

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,325,760 B1**
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- * cited by examiner

Assistant Examiner—Ali M. Imam

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A rotator has an inner cylinder with a circular inner circumference surface, which is stored within a handy-type outer cylinder and rotatably driven by a motor, and a probe holder that is detachably inserted into the inner cylinder and which holds an ultrasound probe for providing two-dimensional image signals of body portions to be diagnosed by means of transmitting ultrasound beams in a stationary state. This probe holder has a cylindrical holder main unit arranged such that a cable extending from the rear end of the ultrasound probe is stored from the side of the holder, and a main unit fixing portion for fixing the holder main unit inserted into the inner cylinder to the inner cylinder, by pressing forwards. The holder main unit being pressed forward at the main unit fixing portion allows ultrasound probes having various outer circumference surfaces to be inserted such that the outer circumference thereof comes into contact at a position corresponding to the tapered position of the inner cylinder, and the tapered position of the holder main unit comes into contact with the outer circumference surface of the rear end portion thereof.

9 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

- U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

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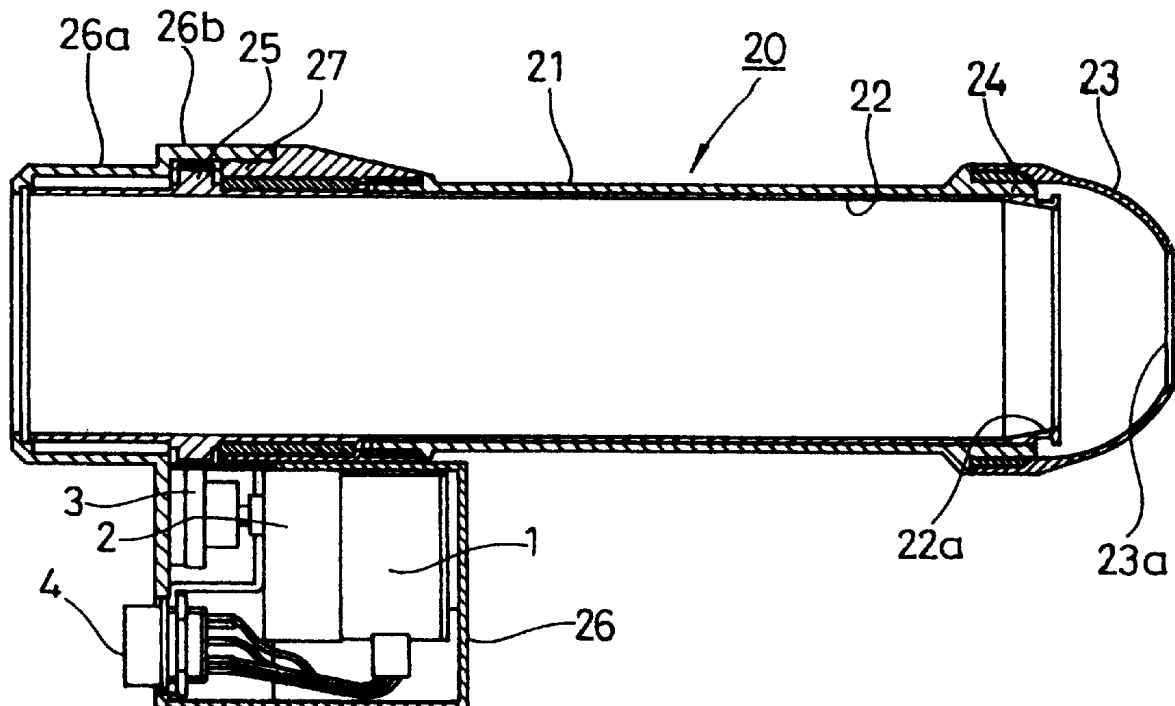


