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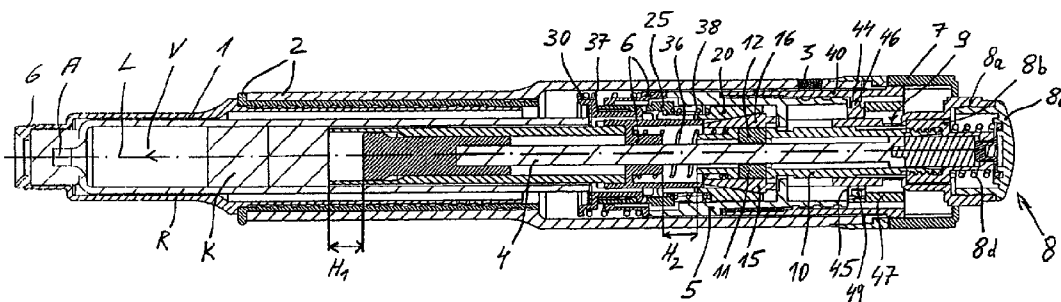
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(54) Title: PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION DEVICE WITH RAPID PISTON ROD RESETTING

(54) Bezeichnung: PRODUKTAUSSCHÜTTVORRICHTUNG MIT KOLBENSTANGEN-EILRÜCKSETZUNG



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a product distribution device with rapid piston rod resetting, said device comprising: a) a housing (1/2) with a first housing section (1) for a reservoir (R) filled with product, from which the product may be dispensed by means of a piston (K), b) a piston rod (4) which may be displaced in a forward direction (V), in order to displace the piston (K) in the direction of an outlet (A) of the reservoir (R) for the dispensing of product, c) a dosing and operating device (7/8/10), which carries out a dosing movement relative to the housing (1/2) and a dispensing movement in the forward direction (V) relative to the housing (1/2) together with the piston rod (4), d) a dosing member (11), connected to the dosing and operating device (7/8/10) such as to cooperate with the dispensing movement and on a dosing movement also carries out a dosing movement and which is in engagement with the piston rod (4) such as to permit the dosing movement of the dosing member (11) relative to the piston rod (4) and effects the drive of the piston rod (4) on a dispensing movement, i) the dosing member (11) is thus displaceable transverse to the piston rod (4), in order to release the engagement with the piston rod (4) for a reset of the piston rod (4) against the forward direction (V), j) a reset operation element (2) which is displaceably connected to the housing (1/2), preferably the first housing section (1), in order to carry out a disconnection and a connection movement and k) a cam drive (10/15/20), for coupling the reset operating element (2) with the dosing member (11), such that the dosing member (11) is moved out of engagement with the piston rod (4) on a disengagement movement and into engagement on an engagement movement whereby l) the cam drive (10/15/20) forms a transverse guide track (10a, 10b) transverse to the longitudinal axis (1), along which the dosing member (11) runs on movement in and out of engagement.

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Zur Erklärung der Zweibuchstaben-Codes und der anderen Abkürzungen wird auf die Erklärungen ("Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations") am Anfang jeder regulären Ausgabe der PCT-Gazette verwiesen.

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(57) Zusammenfassung: Produktausschüttvorrichtung mit Kolbenstangen-Eilrücksetzung, das Gerät umfassend: a) ein Gehäuse (1/2) mit einem ersten Gehäuseabschnitt (1) für ein mit Produkt gefülltes Reservoir (R), aus dem das Produkt mittels eines Kolbens (K) ausschüttbar ist; b) eine Kolbenstange (4) die in eine Vorschubrichtung (V) bewegbar ist, um den Kolben (K) für die Ausschüttung des Produkts in Richtung auf einen Auslass (A) des Reservoir (R) zu bewege; c) eine Dosier- und Betätigungseinrichtung (7/8/10), die relativ zu dem Gehäuse (1/2) eine Dosierbewegung und gemeinsam mit der Kolbenstange (4) relativ zu dem Gehäuse (1/2) eine Ausschüttbewegung in die Vorschubrichtung (V) ausführt; d) ein Dosierglied (11), das mit der Dosier- und Betätigungseinrichtung (7/8/10) so verbunden ist, das es die Ausschüttbewegung mitmacht und bei der Dosierbewegung auch eine Dosierbewegung ausführt, und das mit der Kolbenstange (4) in einem Eingriff ist, der die Dosierbewegung des Dosierglieds (11) relativ zu der Kolbenstange (4) zuläßt, und die Mitnahme der Kolbenstange (4) bei Ausschüttbewegung bewirkt; i) wobei das Dosierglied (11) quer zu der Kolbenstange (4) bewegbar ist, um den Eingriff mit der Kolbenstange (4) für eine Rücksetzung der Kolbenstange (4) entgegen der Vorschubrichtung (V) zu lösen; j) ein Rücksetz-Betätigungselement (2), das mit dem Gehäuse (1/2), vorzugsweise mit dem ersten Gehäuseabschnitt (1) bewegbar verbunden ist, um eine Ausrückbewegung und eine Einrückbewegung auszuführen; k) und ein Kurvengetriebe (10/15/20), das das Rücksetz-Betätigungselement (2) mit dem Dosierglied (11) koppelt, so dass das Dosierglied (11) durch die Ausrückbewegung aus dem Eingriff und durch die Einrückbewegung in den Eingriff mit der Kolbenstange (4) bewegt wird; l) wobei das Kurvengetriebe (10/15/20) eine quer zu der Längsachse (L) weisende Querführungsbahn (10a, 10b) bildet, an der das Dosierglied (11) bei der Bewegung in und aus dem Eingriff geführt wird.

Product Delivery Device with Rapid Piston Rod Resetting

The invention relates to a device for delivering a product in doses. The product can be administered directly during delivery, for example by injection. The device can also, however, be used in conjunction with an administering means, for example in conjunction with a pressure injection means or in particular an atomising means of an inhaler. When delivering product in the latter application, the desired product dosage is set and delivered into the subsequent, actual administering means.

Known injection apparatus, one of which is for example described in WO 99/03522, comprise a piston in a reservoir filled with product, in order to deliver the product from the reservoir. The delivery movement of the piston is performed by means of a piston rod. For selecting the product dosage to be delivered and for delivery itself, the known apparatus further comprise a dosing and activating means which is coupled to the piston rod. The known dosing and activating means comprise a dosing member which is in direct engagement with the piston rod. By selecting the dosage, the piston rod is axially advanced a little way, relative to the dosing member, towards the piston. The dosing and activating means is then advanced with the dosing member and the piston rod. During this delivery movement, the piston rod presses against the piston, which therefore advances in the reservoir towards a reservoir outlet, thus delivering the selected product dosage. The procedure of selecting the dosage and delivering the product can be repeated until the length of the piston rod available for selecting the dosage is used up. In the device of WO 99/03522, the piston rod is a threaded rod and the dosing member a threaded nut which are in threaded engagement with each other. If the piston rod is to be used again for subsequent administering of product, after the reservoir has been filled or exchanged, then it has to be rotated back, relative to the dosing member, along its threaded length used for selecting the dosage, which is awkward.

In another known design of product delivery devices, the piston rod is formed as a toothed rod and the dosing member as an elastic catch which engages with the serrated teeth of the piston rod. In devices of this type, resetting the piston rod is generally not possible at all.

It is an aim of the invention to provide a product delivery device which, once a dosage has been selected, can be rapidly and comfortably reset back to an initial state assumed before the dosage was selected.

Any discussion of documents, acts, materials, devices, articles or the like which
5 has been included in the present specification is solely for the purpose of providing a context for the present invention. It is not to be taken as an admission that any or all of these matters form part of the prior art base or were common general knowledge in the field relevant to the present invention as it existed before the priority date of each claim of this application.

10 Throughout this specification the word "comprise", or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising", will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated element, integer or step, or group of elements, integers or steps, but not the exclusion of any other element, integer or step, or group of elements, integers or steps.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a product delivery device with
15 rapid piston resetting, said device comprising:

(a) a casing comprising a first casing portion for a reservoir which is filled with product and from which the product can be delivered by means of a piston;

(b) a piston rod which can be moved in an advancing direction in order to move the piston towards an outlet of the reservoir in order to deliver the product;

20 (c) a dosing and activating means which performs a dosing movement relative to the casing and, together with the piston rod performs a delivery movement in the advancing direction relative to the casing;

(d) a dosing member which is connected to the dosing and activating means such that it is slaved in the delivery movement and during the dosing movement also
25 performs a dosing movement, and which is in engagement with the piston rod which permits the dosing movement of the dosing member relative to the piston rod, and which slaves the piston rod during the delivery movement;

(e) wherein the dosing member can be moved transversely with respect to the piston rod in order to release the engagement with the piston rod for resetting the piston
30 rod counter to the advancing direction;

(f) a resetting and activating element which is movably connected to the casing, preferably to the first casing portion, in order to perform a disengaging movement and an engaging movement;

(g) and a cam gear which couples the resetting and activating element to the
35 dosing member such that the dosing member is moved out of engagement with the

piston rod by the disengaging movement and into engagement with the piston rod by the engaging movement;

- (h) wherein the cam gear forms a transverse guiding rail which points transversely with respect to the advancing direction and on which the dosing member is
5 guided when moving into and out of engagement.

The casing portion in question can directly form the reservoir. More preferably, however, it forms a holder for a product container which can be inserted. The reservoir comprises an outlet and is sealed by a piston at an end facing away from the outlet, wherein said piston can be shifted in an advancing direction towards the outlet, in order
10 to force the product through the outlet. The piston can be a fixed component of the device. In particular, however, the piston can be a component of a product container and can be exchanged together with the container, as is common in self-administering. Self-administering within the context of a therapy, for example administering insulin or growth hormone, thus represents a preferred area of application for the invention.

- 15 The dosing and activating means is mounted by the casing, such that it can perform a delivery movement in the advancing direction and a dosing movement, relative to the casing. The dosing member is in engagement with the dosing and activating means, preferably in a positive lock, such that it is exactly slaved in the delivery movement. It is also in engagement with the piston rod. The engagement
20 between the dosing and activating means and the dosing member and the engagement between the dosing member and the piston rod are such that the dosing member is moved in a dosing movement relative to the casing and relative to the piston rod by the dosing movement of the dosing and activating means. The dosing and activating means and the piston rod can thus be connected to each other such that they can shift axially
25 relative to each other but are secured against rotating, for example with respect to a longitudinal axis of the piston rod, while the dosing member is axially and linearly guided in the casing and is in threaded engagement with the piston rod. In this case, the dosing movement of the dosing member can be a translational movement counter to the advancing direction.

- 30 Preferably, however, the dosing and activating means and the dosing member are connected to each other such that they are secured against rotating and secured against shifting with respect to the axial direction. The dosing and activating means and the dosing member thus jointly perform not only the delivery movement but also the dosing movement. As also in the alternative example, the engagement between the
35 dosing member and the piston rod permits the

dosing movement of the dosing member relative to the piston rod and slaves the piston rod during the delivery movement.

