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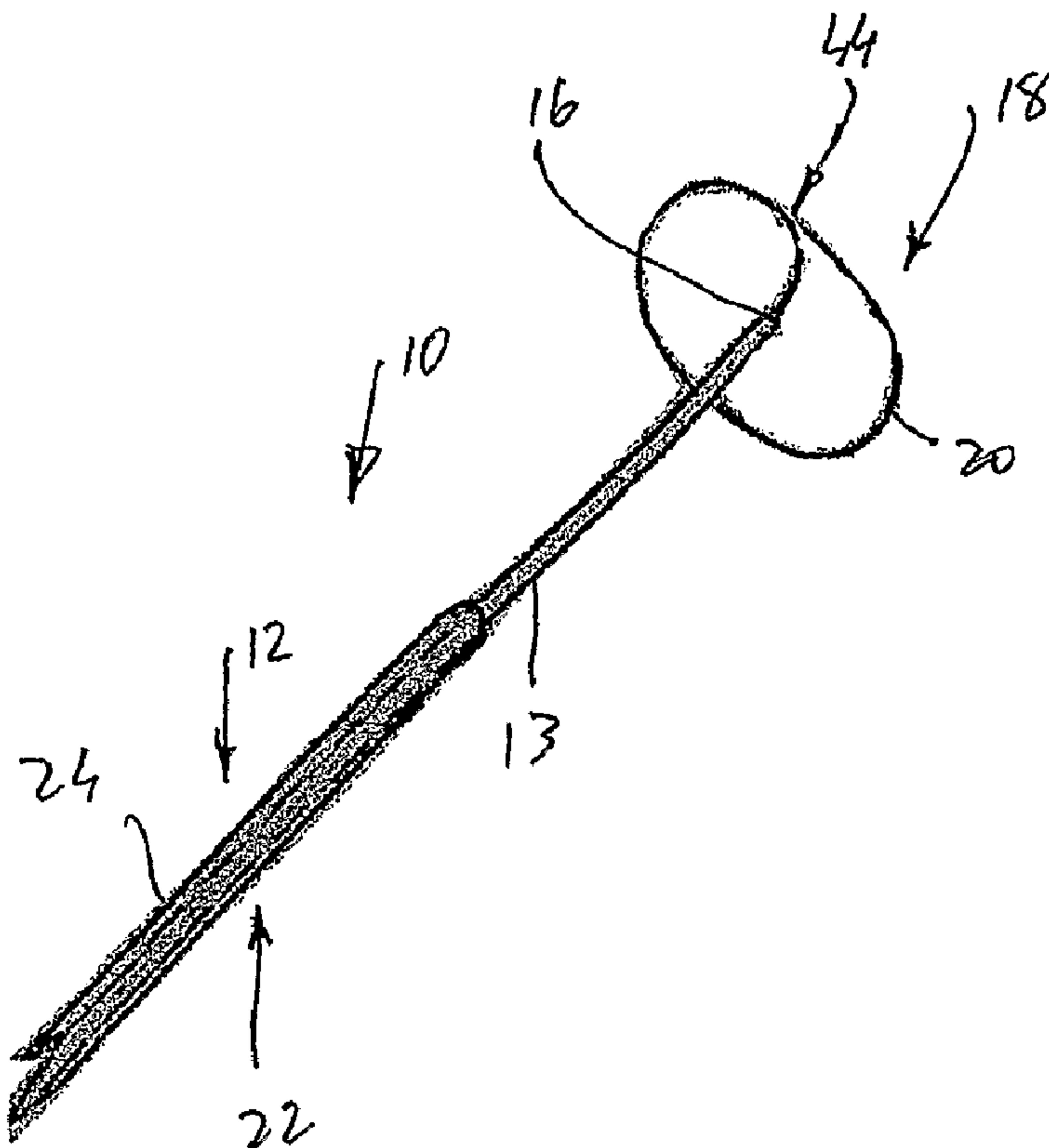
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(54) Title: SHAPE IMPARTING MECHANISM INSERTION



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A shape imparting mechanism (10) for a catheter includes an elongate element (12) dimensioned to fit within a lumen of an electrode sheath 14 of a catheter. An insertion facilitating arrangement (22) is carried at a distal end of the elongate element (12) for facilitating insertion of the distal end of the elongate element (12) into the lumen of the electrode sheath (14) of the catheter.



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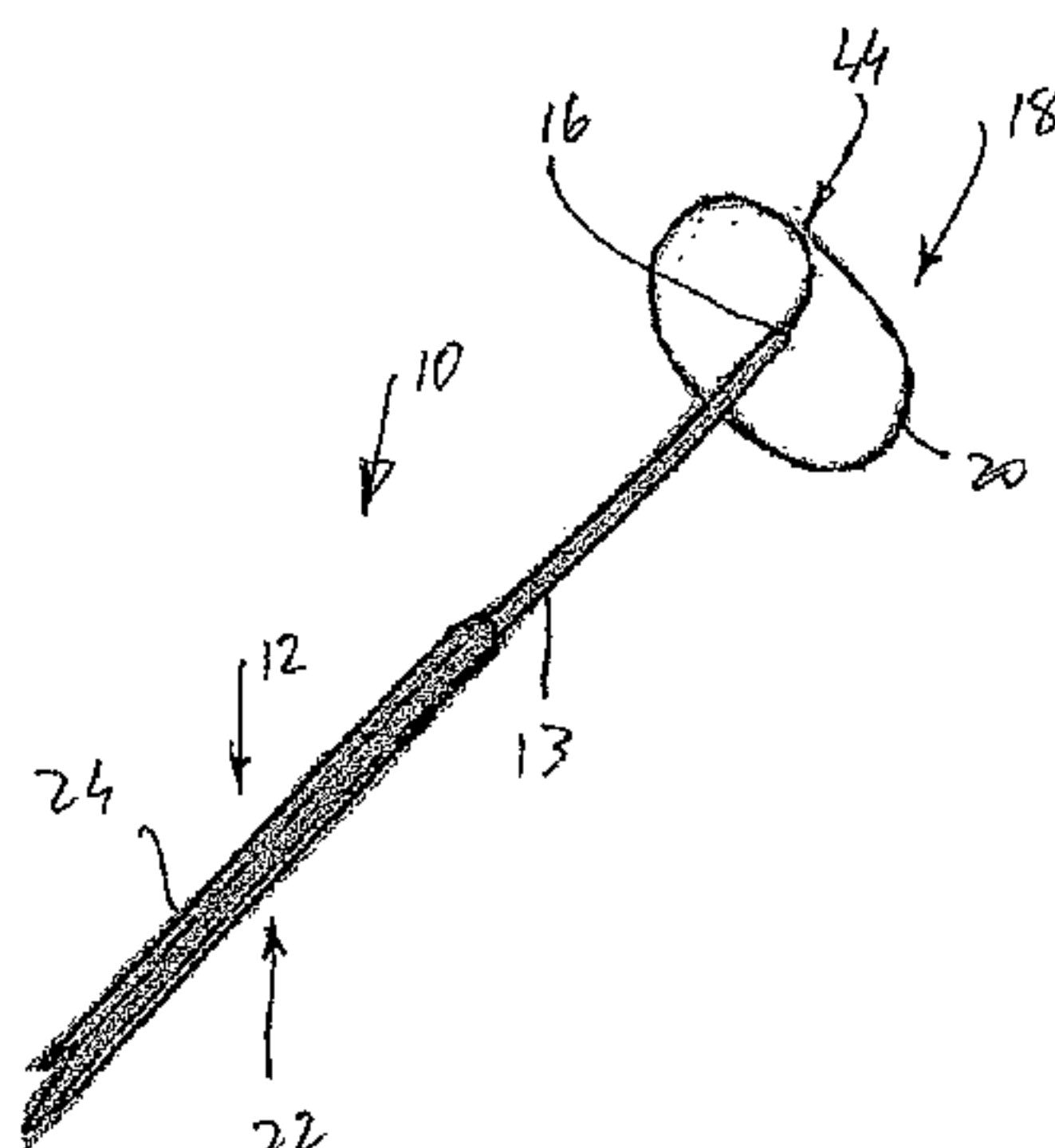
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## (54) Title: SHAPE IMPARTING MECHANISM INSERTION



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(57) Abstract: A shape imparting mechanism (10) for a catheter includes an elongate element (12) dimensioned to fit within a lumen of an electrode sheath 14 of a catheter. An insertion facilitating arrangement (22) is carried at a distal end of the elongate element (12) for facilitating insertion of the distal end of the elongate element (12) into the lumen of the electrode sheath (14) of the catheter.

**"Shape imparting mechanism insertion"****Cross-Reference to Related Applications**

The present application claims priority from United States of America Provisional Patent Application No 60/798,931 filed on 8 May 2006, the contents of 5 which are incorporated herein by reference.

**Field**

This invention relates, generally, to a steerable catheter and, more particularly, to a shape imparting mechanism for a catheter and to a catheter including such a shape 10 imparting mechanism.

**Background**

Electrophysiology catheters are medical devices which are used in measuring electrical signals within the heart, most often, in the diagnosis of various arrhythmias. 15 These catheters are also used for treating arrhythmias via ablative techniques.