FIG. 1

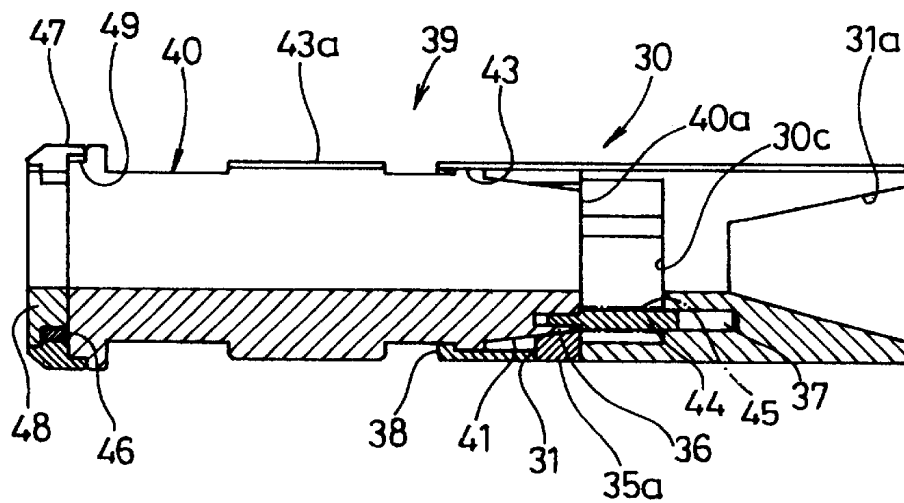
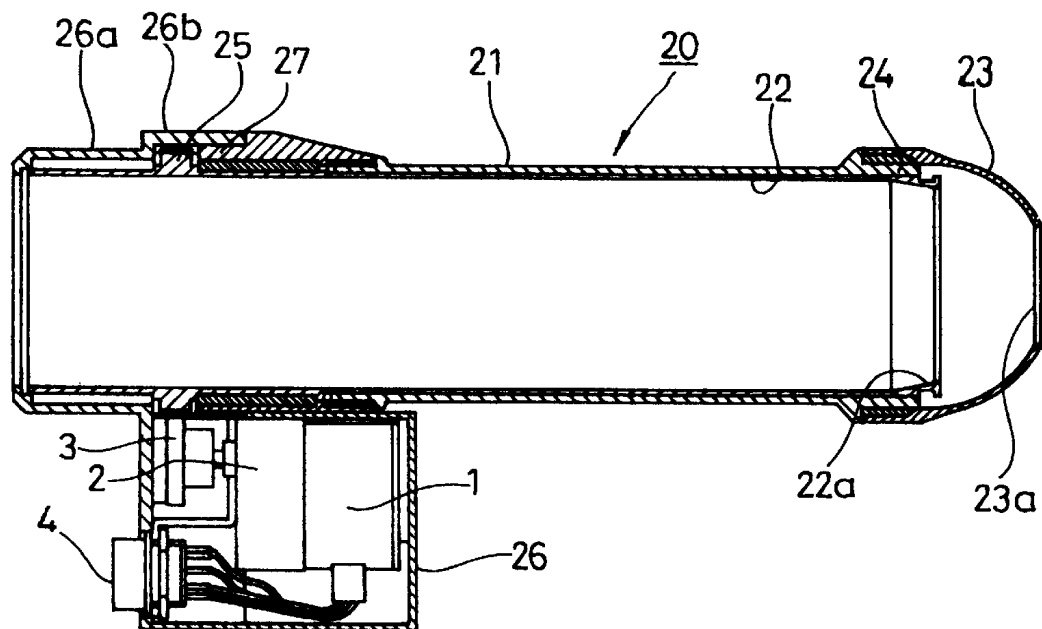


