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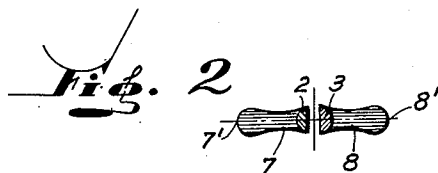
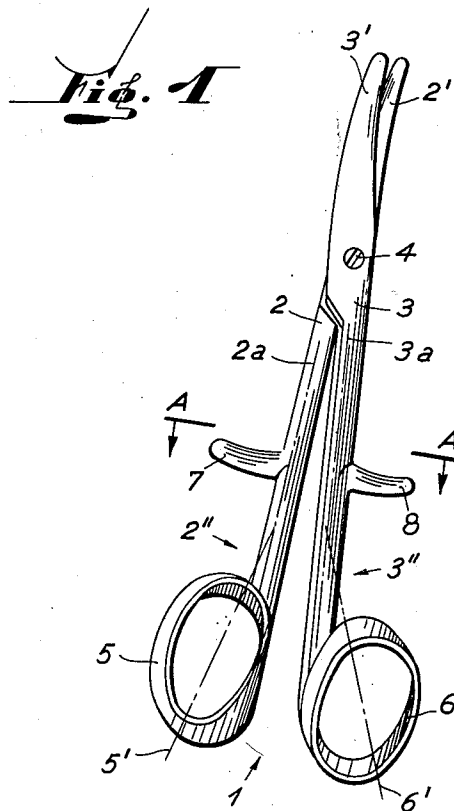
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GRIP FOR LEVER PIVOTED INSTRUMENTS

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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Fig. 3

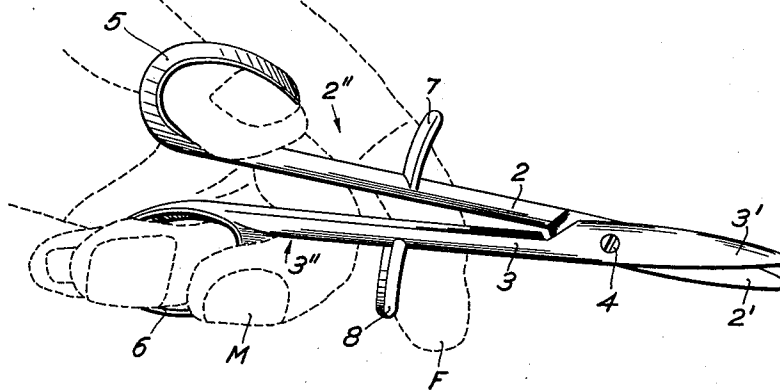
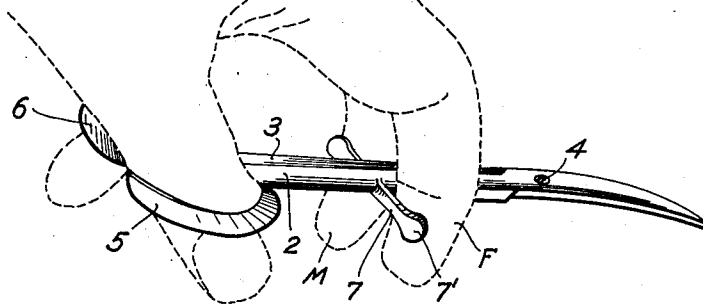


Fig. 4



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GRIP FOR LEVER PIVOTED INSTRUMENTS

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6 Claims. (Cl. 128—321)

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This invention relates to grips for lever pivoted instruments, specially surgical instruments, and more particularly to a novel grip which allows a more accurate handling and control of surgical instruments such as hemostatic forceps, intestinal forceps, shears, clamps, etc.

While the novel grip of this invention may be used in connection with many lever pivoted instruments, it is particularly applicable to surgical instruments such as scissors, needle-holders, hemostatic forceps and the like, wherein two coplanar rings are provided one at the end of each of said levers, on the same side of the pivot.

Therefore, while in order to facilitate the disclosure the invention will be described in connection with surgery scissors, it should be understood that the invention is not limited to such specific application but only to the scope of the appended claims.

The main object of the invention is to provide a grip for lever pivoted instruments of the type having a ring at the end of each of said levers, on the same side of the pivot, wherein each of said levers is provided with an outwardly directed crosspiece on which the forefinger may bear in handling the instrument.

A further object of the invention is to provide a grip as specified in the preceding paragraph, wherein said crosspieces are spaced from said rings by a distance such as to house the middle finger therebetween.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent in the course of the following description. In order that the invention may be more clearly understood and readily carried out, a preferred embodiment thereof has been illustrated in the accompanying drawings, by way of example. In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a pair of surgical scissors embodying the novel grip in accordance with this invention.

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken substantially along the line A—A in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing one manner in which the surgical scissors having the grip according to this invention can be accurately handled and controlled for a cutting operation.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view similar to Fig. 3 but showing the manner in which the instrument can be gripped for dissecting for example.

The same reference characters are used to indicate like or corresponding parts or elements throughout the drawings.

With reference to the drawings, the grip 1 is shown as applied to a scissors having a first lever

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2 and a second lever 3, said levers being pivotally linked together by means of a pivot screw 4. The first lever 2 ends at one side of the point in a cutting blade 2', while the second lever 3 terminates in a cutting blade 3'.

