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Shchervinsky

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(54) **SURGICAL TIPPING APPARATUS**

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2000, now Pat. No. 6,306,157, which is a continuation-in-
part of application No. 09/277,670, filed on Mar. 26, 1999,
now Pat. No. 6,035,916, which is a division of application
No. 08/739,561, filed on Oct. 30, 1996, now Pat. No.
5,891,166.

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B28B 11/16

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **606/228; 427/2.31; 264/145**

(58) **Field of Search** **606/228; 427/2.31**

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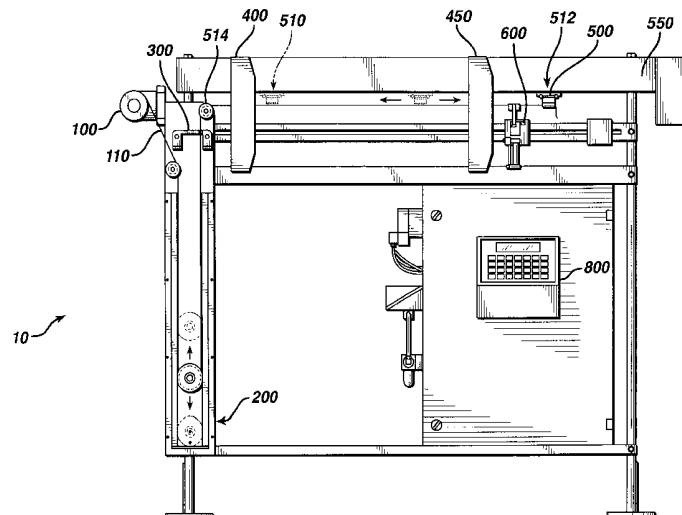
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Primary Examiner—Gary Jackson

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An apparatus and method for ultrasonically forming a surgical suture tip from a length of unfinished surgical suture material. The apparatus includes a first tipping die having a first face for contacting a portion of the length of unfinished surgical suture material. A second tipping die having a second face is also provided. The first and second die also having extending therefrom a first member and a second member. The first and second dies cooperate with the first and second members to form a length of suture. At least one mechanical actuator is provided for moving the first face of the first tipping die and the third face of the first member toward the second face of the second tipping die and the fourth face of the second member. A second actuator vibrates at least one of the first and second tipping dies at an ultrasonic frequency of about 15 KHz to about 70 KHz. The method of ultrasonically forming a suture tip comprises the positioning a surgical suture between the first, second, third and fourth faces of the tipping apparatus then vibrating the dies at an appropriate frequency.

14 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets



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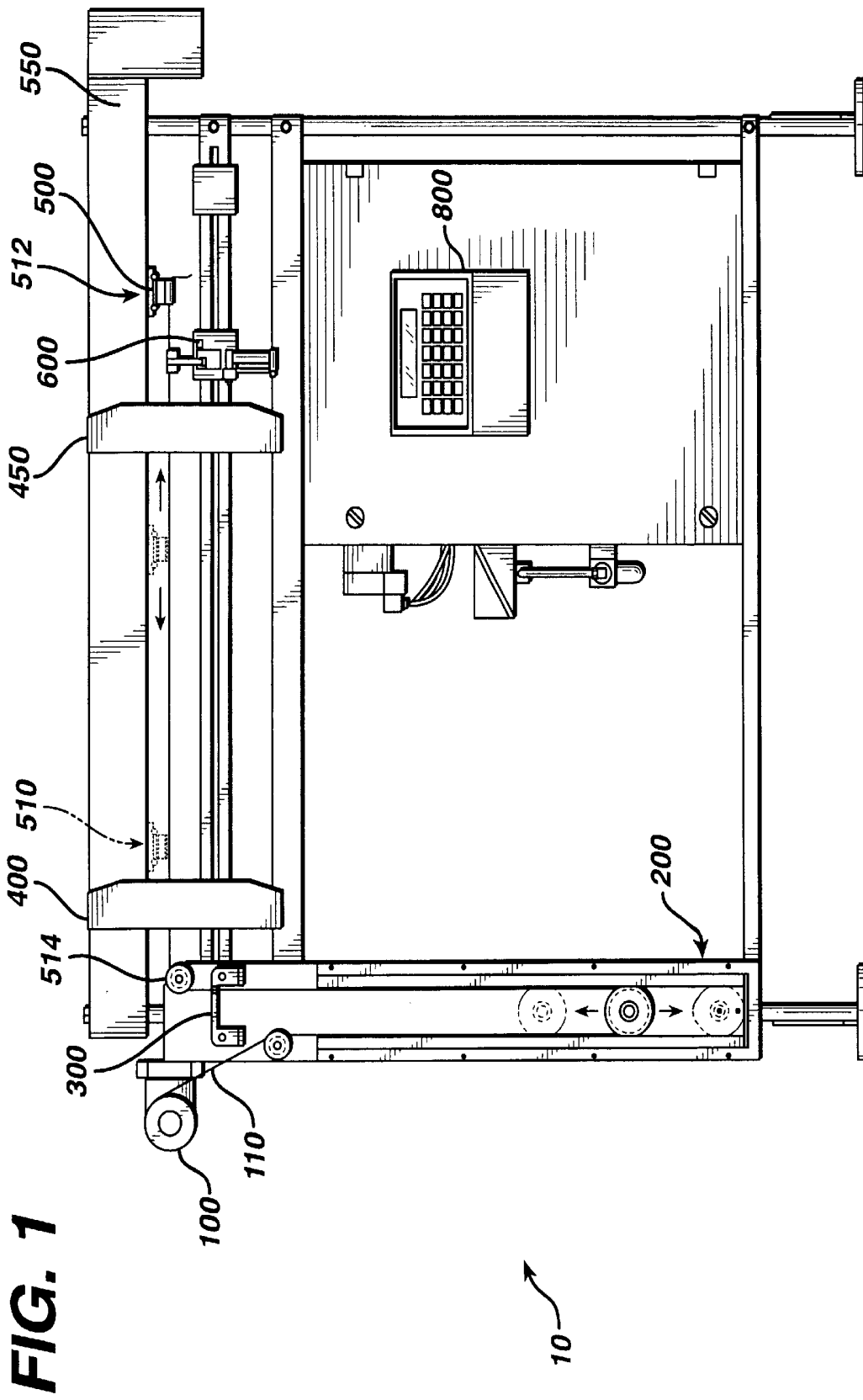


