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(54) **SCOPE WARMING DEVICE**

(57) A warming device (30) for warming the lens portion (2) of an optical instrument (1), such as a laparoscope, to a temperature above ambient to prevent lens fogging comprising: a double walled cylindrical tube (3) having an internal wall (3b), and an external wall (3a), an upper surface and an open distal portion (7) with a central

cavity (4) therebetween; a protrusion (9) extending from said upper surface, sized and shaped to receive the lens portion; a circular cap (5) sized to attach to said distal portion of said double walled cylindrical tube; and, a heating element (15) enclosed within said central cavity and thermally coupled to said insulation layer.

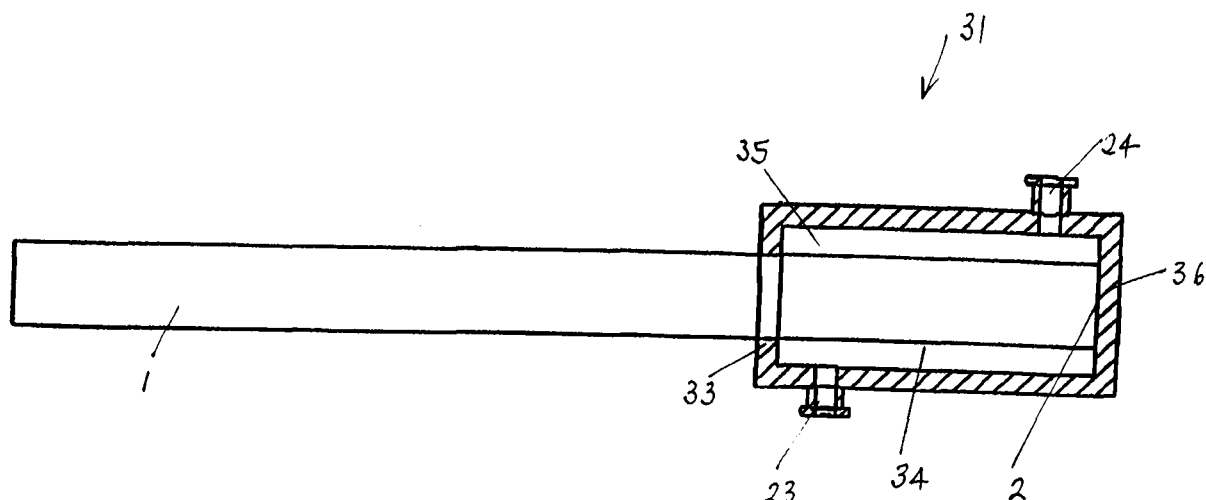


Figure 5

Description

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] This invention relates to a lens warming and cleaning device and particularly but not solely to the warming and cleaning of the distal portion of an optical instrument such as a laparoscope prior to insertion into a body cavity to prevent lens fogging.

Summary of the Prior Art

[0002] A number of products are known in the art for warming and cleaning the distal portion of a laparoscope prior to insertion into a body cavity, thereby preventing the lens incorporated at the distal portion of the laparoscope from fogging when the laparoscope is first inserted into a patient thus obstructing the surgeon's view of the patient's internal organs. This fogging is caused as a result of moisture condensing on the laparoscope lens. The lens temperature is below the dew point temperature of the insufflation gas that is pumped into the patient in order to increase the surgeon's work space within the body cavity. The gas temperature is approximately 37°C as the human body will humidify the gas to approximately 100% relative humidity and raise the gas temperature to body temperature causing micro-droplets of water to condense on the colder laparoscope lens.

[0003] WO01/60239 of the University of Massachusetts discloses a lens warming and cleaning device to warm and clean the lens at the distal portion of an optical instrument such as a laparoscope. The lens warming and cleaning device includes a heat conducting tube sized and shaped to receive the lens portion of the laparoscope, a heating element thermally coupled to the exterior of the heat conducting tube and a cleaning member disposed within the conducting tube. The preferred heating element is a heating pad that includes a flexible, air-permeable outer bag that encases a chemical mixture. The chemical mixture when activated generates an exothermic reaction thereby generating sufficient heat to warm the laparoscopic lens to between 45° and 60°C. The cleaning member disclosed is a sponge inserted into the distal end of the heat conducting tube which is moistened with a saline solution plus an additive such as an anti-fogging additive or surfactant. The warming and cleaning device is self-contained and does not require power to operate. The exothermic heating pad can provide sufficient heat for up to six hours or more and needs to be replaced after one operating procedure whilst the remainder of the equipment is sterilized for re-use.

[0004] US patent 6,234,635 issued to Michael R. Seitzlinger and David Platts discloses an apparatus for maintaining a region of the proximal lens of a laparoscope at a temperature greater than ambient to prevent lens fogging during use. The heating device is a pre-sterilized

chemical heat pack which when activated, is attached in the region of the proximal lens end of the laparoscope for the duration of the operating procedure thereby ensuring the lens temperature is maintained to above ambient. The heating device is disposable. However with the device attached to the region of the laparoscope proximal lens the extra weight in this region would modify the balance of the equipment in use.

[0005] In US patent 5,549,543 issued to Il G. Kim a defogging apparatus for heating and maintaining the lens and end portion of a laparoscope to above ambient temperature is disclosed. The apparatus includes an internal water filled receptacle for receiving the lens and laparoscope end portion surrounded by a second water filled container mounted onto a heating plate. The heating plate includes a temperature control mechanism which ensures the water in the inner receptacle and outer container is maintained at a constant temperature. Whilst providing an effective and controlled heating device the equipment requires a power source to operate thereby reducing portability and the receptacles must undergo sterilization procedures prior to use.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] It is an object of the present invention to provide a lens warming and cleaning system for warming the lens temperature above ambient which goes some way to overcoming the abovementioned disadvantages in the prior art or will at least provide the industry with a useful choice.

[0007] It is a further object of the invention to provide a lens warming device which is disposable and portable within an operating environment.

