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(54) **BALLOON DETACHMENT TOOL**

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**A61B 8/00** (2006.01)

**A61B 8/08** (2006.01)

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(2013.01); **A61B 8/4494** (2013.01); **A61B 8/00**  
(2013.01); **A61B 8/08** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC ..... 29/235  
See application file for complete search history.

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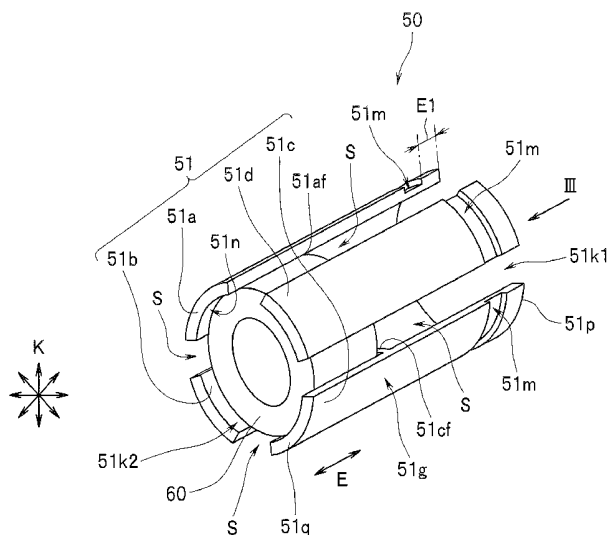
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Presser, P.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Included are a cylindrical holding portion, a groove engage-  
able with a balloon band removed from a balloon engage-  
ment groove provided in an outer periphery of an ultrasound  
transducer unit, a cut portion provided in the holding por-  
tion, the cut portion allowing the holding portion to radially  
expand in a radial direction, and an abutment portion pro-  
vided on a second opening side relative to the groove on an  
inner peripheral face of the holding portion.

**7 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets**



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FIG. 1

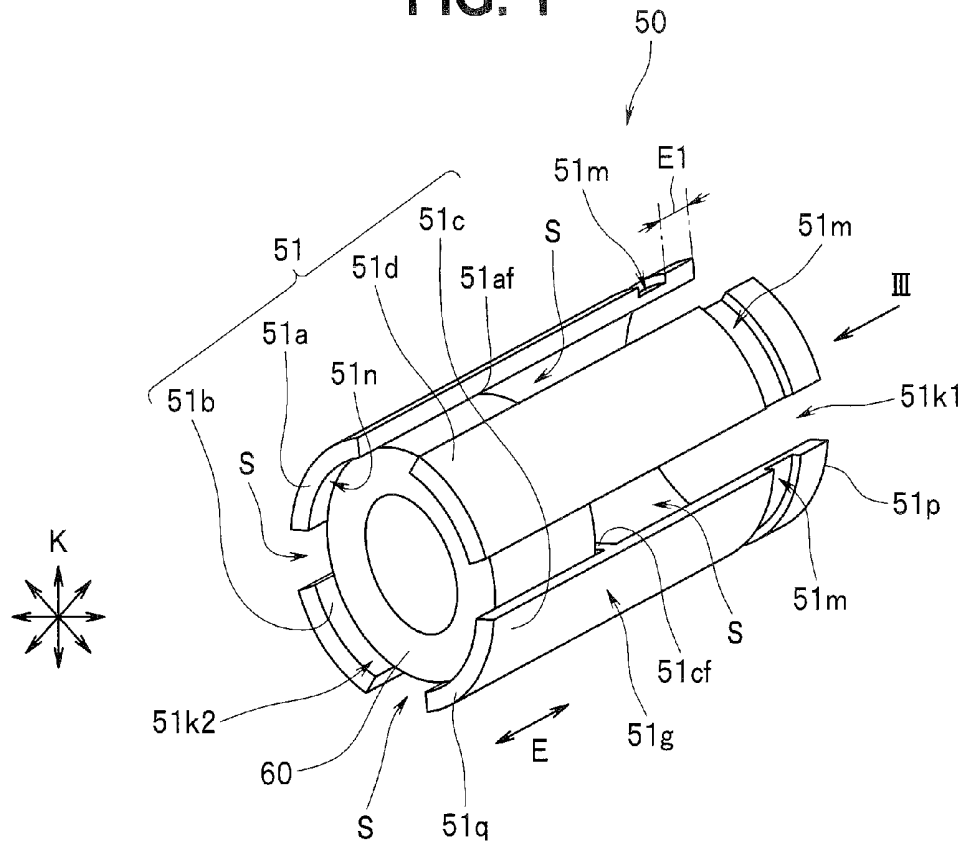
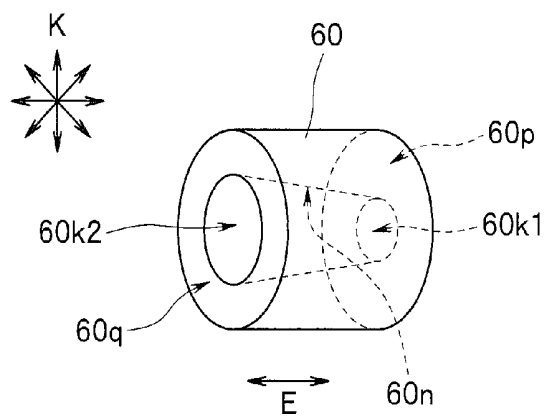


FIG. 2



**FIG. 3**

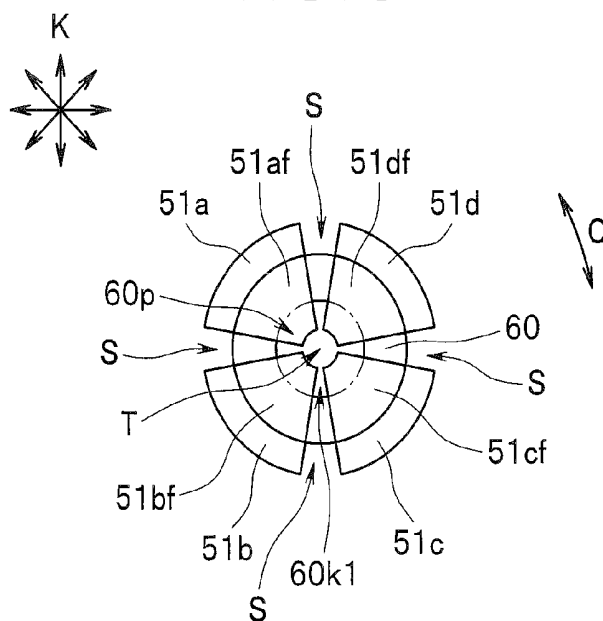
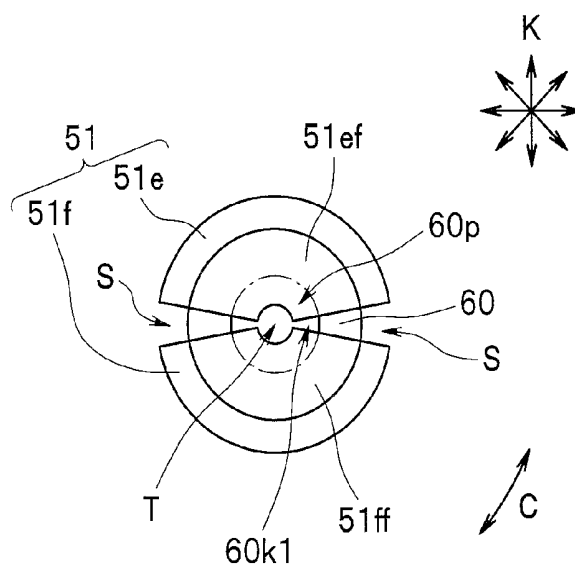