FIG. 2

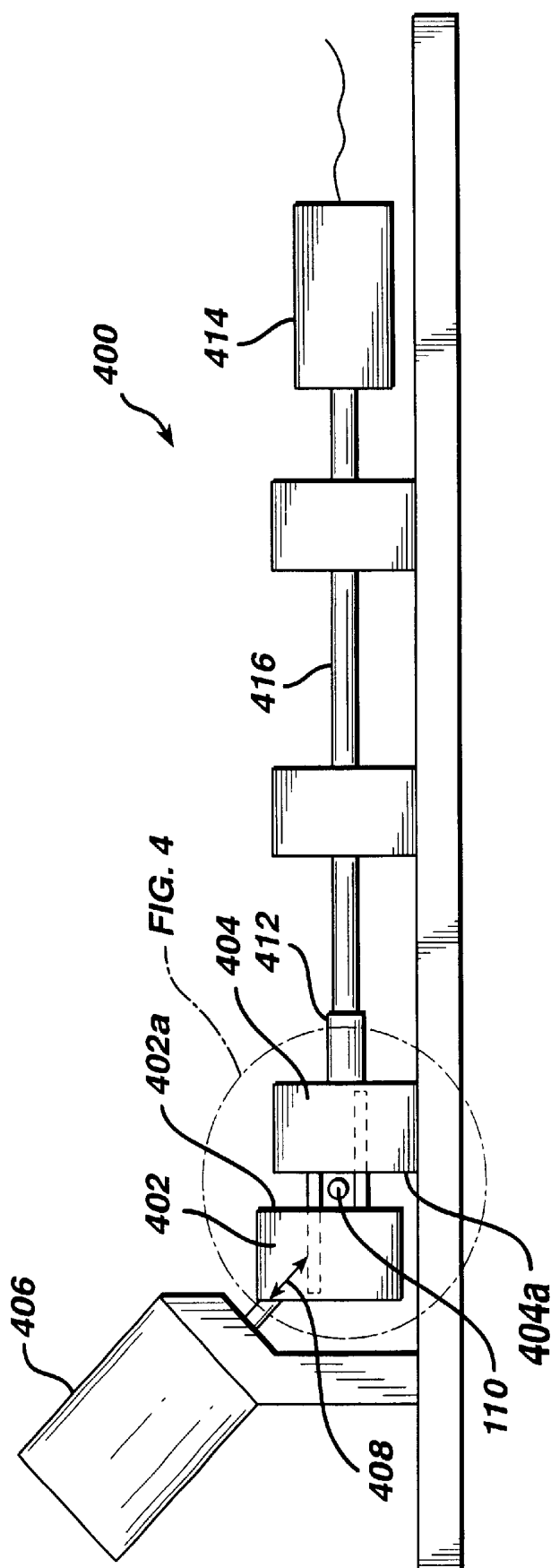


FIG. 3

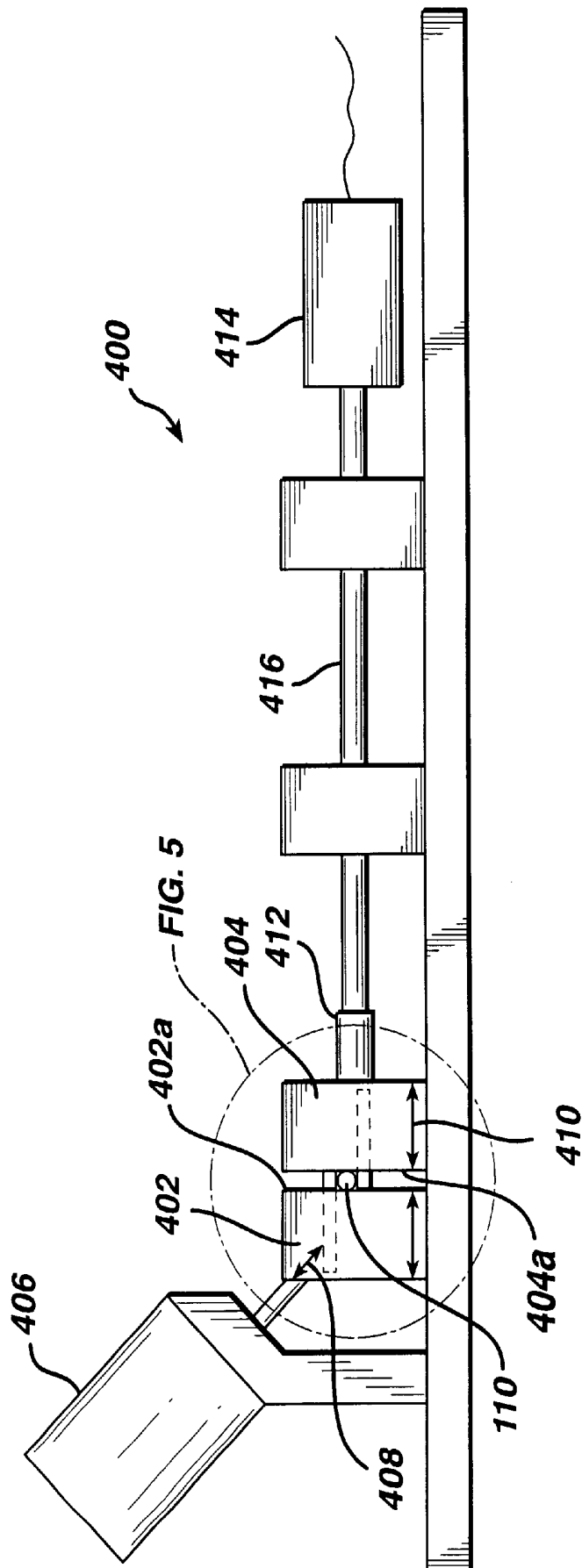


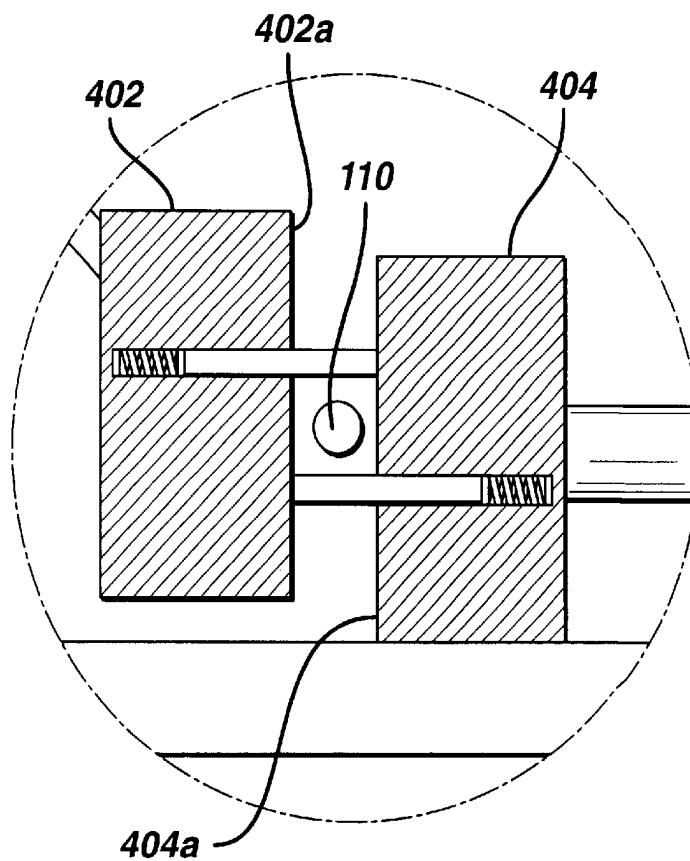
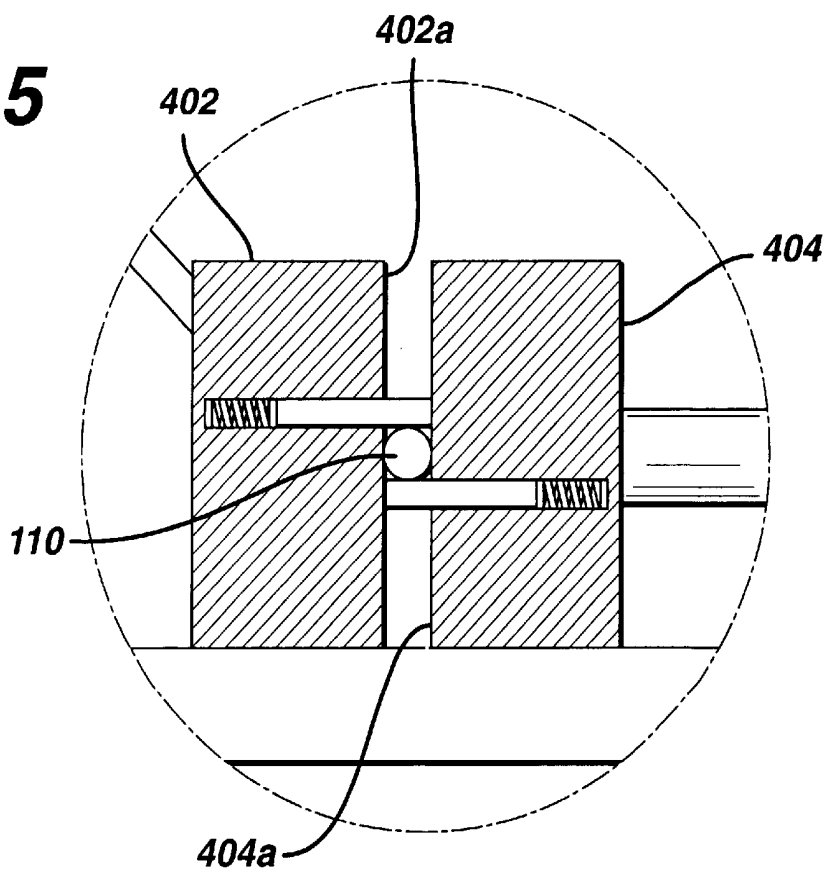
FIG. 4**FIG. 5**

FIG. 6

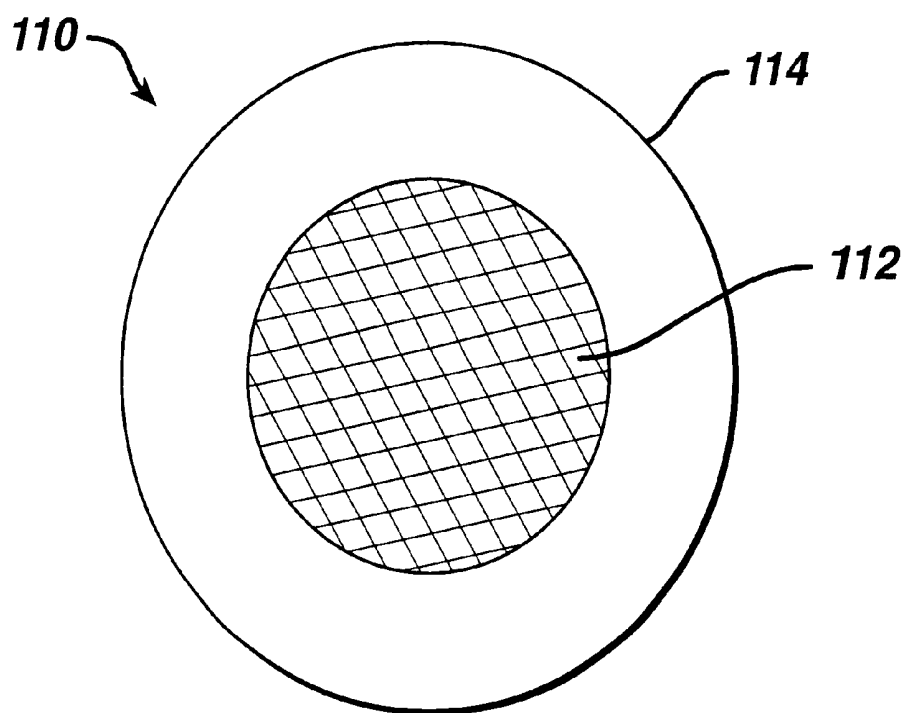
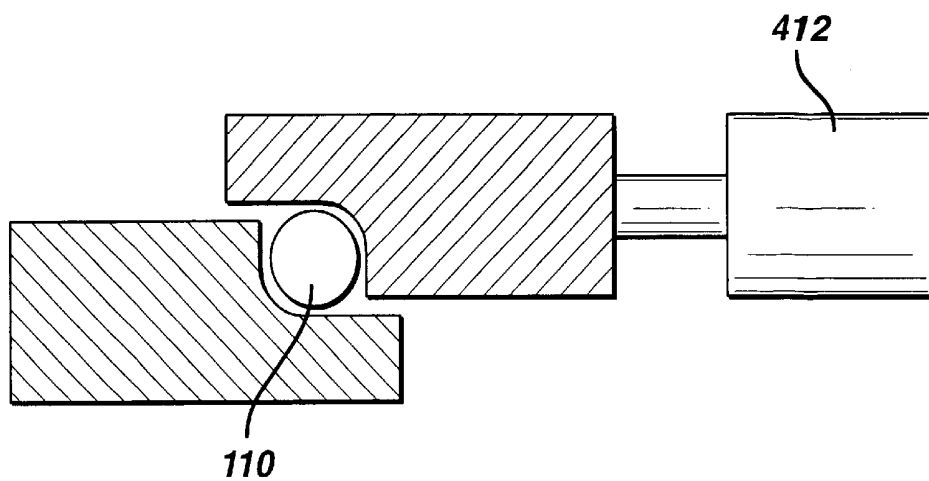
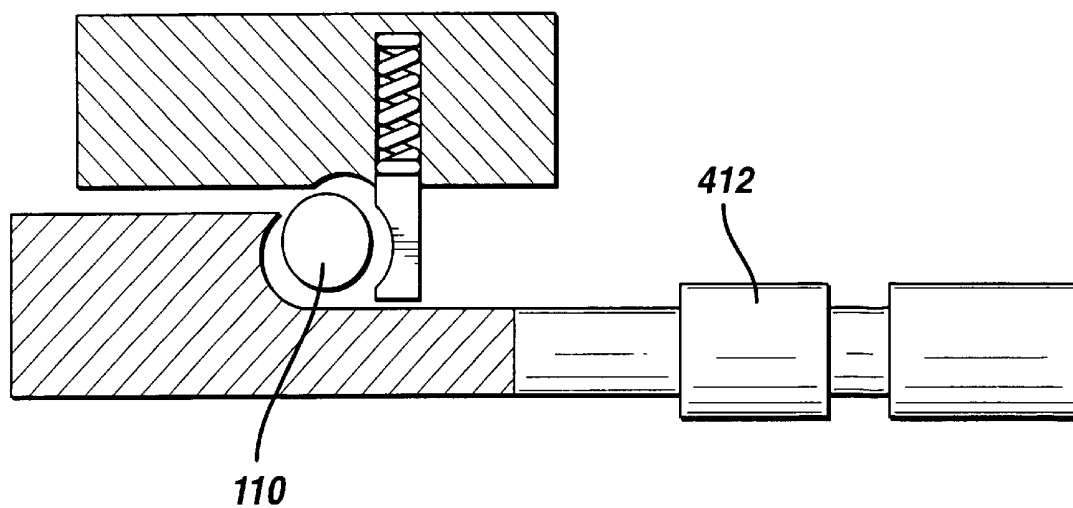


