



(11) **EP 2 022 417 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
07.04.2010 Bulletin 2010/14

(51) Int Cl.:
A61B 17/28 (2006.01) A61B 17/32 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **08170110.4**

(22) Date of filing: **17.02.2005**

(54) **System for actuating a laparoscopic surgical instrument**

System zur Betätigung eines Laparoskopie-Instruments

Système d'actionnement d'un instrument chirurgical laparoscopique

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

(30) Priority: **27.02.2004 US 548747**

(43) Date of publication of application:
11.02.2009 Bulletin 2009/07

(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in
accordance with Art. 76 EPC:
05713752.3 / 1 718 224

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] This invention generally relates to laparoscopic surgical instruments and, in particular, to a system for actuating the tips of a laparoscopic surgical instrument.

Description of Prior Art

[0002] Laparoscopic surgical instruments or devices that use actuating blades or tips are typically activated by some mechanical means. In most cases, the surgical instruments or devices use an actuation rod to translate motion from a handle at one end to a tip at the opposite end of the device. Common to laparoscopic scissors and graspers is an actuation rod that includes a pin that works in conjunction with a slot in the tips. Moving the actuation rod cams the pin in the slot which opens and closes the tips.

[0003] The blades or tips typically have slots proximal to the pivot and because of this configuration, the back end of the blades or tips need to be quite large. When used on a grasper and the tips are in their open position, the back end of the tips extend out beyond the outside diameter of the grasper shaft and look like "wings." This may be a problem for the user and, in particular, the patient as they can catch or interfere on tissue or other devices during use.

[0004] When used on scissors, these wings will most likely be covered up with a plastic shrink tubing to insulate all the metal components during electro-surgical cautery. However, when the blades or tips are open, the wings can stretch and deform the shrink tubing. This can be problematic in that when the scissors is withdrawn from the trocar, the deformed tubing may not relax and it may catch on the end of the cannula, thereby pulling the trocar out of the patient. Accordingly, there is a need in the art for an improved system and method for actuating the blades or tips of laparoscopic instruments so as to minimize the adverse wing effect.

[0005] DE 20001492U discloses a laparoscopic surgical instrument according to the preamble of claim 1.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] According to the present invention there is provided a surgical instrument, comprising: an elongate tube extending along an axis including an actuation rod coaxially slidable within the elongate tube; a first tip including, a first pin formed on a proximal end surface of the first tip; and a second tip including a second pin formed on a proximal end surface of the second tip, the second tip pivotally connected to the first tip at a common pivot pin operably connected to the elongate tube to open and close the tips in response to movement of the actuation

rod, the actuation rod having a slot to accept the pins of the first and second tips, the slot having camming surfaces for the pins to slide within the slot, and the proximal ends of the tips extend minimally outside the diameter of the elongate tube during actuation of the tips, characterized in that, wherein the actuation rod is a tongue actuation rod which includes two transverse slots on opposing sides of the tongue and means for ratcheting the tips into a desired position.

[0007] The invention enables the back end of each blade or tip to be dramatically reduced in area so that during full defection, very little or no part of the blade or tip extends beyond the outside diameter of the outer tube or shaft. This ensures that nothing catches on the blades or tips during grasper use and the shrink tubing found on the scissors would not be deformed. This can be done because the area for the slots is not needed. Moreover, the usable area for the drive slots on the blade or tip of the actuation rod is maximized to the overall diameter of the outer tube or shaft which provides additional leverage to the blades or tips. In addition, the depth of the slot can be varied such that increased tension can be placed on the blades or tips during actuation.

[0008] The ratcheting means may include a series of detents.

[0009] These and other features and advantages of the invention will become more apparent with a discussion of the embodiments in reference to the associated drawings.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010]

FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of a laparoscopic view of a surgical instrument of the prior art;
FIG. 2 illustrates a side cutaway view of a tool mechanism of the surgical instrument of FIG. 1 in the open position;
FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view of FIG. 2;
FIGS. 4(a) - 4(c) illustrate a perspective view of a laparoscopic surgical instrument to which the invention may be applied, a perspective view of a blade or tip of the tool mechanism, and a side view of FIG. 4(a), respectively;
FIG. 5 illustrates a perspective view of an assembled surgical instrument to which the invention may be applied having mobile tips and an actuation rod;
FIGS. 6(a) and 6(b) illustrate a fork actuation rod and a tongue actuation rod, respectively;
FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b) illustrate a perspective view and a side view of the fork actuation rod, not in accordance with the present invention, having slots on both sides of the fork end;
FIGS. 7(c) and 7(d) illustrate a perspective view and a side view of an actuation rod having a slot with an open end;
FIGS. 7(e) and 7(f) illustrate a perspective view and

a side view of an actuation rod having a curved slot; FIGS. 8(a) and 8(b) illustrate a side view and a cross-section view of an actuation rod having an angled slot;

FIG. 8(c) illustrates a slot in an actuation rod having a detent or elevation shift to temporarily lock or ratchet the tips into a desired position in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 8(d) illustrates a slot in an actuation rod having a locking mechanism;

FIG. 9 illustrates a perspective view of an assembled surgical instrument having a fixed tip and a mobile tip; and

FIG. 10 illustrates an actuation rod that is split into at least two pieces to provide independent motion to the tips.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0011] Referring to FIG. 1, there is shown a perspective view of a laparoscopic surgical instrument 100 of the prior art as shown in U.S. Patent No. 5,626,609. The surgical instrument 100 typically comprises a handle assembly 10 having a fixed handle 12 and a pivoting handle 14. Extending from the handle assembly 10 is a shaft assembly 20 comprising an outer tube 22 and an inner actuation rod 24. The actuation rod 24 slides in the outer tube 20 in a coaxial relationship. The outer tube 22 may be secured to the fixed handle 12, while the actuation rod 24 may be secured to the pivoting handle 14. Attached at a distal end of the shaft assembly 20 is a tool mechanism 30, which comprises of a lower jaw 32 and an upper jaw 34. The tool mechanism 30 is connected to the shaft assembly 20 at pivot point 36 through linkage mechanism 40. During use, as the actuation rod 24 slides within the outer tube 22, the linkage mechanism 40 is actuated to pivot jaws 32 and 34 about pivot point 36 to open and close the jaws.

[0012] Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, there is shown a tool mechanism 30a of the prior art which includes, for example, a first scissor blade 32a and a second scissor blade 34a. In this embodiment, a housing member 50 is attached to the outer tube 22, and the tool mechanism 30a is attached to the housing member 50. As the handles move, the actuation rod 24 slides through the outer tube 22 towards the tool mechanism 30a. As illustrated in FIG. 2, scissor blades 32a, 34a are provided with cam slots 38 and 39, respectively, which slots accept a bearing post 60 which is attached to inner rod 24. As the rod 24 moves, the bearing post 60 slides within cam slots 38, 39 to pivot blades 32a, 34a about pivot pin 36a to open and close the blades. A drawback of this tool mechanism 30a is when the blades 32a, 34a are open, the tail end of the blades pass through slot 70 in housing member 50 to allow the blades to open. That is, the tail end of the blades 32a, 34a extend out beyond the outside diameter of the surgical instrument and look like "wings." This may be a problem for the user as they can catch or interfere

on tissue or other devices during use. Moreover, when the blades 32a, 34a are open, the wings can stretch and deform the plastic shrink tubing that is used to insulate the shaft assembly 20. For example, this can be problematic in that when the instrument is withdrawn from a trocar after a procedure, the deformed tubing may not relax and it may catch on the end of the cannula, whereby pulling the trocar out of the patient.