FIG. 4



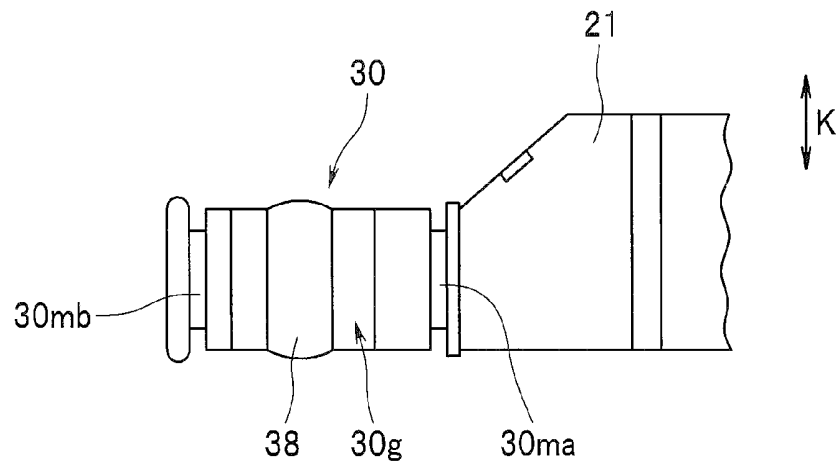
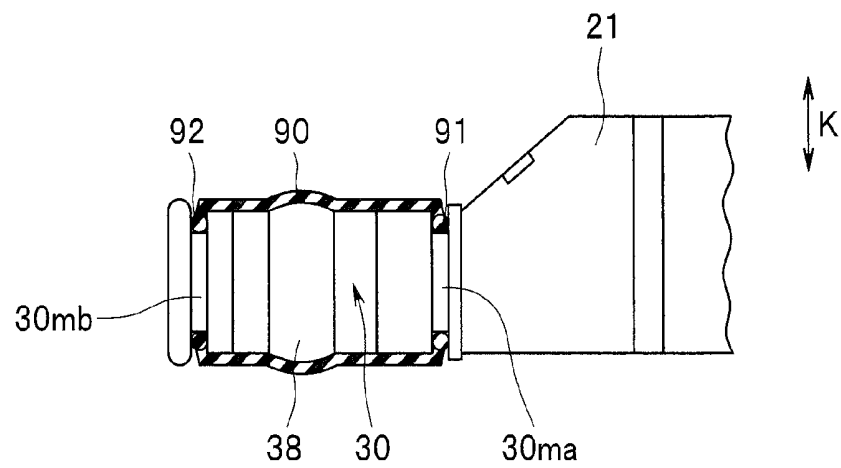
**FIG. 5****FIG. 6**