FIG. 7**FIG. 8**

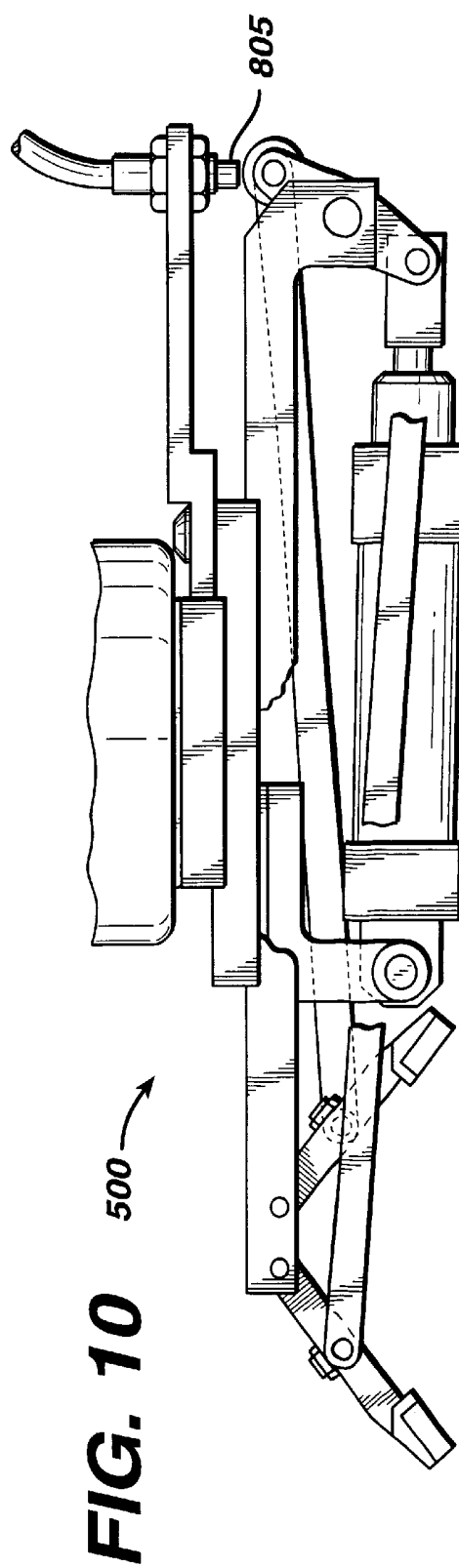
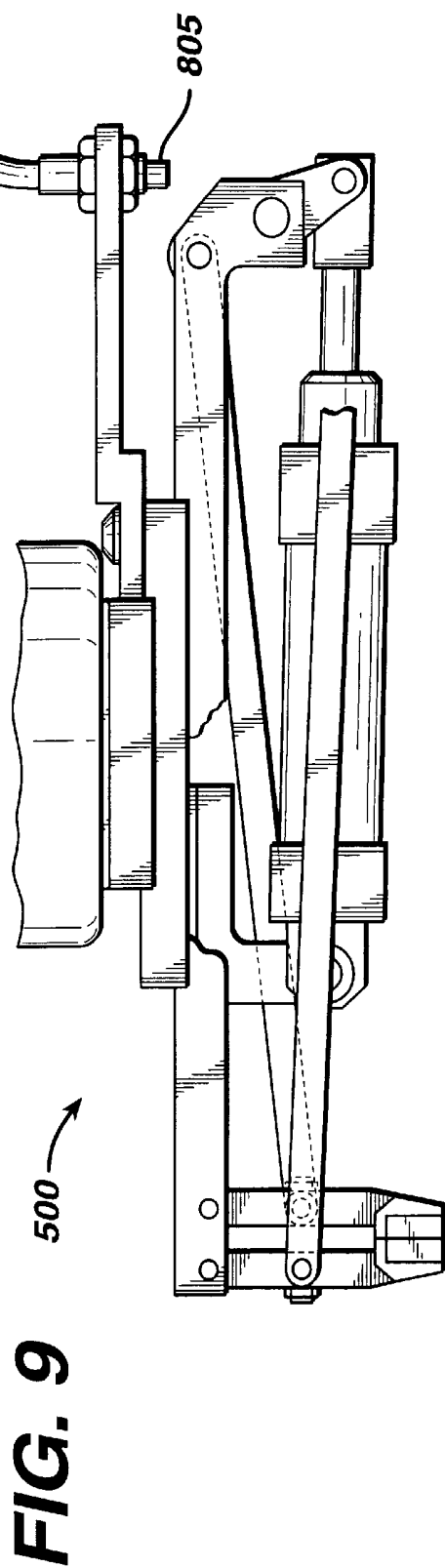


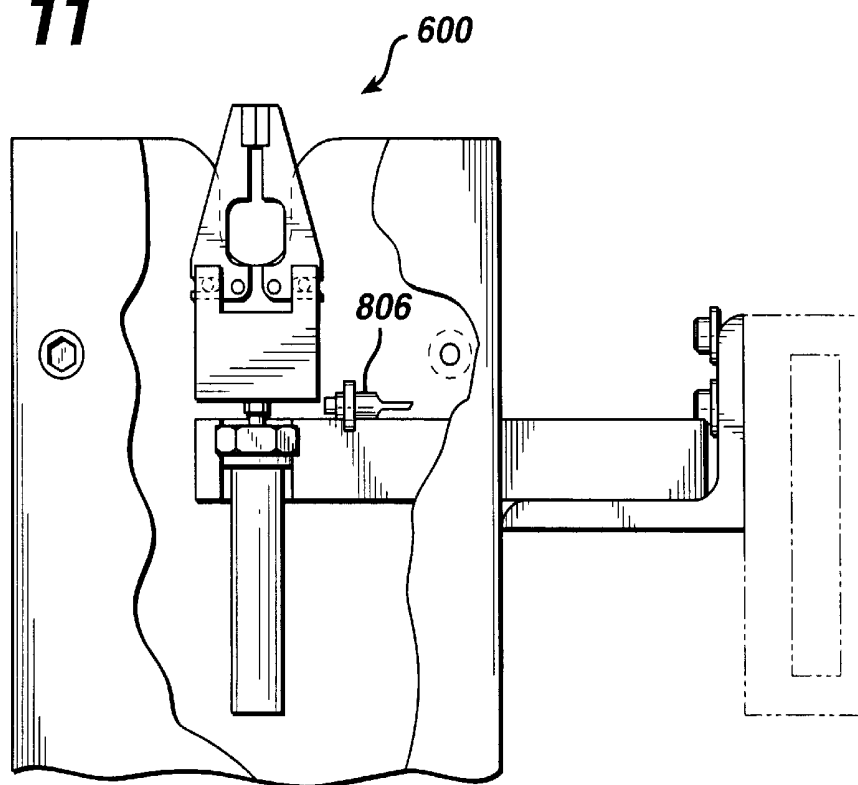
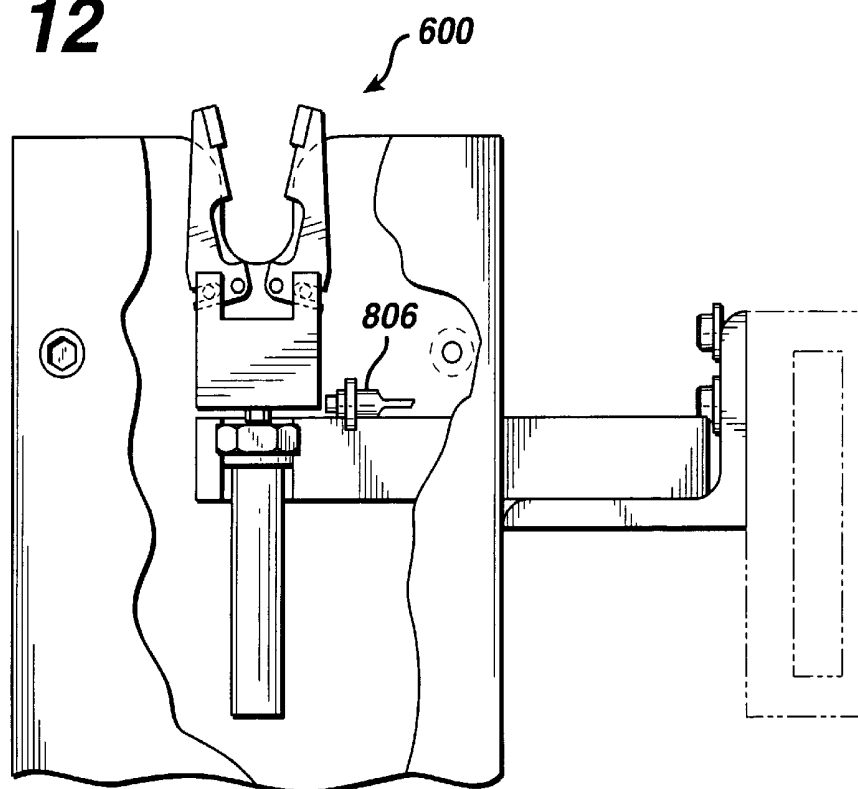
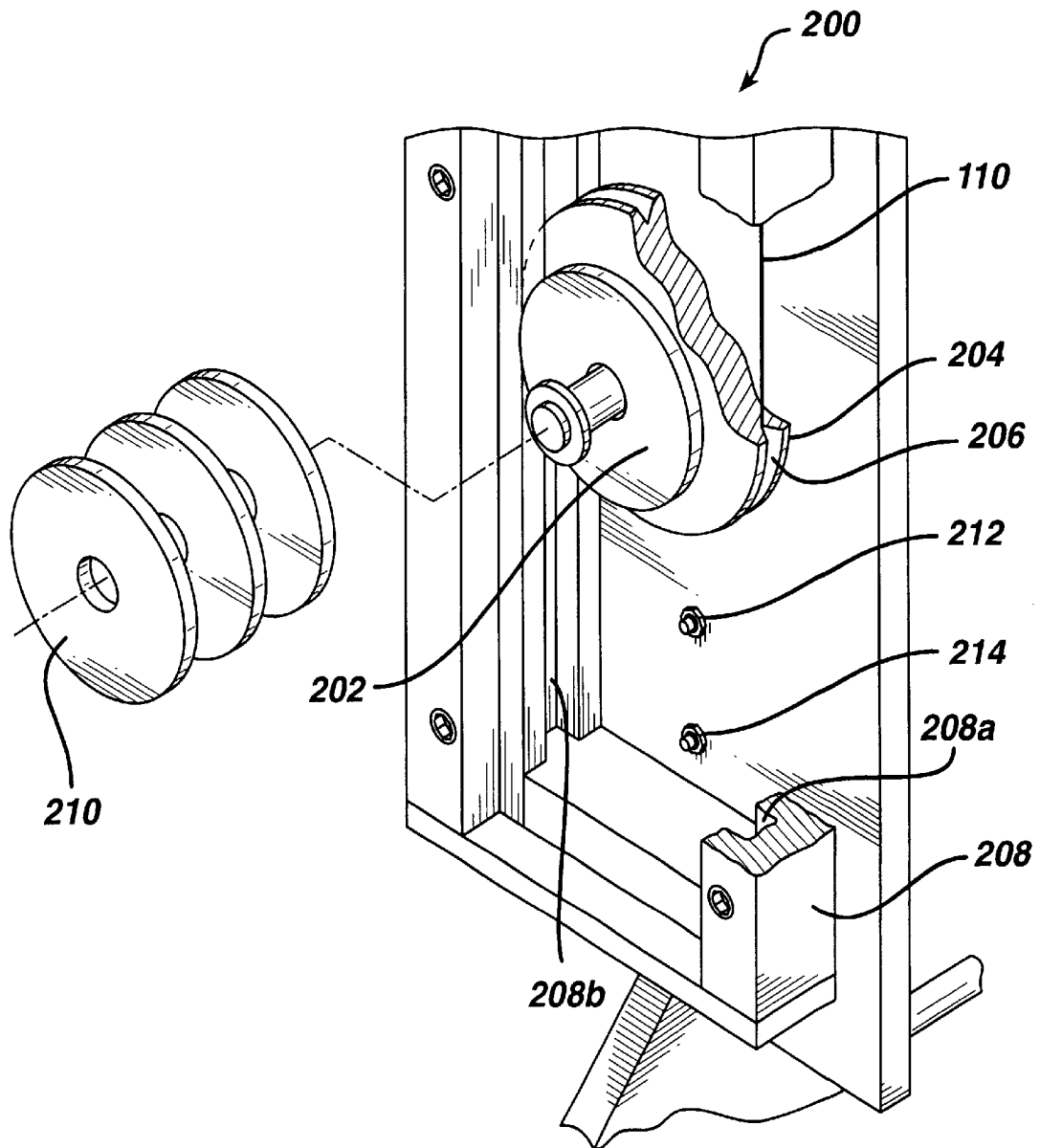
FIG. 11**FIG. 12**