Although the engagement between the dosing member and the piston rod can be a frictional lock, as is for example described in DE 199 45 397, a positive-lock engagement with respect to the delivery movement and the dosing movement is preferred. Particularly preferably, the dosing member is a threaded member which is in threaded engagement with the piston rod. Although a threaded engagement is clearly preferred, the piston rod can instead also be formed as a toothed rod and the dosing member as an elastic catch, such as are known in principle.

The dosing member can be moved transversely with respect to the piston rod, in order to be able to release the engagement which exists for selecting the dosage and for delivery. When the engagement is released, the piston rod can be moved back, i.e. reset, counter to the advancing direction, as far as a rearmost initial position. In the rearmost initial position, the entire length of the piston rod effective for dosing is again available.

If the dosing member is a threaded member and the piston rod is correspondingly a threaded rod, then in the threaded engagement, the dosing member encompasses the piston rod over a circumference, measured as an arc, of at most 180° , in order to enable it to move transversely relative to the piston rod. In a preferred embodiment as a threaded member, the dosing member is formed as an axially split threaded nut, preferably as a split threaded member consisting of two nut halves which are arranged such that they can be moved transversely with respect to the piston rod, in opposite directions, out of engagement.

If the piston rod is a toothed rod and the dosing member is a catch which can be elastically bent away from the piston rod or a catch means comprising a number of such catches, the transverse movement of the dosing member for releasing the engagement with the piston rod is not understood as the elastic bending away for the purpose of dosing, common in such dosing members, but rather a transverse movement in which the catch or catches are moved as far as a disengaging position in which it does not protrude into the tooth gaps of the toothed rod portion of the piston rod due to its elasticity force, but is rather free from the piston rod.

The device in accordance with the invention also comprises a resetting and activating element which is connected to the casing in such a way that it can perform a disengaging and engaging movement relative to the casing. In a preferred embodiment, the resetting and activating element itself forms a second casing portion. In principle, however, it can also be an additional element which is movably attached to the casing.

The resetting and activating element and the dosing member are coupled to each other by a cam gear. The cam gear converts the disengaging movement of the resetting and activating element into the transverse movement of the dosing member which guides the dosing member out of its engagement with the piston rod. In the other direction, the cam gear also converts the engaging movement of the resetting and activating element into the transverse movement of the dosing member which guides the dosing member back into engagement with the piston rod. The transverse movement of the dosing member is a movement guided by a positive lock, along a guiding rail which points transversely with respect to the longitudinal axis and is referred to in the following as the transverse guiding rail. The dosing member is preferably guided directly on the transverse guiding rail. In this embodiment, the dosing member can form a sliding piece. The transverse guiding rail encloses the dosing member, or as applicable a transfer piece connected to the dosing member and guided on the transverse guiding rail, on both sides, such that the dosing member is already prevented from moving in or counter to the advancing direction during its transverse movement in and out of engagement with the piston rod by being guided on the transverse guiding rail.

By means of the cam gear, which is coupled to the resetting and activating element and to the dosing member, the piston rod can be reset when the casing is closed. The resetting and activating element merely needs to be activated relative to the casing such that it performs its disengaging movement. The disengaging movement is automatically transferred by the cam gear into the transverse movement of the dosing member which releases the engagement with the piston rod. As applicable, the device is also moved to a position in which, when the engagement is released, the piston rod falls or preferably slides counter to the advancing direction, into an initial position due to the effect of gravity.

In preferred embodiments, as already mentioned, the resetting and activating element is formed by a second casing portion. The first and second casing portion can be sleeve parts which are screwed together. These are preferably the two casing portions which have to be screwed apart anyway in order to exchange or refill the reservoir. For the movement of the two casing portions relative to each other, performed when they are screwed apart, can simultaneously also be the disengaging movement. The two casing portions can in principle also be connected to each other by means of a plugging connection and/or locking connection which does not require the casing portions to rotate relative to each other. Connecting the casing portions by means of threaded engagement, however, is to be preferred, since this enables the disengaging movement and engaging movement to be performed in a particular finely controlled way.

In principle, the resetting and activating element need not form a casing portion itself. It can also be an additional part which is connected, preferably by means of threaded engagement, to the casing, for example to the first casing portion or a second casing portion.

The cam gear preferably forms at least one other guiding rail for coupling the resetting and activating element to the dosing member. A gear input member connected to the resetting and activating element and a gear output member connected to the dosing member form a cam member and an engagement member of the cam gear. The cam gear is provided with a guiding rail on which the engagement member is guided in a guiding engagement. This guiding engagement transfers the disengaging movement and engaging movement of the resetting and activating element into the associated transverse movement of the dosing member relative to the piston rod. The guiding rail can be a curved arc running around the piston rod, on which the engagement member is raised from the piston rod in the event of rotation between the cam member and the engagement member about the piston rod. Preferably, however, the guiding rail runs in the longitudinal direction of the piston rod and exhibits an inclination with respect to the piston rod, i.e. with respect to the longitudinal direction of the piston rod. Although the guiding rail can also be curved in this embodiment, the inclination preferably however exhibits a constant angle of inclination. Particularly preferably, the guiding rail is continuously inclined, i.e. with no kinks and in particular no cracks.

In a preferred embodiment, the dosing member and the gear output member are separate bodies which can be moved relative to each other in the longitudinal direction of the piston rod. In principle, however, it would also be conceivable to form the dosing member and the gear output member in one part. In the preferred embodiment in two parts, the gear output member grips behind the dosing member, transversely with respect to a normal onto a longitudinal axis of the piston rod, in order to draw the dosing member out of engagement with the piston rod.

In an equally preferred embodiment, the resetting and activating element and the gear input member are separate bodies. In principle, however, it is also the case here that the resetting and activating element and the gear input member can be embodied in one part. In the preferred embodiment in two parts, the resetting and activating element and the gear input member are preferably connected to each other such that they can be moved relative to each other along the longitudinal axis of the piston rod and/or rotated relative to each other about the longitudinal axis of the piston rod. The ability of the gear input member to move relative to the resetting and activating element is particularly advantageous when the resetting and activating element forms a portion of the casing.

Particularly preferably, a spring element is provided and arranged such that it is tensed by the engaging movement of the resetting and activating element and, during the disengaging movement, moves the gear input member relative to the gear output member, due to its tension force. This spring element can in particular be formed by an equalisation spring such as is commonly used to press a container filled with the product in the advancing direction until it abuts the casing. Such equalisation spring serve generally to equalise tolerances in length between a product container accommodated by the casing and other components of the device. The gear input member and the gear output member can advantageously be moved relative to each other using such an equalisation spring. This is easily possible when the relative movement is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the piston rod or comprises an axial movement component.

Other preferred features are described in the sub-claims.

The invention is explained below on the basis of an example embodiment. The features disclosed by the example embodiment, each individually and in any combination of features, develop the subjects of the claims. There is shown:

- Figure 1 a product delivery device in an initial state, before a dosage is selected for the first time;
- Figure 2 the product delivery device in an end state, in which a piston rod of the device assumes a foremost position and is in engagement with a dosing member;
- Figure 3 the product delivery device in a state in which the piston rod and the dosing member are out of engagement and the piston rod has been reset to a rearmost initial position;
- Figure 4 the cross-section A-A in Figure 2;
- Figure 5 the cross-section B-B in Figure 3;
- Figure 6 the piston rod, the dosing member and gear members of a cam gear in a three-dimensional section, wherein the piston rod and the dosing member are in engagement;
- Figure 7 the piston rod, the dosing member and the gear members in a three-dimensional section, wherein the piston rod and the dosing member are out of engagement;
- Figure 8 components of the device, in a three-dimensional representation;
- Figure 9 a dosage indicator sleeve and components co-operating with the dosage indicator sleeve, in a three-dimensional representation; and
- Figure 10 the dosage indicator sleeve, in multiple representations.

Figure 1 shows a device for delivering a selected dosage of a liquid product. The product can in particular be a medicine, for example insulin.

The device comprises a casing in two parts, comprising a first, front casing portion 1 and a second, rear casing portion 2, which are each formed as sleeve parts. The two casing portions 1 and 2 are screwed together. The front casing portion 1 contains a reservoir R filled with the product. The reservoir R is formed by an exchangeable container, in the example embodiment by a hollow-cylindrical ampoule. The container is inserted from the rear into the front casing portion 1 until it abuts a stopper formed by the front casing portion 1. At its front end, the container comprises an outlet A which is sterilely sealed by a septum. In order to be able to deliver the product from the reservoir R formed in this way, a cannula is introduced through the septum into the outlet A. At its rear end, the reservoir R is sealed tight by a piston K. Product is displaced from the reservoir R, i.e. delivered through the outlet A, by advancing the piston K in an advancing direction V, towards the outlet A, along a longitudinal axis L.

The piston K is moved in the advancing direction V by means of a piston rod 4 which is linearly guided along the longitudinal axis L, i.e. axially, by the casing 1/2. The piston rod 4 is coupled to a dosing and activating means. The dosing and activating means is formed by a dosing sleeve 7, a sleeve-shaped dosing and activating button 8 and a sleeve-shaped transfer element 10. A split dosing member 11/12 is connected to said dosing and activating means 7/8/10. The dosing member 11/12 is split axially into two separate, identical parts. The two parts are referred to in the following as the first dosing member 11 and the second dosing member 12. The first dosing member 11 and the second dosing member 12 are each in a threaded engagement about the longitudinal axis L, which is simultaneously also the longitudinal axis of the piston rod 4, with the piston rod 4 which is formed as a threaded rod. The first dosing member 11 and the second dosing member 12 are connected, secured against shifting axially and secured against rotating with respect to rotations about the longitudinal axis L, to the transfer element 10. However, both the first dosing member 11 and the second dosing member 12 can be moved relative to the transfer element 10 and in particular relative to the piston rod 4 in a transverse direction with respect to the longitudinal axis L. In order for them to be able to move in the transverse direction, the transfer element 10 linearly guides the first dosing member 11 and the second dosing member 12 by forming a guiding shaft pointing transversely with respect to the longitudinal axis L for each of the two dosing members 11 and 12, said guiding shaft simultaneously also acting as a block against axial shifting and a block against rotating. As for example can be more easily recognised on the basis of Figures 6 and 7, each of the guiding shafts comprises a side wall 10a pointing in the advancing direction V and

a side wall 10b pointing counter to the advancing direction V. The side walls 10a and 10b each form a linear transverse guiding rail, pointing transversely with respect to the longitudinal axis, for one of the dosing members 11 and 12. Each one of the dosing members 11 and 12 is enclosed and slide-guided between the two transverse guiding rails 10a and 10b of a guiding shaft, such that the two transverse guides formed by the pairs of transverse guiding rails 10a and 10b only permit sliding movements exactly perpendicular to the longitudinal axis L. The dosing members 11 and 12 themselves form the guided engagement sliding pieces. The transverse guiding rails 10a and 10b, in conjunction with the dosing members 11 and 12, form a part of a cam gear.