FIG. 7

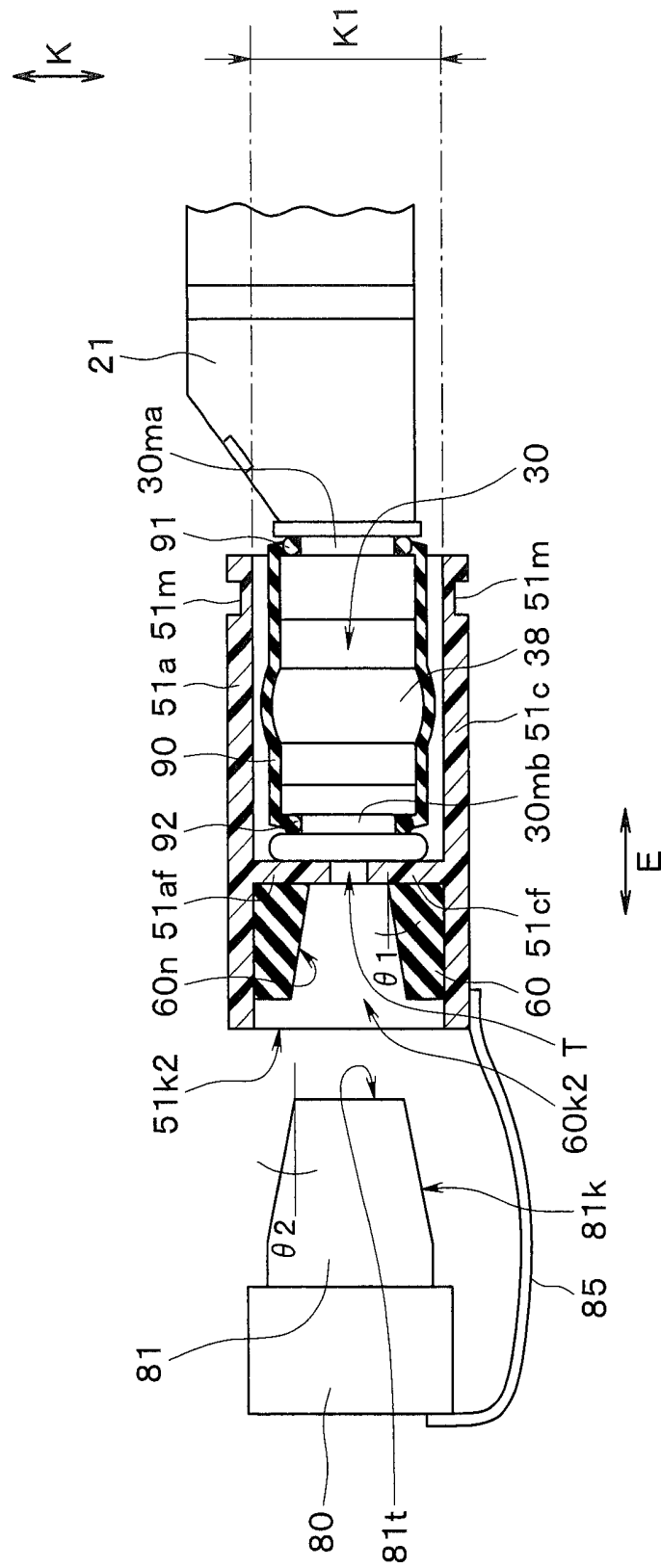


FIG. 8

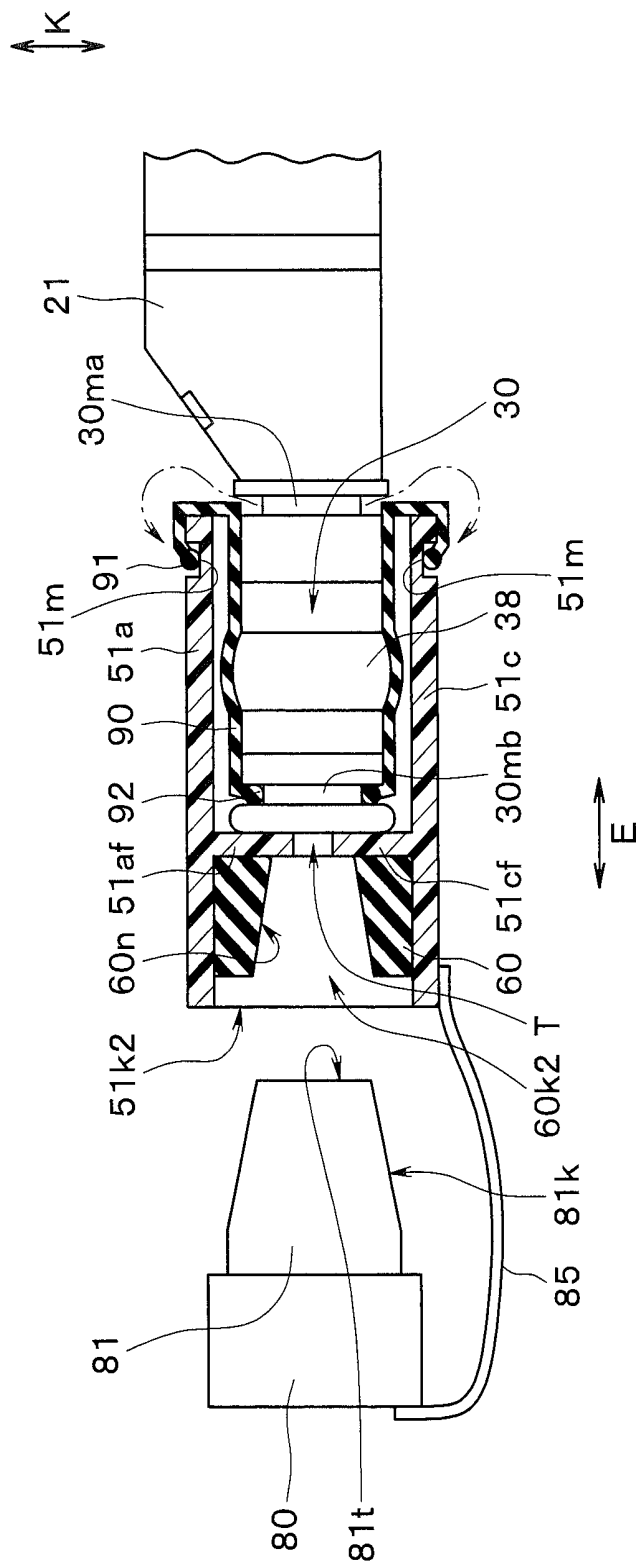






FIG. 10

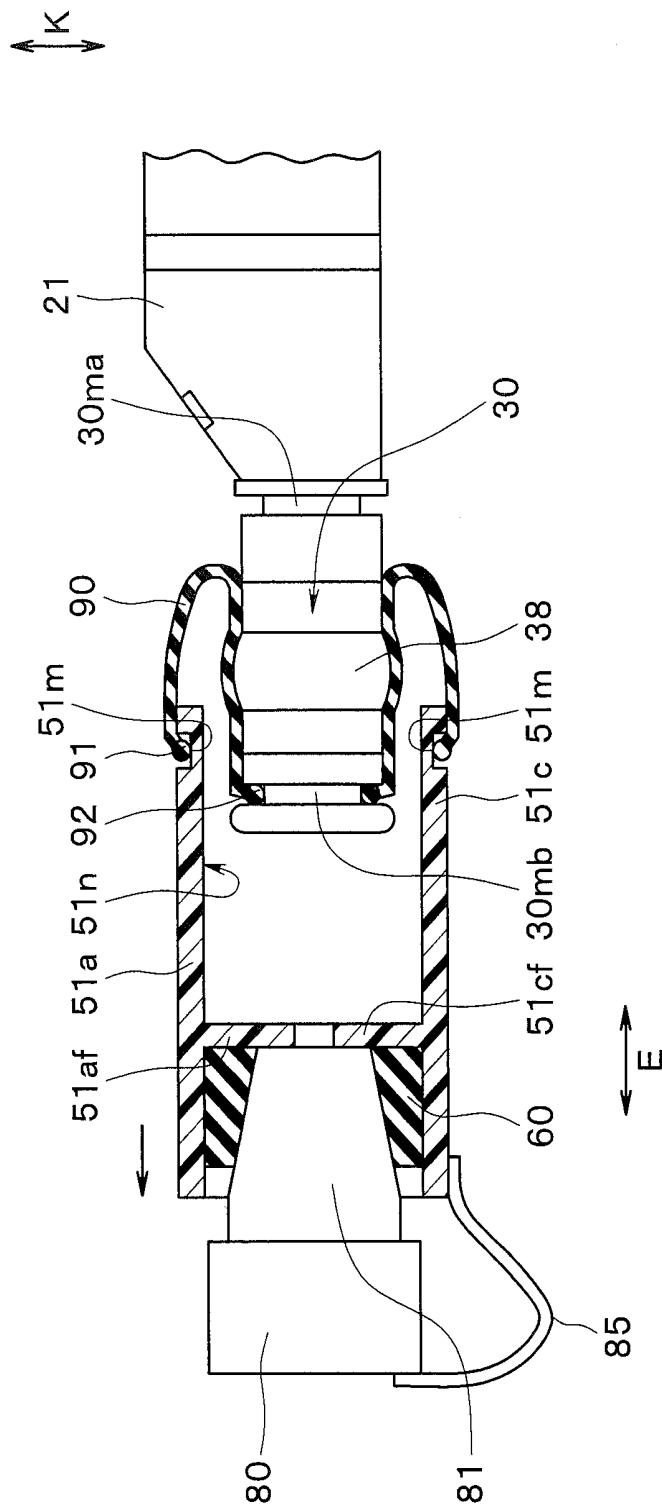


FIG. 11

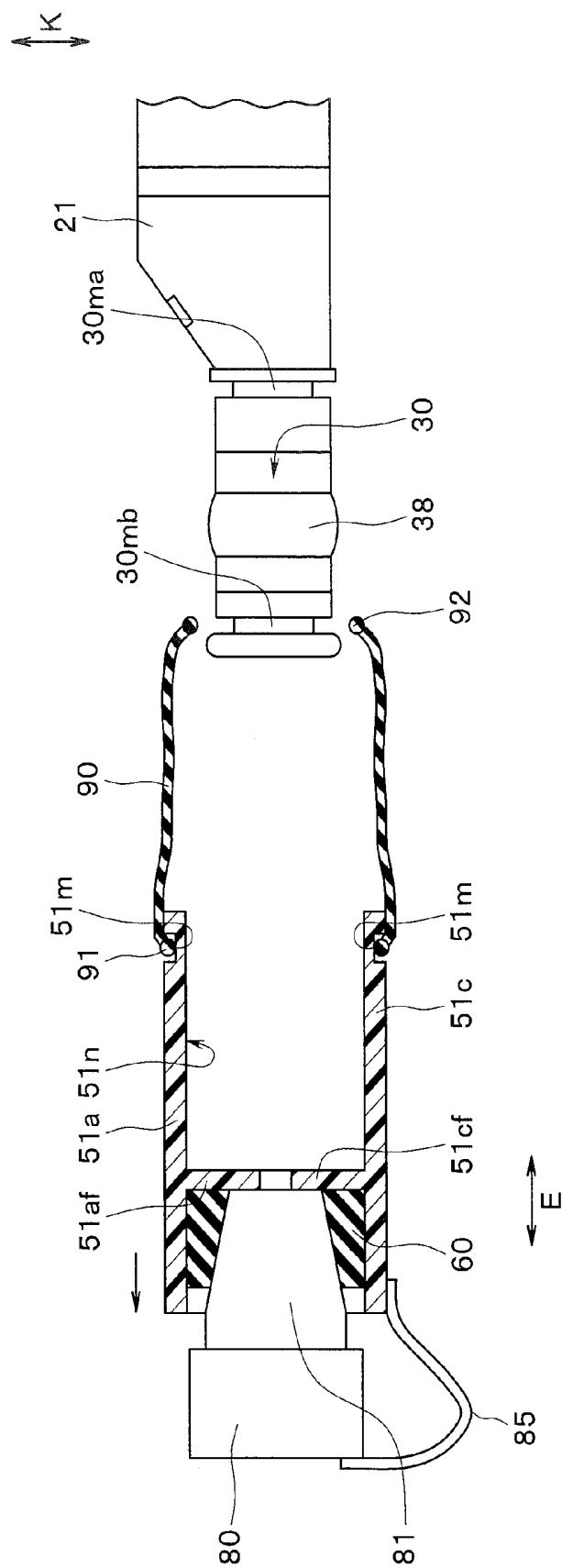


FIG. 12

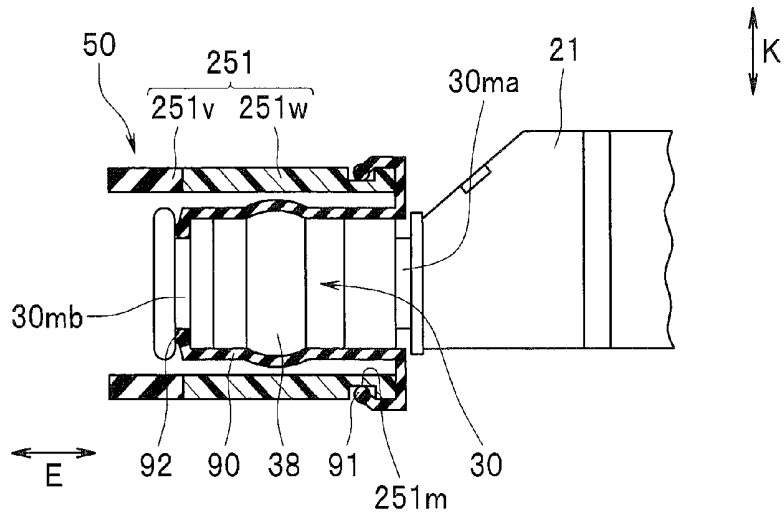


FIG. 13

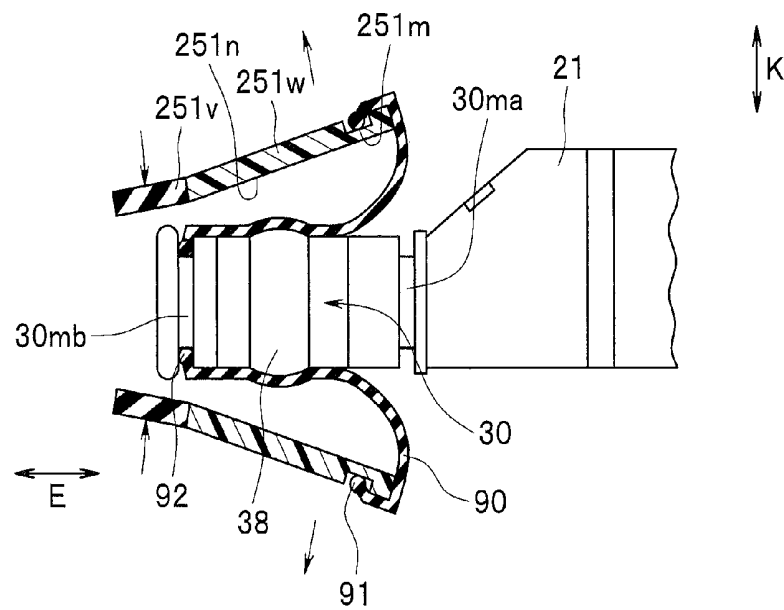
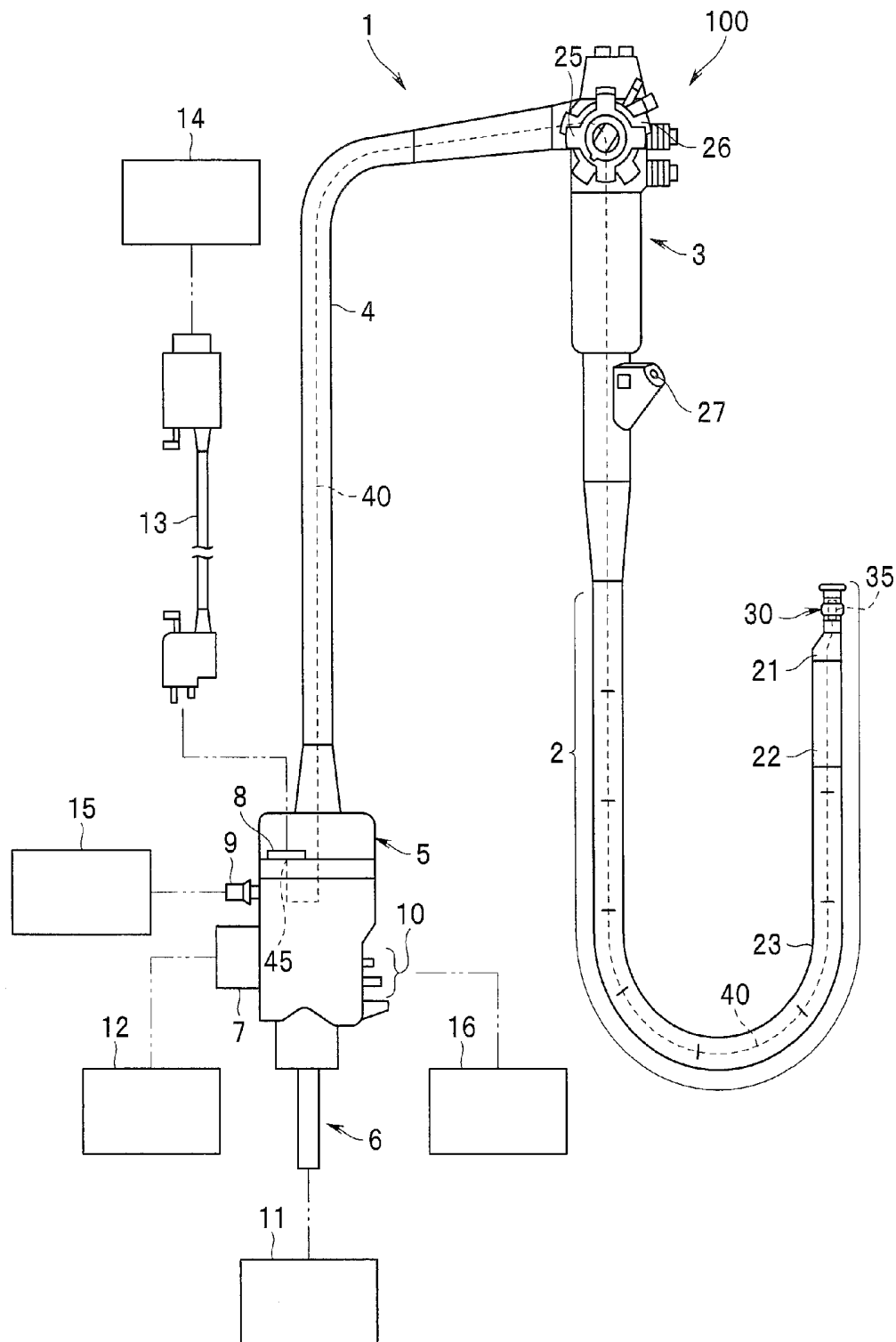


FIG. 14



**BALLOON DETACHMENT TOOL****CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION**

This application is a continuation application of PCT/JP2014/079870 filed on Nov. 11, 2014 and claims benefit of Japanese Application No. 2013-244036 filed in Japan on Nov. 26, 2013, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by this reference.

**BACKGROUND OF INVENTION****1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to a balloon detachment tool for detaching a balloon from an outer periphery of an ultrasound transducer unit in a distal end of an insertion portion of an ultrasound endoscope.

**2. Description of the Related Art**

Ultrasound endoscopes that obtain an ultrasound image of a site to be examined by transmitting/receiving ultrasound to/from the site to be examined, from an ultrasound transducer inside an ultrasound transducer unit in a distal end of an insertion portion are publicly known.

Also, a configuration in which a balloon is attached to an outer periphery of the ultrasound transducer unit in order to efficiently transmit/receive ultrasound to/from the site to be examined and maintain a proper distance between the ultrasound transducer unit and the site to be examined is also publicly known. Note that an ultrasound transmission medium such as degassed water is enclosed in the balloon.

Also, the balloon is generally configured so that respective circumferential balloon bands provided at one end and the other end of the balloon are engaged in respective circumferential grooves formed on the distal-end side and the proximal-end side of the outer periphery of the ultrasound transducer unit, whereby the balloon is attached to the outer periphery of the ultrasound transducer unit.

Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. 8-182677 discloses a balloon attachment apparatus that makes it easy to attach a balloon to an outer periphery of an ultrasound transducer unit.

More specifically, in the balloon attachment apparatus in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. 8-182677, a groove engageable with the balloon band at the other end of the balloon is formed in an outer periphery on the proximal-end side of a cap in which an ultrasound transducer unit can be loosely fitted.

A worker engages a balloon band at one end of a balloon in a groove on the distal-end side of an ultrasound transducer unit, and then, engages a balloon band at the other end of the balloon in a groove in an outer periphery of a cap.

Subsequently, the worker fits the ultrasound transducer unit into the cap, and lastly, moves the balloon band at the other end of the balloon from the groove in the outer periphery of the cap to the groove on the proximal-end side of the ultrasound transducer unit and is engaged in the groove on the proximal-end side of the ultrasound transducer unit by fingers, whereby the balloon can easily be attached to the outer periphery of the ultrasound transducer unit.

After the end of ultrasound observation, when the balloon is detached from the outer periphery of the ultrasound transducer unit, it is common that a worker performs the work of detaching the balloon while stroking the balloon with fingers with a rubber globe on via, e.g., a piece of gauze from the perspective of hygiene.

Here, it is conceivable that a balloon is detached using the balloon attachment apparatus disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. 8-182677.

More specifically, the balloon may be detached easily by, after an ultrasound transducer unit is fitted in the cap, moving a balloon band at the other end of the balloon, the balloon band being engaged in the groove on the proximal end of the ultrasound transducer unit, to the groove on the outer periphery of the cap and engaging the balloon band in the groove by, e.g., a sharp tool or fingers and subsequently extracting the cap.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

A balloon detachment tool according to an aspect of the present invention includes: a cylindrical holding portion including a first opening on one end side in an axial direction, the first opening having an inner diameter that allows an ultrasound transducer unit in a distal end of an insertion portion of an ultrasound endoscope to be inserted and extracted, and a second opening on another end side in the axial direction; a groove formed at a position a set distance away toward the other end side in the axial direction from the one end in an outer periphery of the holding portion, the groove being engageable with an end portion of the balloon which is removed from a balloon engagement groove provided in an outer periphery of the ultrasound transducer unit; a cut portion provided in the holding portion, the cut portion allowing the holding portion to radially expand in a radial direction; and an abutment portion provided on an inner peripheral face of the holding portion and on the second opening side relative to the groove in the axial direction, the abutment portion positioning the groove so that the groove is located on a distal end side of the insertion portion of the ultrasound endoscope relative to the balloon engaging groove when the abutment portion is brought into abutment with the distal end of the insertion portion of the ultrasound endoscope.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

FIG. 1 is a perspective diagram illustrating a balloon detachment tool according to the present embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a perspective diagram illustrating the fitting portion in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a back view of the balloon detachment tool in FIG. 1 as viewed in the III direction in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a back view of a balloon detachment tool, which indicates a modification in which two cut portions are formed in the holding portion in FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is a diagram partially illustrating the distal-end side of an insertion portion of an ultrasound endoscope;

FIG. 6 is a diagram partially illustrating a state in which a balloon is attached to an outer periphery of the ultrasound transducer unit in FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a partial cross-sectional diagram illustrating a state in which the ultrasound transducer unit in FIG. 6 is fitted in the holding portion of the balloon detachment tool in FIG. 1, together with a radial expansion portion;

FIG. 8 is a partial cross-sectional diagram illustrating a state in which a balloon band on the one end side, engaged with a groove on the proximal-end side of the ultrasound transducer unit in FIG. 7, is moved to and engaged with a groove in the holding portion;

FIG. 9 is a partial cross-sectional diagram illustrating a state in which the radial expansion portion is fitted in the fitting portion in FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a partial cross-sectional diagram illustrating a state in which the holding portion in FIG. 9 is moved forward in an axial direction relative to the state in FIG. 9;

FIG. 11 is a partial cross-sectional diagram illustrating a state in which the holding portion in FIG. 10 is moved further forward in the axial direction relative to the state in FIG. 10 and the balloon is detached from the outer periphery of the ultrasound transducer unit;

FIG. 12 is a partial cross-sectional diagram illustrating a modification in which the balloon detachment tool in FIG. 1 includes a holding portion whose distal end-side part includes an elastic member, in a state in which an ultrasound transducer unit is fitted in the holding portion;

FIG. 13 is a partial cross-sectional diagram illustrating a state in which the distal end-side part of the holding portion in FIG. 12 is radially contracted and the proximal-end side of the holding portion is radially expanded; and

FIG. 14 is a diagram illustrating an ultrasound endoscope apparatus including an ultrasound endoscope including the ultrasound transducer unit in FIG. 5.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT(S)

An embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings. It should be noted that the drawings are schematic ones and, e.g., relationships between a thickness and a width of each member and ratios in thickness between the respective members are different from actual ones, and it should be noted that the drawings include parts that are different in dimensional relationships and/or ratios from one another.

FIG. 1 is a perspective diagram illustrating a balloon detachment tool according to the present embodiment, FIG. 2 is a perspective diagram illustrating the fitting portion in FIG. 1, FIG. 3 is a back view of the balloon detachment tool in FIG. 1 as viewed in the III direction in FIG. 1, and FIG. 4 is a back view of a balloon detachment tool, which indicates a modification in which two cut portions are formed in the holding portion in FIG. 1.

Also, FIG. 5 is a diagram partially illustrating the distal-end side of an insertion portion of an ultrasound endoscope, FIG. 6 is a diagram partially illustrating a state in which a balloon is attached to an outer periphery of the ultrasound transducer unit in FIG. 5, and FIG. 7 is a partial cross-sectional diagram illustrating a state in which the ultrasound transducer unit in FIG. 6 is fitted in the holding portion of the balloon detachment tool in FIG. 1, together with a radial expansion portion.

Furthermore, FIG. 8 is a partial cross-sectional diagram illustrating a state in which a balloon band on the one end side, engaged with a groove on the proximal-end side of the ultrasound transducer unit in FIG. 7, is moved to and engaged with a groove in the holding portion, and FIG. 9 is a partial cross-sectional diagram illustrating a state in which the radial expansion portion is fitted in the fitting portion in FIG. 8.

Also, FIG. 10 is a partial cross-sectional diagram illustrating a state in which the holding portion in FIG. 9 is moved forward in an axial direction relative to the state in FIG. 9, and FIG. 11 is a partial cross-sectional diagram illustrating a state in which the holding portion in FIG. 10 is moved further forward in the axial direction relative to the state in FIG. 10 and the balloon is detached from the outer periphery of the ultrasound transducer unit.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, a balloon detachment tool 50 includes a holding portion 51. Note that the balloon detachment tool may be either a disposable one or a reusable one.

As illustrated in FIG. 7, the holding portion 51 is formed in a cylindrical shape having an inner diameter K1 that allows an ultrasound transducer unit 30 at a distal end of an insertion portion 2 of an ultrasound endoscope 1 (see FIG. 14 for both) to inserted/extracted to/from the inside thereof in a loose-fit state.

Also, as illustrated in FIG. 1, the holding portion 51 includes a first opening 51k1 at one end 51p in an axial direction E and a second opening 51k2 at the other end 51q in the axial direction E.

Note that the inner diameter K1 may be a diameter that is slightly larger than an outer diameter of the ultrasound transducer unit 30. Also, the holding portion 51 includes, e.g., a resin.

Also, as illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 3, in the holding portion 51, four cut portions S that each cut the holding portion 51 from the one end 51p to the other end 51q along the axial direction E, are formed at set intervals along a circumferential direction C of the holding portion 51.