[0008] Accordingly, in a first aspect the present invention consists in a warming device capable of warming the distal portion of an optical instrument including a lens portion comprising:

a double walled cylindrical tube having an internal wall, external wall, upper surface and open distal portion with central cavity there between,
a protrusion extending from said upper surface, sized and shaped to receive the lens portion of said optical instrument,
a circular cap sized to attach to said distal portion of said double walled cylindrical tube,
an insulation layer between said internal wall and said external wall of said double walled cylindrical tube, and
a heating element enclosed within said central cavity and thermally coupled to said insulation layer.

[0009] In a second aspect the present invention consists in a warming device capable of warming the distal portion of an optical instrument such as a laparoscope comprising:

a double walled cylindrical tube having an internal wall, external wall, upper surface and open distal portion with central cavity there between,
 a protrusion extending from said upper surface, sized and shaped to receive the lens portion of said optical instrument,
 a circular cap sized to attach to said distal portion of said double walled cylindrical tube,
 an insulation layer between said internal wall and said external wall of said double walled cylindrical tube, and
 a material coating said central circular protrusion.

[0010] In a third aspect the present invention consists in a warming device capable of warming the distal portion of an optical instrument such as a laparoscope comprising:

a double walled cylindrical tube having an internal wall, external wall, upper surface and open distal portion with central cavity there between,
 a protrusion extending from said upper surface sized and shaped to receive the lens portion of said optical instrument,
 a circular cap sized to attach to said distal portion of said double walled cylindrical tube,
 an insulation layer between said internal wall and said external wall of said double walled cylindrical tube,
 a material coating said protrusion, and
 an input and an output gas tubing connector attached to said double walled cylindrical tube such that in use at least heated insufflation gas is passed through said device thereby warming said central cavity.

[0011] In a fourth aspect the present invention consists in an apparatus for calibrating an optical instrument whilst warming the distal portion of an optical instrument such as a laparoscope comprising:

a double walled cylindrical tube having an internal wall, external wall, upper surface and open distal portion with central cavity there between,
 a protrusion extending from said upper surface sized and shaped to receive the lens portion of said optical instrument,
 a circular cap sized to attach to said distal portion of said double walled cylindrical tube,
 an insulation layer between said internal wall and said external wall of said double walled cylindrical tube,
 a whitening block inserted into the distal portion of said protrusion, and
 a heating element enclosed within said central cavity and thermally coupled to said insulation layer.

[0012] This invention consists in the foregoing and also envisages constructions of which the following gives ex-

amples.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] Preferred forms of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a cross-section of the insulated medical lens warming device of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the handle clip attached to the insulated lens warming device of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an exploded view of the insulated lens warming device of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a cross-section of a second form of the insulated lens warming device of the present invention.

Figure 5 is a cross-section of a third form of the insulated lens warming device of the present invention.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the insulated lens warming device of Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a cross-section of a fourth form of the insulated lens warming device of the present invention.

Figure 8 is a perspective view of the insulated lens warmer of Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a cross-section showing the use of a flexible grommet attached to the insulated lens warming device upper surface of another embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0014] The present invention provides a warming device capable of warming the lens portion of an optical instrument, such as a laparoscope, to a temperature above ambient to prevent lens fogging and a means of cleaning the lens during a surgical procedure to remove any biological matter that may adhere to the lens. The lens warming device is self-contained and does not require the attachment of any power source thereby making the device portable for use anywhere within the surgical operating environment.

[0015] In particular a lens warming device is described which provides a means for warming the lens portion of an optical instrument to a temperature above ambient temperature for a prolonged period. At any stage during the operating procedure where the surgeon has to withdraw the laparoscope from the body cavity the lens portion is re-inserted into the lens warmer to maintain the lens portion temperature above ambient and where a cleaning member is disposed at the distal end of the lens warming device, the lens will be cleaned on contact with the cleaning member. At the end of the operating procedure the lens warming device may be disposed of thereby potentially eliminating the requirement for the equipment

to undergo autoclave or other sterilization procedures.

[0016] It will be appreciated that the lens warming device as described in the preferred embodiment of the present invention can be used for many forms of surgical optical instruments generally but will now be described below with reference to the surgical optical instrument being a laparoscope.

[0017] With reference to Figures 1 and 3, a laparoscope distal portion 1 having a lens 2 at the distal end is shown inserted into the insulated lens warming device 30 of the present invention. The insulated lens warming device 30 is preferably constructed of a thermoplastic or thermoset plastics material such as ABS, polyethylene or other appropriate material. The insulated lens warming device 30 is a double walled cylindrical tube 3a and 3b with central cavity 4, having an open distal portion 7 to which a circular cap 5 is attached by ultrasonic welding, friction fit, snap fit or other appropriate fastening known in the art. Between the inner 3b and outer walls 3a of the double walled cylindrical tube 3 is an insulation layer 6 comprising air. The proximal end 8 of the double walled cylindrical tube 3 is closed and has a protrusion 9 extending into the central cavity 4 towards the distal end 7 of the double walled cylindrical tube 3, sized and shaped to receive the lens portion 2 of the optical instrument 1. The protrusion 9 is preferably a cylindrical protrusion located about the central portion of the proximal end 8 of the double walled cylindrical tube 3. The central cavity 4 is filled with a conductive heating element 15 such as water, saline solution, wheat, oat or barley grass grains, rice, or other appropriate heat conducting material, prior to permanently fitting the circular cap 5 to the distal end 7 of the double walled cylindrical tube 3.

[0018] A non-woven cleaning member 12 made from acrylic, polypropylene or other appropriate filter type material may be disposed at the distal end 14 of the cylindrical protrusion 9 such that when the lens portion 2 of the laparoscope 1 is inserted into the cylindrical protrusion 9, the lens portion 2 contacts the cleaning member 12. A similar cleaning member may be provided in any one of the embodiments of the lens warming device as described herein.