[0013] Referring to FIGS. 4(a) - 4(c), there is shown a surgical instrument 200 in having a tool mechanism 210 including a first blade or tip 212 and a second blade or tip 214, each of which has a pin 218 and 216, respectively, formed at the proximal end. The pins 218, 216 are fixed, typically by welding, to blades or tips 212, 214 and extend outwardly of the surface of the back end of the blades or tips 212, 214. The blades or tips 212, 214 are overlapped in a scissors configuration and are held in a pivotal relationship with an outer tube by a common pin 220. It includes the tool mechanism 210 that interacts with a slotted actuation rod 224 as further explained below. It is appreciated that because the blades or tips 212, 214 include pins 218, 216, rather than slots, much area is not needed on the back ends. This is beneficial because the "wingspan" of the blades or tips 212, 214 when opened is minimized if not eliminated. In addition, the overall strength of the blades or tips 212, 214 and the rod 224 is maximized because both the rod and the blades are integral or are single piece components.

[0014] The fork actuation rod 224 can be formed in a number of different ways. For example, the desired features can be machined from a solid rod or tube of a desired diameter. In another aspect, a strip of metal can be stamped with the desired slots at the end, then the tube can be rolled into a particular diameter where the slotted end can form a "fork". In yet another aspect, the fork features at the end of the actuation rod can be overmolded onto a shaft to provide a cost effective component.

[0015] As to the tongue actuation rod, it can be formed in a similar way to the fork actuation rod. More specifically, machining the detail in the tip is an option as is overmolding the detail. The end of the actuation rod can also be formed as a separate part, i.e., molded, machined, cast, MIM, etc., with the feature detail in it and then attached to a standard length shaft by means of a thread, snap, adhesive, welding process or some other attachment method.

[0016] Referring to FIG. 5, there is shown a perspective view of the tool mechanism 210 of FIG. 4 being connected to the actuation rod 224. It is appreciated that there are numerous methods of manufacturing the blades or tips 212, 214. For example, the blades or tips 212, 214 can be formed from conventional stamping and then heat treated. In another example, the blades or tips 212, 214 can be formed from a blank of pre-hardened material and then EDM cut, waterjet cut, laser cut or even machined to obtain the final shape. It should be noted that pins 218, 216 in the back ends of the blades or tips 212, 214 can be formed directly onto the blades or pins

themselves, or they can be added after the pins have been manufactured.

[0017] The pins 218, 216 can be locked in any one or a combination of the following ways: press-fitted, swaged, threaded and/or welded. To manufacture the pin as part of the blades or tips 212, 214, a multitude of processes can be used. A sheet of material can be machined to include a pivot hole as well as the pin. The sheet can then be heat treated and sent to a form grinder, which can grind one profile of the blade or tip. The ground plate can then be sent to be EDM cut and the second profile can be cut out. This type of process can yield numbers components, with the drive pin integrally located, with relatively low cost.

[0018] There are also additional processes that can yield the entire part from a minimum number of operations. These can include but are not limited to metal injection molding (MIM), casting, and powder metallurgy (PM). The final blade can also then be sent to be sharpened or other post processing.

[0019] The following is a discussion of the pin and slot design, where there are a number of advantages which can be realized. For example,

- (1) The back end of each blade or tip is reduced in area so that during full deflection, very little or no part of the blade or tip extends beyond the outside diameter of the outer tube or shaft. This ensures that nothing catches on the blades or tips during grasper use and the shrink tubing found on scissors would not be deformed. This can be done because the area for the slots is not needed;
- (2) The usable area for the drive slots on the blade or tip of the actuation rod is maximized to the overall diameter of the outer tube or shaft which provides additional leverage to the blades or tips; and
- (3) If channels are used on the actuation rod, the depth of the channels can be varied such that increased tension can be placed on the blades during actuation.

[0020] Moreover, by moving the slot from the blades or tips to the actuation rod, the "wingspan" of the blades can be reduced or eliminated because the back end does not need to endcase the slot, but rather a small pin which minimizes the chance of catching on tissue, other instruments or suture.

[0021] Referring to FIGS. 6(a) and 6(b), there are shown the end of the actuation rod which could be a fork design 224a or (in accordance with the present invention) a tongue design 224b. With the fork design 224a, a through slot 226 can be formed on each side of the rod 224a. The back end of the blades or tips can be inserted into the rod where the pin of the first blade or tip can be locked into the first slot and the pin of the second blade or tip can be locked into the opposing second slot. The blades or tips can be fixed by a common pivot point on the outer tube or shaft. When the actuation rod is moved

in one direction, the blades or tips will cam via the pins and the slots 226. The pin that locks each blade or tip into the shaft can be integral to the blades or tips or they can be separate components. Similarly to the fork design 224a, the tongue design 224b can include a slot 226 on each side of the tongue as further discussed below.

[0022] Referring to FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b), there are shown a perspective view and a side view of the actuation rod 224 incorporating slots 226 on both sides of the fork end, respectively. As explained above, the blades or tips can have pins on the back end that nest in the slots of the rod. The rod may be pushed forward or pulled backwards to cam the blades or tips, which are pivoted by a common pivot point that is attached to the outer tube or shaft. In some cases, it is beneficial to have different slot designs to actuate the tips to different openings, at different speeds, for different length tips and for varying force. Referring to FIGS. 7(c) and 7(d), the slots 226 can include an open or closed end slot (or combination of both) as desired. FIGS. 7(e) and 7(f) illustrate an actuation rod having a curved slot. It is appreciated that as the jaw providing the blades or tips of the invention articulates a pivot point, the distance between the pin and slot and the hinge vary depending on the actuation rod position.

Accordingly, the curved slot can be used to compensate for this phenomenon and provide for a more linear relation between the actuation rod and the jaw motion. For example, the slot can be shaped to provide for more control as the blades or tips are nearing the closed position, and greater acceleration as the blades or tips are near the opened position. With this aspect, the instrument can be tuned to provide the desired instrument control and user feedback.

[0023] As illustrated in FIGS. 8(a) and 8(b), a slot 226b for the tongue can be formed such that it has an angle to it. In other words, the depth of the slot 226b at one end ('B') 227 may be deeper or shallower than at the other end ('A') 228. This is beneficial because as the actuation rod 224 is pulled, and the blades or tips close, the pins camming in the slots can be forced apart by the angle at the bottom surface of the slots. This would spread the back end of the blades or tips which in turn push the front of the blades or tips together putting more tension along the cutting surface.