In other words, as illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 3, the holding portion 51 includes four members 51a, 51b, 51c and 51d having shapes that are identical to one another, the shapes being rough partial arc shapes separated by the four cut portions S and also plate-like shapes that are elongated along the axial direction E.

Note that the number of cut portions S is not limited to four and may be any of one to three, or five or more.

Also, as illustrated in FIG. 4, where the number of cut portions is two, the holding portion 51 includes two members 51e and 51f having shapes that are identical to each other, the shapes being rough semicircular shapes separated by two cut portions S and also shapes that are elongated plate-like shapes along the axial direction E.

Also, as illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 7 to 11, in an outer periphery 51g of the holding portion 51, a groove 51m that allows a balloon band 91 to be engaged therein, the balloon band 91 being provided at an end that is an end of a balloon 90, the end being removed from an outer periphery 30g of an ultrasound transducer unit 30 (see FIG. 6 for both), is formed at a position a set distance E1 away toward the other end 51q side from the one end 51p in the axial direction E.

In other words, the groove 51m is formed in each of the outer periphery of the members 51a to 51d. Note that in the configuration illustrated in FIG. 4, the groove 51m is formed at a position the set distance E1 away from one end 51p of an outer periphery of each of the members 51e and 51f.

Here, as illustrated in FIG. 6, the balloon 90 is attached to the outer periphery 30g of the ultrasound transducer unit 30 provided on the distal-end side of a distal end portion 21 of the insertion portion 2 (see FIG. 14).

Note that as an example, the ultrasound transducer unit 30 may be an electronic radial-type ultrasound transducer unit including an ultrasound transducer 35 (see FIG. 14) that can transmit/receive ultrasound in a 360° degree radius in a non-illustrated housing, and an acoustic lens 38 on an outer surface circumferentially exposed from the housing. The ultrasound transducer unit 30 is not limited to an electronic radial-type one.

Also, as illustrated in FIGS. 5 and 6, the balloon 90 is attached to the outer periphery 30g of the ultrasound transducer unit 30 so as to cover the acoustic lens 38 by engaging the balloon band 91 provided at one end of the balloon 90 in a groove 30ma provided on the proximal-end side of the ultrasound transducer unit 30 and engaging a balloon band

92 provided at the other end of the balloon 90 in a groove 30mb provided on the distal-end side of the ultrasound transducer unit 30 in the distal end portion 21.

Also, as illustrated in FIG. 1, on the second opening 51k2 side in an inner portion of the holding portion 51, a fitting portion 60 that radially contracts an inner peripheral face 51n of the holding portion 51 from the other end 51q toward the one end 51p is positioned in such a manner that an outer peripheral face of the fitting portion 60 are in abutment with inner peripheral faces 51n of the respective members 51a to 51d.

As illustrated in FIG. 2, the fitting portion 60 is formed in a cylindrical shape, and includes a member that is separate from the holding portion 51 and can radially expand in a radial direction K of the holding portion 51. Note that as an example, the member included in the fitting portion 60 may be an elastic member or a fabric member such as Japanese paper or felt.

Furthermore, as illustrated in FIG. 1, the fitting portion 60 is provided so as to be fitted into the second opening 51k2 side of the holding portion 51. Also, as illustrated in FIG. 2, the fitting portion 60 includes an inner peripheral face 60n formed at an inclined surface of the fitting portion 60, which radially contracts toward one end 60p from the other end 60q, and at the one end 60p, an opening 60k1 having a diameter that is smaller than that of the opening 60k2 at the other end 60q is formed.

Also, as illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, on the inner peripheral face 51n of the holding portion 51, that is, on the respective inner peripheral faces 51n of the respective members 51a to 51d, respective abutment portions 51af, 51bf, 51cf and 51df that project inward in the radial direction K from the inner peripheral face 51n and against which an end portion on the one end 60p side of the fitting portion 60 abuts are formed on the one end 51p side relative to the one end 60p of the fitting portion 60 in the axial direction E.

Note that if the holding portion 51 includes the members 51e and 51f as illustrated in FIG. 4, on the respective inner peripheral faces 51n of the respective members 51e and 51f, abutment portions 51ef and 51ff that project inward in the radial direction K from the inner peripheral faces 51n and against which the end portion on the one end 60p side of the fitting portion 60 abuts are formed on the one end 51p side relative to the one end 60p of the fitting portion 60 in the axial direction E.

Also, as illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 4, at a rough center in the radial direction K of the abutment portions 51af to 51df or the abutment portions 51ef and 51ff, a through hole T extending in the axial direction E is formed, and the through hole T communicates with the opening 60k1. In other words, an inner portion of the fitting portion 60 and the inner portion on the proximal-end side relative to the abutment portions 51af to 51df of the holding portion 51 communicate with each other via the through hole T and the opening 60k1.

Furthermore, as illustrated in FIGS. 7 to 11, a fit-in portion 81 of a radial expansion portion 80 can be fitted to the inside of the fitting portion 60 via the second opening 51k2 and the opening 60k2.

The fit-in portion 81 of the radial expansion portion 80 includes an outer peripheral face 81k whose diameter is at least partially larger than an inner diameter of the fitting portion 60, and an abutting surface 81t that abuts against the abutment portions 51af to 51df or the abutment portions 51ef and 51ff.

An outer peripheral face 81k of the radial expansion portion 80 is formed as a tapered surface having an incli-

nation angle  $\theta 2$ , which is different from an inclination angle  $\theta 1$  of the inner peripheral face 60n of the fitting portion 60 as illustrated in FIG. 7.

As illustrated in FIG. 9, the radial expansion portion 80 has a function that upon the radial expansion portion 80 being fitted in the fitting portion 60, radially expands the fitting portion 60 outward in the radial direction K, thereby radially expanding the holding portion 51 outward in the radial direction K, and the radial expansion portion 80 is secured to a distal end of the outer periphery 51g of the holding portion 51 via, e.g., a strap 85 to prevent it from falling off. Note that the radial expansion portion 80 may be replaced by, e.g., a finger of a worker.

Next, a method for detaching the balloon 90 attached to the outer periphery 30g of the ultrasound transducer unit 30 as illustrated in FIG. 6 using the above-described balloon detachment tool 50 will be described.

First, as illustrated in FIG. 7, a worker fits the ultrasound transducer unit 30 into the holding portion 51 via the first opening 51k1 until the distal end abuts against the respective abutment portions 51af to 51df or 51ef and 51ff.

Subsequently, as illustrated in FIG. 8, the worker moves the balloon band 91 of the balloon 90, which is engaged in the groove 30ma, to the groove 51m of the outer periphery 51g of the holding portion 51 and engages the balloon band 91 in the groove 51m using, e.g., tweezers or fingers as indicated by the alternate long and short dash lines.

Here, the inner diameter K1 is slightly larger than the outer diameter of the ultrasound transducer unit 30, facilitating the work of moving the balloon band 91 from the groove 30ma to the groove 51m.

Also, here, an outer periphery of the aforementioned acoustic lens 38 is covered by the holding portion 51, whereby the acoustic lens 38 is prevented from being damaged as a result of the work of moving the balloon band 91.

Next, as illustrated in FIG. 9, the worker fits the fit-in portion 81 of the radial expansion portion 80 into the fitting portion 60 via the second opening 51k2 and the opening 60k2 until the abutting surface 81t abuts against the respective abutment portions 51af to 51df or 51ef and 51ff.

Here, immediately after the fit-in portion 81 is fitted in the fitting portion 60, the fitting portion 60 radially expands outward in the radial direction K because of the difference in inclination angle between the inner peripheral face 60n and the outer peripheral face 81k and the outer diameter of the fit-in portion 81 that is larger than the inner diameter of the fitting portion 60, and thus the distal-end side of the holding portion 51 also radially expands outward in the radial direction K, while the proximal-end side of the holding portion 51 radially contracts inward in the radial direction K.

