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(54) Title: SINGLE USE CONNECTORS

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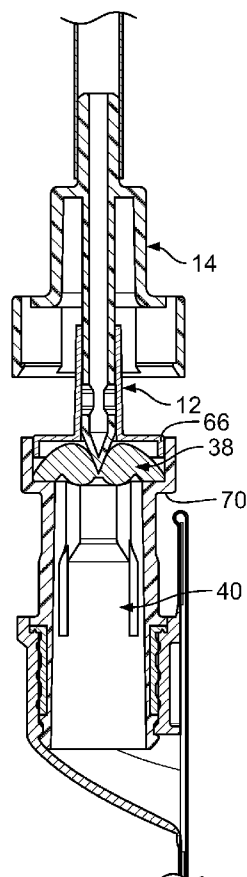


FIG. 2D

(57) Abstract: Connector assembly including a piercing member having a flow port therein attached to a first piece, with the piercing member slidably receivable within a second piece, wherein the piercing member and the second piece are movable relative to each other between a first position where the second piece closes the flow port and a second position where the flow port is open. The first piece contains a locking mechanism that lockingly engages with a device when connected thereto, preventing subsequent disconnection of first piece and the device. Upon initial connection of the first piece to the device, the second piece is moved from the first position to the second position.



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SINGLE USE CONNECTORS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED PATENT APPLICATIONS

[0001] This patent application claims benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119 to U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 62/280,693, filed 19 January 2016, entitled “Single Use Connectors,” which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety as part of the present disclosure.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to a connector assembly for use in injecting or otherwise transferring a fluid or other type of substance from and/or into a container or other device (an opposing device or other device). In particular, the present invention relates to a single-use (or other) connector (or other) assembly that guards against (or otherwise reduces) contamination of the piercing member within the connector assembly and/or guards against (or otherwise reduces) re-use of the assembly and its piercing member.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

[0003] A typical prior art connector assembly piercing member has a sharp tip in order to transfer a substance from or into an opposing device. One of the drawbacks of prior art piercing members is that users may accidentally prick themselves with an exposed piercing member present in the connector assembly. One level of concern relates to the pain and potential physical injury associated with an accidental piercing member prick.

[0004] A second and much more dangerous situation arises if the piercing member of the connector assembly has been previously used. For example, if a connector assembly has already been used and been contaminated by germs or contaminants, the germs or contaminants may thereafter be transmitted into the next opposing device pricked with the same piercing member present in the connector assembly. Often times it is very difficult to determine with certainty whether a prior art connector assembly is used or unused once out of its original packaging.

[0005] It is an object of at least some embodiments of the present invention to overcome one or more of the above-described drawbacks and/or disadvantages of the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] In accordance with a first aspect, the present invention is directed to a connector comprising: a first piece; a piercing member attached to the first piece; and a second piece, the

piercing member being slidably receivable within the second piece; wherein the piercing member and the second piece are movable relative to each other between a first position where the second piece closes the flow port and a second position where the flow port is open; the first piece further including a locking mechanism adapted to lockingly connect the first piece to a device when engaged therewith, thereby preventing subsequent disconnection of first piece and the device.

[0007] In some embodiments, upon said engagement of the first piece and the device, the second piece is moved from the first position to the second position.

[0008] In some embodiments, the locking mechanism comprises an inward lip on the first piece.

[0009] In some embodiments, the inward lip is adapted to engage an outward lip on the device after the outward lip slides past the inward lip.

[0010] In some embodiments, the first piece comprises an inner surface and the second piece comprises a stop surface that makes contact with the inner surface to stop the piercing member from further axial movement relative to the device once the inward lip engages the outward lip.

[0011] In some embodiments, the connector is partially enclosed within a dispensing head.

[0012] In some embodiments, the dispensing head includes a one-way valve and a manually-engageable actuator.

[0013] In some embodiments, the dispensing head is attachable to a squeeze tube.

[0014] In some embodiments, the connector further comprises a removable seal on the second piece.

[0015] In some embodiments, the locking mechanism cannot be unlocked.

[0016] In accordance with another aspect, the present invention is directed to a connector assembly comprising: a first piece; a piercing member attached to the first piece and having a flow port; and a second piece; wherein the piercing member is slidably receivable within the second piece, wherein the piercing member and the second piece are movable relative to each other between a first position where the second piece closes the flow port and a second position where the flow port is open; the first piece including a locking mechanism that lockingly engages with a device when connected thereto, preventing subsequent disconnection of first piece and the device.

[0017] In some embodiments, upon initial connection of the first piece to the device, the second piece is moved from the first position to the second position.

[0018] In some embodiments, the locking mechanism comprises an inward lip on the first piece.

[0019] In some embodiments, the inward lip is adapted to engage an outward lip on the device after the outward lip slides past the inward lip.

[0020] In some embodiments, the first piece comprises an inner surface and the second piece comprises a stop surface that makes contact with the inner surface to stop the piercing member from further axial movement relative to the device once the inward lip engages the outward lip.

[0021] In some embodiments, the connector assembly is partially enclosed within a dispensing head.

[0022] In some embodiments, the dispensing head includes a one-way valve and a manually-engageable actuator.

[0023] In some embodiments, the dispensing head is attachable to a squeeze tube.

[0024] In some embodiments, the connector assembly further comprises a removable seal on the second piece.

[0025] In some embodiments, the locking mechanism cannot be unlocked.

[0026] In accordance with another aspect, the present invention is directed to a device including a penetrable septum moveable between (i) a first position, wherein the penetrable septum is uncompressed, and (ii) a second position, wherein the penetrable septum is compressed; and a single use connector assembly including a piercing member attached to a first piece, with the piercing member slidably receivable within a second piece, wherein at least one of the piercing member and the penetrable septum is axially moveable with respect to the other of the piercing member and the penetrable septum in an unlocked position prior to and during usage of the connector, and the at least one of the piercing member and the penetrable septum is no longer axially moveable with respect to the other of the piercing member and the penetrable septum in a locked position.

[0027] In some embodiments, upon said engagement of the first piece and the device, the second piece is moved from the first position to the second position.

[0028] In some embodiments, the connector assembly is partially enclosed within a dispensing head.

[0029] In some embodiments, the dispensing head includes a one-way valve and a manually-engageable actuator.

[0030] In some embodiments, the dispensing head is attachable to a squeeze tube.

[0031] In some embodiments, the connector assembly further comprises a removable seal on the second piece.

[0032] In accordance with another aspect, the present invention is directed to a method comprising: inserting a piercing member of a connector assembly into a penetrable septum, the connector assembly further including a first piece attached to the piercing member, and a second piece, wherein the piercing member is slidably received within the second piece; and locking the piercing member of the connector in the penetrable septum.

[0033] In some embodiments, the locking comprises fixing relative positioning of the piercing member and the penetrable septum such that neither is axially moveable with respect to the other.

[0034] In some embodiments, the locking is permanent.

[0035] Other objects, features and/or advantages will become apparent in view of the following detailed description of the embodiments and the accompanying drawings.

[0036] However, while various objects, features and/or advantages have been described in this Summary and/or will become more readily apparent in view of the following detailed description and accompanying drawings, it should be understood that such objects, features and/or advantages are not required in all aspects and embodiments.

[0037] This Summary is not exhaustive of the scope of the present aspects and embodiments. Thus, while certain aspects and embodiments have been presented and/or outlined in this Summary, it should be understood that the present aspects and embodiments are not limited to the aspects and embodiments in this Summary. Indeed, other aspects and embodiments, which may be similar to and/or different from, the aspects and embodiments presented in this Summary, will be apparent from the description, illustrations and/or claims, which follow.

[0038] It should also be understood that any aspects and embodiments that are described in this Summary and do not appear in the claims that follow are preserved for later presentation in this application or in one or more continuation patent applications.

[0039] It should also be understood that any aspects and embodiments that are not described in this Summary and do not appear in the claims that follow are also preserved for later presentation or in one or more continuation patent applications.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0040] FIG. 1A is a perspective view of a single use connector assembly embodying the present invention including a piercing member attached to a first piece and a second piece;

[0041] FIG. 1B is a perspective cross-sectional view of the connector assembly of FIG. 1A;

[0042] FIG. 1C is a perspective view of the connector assembly of FIG. 1A with the piercing member of the first piece inserted into a friction fit sleeve of the second piece;

[0043] FIG. 2A is a perspective view of the connector assembly of FIG. 1 prior to attachment to an opening of a chamber of a container;

[0044] FIG. 2B is a perspective cross-sectional view of the connector assembly and the opening of the chamber of the container of FIG. 2A;

[0045] FIG. 2C is a perspective cross-sectional view of the connector assembly upon making contact with the opening of the chamber of FIG. 2A;

[0046] FIG. 2D is a perspective cross-sectional view of the connector assembly of FIG. 2A further depressed against the container, prior to penetration by the piercing member;

[0047] FIG. 2E is a perspective cross-sectional view of the connector assembly of FIG. 2A, wherein the piercing member has penetrated the penetrable septum located at the opening of the chamber;

[0048] FIG. 2F is a perspective cross-sectional view of the connector assembly of FIG. 2A, when a port of the piercing member is exposed to permit substance flow from or into the chamber;

[0049] FIG. 3A is a perspective view of another embodiment of the connector assembly showing a removable seal sealing an opening of an alignment cup of the second piece of the connector assembly, and FIG. 3B is a perspective view of the connector assembly of FIG. 3A showing the removable seal being peeled away;

[0050] FIGS. 4A, 4B show perspective cross-sectional views of the connector assembly attached to both ends of a conduit;

[0051] FIGS. 5A, 5C are perspective views, and FIGS. 5B, 5D are corresponding perspective cross-sectional views of the connector assembly attached to one end of a conduit;

[0052] FIG. 6A is a perspective view and FIG. 6B is a corresponding perspective cross-sectional view of the connector assembly attached to one end of a conduit, while FIGS. 6C, 6D are perspective partial cross-sectional views of the connector assembly attached to one end of the conduit;

[0053] FIG. 7A is a perspective view of the connector assembly attached to a conduit and a pouch that the conduit attaches to, while FIG. 7B is a perspective cross-sectional view of the connector assembly and the conduit shown in FIG. 7A;

[0054] FIG. 8A is a perspective view of the connector assembly that forms part of a dispensing head that attaches to a tube, while FIG. 8B is a perspective cross-sectional view of the embodiment of FIG. 8A;

[0055] FIG. 9A is a perspective view of an embodiment of a dispensing head that attaches to a tube; FIG. 9B is a perspective view of a sealed tube; and FIG. 9C is a perspective view showing a shipping kit containing the sealed connector assembly and the sealed tube;

[0056] FIG. 10A is a perspective view of the embodiment of the dispensing head of FIG. 9A with the seal being peeled off; FIG. 10B is a perspective view of the tube of FIG. 9B with the seal being peeled off; and FIG. 10C is a perspective view showing the dispensing head of FIG. 10A attached to the tube of FIG. 10B;

[0057] FIG. 11 shows perspective views of three alternate embodiments of dispensing heads that attach to a tube;

[0058] FIGS. 12A-12C are perspective views of embodiments of the dispensing heads of FIG. 11 attached to tubes;

[0059] FIG. 13 is a perspective view of the connector assembly attached to one end of a conduit with an alternate connector attached to the other end of the conduit;

[0060] FIGS. 14A, 14C, 14D and 14E show additional perspective views of the connector assembly and of the tube that it connects to, and FIG. 14B is a perspective cross-section view of the tube shown to be empty.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

[0061] In FIG. 1A, a device is indicated generally by the reference numeral 10. In the illustrated embodiment, the device 10 is a single use connector assembly. However, as may be recognized by those skilled in the pertinent art based on the teachings herein, the invention may

be embodied in and otherwise may be applicable to devices other than connector assemblies, such as, for example, cannula and probe assemblies.

[0062] As shown in FIGS. 1A-1C, the connector assembly 10 comprises a first piece 14, a second piece 12, a piercing member 22 centered and enclosed within the first piece 14. In the illustrated embodiment, the connector assembly 10 is used for administering a substance from or into a chamber of a container. However, as may be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the pertinent art based on the teachings herein, the connector assembly may be used for any of numerous applications currently known, or that later becomes known, such as, for example, filling a container with a substance, dispensing a substance from or into an opposing device, and any form of fluid transfer. As also may be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the pertinent art based on the teachings herein, the connector assembly is attachable to any of numerous devices, currently known or that later become known, capable of performing the function of a container as described herein.

[0063] The first piece 14 includes a tubular end 24 with a centered (or otherwise) opening 25 therein, a shell 20, and a wide (or otherwise) opening 54 at the end opposite to the tubular end 24. The tubular end 24 may be in fluid communication with a conduit or a chamber (not shown) attached thereto. As better shown in FIG. 1B, the first piece 14 further includes a piercing member 22. The piercing member 22 includes a hollow shaft 28 with a tip 30 formed at a dispensing end of the shaft, two or more ports 44 displaced from the tip 30 of the shaft, the ports being in fluid communication with an interior of the hollow shaft 28. In the illustrated embodiment, the piercing member tip 30 is defined by a non-coring, conically-pointed tip; however, as may be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the pertinent art based on the teachings herein, the tip may define any of numerous other tip configurations that are currently known, or that later become known, such as, for example, a trocar tip. Additionally, the tip may be metal or plastic, such as, for example, a tip made of Graphene or Vectra. The piercing member may be metal, plastic, such as Graphene or Vectra, or may be made of a flexible polymer, such as a biocompatible polymer. In the illustrated embodiment, the two ports 44 are diametrically opposed relative to each other; however, as may be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the pertinent art based on the teachings herein, the piercing member may define any number of ports (i.e., one or more ports) that may define any of numerous different configurations and locations. In the illustrated embodiment, the piercing member 22 is integrally

molded with the first piece 14; however, as may be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the pertinent art based on the teachings herein, the piercing member may be fixedly attached to the first piece in any of numerous other configurations that currently known, or that later becomes known. Exemplary piercing members are disclosed in co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 13/864,919 entitled "Self Closing Connector," claiming priority to similarly-titled U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/635,258, filed April 18, 2012, and similarly-titled U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/625,663, filed April 17, 2012, all of which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference in their entireties as part of the present disclosure.