To access a region of the heart to be treated, the catheter is inserted through the femoral vein of the patient. The tip of the catheter is steered through the vascular system of the patient to the desired location. The catheter is introduced into the femoral vein of the patient using an introducer. In order to steer the catheter through 20 the vascular system of the patient, it is desirable that the catheter have as small an outside diameter as possible. This can be achieved using a catheter manufactured according to the Applicant's manufacturing techniques as described in its International Patent Application No. PCT/AU01/01339 dated 19 October 2001 and entitled "An electrical lead". In International Patent Application No. PCT/AU01/01339, the wall of 25 the electrical lead is formed by an inner tubular member about which electrical conductors are helically wound. An outer jacket is deposited over the electrical conductors. In so doing, the electrical conductors are embedded in the wall of the electrical lead leaving an unimpeded lumen.

It is often desired that the distal region of the catheter adopts a certain shape in 30 order to effect ablation at a desired site in the patient's body. The Applicant has filed International Patent Application No. PCT/AU2005/000216 dated 18 February 2005 and entitled "A steerable catheter" which covers a steering shaft for use with its catheter which is received in the lumen of the catheter. A distal end of the steering shaft may be pre-formed in the desired shape to be imparted to the distal region of the electrode 35 sheath of the catheter.

## **Summary**

According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a shape imparting mechanism for a catheter, the shape imparting mechanism including:

an elongate element dimensioned to fit within a lumen of an electrode sheath of  
5 a catheter; and

an insertion facilitating arrangement carried at a distal end of the elongate element for facilitating insertion of the distal end of the elongate element into the lumen of the electrode sheath of the catheter.

A tip of the elongate element may be rounded to aid insertion into the lumen of  
10 the electrode sheath of the catheter.

In an embodiment, a distal part of the elongate element may have an irregularly shaped configuration. The insertion facilitating arrangement may include a sleeve axially displaceable relative to the elongate element, the sleeve being displaceable between a first, extended position in which the sleeve collapses the irregularly shaped  
15 distal part of the elongate element into a substantially rectilinear configuration to facilitate insertion of the distal end of the elongate element into the lumen of the electrode sheath and a second, retracted position in which the distal part of the elongate element adopts the irregularly shaped configuration.

The elongate element may include a withdrawal inhibiting means at its distal  
20 end to inhibit withdrawal of the distal end into the sleeve. The withdrawal inhibiting means may be any device which enlarges a diameter of the distal end of the elongate element at least in one dimension. Thus, the withdrawal inhibiting means may be a deposit of an adhesive, a crimped region of the elongate element, an attachable collar, or the like.

25 At least the distal part of the elongate element may be of a shape memory material which allows the distal part to adopt its irregularly shaped configuration when the sleeve is in its second, retracted position.

The elongate element may have a bend-enhancing portion arranged proximally of the irregularly shaped distal part, the sleeve, when in its second position, exposing  
30 the bend-enhancing portion to facilitate steering of the irregularly shaped distal part of the elongate element, in use.

In addition, or instead, the insertion facilitating arrangement may comprise a kink imparted to a distal part of the elongate element, proximally of the rounded tip of the elongate element.

35 When used in conjunction with the irregularly shaped configuration of the distal part of the elongate element, the kink may be arranged distally of the irregularly shaped

configuration of the elongate element, the kink defining an angled distal portion which is arranged at a predetermined, acute angle relative to an axis of that part of the elongate element arranged proximally of the kink.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a catheter  
5 assembly which includes:

a handle having a proximal end and a distal end;

a shape imparting mechanism, as described above, extending from the distal end of the handle;

an electrode sheath carried on the distal end of the handle with the shape  
10 imparting mechanism being received within a lumen of the electrode sheath; and

a control mechanism carried on the handle for effecting control of the insertion facilitating arrangement of the shape imparting mechanism.

The control mechanism may comprise a slider arrangement which is axially slidably arranged on the handle to facilitate displacement of the sleeve from its first  
15 position to its second position and vice versa.

The electrode sheath may have a distal end pre-formed into a predetermined shape. The pre-formed distal end of the electrode sheath may have an irregular shape corresponding to, and imparted by, the irregularly shaped configuration of the distal part of the elongate element.

20 According to a third aspect of the invention, there is provided an electrode sheath for a catheter, the electrode sheath comprising:

an elongate tubular element defining a lumen having a proximal end and a distal end; and

25 a distal part of the tubular element being shaped into a pre-determined configuration.

The distal part of the tubular element may be heat set into the predetermined configuration.

According to a fourth aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of fabricating an electrode sheath for a catheter, the method including:

30 providing an elongate tubular element having a malleable core, the core being removable;

forming a distal part of the tubular element into a predetermined, irregularly shaped configuration;

allowing the irregularly shaped distal part of the tubular element to set in that  
35 configuration; and

removing the core.

The method may include heat setting the tubular element, with the core therein, in heating equipment for a predetermined period of time and, thereafter, removing the core.

Further, the method may include, after heat setting the tubular element, straightening the tubular element to facilitate removal of the core and, after removal of the core, allowing the tubular element to revert to its irregularly shaped, heat set configuration.

#### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

10 Fig. 1 shows a schematic, three dimensional view of a distal part of a shape imparting mechanism, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention, for a catheter with an insertion facilitating arrangement of the mechanism in a first, retracted position;

15 Fig. 2 shows a schematic, three dimensional view of a distal part of the mechanism with the insertion facilitating arrangement in a second, extended position;

Fig. 3 shows a schematic, three dimensional view of a distal part of an electrode sheath of a catheter with the shape imparting mechanism of Fig. 1 received in a lumen of the electrode sheath with the insertion facilitating arrangement of the shape imparting mechanism in its extended position;

20 Fig. 4 shows a schematic, three dimensional view of a distal part of the electrode sheath of the catheter with the shape imparting mechanism therein with the insertion facilitating arrangement in its retracted position;

Fig. 5 shows a schematic, three dimensional view of a catheter handle with a control mechanism for the shape imparting mechanism in a first position;

25 Fig. 6 shows a schematic, three dimensional view of the handle with the control mechanism in a second position;

Figs. 7A-7D show schematic, side views of distal parts of another embodiment of a shape imparting mechanism for a catheter;

30 Fig. 8 shows a schematic, sectional side view of the mechanism of Fig. 7D being inserted into an electrode sheath of the catheter;

Fig. 9 shows a schematic, enlarged, sectional side view of the shape imparting mechanism of Fig. 7D received in the electrode sheath of the catheter;

Fig. 10 shows a schematic, three dimensional view of a distal part of further embodiment of a shape imparting mechanism for a catheter;

35 Fig. 11 shows a schematic, three dimensional view of a distal part of an electrode sheath for use with the shape imparting mechanism of Fig. 10;

Fig. 12 shows the combination of the shape imparting mechanism of Fig. 10 received in the electrode sheath of Fig. 11;

Fig. 13 shows a schematic, three dimensional view of a distal part of an embodiment of an electrode sheath of a catheter;

5 Fig. 14 shows an initial stage in preparing the electrode sheath of Fig. 13 for insertion into a patient's body; and

Fig. 15 shows the electrode sheath ready for insertion into the patient's body.

### **Detailed Description of Exemplary Embodiments**

10 Referring initially to Figs. 1-4 of the drawings, a first embodiment of a shape imparting mechanism for a catheter is illustrated and is designated generally by the reference numeral 10.

In this embodiment, the shape imparting mechanism 10 includes an elongate element 12. The elongate element 12 is dimensioned to fit within a lumen of an 15 electrode sheath 14 (Fig. 3) of a catheter.

The elongate element 12 is a tubular member 13 and has an actuator (not shown) arranged within the tubular member 13 as described in the Applicant's co-pending International Patent Application No. PCT/AU2005/000216, referenced above. The actuator is fast with the tubular member 13 at a distal point 16 of the tubular member 20 13.

A distal part 18 of the elongate element 12, distally of the point 16 has an irregularly shaped configuration 20, such as a loop-shape as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. It will, however, be appreciated that the distal part 18 of the elongate element could have any other desired irregularly shaped configuration 20. The distal 25 part 18 is, for example, implemented as an extension of the actuator received in the tubular member 13 as described in greater detail in PCT/AU2005/000216.

The shape imparting mechanism 10 includes an insertion facilitating arrangement 22. In this embodiment, the insertion facilitating arrangement 22 is a sleeve 24 displaceably received on the elongate element 12. The sleeve 24 is axially 30 displaceable on the elongate element 12 between a first, retracted position, shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, in which the loop shape 20 of the distal part 18 of the elongate element 12 is exposed and a second, extended position, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, in which the sleeve 24 overlies the distal part 18 of the elongate element 12 to collapse the elongate element 12 into a substantially rectilinear, or straight, 35 configuration.

A distal end of the elongate element 12 carries a withdrawal inhibiting means in the form of an enlarged formation 25 (Fig. 5) such as a deposit of adhesive or a crimped formation to inhibit withdrawal of the extreme distal end of the elongate element 12 into the sleeve 24.

5 As described in Applicant's co-pending Application No. PCT/AU2005/000216, referenced above, the steering mechanism described in that specification has a bend-enhancing portion arranged proximally of the distal point 16. When the sleeve 24 is in the second position, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the bend-enhancing region (not shown) of the tubular member 13 is exposed proximally of the sleeve 24 enabling the  
10 distal part 18 of the elongate element 12 to be steered through the patient's body to the desired site. When the distal part 18 of the elongate element 12 the sleeve 24 is moved to its first position so that the bend-enhancing region of the tubular member 13 is exposed distally of the sleeve 24. This allows the irregularly shaped configuration 20  
15 of the elongate element 18 to be steered to be manoeuvred into position at the desired location at the site to be treated in the patient's body.