[0024] In FIG. 8(c), there is illustrated the embodiment in accordance with the present invention, where a slot 226 has a detent or elevation shift 229 to temporarily "lock" or "ratchet" the blade or tip into a desired position without affecting the linear motion of the jaws relative to the handle actuation. FIG. 8(d) illustrates that a slot 226 can also be formed with different cross sections, e.g., slot 226 having a locking mechanism with a dovetail profile 230. With this embodiment, the mating pin on the blades or tips can match the slot to "lock" it in.

[0025] As illustrated in FIG. 9, both blades or tips 212, 214 do not need to be mobile. That is, one blade 212 may be fixed while the other blade 214 may actuate. The mobile blade 214 may contain a pin 300 and an actuation

rod 302 that would contain only one slot to actuate the blade 214.

[0026] Referring to FIG. 10, the slots or channels 226 can be of any of the above-described design, however, the actuation rod is split into a plurality of multiple pieces 224c, 224d to provide independent motion to the blades or tips. This would be useful if the blades or tips need to be articulated at different speeds, or over different distances.

[0027] It will be understood that many other modifications can be made to the various disclosed embodiments without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. For these reasons, the above description should not be construed as limiting the invention, but should be interpreted as merely exemplary of preferred embodiments.

Claims

1. A surgical instrument (200), comprising:

an elongate tube extending along an axis including an actuation rod (224) coaxially slidable within the elongate tube;

a first tip (212) including a first pin formed on a proximal end surface of the first tip; and

a second tip (214) including a second pin (216) formed on a proximal end surface of the second tip, the second tip pivotally connected to the first tip at a common pivot pin (220) operably connected to the elongate tube to open and close the tips in response to movement of the actuation rod (224),

the actuation rod having a slot (226) to accept the pins of the first and second tips, the slot having camming surfaces for the pins to slide within the slot, and the proximal ends of the tips extend minimally outside the diameter of the elongate tube during actuation of the tips, wherein the actuation rod (224) is a tongue actuation rod which includes two transverse slots (226) on opposing sides of the tongue and **characterized in that** said transverse slots (226) having a detent or elevation shift 229 to temporarily lock or ratchet the tips into a desired position.

2. The surgical instrument of claim 1, wherein the proximal ends of the tips (212, 214) do not extend outside the diameter of the elongate tube during actuation of the tips.

3. The surgical instrument of claim 1, wherein the actuation rod (224) is formed by machining, stamping, overmolding, casting, or metal injection molding.

4. The surgical instrument of claim 1, wherein the tongue actuation rod includes a through slot on each

side of the rod.

5. The surgical instrument of claim 4, wherein the slots (226) are curved.

6. The surgical instrument of claim 1, wherein the slots (226) are curved.

7. The surgical instrument of claim 1 or claim 4, wherein at least one of the slots (226) is an open-end slot or a closed end slot.

8. The surgical instrument of claim 1, wherein the ratcheting means includes a series of detents (229).

9. The surgical instrument of claim 1, wherein the pins are formed on the proximal end surfaces of the tips by press fitting, threading, welding or bonding.

10. The surgical instrument of any preceding claim, wherein the proximal ends of the tips do not extend outside the diameter of the elongate tube during actuation of the tips.

Patentansprüche

1. Chirurgisches Instrument (200), umfassend:

eine langgezogene Röhre, die sich einer Achse entlang erstreckt und einen Betätigungsstab (224) umfasst, der innerhalb der langgezogenen Röhre coaxial gleitbar ist;

eine erste Spitze (212), die einen ersten Stift umfasst, der auf einer proximalen Endfläche der ersten Spitze gebildet ist; und

eine zweite Spitze (214), die einen zweiten Stift (216) umfasst, der auf einer proximalen Endfläche der zweiten Spitze gebildet ist, wobei die zweite Spitze drehbar mit der ersten Spitze an einem gemeinsamen Drehstift (220) verbunden ist, der funktionsfähig mit der langgezogenen Röhre verbunden ist, um die Spitzen als Reaktion auf die Bewegung des Betätigungsstabs (224) hin zu öffnen und zu schließen;

wobei der Betätigungsstab einen Schlitz (226) für die Aufnahme der Stifte der ersten und zweiten Spitzen aufweist, wobei der Schlitz Steuerflächen aufweist, damit die Stifte innerhalb des Schlitzes gleiten können, und die proximalen Enden der Spitzen sich während des Betätigens der Spitzen minimal außerhalb des Durchmessers der langgezogenen Röhre erstrecken, wobei

der Betätigungsstab (224) ein Zungenbetätigungsstab ist, der zwei Querslitze (226) an entgegengesetzten Seiten der Zunge umfasst, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Quer-

schlitze (226) eine Arretierung oder Anhebungs-umschaltung (229) aufweisen, um die Spitzen zeitweilig in einer erwünschten Position zu verriegeln oder zu versperren.

2. Chirurgisches Instrument nach Anspruch 1, wobei die proximalen Enden der Spitzen (212, 214) sich während des Betätigens der Spitzen nicht außerhalb des Durchmessers der langgezogenen Röhre erstrecken. 5
3. Chirurgisches Instrument nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Betätigungsstab (224) durch maschinelles Bearbeiten, Prägen, Umspritzen, Gießen oder Metallspritzgießen gebildet wird. 10
4. Chirurgisches Instrument nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Zungenbetätigungsstab auf jeder Seite des Stabs einen hindurchgehenden Schlitz umfasst. 15
5. Chirurgisches Instrument nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Schlitze (226) gebogen sind. 20
6. Chirurgisches Instrument nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Schlitze (226) gebogen sind. 25
7. Chirurgisches Instrument nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 4, wobei mindestens einer der Schlitze (226) ein offenendiger Schlitz oder ein geschlossenendiger Schlitz ist. 30
8. Chirurgisches Instrument nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Versperrungsvorrichtung eine Reihe von Arretierungen (229) umfasst. 35
9. Chirurgisches Instrument nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Stifte auf den proximalen Endflächen der Spitzen durch Presspassen, mit Hilfe eines Gewindes Einführen, Schweißen oder Kleben gebildet werden. 40
10. Chirurgisches Instrument nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die proximalen Enden der Spitzen sich während des Betätigens der Spitzen nicht außerhalb des Durchmessers der langgezogenen Röhre erstrecken. 45

Revendications

1. Un instrument chirurgical (200) comprenant : 50

un tube allongé s'étendant le long d'un axe comportant une tige d'actionnement (224) coaxialement coulissable à l'intérieur du tube allongé ;
une première pointe (212) comportant une première cheville formée sur la surface d'extrémité proximale de la première pointe ; et
une deuxième pointe (214) comportant une 55

deuxième cheville (216) formée sur la surface d'extrémité proximale de la deuxième pointe, la deuxième pointe étant raccordée pivotalement à la première pointe au niveau d'une cheville de pivotement commune (220) connectée opérativement au tube allongé de manière à ouvrir et fermer les pointes en réponse au mouvement de la tige d'actionnement (224),
la tige d'actionnement possédant une fente (226) de manière à accepter les chevilles des première et deuxième pointes, la fente possédant des surfaces à cames pour que les chevilles puissent coulisser à l'intérieur de la fente, et les extrémités proximales des pointes s'étendant minimalement à l'extérieur du diamètre du tube allongé pendant l'actionnement des pointes, où
la tige d'actionnement (224) étant une tige d'actionnement à languette qui comporte deux fentes transversales (226) sur les côtés opposés de la languette **caractérisée en ce que** lesdites fentes transversales (226) possèdent un goujon d'arrêt ou un décalage d'élévation (229) de manière à verrouiller ou encliqueter temporairement les pointes à une position souhaitée.

