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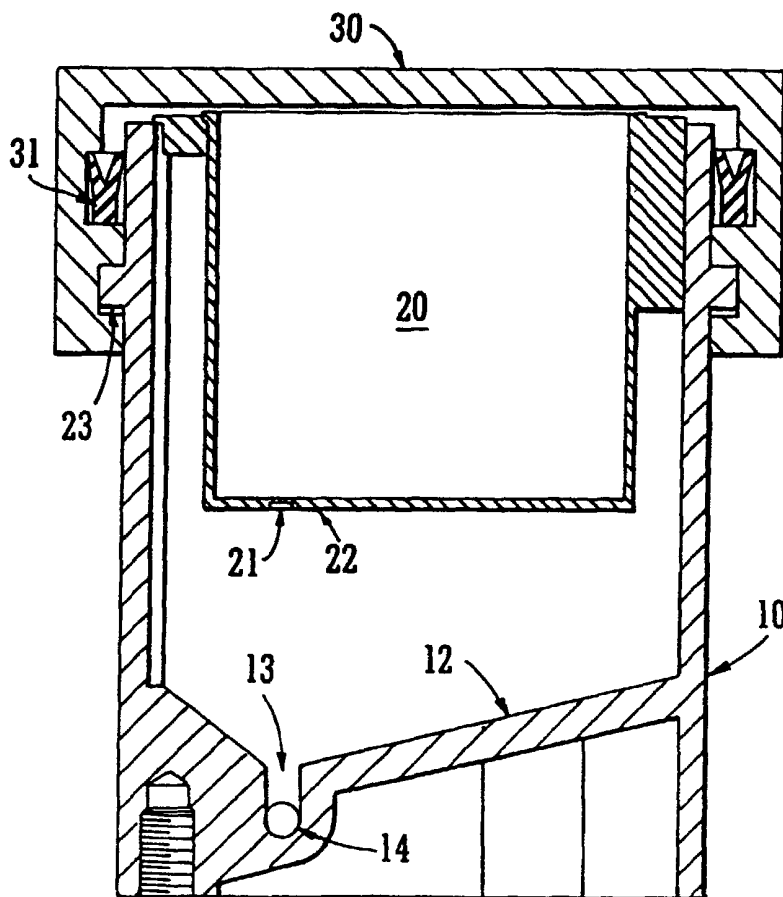
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(54) Title: IMPROVED PNEUMATIC DEVICE



(57) Abstract: A powder such as an abrasive powder is delivered from a pressure vessel (10) having an outlet (14) in the floor communicating with a flow of pressurised gas. A container (20) of the particulate material is located within the pressure vessel and has an outlet (21) to dispense small portions of the particulate material. The material in the container is at substantially the same pressure as that in the pressure vessel itself.



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IMPROVED PNEUMATIC DEVICE

The invention relates to a pneumatic device arranged to deliver a particulate material. One illustrative example of the device is to pneumatically deliver abrasive or polishing dental powder material. More particularly but not exclusively the invention is useful in so-called micro-airabrasion e.g. in dentistry.

It is one object of the invention to provide a device for this purpose which is clean and reliable and easy to maintain.

According to the invention in one aspect there is provided apparatus for pneumatically delivering particulate material, the apparatus comprising:

- a pressure vessel having an outlet in the floor communicating with a flow of pressurised gas;
- a container for the particulate material to be delivered, the container being located in the vessel above the floor and having an outlet located to supply a small amount of particulate material to the outlet in the vessel floor; the container being arranged so that the material in the container is at substantially the same pressure as in the remainder of the vessel; and
- means for supplying pressurised gas in the vessel whereby the material is delivered via the vessel outlet at substantially uniform pressure.

Preferably the container is mounted within the vessel so that it may be surrounded by pressurised gas and the particulate material in the container is at substantially uniform gas pressure throughout its height. Most preferably the container is replaceable, and provided as an accessory. This can be sealed to avoid the risk of contamination before installation in the vessel.

Preferably at least the upper part of the container has translucent or transparent walls. When the container is mounted in a pressure vessel which protrudes above a housing the operator, e.g. a dentist, can easily see the level of material in the container.

Preferably the vessel is vibrated by a motor. Preferably the apparatus includes at least one switch arranged to energise or de-energise the motor in synchronism with the supply of pressurised gas.

