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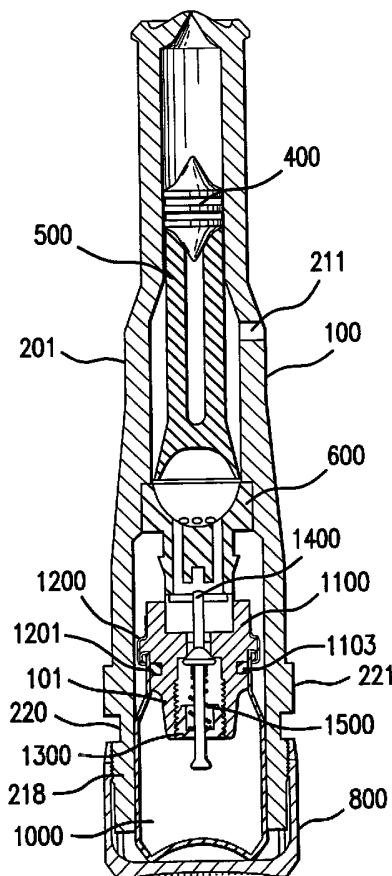
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(54) Title: MODULAR GAS-PRESSED NEEDLE-LESS INJECTOR



MODULAR GAS-PRESSED NEEDLE-LESS INJECTOR

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is related to U.S. patent application serial No. 09/566,928, filed May 6, 2000. Further, this application generally relates to U.S. patent application serial No. 09/215,769, filed December 19, 1998, now U.S. Patent No. 6,063,053, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application serial No. 08/727,911, filed October 9, 1996, now U.S. Patent No. 5,851,198, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application serial No. 08/719,459, filed September 25, 1996, now U.S. Patent No. 5,730,723, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application serial No. 08/451,470, filed October 10, 1995, now abandoned. This application is also generally related to U.S. patent application serial No. 09/192,079, filed November 14, 1998, now U.S. Patent No. 6,080,130, and to U.S. patent application serial No. [attorney docket No. 69816-0250782], filed March 14, 2001.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to needle-less injectors, and in particular, modular gas-pressured needle-less injectors and methods of performing needle-less injections using the same.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION:

Traditionally, fluids such as medications are injected into patients, either subdermally or intradermally, using hypodermic syringe needles. The body of the syringe is filled with the injectable fluid and, once the needle has pierced the patient's skin, the syringe plunger is depressed so as to expel the injectable fluid out of an opening in the needle. The person performing the injection is usually a trained medical services provider, who manually

inserts the hypodermic needle between the layers of a patient's skin for an intradermal injection, or beneath the skin layers for a subcutaneous injection.

Intradermal or subdermal delivery of a medication through the use of a hypodermic needle requires some skill and training for proper and safe administration. In addition, the 5 traditional method of intradermal injections requires actual physical contact and penetration of a needle through the skin surface of the patient, which can be painful for the patient. Traditional needle injectors, such as hypodermic syringes, are also expensive to produce and difficult to use with prepackaged medication doses. Needle injectors also suffer from increased danger of contamination exposure to health care workers 10 administering the injections, and to the general public when such injectors are not properly disposed of.

Jet injectors are generally designed to avoid some or all of these problems. However, not only are conventional jet injectors cumbersome and awkward, but, existing conventional jet injectors are only capable of subcutaneous delivery of a medication 15 beneath the skin layers of a patient. Conventional jet injectors are also somewhat dangerous to use, since they can be discharged without being placed against the skin surface. With a fluid delivery speed of about 800 feet per second (fps) and higher, a conventional jet injector could injure a person's eye at a distance of up to 15 feet. In addition, jet injectors that have not been properly sterilized are notorious for creating 20 infections at the injection site. Moreover, if a jet injector is not positioned properly against the injection site, the injection can result in wetting on the skin surface. Problems associated with improper dosage amounts may arise as well, if some portion of the fluid intended for injection remains on the skin surface following an injection, having not been properly injected into and/or through the skin surface.

Typically, needle-less medication injectors use either an expansion spring or a compressed inert gas to propel the fluid medication (via a push rod plunger) through a small orifice (an injector nozzle) which rests perpendicular to and against the injection site. The fluid medication is generally accelerated at a high rate to a speed of between 5 about 800 feet per second (fps) and 1,200 fps (approximately 244 and 366 meters per second, respectively). This causes the fluid to pierce through the skin surface without the use of a needle, resulting in the medication being deposited in a flower pattern under the skin surface.

It should be noted, however, that compression spring propelled jet injectors do not 10 offer linear delivery speeds (constant speed of the fluid being injected). In addition to this problem, spring propelled jet injectors with weak (e.g., deteriorated) springs often slow fluid delivery speed down while an injection is being administered, resulting in improper fluid penetration. Reduced speed of the fluid can cause improper dosing and bruising at the injection site when the injection surface is the skin of a human recipient.

15 In a jet injector, if the inert gas is not quickly and properly expelled, fluid may be improperly injected, as with those devices employing a compression spring. Conventional disposable needle-less injectors, such as those shown in U.S. Patent No. 4,913,699 to Parsons and U.S. Patent No. 5,009,637 to Newman et al. show a gas-containing, breakable tube that is shattered or cracked open by a side mounted trigger. Difficulties arise in the 20 need to maintain tight tolerances on the breakable member, since minor changes in thickness can dramatically effect the pressure needed to deploy the gas from the gas chamber of the device. In addition, the broken shards of the breakable member are ejected at high speed when the gas is expelled and these shards can occasionally jam between the plunger driver and the housing, thereby preventing proper operation of the needle-less

injector. Attempts to prevent small shards from being formed would obviate some of this potential, but tend to make activation of the device more difficult.

U.S. Patent No. 6,080,130, U.S. Patent No. 6,063,053, U.S. Patent No. 5,851,198 and U.S. Patent No. 5,730,723 describe needle-less injectors incorporating a gas power 5 source, thus obviating some of the limitations inherent in compression spring injectors and addressing many of the concerns of conventional jet injectors. The injectors described therein have a pre-filled and self-contained compressed gas for providing pressure to inject medication into the skin surface of a patient without the use of a needle.

Gas power sources for needle-less injectors that employ either pop valves or 10 breakaway tab valves to release the inert gas stored in their respective gas chambers, however, may only be opened once, thereby presenting difficulty with regard to quality control testing measures. Further, operation of many injectors requires a user to depress a trigger, relying mainly on resistance force from the injection surface to initiate an injection. Where the underlying surface is sensitive, applying such pressure may not be 15 advantageous. Further, if the injection surface is slippery such a device may slide out of place during an injection rendering its use potentially injurious and possibly resulting in improper fluid delivery.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

20 It is therefore an object of an embodiment of the instant invention to provide gas-pressured needle-less injectors that obviate, for practical purposes, the above-mentioned limitations.

In one embodiment of the instant invention, a needle-less injector suitable for injecting fluid through an injection surface includes a housing, a trigger, an engine, and a

driver. The housing contains a fluid and the engine contains a compressed gas. Upon application of a sufficient amount of force to the trigger, the compressed gas is released from the engine forcing the driver through the interior of the housing, expelling the liquid from the housing at a speed sufficient to pierce an injection surface.

5 In another embodiment of the instant invention, the needle-less injector includes a mechanism for mitigating the kickback associated with releasing compressed gas from the engine. Grips may be included on the engine, mechanically coupling the engine to an element of the needle-less injector that is affixed to the housing, thereby preventing the engine from separating from the housing upon release of compressed gas from the engine.

10 Also, retainer hooks on the interior of the trigger corresponding to latch retainer mechanisms on the exterior of the housing further prevent the engine from separating from the housing.

In yet another embodiment of the instant invention, the housing of the needle-less injector includes finger rests that provide stability in administering an injection and 15 provide resistance to activate the needle-less injector. Thus, a user need not rely solely on resistance from the injection surface to initiate the administration of an injection. The finger rests may be included on opposing sides of the housing, designed to comfortably receive the fingers of a user without substantial slippage.

In yet another embodiment of the instant invention, the engine of the needle-less 20 injector is fitted with a reusable valve. The valve may contain a rubber head that is held against a fixed element of the engine such that depression of the trigger separates the head from the fixed element, releasing the compressed gas from the engine and, further, forcing the driver to expel liquid from the housing. A spring may be included in the valve to help maintain a proper airtight seal with the canister holding the compressed gas.

In yet another embodiment of the instant invention, a safety clamp is included on the exterior of the housing of the needle-less injector, preventing accidental activation of the device. The safety clamp must be removed prior to use and may be made of a sufficiently elastic material such that a user need only deform the clamp, aided by grips 5 included thereon, to remove the clamp from the housing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1a-1e illustrate a needle-less injector in accordance with an embodiment of the instant invention. FIG. 1a is a side perspective view prior to administration of an 10 injection, shown at 0° rotation about the central axis of the injector, FIG. 1b is a side cross-sectional view, the injector having been rotated 90° about the central axis, FIG. 1c is a side perspective view at 0° rotation about the central axis, FIG. 1d is a side perspective view after administration of an injection, shown at 180° rotation about the central axis of the injector and FIG. 1e is a side partial cross-sectional view after administration of an 15 injection, the injector having been rotated 90° about the central axis.

FIGS. 2a-2c illustrate the housing of a needle-less injector in accordance with an embodiment of the instant invention. FIG. 2a is a side perspective view at 180° rotation about the central axis of the injector, FIG. 2b is a proximate end perspective view and FIG. 2c is a distal end perspective view.

20 FIGS. 3a-c illustrate the ampoule cap of a needle-less injector in accordance with an embodiment of the instant invention. FIG. 3a is a side perspective view, FIG. 3b is a side cross-sectional view and FIG. 3c is a proximate end perspective view.

FIGS. 4a-c illustrate the plunger of a needle-less injector in accordance with an embodiment of the instant invention. FIG. 4a is a side perspective view, FIG. 4b is a side cross-sectional view and FIG. 4c is a proximate end perspective view.

FIGS. 5a-d illustrate the piston of a needle-less injector in accordance with an 5 embodiment of the instant invention. FIG. 5a is a side perspective view, FIG. 5b is a side cross-sectional view, FIG. 5c is a proximate end perspective view and FIG. 5d is a distal end perspective view.

FIGS. 6a-d illustrate the diffuser of a needle-less injector in accordance with an embodiment of the instant invention. FIG. 6a is a side perspective view, FIG. 6b is a side 10 cross-sectional view, FIG. 6c is a proximate end perspective view and FIG. 6d is a distal end perspective view.

FIGS. 7a-i illustrate various configurations of channels in the diffuser of a needle-less injector in accordance with embodiments of the instant invention.

FIGS. 8a-d illustrate the trigger of a needle-less injector in accordance with an 15 embodiment of the instant invention. FIG. 8a is a side perspective view at 0° rotation about the central axis of the trigger, FIG. 8b is a side cross-sectional view at 90° rotation, FIG. 8c is a proximate end perspective view and FIG. 8d is a distal end perspective view.

FIGS. 9a-b illustrate the safety clamp of a needle-less injector in accordance with an embodiment of the instant invention. FIG. 9a is a proximate end perspective view and 20 FIG. 9b is a side perspective view.

FIGS. 10a-d illustrate the engine housing of a needle-less injector in accordance with an embodiment of the instant invention. FIG. 10a is a side perspective view, FIG. 10b is a side cross-sectional view, FIG. 10c is a proximate end perspective view and FIG. 10d is a distal end perspective view.

FIGS. 11a-d illustrate the valve body of a needle-less injector in accordance with an embodiment of the instant invention. FIG. 11a is a side perspective view, FIG. 11b is a side cross-sectional view and FIG. 11c is a proximate end perspective view.

FIGS. 12a-c illustrate the closing ferrule of a needle-less injector in accordance 5 with an embodiment of the instant invention, prior to the closing ferrule being mechanically fitted around a valve body and an engine housing. FIG. 12a is a side perspective view, FIG. 12b is a side cross-sectional view and FIG. 12c is a proximate end perspective view.

FIGS. 13a-d illustrate the threaded valve stem guide of a needle-less injector in 10 accordance with an embodiment of the instant invention. FIG. 13a is a side perspective view in partial cross-section, FIG. 13b is a side cross-sectional view, FIG. 13c is a proximate end perspective view and FIG. 13d is a distal end perspective view.

FIGS. 14a-c illustrate the valve stem of a needle-less injector in accordance with an embodiment of the instant invention. FIG. 14a is a side perspective view, FIG. 14b is a 15 side cross-sectional view prior to the distal end being shaped and FIG. 14c is a proximate end perspective view.

FIGS. 15a-b illustrate the valve spring of a needle-less injector in accordance with an embodiment of the instant invention. FIG. 15a is a side perspective view in the relaxed state, FIG. 15b is a side perspective view in the compressed state.

20 FIG. 16 is a graph depicting the velocity of the driver of an embodiment of the instant invention during administration of an injection.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

As shown in the drawings for purposes of illustration, the invention is embodied in a gas-pressured needle-less injector. In preferred embodiments of the present invention, the gas-pressured needle-less injector is pre-loaded with medication and is adapted for a 5 single use. Preferably, the needle-less injector is for use with human beings or other animals. However, it will be recognized that further embodiments of the invention may be used in other applications requiring needle-less injection, such as passing injectable materials through a porous membrane or the like.

Also, embodiments of the present invention may be used to inject other fluids or 10 injectants such as proteins, vitamins, hormones, drugs, vaccines, medications, lyophilized medications, medication cocktails, or the like, and such are contemplated as being within the scope of the term "liquid" as used herein. In preferred embodiments, the liquids used in accordance with the present invention are de-gassed prior to filling into the needle-less injector or are of sufficient chemical properties such that the liquids de-gas immediately 15 upon or soon after filling, as described in U.S. patent application serial No. [attorney docket No. 69816-0250782], filed March 14, 2001. In either of such preferred embodiments, substantially no gas pocket develops in the interior cavity where the liquid resides during storage of the needle-less injector, prior to use.