2. Instrument chirurgical de la revendication 1, les extrémités proximales des pointes (212, 214) ne s'étendant pas au-delà du diamètre du tube allongé pendant l'actionnement des pointes.
3. Instrument chirurgical de la revendication 1, la tige d'actionnement (224) étant formée par usinage, estampage, surmoulage, coulée ou moulage par injection de métal.
4. Instrument chirurgical de la revendication 1, la tige d'actionnement à languette comportant une fente débouchante de chaque côté de la tige.
5. Instrument chirurgical de la revendication 4, les fentes (226) étant incurvées.
6. Instrument chirurgical de la revendication 1, les fentes (226) étant incurvées.
7. Instrument chirurgical de la revendication 1 ou de la revendication 4, au moins l'une des fentes (226) étant une fente à extrémité ouverte ou une fente à extrémité fermée.
8. Instrument chirurgical de la revendication 1, le moyen d'encliquetage comportant une série de goujons d'arrêt (229).
9. Instrument chirurgical de la revendication 1, les chevilles étant formées sur les surfaces des extrémités proximales des pointes par ajustage à la presse, fi-

letage, soudage ou liaison.

10. Instrument chirurgical d'une quelconque revendication précédente, les extrémités proximales des pointes ne s'étendant pas au-delà du diamètre du tube allongé pendant l'actionnement des pointes.