Preferably the access to the interior of the vessel is via a top cap which has a pressure resistant seal, for example by a bayonet fitting arrangement.

In another aspect the invention provides a method of delivering particulate material pneumatically, the method comprising:

- locating a container of the particulate material in a pressure vessel having an outlet in the floor, the outlet communicating with a flow of pressurised gas, the container having an outlet arranged to deliver a small amount of the particulate material to the vessel outlet; and

- supplying pressurised gas into the vessel to entrain particulate material from the container and substantially maintain pressurised gas in the vessel and one the particulate material in the container,

whereby the material is delivered via the vessel outlet at substantially uniform pressure.

In another aspect, the invention provides a container for use in apparatus as defined, the container housing the particulate material, and having an exit port in the floor above a platform which together define an open sided chamber, the chamber being releasably sealed by a stopper, the top of the container also having a releasable seal.

In order that the invention may be well understood it will now be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of one apparatus, partly in section;

Figure 2 is an elevation partly in section of one pressure vessel having a container;

Figure 3 is a transverse view of the vessel of Figure 2 taken on lines III-III; and

Figure 4 is a vertical section through another container.

The same reference numerals are used to describe the same parts in the different embodiments with the addition of a prime.

The apparatus shown in Figure 1 to 3 comprises a housing 1 containing two pressure vessel assembly P (the number may be varied). Each assembly comprises a generally cylindrical pressure vessel 10 mounted above a motor 11, e.g. a linear pneumatic vibrator, arranged to vibrate the vessel. The vessel wall is made of a translucent or transparent plastics. The vessel has a sloping floor 12 leading to the mouth 13 of a channel 14 extending chordally of the vessel and open at its ends. The inner wall surface at the top of the vessel has recesses 15 arranged to receive arms or wings 16 at the outer top of a container or cartridge 20. (There is a flat at one side for polarisation purposes.) The arms 16 define an annular gap 17 about the container 20. The container holds the particulate material to be dispensed e.g. aluminium oxide or sodium bicarbonate powder for dental use. The container has a row of small exit ports 21 in its flat floor 22, the ports being vertically above the mouth 13 of the channel 14. (The container is supplied with a tear off lid not shown, and in that condition the outside of the floor 21 is taped over to seal the holes; these are both removed just before installation in the vessel.)

The outside wall surface at the top of the vessel 10 has shoulders 23 to be engaged in bayonet fitting manner with those inside a cap 30 having a pressure sealing rubber or plastics washer 31.

When the cap 30 is fitted on the vessel 10 the entire volume is contained and may be supplied with pressurised gas, e.g. air in a leak-proof manner via a pipeline leading to the channel 14. Such air can circulate about the container 20 and reach the material at the top of the container by passing through the gap 17.

Air supply lines lead from an external supply to both pressure vessels and then to a valve block 40 containing three pinch valves. One line leads to an exhaust container 41; the others lead to the handpiece. The compressed air is separated on entry, one branch is factory set to 7 bar max going to the infinitely variable air pressure control and the infinitely variable vibrator control is factory set to say 4 bar, and supplies all the control circuitry.

An output line leads to a dental tool, having a tungsten tip and an aperture through which the material is delivered.

In use, the dentist visually checks the level of material in the containers 20 through the transparent wall. He selects which material he wants, he then presses a switch, e.g. a foot-pedal, which opens the respective valve in the valve block 40. The motor 11 is energised to vibrate the respective vessel 10. Pressured air flows through the channel 14 entraining particulate material from the container 20 and via the line to the tool tip where it is used e.g. to micro-abrade damaged areas of the tooth, e.g. decay along the side of a fissure. The abrasion not only removes defective substance, but leaves a keying surface for a subsequently applied adhesive filling composition. When the dentist switches off, the air supply stops and the motor is de-energised but

pressured air remains in the vessel. Excess material is passed to the exhaust vessel 40.

Because the pressurised air is always present in the entire volume of the vessel and on the particulate material in the container, there is no surge of pressure. As a result there always is a uniform delivery of pressurised material; the particulate material is not spread about to cause a mess; there is little wastage. Because a sealed container is supplied there is little risk of contamination.