FIG. 13

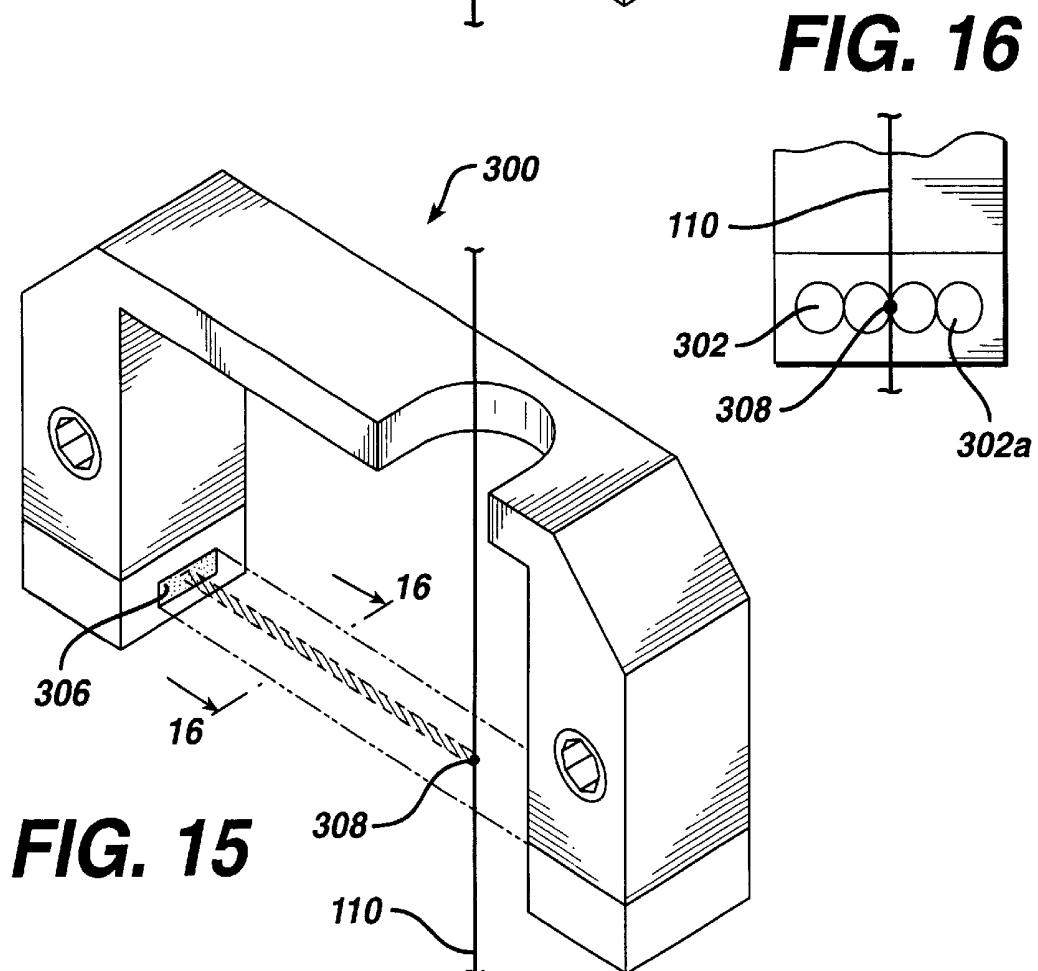
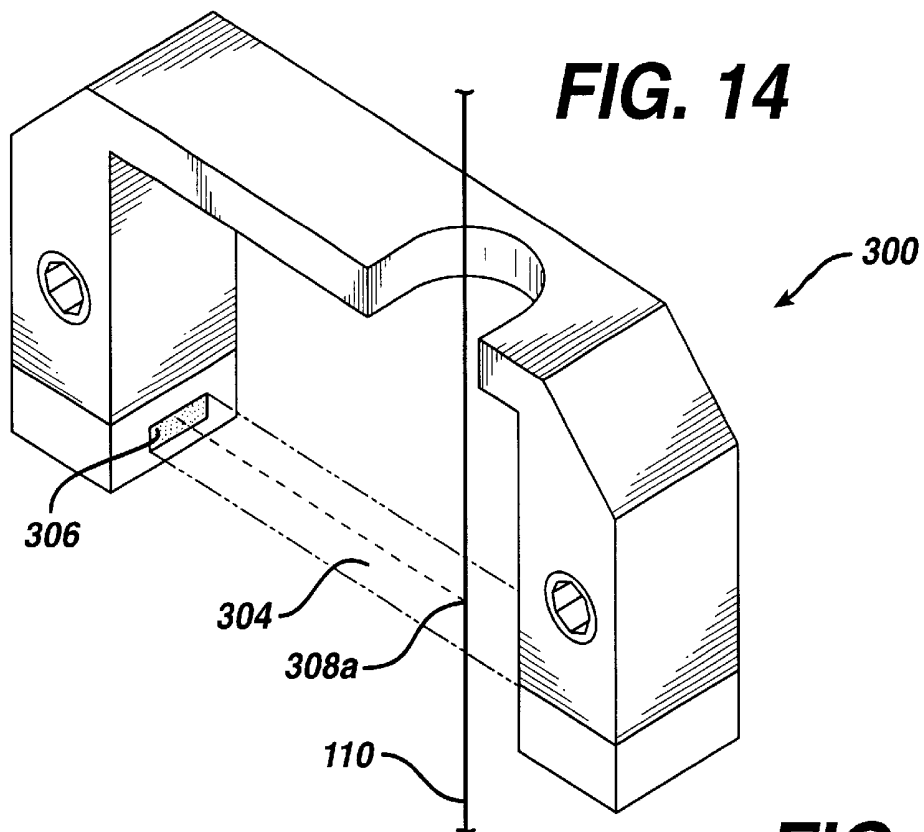