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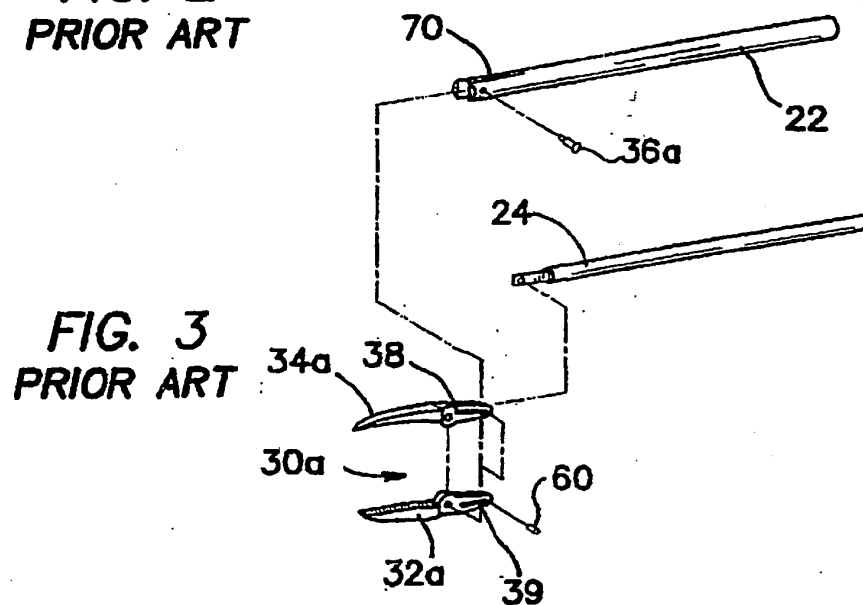
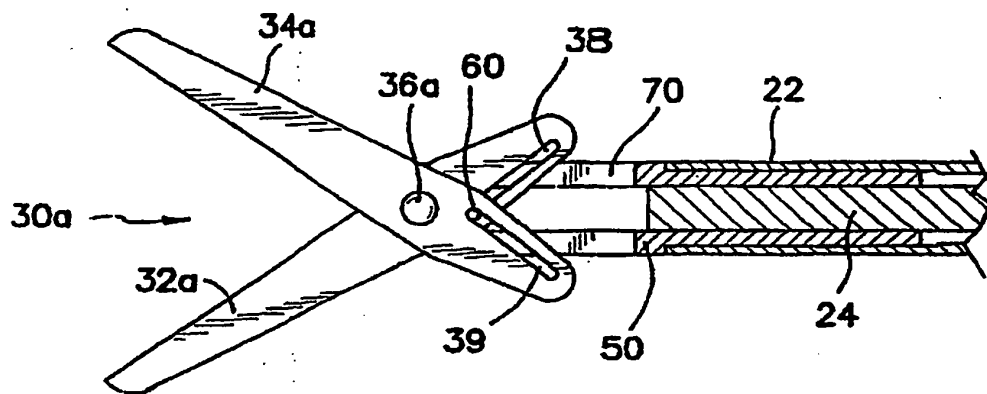
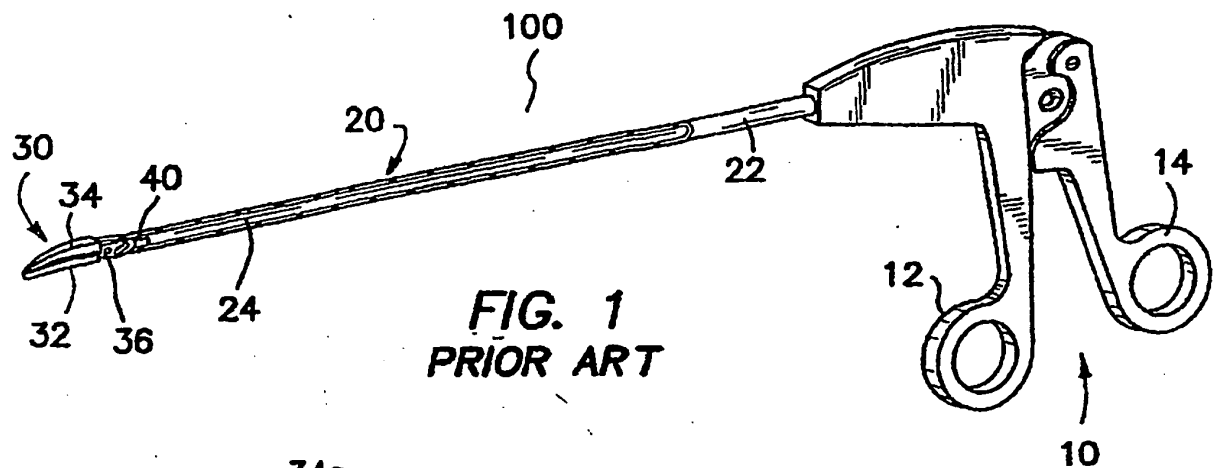
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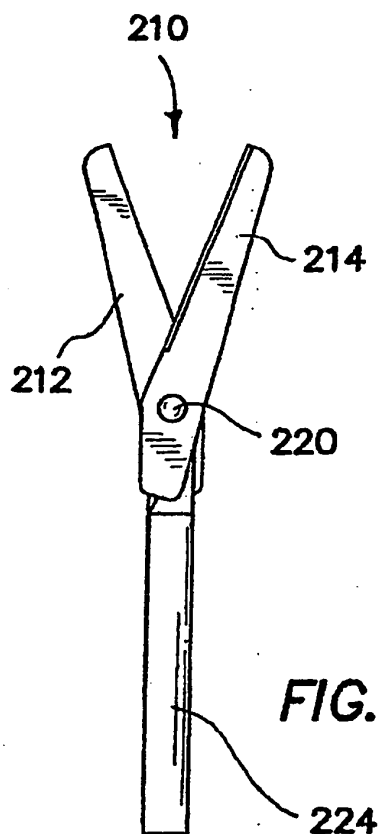
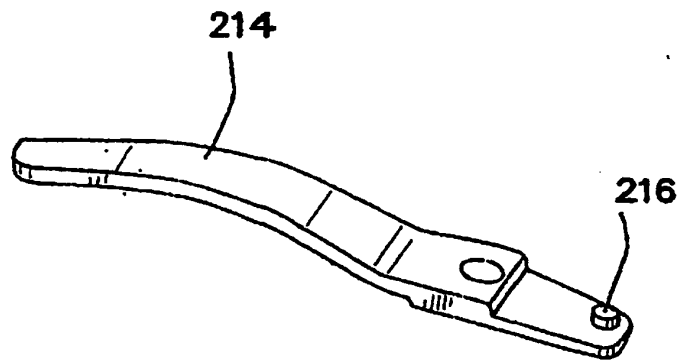
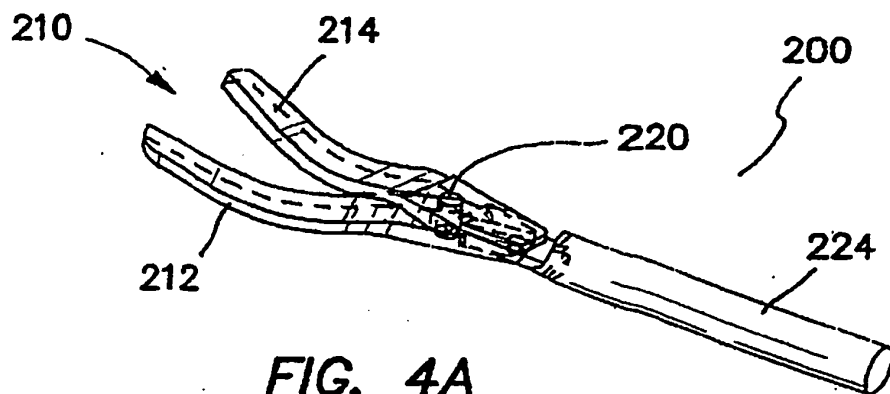
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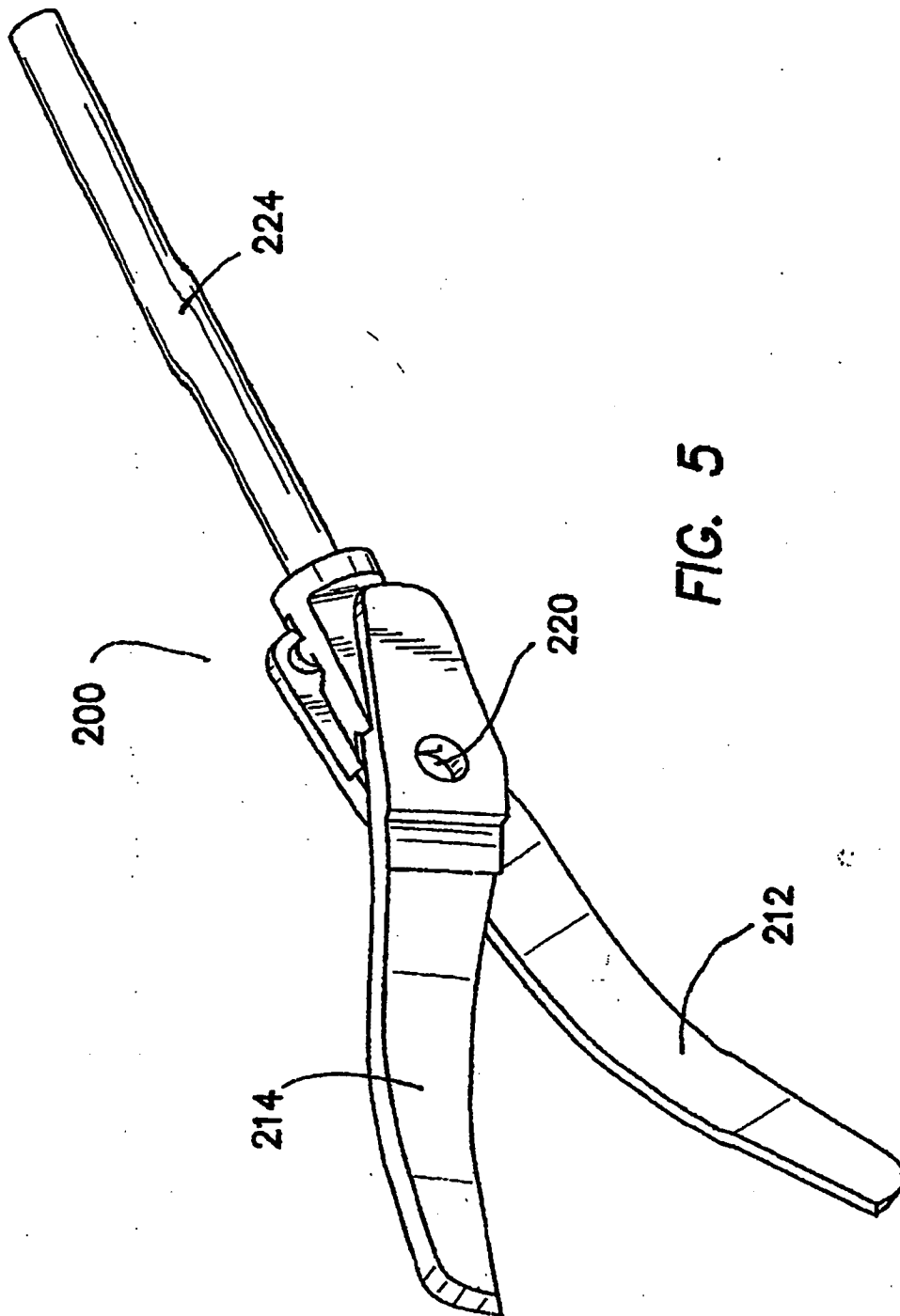
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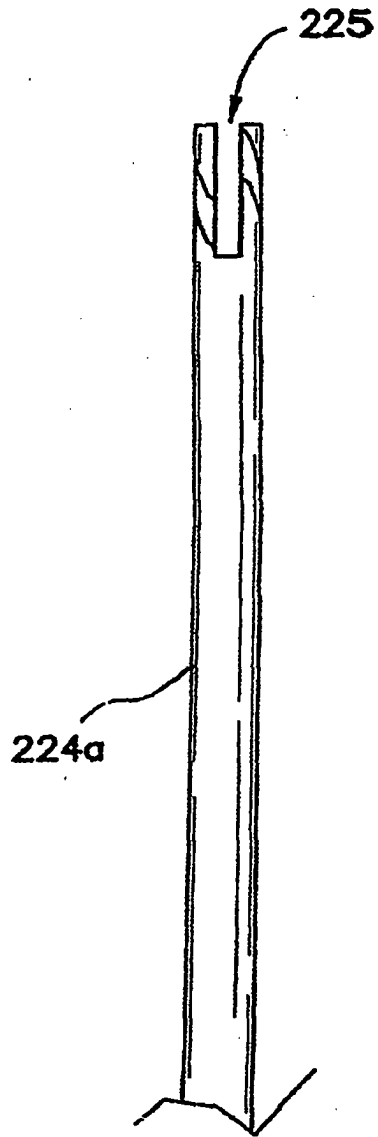