For ease in describing the various elements of the instant invention, the following 20 spatial coordinate system will apply thereto. As depicted in FIG. 1c, a central axis is defined through the length of a gas-pressured needle-less injector 100. This central axis 1 has one terminus at the proximate end 2 of the needle-less injector 100, defined as that end of the device in contact with an injection surface during normal operation of the injector. The other terminus of the central axis is at the distal end 3 of the injector 100, defined as

that end of the device furthest from the injection surface when the injector is positioned perpendicular to the injection surface. Thus, various elements of the device of the instant invention may be described with reference to their respective proximate and distal portions, as well as their central axes.

5 As depicted in FIG. 1, a gas-pressured needle-less injector **100** includes a housing **201**. The housing **201** may be of any suitable shape, though in preferred embodiments it is roughly cylindrical about the central axis. The housing **201** preferably has a varying interior diameter along its length to accommodate the elements that reside and operate therein when the injector **100** is fully assembled. The housing **201** depicted in FIG. 2a has 10 four such interior diameters: an ampoule diameter **202**, a piston diameter **203**, a diffuser diameter **204** and an engine diameter **205**, respectively. Embodiments of the instant invention preferably do not have an ampoule that is a mechanical element separate and distinct from the housing **201**, yet the housing **201** may act as an ampoule for various purposes such as filling with liquid.

15 The exterior portion **206** of the proximate end surface of the housing **201** may be flat, though in preferred embodiments it is of a shape that maximizes injector efficacy. Efficacy is optimal when substantially all liquid contained in the injector **100** is delivered through the injection surface, leaving substantially no liquid on either the injection surface or the exterior portion **206** of the proximate end surface of the housing **201** after an 20 injection is complete (see FIGS. 1d and 1e). To that end, in the embodiment depicted in FIG. 2a, the exterior portion **206** of the proximate end of the housing **201** is adapted to pinch and stretch the surface through which an injection is to be administered, as the exterior portion **206** of the proximate end surface of the housing **201** is brought into contact with an injection surface. Thus, the exterior portion **206** of the proximate end of

the housing **201** preferably has a conical shape about the central axis, and further possesses an elevated rim **207** around its circumference.

The interior portion **208** of the proximate end of the housing **201** may be of any appropriate shape. It may conform roughly to the shape of the exterior portion **207**, or 5 have a design independent thereof. In one embodiment, the interior portion **208** is flat, though preferably, as depicted in FIG. 2a the interior portion **208** is roughly conical, with at least one orifice **209** at or near the vertex **210**. The needle-less injector **100** depicted in FIG. 1 is shown with only one orifice.

The at least one orifice **209** provides fluid communication between the interior **214** 10 of the housing **201** and the surface through which an injection is administered. The number of orifices **209** may be varied depending on the delivery parameters of the liquid to be injected. One such parameter is the depth to which a liquid must penetrate a recipient's tissue, when the device is used for the injection of a medicament into a human being. For example, in one embodiment it may be desirable to inject a liquid just beneath 15 the outermost skin layers of a recipient, and multiple orifices may best suit that end.

Alternatively, a single orifice may be most desirable for an injection that requires deeper penetration for maximum drug efficacy.

An exhaust passage **211** may be created through the housing **201**, from the interior wall **212** to the exterior wall **213**, preferably within the section of the housing **201** of 20 ampoule diameter **202**. The exhaust passage **211** allows gas to vent from the interior **214** of the housing **201** preferably only after an injection has been administered. Thus, most preferably, the exhaust passage **211** is located at a point in the housing **201** at or immediately distal to the location of the piston **500** (see FIGS. 1d and 1e) after administration of an injection. In these most preferred embodiments, gas may not vent

from the interior **214** of the housing **201** through the exhaust passage **211** until after substantially all liquid contained in the housing **201** has been discharged from the needle-less injector **100**, with the piston **500** at rest in its final position.

Liquid stored in the needle-less injector **100**, prior to administration of an injection, 5 is preferably contained in the interior **214** of the housing **201** in the region bounded by the interior portion **208** of the proximate end of the housing **201**, the interior wall **212** of the housing **201** and the proximate end **403** of the plunger **400** (see FIG. 1a and 2a).

As depicted in FIG. 2a, the housing **201** may further include finger rests **215**. In preferred embodiments, two such finger rests **215** are formed on the exterior wall **213** of the housing **201** at opposing locations. Most preferably, the finger rests **215** are located 10 directly opposite one another. In preferred embodiments, each finger rest **215** has an arc **216** on the proximate side thereof to accommodate proper finger placement for either self-administration of an injection or assisted administration by a health care professional or the like. In the most preferred embodiments, the arcs **216** of the finger rests **215** further 15 contain a non-slip, textured surface **217**.

When the needle-less injector **100** is used by an individual performing self-administration of an injection, the individual's thumb and middle finger may be placed in the arcs **216** of the finger rests **215** on opposing sides of the housing **201** for stabilization of the device, with the index finger operably placed against the trigger **800** at the distal end 20 of the injector **100**. Another manner in which a user may perform self-administration of an injection, which is also the manner preferred when the needle-less injector **100** is operated by an individual other than the recipient of an injection, involves the index and middle fingers being placed in the arcs **216** of the finger rests **215** on opposing sides of the

housing **201** for stabilization of the device, with the thumb operably placed against the trigger **800** at the distal end of the injector **100**.

The housing **201** may further contain at least one latch retainer mechanism **218** near the distal end. The at least one latch retainer mechanism **218** may be comprised of a 5 single set of saw tooth ridges that encircle the exterior wall **213** of the housing **201** around its central axis. More preferably, there are two latch retainer mechanisms **218** comprising two sets of saw tooth ridges **219**, disposed opposite one another on the exterior wall **213** of the housing **201**, though any appropriate number of latch retainer mechanisms **218** may be utilized. Preferably, as shown in FIG. 1b, the housing **201** further contains a clamp 10 indentation **220** that is defined on its proximate end by a ridge **221** and on its distal end by the at least one latch retainer mechanism **218** and the proximate end of the trigger **800**.

The proximate end of the housing **201** may further be fit with an ampoule cap **300**, as depicted in FIG. 3, which serves to maintain sterility of the exterior portion **206** of the proximate end surface of the housing **201** while the needle-less injector **100** is stored.

15 Further, when de-gassed liquids are used in accordance with the present invention, the ampoule cap **300** provides the requisite airtight seal between the at least one orifice **209** in the proximate end of the housing **201** and the local atmosphere, such that the de-gassed liquids may remain gas-free during storage. Referring again to FIG. 3, the interior **301** of the ampoule cap **300** is preferably designed to conform substantially to the exterior surface 20 **206** of the proximate end of the housing **201**, while the exterior **302** of the ampoule cap **300** may be of any convenient configuration.

As depicted in FIG. 4, the housing **201** may be fit with a plunger **400**. Preferably, the plunger **400** is pressure-fit within the housing **201**, as its diameter is equivalent to or slightly greater than the ampoule diameter **202** of the housing **201**. The plunger **400** is

preferably constructed of a sufficiently elastic material such that the pressure-fit creates an air and liquid-tight seal with the interior wall 212 of the housing 201. The plunger 400 is preferably cylindrical to mirror the shape of the interior wall 212 of the housing 201, though other shapes may be suitable especially where the interior wall 212 of the housing 5 201 is not cylindrical. Moreover, the wall 401 of the plunger 400 may have multiple ridges 402 disposed thereupon. Preferably, there are at least two such ridges 402, and most preferably there are three ridges 402. These ridges 402 provide stability to the plunger 400 such that its direction of travel during administration of an injection remains substantially linear along the central axis, without rotational motion around any axis other 10 than the central axis.

The proximate end 403 of the plunger 400 may be of any suitable shape, including a flat surface, though in preferred embodiments it roughly mirrors the shape of the interior wall 208 of the proximate end of the housing 201. However, the elastic properties of the plunger material may allow the proximate end 403 of the plunger 400 to conform to the 15 shape of a surface different than its own when mechanically forced against such a surface. Thus, the shape of the proximate end 403 of the plunger 400 need not mirror the shape of the interior wall 208 of the proximate end of the housing 201, yet the plunger proximate end 403 may conform to the shape of the interior wall 208 when forced against it during or after an injection is administered. In most preferred embodiments, however, the proximate 20 end 403 of the plunger 400 is roughly conical in shape.

The distal end 404 of the plunger 400 may similarly be of any suitable shape, and is received by the proximate end of the piston 500. In preferred embodiments, the plunger 400 is symmetrical in shape along a plane perpendicular to the central axis. Thus, in preferred embodiments, the distal end 404 of the plunger 400 is roughly conical in shape.

The housing **201** may be fit with a piston **500**, as depicted in FIG. 5. The piston **500** preferably is of roughly cylindrical shape along the length of its central axis with a flared portion **501** toward its distal end, though other shapes may be appropriate especially in those embodiments where the interior wall **212** of the housing **201** is non-cylindrical.

5 Preferably, the proximate end **502** of the piston **500** is shaped such that it mechanically receives the distal end **404** of the plunger **400**. Thus, in most preferred embodiments, the proximate end **502** of the piston **500** is a roughly conical indentation. In preferred embodiments, the piston **500** further includes a chamber **503** that extends from the vertex of the conical indentation **502** along the central axis of the piston **500**.

10 The exterior of the distal section of the piston is preferably a flared portion **501**, terminating in an expansion cup rim **504**. In most preferred embodiments, the distal section of the piston further has a hollow expansion cup **505**. This expansion cup **505** is not in gaseous communication with the chamber **503** that extends from the proximate end **502** of the piston **500** along the piston central axis, as the chamber **503** does not extend 15 entirely through the piston **500** to the expansion cup **505**.

Referring to FIGS. 2a and 5, the distal section of the piston **500** may be pressure-fit within the portion of the housing **201** of piston diameter **203**, such that the diameter of the expansion cup rim **504** of the piston **500** is substantially equivalent to the piston diameter **203** of the housing **201**. Alternatively, the diameter of the expansion cup rim **504** may be 20 slightly less than the piston diameter **203** of the housing **201**. During use of the needle-less injector **100**, the expansion cup **505** may expand radially due to the force of compressed gas pushing upon it. This serves to optimize the performance of the piston **500**, as a substantially airtight seal is thus formed between the expansion cup rim **504** and the interior wall **212** of the housing **201**.

The housing 201 may be fit with a diffuser 600, as depicted in FIG. 6. The diffuser 600 is preferably affixed to the housing 201 along the interior wall 212 thereof at the portion of diffuser diameter 204. Affixing may be performed by high frequency welding or other suitable means. Most preferably, the diffuser 600 is affixed to the housing 201 5 only after the plunger 400 and piston 500 have been fit within the housing 201.

The diffuser 600 preferably further contains at least one channel 601 that provides gaseous communication between the distal end 602 of the diffuser 600 and the base of the diffuser cup 603. The at least one channel 601 is sized and positioned to optimize the injection delivery parameters of a particular liquid. In preferred embodiments, as 10 illustratively depicted in FIG. 7, the diffuser 600 may contain between two and eight channels 601, which may be of the same or different diameter, and may be symmetrically or non-symmetrically oriented about the central axis of the diffuser 600. Selection of various combinations of channels 601 in the diffuser 600 will affect the delivery 15 performance of the needle-less injector 100, altering, for example, the initial acceleration of the driver of the needle-less injector 100. The velocity of the driver of the preferred embodiment of the instant invention is depicted in FIG. 16. Notably, the compressed gas engine of the instant invention allows for a substantially constant delivery velocity during the bulk of the injection.

Referring to FIG. 6b, a valve stem support depression 604 may further be included 20 on the distal end 602 of the diffuser 600, located at the diffuser central axis. The diffuser 600 may further contain a locking ring 605 around its outer circumference. Preferably the locking ring 605 is angled on its distal surface 606, but is flat on its proximate surface 607.

The housing 201 may further be fit with a trigger 800, as depicted in FIG. 8. The trigger 800 is preferably roughly cylindrical, to match the shape of the exterior wall 213 of

the housing **201**. The distal end of the trigger **800** may have a depression **801** therein, and in preferred embodiments this depression **801** may further be textured for non-slip finger placement during operation of the needle-less injector **100**.

The trigger **800** preferably contains at least one retainer hook mechanism **802** used 5 both for securing the trigger **800** to the housing **201** and for mitigating the kickback associated with deploying the compressed gas stored in the engine housing **1000**. Without such a safety feature, the force created by release of gas stored in the engine housing **1000** may cause the engine assembly to separate from the remainder of the needle-less injector **100**, potentially resulting in both an improper injection and injury to the user.

10 The at least one retainer hook mechanism **802** operably mates with the at least one latch retainer mechanism **218** located near the distal end of the housing **201** as the retainer hook **803** at the proximate end of the retainer hook mechanism **802** locks around consecutive saw tooth ridges **219** that preferably comprise the latch retainer mechanism **218**. In preferred embodiments, there are two retainer hook mechanisms **802**, located 15 opposite one another on the trigger **800**, that spatially correspond to two latch retainer mechanisms **218** on the exterior wall **213** of the housing **201**.

The at least one retainer hook mechanism **802** and at least one latch retainer mechanism **218** preferably prevent the trigger **800** from rotating about its central axis. In a most preferred embodiment, the sides **804** of the at least one retainer hook mechanism **802** 20 fit around the sides **222** of the at least one latch retainer mechanism **218**, preventing such rotation.