FIG. 2

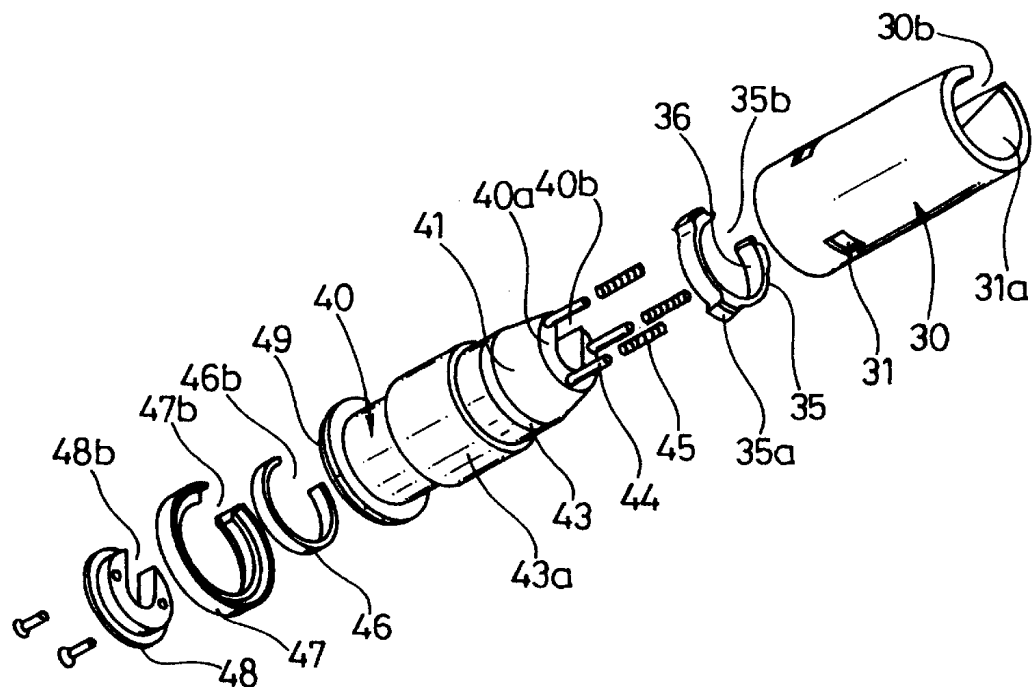


FIG.3

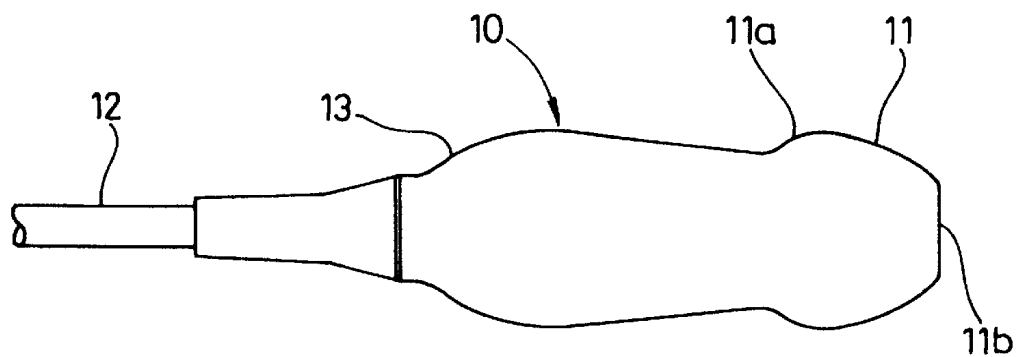


FIG. 4

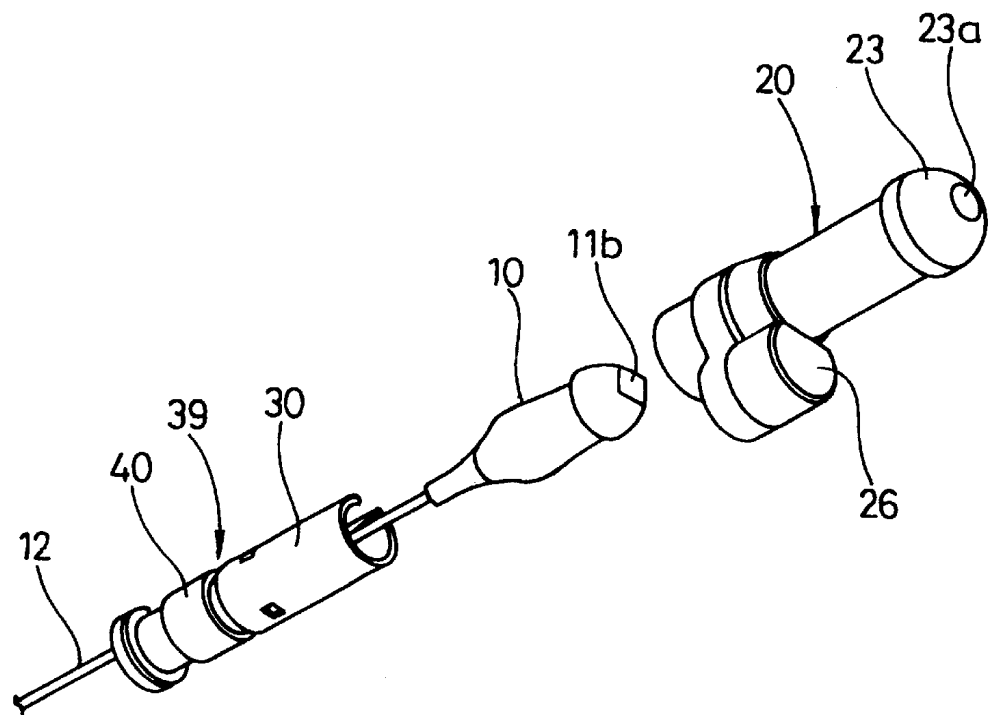
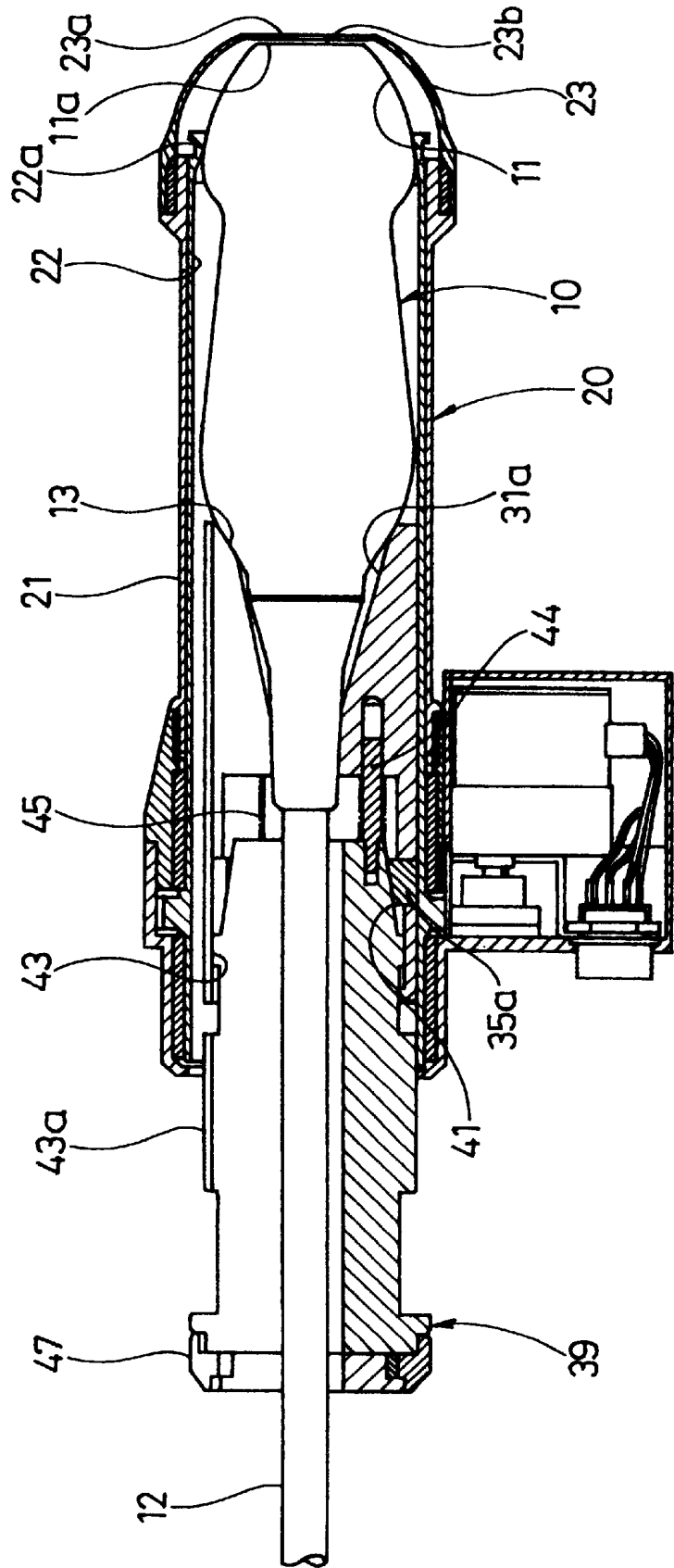