However, until the abutting surface 81t abuts against the respective abutment portions 51af to 51df or the abutment portions 51ef and 51ff, a force of radial outward expansion in the radial direction K is exerted also on the first opening 51k1 because of the difference in inclination angle between the inner peripheral face 60n and the outer peripheral face 81k and the outer diameter of the fit-in portion 81 that is larger than the inner diameter of the fitting portion 60, whereby the proximal-end side of the holding portion 51 also radially expands in the radial direction K.

Here, an angle  $\theta 3$  formed between the inner peripheral face 51n and each of the abutment portions 51af to 51df or 51ef and 51ff is  $80^\circ$  to  $100^\circ$ , preferably  $85^\circ$  to  $95^\circ$ , more preferably  $90^\circ$ .

Also, since the abutting surface **81t** abuts against the respective abutment portions **51af** to **51df** or **51ef** and **51ff**, the ultrasound transducer unit **30** is prevented from being damaged by the abutting surface **81t** abutting against the ultrasound transducer unit **30** as a result of the fitting-in of the fit-in portion **81**.

As a result, a gap **K2** that is larger than that before the fit-in portion **81** is fitted in the fitting portion **60** is formed between the inner peripheral face **51n** of the holding portion **51** and the outer periphery **30g** of the ultrasound transducer unit **30**.

Subsequently, as illustrated in FIG. 10, the worker pulls the balloon detachment tool **50** forward with the fit-in portion **81** kept in the fitting portion **60**.

As a result, because of the balloon band **91** being engaged in the groove **51m**, the balloon **90** start being removed from the outer periphery **30g** of the ultrasound transducer unit **30** along with the forward movement of the balloon detachment tool **50**. Here, the large gap **K2** prevents the inner peripheral face **51n** from coming into contact with the acoustic lens **38**.

Lastly, as illustrated in FIG. 11, the worker pulls the balloon detachment tool **50** further forward relative to the state in FIG. 10, whereby the balloon **90** is removed from the outer periphery **30g** of the ultrasound transducer unit **30** and the balloon band **92** engaged in the groove **30mb** comes off from the groove **30mb**. Consequently, the balloon **90** is detached from the outer periphery **30g** of the ultrasound transducer unit **30**.

As described above, in the present embodiment, it has been indicated that the balloon detachment tool **50** including: the holding portion **51**; the fitting portion **60** fitted in the inner portion on the distal-end side of the holding portion **51**; the abutment portions **51af** to **51df** or **51ef** and **51ff** against which the one end **60p** of the fitting portion **60** abuts; and the groove **51m** formed in the outer periphery of the holding portion **51**, the groove **51m** allowing the balloon band **91** moved from the groove **30ma** to be engaged therein.

Also, it has been indicated that upon the fit-in portion **81** being fitted in the fitting portion **60** until the abutting surface **81t** of the fit-in portion **81** of the radial expansion portion **80** abuts against the respective abutment portions **51af** to **51df** or **51ef** and **51ff**, the fitting portion **60** radially expands outward in the radial direction **K**, whereby the holding portion **51** radially expands outward in the radial direction **K** and the large gap **K2** is formed between the inner peripheral face **51n** of the holding portion **51** and the outer periphery **30g** of the ultrasound transducer unit **30**.

Furthermore, it has been indicated that upon the balloon detachment tool **50** being pulled out forward with the holding portion **51** radially expanded outward in the radial direction **K** and the balloon band **91** engaged in the groove **51m**, the balloon **90** comes off from the outer periphery **30g** of the ultrasound transducer unit **30**.

Accordingly, the balloon **90** is removed by pulling the balloon detachment tool **50** out forward after the holding portion **51** is radially expanded outward in the radial direction **K** by fitting the fit-in portion **81** into the fitting portion **60**, and thus, when the balloon detachment tool **50** is moved forward, the work of extracting the balloon detachment tool **50** can be performed with good workability because of the gap **K2** in addition to prevention of the inner peripheral face **51n** from coming into contact with the acoustic lens **38**.

Therefore, as opposed to the conventional techniques, the acoustic lens **38** is prevented from being damaged in detachment work using a tool.

Furthermore, as illustrated in FIG. 7, in a state in which the ultrasound transducer unit **30** is fitted in the holding

portion **51**, the work of moving the balloon band **91** from the groove **30ma** to the groove **51m** can easily be performed because the inner diameter **K1** of the inner peripheral face **51n** is slightly larger than that of the outer periphery **30g** of the ultrasound transducer unit **30**, and during the movement work, the acoustic lens **38** is prevented from being damaged because the outer periphery of the acoustic lens **38** is covered by the holding portion **51**.

According to the above, a balloon detachment tool **50** that enables easy detachment of a balloon **90** from an outer periphery **30g** of an ultrasound transducer unit **30** without an acoustic lens **38** being damaged can be provided.

A modification will be indicated below with reference to FIGS. 12 and 13. FIG. 12 is a partial cross-sectional diagram illustrating a modification in which the balloon detachment tool in FIG. 1 includes a holding portion whose distal end-side part includes an elastic member, in a state in which an ultrasound transducer unit is fitted in the holding portion, and FIG. 13 is a partial cross-sectional diagram illustrating a state in which the distal end-side part of the holding portion in FIG. 12 is radially contracted and the proximal-end side of the holding portion is radially expanded.

As illustrated in FIG. 12, in the present embodiment, a balloon detachment tool **50** may include a cylindrical holding portion **251** alone.

The holding portion **251** includes including a distal end-side part **251v** including an elastic member that is elastically deformable, and another part **251w** including, e.g., a resin.

Note that a groove **251m** having a function that is the same as that of the above-described groove **51m** is formed at a position a set distance **E1** away from one end of the holding portion **251** in an axial direction **E** as described above in an outer periphery of the part **251w**. Therefore, a balloon band **91** removed from a groove **30ma** is engaged in the groove **251m**.

Also, although not illustrated, non-illustrated slits are formed along the axial direction **E** in a part of the outer periphery of the part **251w** of the holding portion **251**.

In order to detach a balloon **90** from an outer periphery **30g** of an ultrasound transducer unit **30** using such holding portion **251**, first, as illustrated in FIG. 12, the ultrasound transducer unit **30** is fitted in the holding portion **251**, and then, a balloon band **91** engaged in a groove **30ma** is moved to and engaged in the groove **251m**.

Here, since an outer periphery of an acoustic lens **38** is covered by the holding portion **251**, the acoustic lens **38** is prevented from being damaged by the work of moving the balloon band **91**.

Next, as illustrated in FIG. 13, a worker radially contracts the distal end-side part **251v** inward in a radial direction **K**, which includes an elastic member, via, e.g., fingers.

As a result, the proximal-end side of the part **251w** radially expands largely outward in the radial direction **K** because of the slits. In other words, the holding portion **251** is turned into a chevron shape. Subsequently, an inner peripheral face **251n** of the holding portion **251** is largely spaced from the outer periphery **30g** of the ultrasound transducer unit **30**.

Lastly, the worker pulls the holding portion **251** out forward in this state. As a result, as in the present embodiment, the balloon **90** is detached from the outer periphery **30g** of the ultrasound transducer unit **30**.

Such configuration as above enables prevention of an acoustic lens **38** from being damaged as a result of the inner peripheral face **251n** coming into contact with the acoustic lens **38** during the work of removing a balloon **90** and also



enables the extraction work to be performed easily as in the present embodiment described above.

Note that although the above present embodiment has been described in terms of a case where the balloon detachment tool **50** is used to detach a balloon **90** from an outer periphery **30g** of an ultrasound transducer unit **30**, the present invention is not limited to this case, and the balloon detachment tool **50** may be used to attach a balloon **90** to an outer periphery **30g** of an ultrasound transducer unit **30**.