[0019] As shown in Figure 9, the lens warming device 39 may have a flexible grommet 40 made from a plastics based material such as silicon attached at the proximal end 41 of the cylindrical protrusion 42. The flexible grommet 40 enables optical instruments 1 of differing sizes to be inserted into the cylindrical protrusion 42 whilst providing a degree of support for the optical instrument 1. Alternatively or in combination with the flexible grommet 40, the cross-section of the cylindrical protrusion 42 may comprise a plurality of decrementing steps extending from the proximal 41 to the distal portion. This will provide increased support for the optical instrument 1 when it is inserted into the insulated lens warming device 39. The lens warming device 39 is of a similar double cylindrical construction as described above with reference to Figure 1.

[0020] With reference to Figure 2 the insulated lens warming device 30 may have a handle 11 of preferably L-shaped configuration, attached to the upper surface 8 of the insulated lens warming device 30. The handle 11 is preferably an integral part of the insulated lens warming device 30 formed during the plastics moulding process however other attachment techniques may be employed such as ultrasonic welding, gluing or other appropriate attachment mechanism. The handle 11 provides a means for transporting the insulated lens warming device 30 around the operating environment as well as providing a means for removably attaching the insulated lens warming device 30 to surgical drapes or table. Alternatively, the handle 11 may comprise a handle clip type mechanism which opens and closes such that the insulated lens warming device 30 can securely grip onto the surgical drapes or table.

[0021] Note should be made that any of the embodiments described herein may be provided with a handle as described above in relation to Figure 2.

[0022] Prior to use, the insulated lens warming device 30 is placed in a microwave or other conventional oven type surgical warming device in order to raise the temperature of the heating element 15 to a temperature above ambient body temperature. The cleaning member 12 may then be inserted toward the distal portion 14 of the cylindrical protrusion 9. The lens portion 2 of the laparoscope 2 is then inserted into the cylindrical protrusion 9 such that the lens portion 2 may contact the cleaning member 12. The thermal energy produced by the heating element 15 warms the lens portion 2 to a temperature above ambient such that the lens portion 2 becomes warm enough to prevent lens condensation on insertion of the lens portion 2 into a body cavity while the cleaning member 12 may clean the lens portion 2 in preparation for surgical use.

[0023] The insulation layer 6 is in thermal contact with the heating element 15 such that the heating element temperature is maintained for at least the duration of the surgical procedure. Therefore, when the lens portion 2 is removed from the body cavity, it can be re-inserted into the insulated lens warming device 30 to maintain the temperature of the lens portion 2 to at least above ambient. Also, when the cleaning member 12 is inserted into the cylindrical protrusion 9 the lens portion 2 may also be cleaned in preparation for reinsertion into the body cavity.

[0024] A second embodiment of the insulated lens warming device 43 of the present invention is shown in Figure 4. Here the lens portion 2 of an optical instrument 1 is inserted into the insulated lens warming device cylindrical protrusion 44. The walls 20 of the cylindrical protrusion 44 may be impregnated during the plastics moulding and forming process with a black coloured material such as dye. The insulated lens warming device 43 is not pre-heated prior to use as the light source emanating from the lens portion 2 of the optical instrument 1 strikes the distal portion 14 of the cylindrical protrusion 44 and being coated black, absorbs the light energy and con-

verts it to thermal energy due to conduction. The thermal energy therefore warms the lens portion 2 of the optical instrument 1 up to above the dew point of the insufflation gas used within the body cavity thus preventing lens fogging.

[0025] Alternatively, instead of impregnating the cylindrical protrusion walls with black dye during the plastics moulding and forming process, a removable black plastic moulded insert 21 of preferably cylindrical cross-section, having a closed distal end 22 may be inserted into the cylindrical protrusion 44. The black insert 21 provides an alternative means of converting light energy into thermal energy due to conduction using the light source emanating from the lens portion 2 of the optical instrument 1.

[0026] An insulated lens warming device of the third embodiment of the present invention is shown in Figures 5 and 6. The lens warming device 31 here has two gas tubing connectors 23, 24 in fluid connection with the double walled cylindrical tube 32. The input gas tubing connector 23 is located towards the proximal portion 33 and the output gas tubing connector 24 is located towards the distal portion disposed at substantially 180° to each other, penetrate the body of the double walled cylindrical tube 32. Prior to inserting the lens portion 2 of an optical instrument 1 into the body cavity, a gas tube supplying heated and preferably humidified gas from the same source used to insufflate the body cavity, is diverted and attached to the input gas tubing connector 23 thus inserting at least heated gas into the central cavity 34. The resultant thermal energy generated within the central cavity 34 raises the temperature up to above the dew point temperature of the gas. The thermal energy generated will increase the temperature within the cylindrical protrusion 35 such that when the lens portion 2 of the optical instrument 1 is inserted into the cylindrical protrusion 35 the lens portion 2 absorbs the thermal energy heating the instrument prior to insertion into the body cavity thus preventing lens fogging.

[0027] The gas can exit from the central cavity 34 via the output gas tubing connector 24 located towards the distal portion 36 of the insulated lens warming device 31. There is no requirement to attach a gas tube to the second gas tubing connector 24 as the gas is allowed to exit to free air space.

[0028] In a fourth embodiment, shown in Figure 7, the lens warming device 37 preferably has a whitening insert 26 disposed at the distal end 38 of the cylindrical protrusion 45. The whitening insert 26 may be inserted into the cylindrical protrusion 45 prior to the insertion of the lens portion 2 of the optical instrument 1. At the beginning of surgery the optical instrument 1 is switched on such that light emanates from the distal portion of the optical instrument 1. The lens portion 2 is then inserted into the insulated lens warming device 37. As well as being pre-warmed the light emanating from around the distal portion of the optical instrument 1 strikes the whitening insert 26 and is reflected back into the lens portion 2 enabling the equipment to be calibrated to ensure bodily tissue

appears the correct colour on insertion of the distal portion of the optical instrument 1 into the body cavity. Note, the general construction of the lens warming device 37 is similar to that of that of Figure 1 in that the lens warming device 37 has a double walled cylindrical tube construction 46.