FIG. 5



ROTATOR FOR ULTRASOUND PROBE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a rotator for ultrasound probes, for detachably storing and rotatably driving two-dimensional image ultrasound probes containing a transducer for transmitting ultrasound beams in a fan-shaped form by the sector scanning in order to obtain three-dimensional cross-sectional images of an area to be diagnosed in an organism.

2. Description of the Related Art

Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 9-19431 discloses a rotation ultrasound probe wherein a cap provided to a tip surface of the transducer is placed against the area to be diagnosed, ultrasound jelly is introduced in the gap therebetween, and rotating a two-dimensional image transducer with a motor. Thus there is no need to directly place the transducer against the skin of the patient, thereby avoiding increasing the torque necessary for rotation, and also circumventing the problem of the measurement precision deteriorating due to the ease of central axis disorientation owing to relative action between the probe tip surface and the skin.

However, this rotational ultrasound probe has been configured exclusively for the rotational type, meaning that even in the event that the rotation is stopped for displaying a two-dimensional cross-section image of the area to be diagnosed on the ultrasound diagnostic equipment, extra components remain attached thereto. On the other hand, ultrasound diagnosis normally involves a process of first displaying a two-dimensional image and making a diagnosis therefrom, with three-dimensional images being displayed in this process as necessary. Also, in the event that a three-dimensional image apparatus is introduced anew, there is the need to also provide a rotational ultrasound probe such as described above anew, as well.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a detachable rotator for an ultrasound probe wherein various types of two-dimensional image ultrasound probes including already existing ones can be converted for three-dimensional image use with a simple operation.

The present invention is a rotator for an ultrasound probe, the rotator comprising: an inner cylinder with a circular inner circumference surface, which is stored within a handy-type outer cylinder and rotatably driven by a motor; and a probe holder which holds an ultrasound probe for providing two-dimensional image signals of body portions to be diagnosed by means of transmitting ultrasound beams in a stationary state, and detachably inserted into the inner cylinder; wherein the tip portion of the inner cylinder is formed as a tapered portion having an inner circumference surface which gradually decreases in inner diameter toward the rear side; and wherein the probe holder comprises: a cylindrical holder main unit which is formed as a tapered portion at the tip portion thereof having an inner circumference surface gradually increasing in inner diameter toward the rear side, and arranged such that a cable extending from the rear end of the ultrasound probe is stored from the side of the holder; and a main unit fixing portion for fixing the holder main unit inserted into the inner cylinder to the inner cylinder, by holding the ultrasound probe in the state of the tip portion outer circumference and the rear end portion outer circum-

ference of the ultrasound probe being brought into contact with the tapered portion of the inner cylinder and the tapered portion of the holder main unit, respectively; with a gap formed between a cap which is attached to the tip portion of the outer cylinder and the tip plate of the ultrasound probe.

The ultrasound probe is inserted into the holder main unit from the front thereof in the state of the cable thereof being stored in the hollow interior of the cylindrical probe holder from the side. The outer circumference surface of the holder main unit corresponds with the inner diameter of the inner cylinder, so that the center axes in the state of being inserted into the rotator each match and are concentric. The holder main unit being pressed forward causes the outer circumference of the tip portion of the ultrasound probe, i.e., partway along the outer circumference surface thereof or the end thereof to come into contact with the tapered portion of the inner cylinder, and the tapered portion of the holder main unit comes into contact with the outer circumference of the rear end portion. Accordingly, as long as the outer circumference of the front and rear end portions have a circular portion at least partially over a range of 180° or more, a concentric state is achieved with the rotator by the contact at the tapered portion. The holder main unit which holds the ultrasound probe with the state of contact with the front and rear tapered portions is fixed to the inner cylinder by the main unit fixing portion, and rotates together with the inner cylinder. Ultrasound jelly is filled in the gap between the tip surface of the ultrasound probe and the cap.

Accordingly, two-dimensional image ultrasound probes of various shapes can be detachably mounted to the rotator and converted for use as three-dimensional image probes. The ultrasound probe is held in a concentric state with the rotator even in the event that the length thereof or the form at the front and rear ends differ, by means of concentric insertion of the holder main unit into the rotator, and by the circular outer circumference at the front and rear of the ultrasound probe coming into contact with the tapered portions in the inner cylinder and the holder main unit. Operation of the holder main unit is a simple insertion and removal process.