More specifically, a balloon band **91** is engaged in the groove **51m** with a balloon band **92** engaged in the groove **30mb**, and then, the fit-in portion **81** is fitted into the fitting portion **60**, whereby the holding portion **51** radially expands outward in the radial direction **K**, and the ultrasound transducer unit **30** is fitted into the holding portion **51** via the first opening **51kl**.

Subsequently, the fit-in portion **81** is extracted from the fitting portion **60** and the work of moving the balloon band **91** from the groove **51m** to the groove **30ma** and engaging the balloon band **91** in the groove **30ma** is performed with the holding portion **51** radially contracted inward in the radial direction **K**, enabling the balloon **90** to be easily attached to the outer periphery **30g** of the ultrasound transducer unit **30** as with the conventional techniques.

Note that the above-described ultrasound transducer unit **30** is used in, for example, an ultrasound endoscope **1**.

FIG. **14** is a diagram illustrating an ultrasound endoscope apparatus including an ultrasound endoscope including the ultrasound transducer unit in FIG. **5**.

As illustrated in FIG. **14**, an ultrasound endoscope apparatus **100** includes a main part including an ultrasound endoscope **1**, a light source apparatus **11**, a video processor **12**, an ultrasound observation apparatus **14**, a suction pump **15** and a water feeding tank **16**.

The ultrasound endoscope **1** includes a main part including an elongated insertion portion **2** to be inserted to the inside of a body, an operation portion **3** that is provided at a proximal end of the insertion portion **2** and doubles as a grasping portion, a universal cord **4** that has flexibility and extends from the operation portion **3**, and an endoscope connector **5** provided at an extension end of the universal cord **4**.

In the endoscope connector **5**, a light source connector **6**, an electric connector **7**, an ultrasound connector **8**, a suction fitting **9** and an air/water feeding fitting **10** are provided.

The light source apparatus **11** that supplies illuminating light is attachable/detachable to/from the light source connector **6**. Also, the video processor **12** that performs, e.g., various signal processing via a non-illustrated signal cable is attachable/detachable to/from the electric connector **7**.

Furthermore, the ultrasound observation apparatus **14** is attachable/detachable to/from the ultrasound connector **8** with a connector **45** electrically connected thereto, the connector **45** being provided on the proximal-end side of an ultrasound transducer cable **40** extending from the ultrasound transducer **35** in the ultrasound transducer unit **30**, via an ultrasound cable **13**.

Also, the suction pump **15** is attachable/detachable to/from the suction fitting **9** via a non-illustrated suction tube. Furthermore, the water feeding tank **16** is attachable/detachable to/from the air/water feeding fitting **10** via a non-illustrated air/water feeding tube.

The ultrasound observation apparatus **14** controls various operation of the ultrasound endoscope **1**, and for example, controls driving of the ultrasound transducer **35**, and performs operation to generate a video signal by performing

signal processing of an electric signal acquired by the control of the driving of the ultrasound transducer **35**.

Note that the video signal generated by the ultrasound observation apparatus **14** is outputted to a non-illustrated display apparatus. As a result, an ultrasound image is displayed on a screen of the display apparatus that has received the video signal.

The insertion portion **2** of the ultrasound endoscope **1** includes a distal end portion **21**, a bending portion **22** that is bendable, for example, upward/downward and leftward/rightward, and a flexible tube portion **23** that has a long length and flexibility which are provided consecutively in this order from the distal-end side. Note that the above-described ultrasound transducer unit **30** is positioned on the distal-end side of the distal end portion **21** and is fixed to the distal end portion **21**.

At the operation portion **3**, bending operation knobs **25** and **26** for performing an operation for bending the bending portion **22** are provided. Also, at a position on the insertion portion **2** side of the operation portion **3**, a treatment instrument insertion port **27** through which a treatment instrument is introduced to the inside of a body via a non-illustrated treatment instrument insertion duct provided inside the insertion portion **2** and the operation portion **3** is provided.

The video processor **12** performs signal processing on an electric signal transmitted from a non-illustrated image pickup unit provided inside the distal end portion **21** to generate a standard video signal, and outputs the video signal to the non-illustrated display apparatus to display an endoscopic observation image on the screen of the display apparatus.

What is claimed is:

1. A balloon detachment tool comprising:

a cylindrical holding portion including a first opening on one end side in an axial direction, the first opening having an inner diameter that allows an ultrasound transducer unit in a distal end of an insertion portion of an ultrasound endoscope to be inserted and extracted, and a second opening on another end side in the axial direction;

a first balloon engagement groove formed in an outer periphery of the holding portion, the first balloon engagement groove being at a position a set distance away toward the other end side in the axial direction from the one end, the first balloon engagement groove being engageable with an end portion of the balloon which is removed from a second balloon engagement groove provided in an outer periphery of the ultrasound transducer unit;

a cut portion provided in the holding portion, the cut portion allowing the holding portion to radially expand in a radial direction; and

an abutment portion provided on an inner peripheral face of the holding portion and on the second opening side relative to the first balloon engagement groove in the axial direction, the abutment portion positioning the first balloon engagement groove so that the first balloon engagement groove is located on a distal end side of the insertion portion of the ultrasound endoscope relative to the second balloon engagement groove when the abutment portion is brought into abutment with the distal end of the insertion portion of the ultrasound endoscope.

## 11

2. The balloon detachment tool according to claim 1, wherein the cut portion is a cut portion forming the holding portion from the one end to the other end in the axial direction.

3. The balloon detachment tool according to claim 1, further comprising a fitting portion positioned on the second opening side in an inner portion of the holding portion, the fitting portion radially contracting an inner peripheral face of the holding portion from the other end toward the one end and including a member that can radially expand in a radial direction of the holding portion.

4. The balloon detachment tool according to claim 3, wherein the fitting portion is formed in a cylindrical shape separately from the holding portion, and is provided so as to be fitted on the second opening side in the inner portion of the holding portion, and includes an inner peripheral face that radially contracts toward one end from another end of the fitting portion.

5. The balloon detachment tool according to claim 4, wherein a through hole extending in the axial direction is formed in the abutment portion, and the through hole communicates with an opening on the one end side of the fitting portion.

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6. The balloon detachment tool according to claim 4, further comprising a radial expansion portion including an outer peripheral face whose diameter is at least partially larger than an inner diameter of the fitting portion, and an abutting surface that abuts against the abutment portion, the radial expansion portion being fitted into the fitting portion from an opening on the other end side of the fitting portion via the second opening.

wherein when the radial expansion portion is fitted into the fitting portion, the radial expansion portion radially expands the fitting portion outward in the radial direction, so that the holding portion radially expands outward in the radial direction.

7. The balloon detachment tool according to claim 6, wherein the outer peripheral face of the radial expansion portion is formed as a tapered surface having an inclination angle that is different from an inclination angle of an inclined surface formed by the fitting portion in the inner peripheral face of the holding portion.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	气球分离工具		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US9516994</a>	公开(公告)日	2016-12-13
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	奥林巴斯株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	OLYMPUS CORPORATION		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	OLYMPUS CORPORATION		
[标]发明人	SATO SUNAO		
发明人	SATO, SUNAO		
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CPC分类号	A61B1/00131 A61B1/00163 A61B8/0841 A61B8/12 A61B8/42 A61B8/4281 A61B8/4494 A61B8/00 A61B8/08		
代理机构(译)	斯卡利SCOTT，墨菲和压脚，P.C.		
优先权	2013244036 2013-11-26 JP		
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外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

## 摘要(译)

包括：圆筒状保持部；槽，其能够与从设置在超声波振子单元的外周的气球卡合槽中拔出的气圈带卡合；切口部，其设置在保持部上，以及在所述保持部的内周面上相对于所述槽设置在第二开口侧的抵接部。