FIG. 6A

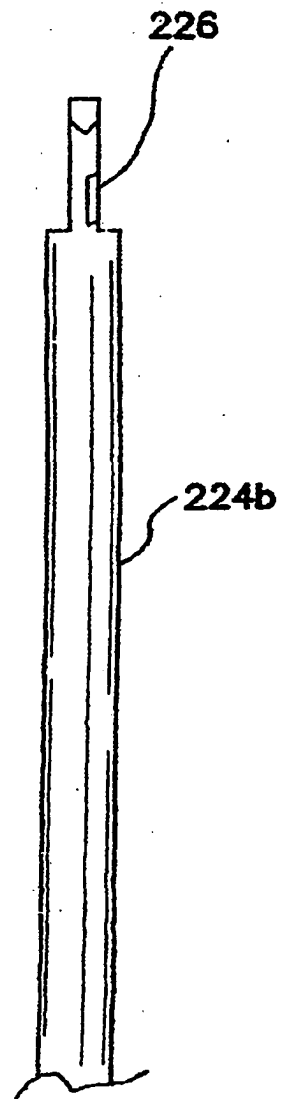


FIG. 6B

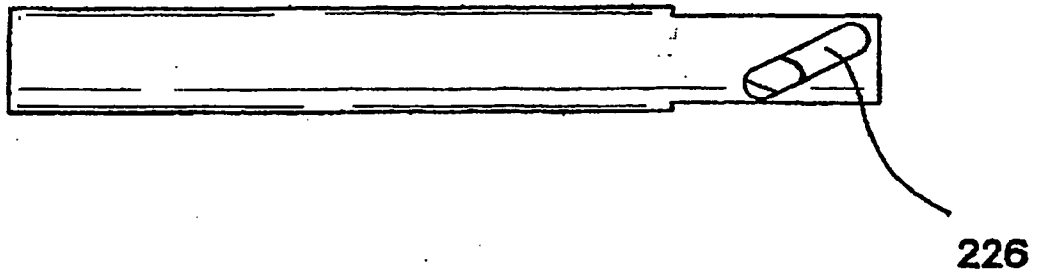
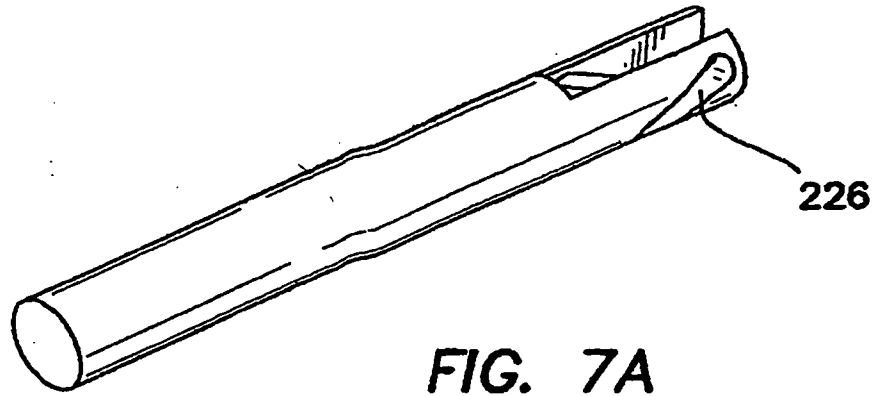


FIG. 7B

FIG. 7C

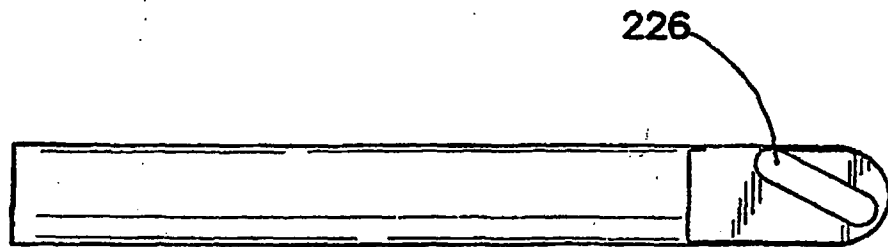
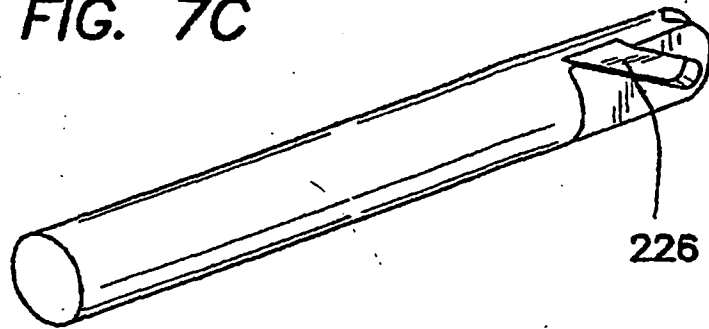