[0064] The second piece 12 includes a friction (or otherwise) fit sleeve 64 with a centered (or otherwise) opening 65 formed therein and attached to and in fluid communication with an alignment cup 66, and a stop surface 58 configured to align with and make contact with a parallel (or otherwise) inner surface 60 within the wide opening 54 of the first piece 14. The opening formed within the friction (or otherwise) fit sleeve 64 frictionally (or otherwise) receives a distal end of the piercing member 22 to align and guide the piercing member tip 30 and/or prevent deflection thereof. The friction fit sleeve 64 further operates to protect (at least a portion of) the piercing member and to close off the ports 44 of the piercing member prior to usage of the connector assembly. In some embodiments, the friction fit sleeve 64 may be formed of a relatively flexible material. At the wide opening side of the first piece 14, the rim of the inner opening of the wide opening 54 defines an (at least partly) annular (or otherwise) snapping lip 68, further described below with respect to a container (or other device) to which the connector assembly 10 may be attached.

[0065] FIGS. 2A-2B show the connector assembly 10 and a container (or other device) 94 to which the connector assembly 10 may be attached. In the illustrated embodiment, the container 94 includes a chamber 40 having an opening. As shown in FIG. 2B, the opening of the chamber 40 of the container comprises a penetrable septum or stopper 38 in fluid communication with and sealing the chamber 40. In the illustrated embodiment, the proximal end of the penetrable septum 38 frictionally fits about the distal end of the opening of the chamber 40.

[0066] Referring again to FIGS. 1A-1C, as is shown best in FIG. 1B, the annular snapping lip 68 (which is defined by the first piece 14) defines an inward lip on the piercing member tip 30 side of the first piece 14 that allows a corresponding (at least partly) annular (or otherwise) locking rim 70 (FIG. 2A) located at the opening of the chamber 40 of the container 94, to slide

therein or otherwise into the first piece 14 with the annular snapping lip 68 snapping over the annular locking rim 70 (as shown in FIG. 2F) when the piercing member 22 slides in a direction from a distal end of a penetrable septum 38 toward a proximal end thereof, and thereafter preventing the piercing member 22 from sliding back in the opposite direction. In at least some embodiments, the (at least partly) annular (or otherwise) locking rim 70 defines an outward lip that engages the inward lip after the outward lip slides past the inward lip.) Further, the stop surface 58 of the second piece 12 makes contact with the parallel inner surface 60 within the wide opening 54 of the first piece 14 to stop the piercing member 22 from further axial movement in the direction from the distal end of the septum 38 toward the proximal end thereof once the annular snapping lip 68 snaps over the annular locking rim 70 (as shown in FIG. 2F). Consequently, once the annular snapping lip 68 snaps over the annular locking rim 70, the piercing member is locked within the septum 38.

[0067] In the illustrated embodiment, the septum 38 comprises a substantially dome-shaped portion over a cylindrical portion and is formed of a resilient and/or elastomeric material. The approximately dome-shaped portion and/or the material (resilient and/or elastomeric) allow the septum 38 to move between a first position, as shown in FIG. 2D, where the dome-shaped portion is uncompressed (before the second portion 12 makes contact with the septum 38), and a second position, as shown in FIG 2E, where the dome-shaped portion is compressed (after the second portion 12 makes contact with the septum 38), and later pierced by the piercing member. As may be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the pertinent art based on the teachings herein, the penetrable septum may be configured in any of numerous configurations currently known, or that later become known, capable of performing the function of the penetrable septum as described herein, such as, for example, a bellows configuration. Exemplary penetrable septa are disclosed in the following patents and patent applications which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference as part of the present disclosure: U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/424,932, filed April 19, 1995, entitled “Process for Filling a Sealed Receptacle under Aseptic Conditions,” issued as U.S. Patent No. 5,641,004; U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/781,846, filed February 12, 2001, entitled “Medicament Vial Having a Heat-Sealable Cap, and Apparatus and Method for Filling Vial,” issued as U.S. Patent No. 6,604,561, which, in turn, claims priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/182,139, filed February 11, 2000, entitled “Heat-Sealable Cap for Medicament Vial;” US. Patent Application Serial No.

10/655,455, filed September 3, 2003, entitled “Sealed Containers and Methods of Making and Filling Same,” issued as U.S. Patent No. 7,100,646, which, in turn, claims priority from similarly titled U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No 60/408,068, filed September 3, 2002; and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/766,172, filed January 28, 2004, entitled “Medicament Vial Having a Heat-Sealable Cap, and Apparatus and Method for Filling the Vial,” issued as U.S. Patent No. 7,032,631, which, in turn claims priority from similarly titled U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/443,526, filed January 28, 2003 and similarly titled U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/484,204, filed June 30, 2003.

[0068] However, the configuration of the septum is not limited to the above. Moreover, in some embodiments, the septum may not move between a first position and a second position and may not have both uncompressed and compressed.

[0069] In FIGS. 3A and 3B, another connector assembly embodying the present invention is indicated generally by the reference numeral 20. The connector assembly 20 is the same as and/or substantially similar to the connector assembly 10 described above, and therefore like reference numerals are preceded by the numeral “3” to indicate like elements. The primary difference of the connector assembly 20 in comparison to the connector assembly 10 is that the connector assembly 20 is partially enclosed within a dispensing head 393 and includes a removable seal 391. The dispensing head 393 may include a valve 392 and an actuating pump 395. Exemplary such valves and actuating pumps are disclosed in the following patents and patent applications which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference as part of the present disclosure: U.S. Application No. 11/237,599 filed September 27, 2005, titled “Laterally-Actuated Dispenser with One-Way Valve for Storing and Dispensing Metered Amounts of Substances,” now Patent No. 7,665,923 issued February 23, 2010, and claiming priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/613,583, filed September 27, 2004, titled “Laterally-Actuated Dispenser with One-Way Valve for Storing and Dispensing Metered Amounts of Substances” and U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/699,607 filed July 15, 2005 titled “Laterally-Actuated Dispenser with One-Way Valve for Storing and Dispensing Metered Amounts of Substances.”

[0070] In some embodiments, the valve 392 comprises a one-way valve (which may form an external portion of the dispensing head) and including a valve seat (which may extend axially) and a valve cover (which may be flexible and/or extend axially) seated on the valve seat and defining a normally-closed, seam (which may extend axially) therebetween forming a fluid-tight

seal between the valve cover and valve seat, wherein the valve cover is movable relative to the valve seat and the seam is connectable in fluid communication with an outlet aperture to allow the passage of substance through the seam and out of the dispenser.

[0071] In some embodiments, the actuating pump 395 comprises a manually-engageable actuator 397 having a manually-engageable surface 399 on an external side of the manually-engageable actuator 397 and further having an underside that defines or functions as a piston movable between first and second positions relative to a compression chamber (within the dispensing head and/or in fluid communication with the one-way valve) to pressurize substance within such compression chamber. In some embodiments, (i) during movement in the direction from the second position toward the first position, a variable-volume storage chamber is in fluid communication with the compression chamber for permitting substance to flow from the variable-volume storage chamber into the compression chamber, and (ii) during movement in the direction from the first position toward the second position (a) the compression chamber is not in fluid communication with the variable-volume storage chamber and (b) the substance within the compression chamber is pressurized above the one-way valve opening pressure and dispensed through the normally closed seam and out of the dispenser.

[0072] As shown in FIGS. 3A-3B with regard to an embodiment of the connector assembly 20, prior to usage, a removable seal 391 covers and seals an open end of the alignment cup 366 of the second piece 312 of the connector assembly, sealing the opening of the second piece and the piercing member (not shown) therein. In this embodiment, the first piece is partially enclosed within and forms part of a dispensing head 393. The piercing member within the second piece 312 is thereby maintained in a sterile state prior to use. Prior to attaching the connector assembly to the opening of a chamber of a container, the seal 391 is removed or peeled away from the proximal end of the alignment cup 366. In the illustrated embodiment, the seal is a foil seal. However, as may be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the pertinent art based on the teachings herein, the removable seal may take the form of any of numerous different sealing mechanisms that are currently known, or that later becomes known, such as, for example, a removable liner or a removable cap. In one embodiment, the seal 391 is a heat-sealed film, e.g., foil or plastic that has barrier properties, particularly for oxygen sensitive materials such as creams contained in the chamber 40 to prevent oxygen permeation into the material contained within the chamber. Even though not shown, the embodiment of connector assembly 10 shown

in FIGS. 1A-1C too may include a removable seal 391 covering the wide opening of the second piece 312, sealing the opening of the alignment cup 366 and the piercing member therein. When the dispensing head is ready for use, the seal is removed from the alignment cup end of the connector assembly.

[0073] Further, as shown in FIGS. 2A-2B, prior to penetrating the septum 38, and right after the seal covering the alignment cup 66 is peeled off, the friction fit sleeve 64 of the second piece 12 still seals the ports 44 with respect to ambient atmosphere to thereby maintain the sterility of the ports and of the interior of the piercing member. Since the ports 44 are not exposed to the ambient atmosphere, the ports, interior of the piercing member, and fluid flowing therethrough, are not contaminated and/or are maintained sterile as the fluid is dispensed from or into the chamber 40. Thus, in at least some embodiments, the piercing member is never exposed before, during, and after substance transfer.

[0074] To initiate forming of a fluid-tight hermetic connection between the connector assembly 10 and an opening of the chamber 40, the opening in the alignment cup 66 of the connector assembly is first placed facing the penetrable septum 38, as shown in FIGS. 2A-2B. The alignment cup 66 aligns the piercing member 22 with the center of the penetrable septum 38 to facilitate center piercing of the septum by the piercing member. The connector assembly 10 is then depressed, as shown in FIGS. 2C-2F, progressively inducing the penetrable septum 38 from the first uncompressed position in FIG. 2D toward the compressed and pierced position in FIG. 2F. As shown in FIG. 2A through FIG. 2E, upon initial contact of the piercing member tip 30 with the surface of the penetrable septum 38, the annular snapping lip 68 of the first piece 14 is not yet snapped past the annular locking rim 70 of the container opening when connector assembly is first attached. As the connector assembly is depressed, the friction fit sleeve starts sliding up the piercing member further exposing the tip 30 to facilitate piercing of the septum, and the resistance of the surface of the septum to puncture induces the annular snapping lip 68 of the first piece 14 to fully engage the end of the annular locking rim 70 of the container, wherein the annular snapping lip 68 of the first piece 14 moves from abutting the end of the annular locking rim 70 to snapping into the flange portion of the annular locking rim 70, as shown in FIG. 2F. The piercing member tip 30 fully penetrates the septum 38 and the ports 44 start to emerge out of the friction fit sleeve 64, as shown in FIG. 2E. As the piercing member penetrates the septum, the contact (friction or otherwise) between the septum and the piercing member

wipes (in effect) the piercing member to remove (or at least significantly reduce) any germs and other contaminants that may be present on the external surface of the piercing member, while the ports 44 remain unexposed until they pass through the septum. As the connector assembly is further depressed, frictional engagement between the opening of the alignment cup 66 and the septum 38, prevents further movement of the connector assembly relative to the septum. Further penetration of the piercing member 22 into the septum 38 causes the hollow shaft 28 and the tip 30 to further move relative to the alignment cup 66 against the bias of the septum 38 to, in turn, move the ports 44 to be fully opened within the chamber as shown in FIG. 2F. In this position, the piercing member 22 is in fluid communication with the chamber 40 permitting substances to flow out of or into the chamber 40 through the ports 44.

[0075] In at least some embodiments, the connector assembly cannot be reused once the annular locking rim 70 has fully snapped into position. The locking between the annular snapping lip 68 of the connector assembly and the annular locking rim 70 of the container prevents the piercing member 22 from moving back. Therefore, once the connector assembly 10 snaps into and locks into position as shown in FIG. 2F, it cannot be unlocked. In some embodiments, the connector assembly permits multiple intact transfers of substances out of a filled chamber 40 until the chamber is empty. After the chamber 40 is emptied, the container along with the connector assembly 10 is discarded. In other words, the connector assembly is configured for single use, is not re-used, and can only be disposed of along with the container to which it is attached. This prevents cross-contamination common in reusable prior art connectors.

[0076] The connector assembly may be used in various applications including cream/liquid dispensing, eyedroppers, dermatologic dispensers, and other substance transfers without the need to add preservatives therein to maintain sterility. The connector assembly may also be used to fill non-preserved liquids into intact closed containers. The connector assembly may further be used as an interface between an intact dispensing system and an intact container. In all applications, both the connector assembly and the opening of the chamber are sealed by film to protect them from contamination during shelf life. This permits the use of the above described connector assembly in harsh environments, such as hospitals and in non-sterile open environments.

[0077] FIGS. 4A-14E illustrate additional embodiments each of which includes one or more connector assembly. These connector assemblies are the same as and/or substantially similar to

the connector assemblies 10 and/or 20 described above, and therefore like reference numerals preceded by the numerals “4” through “14” (i.e., irrespective of letter suffixes that may be included) are used to indicate like elements.

[0078] FIGS. 4A, 4B are perspective cross-sectional views of two fluid and/or other substance transfer systems (and/or assemblies) 400A, 400B, respectively. The two transfer systems 400A, 400B each include a conduit 496A, 496B, respectively, having two ends. Each transfer system further includes two connector assemblies. Transfer system 400A includes connector assemblies 410A, 410A, which may be, but are not required to be, identical to one another. Each of the connector assemblies 410A, 410A is attached to a respective one of the ends of conduit 496A. Similarly, transfer system 400B includes connector assemblies 410B, 410B, which may be, but are not required to be, identical to one another, and each of the connector assemblies 410B, 410B is attached to a respective one of the ends of conduit 496B. Three of the connector assemblies are shown in a similar state. One of the connector assemblies, i.e., the connector assembly shown attached to the lower end of the conduit in FIG. 4B, the piercing member 422B is enclosed within the second piece 412B. This protects the tip and ports of the piercing member from contamination. The conduit allows for fluid and/or other substance transfer between two chambers (not shown) that may be spaced apart from each other. In at least some embodiments, one or both of the chambers may be the same as and/or similar to chamber 40 and/or any other type of chamber. Each chamber may have a penetrable septum, with the piercing member of each connecting assembly piercing the septum and forming a fluid-tight hermetic seal with a respective chamber.