The main unit fixing portion may be slidably inserted into the holder main unit from the rear so as to follow the center axis, in an arrangement wherein the rotator further comprises: a cylindrical holder base portion into which the cable is stored from the side; and lock buttons which are slidably guided along guide grooves formed to the holder main unit in the radial direction thereof as to the center axis, so as to come into contact with the inner circumference surface of the inner cylinder at the front-most outwards position; wherein a slave portion, driven outwards in the state of being in contact with the driving portion in accordance with the progression of the driving portion formed to the tip portion of the holder base portion, is formed the base portion of the lock buttons; whereby fixing of the holder main unit to the inner cylinder can be easily performed by an inserting and removing operation of the holder base portion, which drives the lock buttons in a friction-retained state, and also the configuration is simple.

The outer circumference surface of the tip portion of the holder base portion may be formed as a tapered portion gradually inclined backwards toward the outside, so as to form a driving surface as a driving portion, and also have an outer diameter corresponding to the inner diameter of the holder main unit at the rear area of the tapered portion at the holder base portion, with a sliding portion formed retained at a retaining flange at the rear end of the holder main unit; this arrangement involving lock buttons being erected at a

plurality of positions of outer circumference surface of an arc spring, and the inner circumference surface of the arc spring being formed as an inclined plate gradually inclining outwards toward the rear direction so as to form a slave surface as a slave portion; wherein the lock buttons are easily configured of a single ring-shaped part exhibiting spring force, and a driving surface is easily formed to the holder base portion by tapering. Removal from the holder main unit is restricted, and the locking operation can be easily performed with sliding of high positional precision.

An opening for storing the cable from the side to the hollow interior may be formed to the holder main unit and the holder base portion, so the configuration can be easily achieved by simply notching out the probe holder, taking advantage of the closed form of the rotator, also facilitating ease in the insertion operation of the cable.

Slide pins may be erected from one of either the tip or front surface of the holder base portion or the rear surface of the holder main unit, and guide holes be formed to the other for guiding the slide pins, with an elastic member being mounted between the tip surface and the rear surface so as to press to mutually distance the tip surface and the rear surface; with a sliding portion having an outer diameter corresponding to the inner diameter of the inner cylinder being formed at an area further rearwards than the portion of the holder base portion which is inserted into the holder main unit; whereby the probe holder is stored concentrically to the rotator with an even higher level of positional precision. The relative rotation between the holder base portion and the holder main unit is prevented, and the cable storing configuration is also simplified. The holder base portion is positioned at a predetermined position in the normal state by the spring force, thus facilitating ease of operation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional diagram of a rotator according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the probe holder portion of the rotator;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a two-dimensional image ultrasound probe;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view for describing the attaching/detaching operation of the rotator; and

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional diagram of state wherein the ultrasound probe is mounted to the rotator.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An example of a rotator for ultrasound probes according to an embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 1 through 5. In FIG. 3, reference numeral 10 denotes an example of an ultrasound probe, having at the tip portion thereof a transducer which scans ultrasound transmitting beams in a fan-shaped manner so as to supply two-dimensional image signals of a portion of a subject to be diagnosed. Such ultrasound probes are not restricted in form to that shown in the drawing; rather, various types exist. However, a characteristic commonly shared among handy-type ultrasound probes is a shape with a circular circumference, having a tip portion 11 to which a raised portion 11a for latching one's finger onto is formed, and comprising a rear end portion 13 which gradually grows smaller toward the outer diameter of the cable 12 extending therefrom. In this case, the tip portion 11 gradually diminishes in diameter toward the transducer surface of a diameter

corresponding to the spacing between ribs to deal with the heart and other tissue.

FIG. 1 illustrates a rotator 20, wherein an inner cylinder 22 is guided along the inner circumference surface of the outer cylinder 21 of a handy-type ultrasound probe so as to be rotatably stored therein, with a probe holder 39 also being provided thereto. Fit to the rear end portion of the outer cylinder 21 is the cylindrical holder 26a of a motor storing case 26 wherein are contained a stepper motor 1, a gear 3 which is linked to the rotational shaft thereof by a speed reducer 2, a connector 4 for input of motor driving signals, and so forth, with a raised step portion 26b thereof further fitting with an arc-shaped fitting base 27.

A gear 25 is formed to the perimeter of the inner cylinder 22 over a range of 360° (necessary at least about 180°), which protrudes from a notch formed in the outer cylinder 21 and meshes with the gear 3. The outer cylinder 21 has formed on the tip portion thereof a ring-shaped fitting base 24, and a half-spherical cap 23 which is formed of an ultrasound-transmitting material detachably fits thereto. An opening 23a, which faces the probe tip surface 1b corresponding to the tip surface form of the transducer of the ultrasound probe 10 is formed to the center portion of this cap.

Further, the tip portion of the inner cylinder 22 is formed as a tapered portion 22a which has a inner circumference surface which gradually increases in inner diameter toward the rear side, such that the tip portion 11 of the ultrasound probe 10 inserted from the rear comes into contact therewith. The range of change in the inner diameter of this tapered portion is set such that the end of the tip portion outer circumference of common two-dimensional image probes with differing outer diameters and/or longitudinal lengths, or the outer circumference surface along the side thereof, will come into contact therewith. The position of the opening 22a in the longitudinal direction is set such that a gap is left for a probe tip surface 11b which is expected to be mounted.

