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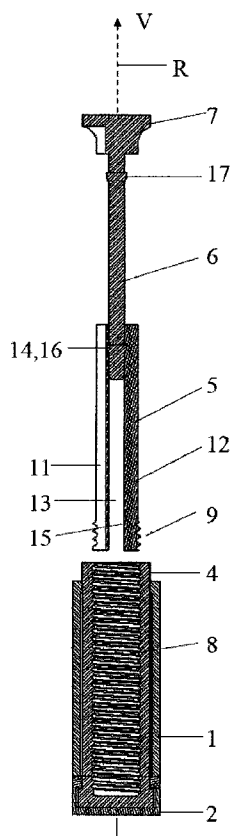


Figure 3

(57) Abstract: A conveying device in or for an apparatus for administering a product, comprising: a) a base (1, 2); b) a first conveying member (4) which can be moved relative to the base (1, 2) and comprises a first thread (8); c) a second conveying member (5) which can be moved relative to the base (1, 2) and comprises a second thread (9) for a threaded engagement with the first thread (8); d) wherein the second thread (9) extends over an axial portion (11, 12) of the second conveying member (5) which is radially flexible in relation to its threaded axis (R) such that one of the conveying members (4, 5) can be axially inserted into the other in an overlap of the threads (8, 9); e) and a blocking member (6) which can be moved relative to the base (1, 2), wherein one of the blocking member (6) and the second conveying member (5) can be moved relative to the other into a blocking position in which the blocking member (6) radially stiffens the second thread (9) in the threaded engagement in the region of the flexible axial portion (11, 12) and thus secures the threaded engagement.



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CONVEYING DEVICE FOR AN APPARATUS FOR ADMINISTERING A DRUG

The invention relates to a conveying device in or for an apparatus for administering a product. The apparatus can in particular be an infusion apparatus or injection apparatus for administering a drug, a diagnostic agent or in principle any other product which can be administered to a human or animal subject. One preferred application of the invention is the self-administering of drugs, in particular administering insulin in the treatment of diabetes.

In many cases, infusion apparatus and injection apparatus for administering the product in exact doses employ a threaded drive in order to convert a torque of a drive motor into an axial translational movement of a conveying member in the threaded engagement and to deliver the product from a reservoir of the infusion apparatus or injection apparatus by the axial movement. Once the reservoir has been emptied, the conveying member has to be rotated back in the threaded engagement into an initial position in order to be used again, which can either be laboriously performed manually or requires a direction-reversible drive motor which consumes energy for the reverse rotation.

WO 2005/094921 A1 proposes a threaded drive comprising two conveying members in a threaded engagement, one of which is slit in the region of its thread and is therefore radially flexible. The relevant conveying member can therefore be axially pushed into threaded engagement with the other conveying member, up to and against a stopper, without a rotational movement. In order to be able to establish the threaded engagement in the stopper position despite the radial flexibility, however, the conveying member which is flexible in the region of its thread has to be rotated about the threaded axis in the stopper position. Establishing the threaded engagement requires a particular hand operation and therefore particular concentration and dexterity at the end of axial insertion. This is in particular problematic for applications in which the user administers the product himself, such as for example in the treatment of diabetes.

WO 2005/094921 A1 also describes a modified mechanism in which the threaded engagement is automatically established when the conveying member is pushed in. In the modification, a flexible thread region is created by means of segments which project radially with respect to the threaded axis, can be elastically bent and are therefore correspondingly slender, and which together form the thread of the conveying member. When the conveying member is pushed in, the bendable segments slide elastically over the thread of the other conveying member. In the threaded engagement, the segments forming the flexible thread therefore always press, with their spring force which is based on bending elasticity, into the turns of the thread of the other conveying member. A corresponding amount of energy is needed for the drive.

It is an object of the invention to provide a conveying device of the type cited, comprising conveying members which can easily be moved into a free-moving threaded engagement with each other by means of an axial movement to be performed relative to each other.

The subject of the invention is a conveying device in or for an apparatus for administering a product which can be administered to a human or animal subject, which comprises a base, a first conveying member which can be moved relative to the base, and a second conveying member which can be moved relative to the base. The first conveying member is provided with a first thread and the second conveying member is provided with a second thread. The threads are in a threaded engagement with each other when the product is being administered, such that the conveying members together form a threaded drive. The second thread extends over an axial portion of the second conveying member which is radially flexible in relation to its threaded axis, such that one of the conveying members can be axially pushed into the other in an overlap of the threads, and a relative rotational movement between the conveying members is not required in order to establish the axial overlap. The base forms a frame for the first and second conveying member. The base can comprise a casing of the administering apparatus, in which other components of the administering apparatus – for example, a reservoir for the product – are accommodated. The base can also, however, be an attached part or preferably an installed part which is arranged on or preferably in such a casing of the administering apparatus or is provided for such an arrangement.

In accordance with the invention, the conveying device comprises, in addition to the components cited, a blocking member which can be moved relative to the second conveying member or relative to which the second conveying member can be moved into a blocking position in which the blocking member holds the second thread in the threaded engagement with the thread of the first conveying member by radially stiffening the flexible axial portion. In the blocking position, the blocking member prevents the second thread from being able to be moved out of the threaded engagement by an axial load, due to the flexibility of the axial portion. Because the flexible axial portion and therefore the second thread is stiffened by means of a blocking member which is additionally provided, it is possible to establish the threaded engagement of the conveying members in a simple way and at least essentially without relative rotation. It is also not necessary to form any filigree bending tongues which necessarily clamp in the threaded engagement, since a restoring elasticity force of the conveying member does not have to ensure the threaded engagement, but rather the additional blocking member serves to stiffen the radially flexible thread. Depending on the geometry of the second conveying member in the region of the second thread, the blocking member in the blocking position can also press the second thread into the threaded engagement with a small radial pressing force, wherein the pressing force preferably exists only between the blocking member and the second conveying member and not between the two threads. The blocking member and the second conveying member can have a point contact, line contact or area contact, wherein the points, lines or areas which contact each other are offset with respect to each other in the circumferential direction about the threaded axis at least substantially by 180°.