[0079] FIGS. 5A, 5C are perspective views of two fluid and/or other substance transfer systems (and/or assemblies), and FIGS. 5B, 5D are corresponding perspective cross-sectional views of the two transfer systems. Each transfer system includes a connector assembly attached to a conduit. In FIGS. 5A and 5B, the connector assembly 510A is attached to one end of the conduit while a self-sealing valve connector 598A is attached to its other end. Similarly, in FIGS. 5C and 5D, the connector assembly 510B is attached to one end of the conduit while a self-closing valve 598B is attached to its other end.

[0080] FIG. 6A is a perspective view of a fluid and/or other substance transfer system (and/or assembly) and FIG. 6B is a corresponding perspective cross-sectional view of the transfer system, which includes a connector assembly 610A attached to a conduit, while FIGS. 6C, 6D

are perspective partial cross-sectional views of further fluid and/or other substance transfer systems (and/or assemblies), which include the connector assembly 610B attached to a conduit. In FIGS. 6A and 6B, the connector assembly 610A is attached to one end of the conduit with another type of self-sealing valve connector 698A being attached to its other end. FIG. 6C shows the connector assembly 610B attached to one end of the conduit and a male connector 698B attached to the other end of the conduit, while FIG. 6D shows the connector assembly 610B attached to one end of the conduit and a female connector 698C attached to the other end of the conduit. Exemplary such connectors are disclosed in the following co-pending patent applications, each of which is hereby expressly incorporated by reference as part of the present disclosure: U.S. Patent Application No. 14/536,566, filed November 7, 2014, entitled “Device for Connecting or Filling and Method”, which claims the benefit of similarly to similarly-titled U.S. Provisional Patent Application Nos. 61/641,248, filed May 1, 2012, and 61/794,255, filed March 15, 2013.

[0081] FIG. 7A is a perspective view of a fluid and/or other substance transfer system (and/or assembly), which includes a conduit, the connector assembly 710 attached to an end of the conduit and another device attached to the other end of the conduit, shown along with a pouch (or other type of container) 794 (which may include one or more chambers 740 that one or more of which) the connector assembly conduit attaches to, while FIG. 7B is a perspective cross-sectional view of the transfer system that includes the connector assembly 710 and conduit shown in FIG. 7A. Exemplary such pouches are disclosed in the following co-pending patent application, which is hereby expressly incorporated by reference as part of the present disclosure: U.S. Provisional Patent Application entitled “Pouch with Heat-Sealed External Fitment,” filed on even date herewith, and associated with Attorney Docket No. 100811.00053. The connector assembly forms a fluid-tight hermetic seal with a port 740 of the pouch to permit fluid flow therethrough.

[0082] FIG. 8A shows perspective views of an assembly, in assembled and partly disassembled states, that includes the connector assembly 20 (FIGS. 3A-3B) partially enclosed within a dispensing head 893 that attaches to a squeezable tube (or other type of container) 894 (which may include fluid and/or other substance(s) to be dispensed) to form a fluid-tight hermetic seal, while FIG. 8B is a perspective cross-sectional view of the embodiment of FIG. 8A. The dispensing head 893 is substantially similar to the dispensing head 393 explained above

with respect to FIGS. 3A and 3B. The easy attachment of the dispensing head 893 to the tube 894 without exposing the piercing member to the outside allows for safe assembly by patients in hospitals and/or other harsh (or potentially harsh) environments.

[0083] FIG. 9A is a perspective view of an embodiment of a connector assembly 90 having a sealed dispensing head 993 that attaches to a squeezable tube 994 (which may include fluid and/or other substance(s) to be dispensed), while FIG. 9B is a perspective view of a sealed tube 994, and FIG. 9C is a perspective view showing a shipping kit 998 containing the sealed dispensing head 993 and the sealed tube 994. The dispensing head 993 is substantially similar to the dispensing head 393 shown in FIG. 3A. In this embodiment, the tube 994 too is shown sealed by a removable seal 991, the removable seal being substantially similar to the removable seal 391 described above with respect to FIG. 3A. Both the sealed dispenser head and the sealed tube may be packed together in a kit as shown in FIG. 9C to facilitate easy shipment. The removable seal may act as a complete barrier preventing contact with contaminants and the ambient atmosphere thereby improving shelf life.

[0084] FIG. 10A is a perspective view of connector assembly 90 with the dispensing head 993 shown in FIG. 9A with its seal 991 in the process of being peeled off, while FIG. 10B is a perspective view of the tube 994 of FIG. 9B with its seal 991 being peeled off, and FIG. 10C is a perspective view showing the dispensing head 993 of FIG. 10A attached to the tube 994 of FIG. 10B. After a user opens the kit 998 shown in FIG. 9C, the user may peel of the removable seal 991 on the dispensing head and on the squeezable tube and connect the dispensing head to the tube to form a fluid-tight hermetic connection between the dispensing head and an opening of the tube by following the steps similar to those explained with regard to FIGS. 2A-2F.

[0085] FIG. 11 shows perspective views of other embodiments of dispensing heads that may be attached to a squeezable tube and/or other type(s) of container(s) (or other type(s) of device(s)). In some embodiments, the dispensing head 1193A is configured as a surface applicator and may connect to the tube shown in FIG. 12A; the dispensing head 1193B is configured for a larger application tube and may connect to the tube shown in FIG. 12B; and, the dispensing head 1193D is configured for spot treatment and may connect to the tube shown in FIG. 12C.

[0086] FIG. 13 is a perspective view of a fluid and/or other substance transfer system (and/or assembly), which includes a conduit, the connector assembly 1310 attached to one end of the

conduit with an alternate connector 1398 attached to the other end of the conduit. Exemplary such alternate connectors are disclosed in the following co-pending patent applications, each of which is hereby expressly incorporated by reference as part of the present disclosure: U.S. Patent Application No. 13/874,839, filed May 1, 2013, entitled “Device for Connecting or Filling and Method”, which claims the benefit of similarly titled U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/641,248, filed May 1, 2012, and similarly titled U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/794,255, filed March 15, 2013; and U.S. Patent Application No. 14/536,566, filed November 7, 2014, entitled “Device for Connecting or Filling and Method”, which claims the benefit of similarly to similarly-titled U.S. Provisional Patent Application Nos. 61/641,248, filed May 1, 2012, and 61/794,255, filed March 15, 2013.

[0087] FIGS. 14A, 14C, 14D and 14E show additional perspective views of an embodiment of the dispensing head 1493 and an embodiment of the squeezable tube that it may be used to connect to, while 14B is a perspective cross-section view of one embodiment of the squeezable tube. FIG. 14B shows a groove 1496 wherein the septum 1438 is received in at least some embodiments.

[0088] In at least some embodiments, one or more portions of one or more embodiments disclosed herein may be embodied in a method, an apparatus, a connector, a coupler, a conduit, a transport, device, a dispenser, an assembly, a kit, a system and/or any combination thereof.

[0089] It should be understood that the features disclosed herein can be used in any combination or configuration, and is not limited to the particular combinations or configurations expressly specified or illustrated herein. Thus, in some embodiments, one or more of the features disclosed herein may be used without one or more other feature disclosed herein. In some embodiments, each of the features disclosed herein may be used without any one or more of the other features disclosed herein. In some embodiments, one or more of the features disclosed herein may be used in combination with one or more other features that is/are disclosed (herein) independently of said one or more of the features. In some embodiments, each of the features disclosed (herein) may be used in combination with any one or more other feature that is disclosed herein.

[0090] Unless stated otherwise, a locking mechanism is not limited to two lips that engage one another. In some embodiments, a locking mechanism may comprise any type of catch and/or

other structures (cooperating or otherwise) that define an interference to prevent release and/or other relative movement.

[0091] Unless stated otherwise, terms such as, for example, “piece” and “member” may each be a single integral part or an assembly of multiple parts.

[0092] Unless stated otherwise, terms such as, for example, “comprises,” “has,” “includes,” and all forms thereof, are considered open-ended, so as not to preclude additional elements and/or features.

[0093] Also unless stated otherwise, terms such as, for example, “a” and “one” are considered open-ended, and do not mean “only a” and “only one”, respectively.

[0094] Also, unless stated otherwise, the phrase “a first” does not, by itself, require that there also be a “second.”

[0095] Also, unless stated otherwise, terms such as, for example, “in response to” and “based on” mean “in response at least to” and “based at least on,” respectively, so as not to preclude being responsive to and/or based on, more than one thing.

[0096] Also, unless stated otherwise, the phrase “A and/or B” means the following combinations: (i) A but not B, (ii) B but not A, and (iii) A and B. It should be recognized that the meaning of any phrase that includes the term “and/or” can be determined based on the above. For example, the phrase “A, B and/or C” means the following combinations: (i) A but not B and not C, (ii) B but not A and not C, (iii) C but not A and not B, (iv) A and B but not C, (v) A and C but not B, (vi) B and C but not A, and (vii) A and B and C. Further combinations using and/or shall be similarly construed.

[0097] As may be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the pertinent art based on the teachings herein, numerous changes and modifications may be made to the above-described and other embodiments of the present invention without departing from its scope as defined in the claims. For example, the components of the connector assembly may be made of any of numerous different materials that are currently known, or that later become known for performing the function(s) of each such component. Similarly, the components of the connector assembly may take any of numerous different shapes and/or configurations. In addition, the connector assembly may be used to inject any of numerous different types of fluids or other substances for any of numerous different applications, including, for example, medicaments, pharmaceuticals, vaccines, liquid nutrition products, supplements, and numerous other products

that are currently known, or later become known. In addition, the characteristics of the connector assembly may be adjusted, including for example the shape and/or configuration of the penetrable septum and/or the piercing member, to meet the requirements of any of numerous different applications and/or products to be dispensed. Accordingly, this detailed description of currently preferred embodiments is to be taken in an illustrative, as opposed to a limiting sense.

What is claimed is:

1. A connector comprising:
a first piece;
a piercing member attached to the first piece; and
a second piece, the piercing member being slidably receivable within the second piece;
wherein the piercing member and the second piece are movable relative to each other between a first position where the second piece closes a flow port and a second position where the flow port is open;
the first piece further including a locking mechanism adapted to lockingly connect the first piece to a device when engaged therewith, thereby preventing subsequent disconnection of the first piece and the device.
2. A connector as defined in claim 1, wherein, upon said engagement of the first piece and the device, the second piece is moved from the first position to the second position.
3. A connector as defined in any of claims 1 or 2, wherein the locking mechanism comprises an inward lip on the first piece.
4. A connector as defined in claim 3, wherein the inward lip is adapted to engage an outward lip on the device after the outward lip slides past the inward lip.
5. A connector as defined in claim 4, wherein the first piece comprises an inner surface and the second piece comprises a stop surface that makes contact with the inner surface to stop the piercing member from further axial movement relative to the device once the inward lip engages the outward lip.
6. A connector as defined in any of claims 1 to 5, wherein the connector is partially enclosed within a dispensing head.
7. A connector as defined in claim 6, wherein the dispensing head includes a one-way valve and a manually-engageable actuator.

8. A connector as defined in any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the connector is attachable to a squeeze tube.

9. A connector as defined in any of claims 1 to 8, further comprising a removable seal on the second piece.

10. A connector as defined in any of claims 1 to 9, wherein the locking mechanism cannot be unlocked.

11. A connector assembly comprising:

a first piece;

a piercing member attached to the first piece and having a flow port; and

a second piece;

wherein the piercing member is slidably receivable within the second piece, wherein the piercing member and the second piece are movable relative to each other between a first position where the second piece closes the flow port and a second position where the flow port is open;

the first piece including a locking mechanism that lockingly engages with a device when connected thereto, preventing subsequent disconnection of first piece and the device.

12. A connector assembly as defined in claim 11 wherein upon initial connection of the first piece to the device, the second piece is moved from the first position to the second position.

13. A connector assembly as defined in any of claims 11 or 12, wherein the locking mechanism comprises an inward lip on the first piece.

14. A connector assembly as defined in claim 13, wherein the inward lip is adapted to engage an outward lip on the device after the outward lip slides past the inward lip.

15. A connector assembly as defined in claim 14, wherein the first piece comprises an inner surface and the second piece comprises a stop surface that makes contact with the inner surface to stop the piercing member from further axial movement relative to the device once the inward lip engages the outward lip.

16. A connector assembly as defined in any of claims 11 to 15, wherein the connector is partially enclosed within a dispensing head.

17. A connector assembly as defined in claim 16, wherein the dispensing head includes a one-way valve and a manually-engageable actuator.

18. A connector assembly as defined in any of claims 11 to 17, wherein the dispensing head is attachable to a squeeze tube.

19. A connector assembly as defined in any of claims 11 to 18, further comprising a removable seal on the second piece.

20. A connector assembly as defined in any of claims 11 to 19, wherein the locking mechanism cannot be unlocked.

21. A device comprising:
a penetrable septum moveable between (i) a first position, wherein the penetrable septum is uncompressed, and (ii) a second position, wherein the penetrable septum is compressed; and
a single use connector assembly including a piercing member attached to a first piece, with the piercing member slidably receivable within a second piece, wherein at least one of the piercing member and the penetrable septum is axially moveable with respect to the other of the piercing member and the penetrable septum in an unlocked position prior to and during usage of the connector, and the at least one of the piercing member and the penetrable septum is no longer axially moveable with respect to the other of the piercing member and the penetrable septum in a locked position.

22. A method comprising:

inserting a piercing member of a connector assembly into a penetrable septum, the connector assembly further including a first piece attached to the piercing member, and a second piece, wherein the piercing member is slidably received within the second piece; and

locking the piercing member of the connector in the penetrable septum.

23. A method as defined in claim 22, wherein locking comprises fixing relative positioning of the piercing member and the penetrable septum such that neither is axially moveable with respect to the other.