[0029] Alternatively, as shown in Figure 8 a cavity 27 may be formed during the plastics moulding process to provide an opening extending from the double walled cylindrical tube outer surface and inner surface, across the distal portion of the cylindrical protrusion (not shown, but similar to 45 in Figure 7) towards the opposite inner surface wall. Hence, a removable whitening block 28 may be inserted into the double walled cylindrical tube cavity 27 opening such that when the lens portion 2 of an optical instrument 1 is inserted into the insulated lens warming device 47 the scope can be calibrated and warmed prior to insertion into a body cavity. This is achieved by switching on the optical instrument light source such that the lens portion 2 of the optical instrument 1 receives light reflections off the whitening block 1. Again, the general construction of the lens warming device 47 is similar to that of that of Figure 1 in that the lens warming device 47 has a double walled cylindrical tube construction 48.

PREFERRED FEATURES:

[0030]

1. A warming device capable of warming the distal portion of an optical instrument including a lens portion comprising:

a double walled cylindrical tube having an internal wall, external wall, upper surface and open distal portion with central cavity there between, a protrusion extending from said upper surface, sized and shaped to receive the lens portion of said optical instrument,
a circular cap sized to attach to said distal portion of said double walled cylindrical tube,
an insulation layer between said internal wall and said external wall of said double walled cylindrical tube, and
a heating element enclosed within said central cavity and thermally coupled to said insulation layer.

2. A warming device according to clause 1 wherein said warming device is constructed from a thermoplastics type material.

3. A warming device according to clause 1 wherein said warming device is constructed from a thermoset plastics material.

4. A warming device according to any one of clauses 1 to 3 wherein said protrusion comprises a plurality of steps of decreasing circumference toward the distal portion of said protrusion to provide enhanced

support for said optical instrument when inserted into said warming device.

5. A warming device according to any one of clauses 1 to 4 wherein said heating element comprises a conductive material.

6. A warming device according to clause 5 wherein said conductive material is water or saline solution.

7. A warming device according to clause 5 wherein said conductive material is wheat grass seeds.

8. A warming device according to clause 5 wherein said conductive material is barley grass seeds.

9. A warming device according to clause 5 wherein said conductive material is oat grass seeds.

10. A warming device according to clause 5 wherein said conductive material is rice.

11. A warming device according to any one of clauses 1 to 10 wherein said heating element is heated prior to use by micro-waving said warming device.

12. A warming device according to any one of clauses 1 to 10 wherein said heating element is heated prior to use by inserting said warming device into a conventional oven type surgical warmer.

13. A warming device according to any one of clauses 1 to 12 wherein said insulation layer comprises air.

14. A warming device according to any one of clauses 1 to 13 wherein said warming device is disposable.

15. A warming device according to any one of clauses 1 to 14 wherein said double walled cylindrical tube has an attachment mechanism attached to said upper surface configured to removably attach said warming device to a surgical drape or table.

16. A warming device according to clause 15 wherein said attachment mechanism is a handle.

17. A warming device according to clause 15 wherein said attachment mechanism is a handle clip.

18. A warming device according to any one of clauses 1 to 17 wherein said protrusion has a flexible grommet surrounding at least a portion of said upper surface adaptable to receive said distal portion of an optical instrument of differing size.

19. A warming device according to clause 18 wherein said flexible grommet is constructed from silicon.

20. A warming device according to any one of clauses 1 to 19 wherein said protrusion has a cleaning member disposed at the distal portion.

21. A warming device according to clause 20 wherein said cleaning member is a non-woven filter type material.

22. A warming device capable of warming the distal portion of an optical instrument such as a laparoscope comprising:

a double walled cylindrical tube having an internal wall, external wall, upper surface and open distal portion with central cavity there between, a protrusion extending from said upper surface, sized and shaped to receive the lens portion of

said optical instrument,

a circular cap sized to attach to said distal portion of said double walled cylindrical tube, an insulation layer between said internal wall and said external wall of said double walled cylindrical tube, and

a material coating said central circular protrusion.

23. A warming device according to clause 22 wherein said protrusion comprises a plurality of steps of decreasing circumference toward the distal portion of said protrusion to provide enhanced support for said optical instrument when inserted into said warming device.

24. A warming device according to clause 22 or 23 wherein said material coating is used to convert light energy to thermal energy.

25. A warming device according to any one of clauses 22 to 24 wherein said material coating is black dye impregnated into said thermoplastics type material during the manufacture of said warming device.

26. A warming device according to any one of clauses 22 to 24 wherein said material coating is black dye impregnated into said thermoset plastics material during the manufacture of said warming device.

27. A warming device according to any one of clauses 22 to 24 wherein said material coating comprises a black plastic type cylindrical tube closed at the distal end inserted towards the distal portion of said protrusion.

28. A warming device according to any one of clauses 22 to 27 wherein said insulation layer comprises air.

29. A warming device according to any one of clauses 22 to 28 wherein said warming device is disposable.

30. A warming device according to any one of clauses 22 to 29 wherein said double walled cylindrical tube has an attachment mechanism attached to said upper surface configured to removably attach said warming device to a surgical drape or table.

31. A warming device according to clause 30 wherein said attachment mechanism is a handle.

32. A warming device according to clause 30 wherein said attachment mechanism is a handle clip.

33. A warming device according to any one of clauses 22 to 32 wherein said protrusion has a flexible grommet surrounding at least a portion of said upper surface adaptable to receive said distal portion of an optical instrument of differing size.

34. A warming device capable of warming the distal portion of an optical instrument such as a laparoscope comprising:

a double walled cylindrical tube having an internal wall, external wall, upper surface and open distal portion with central cavity there between,

a protrusion extending from said upper surface sized and shaped to receive the lens portion of said optical instrument,
 a circular cap sized to attach to said distal portion of said double walled cylindrical tube,
 an insulation layer between said internal wall and said external wall of said double walled cylindrical tube,
 a material coating said protrusion, and
 an input and an output gas tubing connector attached to said double walled cylindrical tube such that in use at least heated insufflation gas is passed through said warming device thereby warming said central cavity.