For establishing the threaded engagement, the blocking member is preferably moved into the blocking position not only relative to the second conveying member but also simultaneously relative to the base and the first conveying member. For an alternative embodiment, however, it is also conceivable for the blocking member to assume the blocking position even before the threaded engagement is established, and to enter an engagement with the second conveying member in the final moment of the relative insertion movement between the conveying members, in which it stiffens its flexible axial portion at least in the region of the second thread, in order to secure the second thread against flexing under a load in the threaded engagement with the first thread. In such an alternative embodiment, the engagement is also configured such that during its conveying movement, the second conveying member slaves the blocking member

relative to the first conveying member. To this end, the blocking member and the second conveying member can for example hook together. The second conveying member collects the blocking member from the blocking position, so to speak, so that the blocking member provides for the stiffening in the region of the thread during administering. As a result, the blocking member can thus be moved at least relative to the second conveying member into the blocking position, which also includes the case in which it is not the blocking member but rather the second conveying member which is moved relative to the first conveying member and preferably also relative to the base, until the engagement with the blocking member which stiffens the thread is established. For stiffening the second thread, at least the blocking member and the second conveying member are moved relative to each other into the blocking position. In the preferred first variant, the blocking member is moved relative to the second conveying member and also relative to the first conveying member and the base for this purpose. In the second variant, the blocking member is moved relative to the first conveying member and the base, at least while the product is being administered. The blocking member can thus be moved relative to the first conveying member and the base. In order to be able to fulfil the stiffening function, the blocking member is formed so as to conform to the flexible axial portion of the second conveying member or at least to said axial portion in the region of the thread.

In preferred embodiments, the blocking member can be moved relative to the second conveying member, or the second conveying member can be moved relative to the blocking member, in the axial direction, i.e. along the threaded axis, preferably centrically with respect to the second thread on the threaded axis, into the blocking position. The blocking member advantageously performs the movement into the blocking position both relative to the second conveying member and relative to the first conveying member and preferably also relative to the base. The blocking member and the second conveying member are preferably moved in the same axial direction relative to the first conveying member, the second conveying member into the axial overlap of the threads, and the blocking member into the blocking position.

In its conveying movement as performed relative to the first conveying member in the course of administering the product, the second conveying member preferably slaves the blocking member, such that the blocking member always provides for the stiffening in the region of the second thread. The second conveying member preferably mounts the blocking member directly.

In preferred embodiments, the blocking member in the blocking position is axially fixed relative to the second conveying member. The fixation can in principle be a non-positive fit, including a purely non-positive fit, but is preferably a positive fit or at least comprises a positive-fit engagement. The fixation can in particular be formed by means of a locking engagement which preferably exists directly between the blocking member and the second conveying member.

In one development, the blocking member can be moved out of a releasable fixing engagement – which can be formed as a purely non-positive fit or a purely positive fit or a positive and non-positive fit, preferably a locking engagement – relative to the second conveying member, out of an initial position into the blocking position. The fixing engagement which holds the blocking member in the initial position can in particular exist directly between the blocking member and the second conveying member.

The second conveying member and the blocking member can advantageously form a piston rod together, if the administering apparatus conveys the product by means of a piston which can be axially moved in the reservoir. In such embodiments, it is also advantageous if the blocking member forms a front end of the piston rod which is connected to the piston or preferably merely faces the piston.

In preferred embodiments, the blocking member and the second conveying member together form a telescope. Preferably, the telescope is retracted, i.e. its axial length is reduced, for stiffening the second thread. Preferably, the blocking member protrudes into the second conveying member; however, these conditions can in principle be reversed, depending on whether the second thread is embodied as an inner thread or preferably as an outer thread.

The axial flexibility of the axial portion provided with the second thread can in particular be obtained in the relevant axial portion by means of one or more axially extending breach(es) in the second conveying member. The breaches advantageously extend up to an axial end of the second conveying member, such that the flexible axial portion of the second conveying member comprises a number of axially extending arms which converge, away from the relevant axial end, preferably in a conjoining portion of the second conveying member. At least one of the arms, preferably a number of the arms and preferably all of the arms adopt the thread function

together, by each arm forming an arc segment of the thread on a circumferential surface. It would in principle also be sufficient for the second conveying member to comprise only one arm which is radially flexible and forms a threaded segment. More preferably, the second conveying member comprises a number of arms, for example four arms, which are for example obtained by a cross-shaped slit in the second conveying member, in a view onto the rear end of said conveying member. In particularly preferred embodiments, the flexible axial portion of the second conveying member comprises exactly two arms which are obtained by a single, axially extending slit. The arms are axially extending bending arms, i.e. they can be bent radially inwards or preferably radially outwards from the respective axial fastening end, into the threaded engagement, such that the circumferential surface of the respective arm which is provided with the respective threaded segment points transverse to the direction in which said threaded segment is moved into the threaded engagement.

Although it would be sufficient for the second thread to only comprise a single turn or to even only extend over an angle of less than 360° about the threaded axis, it is however preferable for the second thread to comprise more than one complete turn, preferably a number of complete turns of the thread. On the other hand, it advantageously comprises significantly fewer turns of the thread than the first thread, i.e. in preferred embodiments, it is significantly shorter axially than the first thread. The first thread thus preferably comprises several times more turns than the second thread.