24. A method as defined in claims 22 or 23 wherein the locking is permanent.

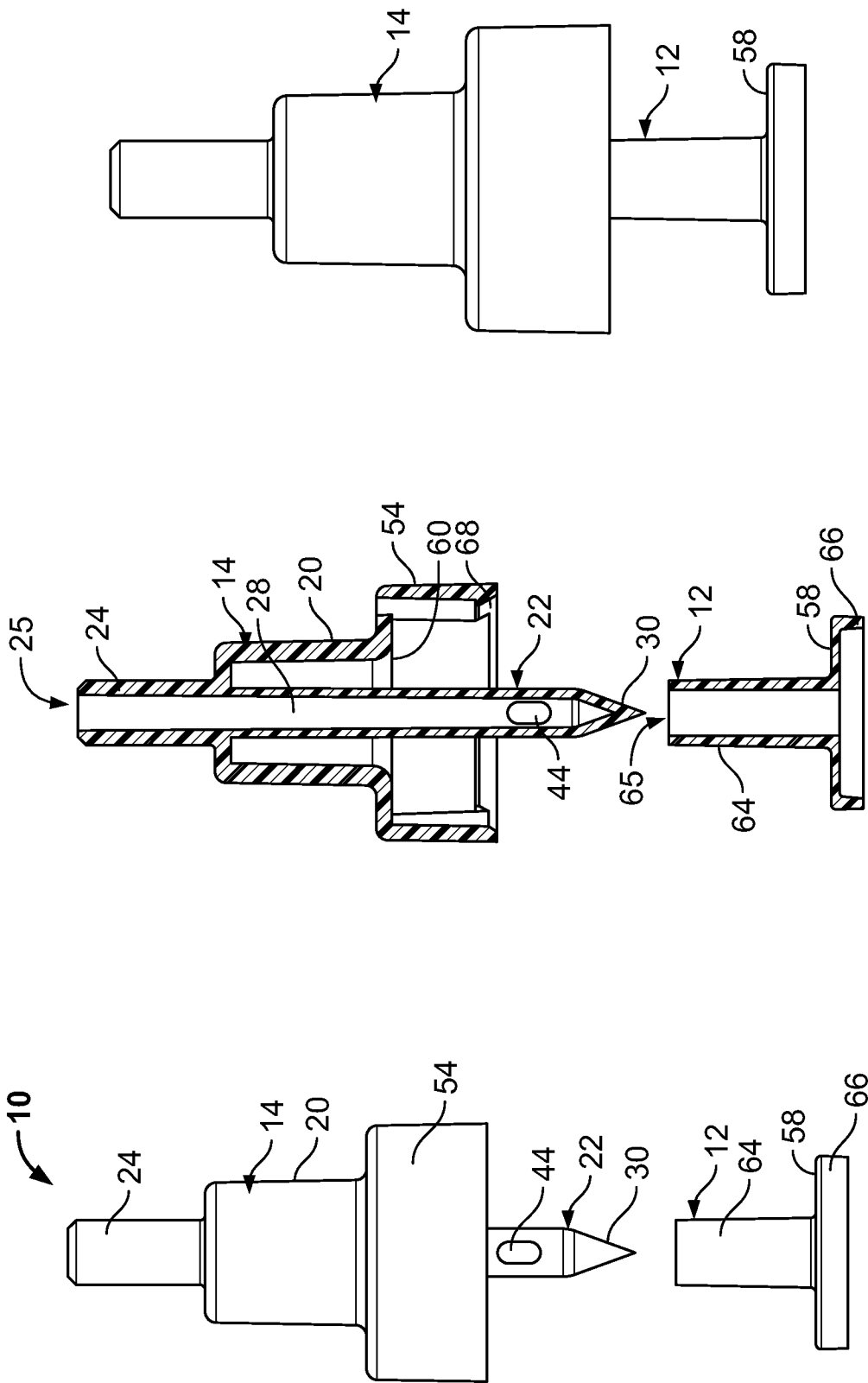


FIG. 1C

FIG. 1B

FIG. 1A

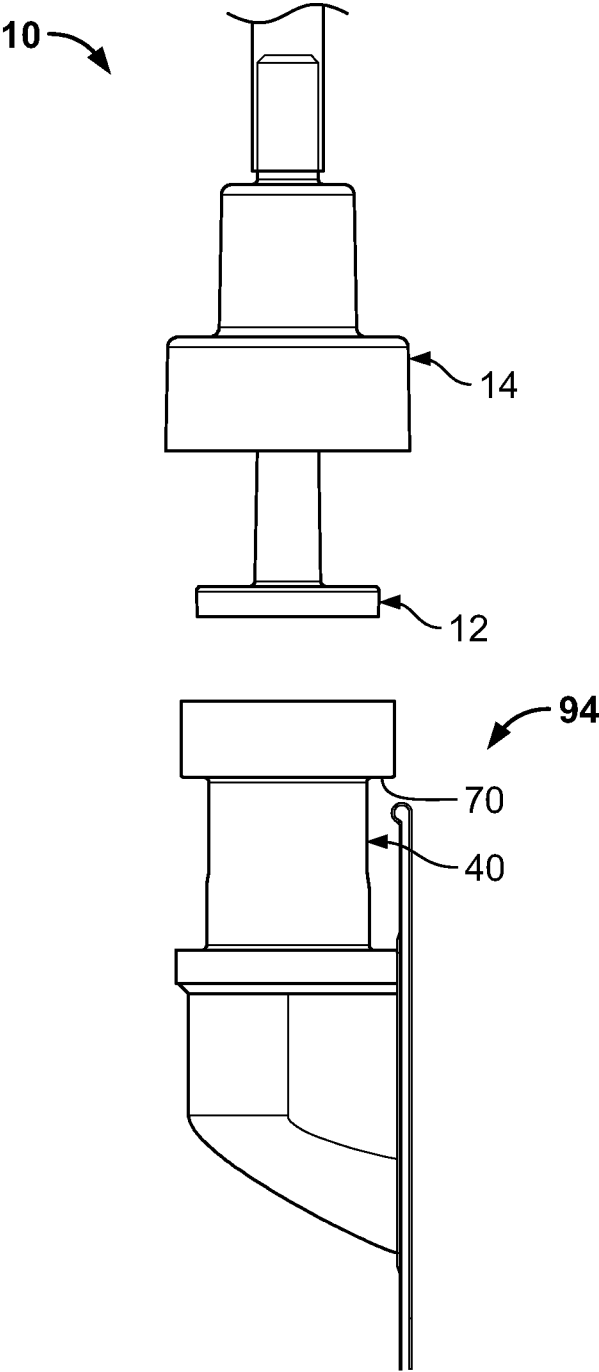


FIG. 2A

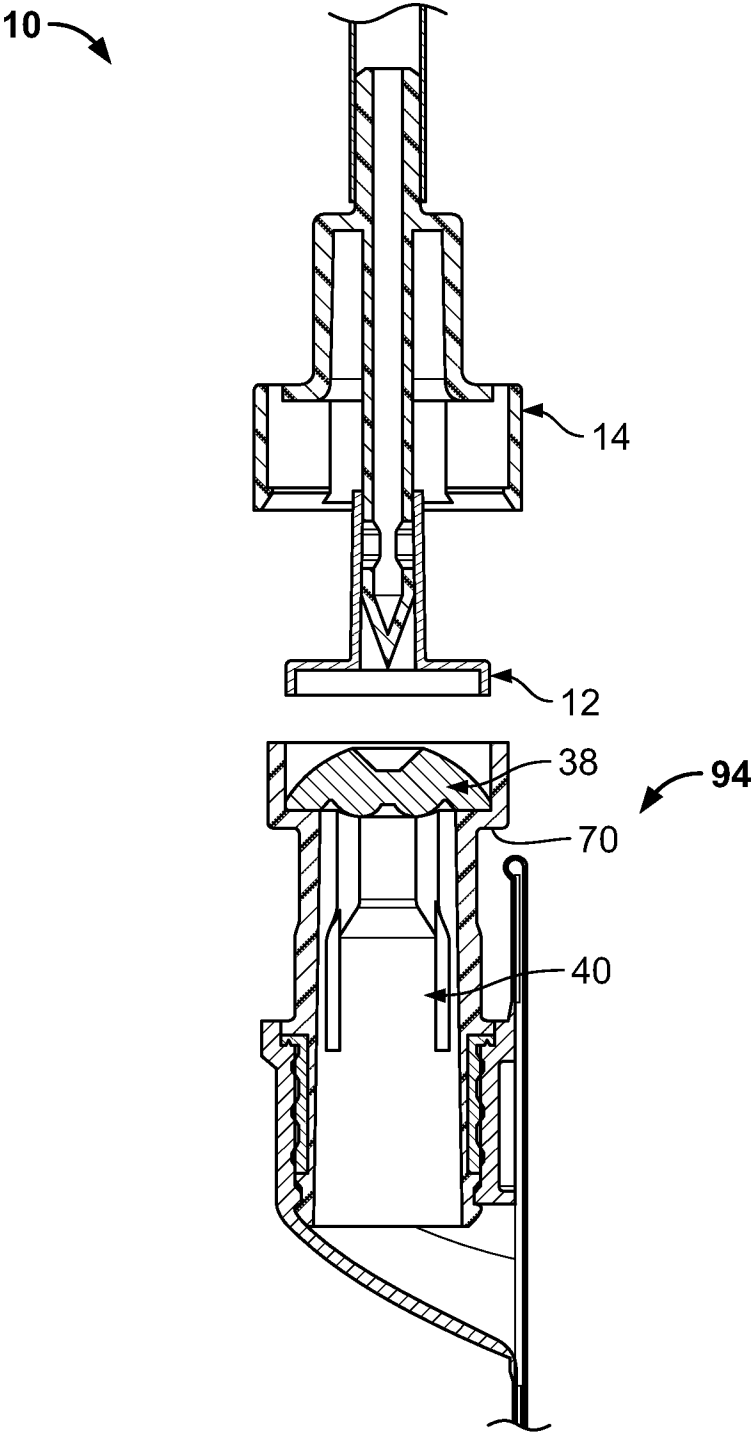