FIG. 17

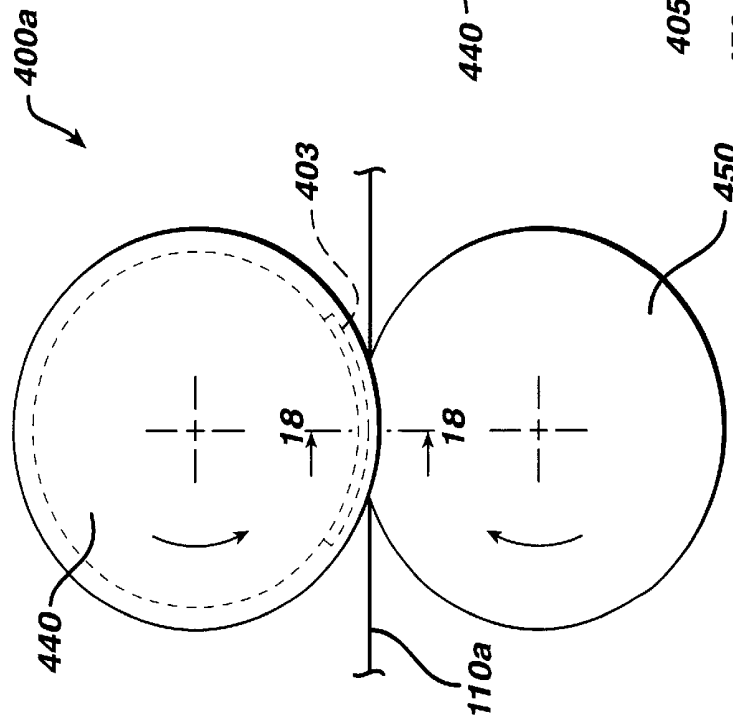


FIG. 18

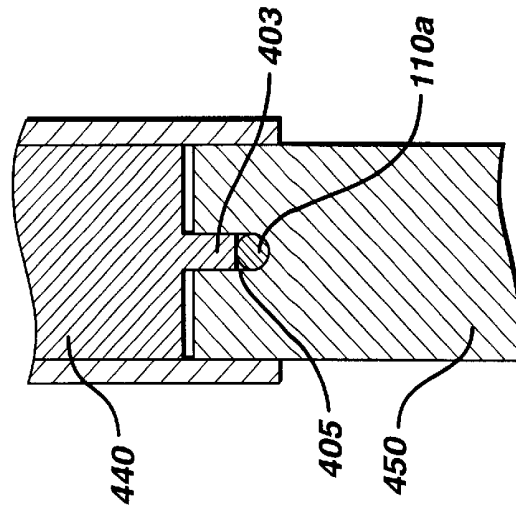


FIG. 19

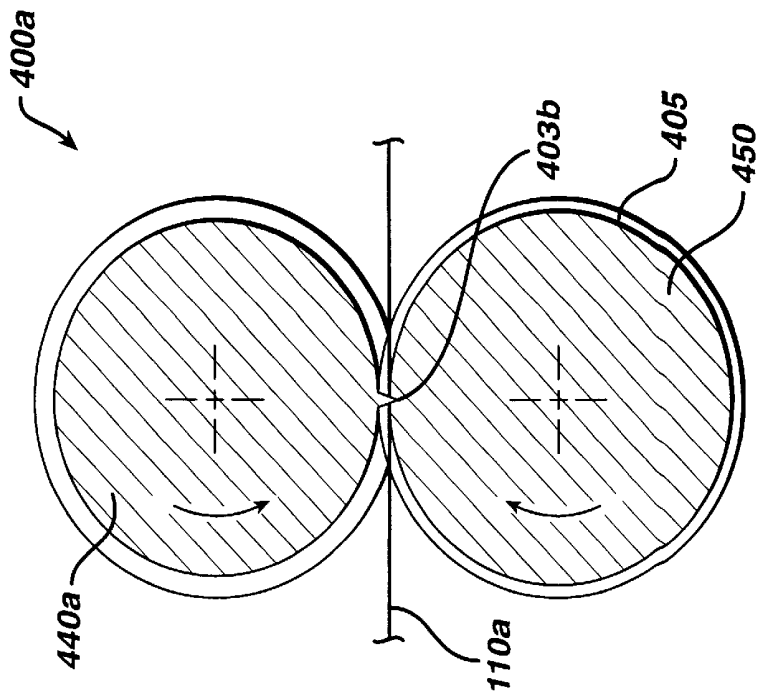


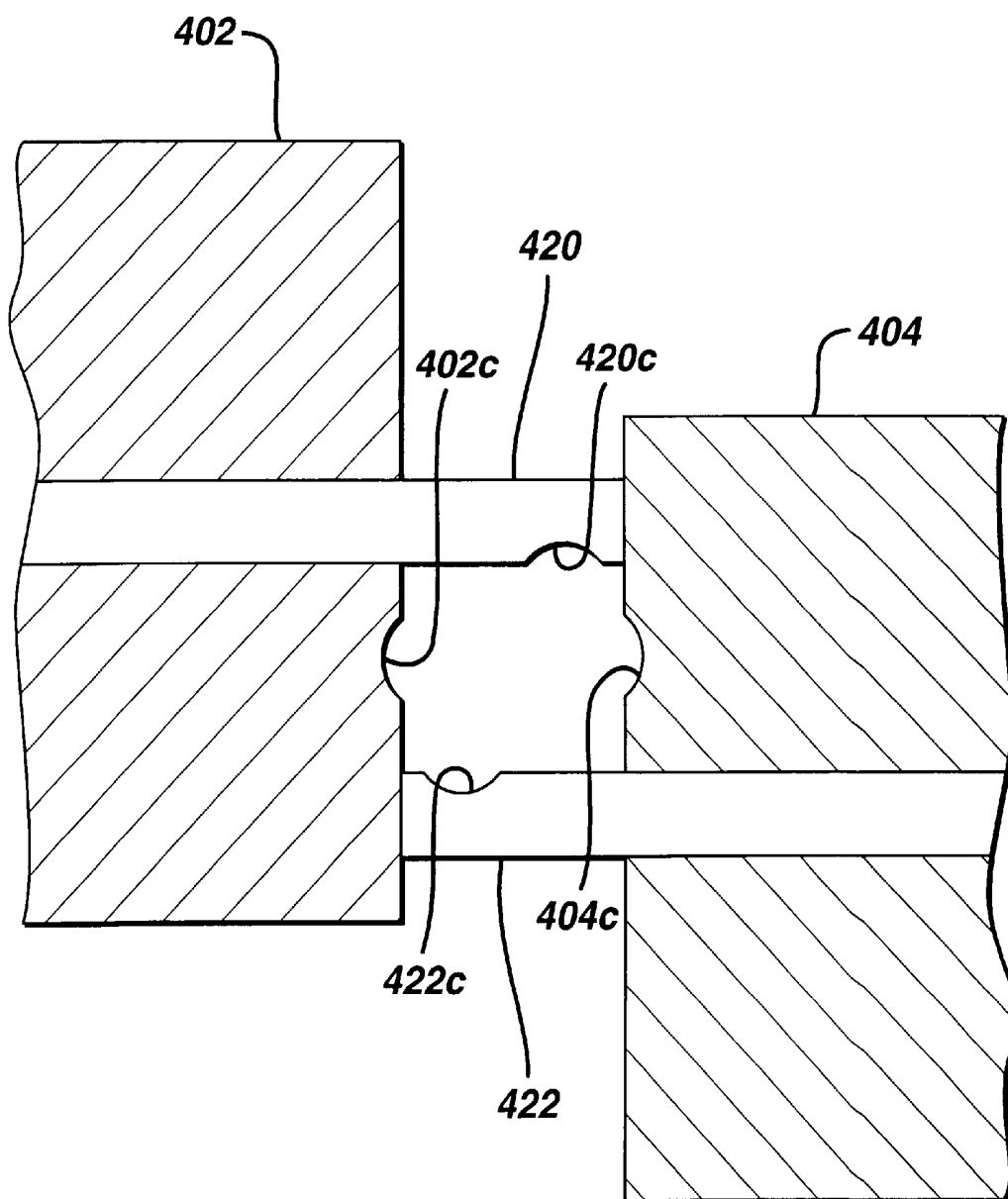
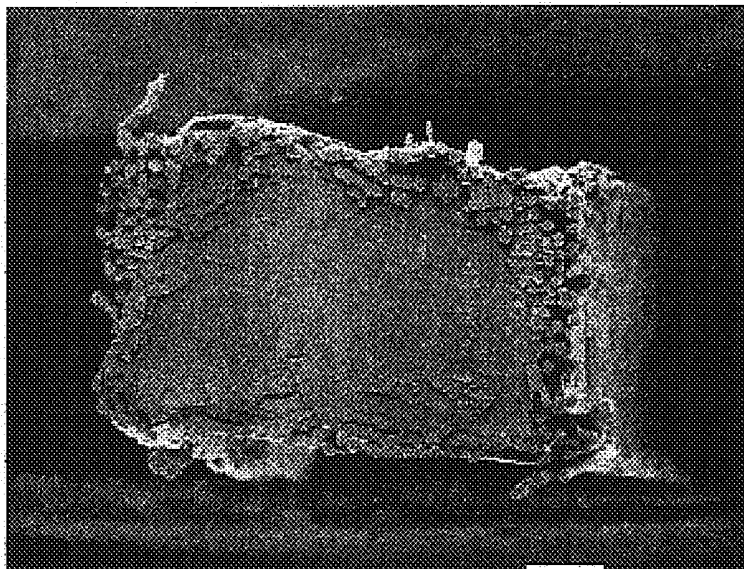
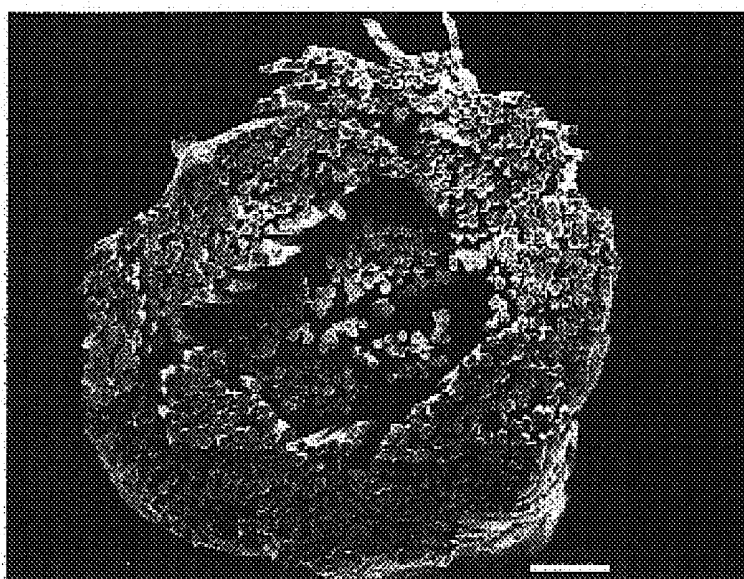
FIG. 21

FIG. 22



100 μ m

FIG. 23



100 μ m

SURGICAL TIPPING APPARATUS

This application is a divisional application of U.S. Ser. No. 09/580,691 filed on May 30, 2000, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,306,157, which is a divisional application of U.S. Ser. No. 09/304,925 filed on May 4, 1999, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 09/277,670 filed on Mar. 26, 1999, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,035,916, which is a divisional application of U.S. Ser. No. 08/739,561 filed on Oct. 30, 1996, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,891,166.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to systems for processing strings and yarns. More particularly, the present invention is directed to surgical tipping apparatus for forming surgical suture tips through the use of ultrasonic welding.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Various automated systems for forming and cutting surgical suture tips exist or are known in the art. In one such machine, means for simultaneously advancing in parallel at least six separate strands of suture material, and six independent tensioners for maintaining respective parallel portions of each of the six strands at a preset tension are provided. Once a predetermined length of suture material has been advanced by the advancing means, a horizontal heater bar (positioned perpendicular to the six suture strands) is actuated by an electronically controlled solenoid which moves a planar heater bar into contact with one side of the suture strands for a predetermined dwell time. Once the predetermined dwell time has elapsed, the solenoid retracts the heater bar to its original position, and the heat exposed (or heat-stiffened) section of suture material is advanced to a cutting station. At the cutting station, the heat-stiffened section of suture material is cut at its midpoint, thereby producing a suture with two stiffened ends. Other mechanisms for forming and cutting surgical suture tips are shown in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,832,025, 4,806,737 and 5,226,336 to Coates. The system described in the Coates patents uses convective or non-contact heating to form suture tips.

Known systems for forming and cutting surgical suture tips suffer from several drawbacks. First, such systems typically use heat to stiffen the surgical suture tips. Since the unfinished surgical suture material used by such systems is often coated, the heat applied during the tipping process may melt the coating. Once it has melted, the coating from the unfinished surgical suture material often adheres to the tipping machine, thereby compromising the machine's performance. Another drawback of known systems for forming and cutting surgical suture tips is that such systems typically produce a suture tip, which lacks a substantially uniform cross-section.

In addition, such systems are undesirable in that they typically cut the suture tip in an imprecise manner, thereby leaving a cut end, which may be irregular or distorted in shape. From a manufacturing standpoint, suture tips having non-uniform cross-sections and/or irregular or distorted cut ends are undesirable because, among other things, such sutures are difficult to insert into needles. Finally, known systems, which use heat to stiffen surgical suture tips are undesirable because such systems cannot be used with sutures formed from silk.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a system for forming surgical suture tips, which system does not use heat in forming the suture tips and which may be used to fuse silk.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a surgical suture having a welded core, which facilitates the easy insertion of the suture tip into a needle.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an automated system and method for manufacturing surgical sutures having tips with welded cores.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide an automated system and method for making surgical sutures with tips having precisely cut ends.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide an apparatus for tipping sutures and method for making suture tips.

These and other objects and advantages of the invention will become more fully apparent from the description and claims, which follow or may be learned by the practice of the invention.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a multifilament surgical suture having a body portion and a tip portion, which is adjacent to the body portion. The surgical suture is formed of a plurality of filaments. The tip portion has a tip length, a tip cross-section perpendicular to the tip length, and a tip core positioned at a center of the tip cross-section and along the tip length. The filaments positioned at the tip core are ultrasonically fused together.

In accordance with a further aspect, the present invention is directed to an apparatus for ultrasonically forming a surgical suture tip from a length of unfinished surgical suture material. The apparatus includes a first tipping die having a first face for contacting a portion of the length of unfinished surgical suture material. A second tipping die having a second face is also provided. At least one mechanical actuator is provided for moving the first face of the first tipping die toward the second face of the second tipping die. A second actuator vibrates at least one of the first and second tipping dies at an ultrasonic frequency of about 15 KHz to 70 KHz.