The second thread, more specifically its circumferential covering surface, is preferably cylindrical in its stiffened state, when the flexible axial portion of the second conveying member abuts the blocking member in the region of the second thread. This also contributes to a free-moving, smooth threaded engagement. In a preferred variant, this also corresponds to the unloaded state of the flexible axial portion. In other variants, however, the flexible axial portion can also for example be inclined linearly or in a curve with respect to the threaded axis. However, it is also advantageously the case with these other variants that the circumferential covering surface of the second thread is cylindrical when the blocking member is in the blocking position, i.e. it is moved into the cylindrical shape by means of the blocking member.

In preferred embodiments, the second conveying member and the blocking member are designed to be used once only, and are exchanged for a new second conveying member and a new blocking member when the reservoir is exchanged or refilled. By contrast, the first conveying member and the base are preferably used repeatedly. In such a design, it may be advantageous for the second conveying member to be formed from a softer material than the first conveying member, or at least for the second thread to be formed using a softer material than the first thread. In preferred embodiments, the conveying members and the blocking member are each formed in one piece, for example formed from plastic by injection moulding. One of the conveying members or both conveying members or the blocking member can however in principle also consist of a number of separately formed parts which are respectively connected to each other such that they respectively perform the movements required for establishing the threaded engagement and when conveying the product as a unit.

Advantageous features are also described in the sub-claims and combinations of them.

An example embodiment of the invention is illustrated below on the basis of figures. Features disclosed by the example embodiment, each individually and in any combination, advantageously develop the subjects of the claims and also the embodiments described above. There is shown:

- Figure 1 a conveying device in an initial state, before a threaded drive comprising two conveying members is assembled;
- Figure 2 the conveying device, after assembly;
- Figure 3 the conveying device in its initial state, in a longitudinal section;
- Figure 4 the conveying device in its initial state, in a partial view and a partial longitudinal section;
- Figure 5 one of the conveying members in a longitudinal section; and
- Figure 6 a blocking member of the conveying device, in a longitudinal section.

Figure 1 shows a conveying device of an apparatus for administering a fluid product. In the example embodiment, the apparatus is formed by an infusion pump for subcutaneously administering a fluid drug, for example insulin, which can be worn on the body, on or

underneath one's clothing. The conveying device shown in Figure 1 can in particular be arranged in a casing of such an apparatus. It serves to convey the product contained in a reservoir. A piston is movably arranged in the reservoir. In order to be administered, the product is conveyed by advancing the piston in an axial direction towards an outlet of the reservoir. The conveying device serves to advance such a piston.

The conveying device comprises bearing structures 1 and 2 which together form a base 1, 2 for mounting and supporting other components of the conveying device. The conveying device also comprises a motorised drive 3, a first conveying member 4, a second conveying member 5 and a blocking member 6. The first conveying member 4 can be rotated about a rotational axis R relative to the base 1, 2, and is axially fixed. The axial fixation relative to the base 1, 2 can be absolute, within production tolerances. In one variant, smaller axial stroke movements along the rotational axis R can also be possible, in order for example to measure an axial force which acts on the conveying member 4 when the product is being conveyed. The second conveying member 5 is shown in Figure 1 detached from the first conveying member 4, before the conveying device is assembled.

Figure 2 shows the conveying device in its assembled state. The second conveying member 5 protrudes into the first conveying member 4. In the assembled state, the conveying members 4 and 5 are in threaded engagement with each other, the threaded axis of which is the rotational axis R which is therefore referred to in the following as the threaded axis R. The drive 3 is coupled to the first conveying member 4 in the region of the bearing structure 2 by means of a gear. The gear can in particular be a toothed wheel gear. The drive 3 is a rotary motor, for example an electric step motor, having a motor axis which is parallel to the threaded axis R. The gear can accordingly be a simple spur wheel gear. The first conveying member 4 is connected non-rotationally to a gear wheel, which also includes the case in which such a gear wheel can be formed in one piece with the conveying member 4.

The second conveying member 5 and the blocking member 6 together form a piston rod which is axially moved relative to the base 1, 2 and the conveying member 4 when the conveying member 4 is rotary-driven while the conveying members 4 and 5 are in threaded engagement. In an axial movement in an advancing direction V, the piston rod 5, 6 presses against the piston, such that

the piston is likewise moved in the advancing direction V towards the outlet of the reservoir and product is delivered in accordance with the advancing movement. At its front end in the advancing direction V, the blocking member 6 comprises a plunger 7 with which it presses against the piston in the advancing direction V and thus advances the piston. There is pressing contact between the piston rod 5, 6 and the piston only in the advancing direction V. There is no connection in the opposite direction, such that the piston rod 5, 6 can easily be detached from the piston by a movement relative to the piston and counter to the advancing direction V.

Figure 3 shows a longitudinal section of the conveying device, in a sectional plane which is at right angles to the plane of view in Figure 1. The threaded axis R extends in the sectional plane. Figure 4 shows the conveying device in a sectional plane of view which is offset in parallel with respect to the sectional plane in Figure 3 and extends through the conveying member 4 at a distance from the piston rod 5, 6. In Figures 3 and 4, as in Figure 1, the conveying device is not yet in its assembled state.

Starting from the initial state shown in Figure 3, the piston rod 5, 6 – i.e. the combination of the conveying member 5 and the blocking member 6 – can be axially inserted into the conveying member 4, counter to the advancing direction V, up to an axial stopper position. The stopper position shown in Figure 2 is determined by a stopper contact between the conveying member 5 and a stopper which in the example embodiment is formed by the conveying member 4, but which in modifications could also for example be formed by the base 1, 2, for example by the bearing structure 2.