35. A warming device according to clause 34 wherein said protrusion comprises a plurality of steps of decreasing circumference toward the distal portion of said protrusion to provide enhanced support for said optical instrument when inserted into said warming device.

36. A warming device according to clause 34 or 35 wherein said material coating is used to convert light energy to thermal energy.

37. A warming device according to any one of clauses 34 to 36 wherein said material coating is black dye impregnated into said thermoplastics type material during the manufacture of said warming device.

38. A warming device according to any one of clauses 34 to 36 wherein said material coating is black dye impregnated into said thermoset plastics material during the manufacture of said warming device.

39. A warming device according to any one of clauses 34 to 36 wherein said material coating comprises a black plastic type cylindrical tube closed at the distal end inserted towards the distal portion of said protrusion.

40. A warming device according to any one of clauses 34 to 39 wherein said insulation layer comprises air.

41. A warming device according to any one of clauses 34 to 40 wherein said warming device is disposable.

42. A warming device according to any one of clauses 34 to 41 wherein said double walled cylindrical tube has an attachment mechanism attached to said upper surface configured to removably attach said warming device to a surgical drape or table.

43. A warming device according to clause 42 wherein said attachment mechanism is a handle.

44. A warming device according to clause 42 wherein said attachment mechanism is a handle clip.

45. A warming device according to any one of clauses 34 to 44 wherein said protrusion has a flexible grommet surrounding at least a portion of said upper surface adaptable to receive said distal portion of an optical instrument of differing size.

46. A warming device according to clause 45 wherein

said flexible grommet is constructed from silicon.

47. A warming device according to any one of clauses 34 to 46 wherein said insufflation gas is heated prior to entering said warming device.

48. A warming device according to any one of clauses 34 to 46 wherein said insufflation gas is heated and humidified prior to entering said warming device.

49. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument whilst warming the distal portion of an optical instrument such as a laparoscope comprising:

a double walled cylindrical tube having an internal wall, external wall, upper surface and open distal portion with central cavity there between, a protrusion extending from said upper surface sized and shaped to receive the lens portion of said optical instrument,
 a circular cap sized to attach to said distal portion of said double walled cylindrical tube,
 an insulation layer between said internal wall and said external wall of said double walled cylindrical tube,
 a whitening block inserted into the distal portion of said protrusion, and
 a heating element enclosed within said central cavity and thermally coupled to said insulation layer.

50. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to clause 49 wherein said apparatus is constructed from a thermoplastics type material.

51. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to clause 49 wherein said apparatus is constructed from a thermoset plastics material.

52. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 51 wherein said apparatus said double walled cylindrical tube has a horizontal cavity extending from said external wall through said distal portion of said protrusion, sized and shaped to fit said whitening block.

53. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to clause 52 wherein said protrusion comprises a plurality of steps of decreasing circumference toward the distal portion of said protrusion to provide enhanced support for said optical instrument when inserted into said apparatus.

54. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 53 wherein said heating element comprises a conductive material.

55. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 54 wherein said conductive material is water or saline solution.

56. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 54 wherein said conductive material is wheat grass seeds.

57. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 54 wherein

said conductive material is barley grass seeds.

58. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 54 wherein said conductive material is oat grass seeds.

59. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 54 wherein said conductive material is rice.

60. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 59 herein said whitening block is constructed from a thermoset plastics material.

61. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 59 wherein said whitening block is constructed from a thermof orm plastics material.

62. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 59 wherein said whitening block is constructed from a ceramics material.

63. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 59 wherein said whitening block is constructed from a non-woven material.

64. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 59 wherein said whitening block is constructed from a woven fibrous material.

65. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 64 wherein said heating element is heated prior to use by micro-waving said apparatus.

66. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 64 wherein said heating element is heated prior to use by inserting said apparatus into a conventional oven type surgical warmer.

67. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 66 wherein said insulation layer comprises air.

68. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 67 wherein said apparatus is disposable.

69. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 68 wherein said double walled cylindrical tube has an attachment mechanism attached to said upper surface configured to removably attach said apparatus to a surgical drape or table.

70. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to clause 69 wherein said attachment mechanism is a handle.

71. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to clause 69 wherein said attachment mechanism is a handle clip.

72. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument according to any one of clauses 49 to 71 wherein said protrusion has a flexible grommet surrounding at least a portion of said upper surface adaptable to

receive said distal portion of an optical instrument of differing size.

73. A warming device as herein described with reference to the accompanying figures.

74. An apparatus to calibrate an optical instrument as herein described with reference to the accompanying figures.

10 Claims

1. A lens warming device for warming a lens portion of an optical instrument, comprising:

15 a double walled cylindrical tube having an internal wall, external wall, upper surface and open distal portion with central cavity there between, the central cavity configured to receive a lens portion of an optical instrument; and
20 an input and an output gas tubing connector attached to said double walled cylindrical tube and configured to receive the insufflation gas , wherein the insufflation gas is diverted into the central cavity to raise the temperature of the central cavity above the dew point temperature of the gas.

2. The warming device according to claim 1, further comprising an insulation layer between said internal wall and said external wall of said double walled cylindrical tube.

3. The warming device according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said insulation layer comprises air.

4. The warming device according to any one of claims 1 to 3, further comprising a protrusion extending from said upper surface, sized and shaped to receive the lens portion of said optical instrument.

5. The warming device according to any one of claims 1 to 4, further comprising a circular cap sized to attach to said distal portion of said double walled cylindrical tube.

6. The warming device according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said insufflation gas is heated or heated and humidified prior to entering said warming device.

7. The warming device according to any of claims 4 to 6, wherein said protrusion comprises a plurality of steps of decreasing circumference toward the distal portion of said protrusion to provide enhanced support for said optical instrument when inserted into said warming device.

