotation about an axis, a central portion with a cavity therein, and a second end portion that has an aperture which receives tool bit shafts of various sizes.

A pair of lock pawls are pivotally mounted in the cavity. Each lock pawl includes a first tab that projects toward the axis
25 of rotation and a second tab that projects away from the axis of rotation. When each lock pawl is pivoted into a first position, its first tab enters a slot in the shaft of a tool bit inserted into the instrument. In this state the lock pawl prevents the shaft of the tool bit from being removed from the instrument.
30 When the lock pawl is pivoted into a second position the first tab is retracted from the shaft slot enabling the tool bit to be removed.

The second tab engages the restrainer when the lock pawl is in the second position thereby preventing rotation of the body. This enables the tool bit to be replaced without the possibility of the motor accidentally rotating the body. In the first position of the lock pawl, the second tabs are disengaged from the restrainer thus allowing operation of the instrument.

A ring extends around the body and pivots the first and second lock pawls as the ring moves longitudinally along the body. A manually operable shift lever is pivotally coupled to the housing and causes longitudinal movement of the ring along the body, thereby pivoting the first and second lock pawls.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIGURE 1 is a pictorial representation of a surgical instrument according to the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is a longitudinal, cross-sectional view through a mechanism for attaching tool bits to the motor of the surgical instrument.

FIGURE 3A is a partial sectional view taken along line 3A-3A of Figure 2;

FIGURE 3B is a partial sectional view taken along line 3B-3B of Figure 3A;

FIGURE 4 is a longitudinal, cross-sectional view through the tool attaching mechanism in a different operating state; and

FIGURE 5 is a longitudinal, cross-sectional view similar to Figure 2 with a different size tool bit.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Referring initially to Figure 1, a surgical instrument 10 that incorporates the present invention has a housing 12 which encloses a pneumatic motor 14. A hose (not shown) from a source of compressed air connects to a fitting 16 at one end of the

housing 12. A removable nose 18 is attached to the other end of the housing and receives an interchangeable tool bit 20. The illustrated tool bit 20 has a spherical head 22 for shaping bone during the surgical procedure. Other tool bits have cylindrical, trapezoidal and other geometrical heads depending on their intended use. The head 22 is attached to a shaft 24 that extends through nose 24 and couples to a tool holder inside housing 12.

With reference to Figure 2, the tool holder 100 within the motor housing 12 includes a main bearing 102 which receives the spindle 104 of the pneumatic motor 14 of the surgical instrument 10. The remote end of the motor spindle 104 has external screw threads which engage internal screw threads in an aperture 105 at one end of a lock body 106. The motor spindle 104 is attached to the lock body 106 during manufacture of the surgical instrument and remains attached thereto, except for maintenance or replacement due to failure.

The cylindrical lock body 106 has a motor coupling section 108 at the one end which attaches to the motor spindle 104. A tool receptor section 112 is located at the other end of lock body with a central portion 110 between sections 108 and 112. A slot-like, rectangular cavity 114 extends transversely through the central section 110 and occupies approximately the middle one-third of the diameter of lock body 106 (see also Figure 3A). The tool receptor 112 has a longitudinal, centrally located aperture 116 extending from the other end of the lock body 106 to the rectangular cavity 114.

With reference to Figures 2 and 3A, a pair of lock pawls 118 are located within the rectangular cavity 114 and pivot about pawl pins 120 that extend between opposite side walls of the lock body 106 which form the rectangular cavity. Each lock pawl 118 has a cross member 122 at a first end which is adjacent to the tool receptor 112. The cross member 122 forms a T-shaped end of

the lock pawl with an outer tab 124 projecting outward away from the longitudinal axis of the instrument and an inner tab 126 projecting inward toward the longitudinal axis. The opposite second end 127 of each lock pawl 118 is enlarged and has a notch 128 in its interior surface which acts as a stop during insertion of a tool bit 20 into the tool holder 100, as will be described. The outer surface of each lock pawl 118 has a notch 130 with a ball 132 freely located therein.