Thus, in use, for insertion of a catheter incorporating a shape imparting mechanism 10 into the vasculature of the patient's body, the sleeve 24 is arranged in its second configuration, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The shape imparting mechanism 10 is received within a lumen of the electrode sheath 14, as described  
20 above, so that, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, a distal part 26 of the electrode sheath carrying the electrodes 28 is, correspondingly, in a straight or rectilinear configuration. This facilitates steering of the distal part 26 of the electrode sheath 14 through the vasculature of the patient to the desired site in the patient's body.

A catheter incorporating the shape imparting mechanism 10 of this embodiment  
25 is intended particularly for use in treating arrhythmias in the left atrium of the patient's heart. Thus, while the distal part 26 of the electrode sheath is in its straight configuration, the electrode sheath 14 can be steered through the patient's heart into the right atrium, piercing the septum and into the left atrium. When in position in the left atrium, the sleeve 24 is withdrawn to its first position, as shown in Fig. 1 of the  
30 drawings, exposing the loop shape 20 of the distal part 18 of the elongate element 12. The distal part 18 of the elongate element 12 is of a shape memory alloy, such as Nitinol, so that, when the sleeve 24 is withdrawn to its first position, the distal part 18 adopts its pre-formed loop shape 20. When this occurs, a corresponding loop shape 30 (Fig. 4) is imparted to the distal part 26 of the electrode sheath 14 of the catheter.

35 Referring now to Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings, a catheter assembly, in accordance with a further embodiment, is illustrated and is designated generally by the

reference numeral 32. The catheter assembly 32 comprises the electrode sheath 14 mounted on a carrier 34 at a distal end of a handle 36 of the assembly 32. The handle 32 also carries the shape imparting mechanism 10 which is not shown in Figs. 5 and 6 as it is received within the lumen of the electrode sheath 14.

5 The handle 36 comprises an elongate body 38 with the carrier 34 mounted at a distal end of the body 38. A control mechanism in the form of a slide 40 is mounted on the handle 38 and is displaceable axially to control steering of the distal end 26 of the electrode sheath 14 via the shape imparting mechanism 10 which is connected to the slide 40 within the body 38.

10 The assembly 32 includes a further control mechanism, also in the form of a slide 42, which is axially displaceable on the body 38 between a first position, as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings and a second position as shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings. The sleeve 24 of the insertion facilitating arrangement 22 of the shape imparting mechanism 10 is connected to the slide 42 so that, when the slide 42 is in the position shown in Fig. 15 5 of the drawings, the sleeve 24 is in its first position. Conversely, when the slide 42 is in its second position, as shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings, the sleeve 24 is, correspondingly, in its second position overlying the distal part 18 of the elongate element 12 of the shape imparting mechanism 10.

Reverting to Fig. 1 of the drawings, it is to be noted that a tip 44 of the distal 20 part 18 of the shape imparting mechanism 10 has a rounded configuration to facilitate insertion into the lumen of the electrode sheath 14 and to inhibit the formation of a discontinuity which can snag on the wall of the lumen of the electrode sheath 14.

Referring now to Figs. 7A-7D, 8 and 9 of the drawings, another embodiment of the shape imparting mechanism 10 is illustrated. With reference to the previous 25 drawings, like reference numerals refer to like parts, unless otherwise specified.

In this embodiment, the insertion facilitating arrangement 22 of the shape imparting mechanism 10 comprises a kink 46 imparted to the distal part 18 of the elongate element 12 proximally of the rounded tip 44 of the elongate element 12. Further, the kink 46 is arranged distally of the irregularly shaped configuration 20 of 30 the distal part 18 of the elongate element 12 to facilitate insertion of the irregularly shaped configuration 20 of the elongate element 12 into the lumen of the electrode sheath 14.

As illustrated more clearly in Figs. 8 and 9 of the drawings, the kink 46 defines an angled distal portion 48 which is arranged at a predetermined, acute angle A (Fig. 9) 35 relative to an axis 50 of a part 52 of the elongate element 12 arranged immediately proximally of the kink 46.

Typically, a lumen 54 (Fig. 9) of the electrode sheath 14 has an inner diameter of approximately 1 mm to 1.5 mm. The length of the kink 46 and the angle A are governed by the inner diameter of the lumen 54 of the electrode sheath 14. For example, the length of the kink 46 may be of the order of about 2 mm at an angle A of 5 up to 45° to facilitate insertion of the irregularly shaped configuration 20 of the distal part 18 of the elongate element 12 into the lumen 54 of the catheter 14.

Figs. 7A-7D show variations of the irregularly shaped configurations 20 which could be imparted to the distal part 18 of the elongate element 12 of the shape imparting mechanism 10. It will be understood that this is not an exhaustive illustration 10 of the variations of irregularly shaped configurations 20 in which the distal part 18 could be configured. They are included for illustrative purposes only. It will, however, be noted that, in each case, the kink 46 is arranged distally of the irregularly shaped configuration 20 of the distal part 18 of the elongate element 12.

In this embodiment, in use, the elongate element 12 is inserted into the lumen 54 15 of the electrode sheath 14 by inserting the kink 46 into the lumen 54 of the electrode sheath 14. The rounded tip 44 and rounded transition 56 between the kink 14 and the part 52 of the distal part 18 of the elongate element inhibits discontinuities and facilitates sliding movement of the distal part of the elongate element 12 within the lumen 54 of the electrode sheath 14 of the catheter.

20 Referring now to Figs. 10-15 of the drawings, another embodiment of a catheter assembly 60 is described. With reference to the previous drawings, like reference numerals refer to like part, unless otherwise specified. In this embodiment, the catheter assembly 60 includes a shape imparting element 10 such as that described above with reference to Figs. 1-4 of the drawings. The assembly 60 also includes an electrode 25 sheath 14.

The distal part 26 of the electrode sheath 14 is formed into an irregularly shaped configuration 62 corresponding to the irregularly shaped configuration 20 of the distal part 18 of the shape imparting element 10. For example, as illustrated, the distal part 26 of the assembly 60 is formed into a loop shape 62.

30 The electrode sheath 14 is manufactured in accordance with the Applicant's manufacturing technique as described in its International Patent Application No. PCT/AU01/01339, referenced above. In an initial step of the manufacturing process, an electrical lead is provided in which the lumen carries a core of a malleable material such as, for example, a copper core. To form the loop shape 62 at the distal part 26 of 35 the electrode sheath 14, the distal part 26 is heat set into the required shape. This is achieved by forming the loop shape 62 with the copper core in the lumen of the

electrode sheath 14. The electrode sheath 14 is then placed in an oven at a temperature of about 140 °C to 150 °C for approximately 5 minutes. This allows the distal part 26 of the electrode sheath 14 to set in the desired loop shape 62.

After heat treatment, the electrode sheath 14 is removed from the oven, is 5 straightened out and the copper core is removed. When released from the straight shape, the plastics forming the lumen of the electrode sheath 14 re-forms into the loop shape 62.

To use the assembly 60, the electrode sheath 14 is, initially, used with a straight stylet 64 (Fig. 14). The straight stylet 64 is of the type described in the Applicant's co-10 pending International Patent Application No. PCT/AU2005/000216, referenced above. Thus, the stylet 64 has a bend-enhancing portion 66 at a distal region of the stylet 64.

The stylet 64 is inserted into the lumen of the electrode sheath 14 and is driven fully home so that the loop shape 62 is straightened out as shown in Fig. 15 of the drawings under the effect of the stylet 64. In other words, the distal part 26 of the 15 electrode sheath 14 adopts a straight configuration.

In this configuration, the electrode sheath 14 is inserted into the vasculature of the patient's body and is steered to the desired site in the patient's body. At the desired site, the straight stylet 64 is removed from the lumen of the electrode sheath 14. Withdrawing the stylet 64 causes the loop shape 62 to re-form at the distal part 26 of 20 the electrode sheath 14.

The shape imparting element 10 is then inserted into the lumen of the electrode sheath 14. Prior to insertion, the sleeve 24 of the insertion mechanism 22 is moved to the position shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings so that the loop shape 20 at the distal part 18 of the shape imparting mechanism 10 is straightened out.

25 When the tip of the shape imparting mechanism 10 reaches the distal part 26 of the electrode sheath 14 and, prior to being inserted into the loop shape 62 of the electrode sheath 14, the sleeve 24 is withdrawn from the loop shape 20 of the shape imparting mechanism 10. The distal part 18 of the shape imparting mechanism is, however, constrained in the lumen of the electrode sheath 14 which inhibits the loop 30 shape re-forming.

The distal part 18 of the shape imparting mechanism 10 is then driven fully home so that the distal part 18 of the shape imparting mechanism 10 is coincident with the loop shape 62 of the electrode sheath 14. Because the distal part 18 of the shape imparting mechanism 10 is similar to the loop shape 62 of the electrode sheath 14, 35 when the distal part 18 is received within the loop shape 62 of the electrode sheath 14,

the distal part 18 limits distortion of the distal part 62 of the electrode sheath 14 so that it maintains its desired pre-formed shape.