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, the probe holder 39 comprises a cylindrical holder main unit 30 which is formed as a tapered portion 31a which has an inner circumference surface such that the tip portion gradually decreases in diameter toward the rear, so that the rear end portion 13 of the ultrasound probe 10 comes into contact therewith and has an outer diameter corresponding to the inner diameter of the inner cylinder 22, and a main unit fixing portion formed of a cylindrical holder base portion 40 and a lock button 35a. The holder base portion 40 has the tip portion outer circumference surface thereof formed as a tapered driving surface 41 gradually inclined outwards toward the rear, so as to be slidably inserted from the rear in the longitudinal direction following the inner circumference surface of the holder main unit, and also so as to form a driving portion. Three lock buttons 35a are erected on the arc-shaped spring 35.

These lock buttons are slidably guided through three guide grooves 31 formed at three positions on the circumference of the holder main unit 30 at a certain longitudinal position in a radial direction from the central axis thereof. Also, the inner circumference surface of this arc-shaped spring, i.e., the base portion of the lock buttons 35a, is tapered so as to serve as a slave surface 36 gradually inclined outwards, toward the rear. Thus, in the process of pressing the probe holder 39 into the inner cylinder 22, the base portion of the lock buttons 35a serves as a slave portion which is widened and driven by the driving plane 41 progressing and coming into contact at the front-most position in the radial direction.

Three slide pins **44** are erected from the tip surface **40a** of the holder base portion **40** with spacing in the circumference direction, and guide holes **37** for guiding these slide pins are formed from the rear end surface **30c** of the holder main unit **30** in a corresponding manner, with a coil spring **45** being mounted to each slide pin **44** so as to provide pressing force to distance the tip surface **40a** and the rear end surface **30c**. Also, a sliding portion **43** of the holder main unit is formed further behind the driving surface **41** of the holder base portion **40**, in a bulging ring form which has an outer diameter corresponding with the inner diameter of the rear end portion of the holder main unit **30**, so as to be retained by the retaining flange **38** at the rear end of the holder main unit **30**. Accordingly, the holder base portion **40** can smoothly slide by being guided by the slide pins **44** with the guide holes **37**, relative rotation is also restricted, and the holder main unit **30** does not fall away from the holder base portion **40**, due to the retaining flange **38**.

Even further behind the sliding portion **43** is formed an inner cylinder sliding portion **43a** which has an outer diameter corresponding to the inner diameter of the inner cylinder **22**. Accordingly, the sliding portion **43a** is inserted in a state of being in contact with the inner circumference surface of the inner cylinder **22**, as well as the outer circumference surface of the holder main unit **30**, so mating of the center axis is secured for each, with high positional precision.

The holder main unit **30** and the holder base unit **40** are cylindrical forms with hollow interiors, the relative rotation thereof having been restricted, and openings **30b** and **40b** which are sufficiently narrower than 180° are formed along the central axes as entrances for storing the cable **12** which is extended from the rear end of the ultrasound probe **10**. The arc-shaped spring **35** naturally has an opening **35b**. Also, shuttering **47** for the cable is rotatably mounted to the circular buide surface **49** formed at the rear end portion of the holder base portion **40** by means of a ring-shaped pressing member **48** being bolted in place, rotatably operable with friction provided a sponge **46**. In the same manner, openings **46b**, **47b**, and **48b** are opened in the sponge **46**, shuttering **47**, and ring-shaped pressing member **48**.

The operation method and operation of the rotator **20** thus configured is as follows. In the event that a three-dimensional image is necessary for diagnosis, a portion partway through the cable **12** connected to the ultrasound diagnostic equipment at the end portion thereof is inserted from the openings **30b**, **35b**, **40b**, **46b**, **47b**, and **48b**, in the probe holder **39**, as shown in FIG. 4, and the shuttering **47** is closed with a rotating operation so as to hold with the cylindrical probe holder **39**. Next, the ultrasound probe **10** is inserted into the holder main unit **30** and inserted into the inner cylinder **22** of the rotator **20**, following which pressing the holder base portion **40** forwards brings the tip portion **11** thereof into contact with the tapered portion **22a** of the inner diameter position corresponding with the outer diameter thereof, and the rear end portion **13** comes into contact with the tapered portion **13a** of the inner diameter position corresponding to the outer diameter thereof. Further causing process against the force of the coil springs **45** causes the driving surface **41** to drive the slave surface **36** thereof against the elastic force of the arc-shaped spring **35**, the tip surface of the lock button **35a** come into contact with the inner circumference surface of the inner cylinder **22**, thereby restricting forward progression.

Thus, the state of contact of the ultrasound probe **10** against to the forward and rearward tapered portions **22a** and **31a** is locked with the friction-engagement between the

driving surface **41** and the slave surface **36**, even in the event that the pressure of the holder base portion **40** is disengaged. The insertion operation of the holder base portion **40** is performed to the extent that locking can be performed in a sure manner against the reaction force of the arc-shaped spring **35** and the coil springs **45**. Accordingly, the probe holder **39** is inserted in the rotator **20** in a concentric manner, and the circular outer circumferences of the front and rear portions **11** and **13** of the ultrasound probe **10** come into contact with the front and rear tapered portions **22a** and **31a**, thereby storing the ultrasound probe **10** in the rotator **20** so that the central axes of each are concentric (See FIG. 5).