In the embodiment of Figure 4 the container or cartridge 20' has a single exit port 21' in the floor 22' above a lower ledge or platform 50. The underside of the floor 22' and the platform 50, and the vertical wall 51 define a chamber which however is open to one side 52. The volume of the chamber can be varied by the height of the wall 51 and the area of the platform 50. The powder P descends through the single exit port 21' to fall on to the platform 50 and then form a pile of loose particles. When the pressurised air is supplied it is simple to urge the powder to drop down to the main outlet of the vessel.

There is no risk of the powder in the container 20' being so compacted as to block the port 21'. The air pressure may be low, say about 7 bar, which is lower than the usual level. The powder may be vibrated under low force, e.g. a linear pneumatic vibrator.

The container will usually be shipped full of the particulate material with a plate-like stopper, not shown, filling the open chamber to prevent premature escape of the powder. This is removed just before installation in the main vessel. The top of the container is also covered by a releasable seal.

The apparatus enables the user to easily switch between types of cutting media in the different vessels. The system is totally pneumatic and can either work directly from an existing air supply, an independent compressor or from bottled gas, provided that the air pressure is within a specified input say of 5 to 8bar. This initiates the vibrators which start coincidentally with the output of air into the hand piece. Once the foot pedal is released, the air is instantly cut off and any residual air/powder mix is allowed to escape into a dust collecting exhaust vessel 40 situated at the rear of the unit. The output from the receptacles is controlled by the pinch valves which allow the abrasive powder to pass through without detriment to the pneumatic control devices. The general layout is such that servicing is simple and the parts are accessible. The housing can be easily be wiped cleaned with cleaners as recommended in the maintenance section of this manual.

The replaceable tips are made from high quality stainless tubing with tungsten carbide nozzles with a choice of 0.4mm, 0.6mm and 0.8mm diameter orifice.

To set up the device a high pressure hose, not shown, which is both flexible but non kinking, 4mm outside diameter of a suitable length is connected from the air supply to a push-in connector (not shown) at the back of the housing 1 and a foot control switch is connected to the two inlet compression fittings

situated at the back of the housing. The air should not be switched on until the following have been attended to:

1. The foot pedal sited in a convenient position.
 2. The vessels are located in their recommended positions (fine in the left and medium in the right).
 3. Both the caps secured.
 4. The correct diameter nozzle screwed into the hand piece.
 5. Protective eye wear is placed on the patient, the operator and the assistant(s).
 6. Aspirators switched on and ready to use (intra oral and external).
 7. Protective cape placed over the patients clothes.
-
1. When replacing the powder containers, ensure that the sealing strip at the bottom is completely removed before peeling off the top seal. Carefully lower the powder receptacle into the vessels guided by arms 16 ensuring that it is fully seated. Replace the caps, apply light downward pressure, turn in a clockwise direction until positive resistance is felt.

2. Turn on the air at the front of the housing. This will cause a hissing sound as the two vessels are charged with pressurised air.
3. Select the material to use by turning the switch either to "FINE" or "MEDIUM" (which refers to the vessels).
4. Set the air pressure and mixture controls.
5. Select and fit nozzle to the hand piece.

The device is now ready for use as soon as the foot switch is depressed.

It is advantageous to switch the device off when not in use. Apart from preventing accidental switching on by treading on the foot switch, it also preserves the integrity of the pinch valves. The exhaust vessel 40 collects all the residual particles left in the system. This should be emptied at the end of every surgery.

The device is very versatile, as illustrated by the following:

Cleaning: Switch to "FINE" (sodium bicarbonate) air pressure 6bar
mixture 1.5bar, nozzle $\phi 0.6-0.8\text{mm}$.

Scaling: Switch to "MEDIUM" (50 μm aluminium oxide) air pressure
4bar, mixture 1.5bar, nozzle $\phi 0.6-0.8\text{mm}$. finish as with
"Clean" setting.

Fissure sealant: Switch to "MEDIUM" (50µm aluminium oxide) air pressure 6bar, mixture 1.5bar, nozzle ϕ 0.4-0.6mm.

Cavity Prep.: Switch to "MEDIUM" (50µm aluminium oxide) air pressure 6bar, mixture 2bar, nozzle ϕ 0.4-0.6mm (depending on size of pre.)