FIG. 7D

FIG. 7E

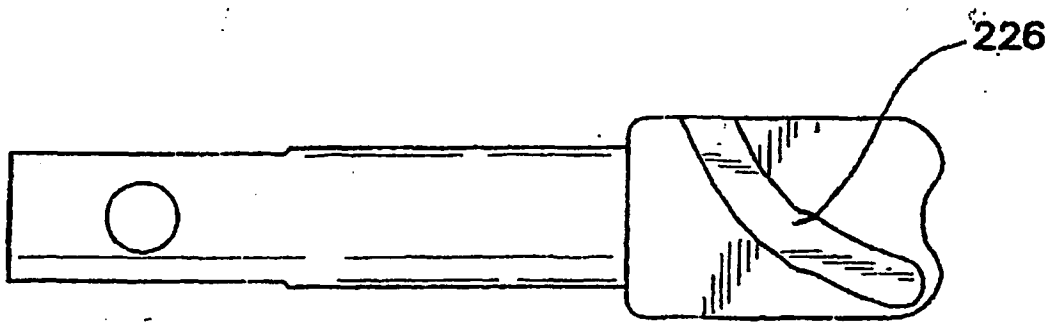
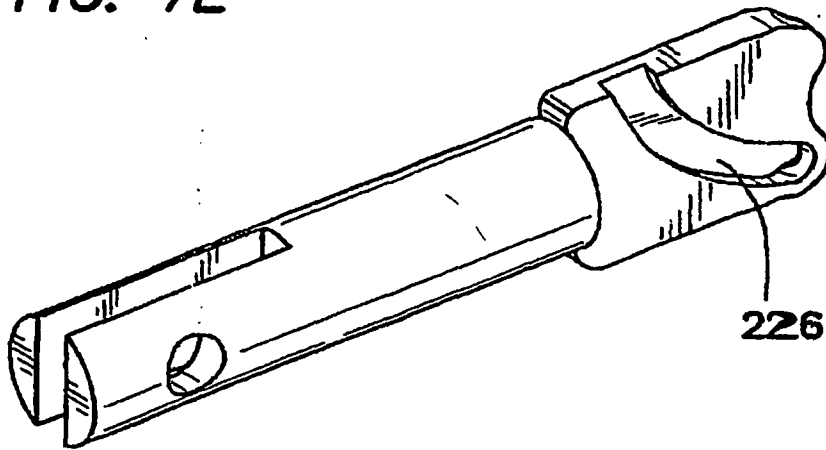


FIG. 7F

FIG. 8A

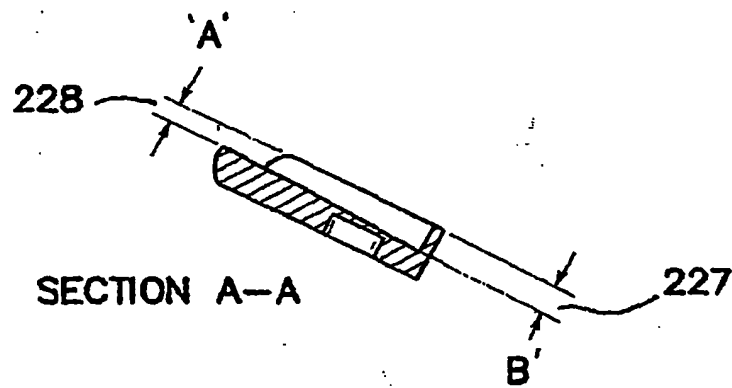
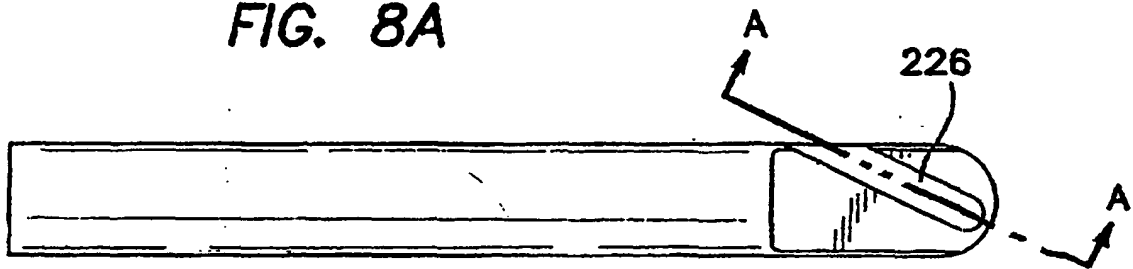


FIG. 8B

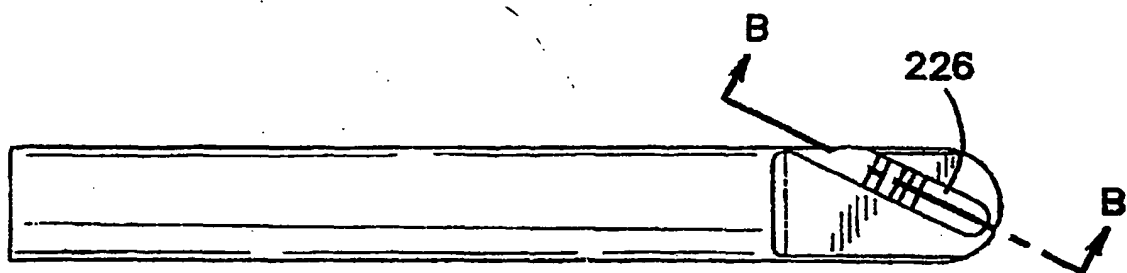
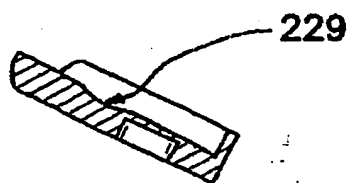