In accordance with a still further aspect, the present invention is directed to a method for ultrasonically forming a surgical suture tip from a length of unfinished surgical suture material. The length of unfinished surgical suture material is positioned at a location between a first face of a first tipping die and a second face of a second tipping die. After the positioning step, the surgical suture tip is formed by vibrating at least one of the first and second tipping dies at an ultrasonic frequency of about 15 KHz to 70 KHz.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention there is provided an apparatus for ultrasonically forming a surgical tip from a length of surgical suture material. The apparatus comprises a first face, second face, third face, and fourth face. At least one mechanical actuators is provided for moving a first face and third faces toward the second face and fourth faces of the tipping apparatus. At least one of the dies is operably linked to a source of ultrasonic vibration in a frequency in the range of from about 15 KHz to 70 KHz.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for ultrasonically forming a surgical tip from a length of surgical suture material. A length of surgical suture material is positioned at a location between a first face and third faces of a first tipping die and a second face and fourth faces of a second tipping die. After the surgical suture material is in place the dies are contacted with the suture to shape the suture into the

desired shape and at least one of the dies is vibrated at an ultrasonic frequency of about 15 KHz to 70 KHz.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order that the manner in which the above-recited and other advantages and objects of the invention are obtained and can be appreciated, a more particular description of the invention briefly described above will be rendered by reference to a specific embodiment thereof which is illustrated in the appended drawings. Understanding that these drawings depict only a typical embodiment of the invention and are not therefore to be considered limiting of its scope, the invention and the presently understood best mode thereof will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram showing a machine for ultrasonically forming and cutting surgical sutures, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a side view of a suture tipping station formed from a pair of opposing tipping dies one of which is in its retracted position, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a side view of the suture tipping station of FIG. 2, wherein one of the tipping dies in the station is in its extended position.

FIG. 4 is an enlarged view of a portion of the suture tipping station shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 is an enlarged view of a portion of the suture tipping station shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 6 shows a cross-sectional view of a length of surgical suture material, which has been ultrasonically fused at its core, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 7 and 8 show side views of opposing tipping dies for ultrasonically forming surgical suture tips, in accordance with alternative preferred embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of a moving clamp shown in its closed state for grasping and advancing surgical suture material, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view showing the moving clamp of FIG. 9 in its open state, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of a stationary clamp shown in its closed state for grasping surgical suture material, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view showing the stationary clamp of FIG. 11 in its open state, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 13 is an isometric view of a system for tensioning a length of surgical suture material, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 14 is an isometric view of an optical detection system for detecting knots in surgical suture material passing through the system, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 15 is a further isometric view showing a knot positioned between the optical source and the optical detector of the knot detection system of FIG. 14, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 15, showing a knot positioned between the optical source and the optical

detector of the knot detection system of FIG. 14, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 17 is a side view of a suture tipping station formed of opposing circular tipping dies, in accordance with an alternative preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 18 is a cross-sectional view of the suture tipping station shown in FIG. 17.

FIG. 19 is a side view of a suture tipping and cutting station formed of opposing circular tipping and cutting dies, in accordance with a further alternative preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 20 is a cross-sectional view of a preferred embodiment of the suture tipping station shown in FIGS. 4 and 5.

FIG. 21 is a cross-sectional view of an alternative set of dies to be used in the tipping station shown in FIGS. 4, 5, and 20.

FIG. 22 is a scanning electron micrograph of a cross-section of a tipped region of a suture.

FIG. 23 is a scanning electron micrograph of a cross-section of an untipped region of a suture.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Overall System Operation

Referring now to FIG. 1, there is shown a schematic diagram showing a machine 10 for ultrasonically forming and cutting surgical sutures, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. A continuous length of unfinished surgical suture material 110 is supplied to machine 10 from a supply spool 100 having unfinished surgical suture material 110 wound thereon. Unfinished surgical suture material 110 from supply spool 100 is initially advanced through a tensioning assembly 200 for creating a tension in the unfinished surgical suture material, and then through a knot detector system 300 for detecting whether a knot is present in any unfinished surgical suture material 110 passing through knot detector system 300. After passing through the knot detector system 300, the unfinished surgical suture material is advanced to a tipping station 400, where a predetermined length of the unfinished surgical suture material 110 is ultrasonically formed into a length of surgical suture tip material. After the ultrasonically formed surgical suture tip material is formed in station 400, the suture tip material is advanced to a cutting station 450 (e.g., an automated scissor or guillotine cutter) where the suture tip material is cut, thereby yielding a finished surgical suture having a body portion formed of unfinished surgical suture material 110 and an ultrasonically formed tip portion terminating with a cut end.

As explained more fully below, the unfinished surgical suture material 110 from supply spool 100 is advanced through machine 10 by a moving clamp 500, which is coupled to a linear actuator 550 for driving the moving clamp 500 between a starting or home position 510 on one side of the cutting station 450 and an end position 512 on the other side of the cutting station 450. Moving clamp 500 has a grasping (or closed) state shown in FIG. 9, and a non-grasping (or open) state shown in FIG. 10. In accordance with instructions received from a controller 800, the moving clamp 500 selectively grasps and pulls the unfinished surgical suture material 110 through machine 10 in order to facilitate the manufacture of the finished surgical sutures. In addition to advancing unfinished surgical suture material through the machine, the moving clamp 500 functions to initially position and align the unfinished surgical suture material 110 within the tipping station 400.

During operation of the machine **10**, the moving clamp **500** initially grasps or closes on the unfinished surgical suture material **110** at the home position **510**. Next, while the moving clamp **500** remains in its grasping or closed state, the linear actuator **550** drives the moving clamp **500** from its home position **510** to the end position **512**. As the linear actuator **550** drives moving clamp **500** from its home position **510** to its position **512**, the moving clamp **500** pulls a length of the unfinished surgical suture material **110** through the station **400** and through a stationary clamp **600** positioned adjacent to the end position **512**. Like the moving clamp **500**, the stationary clamp **600** has a grasping (or closed) state, which is shown in FIG. **11**, and a non-grasping (or open) state shown in FIG. **12**. As the linear actuator **550** drives the moving clamp **500** from home position **510** to end position **512**, the stationary clamp **600** is in its open state. After the moving clamp reaches its end position **512**, the stationary clamp **600** grasps or closes on the unfinished surgical suture material **110** positioned within the stationary clamp **600**. The positions of cutting station **450** and stationary clamp **600** along the length of machine **10** may be adjusted in order to facilitate the creation of sutures with different lengths.

As illustrated in FIGS. **2-3**, the combined tipping and cutting station **400** includes a pair of opposing tipping dies **402, 404**. The tipping die **402** has both an open state (shown in FIG. **2**) and a closed state (shown in FIG. **3**). When, as described above, the linear actuator **550** drives the moving clamp **500** from home position **510** to end position **512**, the tipping die **402** in station **400** is in its open position. After the moving clamp reaches its end position **512** and the stationary clamp **600** has grasped or closed on the unfinished surgical suture material **110** positioned within the stationary clamp **600**, the tipping die **402** moves from its open (or retracted) state to its closed (or extended) state in order to facilitate the ultrasonic forming of a predetermined length of surgical suture tip material. As described in greater detail below in connection with FIGS. **2-5**, while the tipping die **402** is in its closed state, at least one of the tipping dies **402, 404** vibrates at an ultrasonic frequency in order to form a length of surgical suture tip material. After the tipping die **402** has been in its closed state for a predetermined period of dwell time (i.e., weld time plus hold time), tipping die **402** moves from its closed to its open state, thereby yielding a length of tipped surgical suture material positioned between dies **402, 404**. While this length of tipped surgical suture material remains positioned between dies **402, 404**, a further length of tipped surgical suture material (previously tipped by station **400**) which is positioned within cutting station **450** is severed by station **450**, thereby yielding a tipped surgical suture with a cut end.

While the surgical suture material positioned at station **400** is being tipped, the moving clamp **500** opens and releases the surgical suture material within its grasp and, with the tipping die **402** still in its closed state, the linear actuator **550** drives the moving clamp **500** from its end position **512** to its home position **510** where the moving clamp closes on a next piece of unfinished surgical suture material **110**. Next, after the tipping of the surgical suture material at station **400** is completed and the tipping die **402** is in its open state, the suture material at station **450** is cut. Thereafter, the stationary clamp **600** releases the surgical suture material within its grasp (i.e., a finished surgical suture with a cut tip), the linear actuator **550** drives the closed moving clamp back to its end position **512**, and the process described above is then preferably repeated in order to manufacture further finished surgical sutures. Since the

tensioning assembly **200** exerts a tensioning force on the surgical suture material **110** positioned within machine **10**, it is important for the moving clamp **500** to grasp or close on the surgical suture material prior to the time that the stationary clamp **600** opens, in order to prevent the tensioning assembly **200** from pulling the trailing end of the surgical suture material cut by station **450** in a reverse direction when the tipped surgical suture material is severed by station **450**.

The unfinished surgical suture material **110** used in machine **10** for manufacturing the finished sutures may consist of any thermoplastic braided suture material such as, for example, a polyester braided suture material, or a polyamide or polyolyfin suture material. In addition, the unfinished surgical suture material **110** used in machine **10** may consist of silk or linen material, in which case, machine **10** may be used to ultrasonically fuse silk or linen tips. Alternatively, the unfinished surgical suture material **110** used in machine **10** may consist of nylon material, in which case, machine **10** may be used to ultrasonically fuse nylon tips. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention described more fully below, the unfinished surgical suture material **110** used in machine **10** is a braided suture material formed of a polyethylene terephthalate, such as that sold by Ethicon, Inc. under the trademark ETHIBOND® EXCEL®. In a preferred embodiment, a Simatic Model TI1435 controller manufactured by Siemens is used to implement controller **800**. An operator interface is preferably coupled to the controller **800**.

Operation of Tipping Dies

As mentioned above, after the moving clamp **500** has reached its end position **512**, the tipping dies **402, 404** in the tipping station **400** operate to ultrasonically form a predetermined length of surgical suture tip material from the unfinished surgical suture material **110** positioned within the station **400**. During the operation of the tipping dies **402, 404**, the unfinished surgical suture material **110** is suspended in an aligned and fixed position within station **400** by the stationary clamp **600**, which is positioned on one side of station **400**, and by the pulley **514**, which is positioned on an opposing side of station **400**. In addition, during the operation of the tipping dies **402, 404**, the unfinished surgical suture material **110** suspended within station **400** is maintained at a preset tension by tensioning system **200**.