The conveying member 4 is a sleeve structure comprising a sleeve portion and a bottom at an axially rear end. The sleeve portion extends over almost the entire axial length of the conveying member 4. A first thread 8 is formed on an inner surface area of the sleeve portion. The thread 8 extends over the entire length of the sleeve portion of the conveying member 4. The conveying member 4 could also be formed without the bottom, as an axially continuous sleeve. In such modifications, the thread 8 could axially extend continuously over the entire length of the conveying member 4.

At its rear end, the conveying member 5 comprises a second thread 9 on its outer circumference, which is formed, as an outer thread, so as to conform to the first thread 8, for the threaded engagement with the first thread 8. The thread 9 only extends over a smaller part of the axial length of the thread 8, but nonetheless comprises a number of turns of the thread, in order to ensure a non-clamping and therefore free-moving but still fixed threaded engagement. The conveying member 5 is substantially likewise sleeve-shaped and, in a front region, comprises a sleeve portion which is self-containing in the circumferential direction about the threaded axis R, and arms 11 and 12 which axially project backwards from the sleeve portion, counter to the advancing direction V, and on which the thread 9 is formed. The arms 11 and 12 each form an arc segment of the thread 9 on their outer circumference. Each of the arc segments extends over an angle of less than 180° in the circumferential direction about the threaded axis R. The thread 9 extends up to the axial rear end on each of the arms 11 and 12. The arms 11 and 12 are separated from each other on both their sides, each by a breach 13 which extends at the front end of the conveying member 5 continuously from the sleeve portion to the rear end of the conveying member 5. The arms 11 and 12 can be elastically bent towards each other, into the breaches 13, as long as the space between the arms 11 and 12 is free. In its shape, the conveying member 5 corresponds to a cylindrical sleeve which is continuously slit from its rear end to the front sleeve portion, such that the breaches 13 each have the shape of linear axial slits. The arms 11 and 12 form a flexible axial portion of the conveying member 5 and a radially flexible thread 9.

In the initial state of the conveying device shown in Figures 1, 3 and 4, the blocking member 6 assumes an axial initial position relative to the conveying member 5. In the initial position, only its axially rear end portion protrudes into the front sleeve portion of the conveying member 5. In the initial position, the blocking member 6 is releasably fixed in the axial direction relative to the conveying member 5. In the example embodiment, the fixing engagement is formed directly between the conveying member 5 and the blocking member 6, as a locking engagement. A first locking means 14 of the conveying member 5 and a first locking counter means 16 of the blocking member 6 are locked to each other in the locking engagement. The blocking member 6 can only be moved out of this fixing engagement against a restoring elasticity force, counter to the advancing direction V; a relative movement in the advancing direction V is prevented by the fixing engagement. The locking means 14 is formed on an inner surface area of the conveying member 5, in the form of recesses. Two such locking means 14 are formed in the example

embodiment, offset with respect to each other by 180° in the circumferential direction. The locking counter means 16 is correspondingly formed on the outer circumference of the blocking member 6 as radially projecting locking cams. In the example embodiment, locking counter means 16 which are arranged on the blocking member 6 are formed in accordance with the number of locking means 14 and so as to conform. Instead of forming each of the locking means 14 as a recess and each of the locking counter means 16 as a bump or cam, the locking means 14 could also be formed as bumps or cams and the locking counter means 16 as recesses; hybrid forms are equally conceivable. The locking means 14 and locking counter means 16 could also each consist of only a single locking means 14 and correspondingly a single locking counter means 16; however, a uniform distribution of a number of locking means 14 and locking counter means 16 in the circumferential direction about the threaded axis R is preferred.

In the initial position, the blocking member 6 axially protrudes only far enough into the conveying member 5 that it does not obstruct the bending movement of the arms 11 and 12 towards each other, or at least does not prevent the movement of the arc segments of the thread 9 towards each other. The blocking member 6 can be axially moved relative to the conveying member 5, counter to the advancing direction V, from the initial position into a blocking position in which it protrudes into the space between the arc segments of the thread 9 which in the initial position was still free, and radially fills said space between the arc segments of the thread 9. When the blocking member 6 assumes the blocking position relative to the conveying member 5, the arc segments of the thread 9 can therefore no longer be moved towards each other, transverse to an imaginary circumferential covering surface of the thread 9, such that the axial portion which is still flexible in the initial position of the blocking member 6 and comprises the thread 9 is stiffened, and forms a rigid threaded portion with the blocking member 6 which is in the blocking position.

In the blocking position, the blocking member 6 is axially fixed relative to the conveying member 5. This other fixing engagement is also formed directly between the conveying member 5 and the blocking member 6. It is automatically set when the blocking member 6 is pressed out of the initial position into the blocking position, deeper into the conveying member 5. This second fixing engagement is likewise formed as a locking engagement, namely between a second locking means 15 of the conveying member 5 and the first locking counter means 16 of

the blocking member 6. In accordance with whether the locking counter means 16 is formed as one or more cams, the second locking means 15 is also formed as one or more recess(es) – in the example embodiment, with one recess on an inner surface area of each of the arms 11 and 12, respectively. In order to fortify the fixing engagement in the blocking position of the blocking member 6, the blocking member 6 is also provided with a second locking counter means 17 which, in the blocking position, enters a fixing engagement – in the example embodiment, a locking engagement – with the first locking means 14 of the conveying member 5. That which has been said with respect to the locking means 14 and the locking counter means 16 for the fixing engagement in the initial position also applies equally to the second locking means 15 and the second locking counter means 17 and the respective fixing engagement in the blocking position of the blocking member 6.