It will be appreciated that while the embodiment above has been described with reference to the distal parts 18 and 62 being loop-shaped, the distal parts 18 and 62 5 could be pre-formed into any desired shape necessary.

It is an advantage of the invention that a shape-imparting mechanism 10 is provided which facilitates insertion into the lumen of an electrode sheath 14 of a catheter. It is a further advantage of the invention that a catheter assembly 60 is provided which has a pre-formed distal shape 62 which is coincident with a pre-formed 10 distal part 18 of a shape imparting mechanism 10 received therein so that distortion of the distal part 62 of the electrode sheath 14 is limited when the shape imparting mechanism 10 is received within the lumen of the electrode sheath 14.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that numerous variations and/or modifications may be made to the invention as shown in the specific 15 embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as broadly described. The present embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive.

## CLAIMS:

1. A shape imparting mechanism for a catheter, the shape imparting mechanism including:

5 an elongate element dimensioned to fit within a lumen of an electrode sheath of a catheter; and

an insertion facilitating arrangement carried at a distal end of the elongate element for facilitating insertion of the distal end of the elongate element into the lumen of the electrode sheath of the catheter.

10 2. The mechanism of claim 1 in which a tip of the elongate element is rounded to aid insertion into the lumen of the electrode sheath of the catheter.

3. The mechanism of claim 2 in which a distal part of the elongate element has an irregularly-shaped configuration.

15 4. The mechanism of claim 3 in which the insertion facilitating arrangement includes a sleeve axially displaceable relative to the elongate element, the sleeve being displaceable between a first, extended position in which the sleeve collapses the irregularly-shaped distal part of the elongate element into a substantially rectilinear configuration to facilitate insertion of the distal end of the elongate element into the lumen of the electrode sheath and a second, retracted position in which the distal part of the elongate element adopts the irregularly-shaped configuration.

20 5. The mechanism of claim 4 in which the elongate element includes a withdrawal inhibiting means at its distal end to inhibit withdrawal of the distal end into the sleeve.

6. The mechanism of claim 4 or claim 5 in which at least the distal part of the elongate element is of a shape memory material which allows the distal part to adopt its irregularly shaped configuration when the sleeve is in its second, retracted position.

30 7. The mechanism of any one of claims 4 to 6 in which the elongate element has a bend-enhancing portion arranged proximally of the irregularly shaped distal part, the sleeve, at least when in its first position, exposing the bend-enhancing portion to facilitate steering of the irregularly shaped distal part of the elongate element, in use.

8. The mechanism of any one of claims 2 to 7 in which the insertion facilitating arrangement comprises a kink imparted to a distal part of the elongate element, proximally of the rounded tip of the elongate element.

5 9. The mechanism of claim 8 in which the kink is arranged distally of the irregularly shaped configuration of the elongate element, the kink defining an angled distal portion which is arranged at a predetermined, acute angle relative to an axis of that part of the elongate element arranged proximally of the kink.

10 10. A catheter assembly which includes:  
a handle having a proximal end and a distal end;  
a shape imparting mechanism, as claimed in claim 4, extending from the distal end of the handle;  
an electrode sheath carried on the distal end of the handle with the shape  
15 imparting mechanism being received within a lumen of the electrode sheath; and  
a control mechanism carried on the handle for effecting control of the insertion facilitating arrangement of the shape imparting mechanism.

11. The assembly of claim 10 in which the control mechanism comprises a slider  
20 arrangement which is axially slidably arranged on the handle to facilitate displacement of the sleeve from its first position to its second position and vice versa.

12. The assembly of claim 10 or claim 11 in which the electrode sheath has a distal end pre-formed into a predetermined shape.

25 13. The assembly of claim 12 in which the pre-formed distal end of the electrode sheath has a shape corresponding to, and imparted by, the irregularly shaped configuration of the distal part of the elongate element.

30 14. An electrode sheath for a catheter, the electrode sheath comprising:  
an elongate tubular element defining a lumen having a proximal end and a distal end; and  
a distal part of the tubular element being shaped into a pre-determined configuration.

15. The electrode sheath of claim 14 in which the distal part of the tubular element is heat set into the predetermined configuration.

16. A method of fabricating an electrode sheath for a catheter, the method including:

5 providing an elongate tubular element having a malleable core, the core being removable;

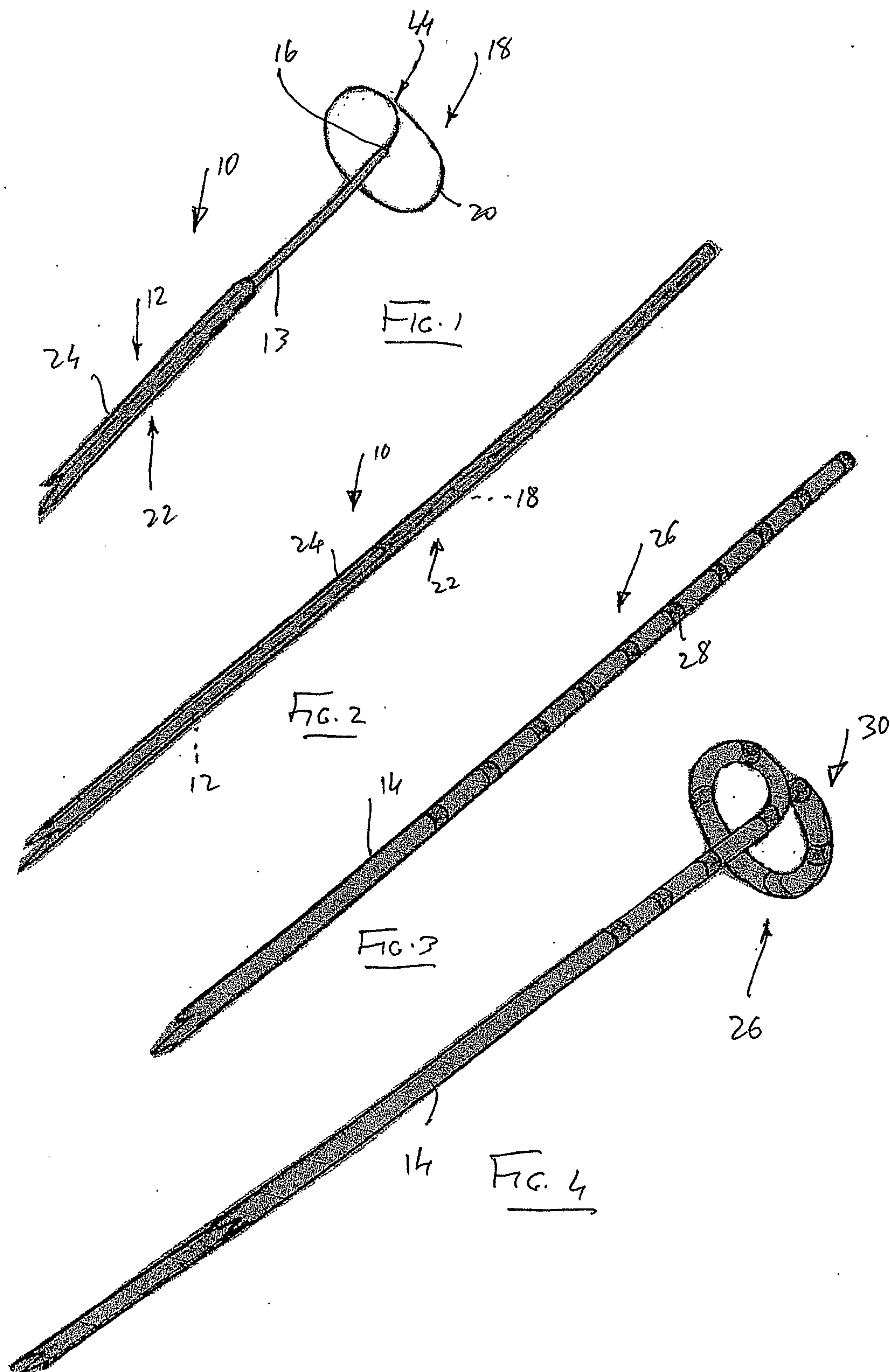
forming a distal part of the tubular element into a predetermined, irregularly shaped configuration;