FIG. 2B

4/19

10 →

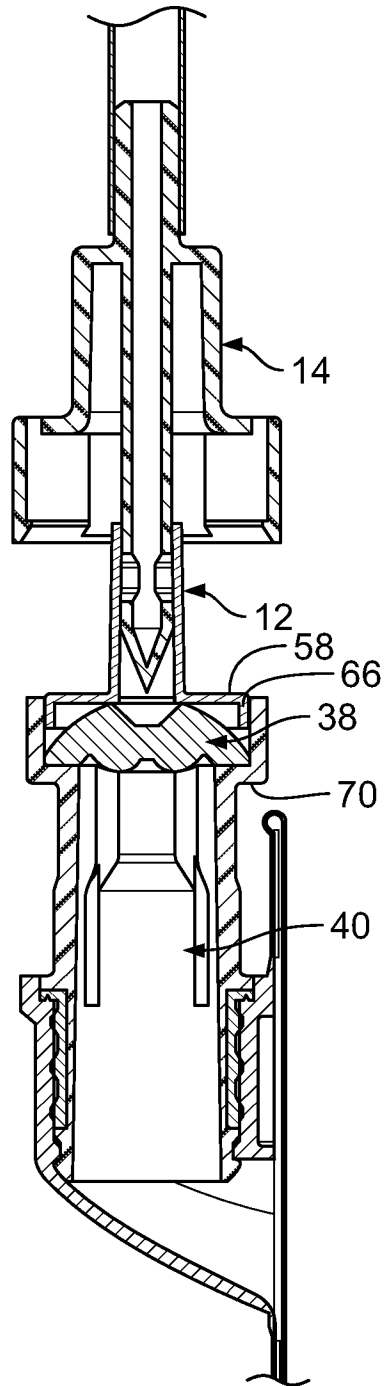


FIG. 2C

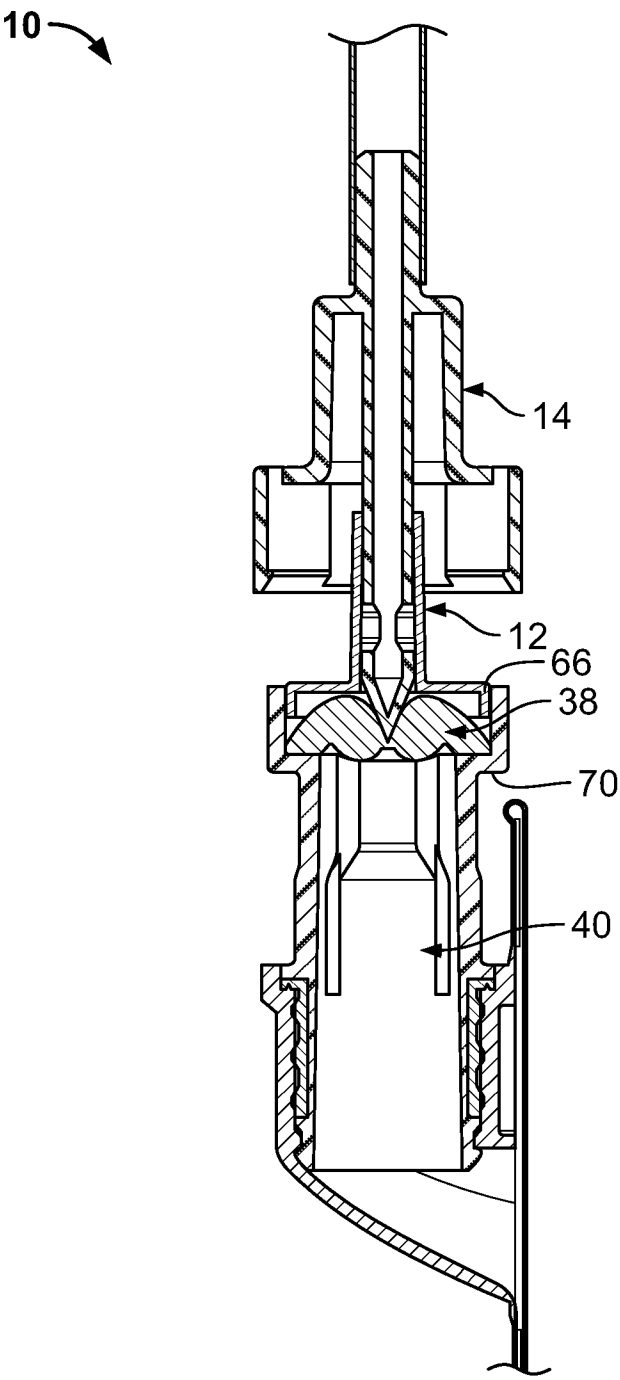


FIG. 2D

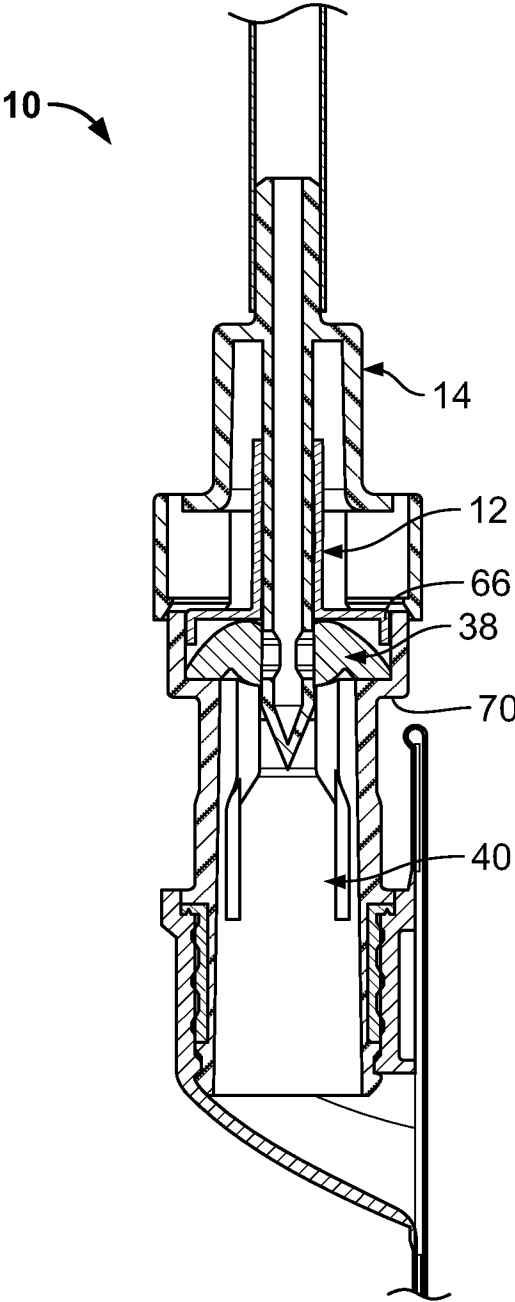


FIG. 2E

7/19

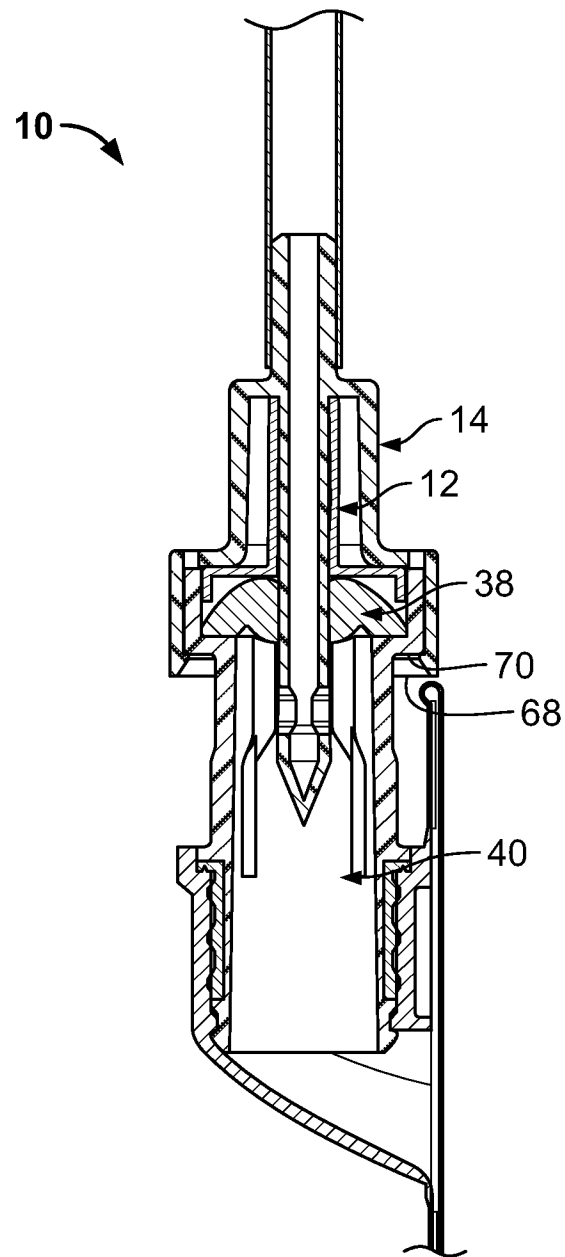