With respect to the form, function and co-operation of the components which co-operate for dosing and delivering the product, reference should always additionally be made to Figure 8.

The dosing and activating button 8 is detachably connected to the transfer element 10. The dosing and activating button 8 is composed of multiple individual parts, namely an outer sleeve part 8a protruding out of the rear casing portion 2, an inserted inner sleeve part 8b, an end button 8c which is inserted from the rear into the outer sleeve part 8a and locked, and a spring 8d which is axially tensed between the end button 8c and the inner sleeve part 8b. The inner sleeve part 8b serves to fasten the dosing and activating button 8 to the transfer element 10 and is therefore also referred to in the following as the fastening part 8b. The outer sleeve part 8a is accessible for the user for activating the administering apparatus and is therefore also referred to in the following as the activating part 8a. The activating part 8a is connected, secured against shifting, to the end button 8c and supported on the fastening part 8b via the pressure-tensed spring 8d. The activating part 8a can be moved in and counter to the advancing direction V relative to the fastening part 8b and therefore also relative to the transfer element 10. The spring 8d presses the activating part 8a counter to the advancing direction V until it abuts the fastening part 8b, such that it assumes the rear stopper position, shown in Figures 1 to 3, relative to the fastening part 8b. Correspondingly, it can be moved relative to the fastening part 8b and the transfer element 10 in the advancing direction V by pressing against the elasticity force of the spring 8d. This ability to move in the advancing direction V is advantageous for activating the dosing and activating means 7/8/10, which due to this feature can spring-deflect into itself.

In the following, the components 8a to 8d are referred to in their entirety as the dosing and activating button 8.

It should also be mentioned that an encircling groove 9 is formed on the outer surface area of the dosing and activating button 8, in the example embodiment on the outer surface area of the outer sleeve part 8a, in a portion surrounding the transfer element 10. Said groove 9 co-operates with a blocking member 45 which is formed annularly, surrounds the outer surface area of the dosing and activating button 8, and is tensed radially inwards against the outer surface area of the dosing and activating button 8 by means of a spring element 49.

The dosing sleeve 7 is attached to the rear end of the rear casing portion 2 and can be rotated about the longitudinal axis L, relative to the rear casing portion 2. At its rear end, the dosing sleeve 7 forms a collar which protrudes radially inwards and forms teeth 7a (Figure 9) uniformly distributed over its inner circumference. On an outer surface area opposite the teeth 7a, the dosing and activating button 8 forms linear, axial guiding grooves at a corresponding pitch, in each of which one of the teeth 7a is axially and linearly guided. In this way, the dosing sleeve 7 and the dosing and activating button 8 are secured against rotating about the longitudinal axis L, but are connected such that they can move axially relative to each other.

A piston rod holder 6 forms an axial linear guide for the piston rod 4. The piston rod holder 6 is connected to the rear casing portion 2 such that it cannot move, in particular the piston rod holder 6 can neither be axially moved relative to the rear casing portion 2 nor rotated about the longitudinal axis L. The piston rod holder 6 and the piston rod 4 can only move axially relative to each other. In this way, the piston rod 4 is axially and linearly guided relative to the rear casing portion 2.

Between a rear end of the piston rod holder 6 and a collar, protruding radially inwards, of a mechanism holder 5, a sliding piece 15 is radially mounted over the first dosing member 11 and another sliding piece 16 is radially mounted over the second dosing member 12, each secured against shifting axially, but radially and linearly guided and in this sense able to move radially. The sliding pieces 15 and 16 have the same form and fulfil the same function, each with respect to the assigned first dosing member 11 and second dosing member 12. The sliding pieces 15 and 16 are arranged symmetrically with respect to the longitudinal axis L. The mechanism holder 5 is connected immovably to the rear casing portion 2, in particular it cannot move axially relative to the rear casing portion 2, to which end the three-quarter rib 56 serves as a stopper, and cannot rotate about the longitudinal axis L.

The sliding pieces 15 and 16 form additional gear members of the cam gear. Since they are each in direct engagement with one of the dosing members 11 and 12, they are referred to in the following as the gear output members of the cam gear. They each co-operate with a gear

input member 20 formed as a sliding sleeve and referred to in the following using this designation. The sliding sleeve 20 forms another cam member and the two sliding pieces 15 and 16 each form an engagement member of the cam gear. The sliding sleeve 20 can be axially moved relative to the first dosing member 11 and second dosing member 12, the two sliding pieces 15 and 16, and relative to the rear casing portion 2. Furthermore, it can be rotated about the longitudinal axis L relative to the rear casing portion 2. A circular cylindrical inner surface area of the mechanism holder 5 forms a rotational sliding bearing and an axial linear guide for the sliding sleeve 20.

Figures 4 and 5 show the cam gear with the split dosing member 11/12 and the piston rod 4, each in the same cross-section, relative to the dosing member 11/12, but in different gear states. The same gear states are shown in Figures 6 and 7, each in a three-dimensional section. Regarding the mode of operation of the cam gear, reference should always additionally also be made in the following to Figures 4 to 7.

The sliding pieces 15 and 16 are each conical on their outer surface. The sliding sleeve 20 forms a corresponding counter cone on its inner surface facing the conical areas of the sliding pieces 15 and 16. The conical outer areas of the sliding pieces 15 and 16 and the area of the counter cone of the sliding sleeve 20 are parallel to each other, forming a conical gap which is uniformly wide over the entire conical areas.

As can be most easily recognised in Figures 4 and 5, the sliding sleeve 20 forms two guiding rails 21 for the sliding piece 15 and two guiding rails 22 for the sliding piece 16. The sliding pieces 15 and 16 form corresponding engagement rails 18 which are in sliding contact with the guiding rails 21 and 22. The guiding rails 21 are formed on the inner surface area of the sliding sleeve 20, diametrically opposed to each other on both sides of the longitudinal axis L. The same applies to the guiding rails 22. The guiding rails 21 and 22 extend in the axial direction and each exhibit a constant inclination with respect to the longitudinal axis L, i.e. the guiding rails 21 and 22 are linear. The guiding rails 21 are parallel to each other. The guiding rails 22 are also parallel to each other. The guiding rails 21 and 22, formed on the left-hand side and right-hand side of the sliding sleeve 20 in the cross-section in Figures 4 and 5, run sagittally towards each other in the advancing direction V – as seen in the longitudinal section in Figure 1 – at an acute angle bisected by a straight line parallel to the longitudinal axis L. When the sliding sleeve 20 moves axially relative to the sliding pieces 15 and 16, the sliding pieces 15 and 16 are thus guided via their engagement rails 18 on the guiding rails 21 and 22, such that the sliding pieces 15 and 16 are moved away from each other or towards each other

transversely with respect to the longitudinal axis L, in the example embodiment exactly perpendicularly with respect to the longitudinal axis L.

The first dosing member 11 is accommodated, axially and linearly guided, in the sliding piece 15. The second dosing member 12 is correspondingly accommodated, axially and linearly guided, in its sliding piece 16. On their mutually facing lower sides, on the left-hand and right-hand side in the cross-section, the sliding pieces 15 and 16 comprise stays 17 which protrude inwards towards each other. The sliding piece 15 grips behind the first dosing member 11 with its two stays 17 and the sliding piece 16 grips behind the second dosing member 12 with its two stays 17. If the two sliding pieces 15 and 16 are moved away from each other, transversely with respect to the longitudinal axis L, then the stays 17 gripping behind the dosing members 11 and 12 move the two dosing members 11 and 12 away from each other, transversely with respect to the longitudinal axis L, in the same way, and thus move them out of engagement with the piston rod 4. When the sliding pieces 15 and 16 move transversely towards each other, the sliding pieces 15 and 16 again also press the dosing members 11 and 12 towards each other via their surface areas, and thus back into engagement with the piston rod 4. As already mentioned, the dosing members 11 and 12 are axially guided in their respective sliding piece 15 and 16 such that they can shift linearly. The stays 17 form guiding rails for the linear guide, and the dosing members 11 and 12 form engagement rails 13 guided on them, which the stays 17 grip behind.

The threaded engagement between the piston rod 4 and the split dosing member 11/12 which exists in the state in Figure 1 is released by the casing portions 1 and 2 moving axially relative to each other. This relative movement occurs when the casing portions 1 and 2 are screwed apart. When the casing portions 1 and 2 are screwed apart, the casing formed jointly by the casing portions 1 and 2 is initially lengthened, which corresponds to the casing portions 1 and 2 moving axially relative to each other. The relative movement between the casing portions 1 and 2, required for example for exchanging the reservoir R, is thus used to release the engagement between the piston rod 4 and the split dosing member 11/12, and the block against the piston rod 4 and the dosing and activating means 7/8/10 axial shifting obtained by this engagement.

In order to be able to use the casing portions 1 and 2 moving axially relative to each other to release the engagement, the sliding sleeve 20 is connected to the front casing portion 1 in such a way that it is slaved in its axial movement relative to the rear casing portion, while the sliding pieces 15 and 16 retain their axial position relative to the rear casing portion 2. Mounting the sliding pieces 15 and 16 between the mechanism holder 5 and the piston rod holder 6 ensures, as mentioned, that the sliding pieces 15 and 16 are secured against shifting

axially. The coupling of the sliding sleeve 20 on the front casing portion 1 forms a reservoir holding spring 37 which is axially pressure-tensed between the piston rod holder 6 and a reservoir holder 30 when the two casing portions 1 and 2 are completely screwed together. To this end, the reservoir holding spring 37 is tensed between the piston rod holder 6 and the reservoir holder 30. The reservoir holding spring 37 presses the reservoir holder 30 against the rear edge of the container which forms the reservoir R. The reservoir holding spring 37 presses the container against a stopper area formed in the front casing portion 1. Arranging such a reservoir holding spring 37 is common in order to equalise length tolerances of the container, the casing portions 1, 2 and the components on which the container is supported in the longitudinal direction.

A slaving means 25 is fastened, secured against shifting and secured against rotating, to the reservoir holder 30. The slaving means 25 forms a transfer member between the reservoir holder 30 and the sliding sleeve 20, when the reservoir holder 30 follows an axial movement of the front casing portion 1 due to the spring force of the reservoir holding spring 37. The sliding sleeve 20 and the slaving means 25 grip behind each other such that the sliding sleeve 20 is slaved by the slaving means 25 during the axial movement. In the example embodiment, a tolerance equalisation spring 38 is axially tensed between the sliding sleeve 20 and the slaving means 25. In principle, however, the sliding sleeve 20 and the slaving means 25 could also be rigidly connected to each other with respect to the axial direction. In any event, a rotational movement about the longitudinal axis L is possible between the sliding sleeve 20 and the slaving means 25. In this respect, the rotational joint between the dosing and activating means 7/8/10 and the rear casing portion 2 is formed between the sliding sleeve 20 and the slaving means 25.