Root planning: Switch to "MEDIUM" (50µm aluminium oxide) air pressure 6bar, mixture 1.5bar, nozzle ϕ 0.6/0.8mm. finish as with "Clean" setting.

Orthodontics: Switch to "MEDIUM" (50µm aluminium oxide) air pressure 4bar, mixture 1.5bar, nozzle ϕ 0.8mm.

CLAIMS

1. Apparatus for pneumatically delivering particulate material, the apparatus comprising:

- a pressure vessel having an outlet in the floor communicating with a flow of pressurised gas;
- a container for the particulate material to be delivered, the container being located in the vessel above the floor and having an outlet located to supply a small amount of particulate material to the outlet in the vessel floor; the container being arranged so that the material in the container is at substantially the same pressure as in the remainder of the vessel; and
- means for supplying pressurised gas into the vessel

whereby the material is delivered the vessel in an outlet at substantially uniform pressure.

2. Apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the container is mounted in the vessel so that it may be surrounded by pressurised gas and the particulate material in the container is at substantially uniform gas pressure throughout its height.

3. Apparatus according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the container is replaceable.
4. Apparatus according to any preceding Claim, wherein at least the upper part of the container has translucent or transparent walls.
5. Apparatus according to any preceding Claim, including a motor adapted to vibrate the vessel.
6. Apparatus according to Claim 5, including at least one switch arranged to energise or de-energise the motor in synchronism with the supply of pressurised gas.
7. Apparatus according to any preceding Claim, wherein the access to the interior of the vessel is via a top cap which has a pressure resistant seal.
8. Apparatus according to Claim 7, wherein the cap is engaged with the top of the vessel by a bayonet fitting arrangement.
9. Apparatus according to any preceding Claim, including a pressure receptacle to receive any particulate material in the pipeline left when the supply of gas is switched off.
10. Apparatus according to any preceding Claim, wherein the container includes an open sided chamber to house loose particulate material.

11. Apparatus according to Claim 10, wherein the open sided chamber comprises a platform below a single exit port of the container, and arranged so that particulate material will descend on to the platform.
12. Apparatus according to Claim 10 or 11, wherein the chamber is removably sealed by a releasable seal to provide a transportable container containing particulate material.
13. A method of delivering particulate material pneumatically, the method comprising:
 - locating a container of the particulate material in a pressure vessel having an outlet in the floor, the outlet communicating with a flow of pressurised gas, the container having an outlet arranged to deliver a small amount of the particulate material to the vessel outlet; and
 - supplying pressurised gas into the vessel to entrain particulate material from the container and substantially maintain pressurised gas in the vessel and on the particulate material in the container,whereby the material is delivered via the vessel outlet at substantially uniform pressure.
14. A container for use in apparatus according to Claims 1 to 12, the container

housing the particulate material, and having an exit port in the floor above a platform which together define an open sided chamber, the chamber being releasably sealed by a stopper, the top of the container also having a releasable seal.