8. The warming device according to any one of claims

4 to 7, wherein said protrusion has a flexible grommet surrounding at least a portion of said upper surface adaptable to receive said distal portion of an optical instrument of differing size.

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9. The warming device according to claim 8, wherein said flexible grommet is constructed from silicon.

10. The warming device according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein said double walled cylindrical tube has an attachment mechanism attached to said upper surface configured to removably attach said warming device to a surgical drape or table.

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11. The warming device according to claim 10, wherein said attachment mechanism is a handle or a handle clip.

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12. The warming device according to any one of claims 4 to 11, further comprising a material coating said protrusion.

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13. The warming device according to claim 12, wherein said material coating is used to convert light energy to thermal energy.

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14. The warming device according to any of claims 1 to 13, wherein said warming device is constructed from a thermoplastics type material or a thermoset plastics material.

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15. The warming device according to any one of claims 12 to 14 wherein said material coating is black dye impregnated into said thermoplastics type material or said thermoset plastics material during the manufacture of said warming device.

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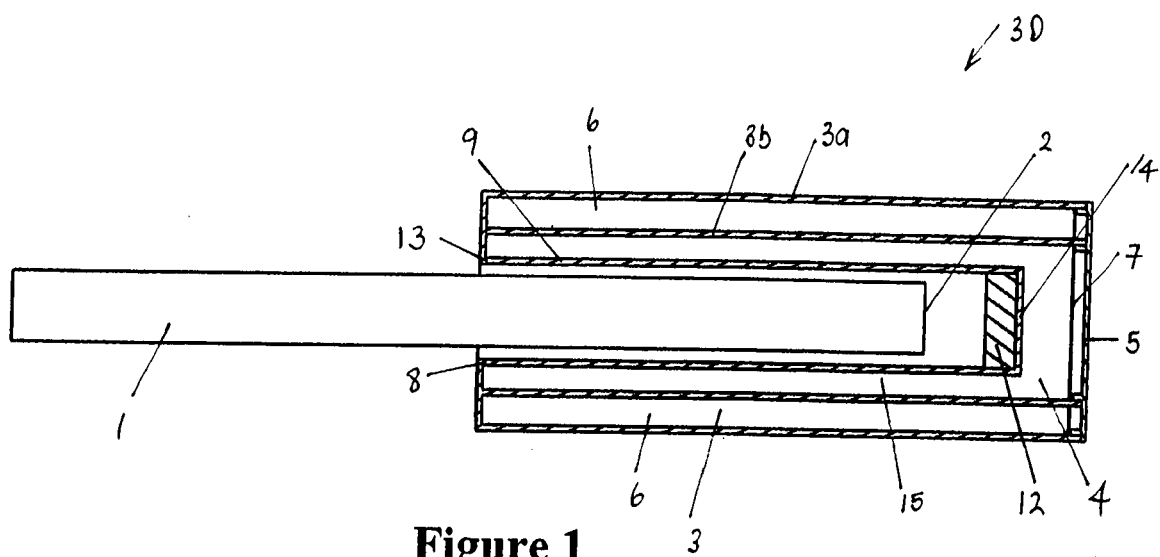