The housing **201** may further be fit with a safety clamp **900**, as depicted in FIG. 9. The safety clamp **900** prevents the needle-less injector **100** from being discharged accidentally. The safety clamp **900** is preferably roughly semi-cylindrical in shape to

conform to the exterior wall **213** of the housing **201**, and resides around the exterior wall **213** of the housing **201** in the clamp indentation **220** that is defined on its proximate end by a ridge **221** and on its distal end by the at least one latch retainer mechanism **218** and the proximate end of the trigger **800** (see FIG. 1b). The safety clamp **900** preferably does 5 not completely encircle the housing **201**, but rather encircles only at least half of the housing **201**, allowing for easy removal while preventing the clamp **900** from simply falling off of the injector **100**. Most preferably, the safety clamp **900** is constructed of a sufficiently elastic material such that temporarily deforming the clamp **900** permits removal thereof from the exterior wall **213** of the housing **201**. To aid in this removal, a 10 grip **901** and feet **902** may be included on the safety clamp **900**.

The housing **201** is preferably fit with an engine assembly **101**, as depicted in FIG. 1b. The engine assembly **101** may further contain an engine housing **1000**, as depicted in FIG. 10. The engine housing **1000** is preferably constructed of a material impermeable to a compressed gas stored therein, and has a hollow interior chamber **1003**. Most 15 preferably, the engine housing **1000** is comprised of stainless steel or a similar metal. A compressed inert gas is preferably used to drive the needle-less injector **100** and is stored within the engine housing **1000** prior to use. The most preferred gas is carbon dioxide, though other suitable gases may be employed, as well. In most preferred embodiments, the engine assembly **101** is overcharged (i.e., excess compressed gas is stored therein) to 20 allow for use at variable altitudes without hampering the performance characteristics of the needle-less injector **100**.

The engine housing **1000** is preferably roughly cylindrical in shape to match the interior wall **212** of the housing **201**, though alternate configurations may be utilized. Referring to FIG. 10, the engine housing **1000** may have a portion of wide diameter **1001**

and a portion of small diameter **1002**, wherein the portion of small diameter **1002** is proximate to the portion of wide diameter **1001**. The distal end of the engine housing **1000** may contain a circular depression **1004** and may rest against the trigger **800** (see FIG. 1b). The proximate end of the engine housing **1000** contains an opening **1005**, and in 5 preferred embodiments, a closing ridge **1006** encircles the opening **1005**.

The engine assembly **101** preferably further contains a valve body **1100**, as depicted in FIG. 11. The valve body **1100** is preferably roughly cylindrical in its overall shape, and more preferably resides at least partially within the engine housing **1000**. The valve body **1100** most preferably has a closing rim **1101** around its outer circumference 10 that rests against the closing ridge **1006** encircling the opening **1005** of the proximate end of the engine housing **1000**. Most preferably, a closing ferrule **1200** is wrapped around both the closing rim **1101** and closing ridge **1006** to secure the valve body **1100** and engine housing **1000** to one another (see FIG. 1b).

The closing ferrule **1200** is shown in FIG. 12 prior to its distal portion **1201** being 15 mechanically bent around the closing rim **1101** and closing ridge **1006**. The proximate portion **1202** of the closing ferrule **1200** is of substantially the same diameter as the exterior of the valve body **1100**, such that solely bending the distal portion mechanically couples the valve body **1100** to the engine housing **1000**. In FIG. 1, the distal portion **1201** of the closing ferrule **1200** is shown in the bent state. The valve body **1000** 20 preferably has a depression **1102** around its circumference adapted to fit a gasket **1103** (shown in FIG. 1b). The gasket **1103** helps ensure that an airtight seal is maintained between the interior of the engine housing **1000** which contains the gas and the internal atmosphere of the needle-less injector **100**.

Referring to FIG. 11, the interior of the valve body **1100** is preferably hollow and comprised of several distinct portions. The distal interior portion **1104** of the valve body **1100** may contain a screw thread engagement **1105**, preferably extending from the distal end of the valve body **1100** to the distal end of a first axial cavity **1106**. The first axial cavity **1106** may be bounded on its proximate end by a shoulder **1107** that separates this first axial cavity **1106** from a second axial cavity **1108**, which is preferably of smaller diameter than the first axial cavity **1106**. In preferred embodiments, the shoulder **1107** is an angled edge. Also in preferred embodiments, at least one valve stem guide **1109** protrudes from the wall of the second axial cavity **1108**. In a most preferred embodiment, there are at least three such valve stem guides **1109** that serve to substantially prevent the valve stem **1400** from moving in any direction other than along the central axis of the needle-less injector **100** during administration of an injection.

The proximate end of the second axial cavity **1108** preferably terminates at a diffuser-receiving chamber **1110** that is of sufficient diameter such that it encircles a distal end **602** of the diffuser **600**. After administration of an injection with the needle-less injector **100**, the distal end **602** of the diffuser **600** is most preferably at rest within the diffuser-receiving chamber **1110**.

The proximate end of the diffuser-receiving chamber **1110** preferably has at least one grip **1111** extending therefrom. Preferably, the at least one grip **1111** locks around another suitable element of a needle-less injector **100** as the gripping element **1112** is situated on the interior side of the grip **1111**. In alternative embodiments, however, the at least one grip **1111** may lock within another element as the gripping element **1112** may be disposed on the exterior side of the grip **1111**. In most preferred embodiments, there are two grips **1111** disposed opposite one another each of which contains a gripping element

1112 situated on the interior side of the grip **1111**. In these most preferred embodiments, the two grips **1111** are slid over and lock around the locking ring **605** of the diffuser **600** upon administration of an injection. The combination of a locking ring **605** and grips **1111** assists in mitigating the kickback associated with deploying the compressed gas 5 stored in the engine assembly **101** and ensures that a user fully and properly depresses the trigger **800**, since an injection is preferably not deployed until the grips **1111** slip past the locking ring **605**.

The valve body **1100** preferably further contains a threaded valve guide **1300**, as depicted in FIG. 13. The threaded valve guide **1300** is preferably cylindrical in shape and 10 threaded around its exterior wall **1301**, such that it may be screwed into the distal interior portion **1104** of the valve body **1100** by interacting with the screw thread engagement **1105**. Most preferably, the threading on the exterior wall **1301** of the threaded valve guide **1300** extends along the entirety of the exterior wall **1301** from the distal to the proximate end of the threaded valve guide **1300**. The threaded valve guide **1300** may also contain a 15 cylindrical interior cavity **1302** that is unobstructed at the proximate end. The distal end, however, is preferably partially covered with a valve stem guide pane **1303**. The valve stem guide pane **1303** preferably provides at least one vent **1304** allowing gaseous communication between the interior cavity **1302** of the threaded valve guide **1300** and the hollow interior chamber **1003** of the engine housing **1000** at the distal end of the threaded 20 valve guide **1300**. Also preferably, the valve stem guide pane **1303** includes a hole **1305** at the central axis slightly larger in diameter than the valve stem **1400** that resides therein. Most preferably, the valve stem guide pane **1303** further includes a spring seat **1306** on its proximate surface that is comprised of at least one ridge **1307** that maintains the valve spring **1500** in proper position.

The valve body 1100 preferably further contains a valve stem 1400, as depicted in FIG. 14. The valve stem 1400 is preferably comprised of a substantially cylindrical rod 1401 having a proximate end 1402 which is flat and a distal end 1403 which is preferably pressed or hammer-forged. The distal end 1403 is shown after hammer-forging in FIG. 5 14a and prior to hammer-forging in FIG. 14b. Most preferably, there is also included a spring ridge 1404 that extends radially from the rod 1401, and a roughly conical valve head 1405 affixed to the proximate and exterior surfaces of the spring ridge 1404 as well as that portion of the rod 1401 immediately proximate to the spring ridge 1404. Most 10 preferably, the valve head 1405 is comprised of a rubber material such as semi-permeable, silicon-based rubber that is sufficiently malleable for use in accordance with the needle-less injector 100. In most preferred embodiments, the angle between the proximate surface of the valve head 1405 and the central axis is substantially similar to the angle of the shoulder 1107 located between the first axial cavity 1106 and second axial cavity 1108 of the valve body 1100.

15 The valve body 1100 may further contain a valve spring 1500, as depicted in FIG. 15. The valve spring 1500 is preferably composed of wire and semi-conical in shape, wherein the proximate end 1501 is smaller in diameter than the distal end 1502. The proximate end 1501 of the valve spring 1500 preferably rests against the distal surface of the spring ridge 1404 on the valve stem 1400, while the distal end 1502 of the valve spring 20 1500 preferably rests against the proximate surface of the valve stem guide pane 1303 and is held in place radially by the spring seat 1306.

Furthermore, the valve of the instant invention may be repeatedly opened and closed without being destroyed, thus it may be inspected for quality control determinations by opening and closing at least one time prior to the engine assembly 101 being filled with

compressed gas. A faulty valve is a concern in any device employing such a mechanism, though it is of particular import in the context of a needle-less injector useful in medical applications, where such a faulty valve may result in the improper dosage of medication.

During the administration of an injection with the needle-less injector, several 5 mechanisms act to mitigate the kickback associated with releasing compressed gas from the engine housing. The grips on the valve body operatively couple with the locking ring on the exterior surface of the diffuser and the retainer hooks on the retainer hook mechanisms operatively lock at each successive saw tooth of the latch retainer mechanisms. Such safety features not only function to avoid potential injury, but further 10 insure proper delivery of liquid through an injection surface.

EXAMPLE

Operation of a Needle-less Injector

Prior to use, a needle-less injector is assembled in accordance with the instant 15 invention, all elements thereof being gamma sterilized with the exception of the engine assembly. The engine assembly is checked for quality control purposes by opening and closing the valve, and thereafter the engine housing is filled with a suitable compressed gas. The interior portion of the housing between the proximate end of the housing and the proximate end of the plunger is then filled with 0.5 ml. of liquid. The needle-less injector 20 is then assembled and stored for a prolonged period of time.

When ready for use (see FIG. 1a), the ampoule cap is removed from the proximate end of the housing by the user. Subsequently, the user also removes the safety clamp by bending and/or distorting the clamp. The user is performing self-administration of an injection and elects to employ the following configuration: the user's index and middle

fingers are placed in the arcs of the finger rests for stabilization of the device, with the thumb operably placed against the trigger. The proximate end of the needle-less injector is then positioned roughly perpendicular to the injection surface.

The user then depresses the trigger until the proximate end of the trigger comes to 5 rest against the ridge defining the proximate end of the clamp indentation. During this movement of the trigger, the retainer hook mechanisms and latch retainer mechanisms interact as the retainer hooks lock past consecutive saw teeth that comprise the latch retainer mechanisms.

Forward, axial movement of the trigger causes the engine housing, valve body and 10 threaded valve guide to move, as well. Thus, the grips at the proximate end of the valve body proceed to lock around the locking ring of the diffuser as the distal portion of the diffuser concurrently slides into and partially through the diffuser-receiving cavity of the valve body, coming to rest therein. Simultaneously, the valve stem moves along with the trigger, however, once it comes into mechanical contact with the valve stem support 15 depression in the diffuser it remains stationary relative to the housing. The valve stem and diffuser reach such mechanical contact approximately when the grips slide over and past the locking ring of the diffuser.

When the valve stem and diffuser come into mechanical contact, the valve spring 20 is compressed and the valve opens as the valve head is separated from the shoulder residing between the first and second axial cavities of the valve body. Compressed gas (previously stored in the engine housing, the interior cavity of the threaded valve guide and the first axial cavity of the valve body) may then rush through the gap created between the valve head and the shoulder. The gas rushes through the second axial cavity, past the valve stem guides, through the diffuser-receiving chamber and through the at least one

channel in the diffuser. The gas then fills the space defined by the diffuser cup and the expansion cup of the piston, which rest near or against one another prior to gas forcing the two elements apart. The introduction of gas into this space forces the piston in the proximate direction, pushing the plunger through the interior of the housing and

5 correspondingly forcing the liquid from the injector through the at least one orifice in the proximate end of the injector and into and/or through the injection surface. The piston and plunger act in concert as a driver. Once the plunger comes to rest against the proximate end of the housing, excess gas may escape through the exhaust passage in the housing.

The user may then dispose of the needle-less injector, the injection having been

10 completed.

While the description above refers to particular embodiments of the present invention, it should be readily apparent to people of ordinary skill in the art that a number of modifications may be made without departing from the spirit thereof. The

15 accompanying claims are intended to cover such modifications as would fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention. The presently disclosed embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being indicated by the appended claims rather than the foregoing description. All changes that come within the meaning of and range of equivalency of the claims are intended to be

20 embraced therein.

CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A needle-less injector suitable for injecting a fluid through a surface, said needle-less injector comprising:
 - 5 a housing containing the fluid, said housing further containing at least one orifice; at least one latch retainer mechanism disposed on the exterior of said housing; an engine fitted within said housing, said engine further containing a gas; a driver that forces said fluid out of said housing, said driver being slidably disposed within said housing;
 - 10 a trigger coupled to said housing; and at least one retainer hook mechanism disposed on said trigger, said at least one retainer hook mechanism being aligned to interact with said latch retainer mechanism.
2. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 1, wherein said at least one retainer hook mechanism and said at least one latch retainer mechanism operably interact allowing said trigger to only move axially in the direction of said at least one orifice.
3. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 1, said engine further comprising a valve.
- 20 4. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 3, said needle-less injector further comprising a diffuser affixed to said housing, said diffuser having disposed therein at least one channel, and said valve comprising:
 - a valve stem having a circular ridge;
 - a valve head affixed to said valve stem and said circular ridge;

a valve stem guide affixed to said engine; and
a spring having a first end resting against said circular ridge and a second end resting against said valve stem guide.

5. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 4, wherein said valve
5 opens upon depression of said trigger.

6. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 1, said driver
comprising:

a piston; and
a plunger.

10 7. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 6, wherein
said plunger is symmetrical; and
said plunger forms a substantially airtight seal with said housing.

8. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 6, said plunger
comprising:

15 a conical front end;
a conical back end; and
a cylindrical body.

9. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 8, said plunger
further comprising at least one ridge surrounding said cylindrical body.

20 10. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 6, said piston
comprising an expansion cup.

11. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 1, further comprising
an ampoule cap removably attached to said housing, wherein said ampoule cap forms
an airtight seal over said orifice of said housing.

12. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 1, said housing further comprising an exhaust passage.

13. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 1, said trigger further comprising an end with a non-slip surface.

5 14. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 4, said diffuser further comprising a locking ring and said engine further comprising at least one grip.

15. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 1, further comprising a safety clamp removably attached to said housing, wherein said safety claim prevents said trigger from moving relative to said housing in the axial direction of said at least 10 one orifice.

16. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 1, said housing further comprising at least one finger rest.

17. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 1, said housing further comprising two finger rests disposed opposite one another, said finger rests 15 further comprising a non-slip surface.

18. A needle-less injector suitable for injecting a fluid through a surface, said needle-less injector comprising:

a housing containing the fluid, said housing further containing at least one orifice;

20 an engine fitted within said housing, said engine further containing a gas; a driver that forces said fluid out of said housing, said driver being slidably disposed within said housing;

a trigger coupled to said housing; and

a valve attached to said engine;

wherein depression of said trigger causes said valve to open; and
wherein said valve can survive being repeatedly opened.

19. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 18, said valve comprising:

5 a valve stem having a circular ridge;
a valve head affixed to said valve stem and said circular ridge;
a valve stem guide affixed to said engine; and
a spring having a first end resting against said circular ridge and a second end resting against said valve stem guide.

10 20. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 18, said needle-less injector further comprising a diffuser affixed to said housing, said diffuser having disposed therein at least one channel.

21. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 18, said driver comprising:

15 a piston; and
a plunger.

22. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 21, wherein
said plunger is symmetrical; and
said plunger forms a substantially airtight seal with said housing.

20 23. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 21, said plunger comprising:

a conical front end;
a conical back end; and
a cylindrical body.

24. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 23, said plunger further comprising at least one ridge surrounding said cylindrical body.

25. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 21, said piston comprising an expansion cup.

5 26. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 18, further comprising an ampoule cap removably attached to said housing, wherein said ampoule cap forms an airtight seal over said orifice of said housing.

27. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 18, said housing further comprising an exhaust passage.

10 28. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 18, said trigger further comprising an end with a non-slip surface.

29. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 18, said trigger further comprising at least one retainer hook mechanism and said housing further comprising at least one latch retainer mechanism.

15 30. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 20, said diffuser further comprising a locking ring and said engine further comprising at least one grip.

31. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 18, further comprising a safety clamp removably attached to said housing, wherein said safety claim prevents said trigger from moving relative to said housing in the axial direction
20 of said at least one orifice.

32. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 18, said housing further comprising at least one finger rest.

33. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 18, said housing further comprising two finger rests disposed opposite one another, said finger rests further comprising a non-slip surface.

34. A needle-less injector suitable for injecting a fluid through a surface, 5 said needle-less injector comprising:

a housing containing the fluid, said housing further containing at least one orifice;

an engine fitted within said housing, said engine further containing a gas;

10 a driver that forces said fluid out of said housing, said driver being slidably disposed within said housing;

a trigger coupled to said housing; and

at least one grip disposed on said engine.

35. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 34, said engine further comprising a valve.

15 36. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 35, said needle-less injector further comprising a diffuser affixed to said housing, said diffuser having disposed therein at least one channel, and said valve comprising:

a valve stem having a circular ridge;

a valve head affixed to said valve stem and said circular ridge;

20 a valve stem guide affixed to said engine; and

a spring having a first end resting against said circular ridge and a second end resting against said valve stem guide.

37. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 36, wherein said valve opens upon depression of said trigger.

38. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 34, said driver comprising:

a piston; and

a plunger.

5 39. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 38, wherein said plunger is symmetrical; and

said plunger forms a substantially airtight seal with said housing.

40. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 38, said plunger comprising:

10 a conical front end;

a conical back end; and

a cylindrical body.

41. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 40, said plunger further comprising at least one ridge surrounding said cylindrical body.

15 42. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 38, said piston comprising an expansion cup.

43. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 34, further comprising an ampoule cap removably attached to said housing, wherein said ampoule cap forms an airtight seal over said orifice of said housing.

20 44. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 34, said housing further comprising an exhaust passage.

45. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 34, said trigger further comprising an end with a non-slip surface.

46. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 34, said trigger further comprising at least one retainer hook mechanism and said housing further comprising at least one latch retainer mechanism.

47. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 36, said diffuser 5 further comprising a locking ring and said needle-less injector comprising at least two grips.

48. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 34, further comprising a safety clamp removably attached to said housing, wherein said safety claim prevents said trigger from moving relative to said housing in the axial direction 10 of said at least one orifice.

49. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 34, said housing further comprising at least one finger rest.

50. The needle-less injector in accordance with claim 34, said housing further comprising two finger rests disposed opposite one another, said finger rests 15 further comprising a non-slip surface.

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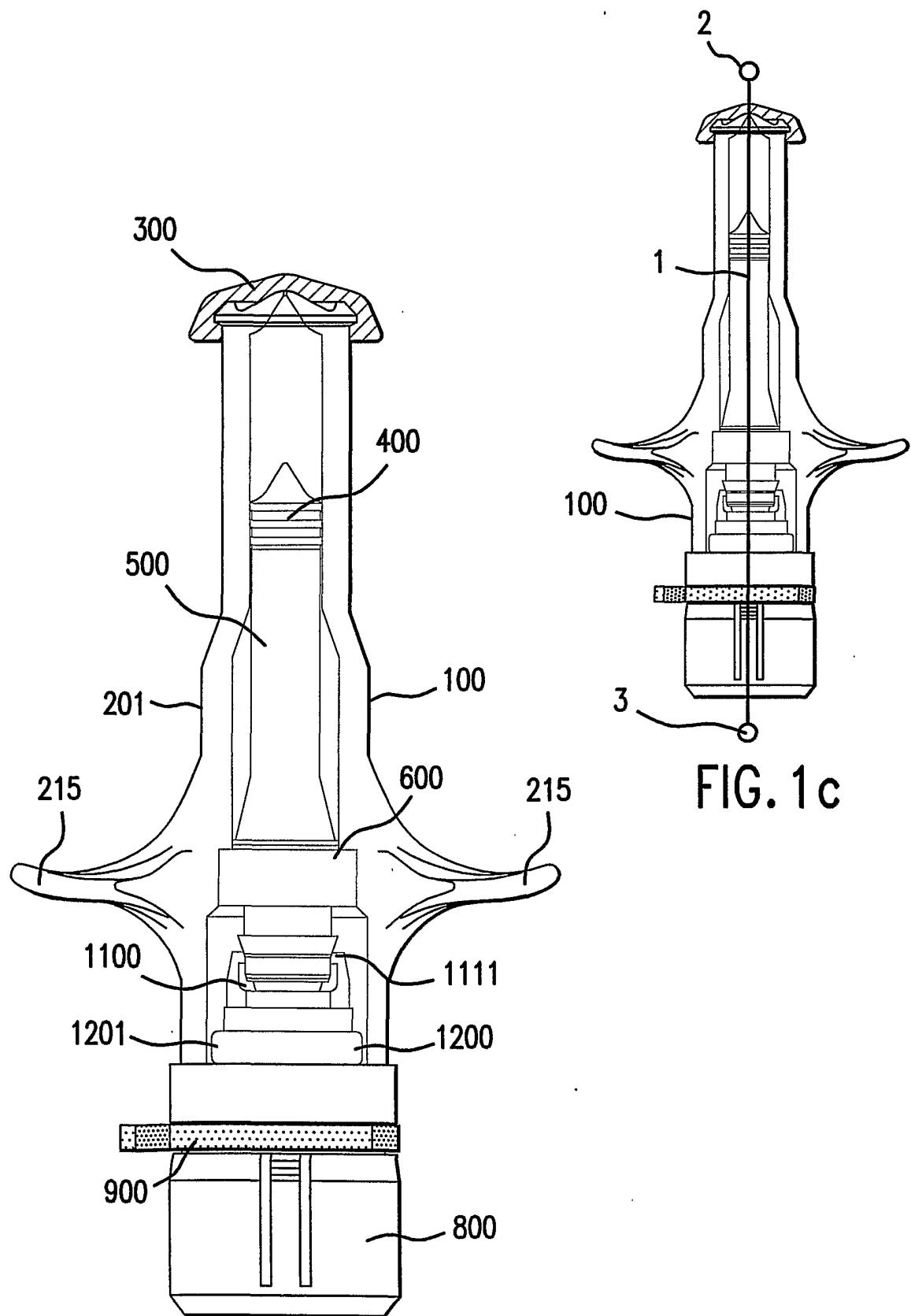


FIG. 1a

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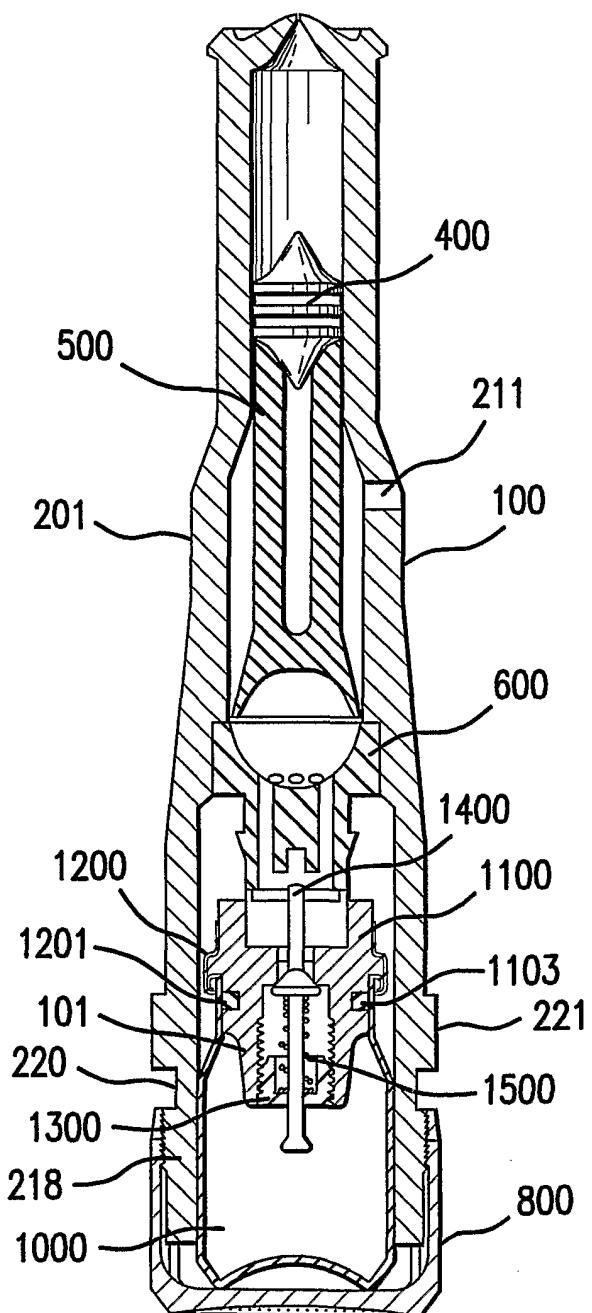


FIG. 1b

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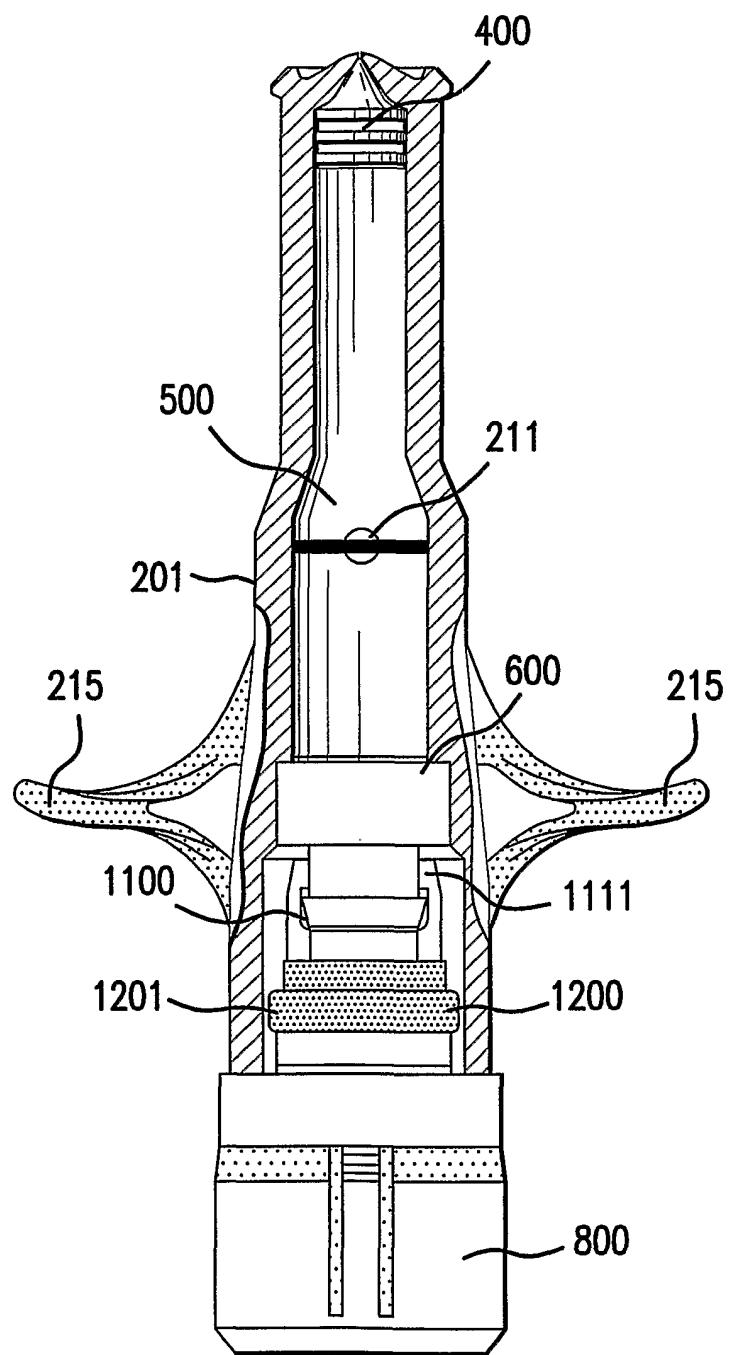