How the gear components 20, 25 and 30 are assembled and arranged relative to the piston rod holder 6 can be most easily recognised in Figure 8. The mutually facing collars 31 and 61 of the reservoir holder 30 and piston rod holder 6 in particular can for instance be recognised, between which the reservoir holding spring 37 is tensed. The reservoir holder 30 comprises a circular cylindrical front sleeve part including a collar 31. Multiple shoes 32 project backwards from the sleeve part. A locking cam 34 which protrudes radially outwards is formed at the rear end of each of the shoes 32. Furthermore, each of the shoes 32 comprises lateral guides 33. The reservoir holder 30 together with its shoes 32 can be inserted between a radially outer and middle sleeve part of the piston rod holder 6. To this end, a sleeve base of the piston rod holder 6 comprises cavities corresponding to the shoes 32. The piston rod holder 6 and the reservoir holder 30 are connected to each other, secured against rotating, via the shoes 32 and the cavities. From the rear side, the slaving means 25 is pushed onto the reservoir holder 30

via the middle sleeve part of the piston rod holder 6. Tongues 27 project from a rear sleeve part of the slaving means 25, corresponding in number and arrangement to the shoes 32. Each one of the tongues 27 is pushed onto one of the shoes 32 and locked by means of the locking cams 34, wherein the locking cams 34 lock into cavities 28 formed correspondingly on the tongues 27. The connection between the slaving means 25 and the reservoir holder 30 can be regarded as completely rigid.

The sliding sleeve 20 comprises a rear sleeve part and a plurality of elastically bending tongues 23, which project from the sleeve part and protrude towards the slaving means 25 in the advancing direction V. Slaving cams 24 are formed at the front ends of the tongues 23 and project radially outwards from the tongues 23. When the slaving means 25 moves axially, the sliding sleeve 20 is slaved by an engagement which exists when the slaving cams 24 are connected to a slaving collar 26 which protrudes radially inwards at the rear end of the slaving means 25 and which the slaving cams 24 grip behind when connected. The engagement simultaneously enables relative rotational movements about the longitudinal axis L.

Furthermore, it can also be recognised in Figure 8 how the mechanism holder 5 and the piston rod holder 6 are connected, secured against shifting and secured against rotating. Elastically bending tongues 63 comprising locking cams 64 protruding radially outwards project backwards from the sleeve part of the piston rod holder 6. Via the locking cams 64, the piston rod holder 6 locks in corresponding cavities 52 of the mechanism holder 5. Furthermore, a block against rotating between the mechanism holder 5 and the piston rod holder 6 is obtained by engaging a guiding protrusion 62, which axially projects from the piston rod holder 6, with a guiding cavity 51 of the mechanism holder 5. The mechanism holder 5 and the piston rod holder 6 are connected to each other, secured against shifting and secured against rotating, via the locking connection of the locking cam 64 and the guide of the guiding protrusion 62. The mechanism holder 5 is connected to the rear casing portion 2, secured against shifting and secured against rotating, such that the same also applies to the piston rod holder 6.

A restoring spring 36 is axially tensed between the piston rod holder 6 and the transfer element 10 of the dosing and activating means 7/8/10. The restoring spring 36 serves to restore the dosing and activating means 7/8/10, the split dosing member 11/12 and the piston rod 4, after the product has been delivered.

The device further comprises a dosage indicator sleeve 40, which is provided on its outer surface area with a dosage scale 41. The dosage indicator sleeve 40 is shown in a three-dimensional view from the side in each of Figures 8 and 9, and in two longitudinal sections, a

front view and a rear view in Figure 10. It is in threaded engagement with the mechanism holder 5. The threaded engagement exists between an outer thread 53 in a rear portion of the mechanism holder 5 and an inner thread 42 of the dosage indicator sleeve 40. The threaded axis of the two threads 42 and 53 coincides with the longitudinal axis L. The dosage scale 41 is formed by dosage values arranged, encircling in a spiral, on the outer surface area of the dosage indicator sleeve 40. In the example embodiment, numbers corresponding to the dosage units which can be selected form the dosage values. The dosage indicator sleeve 40 is connected to the dosing sleeve 7 such that it can be axially and linearly shifted but is secured against rotating with respect to the longitudinal axis L. For this purpose, the rear end of the dosage indicator sleeve 40 comprises a plurality of radially projecting guiding cams 43 which protrude into and are axially and linearly guided in corresponding guiding grooves 7b (Figure 9) on the inner surface area of the dosing sleeve 7. Due to this engagement, the dosage indicator sleeve 40 is also rotated about the longitudinal axis L when the dosing sleeve 7 is rotated. Due to the threaded engagement with the mechanism holder 5, the dosage indicator sleeve 40 is thus screwed backwards, counter to the advancing direction V, relative to the mechanism holder 5 and therefore also relative to the rear casing portion 2, when the dosage is selected by rotating the dosing sleeve 7.

The portion of the dosage indicator sleeve 40 which forms the inner thread 42 and the dosage scale 41 protrudes into an annular gap which remains between the rear casing portion 2 and the mechanism holder 5. In the radially outer portion opposing the dosage scale 41, the rear casing portion 2 comprises a window 3 through which the dosage scale 41 can be read. The pitch of the inner thread 42 corresponds to the pitch of the spiral dosage scale 41.

The blocking member 45 already mentioned, which due to its form is referred to in the following as the blocking ring, is arranged radially inwards from a longitudinal portion of the dosage indicator sleeve 40, which protrudes backwards beyond the mechanism holder 5. The blocking ring 45 is mounted, secured against rotating and secured against shifting axially, in a sleeve part of a blocking ring holder 47. The blocking ring holder 47 is fastened, secured against rotating and shifting, to the mechanism holder 5, via a guiding area 54 of the mechanism holder 5 and a locking connection formed between a locking cam 55 of the mechanism holder 5 and a cavity 48 of the blocking ring holder 47 (Figure 8).

The blocking ring 45 forms a counter reset cam 46 which protrudes radially outwards from the outer surface area of the blocking ring 45 towards the dosage indicator sleeve 40. A reset cam 44 projects radially inwards from the facing inner surface area of the dosage indicator sleeve 40 (Figure 10). The reset cam 44 is formed in a rotational angular position with respect to the

dosage scale 41, such that it is in radial alignment with the counter reset cam 46 and presses radially against the cam 46 precisely when the dosage indicator sleeve 40 assumes a zero-dosage position relative to the rear casing portion 2, in which the dosage value corresponding to the zero-dosage is indicated in the window 3. If the dosage indicator sleeve 40 assumes a position with respect to the mechanism holder 5 and the rear casing portion 2 which does not correspond to the zero-dosage, then the counter reset cam 46 is free from the reset cam 44, i.e. a radially slight distance remains between the counter reset cam 46 and the facing inner surface area of the dosage indicator sleeve 40.

The blocking ring 45 can be moved linearly relative to the blocking ring holder 47, radially with respect to the longitudinal axis L. Diametrically opposite the counter reset cam 46 with respect to the longitudinal axis L, the spring element 49 is arranged between the blocking ring 45 and the blocking ring holder 47 and presses the blocking ring 45 against the outer surface area of the dosing and activating button 8. The spring element 49 acts as a pressure spring.

The functionality of the device is described below on the basis of Figures 1 to 3, in each of which the device is shown in a different state. Reference should always additionally be made to the other figures.

In Figure 1, the device assumes an initial state in which the reservoir R is completely filled with the product and from which the dosage can be selected. The dosage indicator sleeve 40 assumes its position corresponding to the zero-dosage, i.e. the dosage value corresponding to the zero-dosage can be read through the window 3. The dosing and activating means 7/8/10, together with the piston rod 4, assumes its rearmost position, in which the dosage is selected. In this dosage selection position, a slight axial distance H_1 remains between the piston rod 4 and the piston K. An equally large, slight axial distance H_2 remains between two stopper areas which face each other axially, one of which is formed by the piston rod holder 6 and the other of which is formed by the transfer element 10 and which define a front end position for the transfer element 10 and the piston rod 4. The slight axial distance H_2 between this pair of stopper areas is the maximum stroke of the piston rod 4. Selecting the dosage reduces the slight axial distance H_1 between the piston K and the piston rod 4. If, within the context of the delivery movement, the piston rod 4 is then moved in the advancing direction V by the always equally long stroke H_2 as far as its front end position, then the reduction in the slight distance H_1 between the piston rod 4 and the piston K while selecting the dosage corresponds to the product dosage delivered.

The split dosing member 11/12 is coupled to the dosage indicator sleeve 40 via the dosing and activating means 7/8/10, such that the axial distance H_1 between the piston K and the piston rod 4 is at a maximum, i.e. $H_1 = H_2$, when the dosage indicator sleeve 40 assumes its zero-dosage position.

To select the dosage, the dosing sleeve 7 is rotated about the longitudinal axis L relative to the rear casing portion 2, wherein the dosing and activating button 8 is also rotated due to its engagement, secured against rotating, with the dosing sleeve 7. Due to these connections, secured against rotating, the transfer element 10 and therefore also the split dosing member 11/12 are also necessarily rotated together. Since the piston rod 4 is axially and linearly guided by the piston rod holder 6, the rotational movement of the split dosing member 11/12 causes a dosing movement of the piston rod 4 directed in the advancing direction, via the threaded engagement. This shortens the slight distance H_1 between the piston rod 4 and the piston K by a length corresponding to the selected product dosage; it does not alter the slight distance H_2 .

Due to its engagement, secured against rotating, the dosage indicator sleeve 40 is slaved by the dosing sleeve 7 during the rotational dosing movement and rotated about the longitudinal axis L relative to the mechanism holder 5. Due to the threaded engagement between the mechanism holder 5 and the dosage indicator sleeve 40, an axial movement counter to the advancing direction V is superimposed on the rotational movement of the dosage indicator sleeve 40. Merely as an aside, it may be mentioned that the pitch of the engaged threads 42 and 53 of the dosage indicator sleeve 40 and mechanism holder 5 is greater than the pitch of the engaged threads of the piston rod 4 and split dosing member 11/12. Correspondingly, the axial path which the dosage indicator sleeve 40 travels per revolution is larger than the axial path by which the piston rod 4 is moved per revolution of the split dosing member 11/12. This benefits the legibility of the dosage scale 41. As soon as the dosage indicator sleeve 40 has been moved, relative to the mechanism holder 5, out of its zero-dosage position by at least one dosage unit, the blocking ring 45 is free from the reset cam 44. The dosage value which can be read on the dosage scale 41 through the window 3 corresponds to the axial length by which the distance H_1 is shortened by the dosing movement.

In order to deliver the selected product dosage through the outlet A of the reservoir R, the dosing and activating button 8 is pressed in the advancing direction V, into the rear casing portion 2, i.e. it is activated. The advancing direction V is therefore also simultaneously the activating direction of the dosing and activating button 8. Activating the dosing and activating button 8 also moves the components which are connected, secured against shifting axially, to the dosing and activating button 8, namely the transfer element 10, the split dosing member

11/12 and due to the threaded engagement also the piston rod 4, in the advancing direction V by the stroke length H_2 . During this stroke movement, the piston K is advanced in the advancing direction V by a path length which corresponds to the length by which the slight distance H_1 between the piston rod 4 and the piston K is shortened as compared to the stroke H_2 by selecting the dosage.