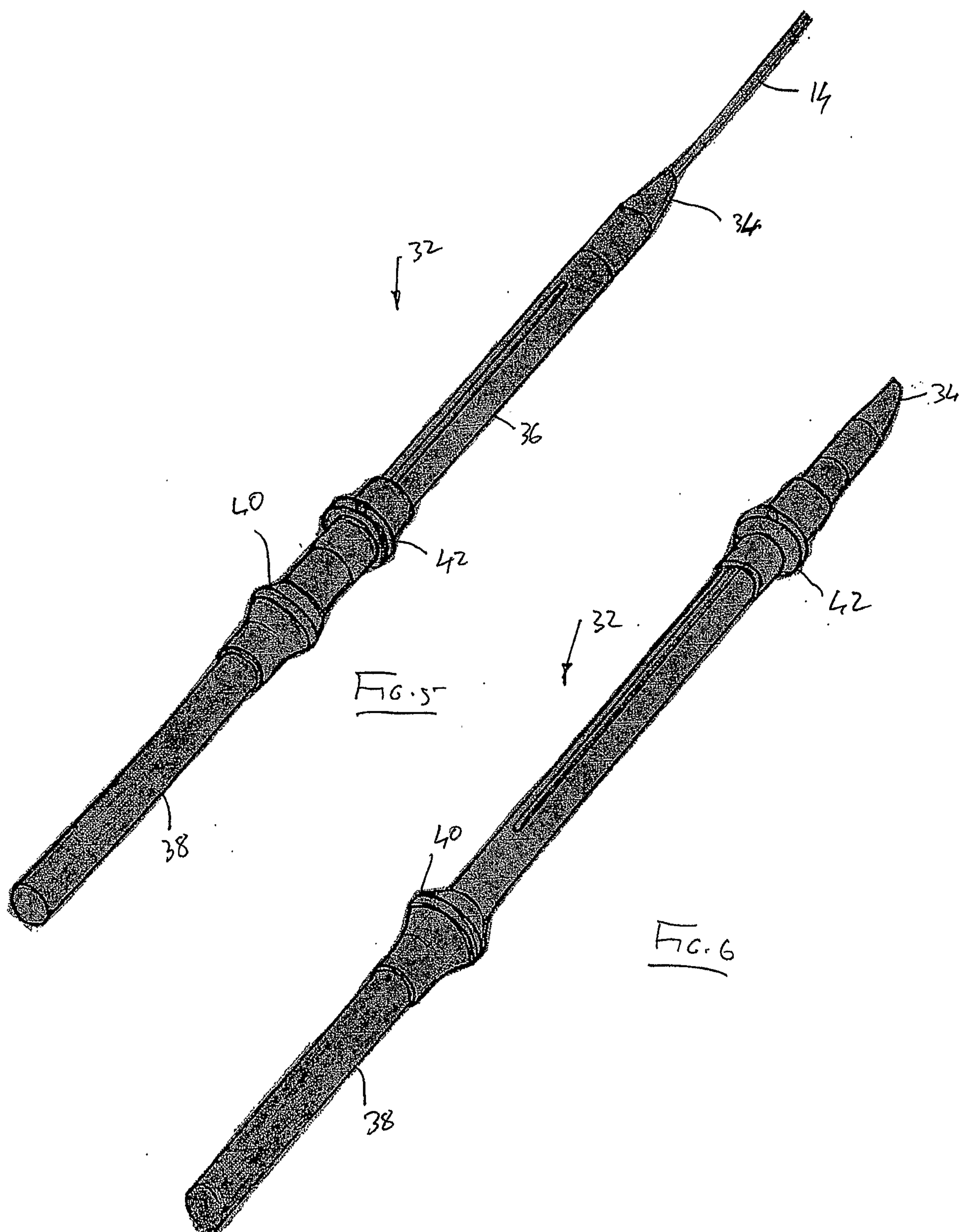
10 allowing the irregularly shaped distal part of the tubular element to set in that configuration; and

removing the core.

17. The method claim 16 which includes heat setting the tubular element, with the core therein, in heating equipment for a predetermined period of time and, thereafter, 15 removing the core.

18. The method of claim 17 which includes, after heat setting the tubular element, straightening the tubular element to facilitate removal of the core and, after removal of the core, allowing the tubular element to revert to its irregularly shaped, heat set configuration.





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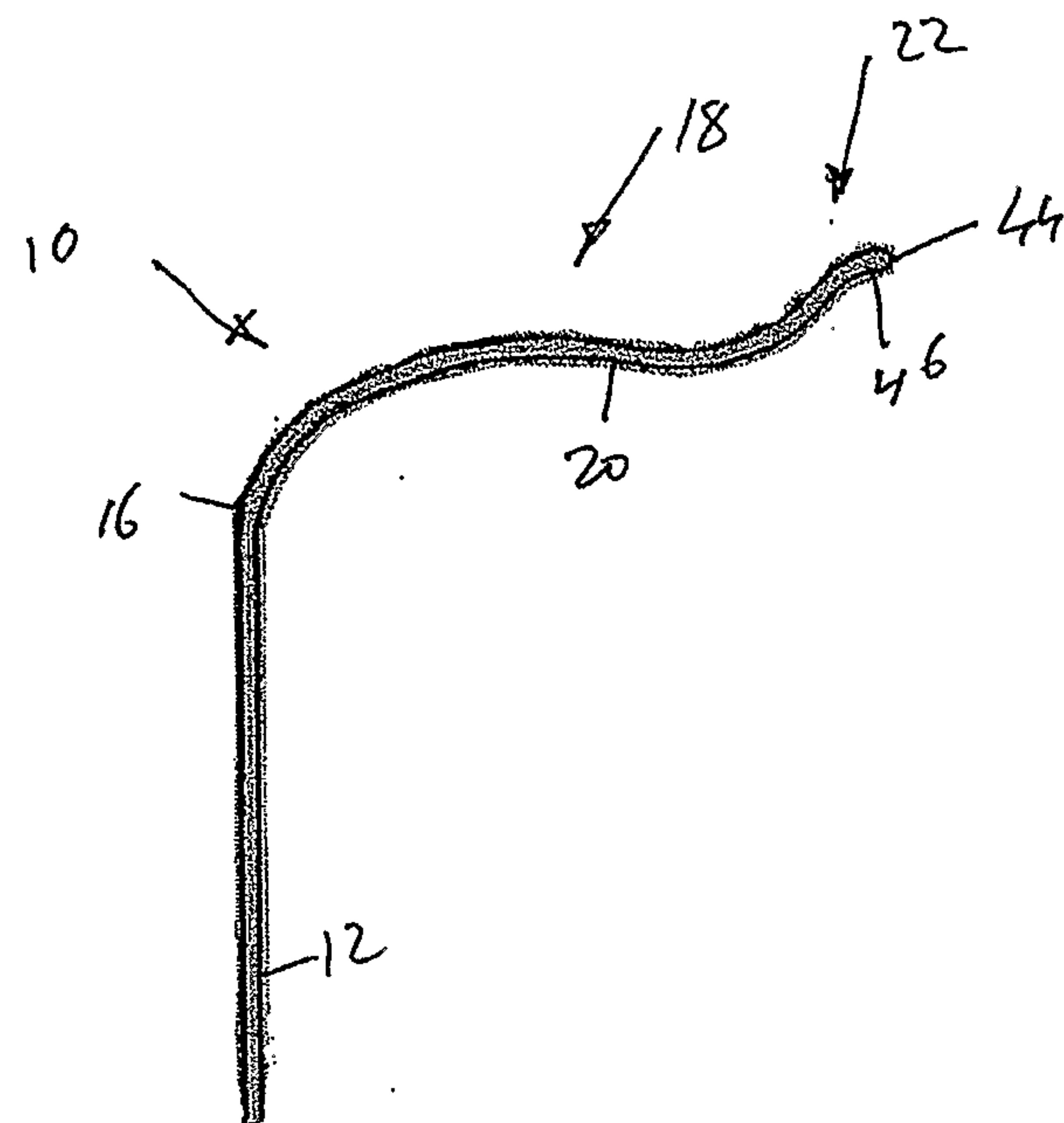