An actuator, comprising a shift ring 134 and a shift lever 138, is provided to manually operate the lock pawls 118. The shift ring 134 extends around the central portion 110 of the lock body 106 and around the two lock pawls 118. The width of the shift ring is less than the distance between the cross member 126 and the second end 127 of each lock pawl 118 allowing the shift ring to move longitudinally therebetween. As will be described, the longitudinal movement of the shift ring 134 along body 106 causes each lock pawl 118 to pivot about pawl pin 120. That longitudinal movement of the shift ring 134 is produced by a shift lever 138 which rotates about a lever pin 140. The shift lever 138 has an L-shaped handle 142 with an aperture through which lever pin 140 extends. An end of the handle 142 within the motor housing 12 joins a forked section 144 of the shift lever 138, as shown in Figure 3A. The forked section 144 has two tines 146 which curve around opposite sides of the shift ring 134. A separate pin 148 projects inwardly from the end of each tine 146 into an annular groove 136 around the shift ring 134 as shown in Figure 3B. When the exposed end of the shift lever handle 138 is moved up and down in the orientation of the tool holder 100 in Figure 2, the shift lever acts as a driver whereby pins 148 at the end of the tines 146 press against walls of annular groove 136 which causes the shift ring 134 to move longitudinally along the lock body 106. In the closed state of the tool holder 100

shown in Figure 2, the shift ring 134 is pushed toward the tool receptor 112 of the lock body 106. In this position, the shift ring 134 causes the lock pawl 118 to pivot so that the cross members 122 have a generally vertical orientation with their inner tabs 126 moved toward the longitudinal axis of the lock body.

The instrument nose 18 has a tubular casing 152 with a bearing 156 located at one end thereof. The shaft 24 of the tool bit 20 extends through the nose bearing 156 and projects from the instrument nose 18 into the tool holder 100. This projecting portion of the shaft 24 extends through circular aperture 116 in the tool receptor 112 and into cavity 114 in the body 106. The outer diameter of the shaft 24 varies from tool bit to tool bit depending upon the size of the bit 22 attached to the opposite end of the shaft. The diameter of receptor aperture 116 is sized to accommodate the largest diameter shaft. The tip 155 of the shaft 24 has flat sides, thereby forming a portion of the shaft that has a polygonal cross section, and the distance between those flat sides is the same for all sizes of tools. The flat sides of the shaft tip 155 abut the flat inner surface 157 of the lock pawls 118 in the illustrated closed state of the holder 100, so that as the motor spindle 104 rotationally drives the lock body 106, torque is applied to the shaft 24 thereby rotating the tool bit 20.

The circular rod-like shaft 24 has two diametrically opposed slots 158 cut therein and spaced from the tip 155. The distance between the bottom surfaces of each slot 158 is the same for all tool bits regardless of the outer diameter of the main part of shaft 24. In the closed state of the tool holder 100 illustrated in Figure 2, the inner tabs 126 of the lock pawls 118 enter the slots 158, acting as opposing jaws which engage an axial stop 159 formed by a rim at one side of slot 158, to securely hold the

tool bit 20 from being pulled longitudinally from the tool holder 100. Thus the opposing slots 158 act as a retainer preventing removal of the tool bit. The flat inner surface of each inner tab 126 is spaced from the flat inner surface of each slot 158 so that torque is not applied to the tool bit 20 through the lock pawl tabs. In the tool bit shown in Figure 2, the shaft tip 155 has a cross-sectional area that is greater than a cross-sectional area of the shaft portion in which slots 158 are located, and the axial stop portion 159 has a still greater cross-sectional area.

In order to reduce friction between the rotating and non-rotating components of the tool holder 100, the pins 148 on the tines of the lock lever 138 are smaller than the width of the annular groove 136 in shift ring 134. When the instrument is to be operated the surgeon presses the shift lever 138 into the position shown in Figure 2 and the pins engage the walls of the annular groove 136 as illustrated in Figure 3B. The engagement of the pins forces the shift ring 134 toward the tool receptor 112, but not far enough for the shift ring to contact the outer tabs 124 on the lock pawls 118. When the instrument motor is energized by pressurized air, the spindle 104 produces rotation of the lock body 106 attached to the spindle. As the lock body rotates, the balls 132 located within the notches 130 of lock pawls 118 are driven outward by centrifugal force as shown in Figure 2. The balls 132, so driven, apply force against a beveled edge 133 of the shift ring 134, moving the shift ring further toward the tool receptor 112. This action pushes the shift ring 134 farther toward the tool receptor 112 and away from contact with the pins 148 of the shift lever 138 allowing the shift ring 134 to rotate with minimal friction.