Figure 2 shows the device in an end state in which, after repeated administering, the maximum product amount which can be delivered from the reservoir R with the aid of the device has been delivered, i.e. the reservoir R has been emptied. The dosing and activating button 8 has been pressed into the rear casing portion 2 by the stroke length H_2 . In this axial position of the dosing and activating button 8, its groove 9 is in radial alignment below the blocking ring 45. The groove 9 is slightly wider in the radial direction than the blocking ring 45, in order to still be able to accommodate the blocking ring 45 when the dosing and activating button 8 is spring-deflected. For the pressure from the user, required for activating the dosing and activating button 8, spring-deflects the dosing and activating button 8 a little way into itself, in the front end position of the transfer element 10 and the piston rod 4, which is regarded as pleasant. Since the blocking ring 45 is tensed against the outer surface area of the dosing and activating button 8 by the spring element 49, the blocking ring 45 is inserted radially into the groove 9 which is then accessible for it. The larger width of the groove 9 as compared to the blocking ring 45, in combination with the axial spring-deflection of the dosing and activating button 8, increases the reliability that the blocking ring 45 will indeed be inserted into the groove 9 and the dosing and activating means 7/8/10 blocked. The blocking ring 45 forms an axial stopper for the spring-deflection movement of the dosing and activating button 8. Diametrically opposite the spring element 49, inserting the blocking ring 45 moves its counter reset cam 46 radially towards the inner surface area of the dosage indicator sleeve 40. Since the blocking ring 45 is connected to the mechanism holder 5 such that it cannot move axially in the blocking ring holder 47, the dosing and activating button 8 and therefore the piston rod 4 together cannot be moved back again counter to the advancing direction V, i.e. the blocking ring 45 and the dosing and activating button 8 are in a blocking engagement. Thus, in the foremost position of the dosing and activating means 7/8/10, the blocking-engaged blocking ring 45 seated in the groove 9 forms an axial block for the dosing and activating means 7/8/10, the split dosing member 11/12 and the piston rod 4. In this end state, the restoring spring 36 is axially pressure-tensed. The restoring spring 36 is prevented from being relieved by the axial block formed by the blocking ring 45. This axial block ensures that the product can only be selected anew from a defined position of the dosage indicator sleeve 40. This defined position is preferably - as in the example embodiment - the zero-dosage position, i.e. the position in which the zero-dosage can be read on the dosage scale 41 through the window 3.

In order to exchange the emptied reservoir R for a new reservoir R, the two casing portions 1 and 2 are screwed apart. Due to the screwing procedure, the casing portions 1 and 2 are moved axially relative to each other. During the movement of casing portions 1 and 2 which lengthens the casing 1/2, the tensed reservoir holding spring 37 presses the reservoir holder 30 relative to the piston rod holder 6 in the advancing direction V until it abuts a stopper formed by the rear casing portion 2. Before the screwing movement is begun, a sufficiently large, slight distance remains axially between a front end of the reservoir holder 30 and the stopper formed by the rear casing portion 2, to enable the reservoir holder 30 to move axially relative to the piston rod holder 6.

As the reservoir holder 30 moves axially relative to the piston rod holder 6, it slaves the slaving means 25 and the sliding sleeve 20. Due to the axial movement of the sliding sleeve 20, the two sliding pieces 15 and 16 move radially outwards on the oblique guiding rails 21 and 22 of the sliding sleeve 20. As they move radially outwards in this way, the sliding pieces 15 and 16 are linearly guided by the mechanism holder 5 and the piston rod holder 6. Since the stays 17 of the sliding piece 15 grip behind the first dosing member 11 and the stays 17 of the sliding piece 16 grip behind the second dosing member 12, the first dosing member 11 and the second dosing member 12 are moved radially apart in the same way, and are thus moved out of the threaded engagement with the piston rod 4. The axial movement which the rear casing portion 2 performs relative to the front casing portion 1 in order to release the engagement between the piston rod 4 and the dosing members 11 and 12 can be referred to as a disengaging movement. The disengaging movement moves each of the dosing members 11 and 12 to a position retracted from the piston rod 4. In the opposite, engaging movement, in which the rear casing portion 2 performs an axial movement in the reverse direction relative to the front casing portion 1, the dosing members 11 and 12 are moved back into engagement with the piston rod 4 by the cam gear formed by sliding sleeve 20 and the sliding pieces 15 and 16. Starting with the casing portions 1 and 2 completely screwed together, the disengaging movement and the engaging movement occur in a first portion of the screwing movement. This first portion of the screwing movement is complete when the reservoir holding spring 37 has pressed the reservoir holder 30 against the stopper formed by the rear casing portion 2.

Figure 3 shows the device in a state in which the threaded engagement between the split dosing member 11/12 and the piston rod 4 has been released and the piston rod 4 can thus be freely shifted axially in the piston rod holder 6. The rear casing portion 2 has just completed its disengaging movement. In the state shown, the piston rod 4 has already been reset to its rearmost position. The piston rod 4 can thus slide back, guided by the piston rod holder 6, to

the end position shown, for example by gently tilting the entire device. At the rear end of the dosing button 8, a rubber stopper projects inwards in the advancing direction V and gently damps the sliding movement of the piston rod 4.

As the casing portions 1 and 2 are screwed further apart, the positions assumed by the dosing members 11 and 12, the sliding pieces 15 and 16, the sliding sleeve 20 and the reservoir holder 30 relative to the rear casing portion 2 are no longer altered. This is ensured by the reservoir holder 30 abutting the rear casing portion 2. The two casing portions 1 and 2 can be screwed completely apart and the spent reservoir R exchanged for a new one. Once a new reservoir R has been inserted into the front casing portion 1, the two casing portions 1 and 2 are screwed back together. In the final portion of the screwing movement, the rear casing portion 2 performs its engaging movement relative to the front casing portion 1, in which the reservoir holder 30 comes into contact with the reservoir R or a reservoir holder and is pressed by the latter axially towards the piston rod holder 6, against the spring force of the reservoir holding spring 37. As it axially moves, the reservoir holder 30 also presses the sliding sleeve 20, via the slaving means 25, backwards counter to the advancing direction V. This moves the sliding pieces 15 and 16 radially inwards via their guiding engagement with the sliding sleeve 20, until the synchronous engagement between the dosing members 11 and 12 and the piston rod 4 is re-established.

Where, in the above, resetting the piston rod 4 is only described for a completely spent reservoir R, it should be noted that the piston rod 4 can also be reset in accordance with the invention from any other axial position of the piston rod 4 in which the piston rod 4 has been moved out of its rearmost position shown in Figure 1 by a rotational dosing movement by the split dosing member 11/12.

When the dosing and activating button 8 is pressed into in the rear casing portion 2 to its foremost position, as in Figures 2 and 3, there is no longer a block against rotating between the dosing sleeve 7 and the dosing and activating button 8, i.e. the dosing sleeve 7 can be freely rotated about the longitudinal axis L relative to the dosing and activating button 8 and rear casing portion 2. However, the block against rotating between the dosing sleeve 7 and the dosage indicator sleeve 40 still exists. In order to return the dosing and activating button 8 and therefore the dosing and activating means 7/8/10 and split dosing member 11/12 together to the dosage selection position, the dosing sleeve 7 is rotated about the longitudinal axis L in a rotational direction which guides the dosage indicator sleeve 40 back to the zero-dosage position. During this rotational movement, the dosage indicator sleeve 40 is rotated relative to the mechanism holder 5. As a result of the threaded engagement with the mechanism holder 5,

the dosage indicator sleeve 40 completes a translational and rotational movement relative to the mechanism holder 5 and rear casing portion 2, towards its zero-dosage position. In a final movement portion before reaching the zero-dosage position, the length of which corresponds to a single settable dosage unit, the reset cam 44 of the dosage indicator sleeve 40 radially overlaps with the counter reset cam 46 of the blocking ring 45. The reset cam 44 is tapered in the circumferential direction on the side which presses against the counter reset cam 46 while the dosage indicator sleeve 40 is rotated back. Tapering enables the two cams 44 and 46 to gradually and gently slide over each other. The reset cam 44, which gradually lengthens radially inwards in its tapered region, moves the blocking ring 45 radially out of the groove 9, against the restoring force of the spring element 49. The axial block is thus released, and the restoring spring 36 presses the dosing and activating means 7/8/10, together with the piston rod 4, back to the initial position shown in Figure 1.

The sequence: selecting the dosage, delivering the selected dosage by activating the dosing and activating means 7/8/10, axially blocking with the blocking ring 45 via the cam 46, rotating the dosage indicator sleeve 40 back to the zero-dosage position and thus releasing the axial block and springing the dosing and activating means 7/8/10 back to the initial position can be repeated until the reservoir R has been emptied. The cam 46 and reset cam 44 co-operating couples the movement of the dosing and activating means 7/8/10 back to the initial position, from which a dosage can be selected anew, to the zero-dosage position of the dosage indicator sleeve 40. This coupling is advantageously configured such that on the one hand, the movement of the dosing and activating means 7/8/10 is only possible when the dosage indicator sleeve 40 assumes its zero-dosage position, but on the other hand, no other hand operations are required in order to trigger the resetting movement of the dosing and activating means 7/8/10.

The product delivery device of the example embodiment is provided for an inhaler, using which insulin is administered via the airways. The device serves to dose and deliver the product into an atomising chamber. The product thus provided in doses in the atomising chamber is atomised by an atomising means and administered through a chamber outlet via the airways, preferably orally. The front end of the front casing portion 1 is provided with a connector G formed as a thread, in order to be able to connect the device to the atomising chamber by threaded engagement.

The device can also easily be used directly as an injection apparatus, by screwing a needle holder comprising an integrated injection needle of preferably 30 G or thinner, for example 31 G, onto the front end of the front casing portion 1. The device could also be provided for a

pressure injector and in this case connected to a discharge means of the pressure injector. The device would supply the selected product dosage to the discharge means and the discharge means would discharge said product dosage at high pressure through an injection nozzle.