FIG. 7A

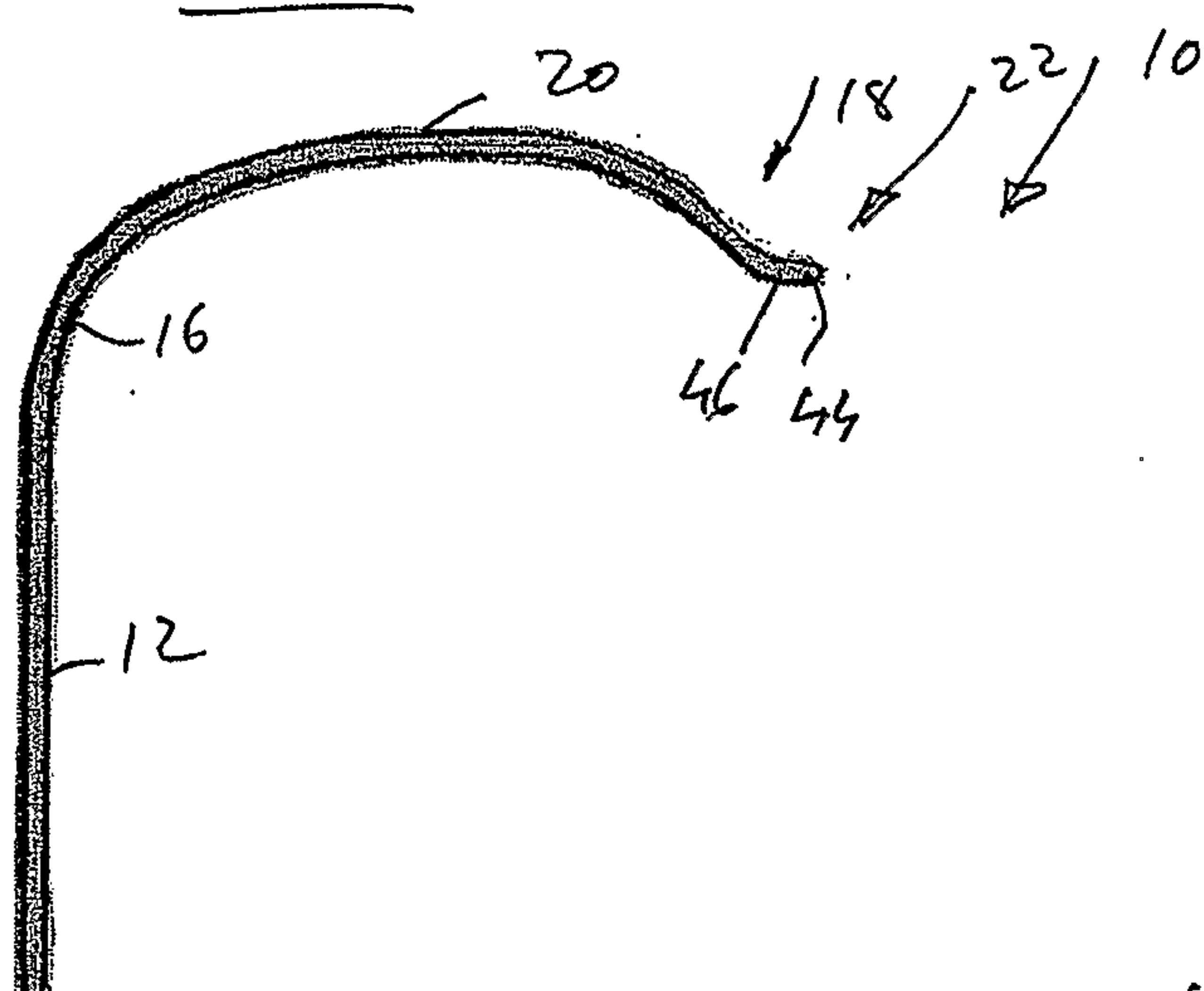


FIG. 7B

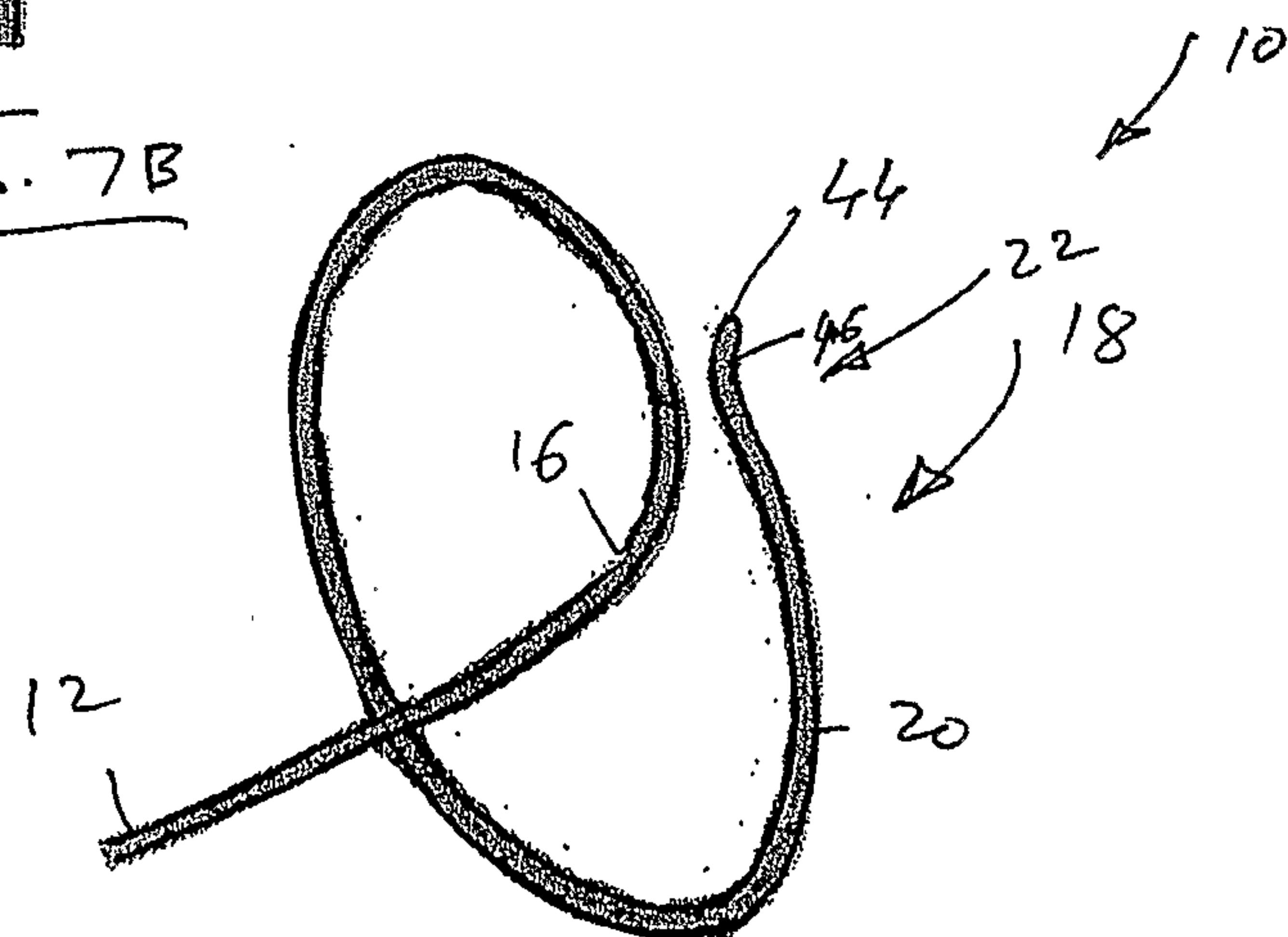