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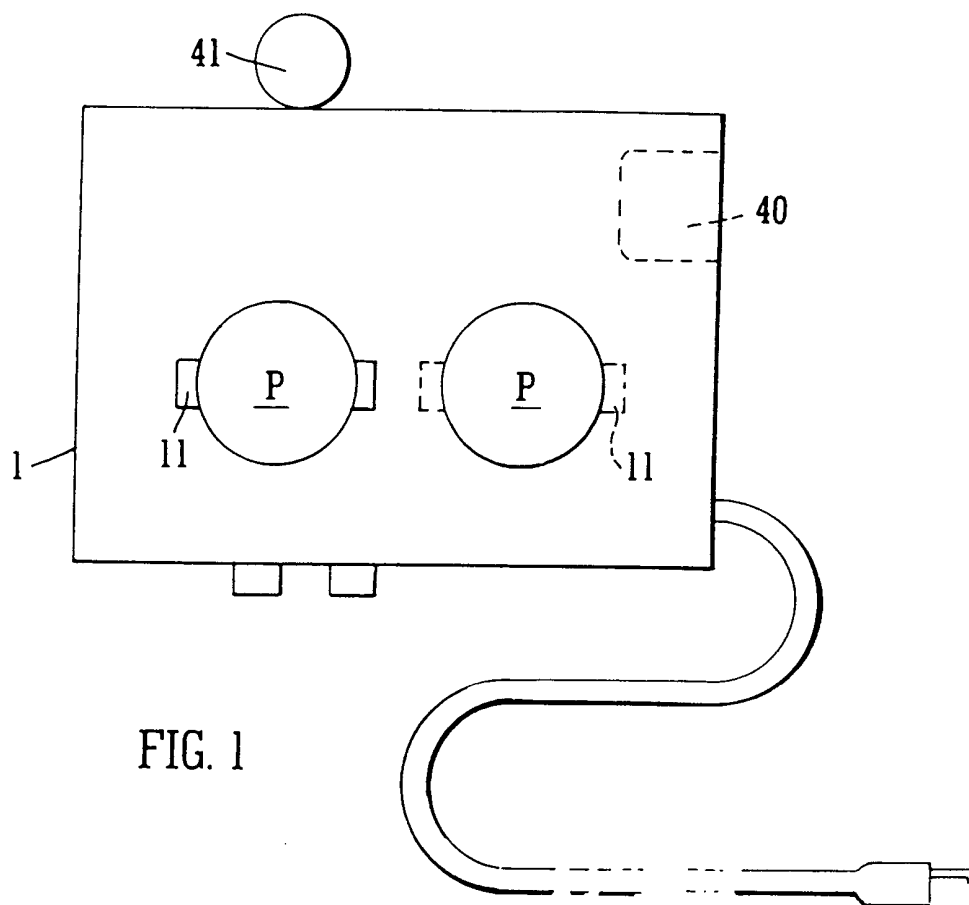