FIG. 2F

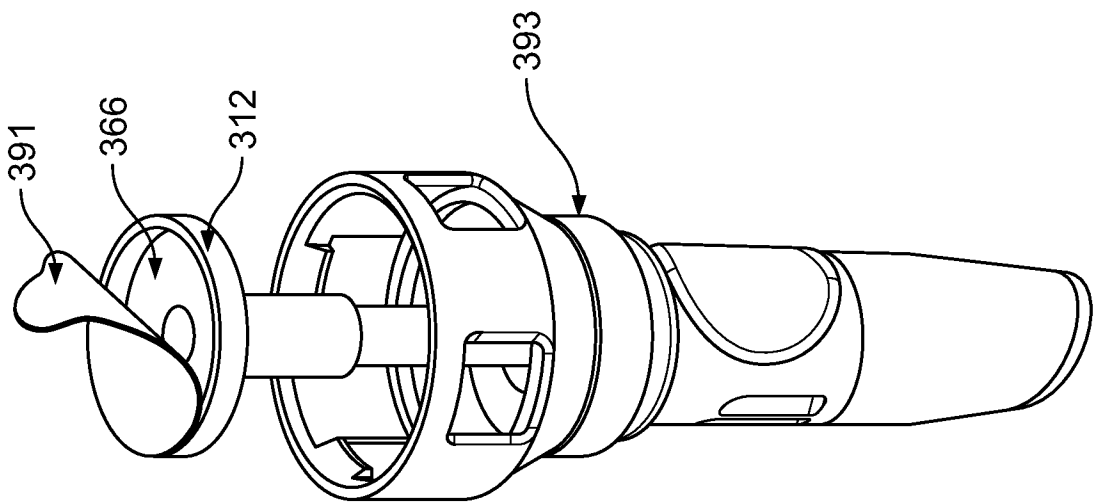


FIG. 3B

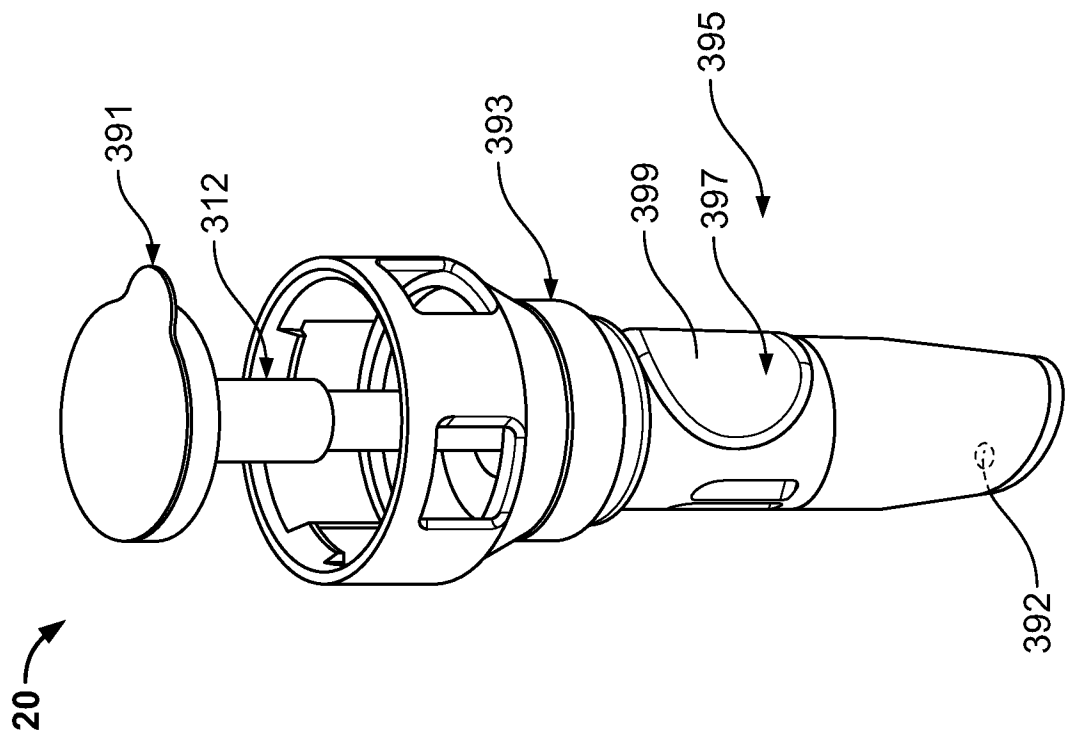


FIG. 3A

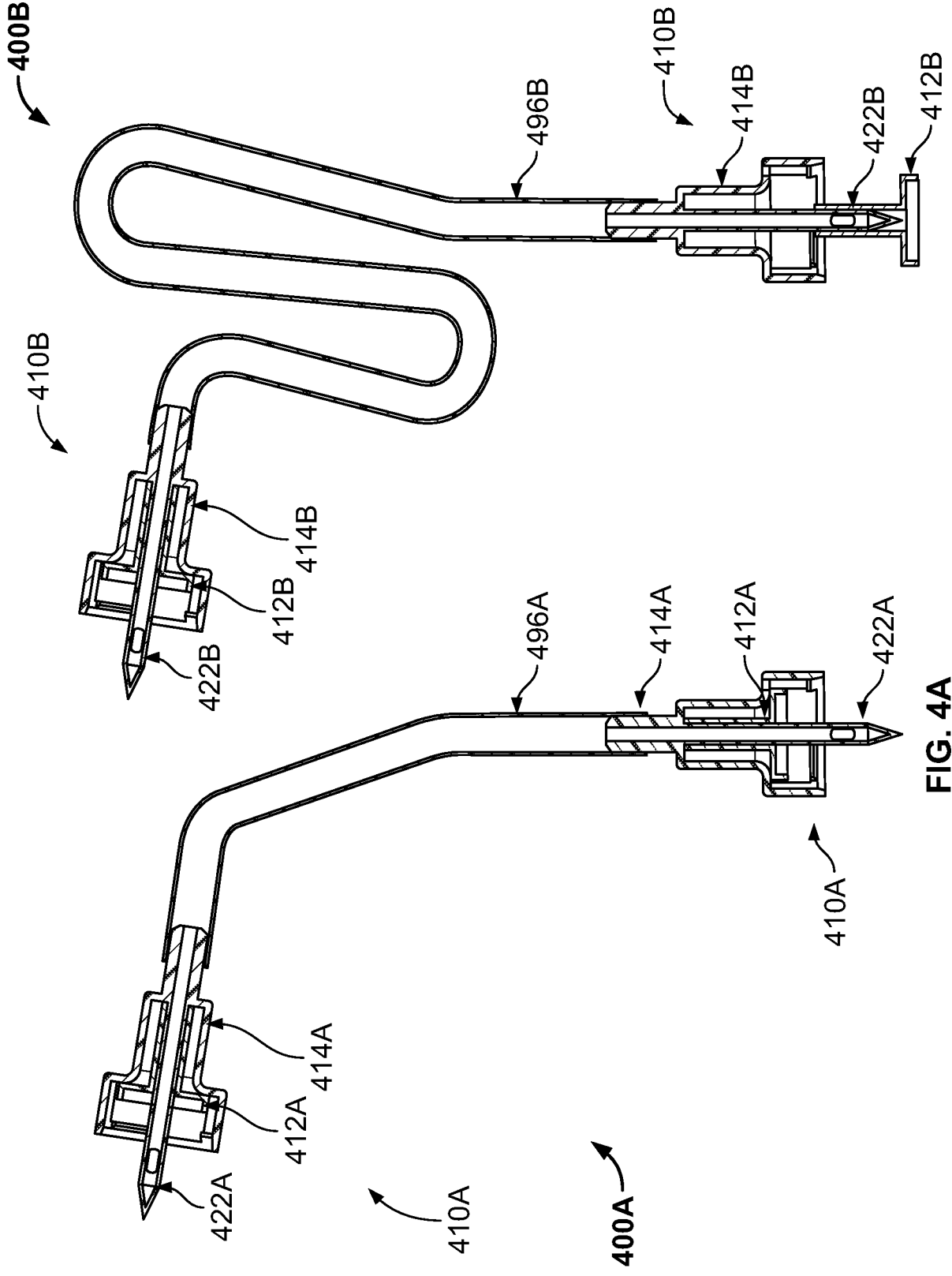
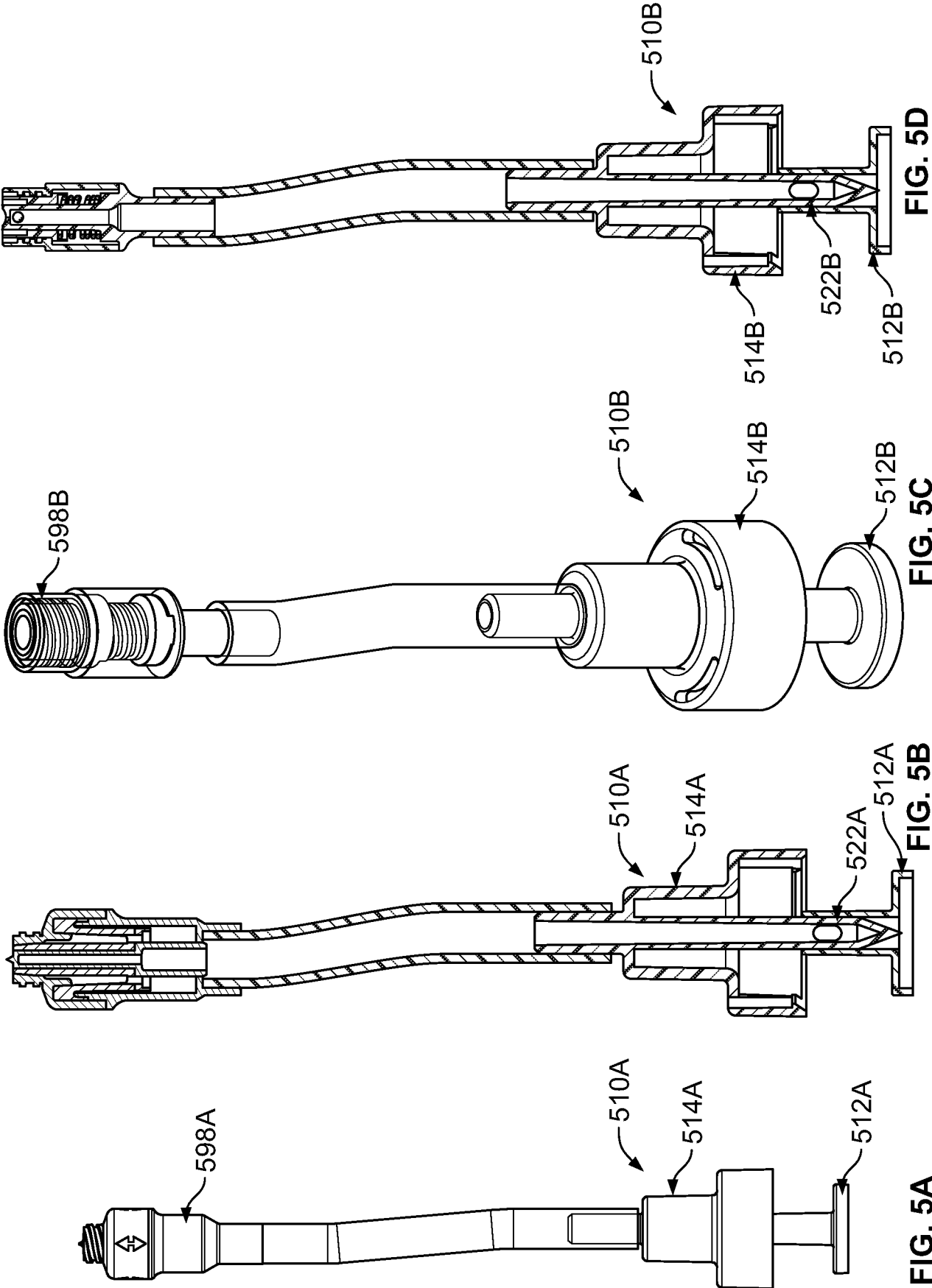
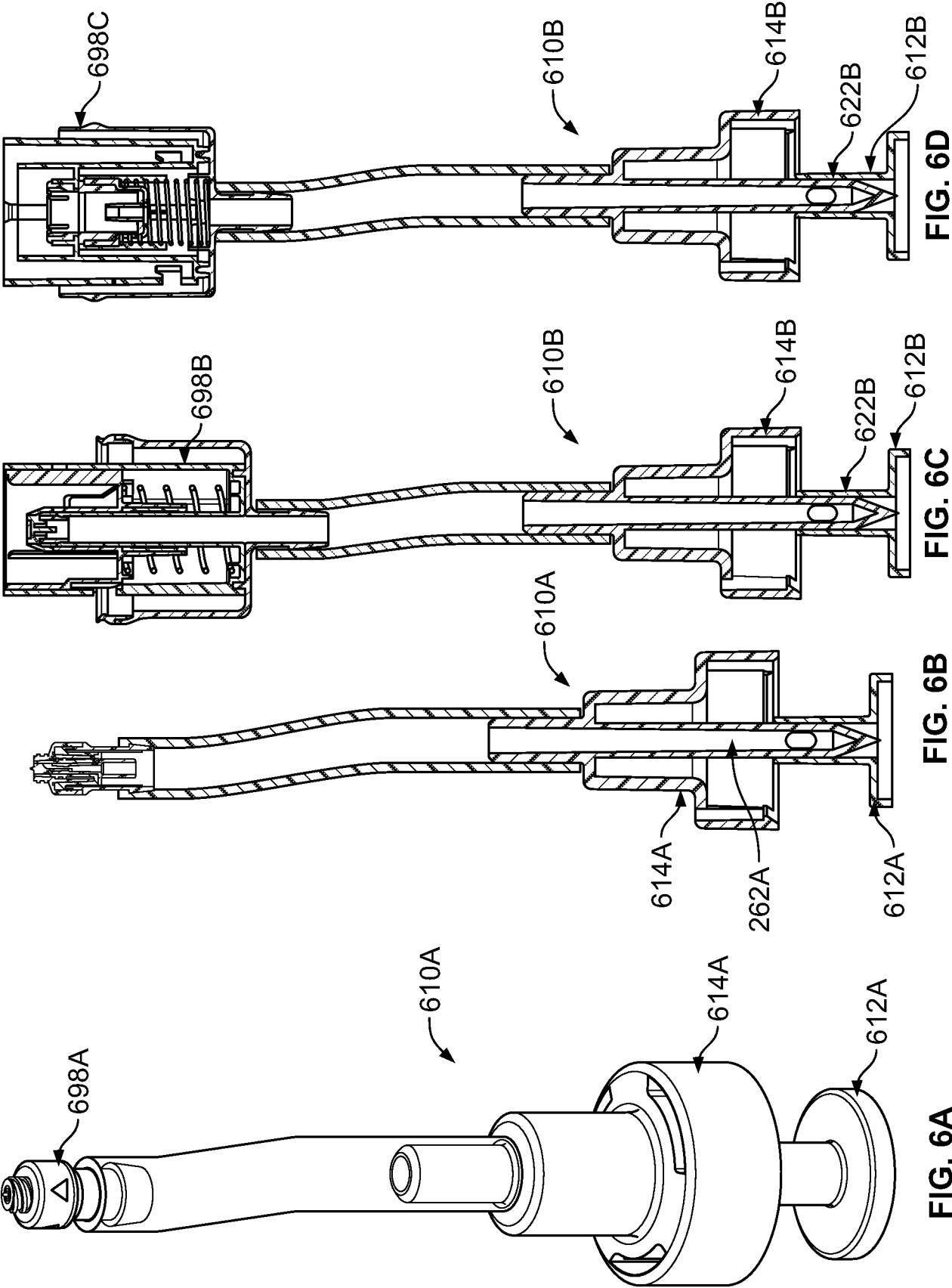