Figures 5 and 6, which respectively show the conveying member 5 and the blocking member 6 individually and in the same section as Figure 3, show the locking means and locking counter means 14 to 17 more clearly than in Figure 3.

The blocking member 6 is connected to the conveying member 5 such that it can be axially moved but is secured against rotating in relation to the threaded axis R. The conveying member 5 forms an axial guiding path for the blocking member 6. The conveying member 5 can be axially moved relative to the base 1, 2 along the threaded axis R and is prevented from rotating about the threaded axis R by a corresponding guiding engagement, for example a guiding engagement of the base 1, 2. When the threads 8 and 9 are in engagement, the conveying member 5 and together with it the blocking member 6 is therefore axially moved in the advancing direction V when the conveying member 4 is rotary-driven, and likewise advances the piston in the reservoir in the advancing direction V during its axial movement, in order to deliver product. When the reservoir has been emptied, the conveying member 5 protrudes far enough out of the conveying member 4 that only the threads 8 and 9 still axially overlap with each other.

Once the reservoir has been emptied, the conveying member 5 can be moved completely out of the threaded engagement quickly and with little input of energy, by means of the drive 3 and the conveying member 4, by rotating the conveying member 4 further by a few rotations, the number of which corresponds to the number of turns of the thread 9. The conveying member 5 and the

blocking member 6 can be exchanged for a new conveying member 5 and a new blocking member 6, if they are designed as disposable parts, or as applicable are used again, to which end however the fixation of the blocking member 6 in the blocking position has to be configured to be releasable.

If, as preferred, the conveying member 5 and the blocking member 6 are exchanged, then once the old piston rod 5, 6 has been expelled, the user grips the new combination of the conveying member 5 and blocking member 6, with the new blocking member 6 fixed to the conveying member 5 in the initial position, and axially inserts the conveying member 5 into the conveying member 4, counter to the advancing direction V. The insertion movement can be easily performed due to the elastically bending arms 11 and 12. The user merely has to press the combination of the conveying member 5 and blocking member 6 like a plunger into the conveying member 4, up to the stopper position, with a slight pressure. During this axial movement, the thread 9 elastically slides off on the thread 8, with a slight radial pressure, in accordance with its restoring bending elasticity. As soon as the conveying member 5 has reached the stopper position, the user presses the blocking member 6 counter to the advancing direction V, axially deeper into the conveying member 5, until it locks to the conveying member 5 in the blocking position. Reaching the blocking position is tactilely perceived, and preferably additionally detected by means of a sensor of the conveying device. The correct positioning of the blocking member 6 is preferably also indicated to the user, preferably optically by means of a display of the apparatus. When the blocking member 6 assumes the blocking position and the arc segments of the thread 9 can therefore no longer be bent inwards out of the threaded engagement with the thread 8, a fixed and axially non-slip but still free-moving threaded engagement is ensured, such that the device is ready for delivering the product from a reservoir which has been refilled or from a new reservoir which, including its contents and piston, has been exchanged.

Reference signs:

- 1 base, bearing structure
- 2 base, bearing structure
- 3 drive
- 4 first conveying member
- 5 second conveying member
- 6 blocking member
- 7 plunger
- 8 first thread
- 9 second thread
- 10 -
- 11 arm
- 12 arm
- 13 breach
- 14 first locking means
- 15 second locking means
- 16 first locking counter means
- 17 second locking counter means

- R threaded axis
- V advancing direction

Patent claims

1. A conveying device in or for an apparatus for administering a product, comprising:
 - a) a base (1, 2);
 - b) a first conveying member (4) which can be moved relative to the base (1, 2) and comprises a first thread (8);
 - c) a second conveying member (5) which can be moved relative to the base (1, 2) and comprises a second thread (9) for a threaded engagement with the first thread (8);
 - d) wherein the second thread (9) extends over an axial portion (11, 12) of the second conveying member (5) which is radially flexible in relation to its threaded axis (R), such that one of the conveying members (4, 5) can be axially inserted into the other in an overlap of the threads (8, 9);
 - e) and a blocking member (6) which can be moved relative to the base (1, 2), wherein one of the blocking member (6) and the second conveying member (5) can be moved relative to the other into a blocking position in which the blocking member (6) radially stiffens the second thread (9) in the threaded engagement in the region of the flexible axial portion (11, 12) and thus secures the threaded engagement.
2. The conveying device according to the preceding claim, characterised in that the blocking member (6) or the second conveying member (5) can be moved in the axial direction into the blocking position and is preferably axially and linearly guided.
3. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the second conveying member (5) mounts the blocking member (6).

4. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the blocking member (6) is guided, preferably by the second conveying member (5), such that it can be axially and linearly moved but is secured against rotating in relation to the threaded axis (R).
5. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that in the blocking position, the blocking member (6) is axially fixed relative to the second conveying member (5) in a fixing engagement, preferably in a locking engagement.
6. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the blocking member (6) can be moved out of a releasable fixing engagement, preferably a locking engagement, relative to the second conveying member (5) into the blocking position.
7. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding two claims, characterised in that a circumferential surface of the blocking member (6) comprises one or more fixing means (16, 17) for the fixing engagement, wherein the fixing means (16, 17) is/are preferably formed as recesses or bumps on the circumferential surface.
8. The conveying device according to the preceding claim, characterised in that the second conveying member (5) comprises one or more fixing counter means (14, 15) for the fixing engagement with the fixing means (16, 17) of the blocking member (6).
9. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding four claims, characterised in that the blocking member (6) and the second conveying member (5) are axially fixed to each other in the fixing engagement.
10. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that in the blocking position, the blocking member (6) radially supports the second thread (9) in a positive fit only, with zero force, as long as the threaded engagement is not axially loaded, and preferably supports it radially inwards, or presses it into the threaded engagement, preferably radially outwards.

11. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that a piston is provided for conveying the product, and the second conveying member (5) and the blocking member (6) together form a piston rod (5, 6) which can be moved along the threaded axis (R) for advancing the piston.
12. The conveying device according to the preceding claim, characterised in that the piston rod (5, 6) can be axially fixed to the piston or is releasably fixed to the piston or is in an axial pressing contact with the piston which preferably only acts in an advancing direction, for conveying.
13. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding two claims, characterised in that the blocking member (6) forms a front end for contacting the piston.
14. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the second conveying member (5) and the blocking member (6) can be telescopically axially moved relative to each other, into the blocking position.
15. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the blocking member (6) protrudes out of the second conveying member (5) and can be axially moved out of an initial position into the blocking position, deeper into the conveying member (5).
16. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the second thread (9) in the flexible axial portion (11, 12) consists of one or more arc segment(s) which extends or which each extend over an angle of at most 180° about the threaded axis (R), wherein if there are a number of arc segments, they are respectively separated from each other on the left and right in the circumferential direction.
17. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the second thread (9) is formed on one or more axially extending arm(s) (11, 12) of the flexible axial portion.

18. The conveying device according to the preceding claim, characterised in that the second conveying member (5) comprises axially extending breaches (13) between arc segments which are adjacent in the circumferential direction, said breaches (13) separating the arc segments from each other.
19. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the second conveying member (5) is hollow at least in the flexible axial portion (11, 12).
20. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the second thread (9) is an outer thread.
21. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the first thread (8) is an inner thread.
22. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the second thread (9) only extends over a part of the axial length of the first thread (8).
23. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that one of the conveying members (4, 5), preferably the first conveying member (4), can be rotated about the threaded axis (R) relative to the base (1, 2), and the other conveying member can be axially and linearly moved relative to the base (1, 2), but is secured against rotating in relation to the threaded axis (R).
24. The conveying device according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising a drive (3) for automatically rotary-driving one (4) of the conveying members (4, 5).