FIG. 1d

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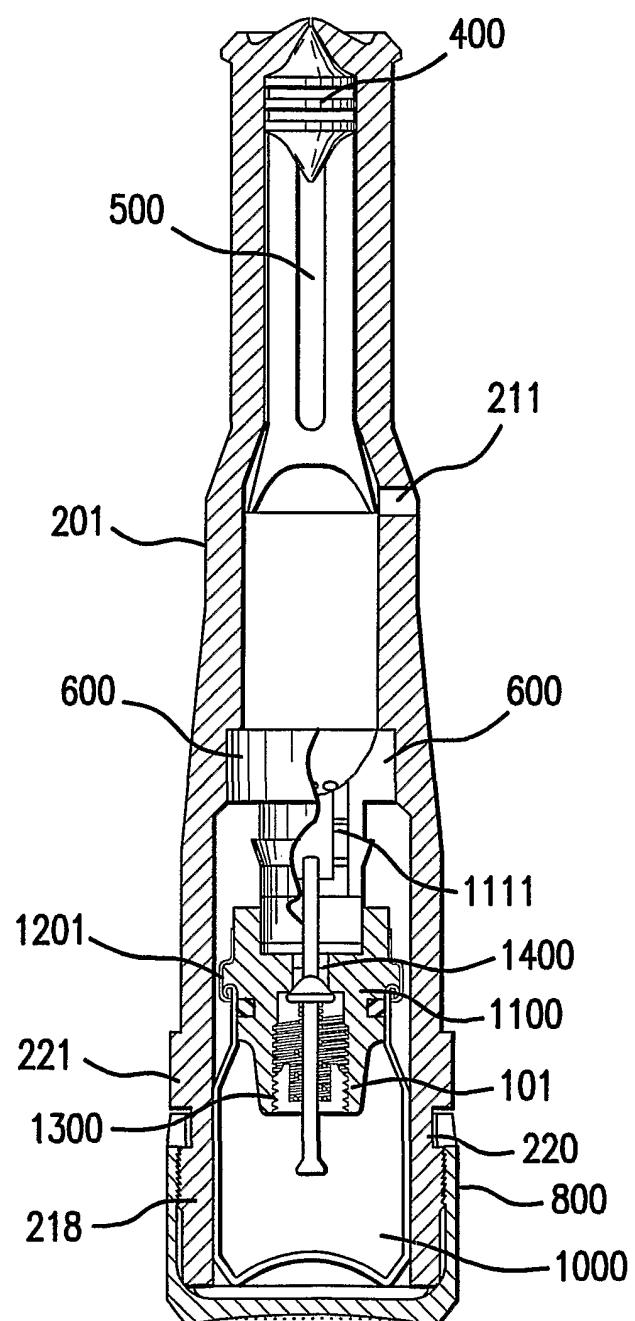


FIG. 1e

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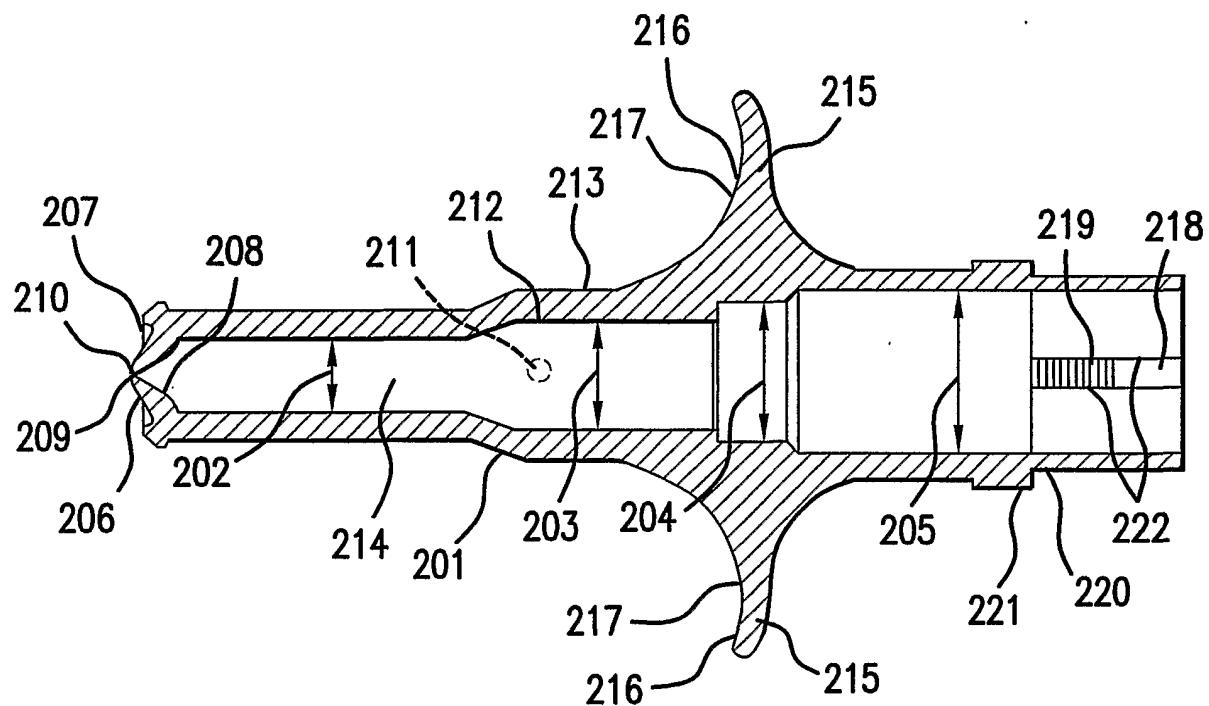


FIG. 2a

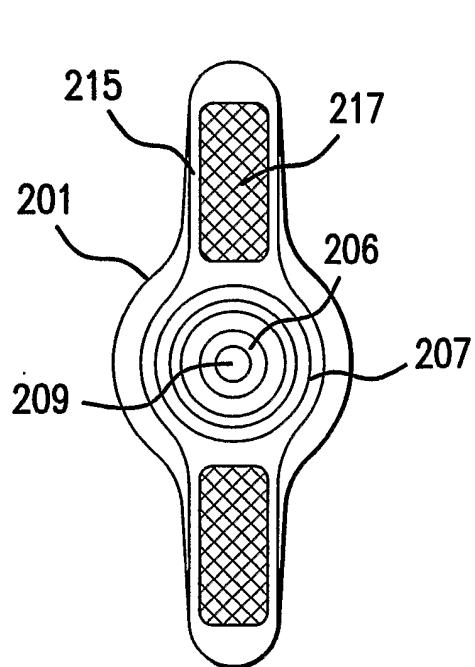


FIG. 2b

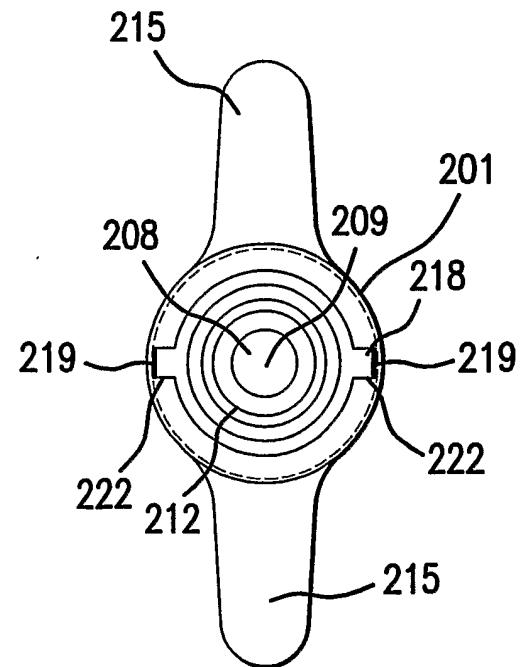


FIG. 2c

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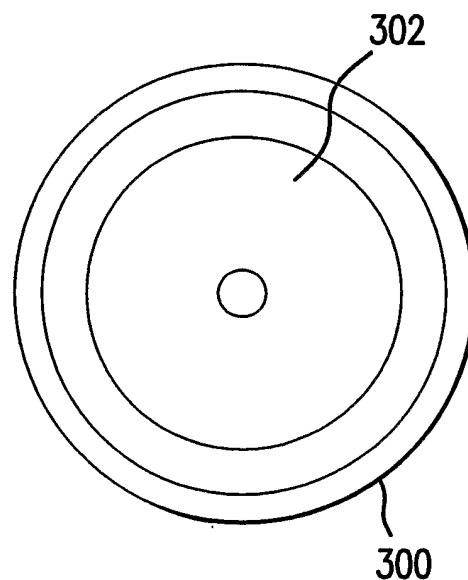


FIG. 3c

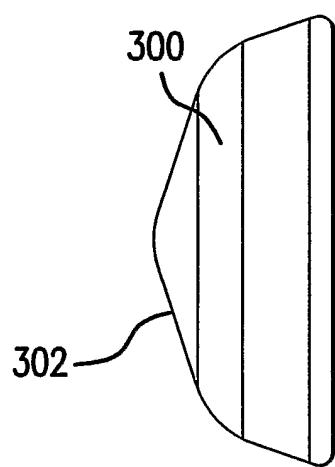


FIG. 3a

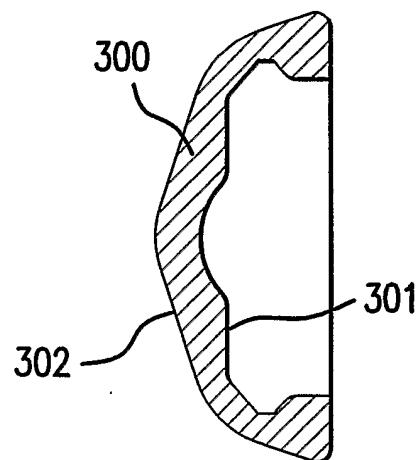
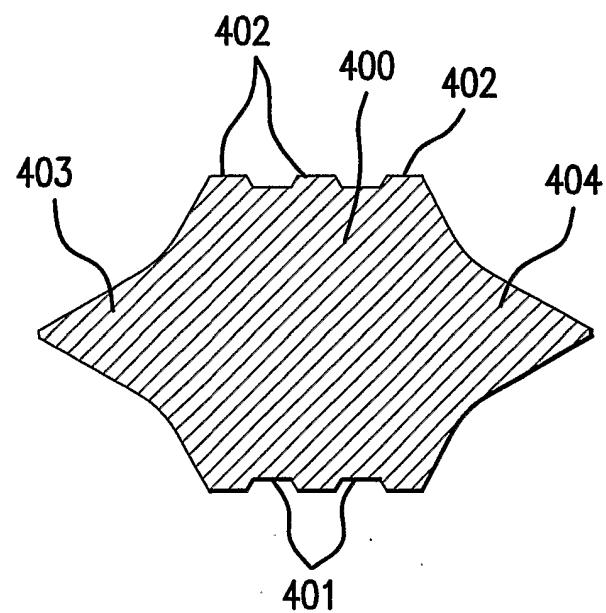
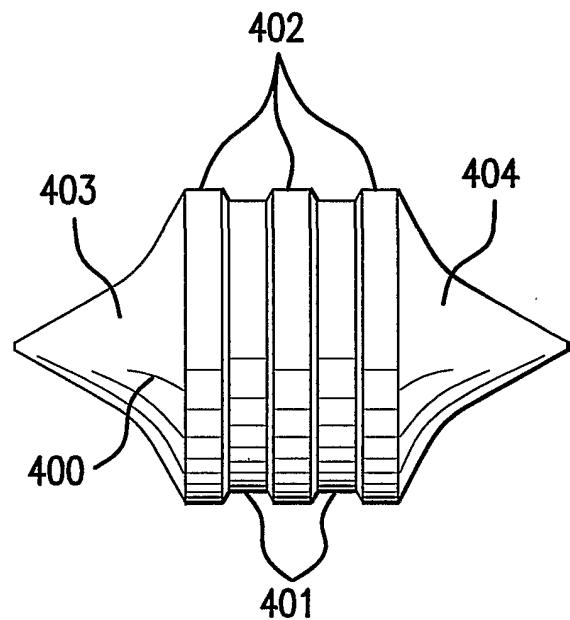
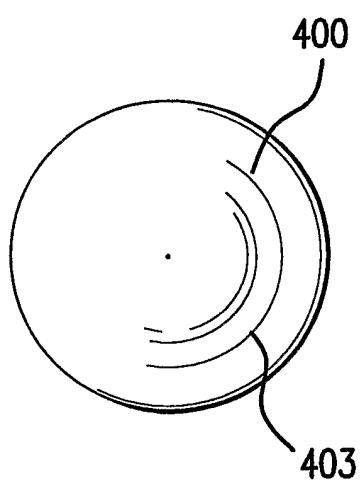