FIG. 4A

FIG. 4B





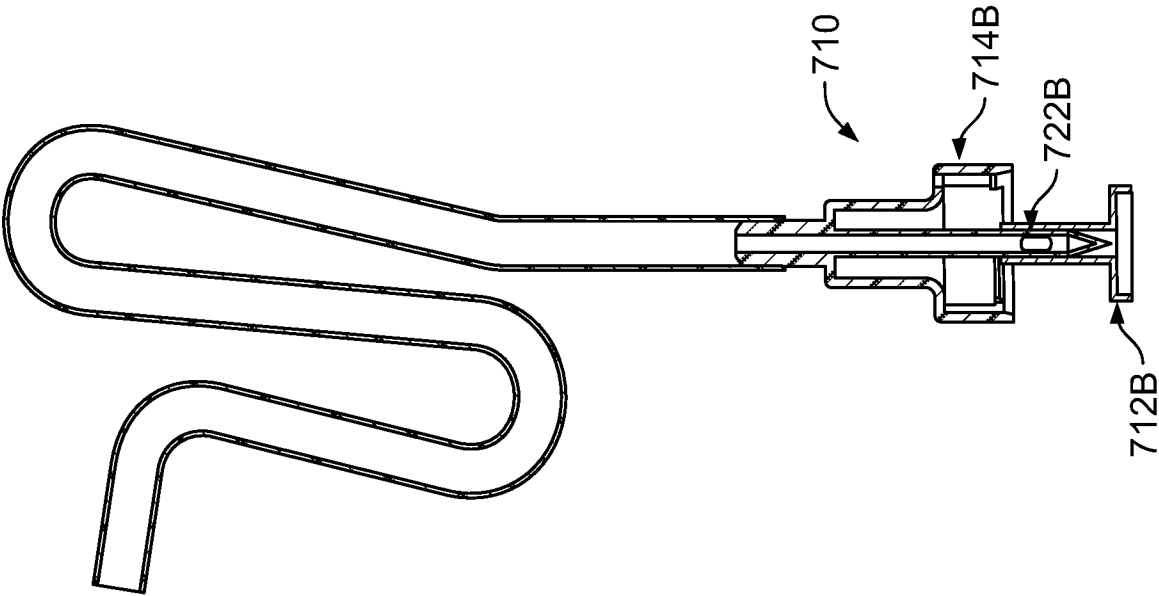


FIG. 7B

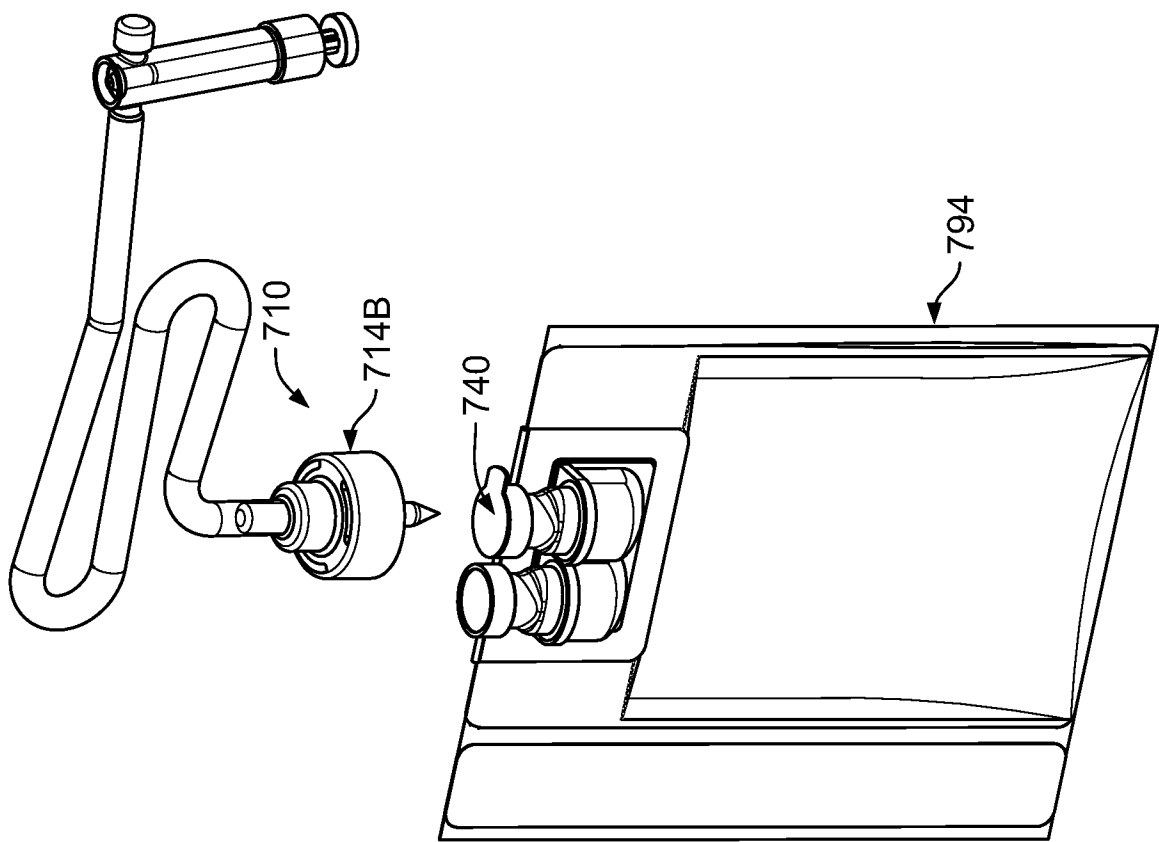


FIG. 7A

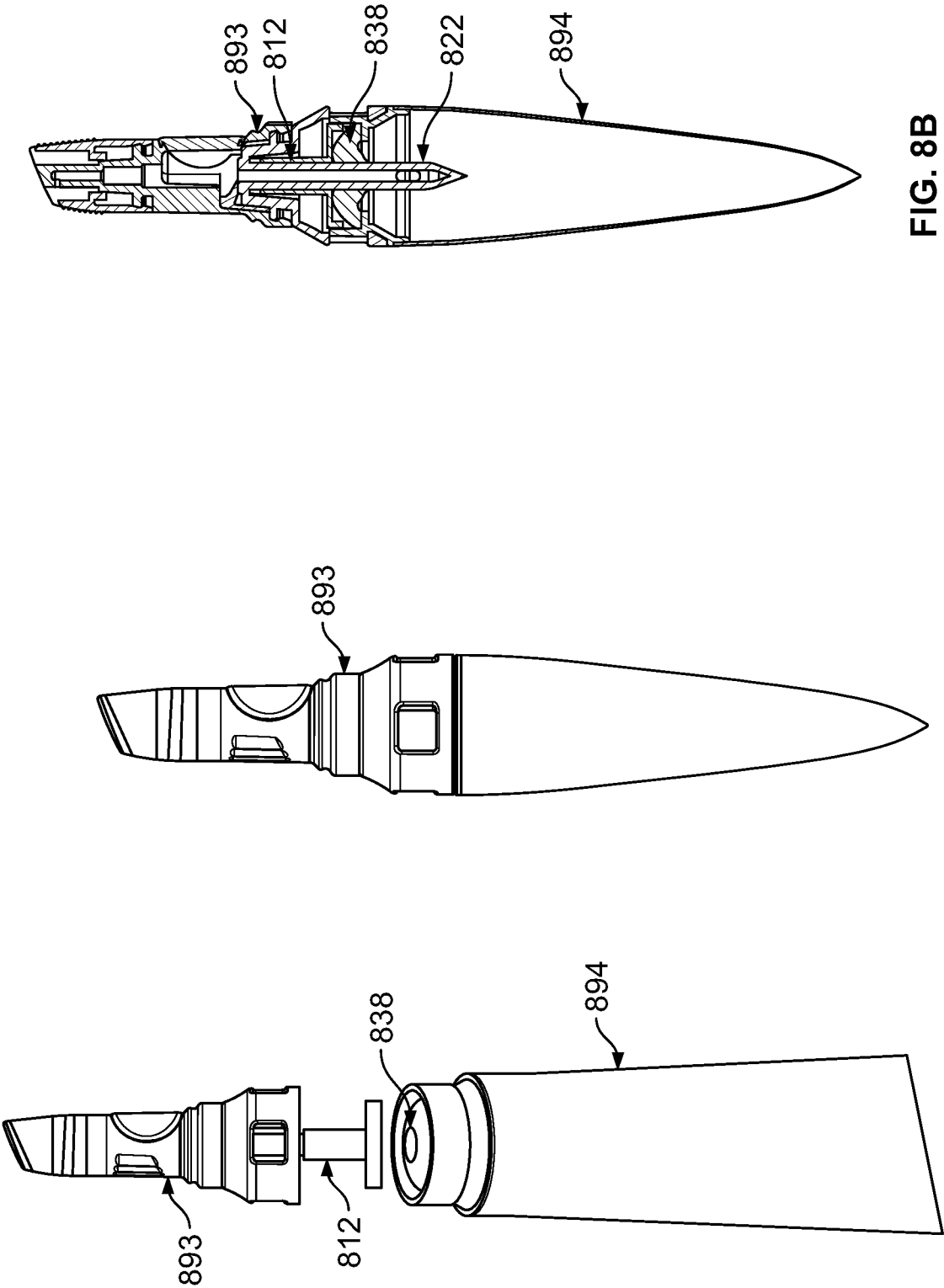


FIG. 8B

FIG. 8A

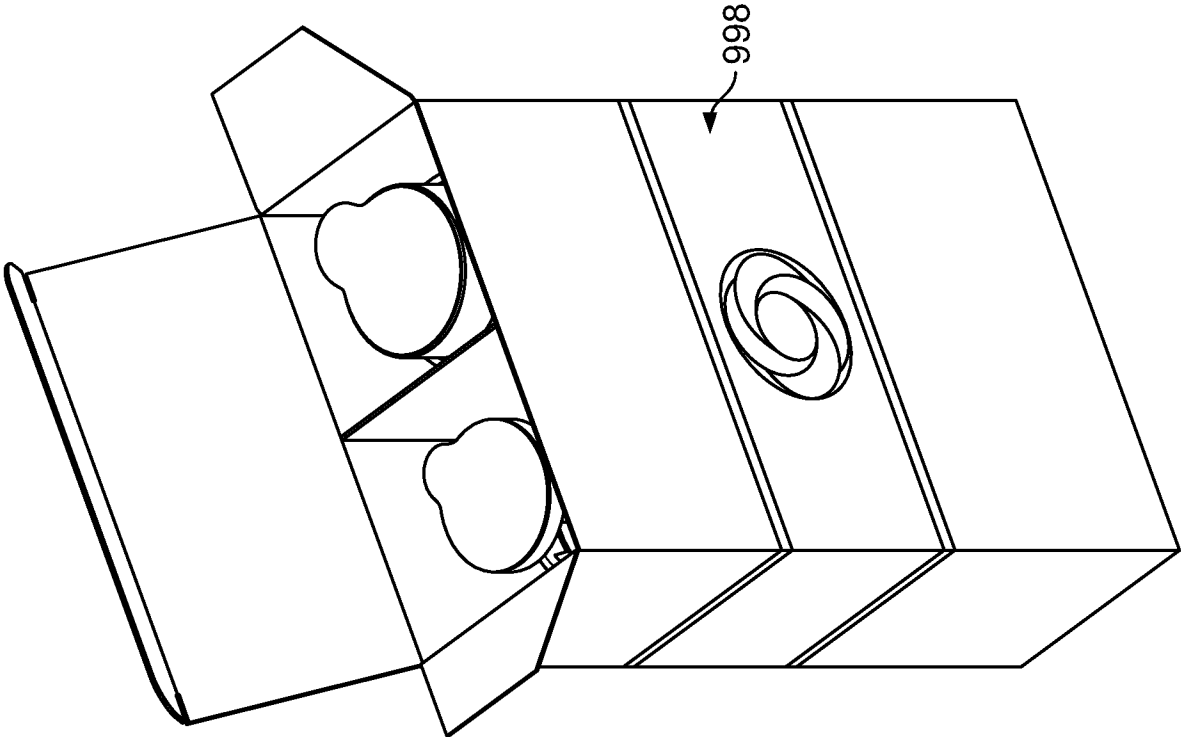


FIG. 9C

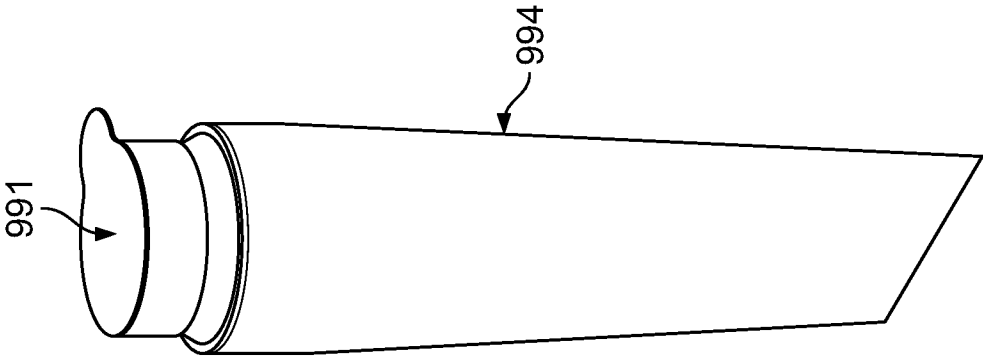


FIG. 9B

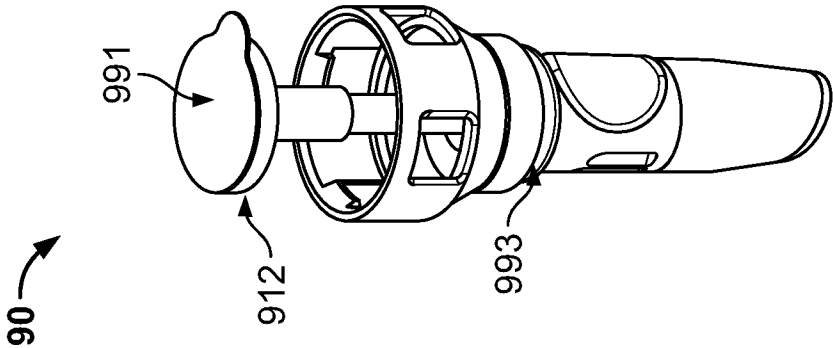
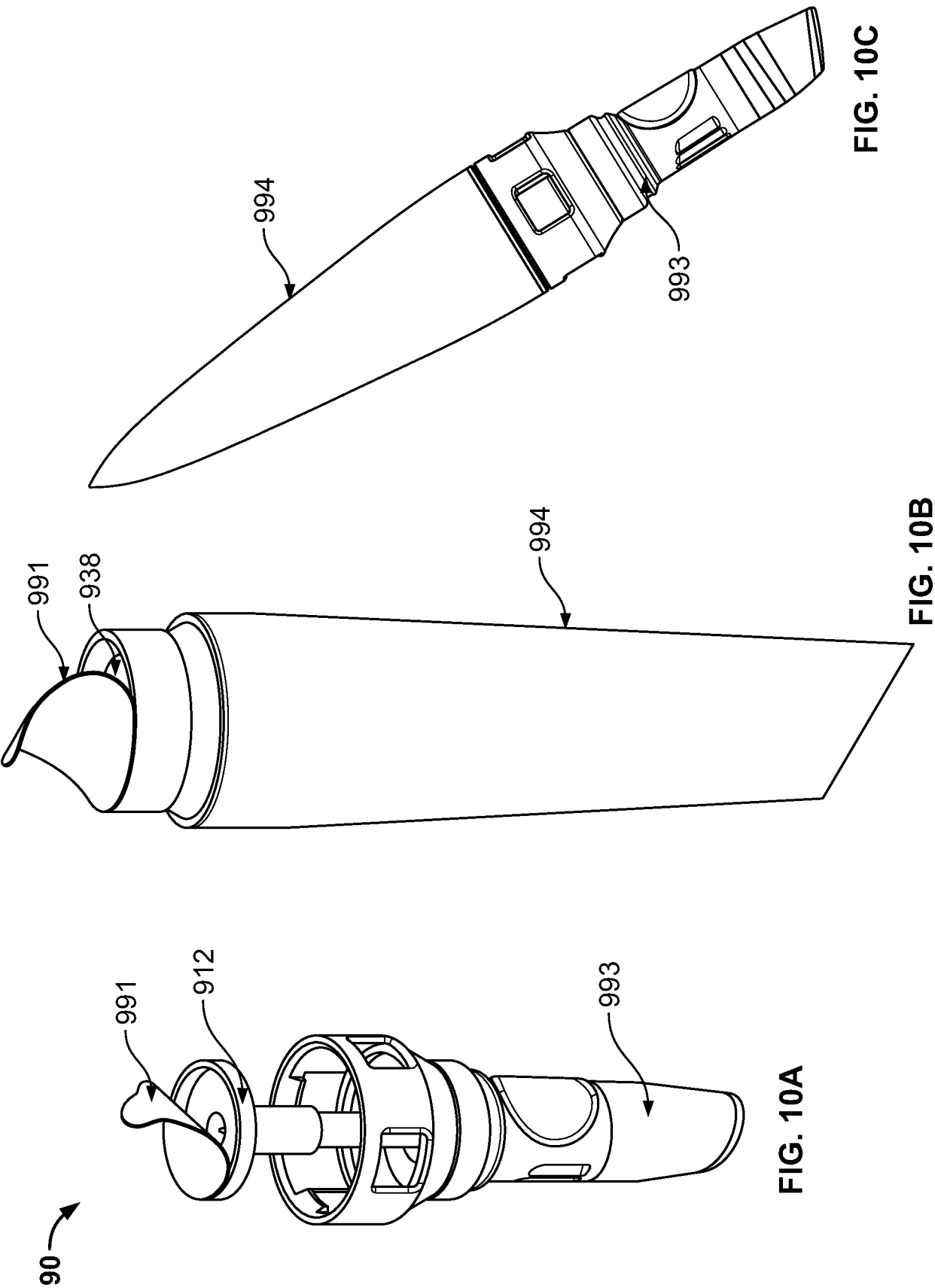