At the other side of the pivot 4, the free end portions 2'' and 3'' of the first and second levers 2 and 3, respectively are each provided in the embodiment shown with a ring 5, 6. Said rings 5 and 6 are anatomical, i. e. bevelled or cylindrical and the respective axes 5' and 6' forming an obtuse angle with the center lines 2a and 2b of the respective levers 2 and 3, as disclosed by the applicant in "The Journal of the International College Surgeons," January 1951 (U. S. A.).

In accordance with this invention, each of said lever portions 2'', 3'' is provided with a crosspiece 7, 8, respectively. These crosspieces 7, 8 are coplanar and project from said lever portions in opposite directions in a wing-like manner, substantially perpendicularly with respect to the lever portions 2'' and 3'' respectively, as shown in the drawings.

As shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 3, said crosspieces 7 and 8 are slightly curved upwards so as to provide a suitable bearing surface for the forefinger F in performing for instance a cutting action as illustrated in Fig. 3, or for the forefinger F and middle finger M when using the surgery scissors for dissection, for instance, as shown in Fig. 4.

In order to provide a better grip for the instrument, the free end portions 7' and 8' of crosspieces 7 and 8 are slightly enlarged, as shown more clearly in Figs. 2 and 4.

When using the novel grip of this invention in connection with surgical scissors, said crosspieces 7 and 8 are preferably spaced from the rings 5 and 6 sufficiently to allow the middle finger M to fit between one of said crosspieces and the upper edge of one of said rings, bearing on the latter as shown in Fig. 3. This grip is particularly useful when the instrument is used for cutting.

The purpose of providing a crosspiece on each lever is twofold. Firstly, it facilitates the taking up of the instrument from the table during an operation, and secondly, the instrument may be gripped as shown in Fig. 4, with the forefinger F and the middle finger M bearing one on each crosspiece 7, 8, whereby the instrument can be accurately handled for alternately cutting, dissecting and other purposes as is apparent to those skilled in the art.

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In the case of hemostatic forceps or smaller instruments, the crosspieces 7, 8 may be located nearer the rings 5 and 6, respectively.

It is evident that instead of the crosspieces 7, 8 being slightly curved as disclosed, only the upper surface thereof may be curved, thereby serving the same purpose.

It is also obvious that in order to assure a good surface contact on the crosspieces the latter may be striated as indicated in Fig. 2.

I claim:

1. A grip for lever pivoted instruments, comprising a first lever and a second lever pivotally linked to each other, each of said levers having a free end portion on the same side of the pivotal connection, a ring-like member integral with the free end portion of each of said levers for accommodating the thumb and the ring-finger of an operator, each of said free end lever portions being provided with a crosspiece slightly curved upwardly, said crosspieces being spaced from said ring-like members and coplanar and projecting from said levers in opposite directions, substantially perpendicularly with respect to said levers.

2. A grip for lever pivoted instruments, comprising a first lever and a second lever pivotally linked to each other, each of said levers having a free end portion on the same side of the pivotal connection, a ring-like member integral with the free end portion of each of said levers for accommodating the thumb and the ring-finger of an operator, each of said free end lever portions being provided with a crosspiece slightly curved upwardly, said crosspieces being coplanar and projecting from said levers in opposite directions, substantially perpendicularly with respect to said levers, said crosspieces having the free ends thereof slightly enlarged.

3. A grip for lever pivoted instruments, comprising a first lever and a second lever pivotally linked to each other and each having a free end portion on the same side of the pivotal connection, a ring-like member integral with the free end portion of each of said levers intended for accommodating the thumb and the ring-finger of an operator, each of said free end lever portions being provided with a crosspiece slightly curved upwardly, said crosspieces being coplanar and projecting from said levers in opposite directions, substantially perpendicularly with respect to said levers, said crosspieces having the free ends thereof slightly enlarged and being spaced from said rings for a distance sufficient for housing a finger therebetween.

4. A grip for lever pivoted instruments, comprising a first lever and a second lever pivotally linked to each other and each having a free end portion on the same side of the pivotal connection, a ring-like member integral with the free end portion of each of said levers for accommodating the thumb and the ring-finger of an operator,

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said ring-like members being bevelled and the axes thereof forming an obtuse angle with the center line of the respective lever, each of said free end lever portions being provided with a crosspiece slightly curved upwardly, said crosspieces being coplanar and projecting from said levers in opposite directions, substantially perpendicularly with respect to said levers, said crosspieces having the free ends thereof slightly enlarged and being spaced from said rings for a distance sufficient for housing a finger therebetween.

5. In a grip for lever pivoted anatomical instruments, a first lever and a second lever, a securing element pivotally connecting said levers together, each of said levers having a free end portion on the same side of said securing element, a ring-like member integral with the free end portion of each of said levers for receiving the thumb and ring fingers of an operator, each of said free end portions being provided with a crosspiece, said crosspieces being coplanar and projecting from said levers in opposite directions, said crosspieces being positioned substantially perpendicular with respect to said levers, said crosspieces being curved upwardly and having the free ends thereof slightly enlarged.

6. In a grip for lever pivoted anatomical instruments, a first lever and a second lever, a securing element pivotally connecting said levers together, each of said levers having a free end portion on the same side of said securing element, a ring-like member integral with the free end portion of each of said levers for receiving the thumb and ring fingers of an operator, each of said free end portions being provided with a crosspiece, said crosspieces being coplanar and projecting from said levers in opposite directions, said crosspieces being positioned substantially perpendicular with respect to said levers, said crosspieces being curved upwardly and having the free ends thereof slightly enlarged, said crosspieces being spaced from said ring-like members for a sufficient distance to house a finger therebetween.

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