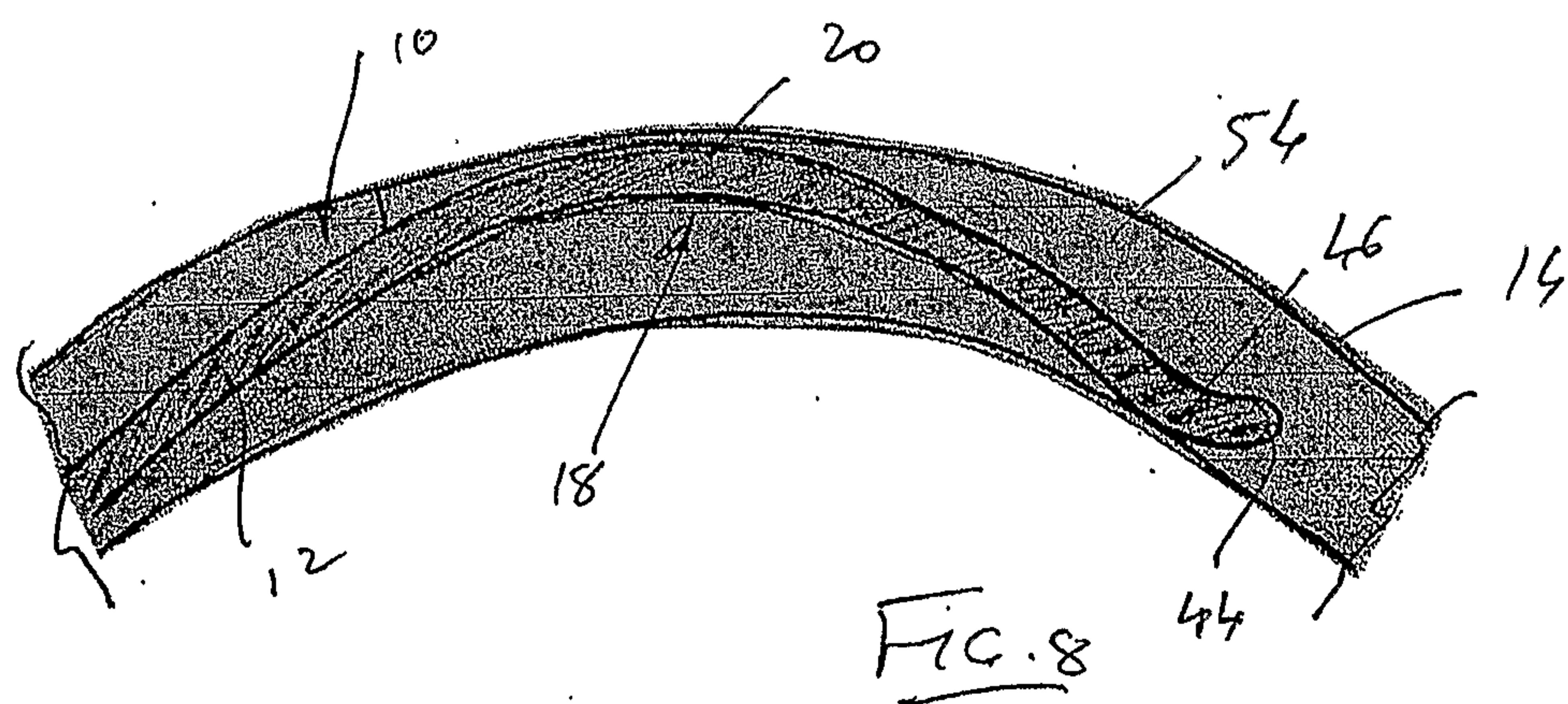
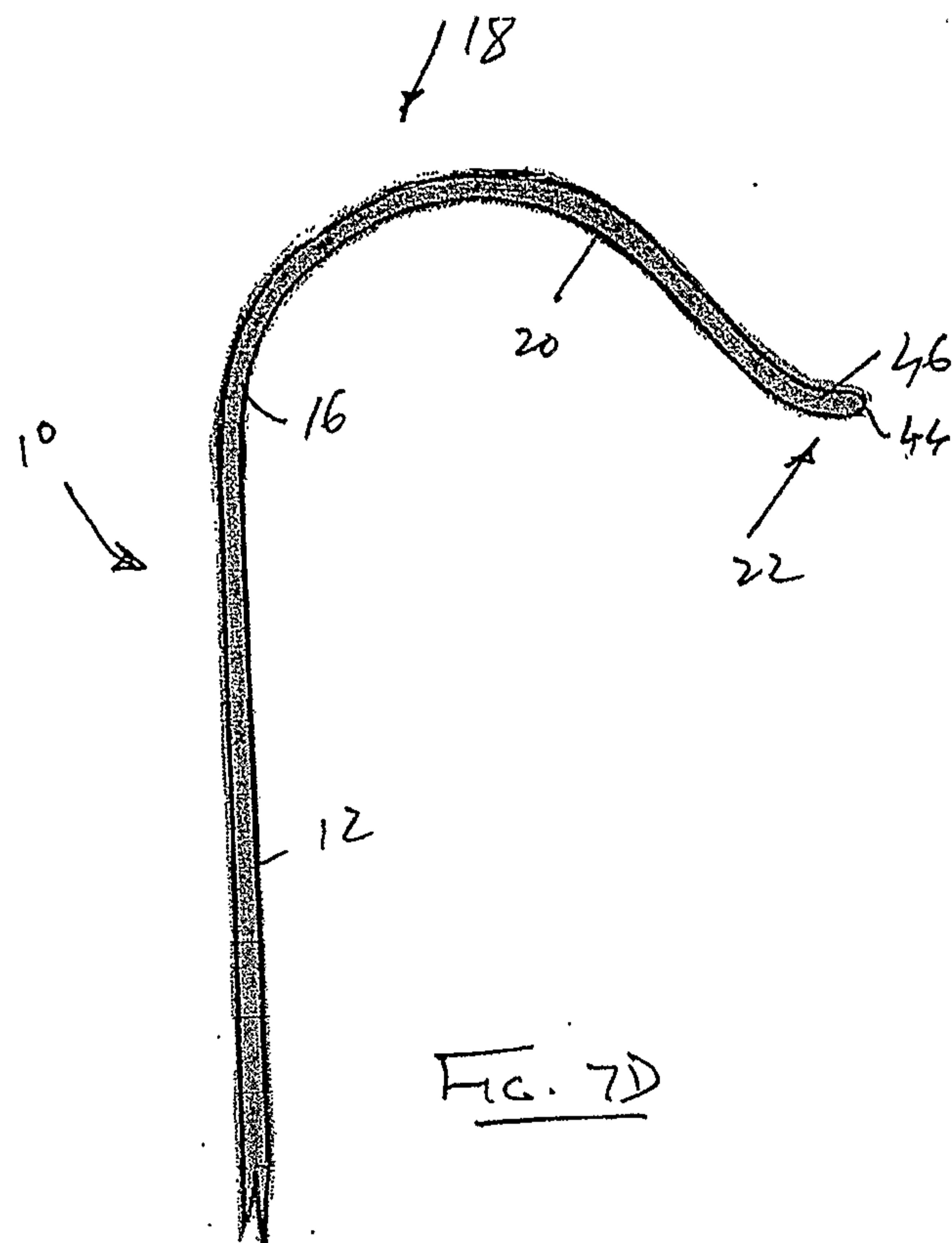