FIG. 1

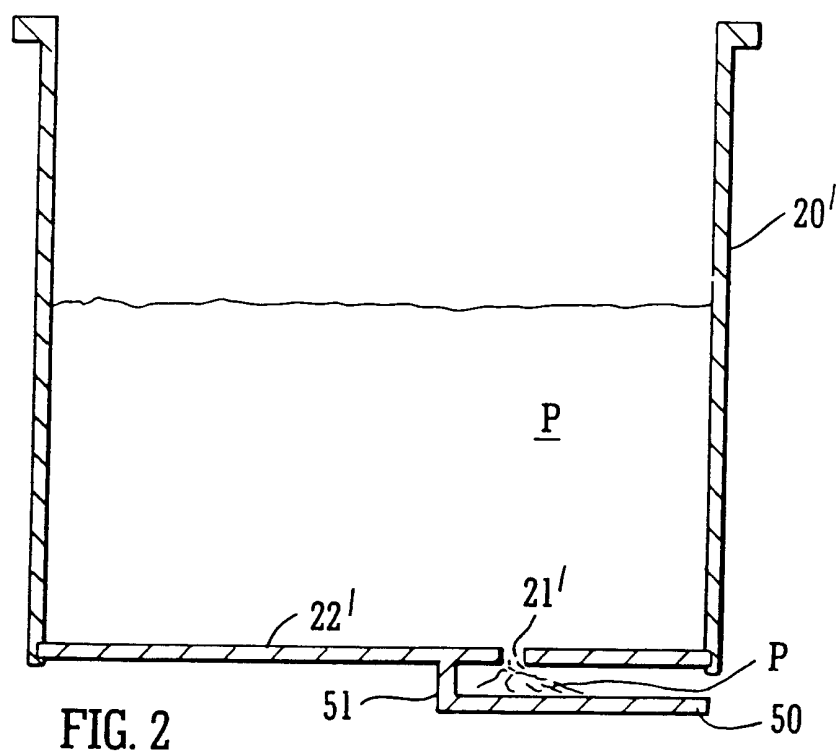


FIG. 2

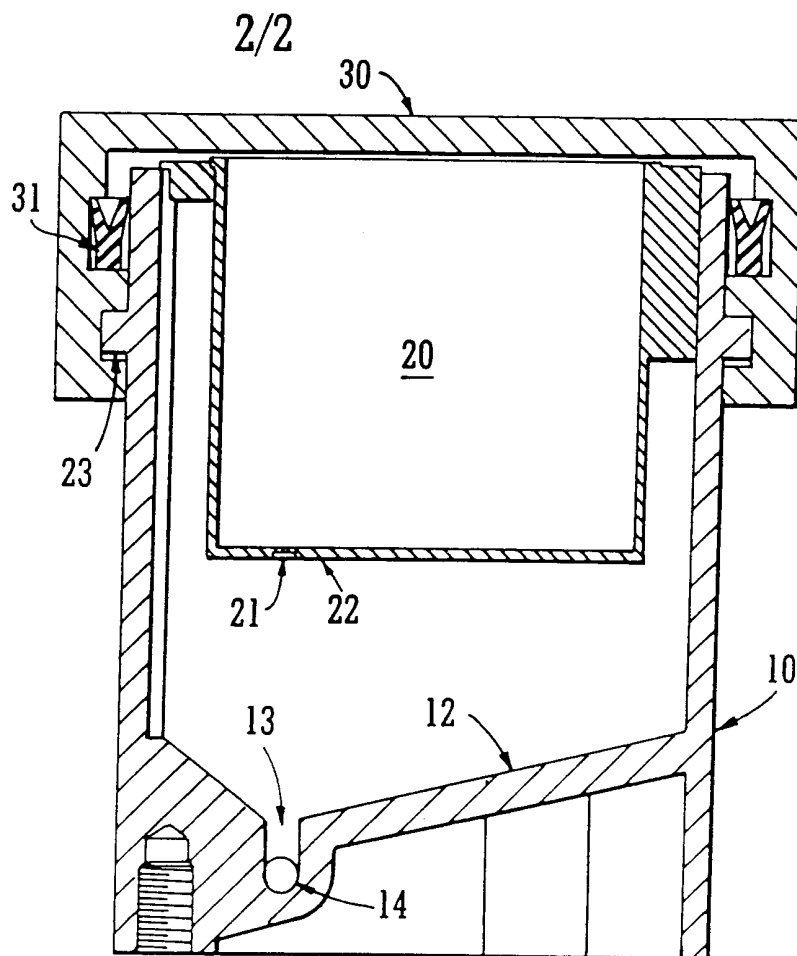


FIG. 3

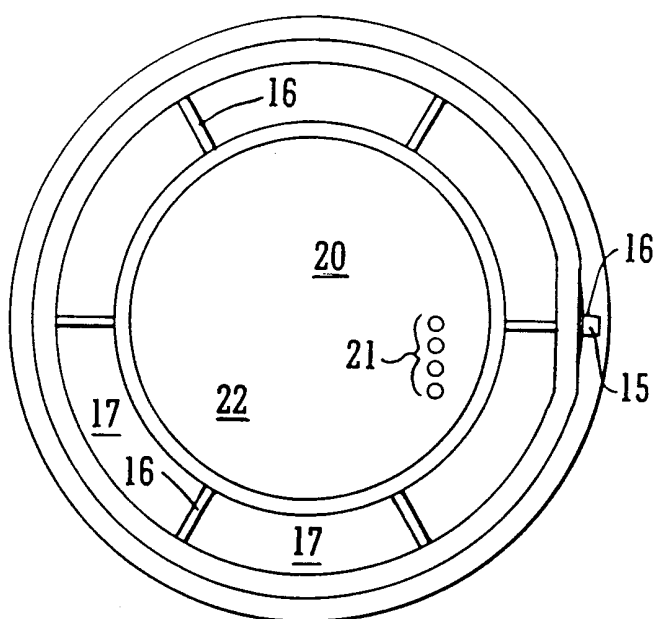


FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/04335

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 B24C7/00 A61C3/025

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 B24C A61C

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.
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Y	DE 15 77 564 A (VEB ELEKTROMAT) 29 January 1970 (1970-01-29) page 3, line 19 -page 4, line 17 ---	1-3,5-7, 10,11,13
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A	US 5 199 229 A (HEROLD) 6 April 1993 (1993-04-06) abstract; figure 1 ---	1-3,7,8, 12-14
A	DE 25 49 804 A (DÜHLMEIER) 12 May 1977 (1977-05-12) figure 1 ---	1,2,11, 13
	-/--	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in 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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* & * document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Appl. No.

PCT/GB 00/04335

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	FR 2 572 925 A (SEDATELEC) 16 May 1986 (1986-05-16) page 2, line 7-10; figures 1,3 ----	3,4,8,14
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Information on patent family members

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