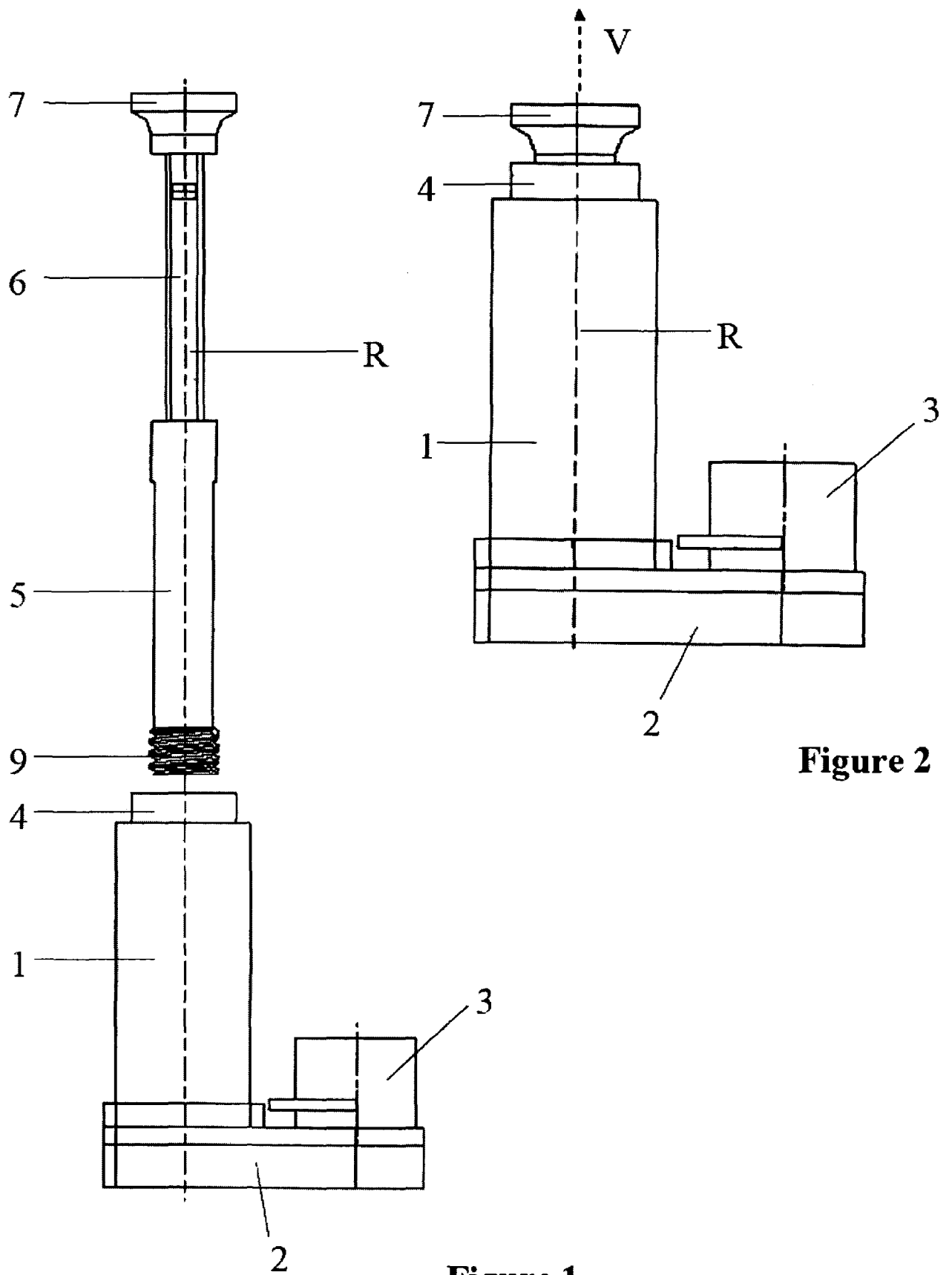


Figure 2

Figure 1

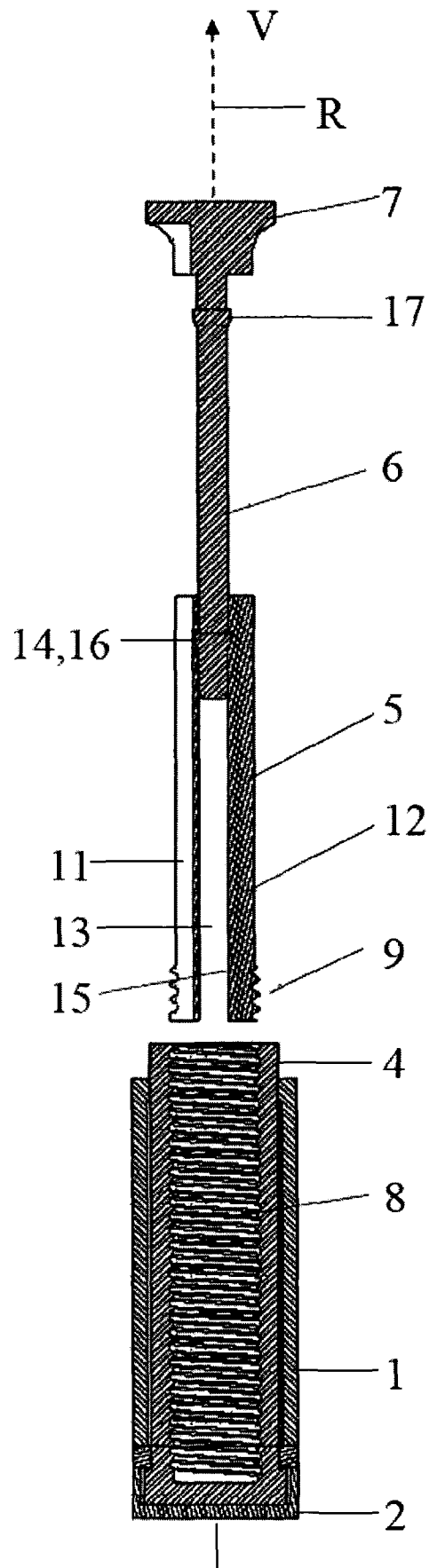


Figure 3

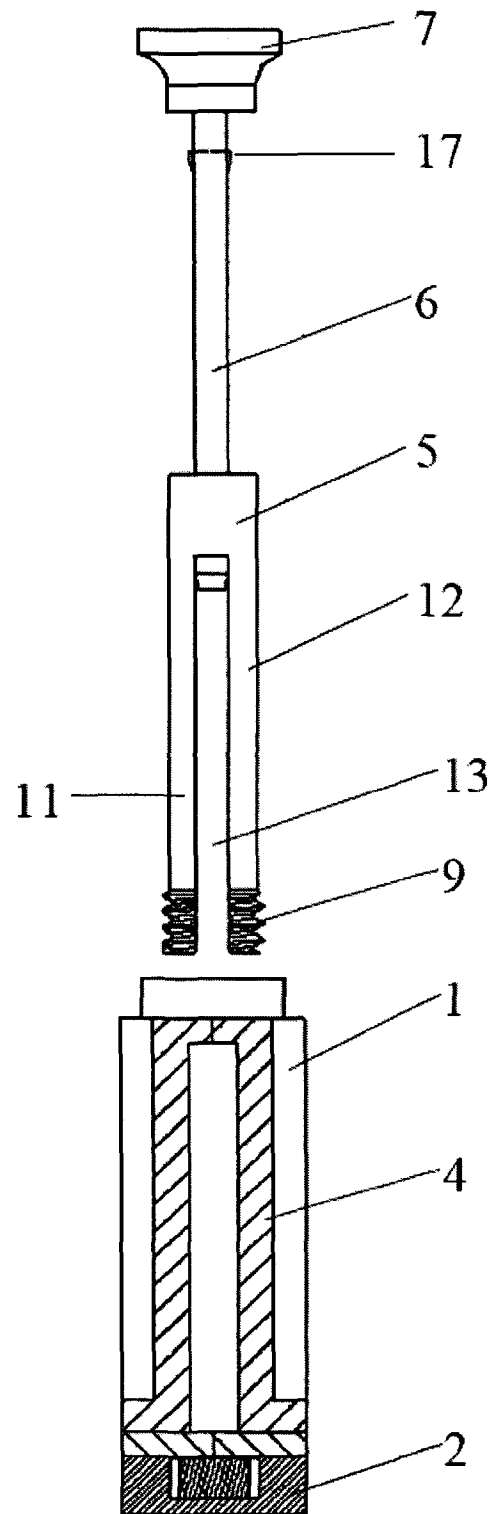


Figure 4

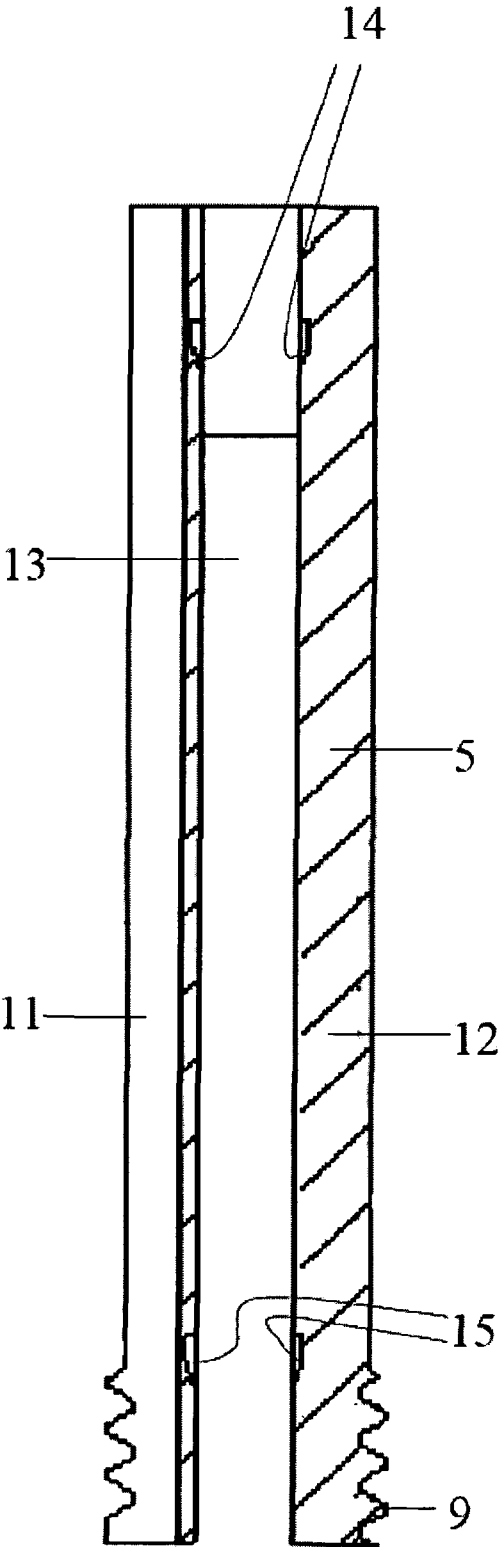


Figure 5

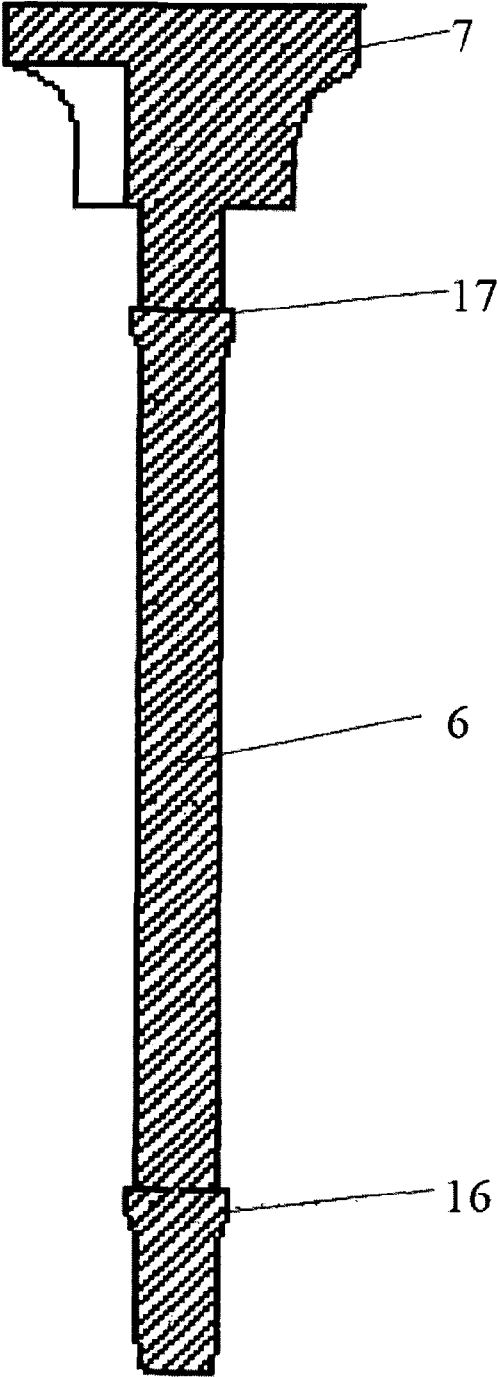


Figure 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2008/058936

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. A61M5/142

A61M5/145

A61M5/315

B23Q5/40

F16H25/20

ADD. A61M5/24

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)

A61M B23Q F16H

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, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 769 009 A (DYKSTRA RAYMOND C [US]) 6 September 1988 (1988-09-06)	1-6,9, 10,14-24
Y	the whole document column 2, line 28 - line 51 column 3, line 1 - line 48	11-13
X	US 2 627 270 A (BRONISLAW GLASS GEORGE) 3 February 1953 (1953-02-03)	1-8,10, 14-19, 22,24
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Y	WO 2005/094921 A (MEDTRONIC MINIMED INC [US]) 13 October 2005 (2005-10-13)	11-13
A	the whole document paragraphs [0020] - [0025], [0036] - [0038]	1-24
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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

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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.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 August 2008

Date of mailing of the international search report

08/09/2008

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2008/058936

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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X A	US 1 751 139 A (SAMUEL FEINSTEIN) 18 March 1930 (1930-03-18) -----	1 2-24
X A	US 6 117 142 A (GOODSON HARRY B [US] ET AL) 12 September 2000 (2000-09-12) -----	1 2-24

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Information on patent family members

International application No

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