FIG. 3b

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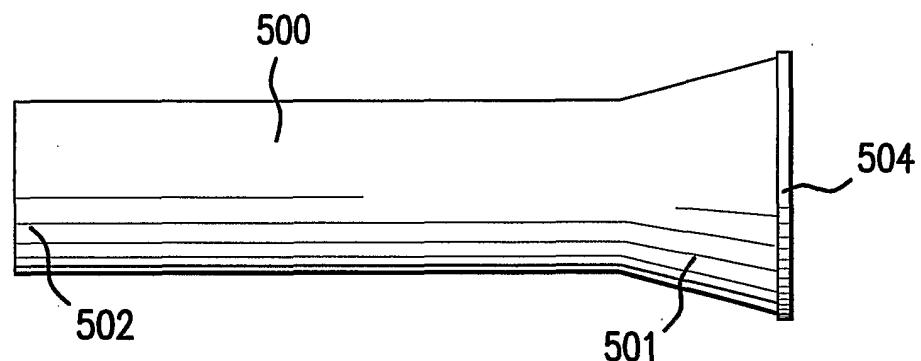


FIG. 5a

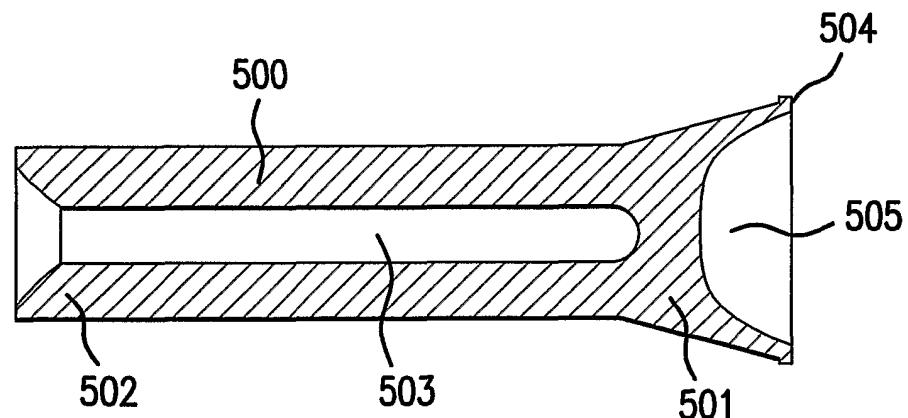


FIG. 5b

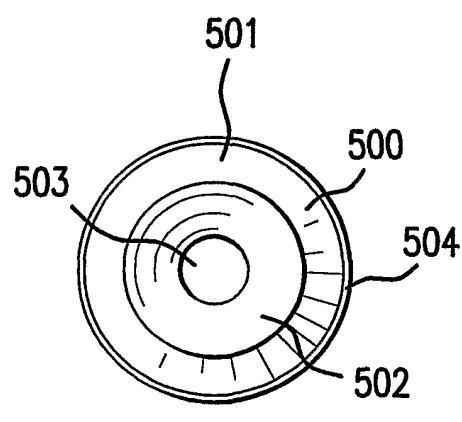


FIG. 5c

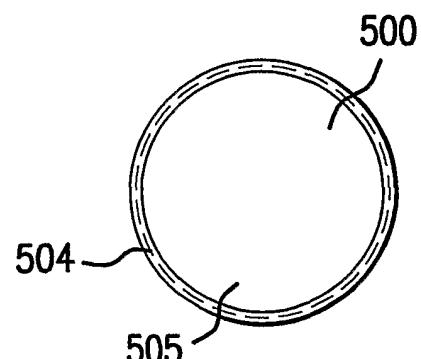


FIG. 5d

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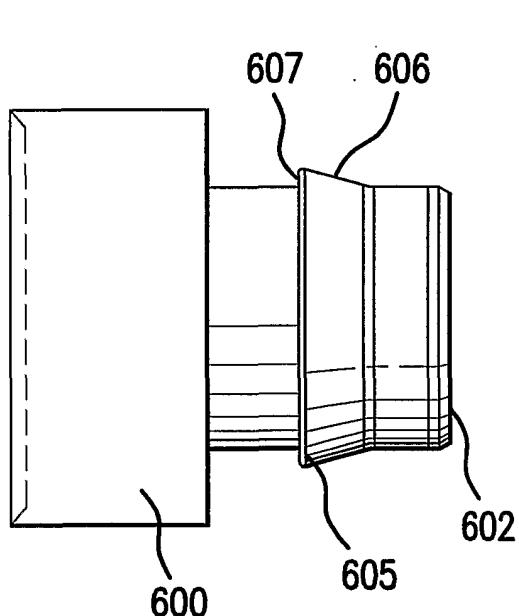


FIG. 6a

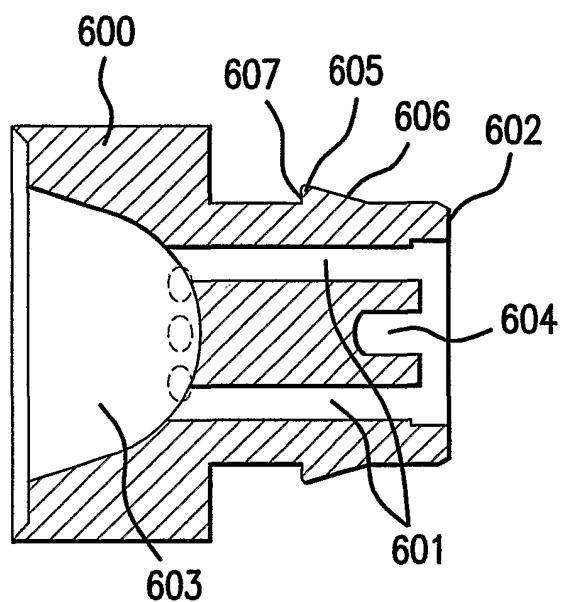


FIG. 6b

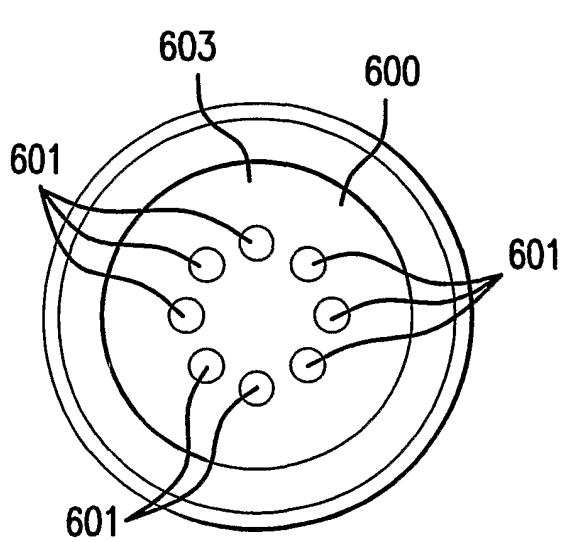


FIG. 6c

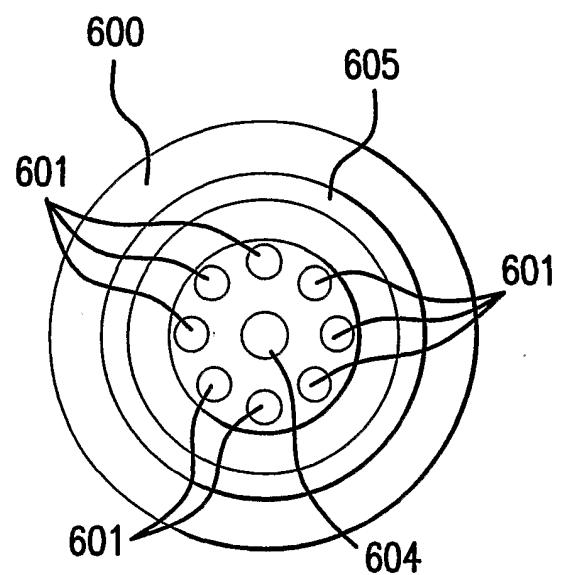


FIG. 6d

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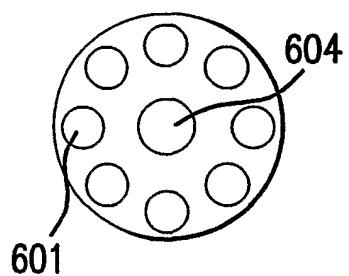


FIG. 7a

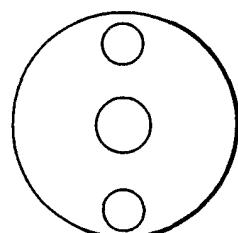


FIG. 7b

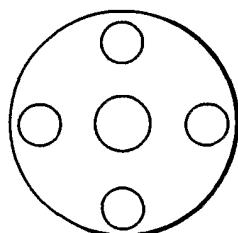


FIG. 7c

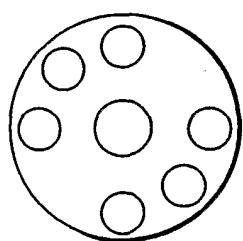


FIG. 7d

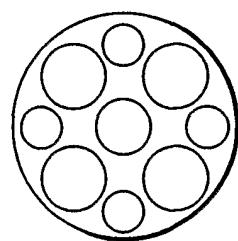


FIG. 7e

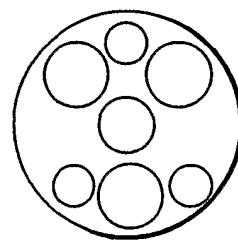


FIG. 7f

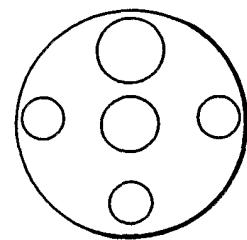


FIG. 7g

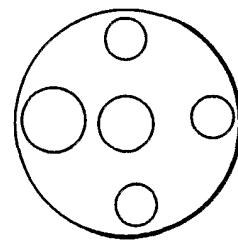


FIG. 7h

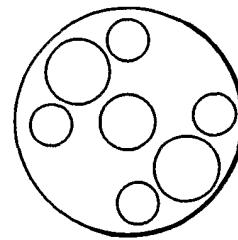


FIG. 7i

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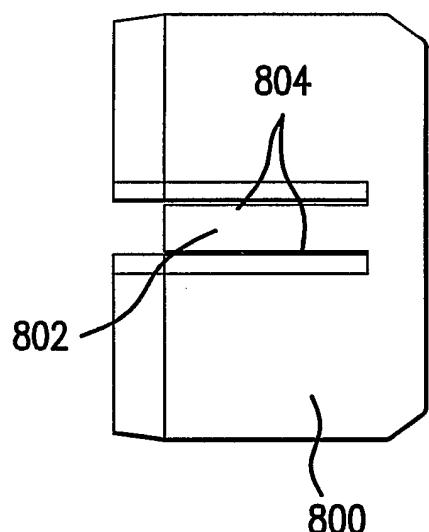


FIG. 8a

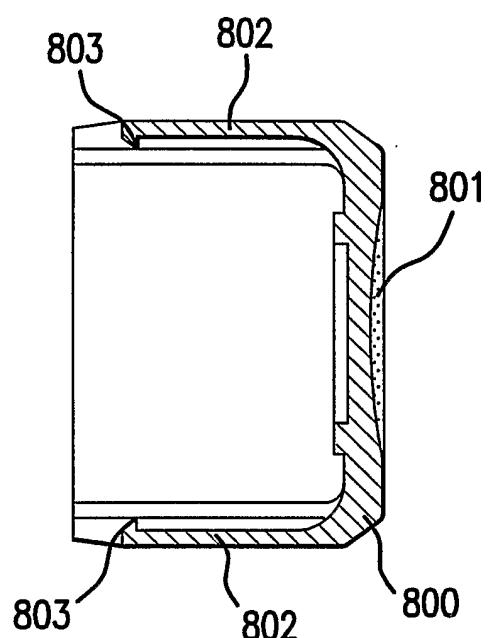


FIG. 8b

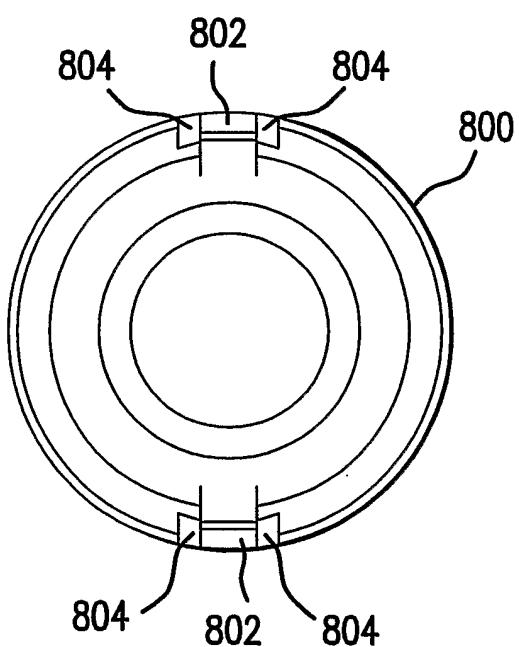


FIG. 8c

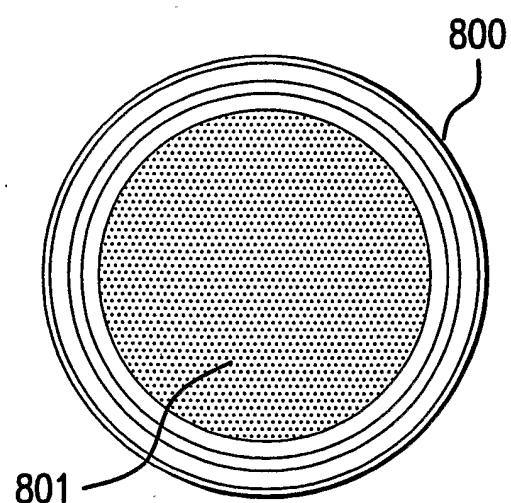


FIG. 8d

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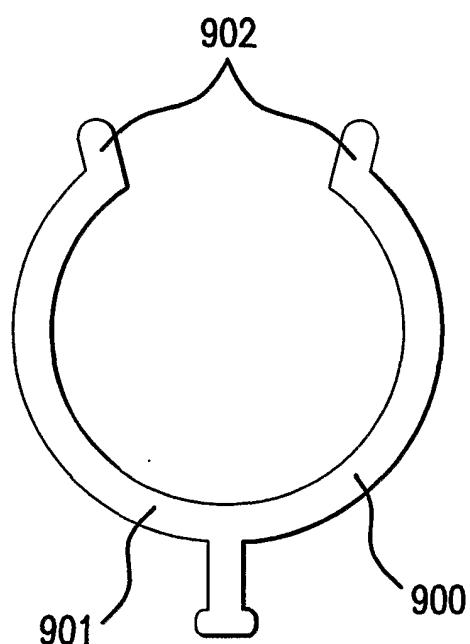