FIG. 7C



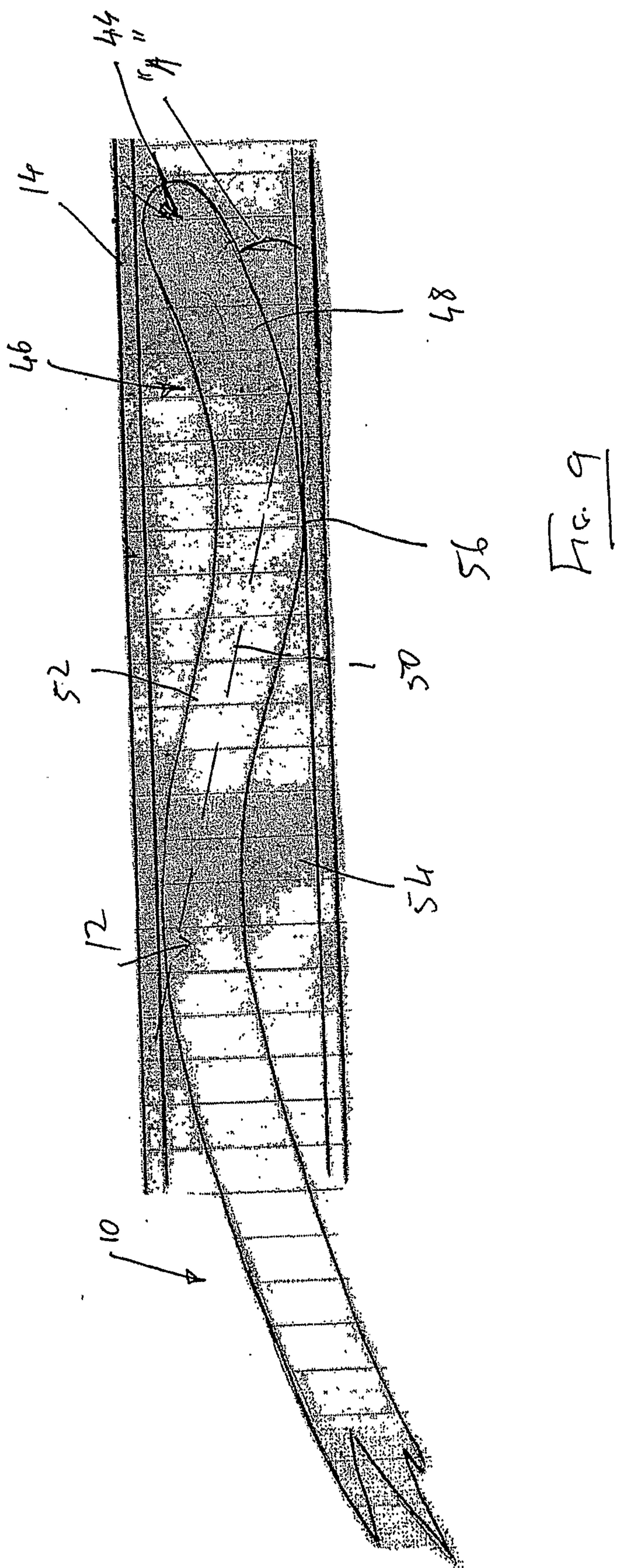
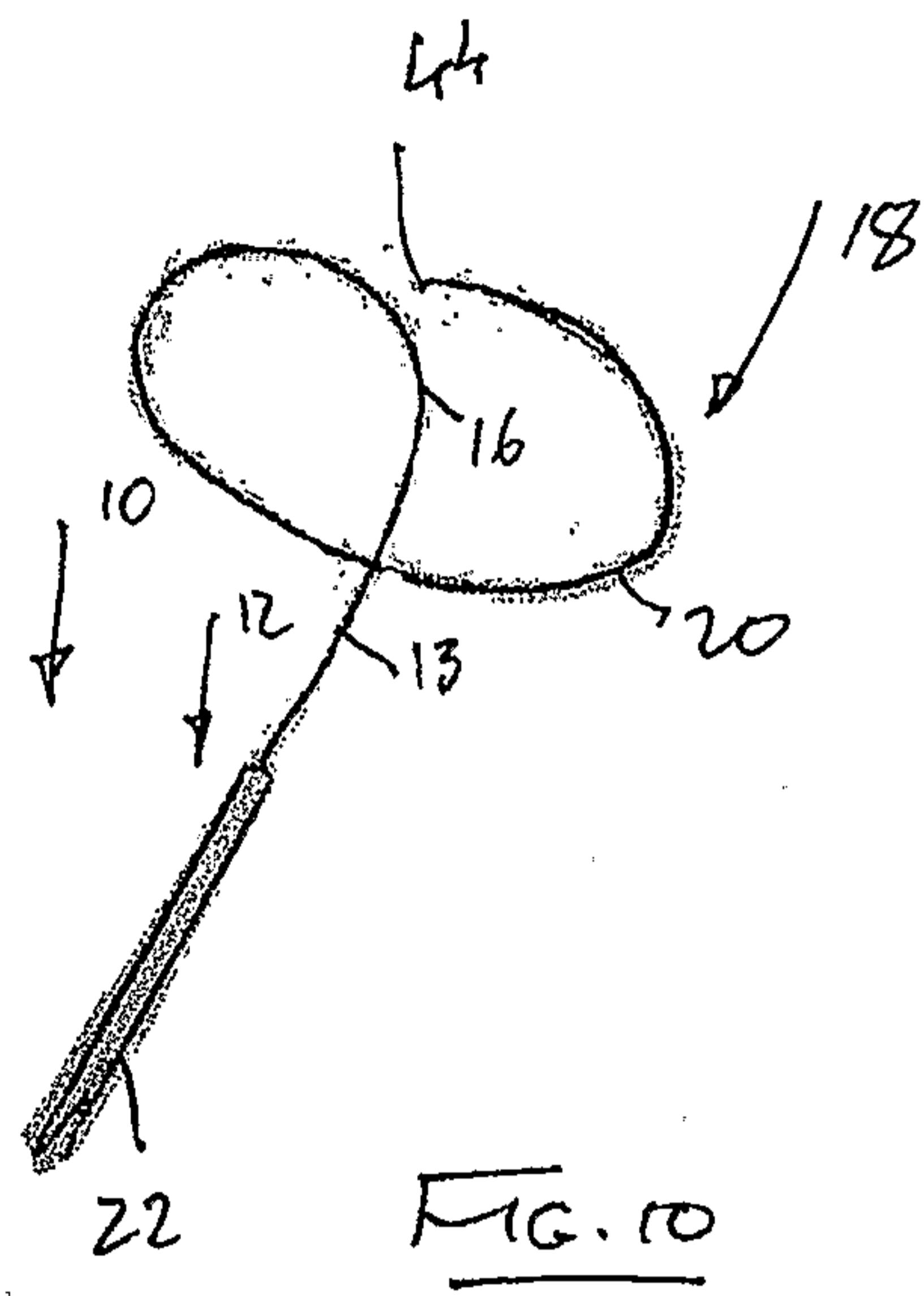
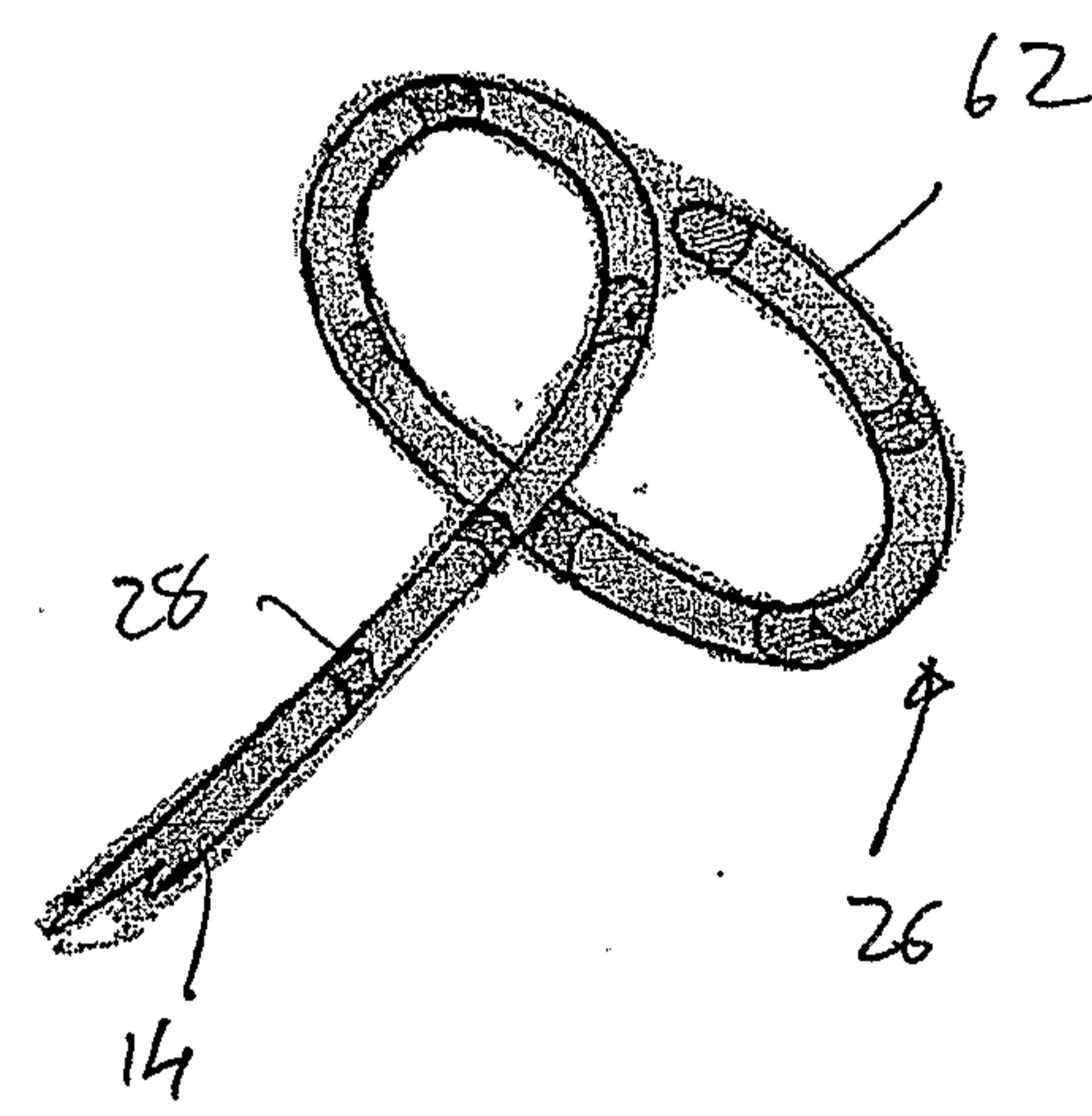
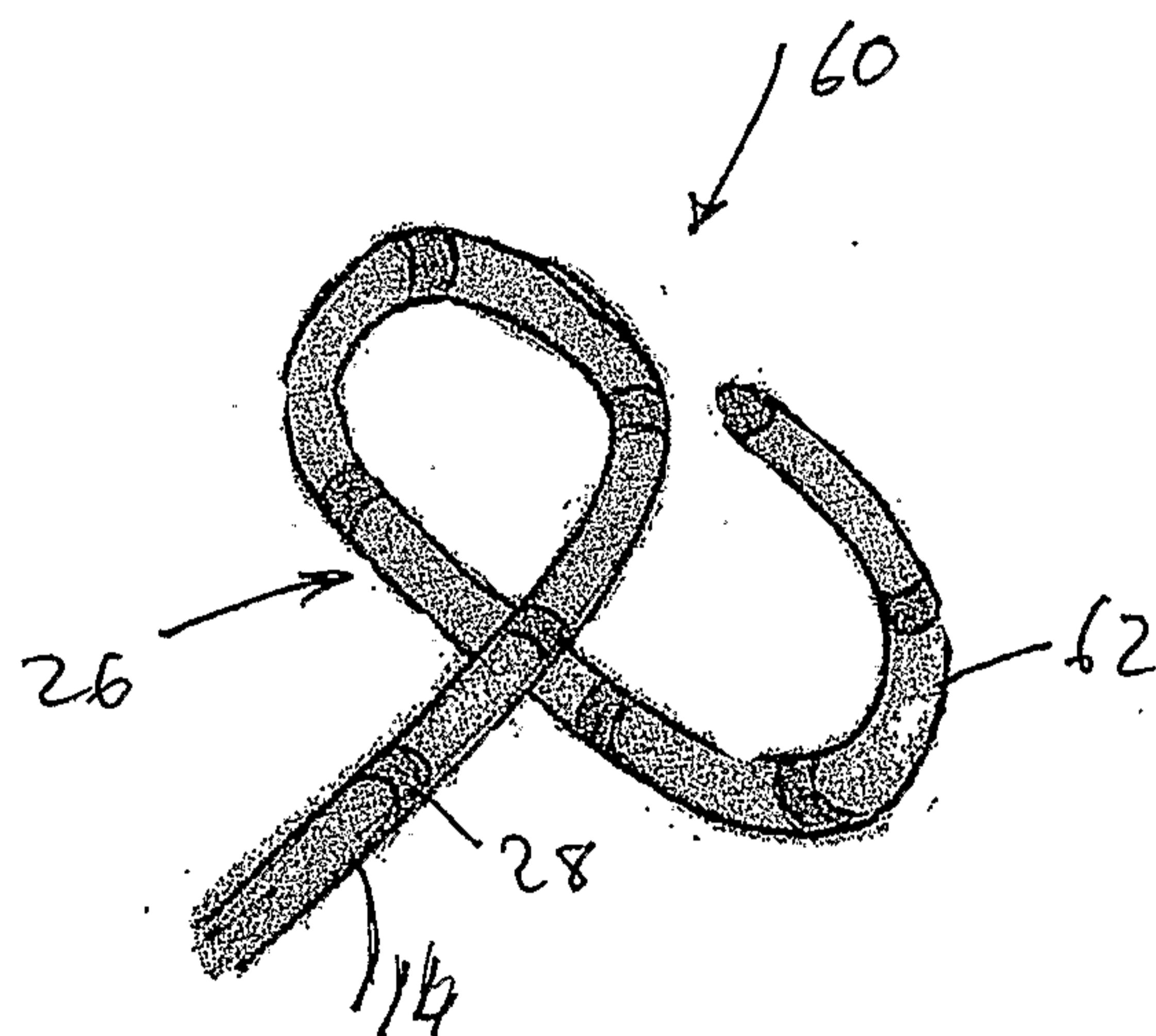


Fig. 9

FIG. 10FIG. 11FIG. 12