Figure 1

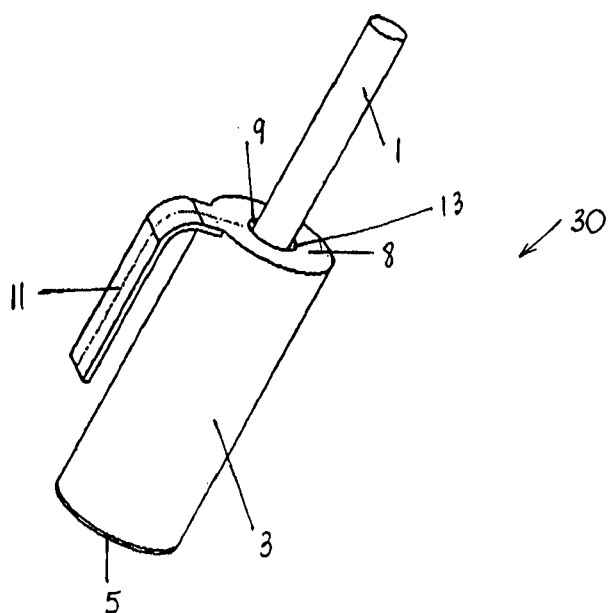


Figure 2

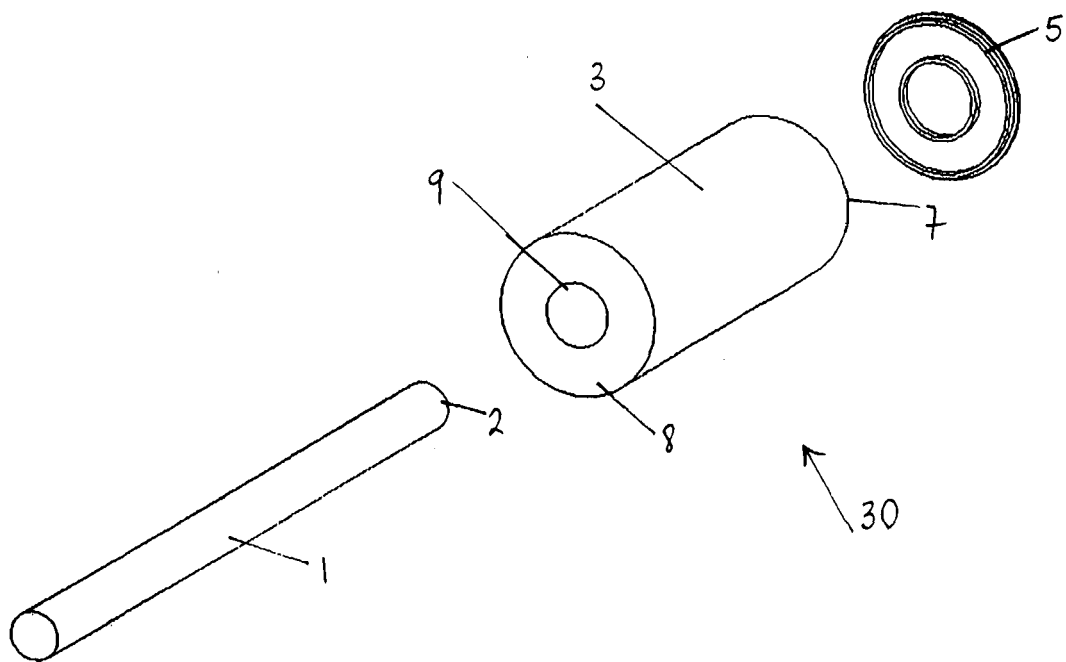


Figure 3

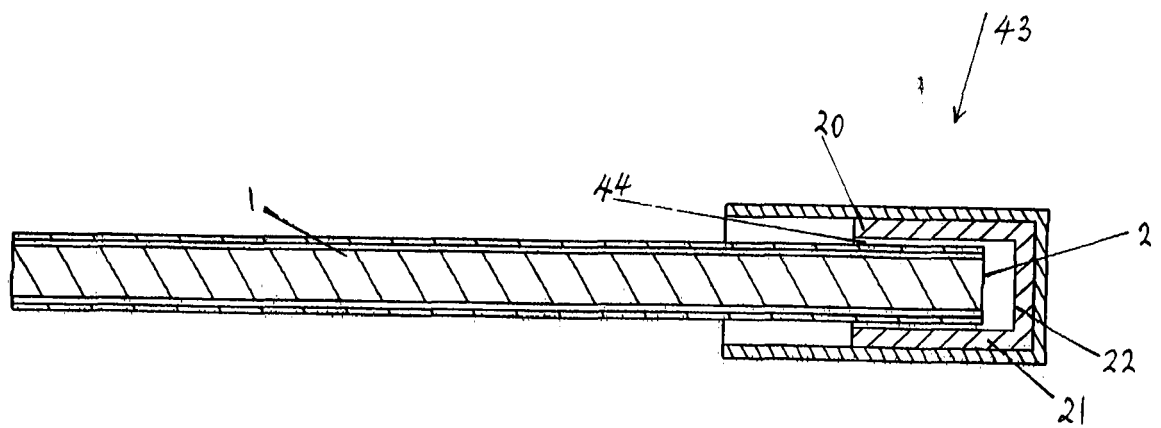


Figure 4

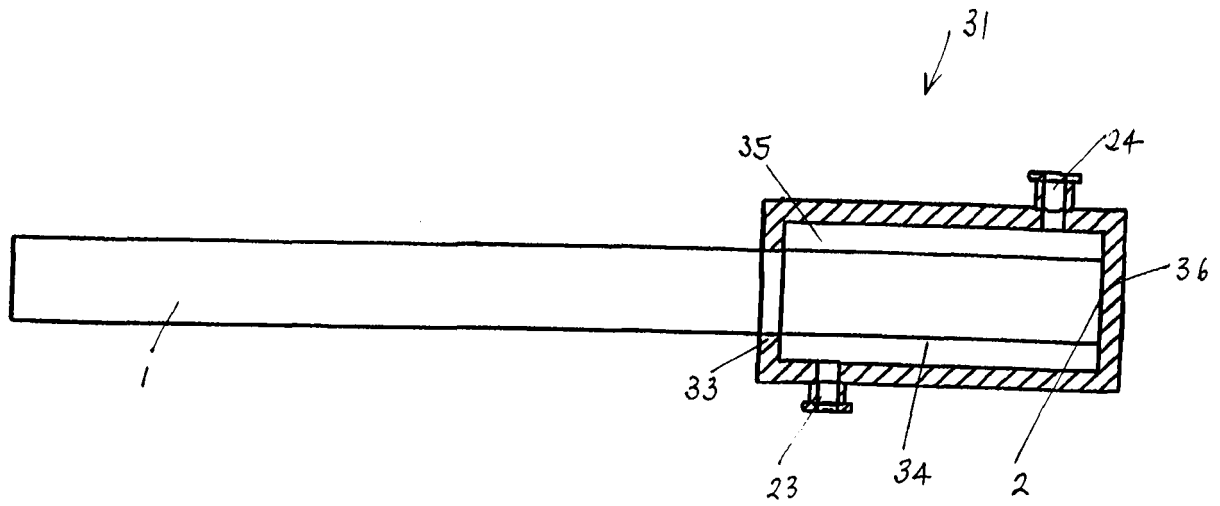


Figure 5

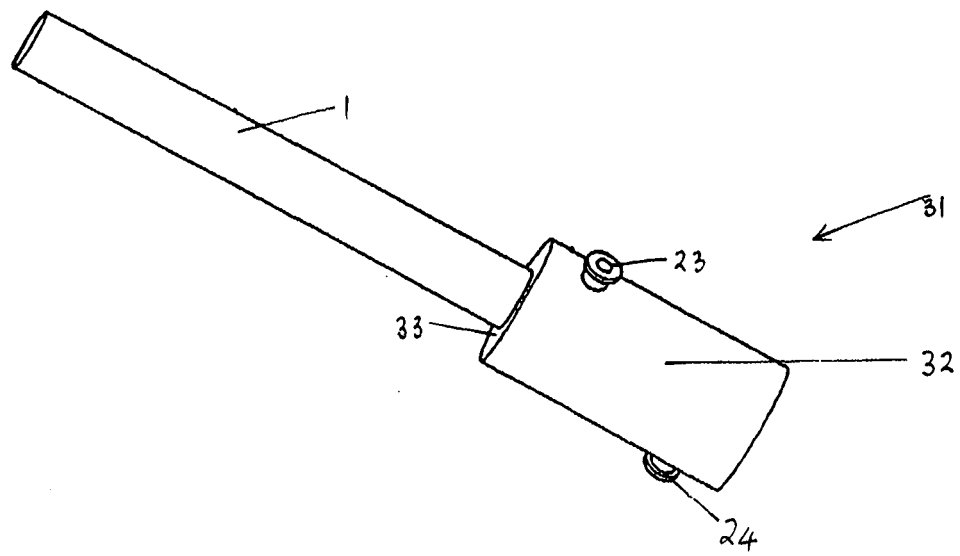


Figure 6

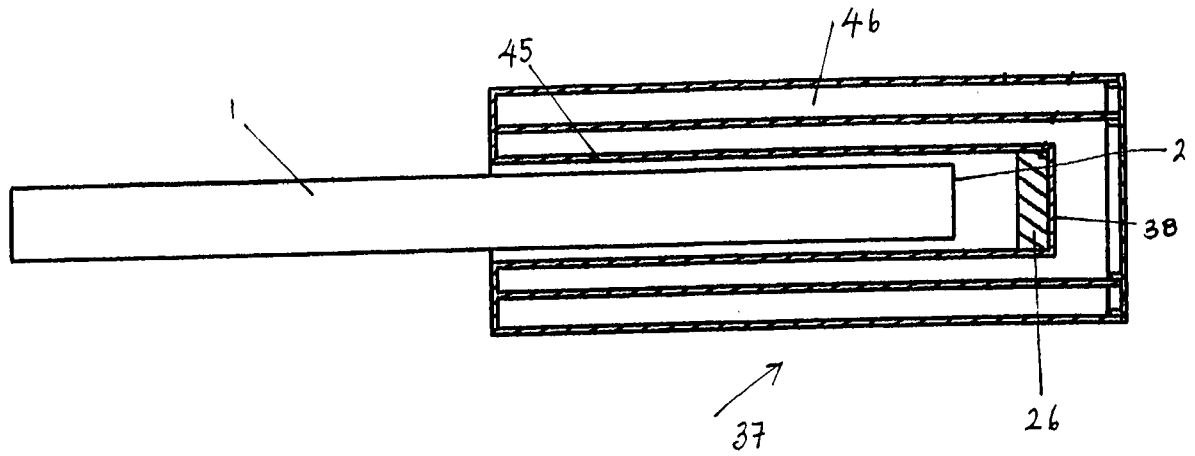


Figure 7

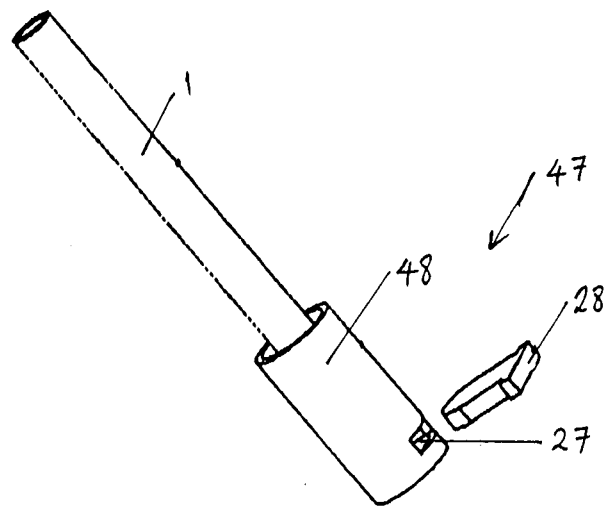


Figure 8



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

 Application Number
 EP 18 17 4344

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
A,D	US 5 549 543 A (KIM IL G [US]) 27 August 1996 (1996-08-27) * the whole document *	1-15	INV. A61B1/313
A	US 5 351 675 A (BRODSKY DAVID L [US]) 4 October 1994 (1994-10-04) * the whole document *	1-15	
A	US 2002/022762 A1 (BEANE RICHARD [US] ET AL) 21 February 2002 (2002-02-21) * paragraph [0007] - paragraph [0025] * * figures 1-6 *	1-15	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			A61B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Berlin		Date of completion of the search 17 August 2018	Examiner Abraham, Volkhard
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

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This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