FIGS. **2** and **3** show two views of the tipping station **400**. Each of the views illustrates the position of the tipping dies **402, 404** at a particular point during a suture tipping cycle. Referring now specifically to FIG. **2**, there is shown a side view of station **400**, wherein the tipping die **402** is in its retracted or open position. FIG. **2** shows the position of tipping die **402** when the moving clamp **500** first reaches its end position **512**. After the moving clamp **500** has reached its end position **512**, a cylinder **406** (controlled by controller **800**) drives the tipping die **402** from its retracted to its extended position. In moving the tipping die **402** between its retracted and extended positions, cylinder **406** drives tipping die **402** along the axis indicated by arrows **408**. FIG. **3** shows the position of the tipping die **402** after the cylinder **406** has moved tipping die **402** to its extended position. As the tipping die **402** is moved to its extended position, a cross-sectional portion of the suture material **110** suspended within station **400** is contacted by face **402a** of tipping die **402** and face **404a** of tipping die **404**. In one embodiment of the present invention, the cylinder **406** causes tipping die faces **402a** and **404a** to apply pressure to (or squeeze) the outer surfaces of the suture material **110** positioned between dies **402** and **404**. In this embodiment, about 25 PSI of pressure is applied to the outer surfaces of the suture material when

die faces **402a** and **404a** “close-on” or squeeze the suture material positioned in station **400**.

The first tipping die **402** and second tipping die **404** in a preferred embodiment (illustrated in FIG. **20**) will have extending from the faces **402a** and **404a** a first member and second member **420** and **422** respectively. The first and second members **420** and **422** provide a third and fourth die faces **420a** and **422a** for the tipping system to complete the forming of the suture tip during the tipping operation. The first member **420** and the second member **422** will contact the opposite tipping die surface from which they extend to completely capture the suture within the dies. The first and second members **420** and **422** will preferably be biased to exert pressure against the opposite die face to which they extend to prevent the suture from extruding from the dies when they are closed. The first and second members (**420**, **422**) as illustrated in FIG. **20** may be attached to a plungers **434** and **436** (respectively), which will move from an extended position to a closed position within chamber **452** and **451** (respectively). The member **420** and **422** are preferably biased in an extended position by mechanical means (such as provided by springs **430** and **428**, respectively) and/or fluid pressure (such as provided via fluid conduits **424** and **426**, respectively). The closing of the dies **402** and **404** generally along the axis **453** forces the members into a closed position. As the dies **402** and **404** are closed the first, second, third, and fourth die faces **402a**, **420a**, **404a** and **422a** of the members will contact the suture (preferably simultaneously) and provide a shape to the suture during the ultrasonic tipping process. The die faces **402a** and **404a** (of the first and second dies) and die faces **420a** and **422a** (first and second members) may be modified to provide the desired shape to the suture after the dies have closed. As is illustrated in FIG. **21** the first and second die faces and the third and fourth die faces respectively **402**, **404**, **420**, and **422** may have a recess **402c**, **404c**, **420c**, and **422c** to shape the suture after the dies have closed into a circular cross-section.

After faces **402a** and **404a** (and optionally **420a** and **422a**) have been brought together and the tipping dies **402**, **404** (and optionally **420** and **422**) have “closed on” the unfinished surgical suture material **110** as shown in FIG. **3**, one or both of the tipping dies **402**, **404** (and optionally **420** and **422**) vibrate at an ultrasonic frequency for a predetermined weld time in order to form a suture tip. In the preferred embodiment, tipping die **402** remains fixed in position during a dwell time (i.e., a weld time followed by a hold time) when the tipping dies **402**, **404** (and optionally **420** and **422**) have closed-on the unfinished surgical suture material **110**, and an ultrasonic horn **412**, which is connected to tipping die **404** vibrates tipping die **404** along the axis **410** at a frequency of 15 KHz to 70 KHz and an amplitude of 0.0001 to 0.010 inches for about 0.050 to 10.0 seconds in order to form the suture tip. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention the horn **412** will be incorporated within tipping die **404**. In a still further preferred embodiment, horn **412** vibrates tipping die **404** at a frequency of about 15 KHz to about 40 KHz at an amplitude of 0.004 inches for 200 ms during the suture tipping step. During the dwell time when the tipping dies **402**, **404** (and optionally **420** and **422**) have closed-on the unfinished surgical suture material **110**, the vibrating of tipping die **404** (and optionally **420**) against tipping die **402** (and optionally **422**) primarily causes filaments within the interior or core **112** (shown in FIG. **6**) of the unfinished surgical suture material **110** (and to a lesser extent filaments on the exterior surface **114** of the suture material) to fuse or weld together, thereby forming a length

of surgical suture tip material between dies **402**, **404** (and optionally **420** and **422**). Thereafter, at the end of the dwell time, the cylinder **406** opens the tipping die **402** by bringing it back to its initial retracted position. In the preferred embodiment, a transducer **414**, which is coupled to horn **412** by a booster **416** is used for vibrating horn **412**. Booster **416** functions to control the amplitude of the ultrasonic vibrations. A finished surgical suture formed with an ultrasonically fused suture tip as described above has been found to exhibit a tensile strength along the suture tip that is about 75% to 84% of the tensile strength of the body portion (i.e., the untipped portion) of the finished suture.

The tipping parameters used to form an ultrasonically fused tip vary depending upon the diameter of the unfinished suture material **110** being supplied to machine **10**. Set forth in Table I below are the preferred tipping parameters used for ultrasonically forming tips on different sizes of an unfinished braided suture material formed of a polyethylene terephthalate, such as that sold by Ethicon, Inc. under the trademark ETHIBOND® EXCEL®. Also set forth in Table I below for each size suture is the preferred pressure to be applied by a 3 inch diameter driver cylinder to the exterior surfaces of a one inch length of suture material by tipping dies **402**, **404** (and optionally **420** and **422**) when the tipping dies first “close-on” the unfinished suture material, the preferred frequency that tipping die **404** should vibrate during the ultrasonic tipping process, and the preferred dwell times during which the tipping dies **402**, **404** (and optionally **420** and **422**) should remain closed on (and vibrate against) the unfinished suture material **110** during the ultrasonic tipping process.

TABLE 1

SIZE	0	2/0	3/0	4/0	5/0
Tipping Die Pressure (in PSI)	80	25	25	15	5
Tipping Die Vibration Frequency (in KHz)	15–70	15–70	15–70	15–70	15–70
Tipping Die Weld Time (in seconds)	0.900–10.0	0.400–5.0	0.100–5.0	0.025–2.0	0.025–2.0
Tipping Die Hold Time (in seconds)	0.100–0.500	0.100–0.500	0.100–0.500	0.100–0.500	0.100–0.500

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, tipping dies **402**, **404** (and optionally **420** and **422**) are made of steel, and are coated with a non-stick substance such as tin, TEFLON® or NEDOX®, in order to facilitate the release of the suture material from the tipping dies **402**, **404** (and optionally **420** and **422**) when such dies are opened. Although in the preferred embodiment described above, the tipping dies **402** and **404** (and optionally **420** and **422**) were a particular shape, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that tipping dies defining other shapes, such as those shown in FIGS. **7** and **8**, may also be used to ultrasonically form suture tips in accordance with the present invention. Similarly, although the ultrasonically tipped suture shown in FIG. **6** has a circular cross-section, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that ultrasonically tipped sutures having cross-sections of other shapes (e.g., polygonal) may be formed in accordance with the present invention by varying the shape and orientation of the tipping dies employed. This apparatus can also be used to weld one or more sutures together (such as to form loops and the like).

FIG. 22 is a scanning electron micrograph of a cross-section of a suture that has been tipped using the inventive tipping equipment and process. For comparison purposes FIG. 23 illustrates an untipped region of suture. As can be seen from examining micrograph of the tipped suture the present tipping device results in a tip that can consolidate the suture fibers. The ultrasonically tipped sutures unlike heat tipped sutures do not transfer heat through the external surface of the suture. Consequently ultrasonically tipped sutures generally have different surface characteristics. The external surface of heat tipped sutures will generally have melted and fused filaments and may become glassy. A glassy suture surface is disadvantageous because when the suture is inserted into a needle and swaged the outer surface of the suture will be embrittled and can cause a weaker linkage between the suture and needle. As can be seen from FIG. 22 the external surface of the ultrasonically tipped suture does not become glassy under normal circumstances and individual filaments are still identifiable around the parameter (external surface) of the suture, which would be expected to provide a stronger, linkage between the suture and needle during swaging. Additionally as is illustrated by FIG. 22 the center of the suture may be substantially consolidated into a unitary structure with substantially no voids. The unitary center of sutures that are ultrasonically tipped and uniformly shaped under pressure allows for more consistent pullout values after the swaging of a needle onto the suture.

Suture Tensioning System

Referring now to FIG. 13, there is shown an isometric view of the system 200 for tensioning a length of surgical suture material 110, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. System 200 includes a tensioning spool 202 having a width, a weight and a circular perimeter 204 perpendicular to the width of the spool. The tensioning spool 202 has a groove 206 in its perimeter 204 for receiving the surgical suture material 110. Tensioning system 200 also includes a track 208 formed from a pair of slots 208a, 208b extending in parallel along the length of the track 208. Track 208 and slots 208a, 208b are preferably positioned along a purely vertical axis, although, in alternate embodiments (not shown), track 208 and slots 208a, 208b may be aligned along an axis that includes both horizontal and vertical components. The slots 208a, 208b function to receive and guide the tensioning spool 202 along the length of track 208 during operation of system 200. The length of the track 208 is preferably aligned perpendicularly to the width of the tensioning spool 202.

During operation of the system 200, the tensioning spool 202 is suspended vertically within slots 208a, 208b by the surgical suture material 110. While the tensioning spool 202 is suspended vertically within slots 208a, 208b by the surgical suture material 110, the weight of the tensioning spool 202 exerts a corresponding tensioning force on the suture material 110 equal to the weight of spool 202. In order to vary the tension exerted on the suture material 110 during operation of system 200, additional weights 210 may be added or removed from a spool arm extending from the center of spool 202. The tension exerted on the suture material 110 during operation of system 200 preferably represents the minimum tension necessary to prevent the suture material 110 from getting "bunched-up" as it is pulled through machine 10 by moving clamp 500.

When the moving clamp 500 described above is in its grasping state and moves from its home position 510 to its end position 512, suture material 110 suspended in the slots 208a, 208b is drawn forwardly through station 400 of machine 10. As the suture material is drawn forwardly

through the machine by the moving clamp 500, the tensioning spool 202 is pulled upwardly within slots 208a, 208b. However, regardless of the vertical position of the spool 202 within the slots 208a, 208b, the tension exerted on the suture material 110 by system 200 will be the constant and equal to the weight of spool 202. An optical sensor 212, coupled to controller 800, is provided for determining whether the pulling action of the moving clamp 500 has caused the spool 202 to be drawn upwardly within the track 208 past the height of the sensor 212. When optical sensor 212 detects that the tensioning spool 202 has been pulled upwardly past the location of the sensor 212, controller 800 causes a motor (not shown) coupled to the supply spool 100 to unwind unfinished surgical suture material 110 from the supply spool 100. As further unfinished surgical suture material 110 is unwound from the supply spool 100, the tensioning spool 202 moves downwardly within the track 208. In the preferred embodiment, controller 800 continues to unwind unfinished surgical suture material 110 from the supply spool 100 until the tensioning spool 202 falls below the level of optical sensor 212. An optical sensor 214 is provided at the bottom of track 208 for determining whether there has been a break in the surgical suture material 110 or a loss of tension in the suture material within machine 10. Since, during normal operation, the tensioning spool 202 should not fall below the level of optical sensor 212, a break in suture material 110 or a loss of suture tension within machine 10 will be signaled by sensor 214 if the sensor determines that the tensioning spool 202 has fallen to the level of the sensor 214.