Reference numerals:

- 1 first casing portion
- 2 resetting and activating element, second casing portion
- 3 window
- 4 piston rod
- 5 mechanism holder
- 6 piston rod holder
- 7 dosing sleeve
- 8 dosing and activating button
- 8a activating part
- 8b fastening part
- 8c end button
- 8d spring
- 9 cavity, groove
- 10 transfer element
- 10a transverse guiding rail
- 10b transverse guiding rail
- 11 first dosing member
- 12 second dosing member
- 13 engagement rail
- 14 ./.
- 15 gear output member, sliding piece
- 16 gear output member, sliding piece
- 17 stay, guiding rail
- 18 engagement rail
- 19 ./.
- 20 gear input member, sliding sleeve
- 21 guiding rail
- 22 guiding rail
- 23 tongue

24	slaving cam
25	slaving means
26	collar
27	tongue
28	cavity
29	./.
30	reservoir holder
31	collar
32	shoe
33	lateral guide
34	cam
35	./.
36	restoring spring
37	spring element, reservoir holding spring
38	tolerance equalisation spring
39	./.
40	dosage indicator sleeve
41	dosage scale
42	thread
43	block against rotating, cam
44	reset cam
45	blocking member, blocking ring
46	counter reset cam
47	blocking ring holder
48	cavity
49	spring element
50	./.
51	cavity
52	cavity
53	thread
54	area of block against rotating
55	cam
56	stopper
57	./.
58	collar
59-60	./.
61	collar

62	protrusion
63	tongue
64	cam
A	outlet
G	connector
H ₁	piston/piston rod distance
H ₂	stroke
K	piston
L	longitudinal axis
R	reservoir
V	advancing direction, activating direction

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A product delivery device with rapid piston resetting, said device comprising:
 - (a) a casing comprising a first casing portion for a reservoir which is filled with product and from which the product can be delivered by means of a piston;
 - 5 (b) a piston rod which can be moved in an advancing direction in order to move the piston towards an outlet of the reservoir in order to deliver the product;
 - (c) a dosing and activating means which performs a dosing movement relative to the casing and, together with the piston rod performs a delivery movement in the advancing direction relative to the casing;
 - 10 (d) a dosing member which is connected to the dosing and activating means such that it is slaved in the delivery movement and during the dosing movement also performs a dosing movement, and which is in engagement with the piston rod which permits the dosing movement of the dosing member relative to the piston rod, and which slaves the piston rod during the delivery movement;
 - 15 (e) wherein the dosing member can be moved transversely with respect to the piston rod in order to release the engagement with the piston rod for resetting the piston rod counter to the advancing direction;
 - (f) a resetting and activating element which is movably connected to the casing, preferably to the first casing portion, in order to perform a disengaging
20 movement and an engaging movement;
 - (g) and a cam gear which couples the resetting and activating element to the dosing member such that the dosing member is moved out of engagement with the piston rod by the disengaging movement and into engagement with the piston rod by the engaging movement;
 - 25 (h) wherein the cam gear forms a transverse guiding rail which points transversely with respect to the advancing direction and on which the dosing member is guided when moving into and out of engagement.
2. The product delivery device as set forth in claim 1, characterised in that a second casing portion which is movably connected to the first casing portion forms the
30 resetting and activating element.
3. The product delivery device as set forth in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the disengaging movement and the engaging movement are each relative movements between the resetting and activating element and the first casing portion along a longitudinal axis of the first casing portion.
- 35 4. The product delivery device as set forth in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the first casing portion and the resetting and activating element are

in threaded engagement about a longitudinal axis of the first casing portion and in that the disengaging movement and the engaging movement are each a screwing movement defined by the threaded engagement.

5 5. The product delivery device as set forth in any one of the preceding claims,
characterised in that the gear comprises a gear input member connected to the resetting
and activating element and a gear output member connected to the dosing member,
wherein the gear input member and the gear output member are in an engagement
which converts a movement caused by the engaging movement and the disengaging
movement of the resetting and activating element, which the gear input member
10 performs relative to the gear output member, into a movement of the gear output
member transversely with respect to the piston rod.

6. The product delivery device as set forth in the preceding claim, characterised in
that one of the gear output member and the gear input member forms an additional
guiding rail and, in engagement, the other of the gear output member and the gear input
15 member forms an engagement member guided on the additional guiding rail.

7. The product delivery device as set forth in the preceding claim, characterised in
that the additional guiding rail exhibits an inclination with respect to the piston rod in
the longitudinal direction of the piston rod.

8. The product delivery device as set forth in any one of the preceding two claims,
20 characterised in that the additional guiding rail runs such that a relative movement
between the gear input member and the gear output member along a longitudinal axis
of the piston rod causes the relative movement transversely with respect to the piston
rod by means of the guiding engagement.

9. The product delivery device as set forth in any one of the preceding three
25 claims, characterised in that the gear input member and the gear output member are
conical on mutually facing sides.

10. The product delivery device as set forth in any one of claims 5 to 9,
characterised in that the gear output member slaves the dosing member when it moves
transversely with respect to the piston rod.

30 11. The product delivery device as set forth in the preceding claim, characterised in
that the gear output member grips behind the dosing member, in order to slave it when
it moves transversely with respect to the piston rod.

12. The product delivery device as set forth in any one of claims 5 to 11,
characterised in that the dosing member can be moved in and counter to the advancing
35 direction relative to the gear output member.

13. The product delivery device as set forth in any one of claims 5 to 12, characterised in that the gear input member is connected to a reservoir holder which is pressed in the advancing direction against a container forming the reservoir, wherein the connection slaves the gear input member when the reservoir holder is moved
5 relative to the dosing member along a longitudinal axis of the piston rod, but permits the gear input member to rotate about the longitudinal axis of the piston rod.
14. The product delivery device as set forth in any one of claims 5 to 13, characterised in that the dosing member, the gear output member and the gear input member are connected to each other, secured against rotating about the longitudinal
10 axis of the piston rod.
15. The product delivery device as set forth in any one of claims 5 to 14, characterised in that a spring element is provided which is tensed by the engaging movement of the resetting and activating element and, during the disengaging movement, moves the gear input member relative to the gear output member due to its
15 tension force.
16. The product delivery device as set forth in the preceding claim, characterised in that a container accommodated by the first casing portion forms the reservoir and in that the spring element presses the container in the advancing direction against a stopper formed by the first casing portion.
- 20 17. The product delivery device as set forth in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the dosing and activating means comprises a sleeve-shaped transfer element which surrounds the piston rod, and in that the transfer element mounts the dosing member such that it is secured against axially shifting and can be moved transversely with respect to the piston rod.
- 25 18. The product delivery device as set forth in the preceding claim, characterised in that the transfer element forms the transverse guiding rail.
19. The product delivery device as set forth in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the dosing and activating means performs its dosing movement relative to the piston rod and is connected to the dosing member such that the dosing
30 member is slaved in the dosing movement of the dosing and activating means.
20. The product delivery device as set forth in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the dosing member and another dosing member form an axially split threaded nut which is in threaded engagement with the piston rod which is formed as a threaded rod, and in that the dosing members are arranged symmetrically on
35 mutually opposing longitudinal sides of the piston rod.

21. The product delivery device as set forth in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the device is provided for use as a dosing means for an inhaler, in order to supply a selected product dosage to an atomising means of the inhaler.
22. An injection apparatus comprising a product delivery device as set forth in any
5 one of the preceding claims, and an injection needle or pressure injection means connected to the outlet of the reservoir.
23. A product delivery device substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawing.

Dated this sixteenth day of June 2006

TecPharma Licensing AG
Patent Attorneys for the Applicant:

F B RICE & CO

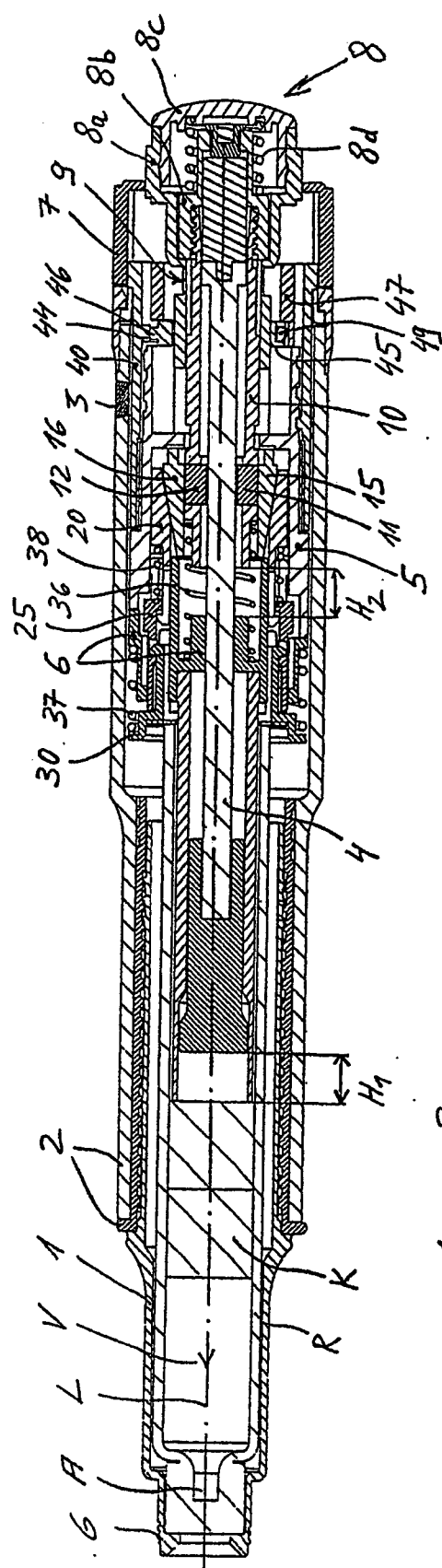


Fig. 1

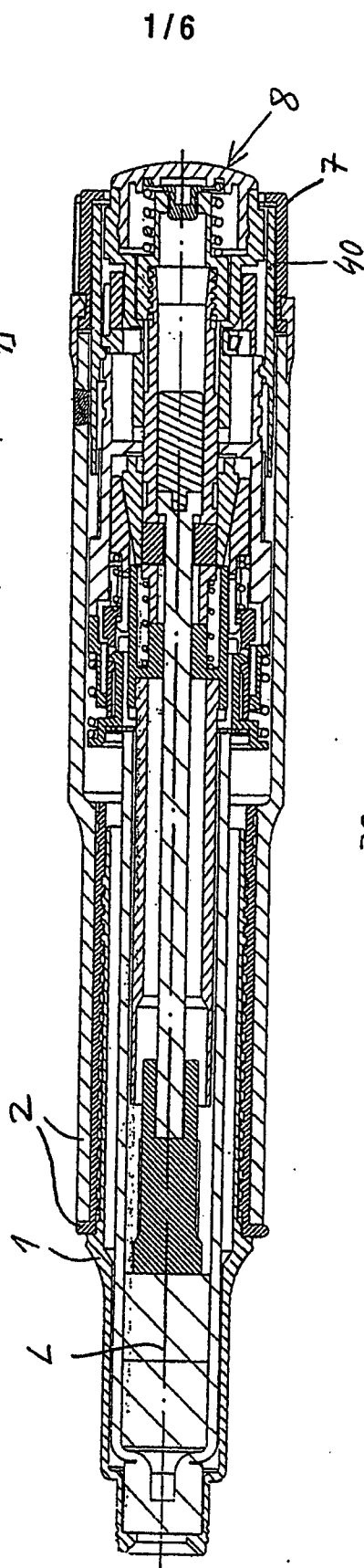


Fig. 2

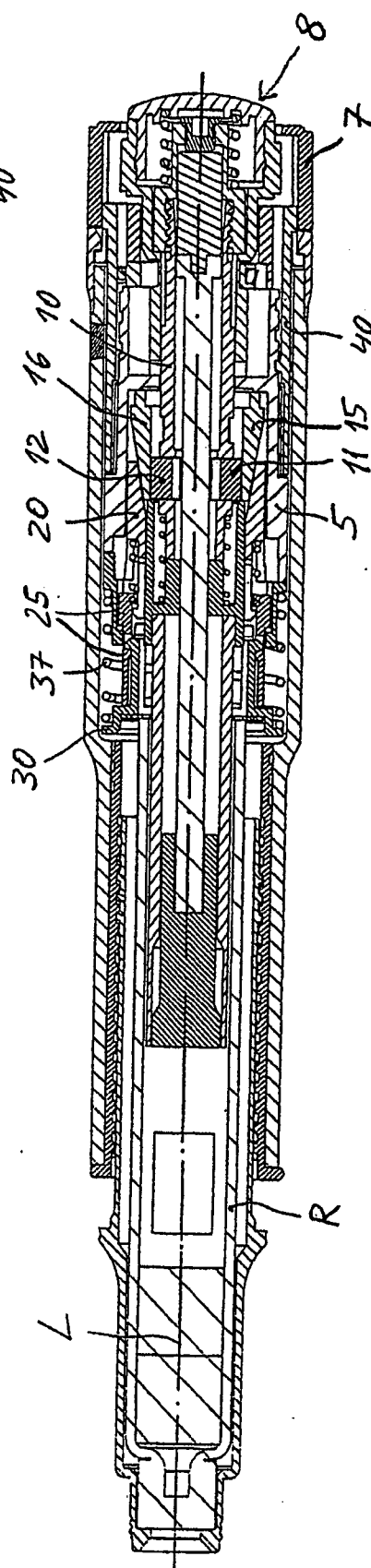


Fig. 3

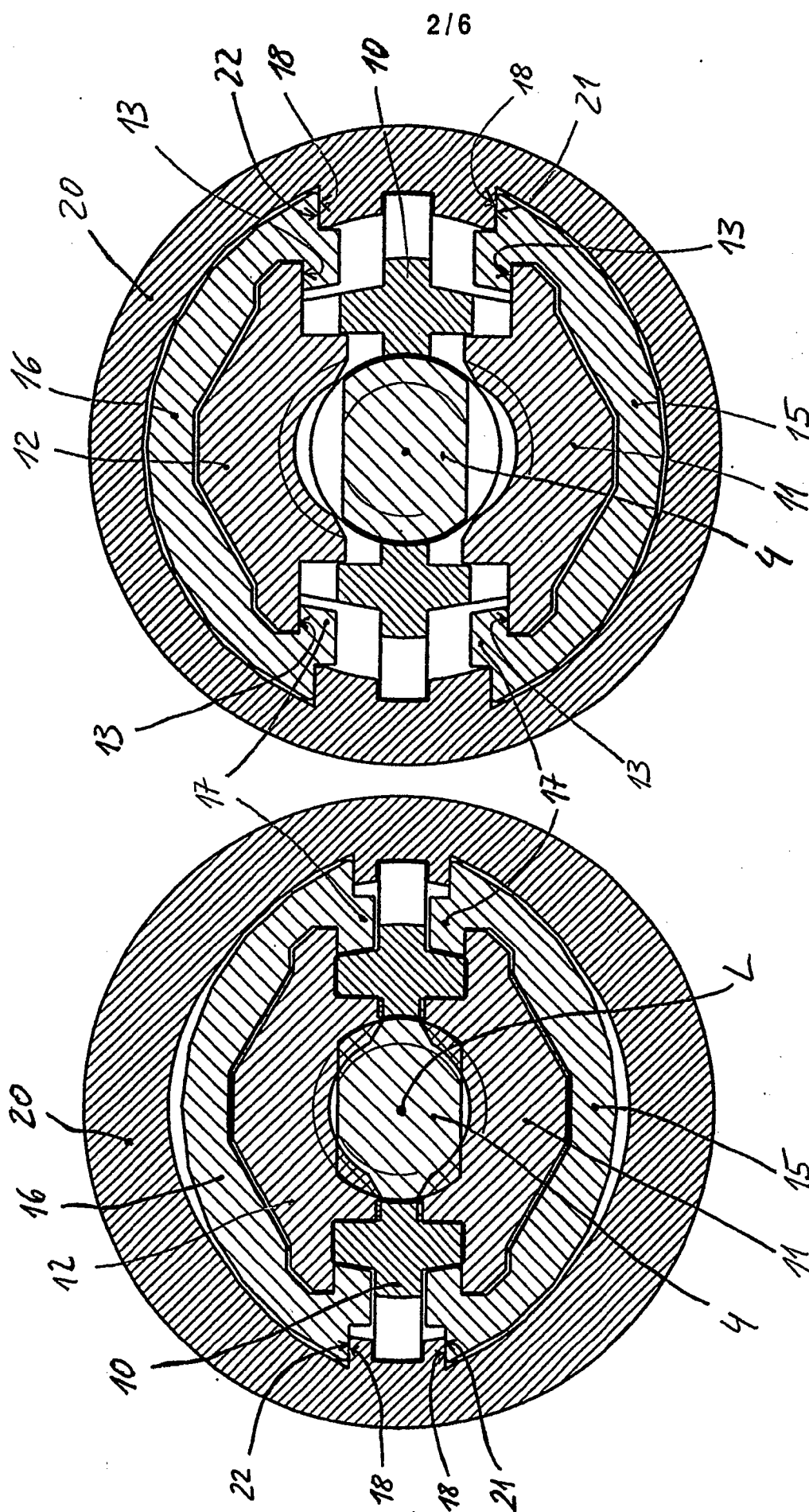


Fig. 6

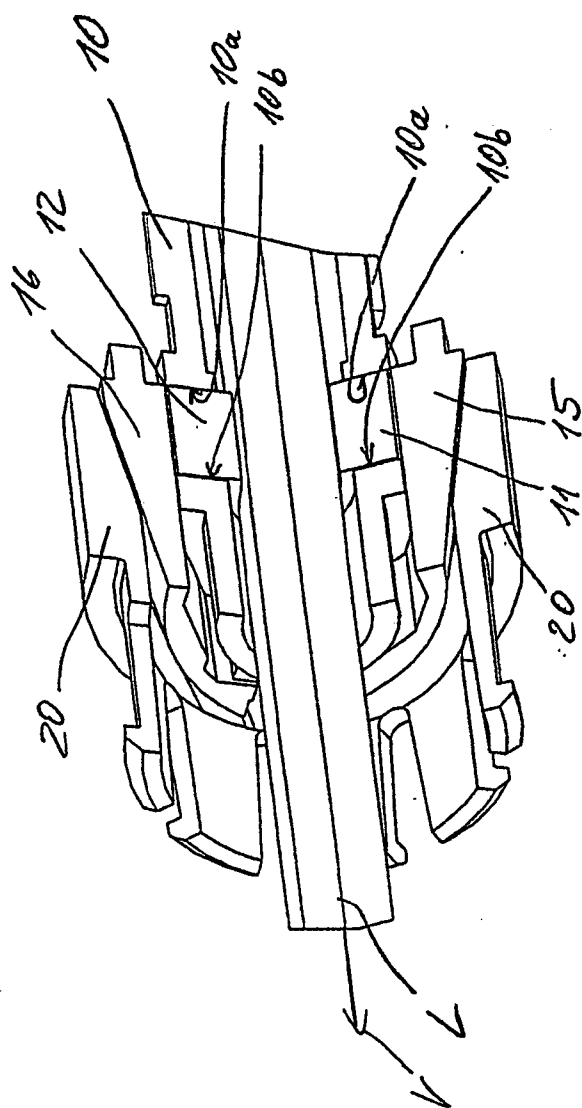


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

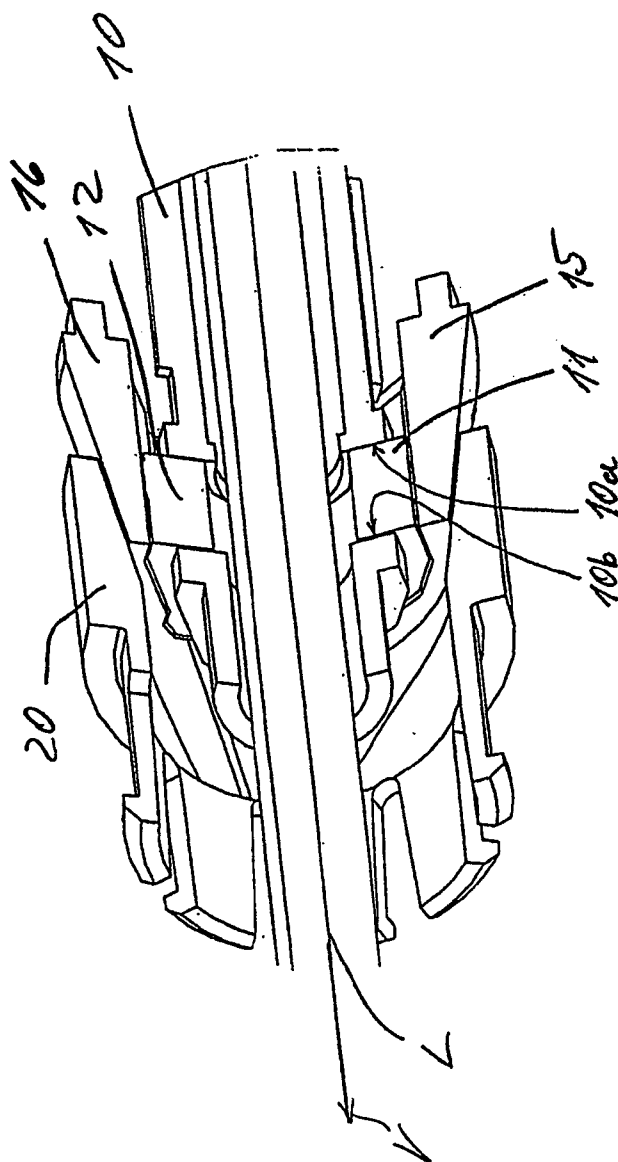


Fig. 7