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17-08-2018

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US 5351675 A	04-10-1994	NONE	
US 2002022762 A1	21-02-2002	AU 3837701 A CA 2400381 A1 US 2002022762 A1 WO 0160239 A1	27-08-2001 23-08-2001 21-02-2002 23-08-2001

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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

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专利名称(译)	范围加热装置		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	费雪派克医疗保健有限公司		
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IPC分类号	A61B1/313 A61B1/12 G02B23/24 G02B27/00		
CPC分类号	A61B1/127 A61B1/00057 A61B1/0008 A61B1/00131 A61B1/121 A61B1/313 G02B23/2476 G02B27/0006		
优先权	PCT/NZ2005/000069 2005-04-05 WO 532195 2004-04-05 NZ		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种加热装置 (30) , 用于将诸如腹腔镜的光学仪器 (1) 的镜片部分 (2) 加热到高于环境温度以防止镜片起雾, 包括: 具有内壁的双壁圆柱形管 (3) (3b) , 外壁 (3a) , 上表面和开口远端部分 (7) , 其间具有中心腔 (4) ;突起 (9) , 从所述上表面延伸, 其尺寸和形状设计成容纳透镜部分;圆形帽 (5) , 其尺寸适于连接到所述双壁圆柱形管的所述远端部分;加热元件 (15) 封闭在所述中心腔内并热耦合到所述绝缘层。

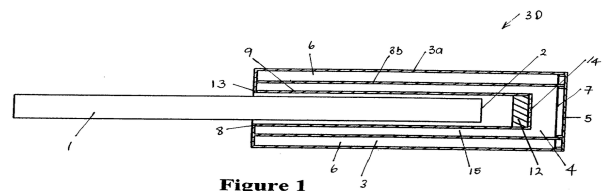


Figure 1

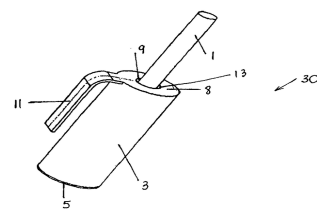


Figure 2