Figure 4 illustrates the tool holder 100 in an open state for removal or insertion of a tool bit 20. In this state, the shift lever 138 is pivoted outward from the housing 12 which

causes the tine pins 148 to push the shift ring 134 toward the spindle 104. This action causes the shift ring to exert pressure against tapered surfaces 160 of each lock pawl 118 which pivots the lock pawls 118 about pawl pins 120 withdrawing the inner tabs 5 126 from the slots 158 in the tool shaft 24. This allows the tool shaft to be pulled out of the tool receptor 106 and the nose 18.

As each of the lock pawls 118 pivot into the position shown in Figure 4, the outer tabs 124 engage teeth 162 of a ring gear 10 164 which is fixed to the casing of the tool holder 100. The ring gear 164 acts as a restrainer whereby engagement of the lock pawls 118 with the ring gear teeth prevents the lock body 106 and the shaft 24 from rotating. Thus, the surgical instrument can be placed aside without the possibility that tool bit 20 will spin 15 should the motor be energized inadvertently.

When the tool is reinserted into the holder 100, the end of the shaft 24 contacts the stop surfaces 128 of the two lock pawls 118. This locates the shaft in the proper longitudinal position so that the inner tabs 126 of the lock pawls 118 can enter the 20 slots 158. This engagement occurs when the shift lever is once again pushed into the casing so that the shift ring 134 slides toward the tool receptor 112 and into a position illustrated in Figure 2. This movement of the shift ring 134 applies force to each of the lock pawls 118 causing their rotation about pawl pins 25 120 so that the outer tabs 124 no longer engage teeth of the ring gear.

Figure 5 illustrates the tool holder 100 with a relatively small tool bit attached thereto. The shaft 170 of this tool bit extends through the nose 18 and specifically through a bearing 30 182 with a reduction bushing 184 therewithin. The reduction bushing 184 reduces the inner diameter of the bearing 182 to support the outer diameter of shaft 170. The end of the shaft

170, that extends beyond the nose 18 into the tool holder 100, is significantly smaller in diameter than the shaft 24 of the tool bit illustrated in the previously described figures. The diameter of the shaft 170 is so small that it does not contact the surfaces of the pawls 118. Instead, this shaft 170 has an elongated end 172 with a rectangular cross section that fits within a rectangular aperture 174 in the interior wall of the lock body 106. It is the engagement of the rectangular end 172 of the shaft 170 with the rectangular aperture 174 that provides mechanical coupling between the lock body 106 and the shaft 170 to apply torque to the tool bit when the spindle 104 rotates.

The shaft 170 has a pair of diametrically opposed slots 176 cut in its external surface within which the inner tabs 126 of lock pawls 118 fit when the tool holder 100 is in the closed state. In this embodiment walls of the slots 176 act as axial stops. The positioning of the inner tabs 126 within slots 176 prevents longitudinal movement of the tool shaft 170 and thus prevents the tool bit from disengaging from the tool holder 100. It is noted that the surfaces of inner tabs 126 do not contact the tool shaft 170 in the closed state of the tool holder 100.

CLAIMS

1. An apparatus for attaching a tool bit to a surgical instrument having a housing which contains a motor that drives a spindle, said apparatus comprising:

5 a body within said housing and having a first end portion for attaching to the spindle, a central portion with a cavity therein, and a second end portion having an aperture therethrough in communication with the cavity wherein the aperture receives a shaft of the tool bit that extends into the cavity;

10 a first lock pawl movably mounted in the cavity and having a first tab for entering a slot in the shaft when said first lock pawl is in a first position and retracted from the slot when said first lock pawl is in a second position; and

an actuator which engages said first lock pawl to produce movement between the first and second positions.

2. The apparatus as recited in claim 1 further comprising a restrainer fixedly connected to the housing; and

5 wherein said first lock pawl has a second tab for engaging said restrainer when said first lock pawl is in the second position to prevent rotation of said body, and disengaging said restrainer when said first lock pawl is in the first position.