With the present invention, the ultrasound probe is not restricted to such as shown in the drawings; rather, any ultrasound probes are similarly stored in a concentric manner even with different forms, as long as these are in a range wherein the circular outer circumferences of the front and rear end portions come into contact with the front and rear tapered portions **22a** and **31a**. Even in the event that the ultrasound probe does not have a tapered form at the rear end portion but is a simple cylindrical form, the end of the outer circumference surface comes into contact, and accordingly the ultrasound probe is similarly stored in a concentric manner.

Ultrasound jelly which has ultrasound transmitting properties exhibiting acoustic coupling action is filled in the gap **23b** through the opening **23a** and decay of the ultrasound beam is prevented, in which state the edge of the opening **23a** is placed against the portion to be diagnosed and the rotator **20** is operated, whereby the inner cylinder **22** automatically rotates forwards and backwards within a 180° range, the rotational force is propagated by the junction of the lock buttons **35a** and tip portion **11** to the inner cylinder **22a**, so that three-dimensional scanning is performed by the rotation of the fan-shaped ultrasound beam.

In the event that the holder base portion **40** is extracted from the rotator **20** in order to use the ultrasound probe **10** in a normal state, the lock buttons **35a** retreat by the elastic returning force of the arc-shaped spring **35** and are unlocked, so removal is easy. Further, the holder base portion **40** is removed in a sure manner from the holder main unit **30** by the returning force of the coil springs **45**, and the sliding portion **43** returns to the position of being retained by the retaining flange **38**, so the lock buttons **35a** are restrained within the guide grooves **31** without protruding from the outer circumference surface of the holder main unit **30**.

Incidentally, in the case that the rotator **20** hasn't opening **23a** provided to the cap **23**, as a separate embodiment, a three-dimensional beam can be irradiated to the area to be diagnosed by forming an ultrasound jelly insertion opening at one side thereof and filling this with ultrasound jelly so that there is no gap at the tip surface **11a** of the ultrasound probe **10**, with only minute decay according to the selection of the material of the cap **23**. Further, in the event that a somewhat more complex arrangement can be tolerated, a plurality of lock buttons having slave surfaces formed on the base portions thereof may be independently formed in the same circumference direction, with coil springs or the like mounted around each at the inner side of the holder main unit **30**, so as to provide pressing force inwards.

Also, an arrangement may be made wherein screw threads are formed at the rear side of the driving surface of the holder base portion, so as to drive forward by screwing instead of sliding. In this case, an arrangement can be conceived wherein the slid pins with coil springs are done away with between the tip surface thereof and the rear end

7

surface of the holder main unit; with sponge rubber introduce therebetween instead. Also, an arrangement may be made wherein screw threads are formed on the circumference surface of the main unit fixing member itself serving as a housing having an opening for the cable 12, this being made to mesh with screw threads formed on the inner circumference surface of the rear end of the inner cylinder, thereby pressing the holder main unit in directly. Further, an arrangement may be conceived wherein, instead of the cable inserting opening which vertically traverses the probe holder, the rearwards portion where there is no insertion of the holder base portion is divided vertically, with one serving as an opening and closing lid from the side, or other such arrangements may be conceived.

What is claimed is:

1. A rotator for an ultrasound probe, said rotator comprising:

a handy-type outer cylinder to which a motor is provided; an inner cylinder which is stored inside said outer cylinder and is rotatably driven by said motor, having a circular form for the inner circumference surface thereof; and a probe holder which holds an ultrasound probe for providing two-dimensional image signals of body portions to be diagnosed by means of transmitting ultrasound beams in a stationary state, and detachably inserted into said inner cylinder;

wherein the tip portion of said inner cylinder is formed as a tapered portion having an inner circumference surface which gradually increases in inner diameter toward the rear side;

and wherein said probe holder comprises; a cylindrical holder main unit which is formed as a tapered portion at the tip portion thereof having an inner circumference surface, has an outer circumference surface of an outer diameter corresponding to the inner diameter of said inner cylinder, and arranged such that a cable extending from the rear end of said ultrasound probe is stored from the side of said holder, said inner circumference surface gradually decreasing in inner diameter toward the rear side; and a main unit fixing portion for fixing said holder main unit inserted into said inner cylinder to said inner cylinder, by holding said ultrasound probe in the state of the tip portion outer circumference and the rear end portion outer circumference of said ultrasound probe being brought into contact with said tapered portion of said inner cylinder and said tapered portion of said holder main unit, respectively;

and wherein a cap is attached to the tip portion of said outer cylinder, with a gap formed between the tip plate of said ultrasound probe in contact with said tapered portion of said inner cylinder and said cap.

2. A rotator for an ultrasound probe according to claim 1, wherein said main unit fixing portion comprising:

a cylindrical holder base portion which is slidably inserted into said holder main unit from the rear so as to follow the center axis and is stored with said cable from the side; and lock buttons which are slidably guided along guide grooves formed to said holder main unit in the radial direction thereof as to the center axis, so as to come into contact with the inner circumference surface of said inner cylinder at the front-most outwards position;

8

and wherein a slave portion, driven outwards in the state of being in contact with said driving portion in accordance with the progression of said driving portion formed to the tip portion of said holder base portion, is formed the base portion of said lock buttons.