FIG. 9a

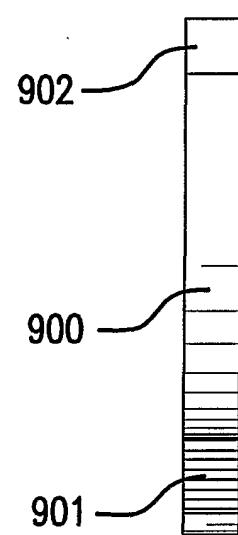
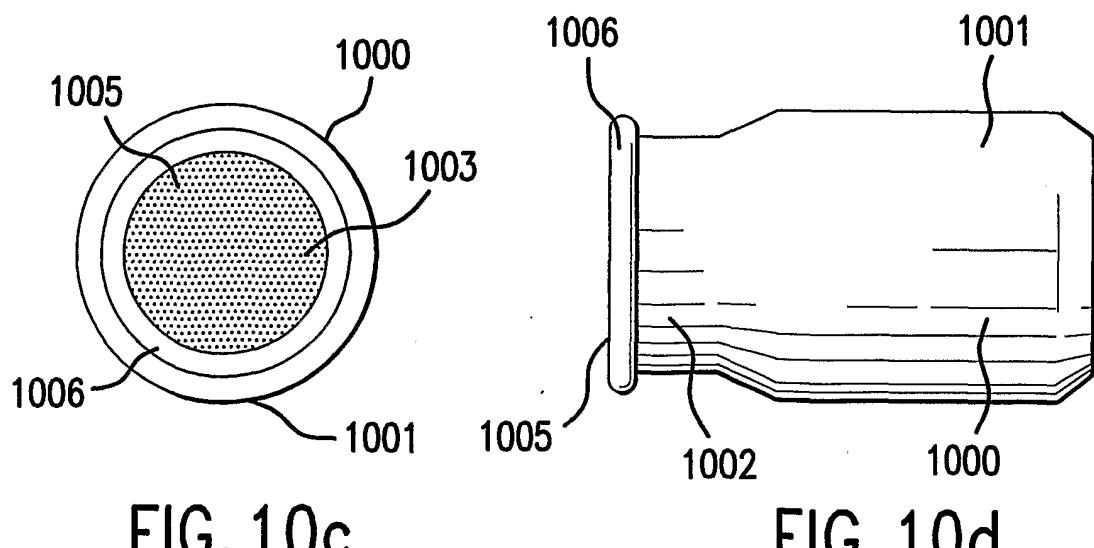
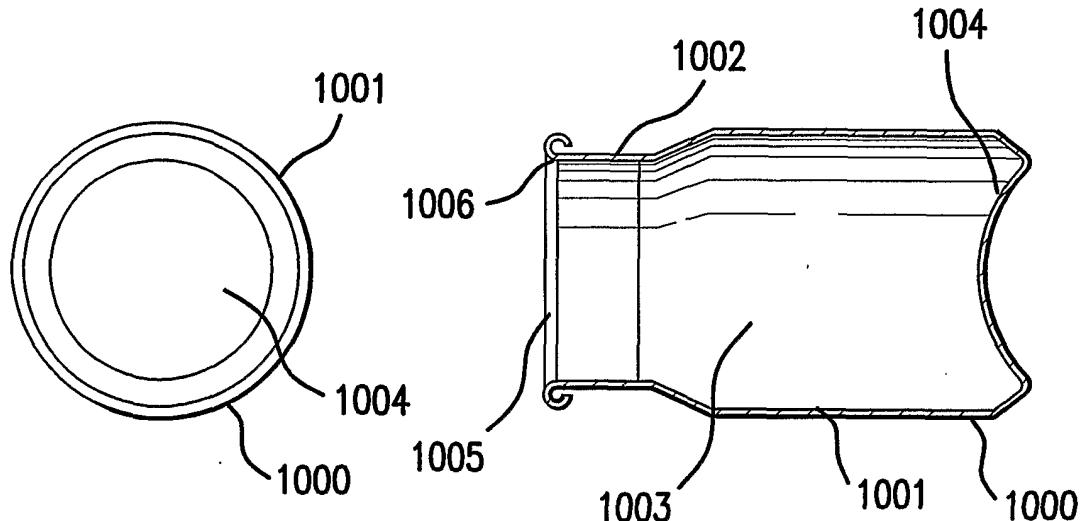


FIG. 9b

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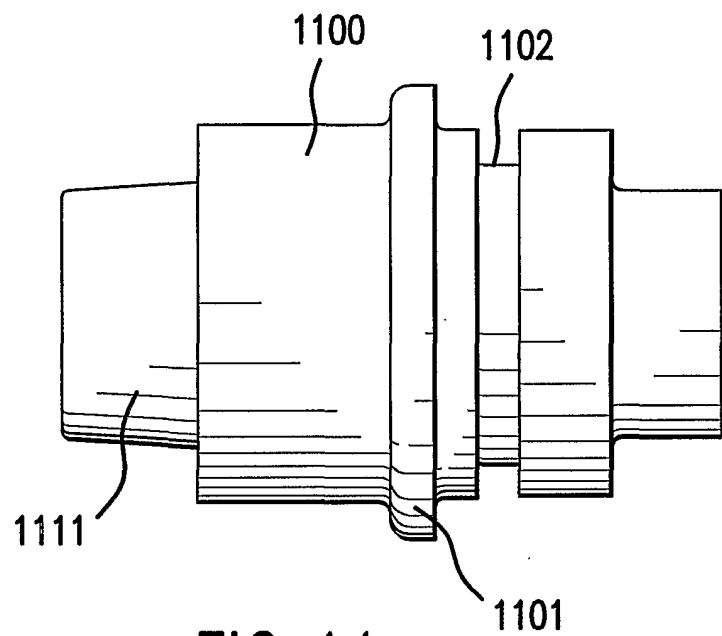


FIG. 11a

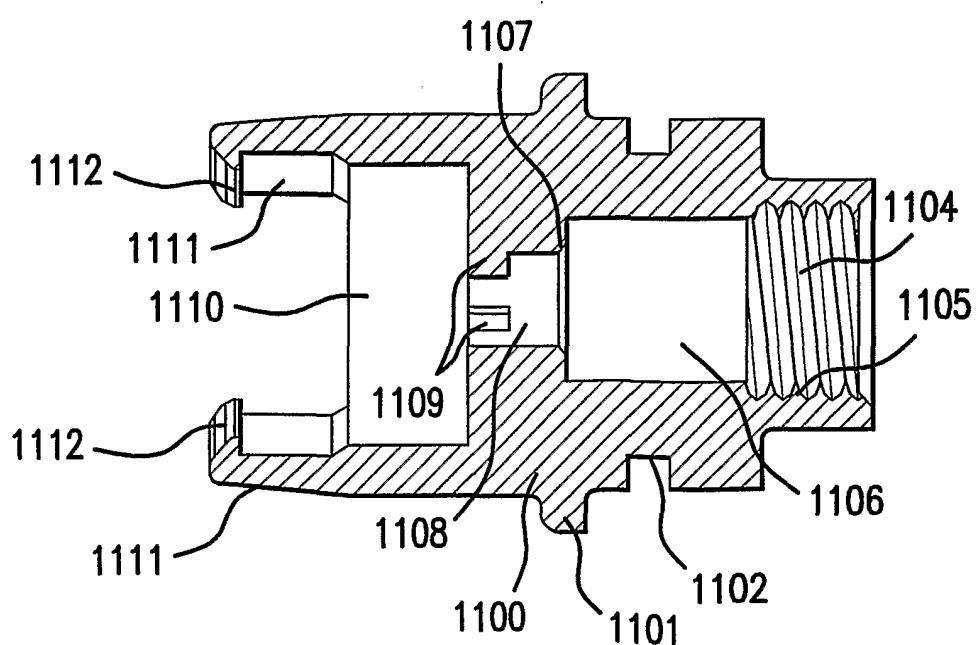


FIG. 11b

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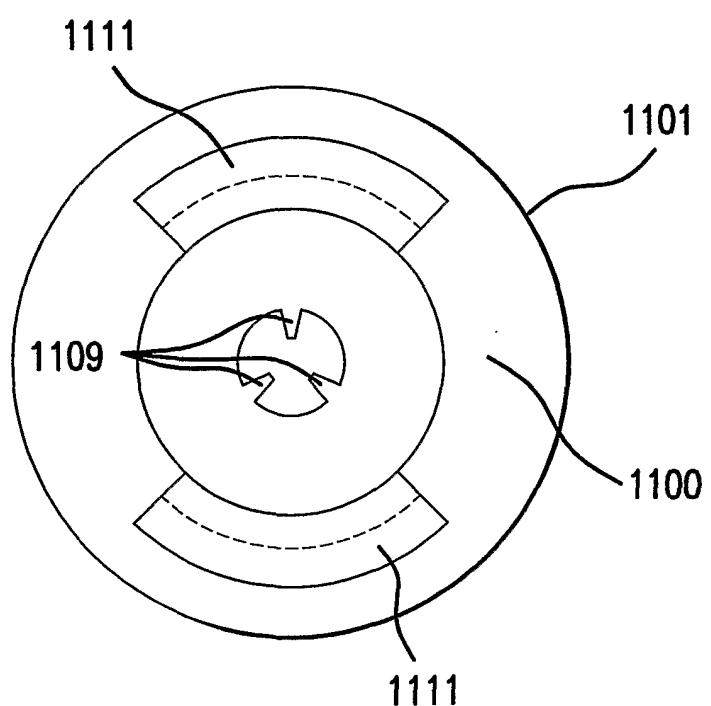


FIG. 11c

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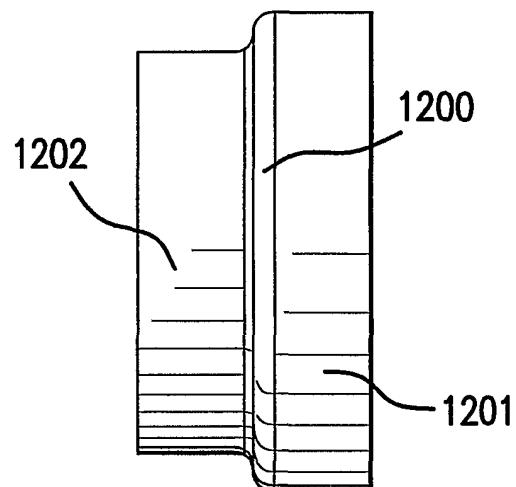


FIG. 12a

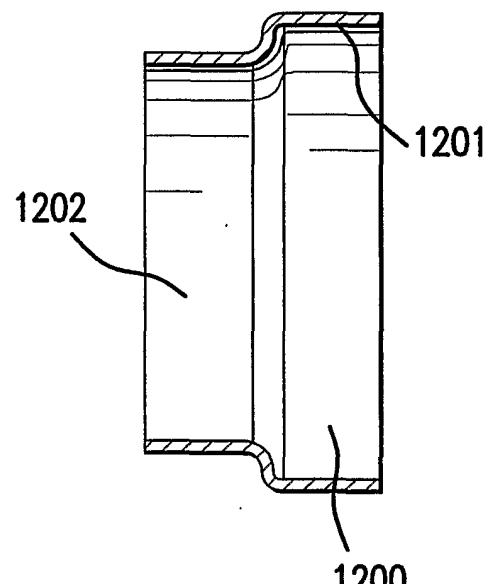


FIG. 12b

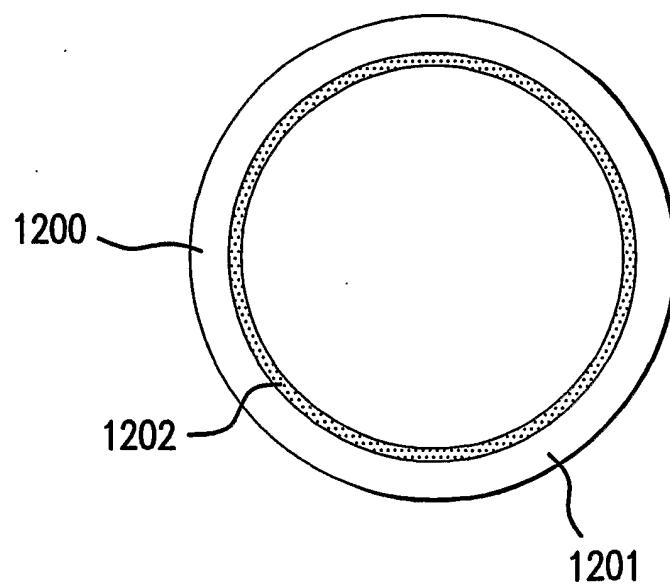


FIG. 12c

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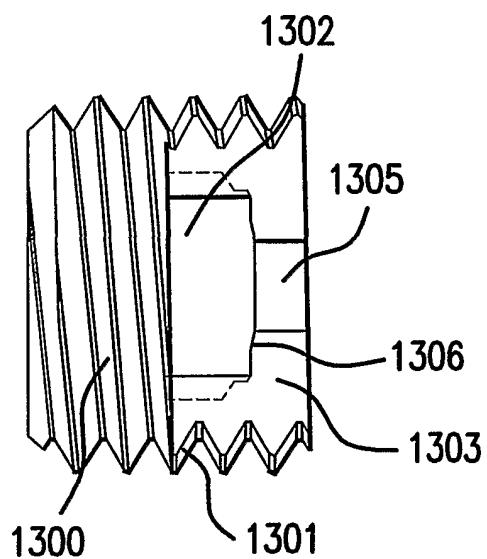