3. The apparatus as recited in claim 2 wherein said restrainer comprises a ring gear with teeth that are engaged by the second tab of said first lock pawl.

4. The apparatus as recited in claim 1 further comprising
a second lock pawl movably mounted in the cavity having a first
tab for entering a slot in the shaft when said second lock pawl
is in a first position and retracted from the slot when said
5 second lock pawl is in a second position.

5. The apparatus as recited in claim 4 further comprising
a restrainer connected to the housing; and wherein said first and
second lock pawls have a second tab that engages said restrainer
when said first and second lock pawls are in the second position
5 to prevent rotation of said body, and disengage said restrainer
in the first position of said first and second lock pawls.

6. The apparatus as recited in claim 1 wherein said
actuator comprises:

a ring extending around said body and engaging said first
lock pawl to produce movement between the first and second
5 positions upon said ring being moved along said body; and

a manually operable driver coupled to said housing for
engaging said ring to move said ring along said body.

7. The apparatus as recited in claim 6 wherein said first
lock pawl has a notch; and further comprising a ball located
within the notch of said first pawl, wherein said ball when acted
upon by centrifugal force due to rotation of said body urges said
5 ring into a given position along said body.

8. The apparatus as recited in claim 6 wherein said
manually operable driver comprises a fork with two tines engaging
said ring, and a handle attached to the fork.

9. The apparatus as recited in claim 8 wherein said ring has an outer surface with an annular groove; and each tine has a projection extending into the annular groove.

10. The apparatus as recited in claim 1 further comprising a nose attached to said housing, and having an aperture through which the shaft of the tool bit is received and a bearing which engages the shaft of the tool bit.

11. A surgical instrument comprising:

a housing;

a motor within said housing;

a restrainer fixedly connected to said housing;

5 a body within said housing and having a first end portion connected to said motor for rotation about an axis, a central portion with a cavity therein, and a second end portion having a first aperture therethrough in communication with the cavity;

10 a first lock pawl and a second lock pawl pivotally mounted in the cavity, and each respective lock pawl having a first tab projecting toward the axis of rotation and having a second tab projecting away from the axis of rotation, the second tab engaging the restrainer when the respective lock pawl is in a first position to prevent rotation of said body and disengaging
15 said restrainer when the respective lock pawl is in a second position;

a ring extending around said body and producing pivotal movement of said first and second lock pawls when said ring is moved along said body;

20 a manually operable shift lever pivotally coupled to said housing and engaging said ring to produce movement of said ring along said body thereby pivoting said first and second lock pawls; and

25 a tool bit with a shaft extending through the first aperture in the second end portion of said body and into the cavity, and the shaft having an axial stop;

30 wherein the first tab of at least one of said first and second lock pawls engages the axial stop on the shaft of the tool bit when said first and second lock pawls are in the second position, and disengages the axial stop when said first and second lock pawls are in the first position.

12. The surgical instrument as recited in claim 11 wherein said restrainer comprises a ring gear with teeth that are engaged by the second tab of said first and second lock pawls.

13. The surgical instrument as recited in claim 11 wherein each of said first and second lock pawls has a notch; and further comprising a separate ball located within each notch, wherein the balls when acted upon by centrifugal force due to rotation of
5 said body urge said ring into a given position along said body.

14. The surgical instrument as recited in claim 11 wherein said manually operable shift lever comprises a handle, and a fork attached to said handle and having two tines with each tine located on a different side of said ring for engaging said ring.

15. The surgical instrument as recited in claim 14 wherein said ring has an outer surface with an annular groove; and said manually operable shift lever a separate pin extending from each tine into the annular groove of said ring.

16. The surgical instrument as recited in claim 11 further comprising a nose attached to said housing, and having an aperture through which the shaft of the tool bit is received and having a bearing that engages the shaft of the tool bit.

17. The surgical instrument as recited in claim 11 wherein part of the shaft of said tool bit has a polygonal cross section with surfaces which engage said first and second lock pawls.

18. The surgical instrument as recited in claim 11 wherein the shaft of the tool bit has an end with a polygonal cross section which fits into a second aperture in said body.