FIG. 8C



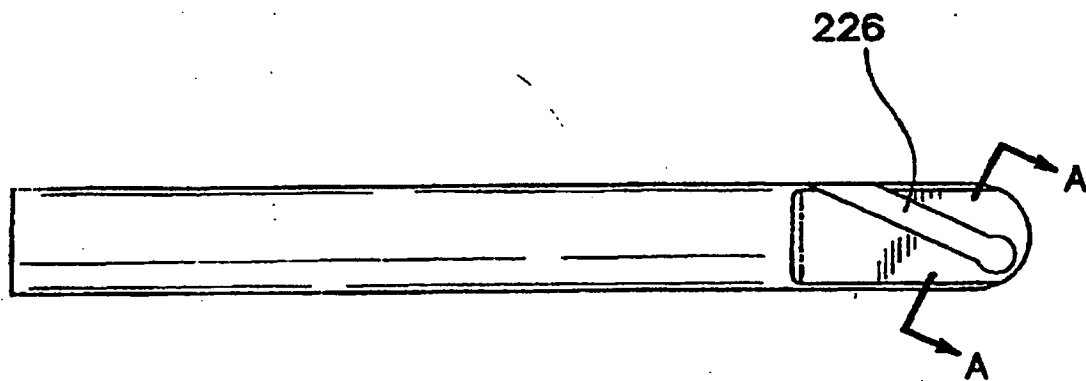
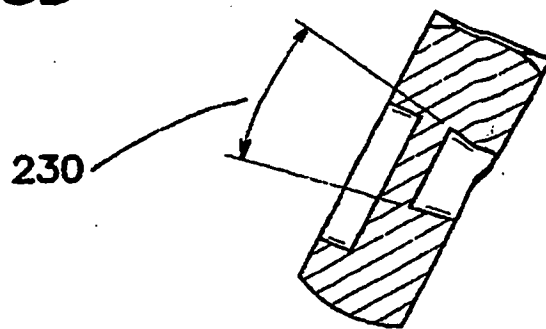
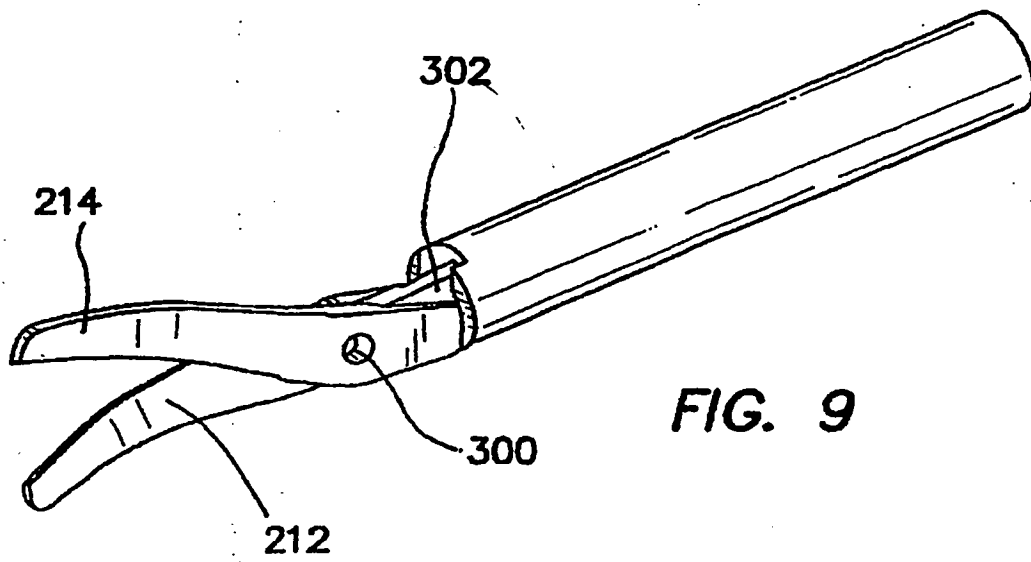


FIG. 8D





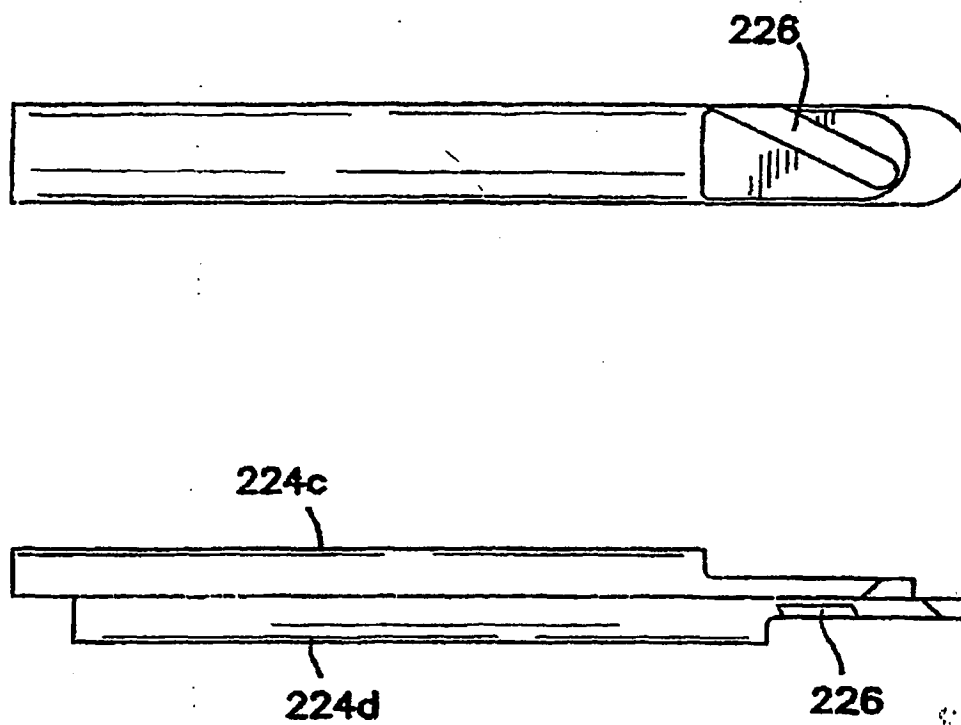


FIG. 10

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- DE 20001492U [0005]
- US 5626609 A [0011]

专利名称(译)	用于致动腹腔镜手术器械的系统		
公开(公告)号	EP2022417B1	公开(公告)日	2010-04-07
申请号	EP2008170110	申请日	2005-02-17
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	应用医疗资源		
申请(专利权)人(译)	应用医疗资源CORPORATION		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	应用医疗资源CORPORATION		
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IPC分类号	A61B17/28 A61B17/32 A61B17/04		
CPC分类号	A61B17/3201 A61B17/1608 A61B17/29 A61B17/32 A61B17/320016 A61B2017/2932 A61B2017/2934 A61B2017/2936		
优先权	60/548747 2004-02-27 US		
其他公开文献	EP2022417A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明涉及一种销和槽设计，其中在本发明的一个方面中，驱动槽从尖端移动到致动杆。结果，每个叶片或尖端的后端的面积可以显著减小，使得在完全偏转期间，叶片或尖端的很少或没有部分延伸超过轴的外径。这确保了在抓紧器使用期间刀片或尖端上没有任何物体卡住，并且剪刀上的收缩管不会变形。这可以完成，因为不需要插槽的区域。此外，刀片或致动杆尖端上的驱动槽的可用区域最大化为外管或轴的总直径，这为刀片或尖端提供了额外的杠杆作用。另外，每个槽的深度可以改变，使得在致动期间增加在切割过程中，可以在刀片或尖端上施加张力。更具体地，本发明的手术器械包括沿轴线延伸的细长管，所述轴包括在细长管内可同轴滑动的致动杆，第一尖端包括形成在第一尖端的近端表面上的第一销，第二尖端包括形成在第二尖端的近端表面上的第二销，第二尖端在公共枢轴销处可枢转地连接到第一尖端，该公共枢轴销可操作地连接到细长管以响应于致动杆的运动而打开和关闭尖端。致动杆具有用于接纳第一和第二尖端的销的槽，该槽具有凸轮表面，用于销在槽内滑动，并且尖端的近端在致动期间最小地延伸到细长管的直径之外。提示。