FIG. 13a

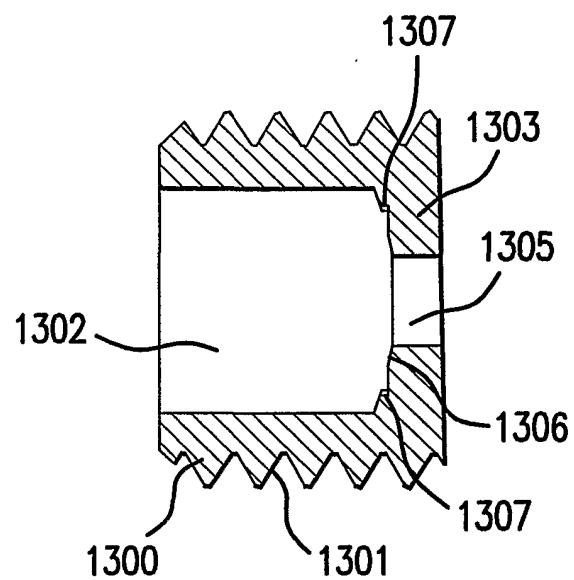


FIG. 13b

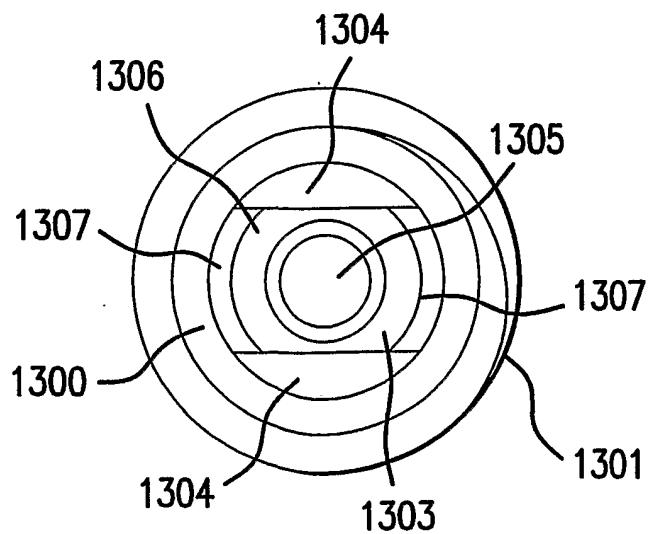


FIG. 13c

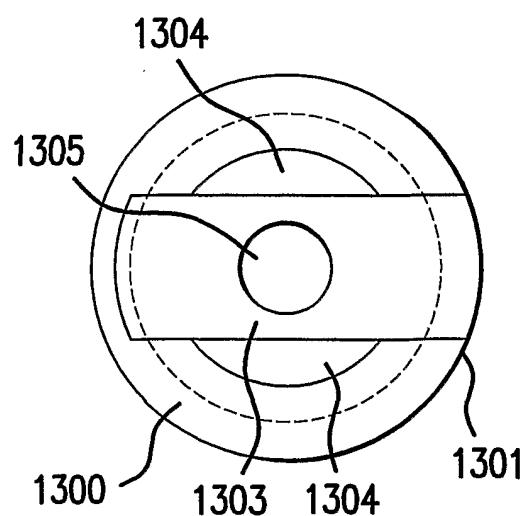


FIG. 13d

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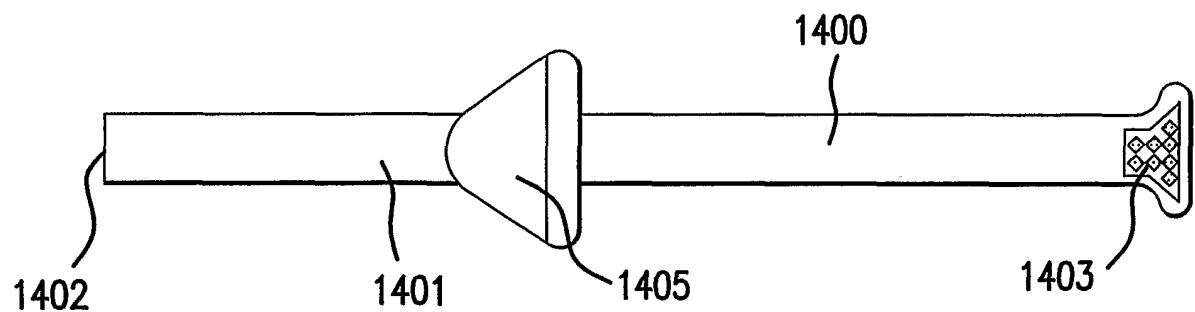


FIG. 14a

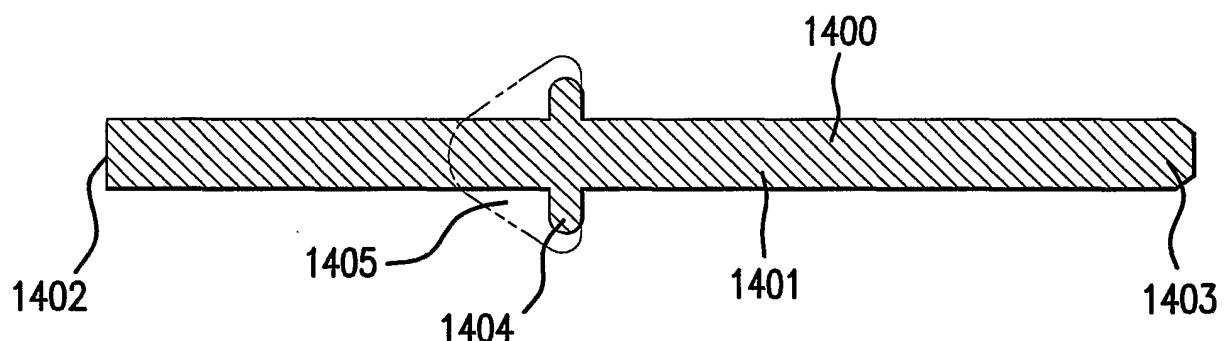


FIG. 14b

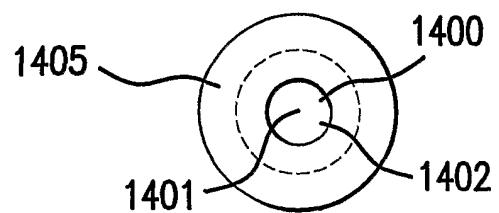


FIG. 14c

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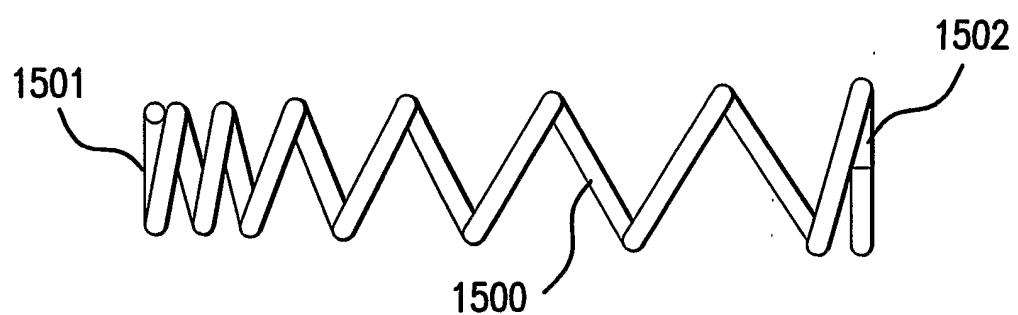


FIG. 15a

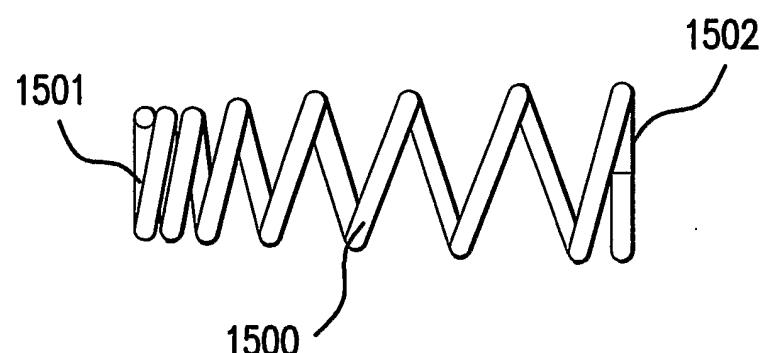


FIG. 15b

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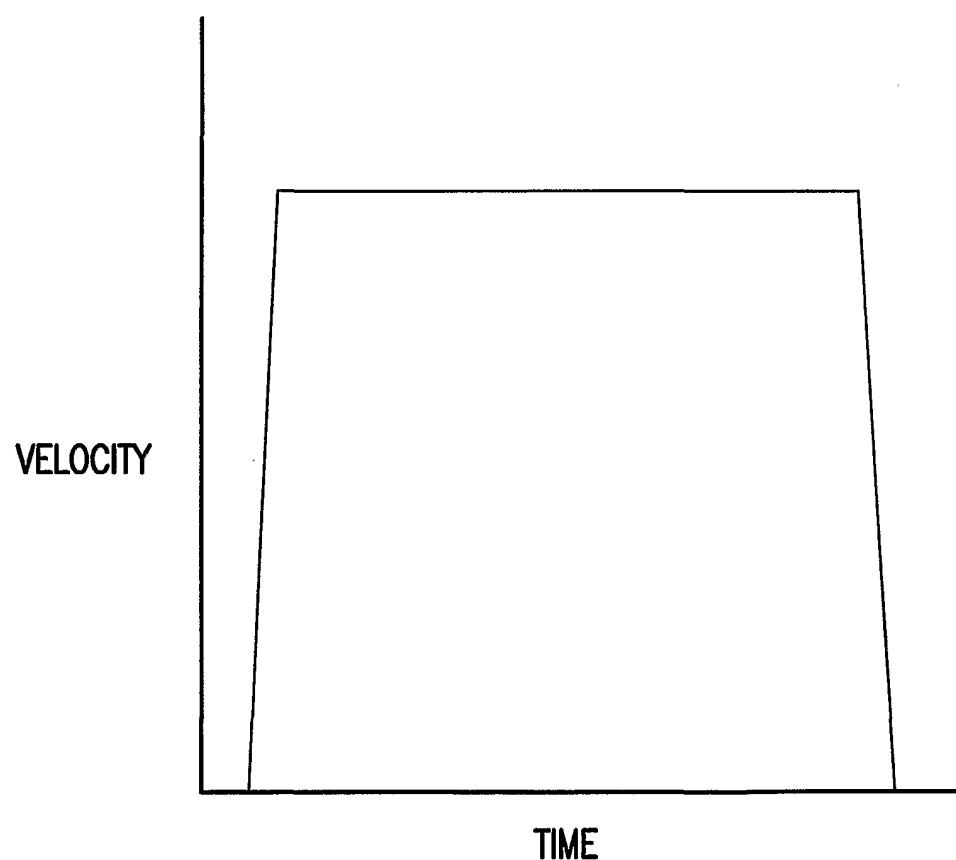


FIG. 16

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 01/12099

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 A61M5/30 A61M5/20

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)
 IPC 7 A61M

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

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

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 00 48654 A (BIOBJECT INC ; LANDAU SERGIO (US)) 24 August 2000 (2000-08-24) page 14, line 27 -page 16, line 12 figures 5,6 ---	1,18,34
A	US 3 131 692 A (STANLEY LOVE DONGLAS) 5 May 1964 (1964-05-05) column 3, line 32 - line 41 figures 5-7 ---	1,18,34
A	WO 95 29720 A (PA CONSULTING SERVICES ; REVELL WILLIAM JAMES (GB)) 9 November 1995 (1995-11-09) page 12, line 3 - line 11 figures --- -/-	1,18,34

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
19 December 2001	28/12/2001
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Sedy, R

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte	nal Application No
PCT/US 01/12099	

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 3 557 784 A (SHIELDS WALTER A) 26 January 1971 (1971-01-26) column 2, line 8 - line 17 figures 4,5 ---	1,18,34
A	FR 1 378 829 A (DEUTSCH CLAUDE) 20 November 1964 (1964-11-20) page 2, left-hand column, last paragraph figure 1 ---	3,35
A	US 2 680 439 A (SUTERMEISTER ARNOLD K) 8 June 1954 (1954-06-08) column 2, line 50 - line 52 figure 1 ---	4,19,20, 36
A	US 5 730 723 A (CASTELLANO THOMAS P ET AL) 24 March 1998 (1998-03-24) cited in the application column 8, line 6 - line 11 column 8, line 54 - line 59 column 8, line 64 - line 65 figure 1 ---	6-11, 21-26, 38-43
A	US 2 754 818 A (PAULI SCHERER ROBERT) 17 July 1956 (1956-07-17) column 10, line 49 - line 53 figure 13 -----	12,27,44

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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PCT/US 01/12099

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