19. A tool bit for a motor driven surgical instrument which has housing and a lock pawl pivotally mounted in the housing with a tab on said lock pawl, said tool bit comprising:

- a shaft having first and second ends and having a depression,
5 adjacent the first end, adapted to receive the tab of the lock
pawl thereby retaining the tool bit in the surgical instrument;
and
a bit formed at the second end of said shaft.

20. The tool bit as recited in claim 19 wherein a portion of said shaft has a polygonal cross section with a surface that contacts a torque transmission surface of the lock pawl.

21. The tool bit as recited in claim 19 wherein the first end of said shaft has a polygonal cross section which fits into an aperture of the surgical instrument.

22. A tool bit for a motor driven surgical instrument which has housing and a lock pawl pivotally mounted in the housing with a tab on said lock pawl, said tool bit comprising:

- a shaft having first and second ends and having an axial
5 stop, adjacent the first end, which engages the lock pawl thereby
providing longitudinal axial resistance that retains the tool bit
in the surgical instrument; and
a bit formed at the second end of said shaft.

23. The tool bit as recited in claim 22 wherein said shaft has a portion between with the axial stop and the first end, and said portion has a surface that engages a torque transmission surface of the lock pawl.

24. The tool bit as recited in claim 22 wherein said shaft has a first portion with a first cross-sectional area, and a second portion between the first portion and the first end in which the second portion has a second cross-sectional area that is larger than the first cross-sectional area, wherein is the axial stop is formed between the first and second portions.

25. The tool bit as recited in claim 24 wherein the second portion of the shaft has a surface that engages a torque transmission surface of the lock pawl.

26. The tool bit as recited in claim 24 wherein the axial stop comprises a third portion of the shaft with a third cross-sectional area that is larger than the second cross-sectional area.