FIG. 9A



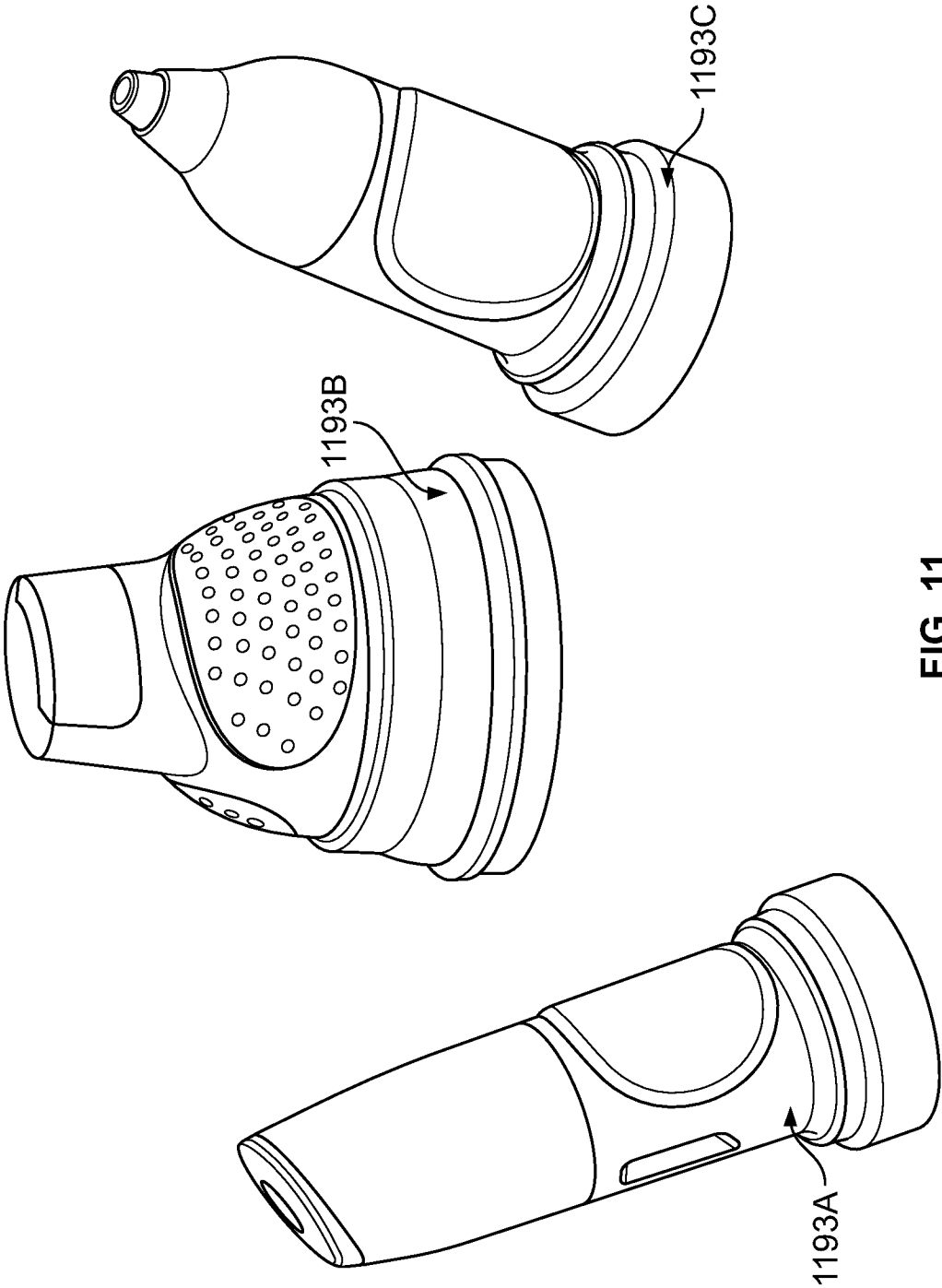


FIG. 11

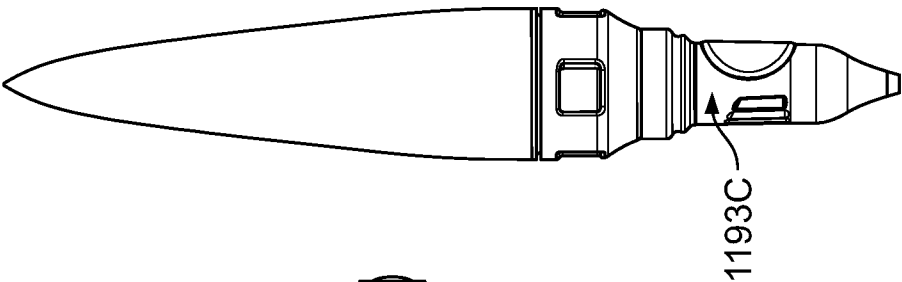


FIG. 12C

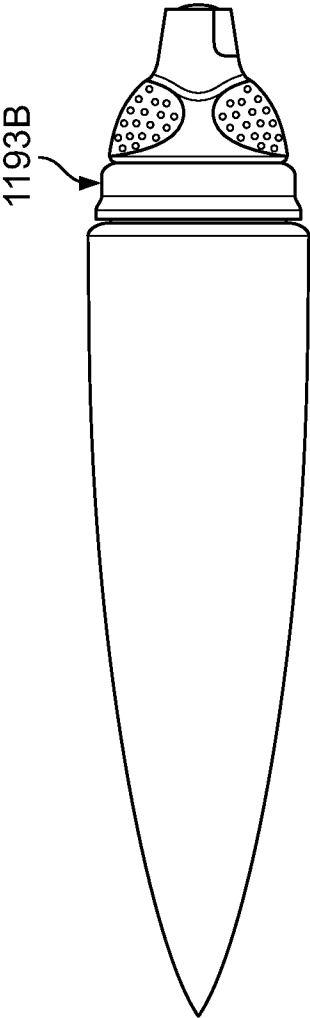


FIG. 12B

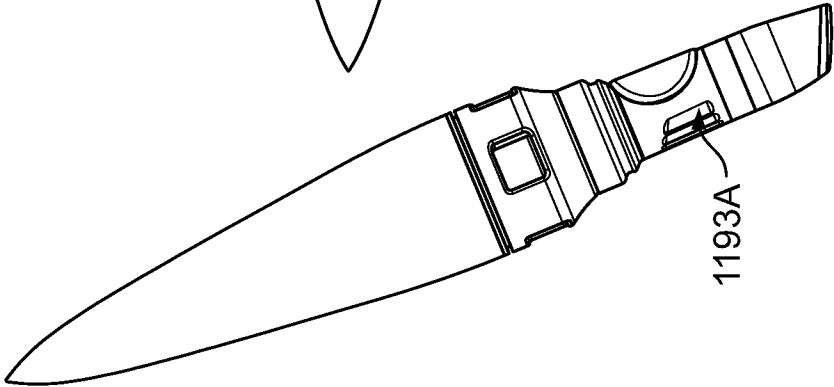


FIG. 12A

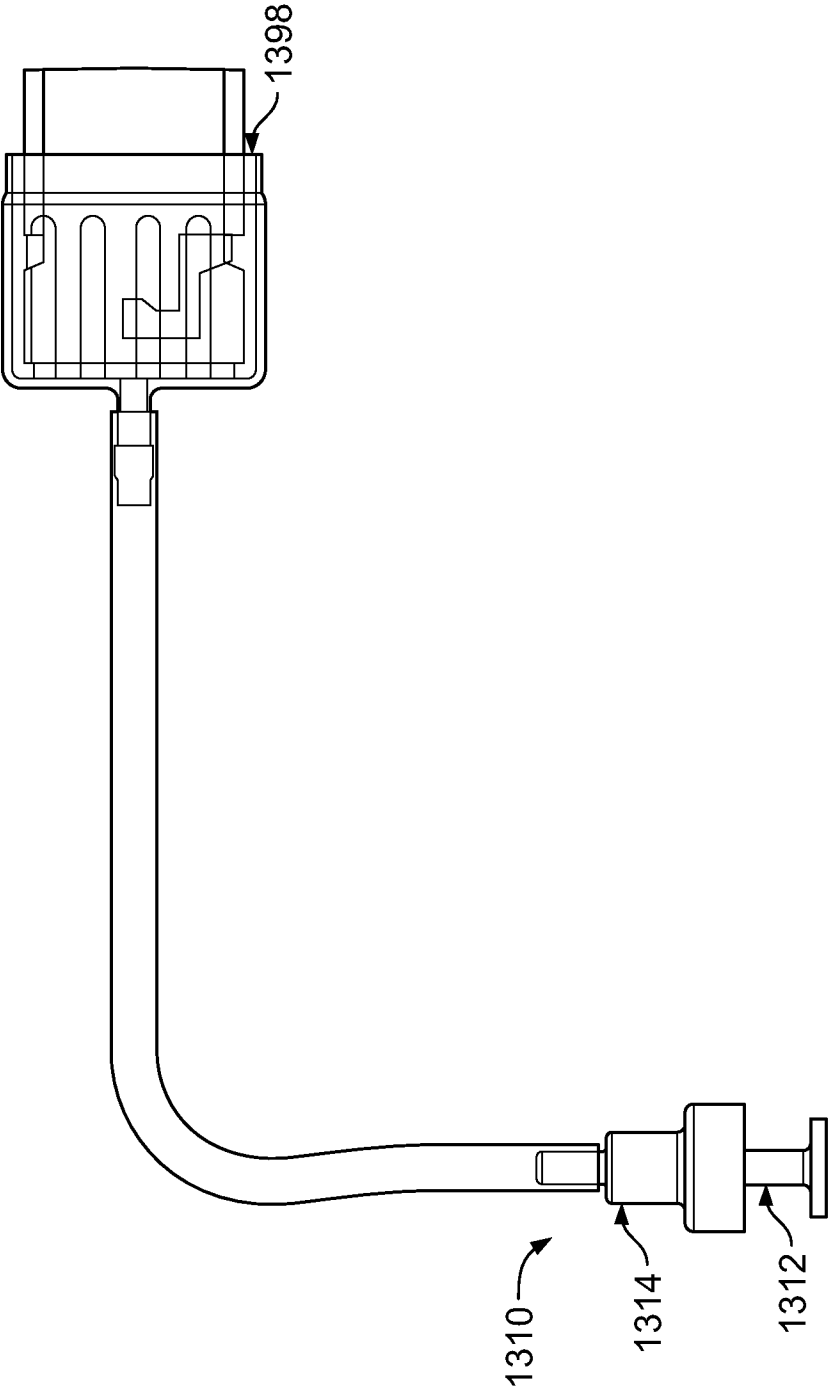


FIG. 13

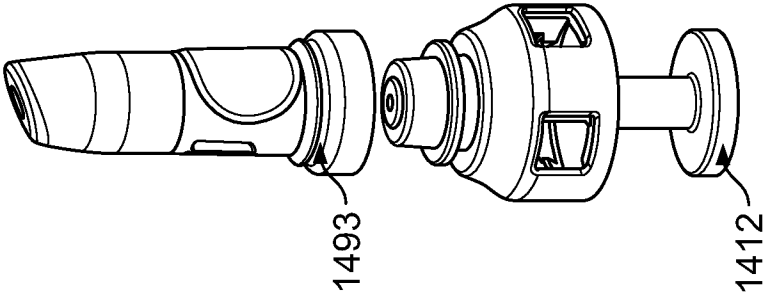


FIG. 14A

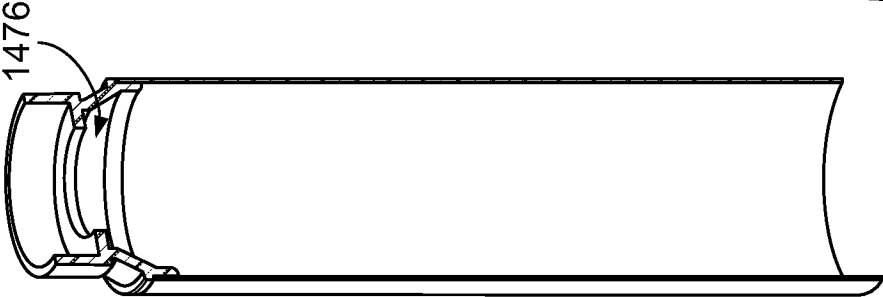


FIG. 14B

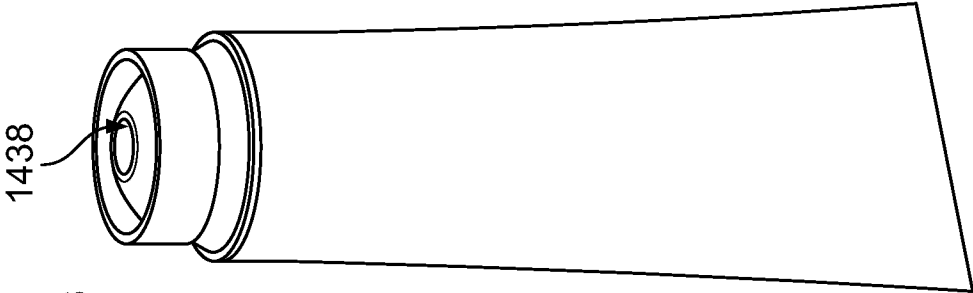


FIG. 14C

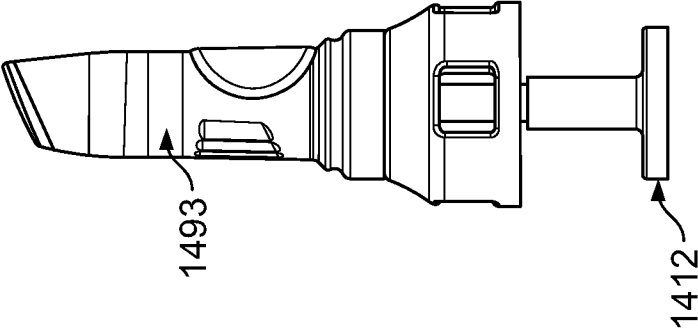


FIG. 14D

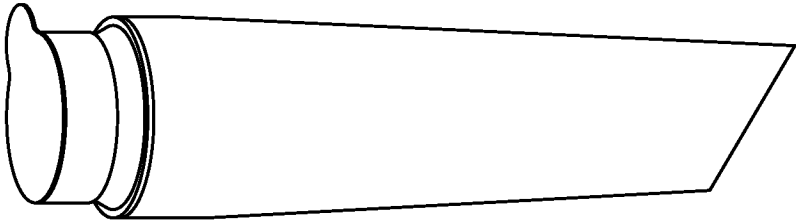


FIG. 14E

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US17/14204

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC - A61M 5/162, 5/24, 39/10; F16L 37/252, 37/30 (2017.01)

CPC - A61M 5/1626, 5/1782, 5/3245, 39/10, 39/1011; A61J 1/2055; F16L 37/2445, 37/252, 37/30

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

See Search History document

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

See Search History document

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

See Search History document

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2013/0270820 A1 (DR. PY INSTITUTE, LLC.) October 17, 2013; abstract; figures 1-5; paragraphs [0043, 0044, 0057, and 0058]	1-5 and 11-15
A	US 7,779,609 B2 (PY, D) August 24, 2010; entire document	1-5 and 11-15
A	US 2014/0288528 A1 (DR. PY INSTITUTE, LLC.) September 25, 2014; entire document	1-5 and 11-15
A	US 2008/0223484 A1 (HURPPU, P) September 18, 2008; entire document	1-5 and 11-15
A	US 2006/0142735 A1 (WHITLEY, K) June 29, 2006; entire document	1-5 and 11-15

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

01 May 2017 (01.05.2017)

Date of mailing of the international search report

24 MAY 2017

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Facsimile No. 571-273-8300

Authorized officer

Shane Thomas

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US17/14204

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically.
3. ☒ Claims Nos.: 6-10 and 16-20
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

See Extra Sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1-5 and 11-15

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US17/14204

-Continued from Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fee must be paid.

Group I: Claims 1-5 & 11-15 appear to be directed towards a cradle is configured and dimensioned to receive a connector therein only when a first connector and a second connector are properly connected together.

Group II: Claims 21-24 appear to be directed towards a first connector including a unique identifier therefor in fluid connection with a substance to be transferred.

The inventions listed as Groups I & II do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features.

The special technical features of Group I are at least wherein the piercing member and the second piece are movable relative to each other between a first position where the second piece closes a flow port and a second position where the flow port is open; the first piece further including a locking mechanism adapted to lockingly connect the first piece to a device when engaged therewith, thereby preventing subsequent disconnection of the first piece and the device, which are not present in Group II.

The special technical features of Group II are at least a penetrable septum moveable between (i) a first position, wherein the penetrable septum is uncompressed, and (ii) a second position, wherein the penetrable septum is compressed; and a single use connector assembly, wherein at least one of the piercing member and the penetrable septum is axially moveable with respect to the other of the piercing member and the penetrable septum in an unlocked position prior to and during usage of the connector, and the at least one of the piercing member and the penetrable septum is no longer axially moveable with respect to the other of the piercing member and the penetrable septum in a locked position, which are not present in Group I.

The common technical features of Groups I & II are at least a first piece; a piercing member attached to the first piece; and a second piece, the piercing member being slidably receivable within the second piece, a locking mechanism that lockingly engages with a device.

US 2008/0223484 A1 (HORPPU) discloses a first piece (a syringe body 3; figure 1); a piercing member attached to the first piece (a piercing member attached to a syringe body 3; figure 1); and a second piece (a protection device 1; paragraph [0037]), the piercing member being slidably receivable within the second piece (piercing member is received via sliding into protection device 1; paragraph [0037]), a locking mechanism that lockingly engages with a device (first member 10 is locked with second member 20; paragraph [0040]).

Since HORPPU disclosed the common features, these features are not special and Groups I & II lack unity.