Knot Detection System

Referring now to FIGS. 14 and 15, there are shown two isometric views of an optical detection system 300 for detecting knots in surgical suture material 110 passing through system 300, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Knot detector system 300 includes an optical light source 302 for directing a plane of light 304 at an optical light detector 306 when surgical suture material 110 is positioned between the optical light source 302 and the optical light detector 306. The optical light source 302 is preferably formed of a plurality of optical fibers 302a having their terminating ends aligned along the optical plane 304. Controller 800 is coupled to an output of the optical light detector 306 for processing the signals output by detector 306 and determining whether a knot exists in the suture material 110 positioned between the light source 302 and light detector 306. More particularly, by comparing a magnitude of a shadow 308 cast on the optical light detector 306 by the suture material 110 against a predetermined threshold, controller 800 determines whether or not a knot exists in the suture material 110 positioned between the light source 302 and light detector 306. In a preferred embodiment, the predetermined threshold used in this comparison corresponds to a magnitude of a shadow 308a cast on the optical light detector 306 by an unknotted cross-section of suture material 110. In a still further preferred embodiment, controller 800 will determine that a knot exists in the suture material 110 passing through system 300 only if the magnitude of the shadow cast on light detector 306 by suture material 110 exceeds by at least 30% the magnitude of a shadow 308a cast on the optical light detector 306 by an unknotted cross-section of suture material 110.

Extended Length Suture Mode

Although, in the process described above, machine 10 was used to manufacture a finished surgical suture having a length that was less than length of the linear actuator 550,

machine 10 may also be used in an extended length suture mode, described below, in order to make finished surgical sutures, which are longer than linear actuator 550. During operation of the machine 10 in the extended length suture mode, the moving clamp 500 initially grasps or closes on the unfinished surgical suture material 110 at the home position 510. Next, while the moving clamp 500 remains in its grasping or closed state, the linear actuator 550 drives the moving clamp 500 from its home position 510 to the end position 512. As the linear actuator 550 drives moving clamp 500 from its home position 510 to its position 512, the moving clamp 500 pulls a length of the unfinished surgical suture material 110 through the tipping station 400, cutting station 450 and through the stationary clamp 600. After the moving clamp reaches its end position 512, the stationary clamp 600 grasps or closes on the unfinished surgical suture material 110 positioned within the stationary clamp 600. The moving clamp 500 then releases the unfinished surgical suture material 110 in its grasp. Next, while the moving clamp is in its open or non-grasping state, the linear actuator 550 drives the moving clamp 500 from its end position 512 to its home position 510, where the moving clamp 500 again grasps or closes on the unfinished surgical suture material 110 at the home position 510. After the moving clamp 500 grasps the unfinished surgical suture material 110 at the home position 510 for the second time, the stationary clamp 600 opens. Thereafter, while the moving clamp 500 remains in its grasping or closed state and the stationary clamp 600 remains in its open state, the linear actuator 550 again drives the moving clamp 500 from its home position 510 to the end position 512. After the moving clamp 500 reaches its end position 512 for the second time, the stationary clamp 600 again grasps or closes on the unfinished surgical suture material 110 positioned within the stationary clamp 600.

After the unfinished surgical suture material 110 has been "pulled twice" by the moving clamp 500 as described in the paragraph above, the dies 402, 404 (and optionally 420 and 422) in the tipping station 400 function as described above to ultrasonically form a length of surgical suture tip material positioned within the station 400. Following the cutting of this suture tip material at station 450, the stationary clamp 600 releases the surgical suture material within its grasp. As the stationary clamp opens and releases the previously grasped surgical suture material, a finished surgical suture having an ultrasonically formed and cut tip results. Since the moving clamp 500 pulled the suture material 110 two times consecutively before the tipping station 400 formed the suture tip, the resulting finished surgical suture produced by the extended length suture mode may have a length which is greater than the length of the linear actuator 550.

Continuous Process Using Circular Tipping Dies

Referring now to FIGS. 17 and 18, there are shown side and cross-sectional views of an alternative suture tipping station 400a formed of opposing circular tipping dies 440, 450 for continuously tipping unfinished surgical suture material 110a, in accordance with an alternative preferred embodiment of the present invention. Tipping die 440 contains a notch 403 around a portion of its perimeter, and tipping die 450 contains a corresponding groove 405 positioned about its perimeter. In the preferred embodiment of station 400a, notch 403 is sized such that pressure is applied to the exterior surface of suture material 110a when suture material 110a is between notch 403 and the lower end of groove 405. Tipping dies 440, 450 are coupled to mechanical actuators (not shown) which continually rotate the dies 440, 450 in the direction of the arrows shown in FIG. 17. During rotation of the tipping dies 440, 450, an ultrasonic

horn (also not shown) vibrates tipping die 440 against tipping die 450 at a frequency of about 15 KHz to about 70 KHz (and preferably about 15 KHz to about 40 KHz) and an amplitude of 0.0001 to 0.010 inches in order to continuously form suture tip material. Station 400a may be substituted for station 400 in FIG. 1, in order to configure machine 10 to continuously produce surgical sutures with ultrasonically formed tips, in accordance with the present invention.

Referring now to FIG. 19, there is shown a side view of a suture tipping and cutting station 400b formed of opposing circular tipping and cutting dies 440a, 450 for continuously tipping and cutting unfinished surgical suture material 110, in accordance with a further alternative preferred embodiment of the present invention. Die 440a is substantially the same as die 440, except that die 440a includes a cutting point 403b for cutting a suture tip end portion during the rotation of die 440a against 450. Station 400b functions substantially the same as station 400a, except that station 400b may be used to both form and cut suture tips in a continuous manner. Since the cutting performed by station 400b is accomplished using a cutting point 403b, which vibrates at an ultrasonic frequency, a suture tip is simultaneously both cut and sealed by station 400b. In addition, the ultrasonic cutting action of point 403b yields a cut suture tip with a lead angle, which facilitates the insertion of the cut suture tip into a drilled needle. Although in the preferred embodiment of station 400b, dies 440a and 450 function to both tip and cut surgical suture material 110, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that two separate pairs of circular dies may be employed in series to respectively perform the tipping and cutting operations.

Furthermore, it is to be understood that although the present invention has been described with reference to a preferred embodiment, various modifications, known to those skilled in the art, may be made to the structures and process steps presented herein without departing from the invention as recited in the several claims appended hereto.

I claim:

1. An apparatus for ultrasonically tipping a surgical suture comprising:

- (A) a tipping apparatus having a first tipping die having a first face for contacting a portion of said length of said unfinished surgical suture material;
- (B) second tipping die having a second face for contacting a portion of said length of said unfinished surgical suture material;
- (C) a first member extending from said first tipping die toward said second die having a third face for contacting a portion of said length of said unfinished surgical suture material;
- (D) a second member extending from said second tipping die toward said first die having a fourth face for contacting a portion of said length of said unfinished surgical suture material; and
- (E) additionally present is at least one mechanical actuator for moving said first face of said first tipping die toward said second face of said second tipping die wherein said first, second, third and fourth tipping die faces contact and apply pressure to the outer surface of the unfinished suture material; and a second actuator for vibrating at least one of said first and second tipping dies at an ultrasonic frequency of about 15 kHz to about 70 kHz.

2. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the first and second members have biasing means.

3. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said second actuator is provided for vibrating at least one of said first and second tipping dies at an amplitude of 0.0001 to 0.010 inches.

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4. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein said second actuator is coupled to said second tipping die and forms an acoustic horn.

5. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said at least one mechanical actuator is formed from a cylinder coupled to said first tipping die for moving said first tipping die toward said second tipping die.

6. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein additionally present is

(F) a cutting station for cutting said portion of said surgical suture;

(G) a moving clamp for advancing the surgical suture material from the tipping station to the cutting station; and

(H) a stationary clamp for holding the suture in a stationary position, located adjacent to the cutting station.

7. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the die faces are configured to provide a circular cross-section when the die faces are in a closed position.

8. A method for ultrasonically forming a length of surgical suture material comprising

positioning a length of surgical suture material at a location between a first face, a second face, a third face and fourth face of an ultrasonic welding device;

contacting with the length of surgical suture with said first die face, a second die face, a third die face, and fourth die face of an ultrasonic welding device to form the suture into the desired shape; and

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vibrating at least one of said dies at an ultrasonic frequency of about 15 KHz to 70 KHz for a time sufficient to ultrasonically weld said surgical suture into the desired shape.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein said first die face and third die face are advanced to contact said second and fourth die faces.

10. The method of claim 8 wherein said first die face, a second die face, a third die face, and fourth die face cooperate to compress the surgical suture.

11. The method of claim 8 wherein after said suture is welded into the desired shape said first die face, a second die face, a third die face and fourth die face are separated from said suture and said suture is cut to the desired length.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein suture formed to provide a circular cross-section.

13. The method of claim 8 wherein after said suture is welded into the desired shape said first die face, a second die face, a third die face and fourth die face are separated from said suture and said suture is attached to a needle.

14. A surgical suture with a tipped region that has been ultrasonically tipped under pressure to provide a tipped region with a substantially consolidated center and having individually recognizable fibers around the parameter thereof.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	手术倾翻设备		
公开(公告)号	US6730111	公开(公告)日	2004-05-04
申请号	US09/929860	申请日	2001-08-14
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	SHCHERVINSKY谢苗		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SHCHERVINSKY谢苗		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SHCHERVINSKY谢苗		
[标]发明人	SHCHERVINSKY SEMYON		
发明人	SHCHERVINSKY, SEMYON		
IPC分类号	A61B17/06 B29C57/00 B29C65/08 A61B17/04 B05D3/00 B28B11/16		
CPC分类号	A61B17/06195 B29C57/00 B29C65/08 B29C66/69 B29C66/8122 B29C66/0044 B29C66/9513 B29C2791/008 B29C66/9517 B29K2827/18 B29C66/73921 B29C66/8242 B29C66/8322		
审查员(译)	JACKSON , GARY		
其他公开文献	US20020029065A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种用于从一段未完成的外科缝合线材料超声形成外科缝合线尖端的装置和方法。该装置包括第一接装模具，该第一接装模具具有第一面，该第一面用于接触一部分长度的未完成的外科缝合线材料。还提供了具有第二面的第二接装模具。第一和第二模具还具有从其延伸的第一构件和第二构件。第一和第二模具与第一和第二构件配合以形成一段缝合线。提供至少一个机械致动器，用于将第一倾斜模具的第一面和第一构件的第三面朝向第二倾斜模具的第二面和第二构件的第四面移动。第二致动器以约15KHz至约70KHz的超声频率振动第一和第二倾斜模具中的至少一个。超声形成缝合线尖端的方法包括将外科缝合线定位在倾倒装置的第一，第二，第三和第四面之间，然后以适当的频率振动模具。