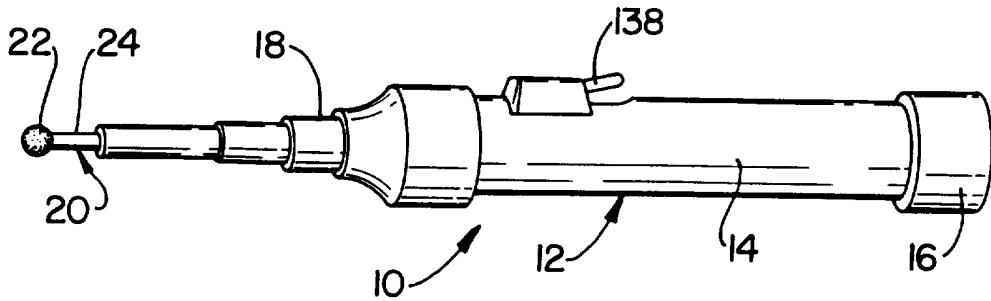


FIG. 1

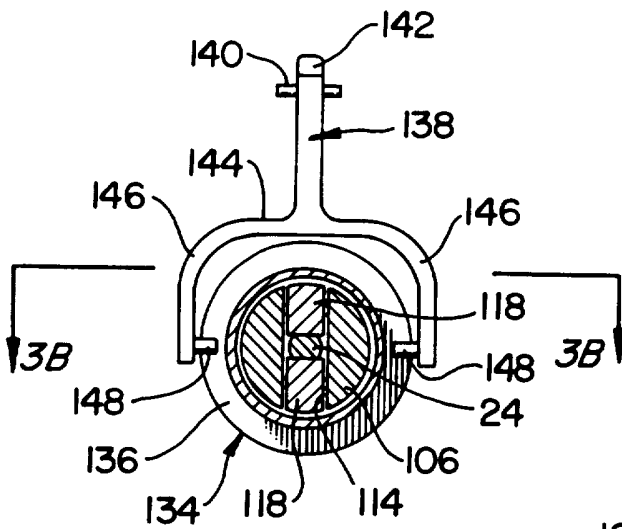


FIG. 3A

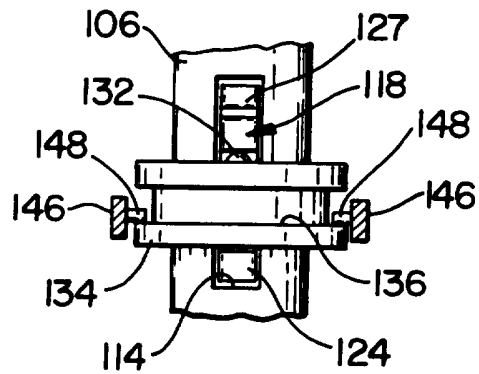


FIG. 3B

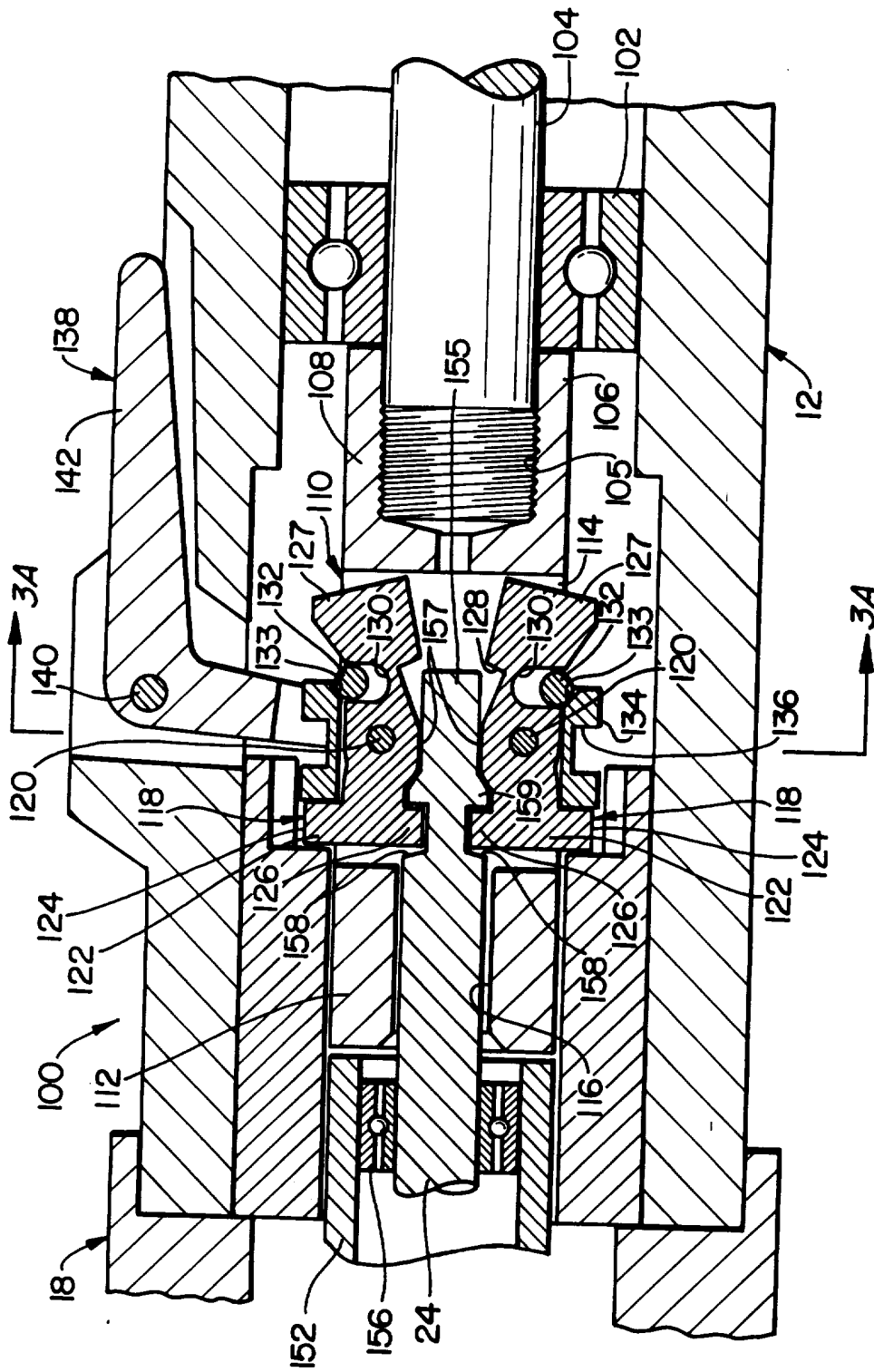


FIG. 2

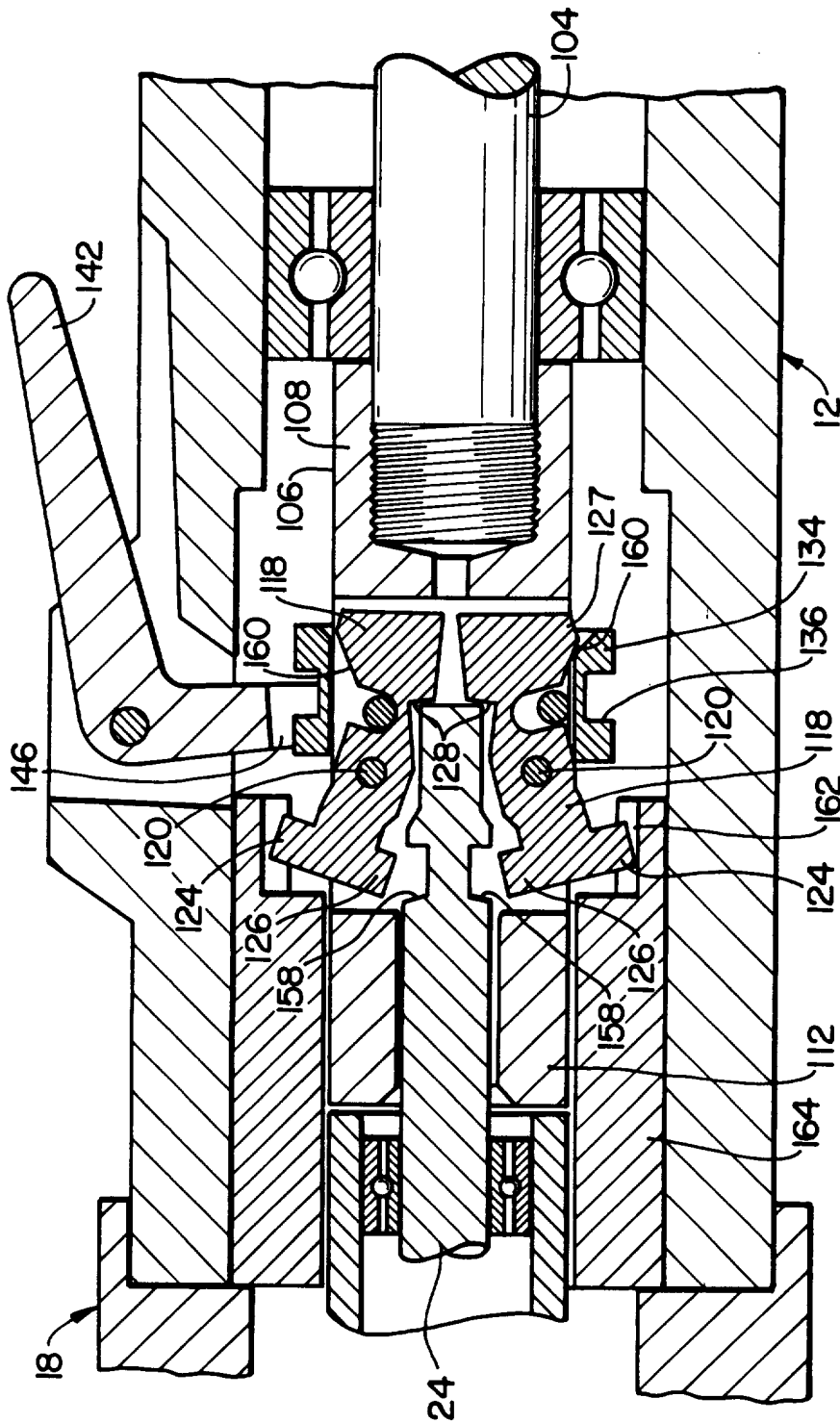


FIG. 4

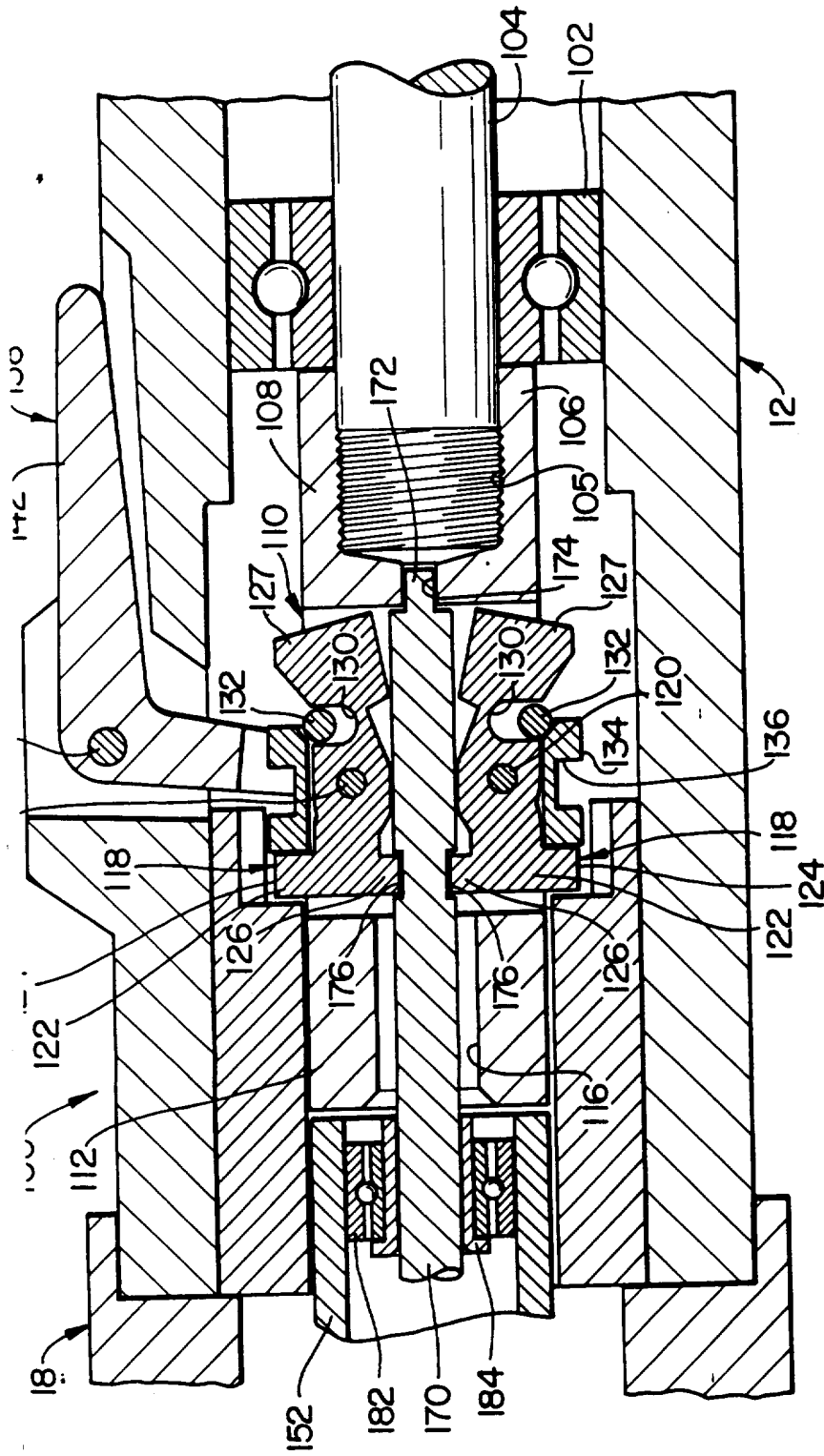


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/12569

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :A61B 17/56
US CL :606/80

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 408/231-233; 433/165, 166; 606/1, 79, 80, 180

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
NONE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- Y	US, A, 5,219,174 (ZURBRUGG ET AL.) 15 June 1993, see Fig. 2.	1, 6, 10 ----- 4
X	US, A, 4,978,350 (WAGENKNECHT) 18 December 1990, see Fig. 1.	19-26

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

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