3. A rotator for an ultrasound probe according to claim 2, wherein the outer circumference surface of said tip portion of said holder base portion is formed as a tapered portion gradually inclined backwards toward the outside, so as to form a driving surface as a driving portion, has an outer diameter corresponding to the inner diameter of said holder main unit at the rear area of said tapered portion at said holder base portion, with a sliding portion formed which is retained at a retaining flange at the rear end of said holder main unit;

wherein lock buttons are erected at a plurality of positions of outer circumference surface of an arc-shaped spring, and the inner circumference surface of said arc-shaped spring is formed as an inclined plate gradually inclining outwards toward the rear direction so as to form a slave surface as a slave portion.

4. A rotator for an ultrasound probe according to claim 2, wherein openings for storing said cable from the side to the hollow interior are formed to said holder main unit and said holder base portion.

5. A rotator for an ultrasound probe according to claim 2, wherein slide pins are erected from one of either the tip surface of said holder base portion or the rear surface of said holder main unit, and guide holes are formed to the other for guiding said slide pins, with an elastic member being mounted between said tip surface and said rear surface so as to press to mutually distance said tip surface and said rear surface;

and wherein a sliding portion having an outer diameter corresponding to the inner diameter of said inner cylinder is formed at an area further rearwards than the portion of said holder base portion which is inserted into said holder main unit.

6. A rotator for an ultrasound probe according to claim 1, wherein an opening is formed at the cap area facing a transducer surface provided to the tip portion of said ultrasound probe.

7. A rotator for an ultrasound probe according to claim 1, wherein said motor rotates said inner cylinder within a range of 180° forwards and backwards, by means of a gear being formed over a range of at least 180° on the outer circumference of said inner cylinder so as to mesh with a gear driven by said motor via a notch formed on the outer cylinder.

8. A rotator for an ultrasound probe according to claim 1, wherein said main unit fixing portion comprises:

a cylindrical holder base portion which is provided with screw threads on the outer circumference surface thereof engaging screw threads formed on the inner circumference surface of said holder main unit, and is arranged such that said cable is stored thereto from the side; and

lock buttons which are slidably guided along guide grooves formed to said holder main unit in the radial direction thereof as to the center axis, so as to come into contact with the inner circumference surface of said inner cylinder at the front-most outwards position;

and wherein a slave portion, driven outwards in the state of being in contact with said driving portion in accor-

9

dance with the progression of said driving portion formed to the tip portion of said holder base portion, is formed the base portion of said lock buttons.

9. A rotator for an ultrasound probe according to claim 1, wherein said main unit fixing portion is a cylindrical member with an opening for storing said cable from the side to

10

the hollow interior formed thereto, and is provided with screw threads on the outer circumference surface thereof which engage screw threads formed on the inner circumference surface of the end portion of said inner cylinder.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 6,325,760 B1
DATED : December 4, 2001
INVENTOR(S) : Satou et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title page.

Item [12], Patent Name now reads "**Takanori et al.**" should read -- **Satou et al.** --

Item [75], Inventors now reads "**Satou Takanori**, Funabashi; **Tomita Norio**, Kawaguchi; **Nagai Hiroshi**, Tokyo, all of (JP)" should read -- **Takanori Satou**, Funabashi; **Norio Tomita**, Kauaguchi; **Hiroshi Nagai**, Tokyo, all of (JP) --

Signed and Sealed this

Third Day of September, 2002

Attest:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James E. Rogan', with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

Attesting Officer

JAMES E. ROGAN
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 6,325,760 B1
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INVENTOR(S) : Satou et al.

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Signed and Sealed this

Ninth Day of September, 2003

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James E. Rogan", with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

JAMES E. ROGAN
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

专利名称(译)	用于超声探头的旋转器		
公开(公告)号	US6325760	公开(公告)日	2001-12-04
申请号	US09/533221	申请日	2000-03-23
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	日本光电工业株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	日本光电公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	日本光电公司		
[标]发明人	TAKANORI SATOU NORIO TOMITA HIROSHI NAGAI		
发明人	TAKANORI, SATOU NORIO, TOMITA HIROSHI, NAGAI		
IPC分类号	A61B8/14 G03B42/00 G03B42/06 A61B8/12 A61B8/00		
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外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

旋转器具有内圆柱体，其具有圆形内圆周表面，其存储在便携式外圆柱体内并由马达可旋转地驱动，以及探针保持器，其可拆卸地插入内圆柱体中并且保持超声探针以提供通过在静止状态下发送超声波束来诊断身体部分的二维图像信号。该探针支架具有圆柱形支架主单元，该主要单元布置成使得从超声波探头的后端延伸的电缆从支架的侧面存储，并且主单元固定部分用于固定插入到内筒中的支架主单元。通过向前按压内筒。在主单元固定部分处向前按压的保持器主单元允许插入具有各种外周表面的超声探头，使得其外周在与内圆柱的锥形位置对应的位置处接触，并且锥形位置保持器主单元的一部分与其后端部分的外周表面接触。