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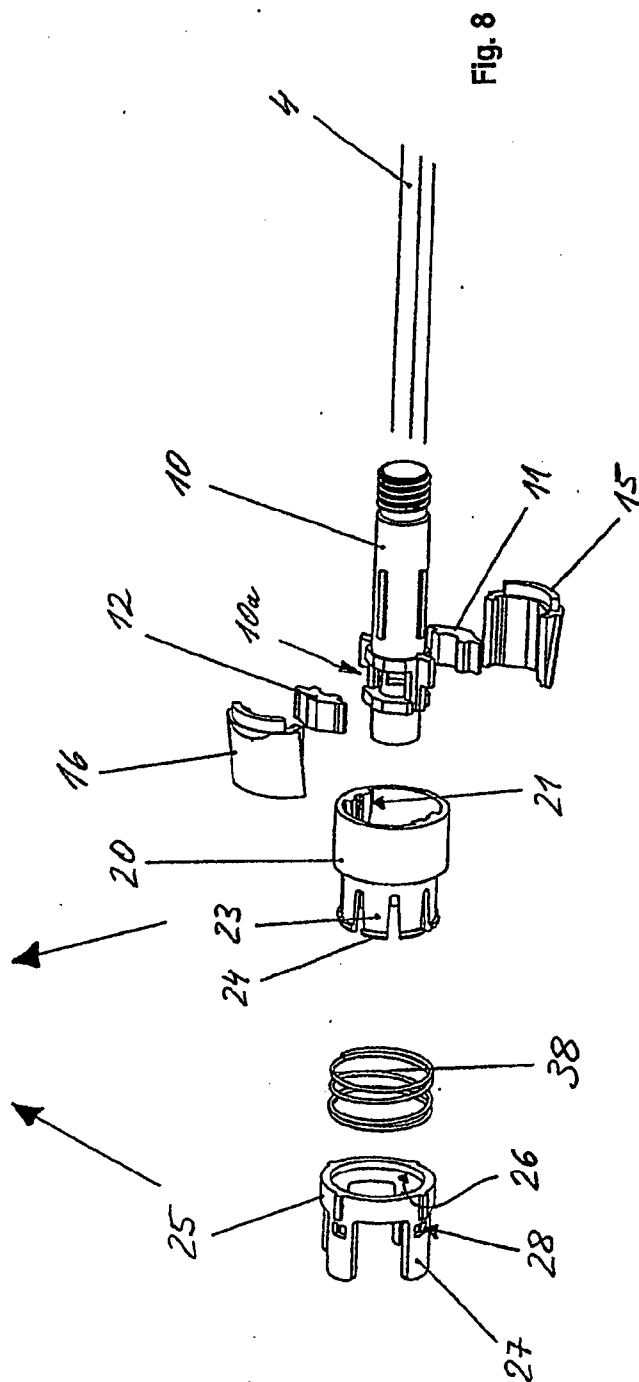
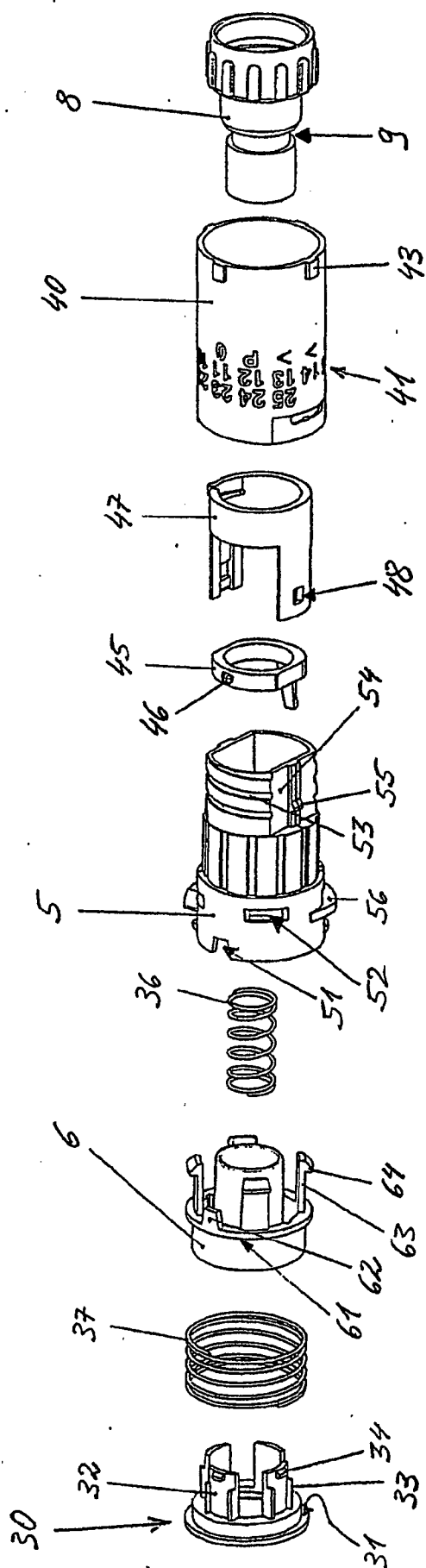


Fig. 8

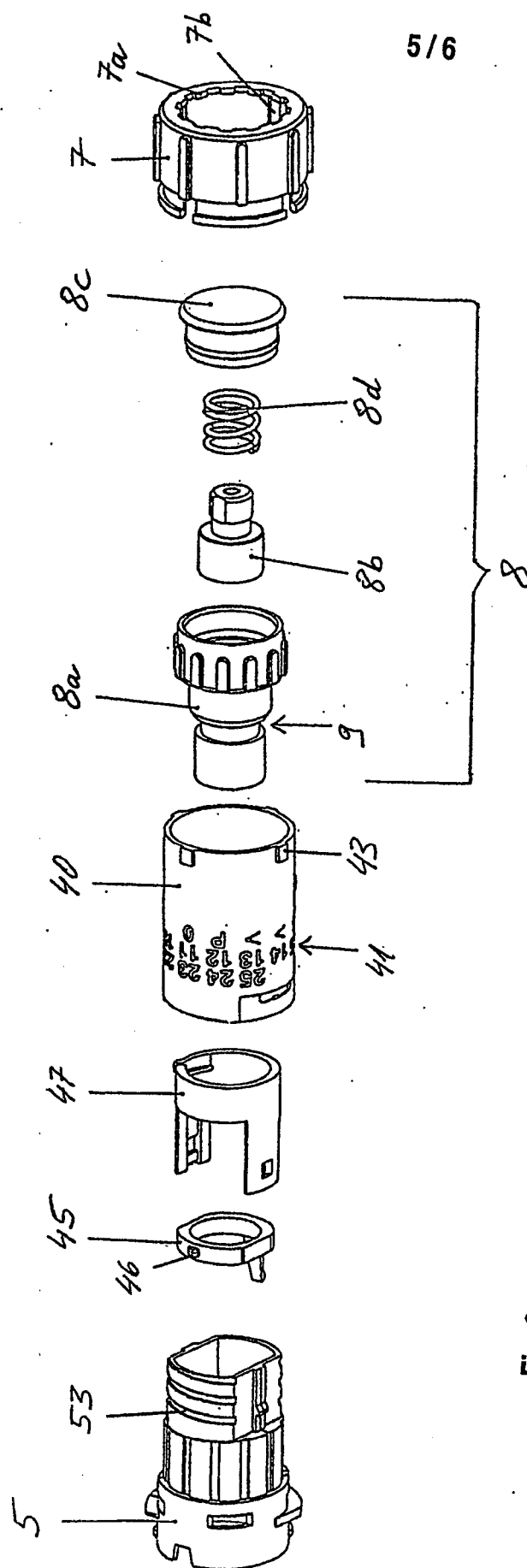


Fig. 9

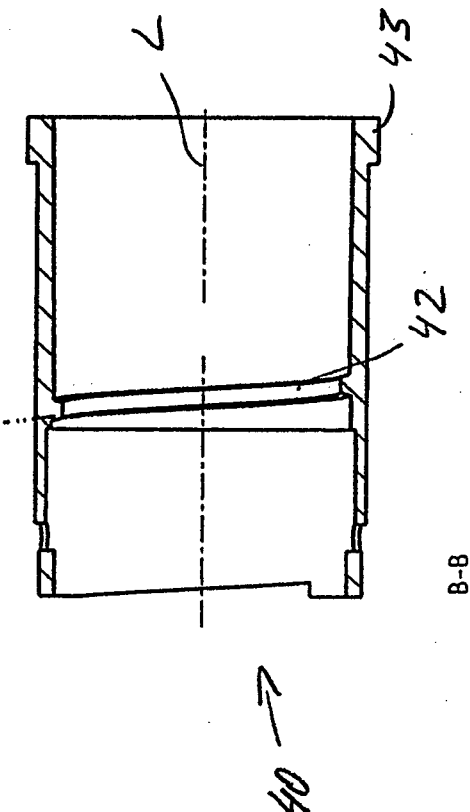
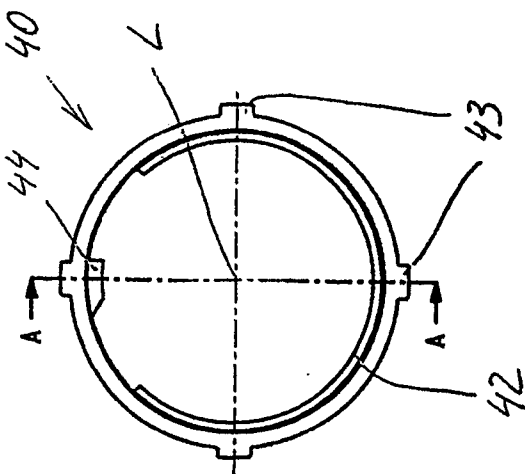
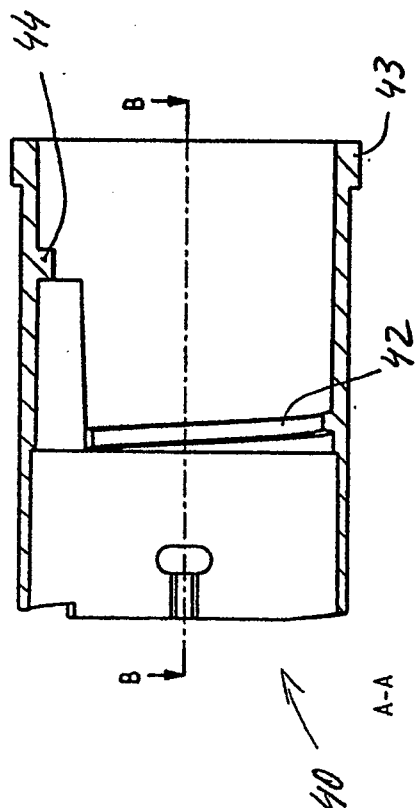
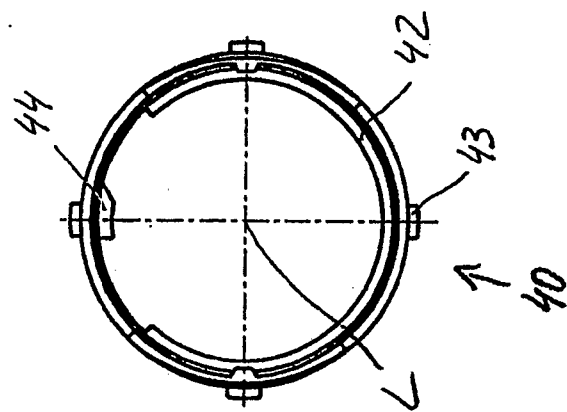


Fig. 10