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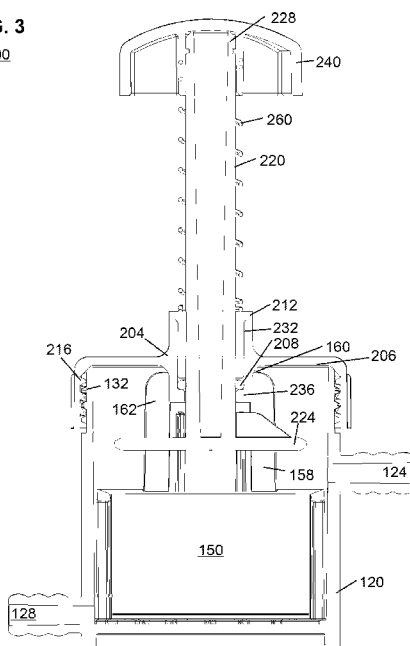
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FIG. 3
100



(57) Abstract: A surgical collection assembly for filtering material from liquid obtained during surgery. A jar having an inlet and an outlet each adapted for connection to a suction line. A set of orientation features to position an upper portion of a collection basket within the jar such that an upper portion of the collection basket does not impede a flow of material entering the jar through the inlet. A bottom surface with a pattern of recessed paths in the bottom surface, the pattern of recessed paths connected to the outlet. A plunger assembly that may be reversibly attached to the jar so that a distal end of a plunger may be used to compress collected material within the collection basket to help remove fluid from the collected material. For certain uses, the surgical collection assembly may have a simple jar lid without an integrated plunger.

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Collection System for Surgical Use

BACKGROUND

5 [0001] **Field of the Disclosure.**

[0002] This disclosure relates generally to systems that collect surgical samples via suction and filtration.

[0003] Terminology.

10 [0004] Or--Unless explicit to the contrary, the word "or" should be interpreted as an inclusive or rather than an exclusive or. Thus, the default meaning of or should be the same as the more awkward and/or.

[0005] Specimen Collection—The term should be read broadly to include anything that might be collected and analyzed in pathology through biopsy or other processes.

15 [0006] Tissue—The term tissue should be read expansively to include any portion of a patient that may be removed from the surgical site by suction and then separated from fluids by filtration. This may include pieces of bone, organs, muscle, or other matter. The material gathered may include foreign substances that were introduced into the patient.

[0007] Patient—The term patient should be read expansively to include humans,
20 cadavers undergoing autopsies or used in training, and animals undergoing a surgical procedure.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

25 [0008] Aspects of the teachings of the present disclosure may be stated as a surgical collection assembly for filtering material from liquid obtained during surgery; the surgical collection assembly having a jar. The jar having:

- an open end that may be reversibly sealed with a jar top;
- an inlet adapted for connection to a suction line;
- 30 ▪ an outlet adapted for connection to a suction line;

- a set of orientation features to position an upper portion of a collection basket within the jar such that an upper portion of the collection basket does not impede a flow of material entering the jar through the inlet;
- 5 ▪ a bottom surface with a pattern of recessed paths in the bottom surface, the pattern of recessed paths connected to the outlet;

[0009] The surgical collection assembly also having a collection basket with sidewalls and a bottom connected to an upper portion of the collection basket so that the upper portion of the collection basket can be used to position the collection basket within the jar.

10 [0010] The surgical collection assembly also having a plunger assembly. The plunger assembly having a jar top that can be reversibly connected to the open end of the jar; the jar top having a bore that allows a plunger rod with a distal end to move relative to the jar top so that a distal end of a plunger may be used to compress collected material within the collection basket to help remove fluid from the collected material.

15 [0011] The plunger assembly also having a plunger with a distal end to compress collected material and a plunger rod to pass through the bore in the jar top so a proximal end of the plunger may be moved by a user.

 [0012] The surgical collection assembly adapted to allow suction applied to the outlet of the jar to pull liquid and non-liquid material through a tube connected to the inlet of the jar; 20 the liquid and non-liquid material passing into the collection basket with much of the liquid leaving the collection basket through at least a portion of the collection basket to enter the pattern of recessed paths in the bottom surface and then out the outlet leaving a filtered portion of the non-liquid material in the collection basket.

25 [0013] For certain uses, the surgical collection assembly may have a simple jar lid without an integrated plunger.

 [0014] Aspects of the teachings of the present disclosure may be summarized as a method for gathering collected material from a surgical procedure and compressing the 30 collected material to remove fluid. The method including inserting a first collection basket into a collection jar. The collection jar having an inlet and an outlet. The collection jar

outlet in fluid communication with a recessed pattern in a basket side of a bottom of the collection jar. Applying suction to the outlet will pull material through inlet tubing connected to the inlet, the material passing through the inlet, with at least some fluid in the material passing through the first collection basket and into the recessed pattern then to the outlet to leave filtered material in the first collection basket. The step of inserting the first collection basket into the collection jar guided by an interaction of the collection jar and the first collection basket precluding placement of a set of at least one basket handle in a position that obstructs the inlet.

5 [0015] The method including placing a plunger assembly onto the collection jar; connecting inlet tubing to the inlet; and connecting outlet tubing to the outlet. The order of these three actions not material to the method.

[0016] The method including applying suction to the outlet tubing connected to the outlet so that whenever a non-jar end of the inlet tubing is placed into a surgical site, fluids and small materials are pulled through the inlet tubing through the inlet and into the first collection basket.

15 [0017] The method including removing a non-jar end of the inlet tubing from the surgical site and using the plunger assembly to move a distal end of a plunger downward to compress materials collected in the first collection basket.

[0018] Removing the plunger assembly from the collection jar while the inlet tubing is still connected to the inlet and the outlet tubing is still connected to the outlet and removing the first collection basket with compressed material from the collection jar.

20 [0019] Repeating the process with a second collection basket which may be the first collection basket after material is removed from the first collection basket.

25 [0020] Additional aspects of the teachings contained within this disclosure are addressed in the claims submitted with this application upon filing. Rather than adding redundant restatements of the contents of the claims, these claims should be considered incorporated by reference into this summary.

[0021] This summary is meant to provide an introduction to the concepts that are disclosed within the specification without being an exhaustive list of the many teachings and variations upon those teachings that are provided in the extended discussion within this

disclosure. Thus, the contents of this summary should not be used to limit the scope of the claims that follow.

5 [0022] Inventive concepts are illustrated in a series of examples, some examples showing more than one inventive concept. Individual inventive concepts can be implemented without implementing all details provided in a particular example. It is not necessary to provide examples of every possible combination of the inventive concepts provide below as one of skill in the art will recognize that inventive concepts illustrated in various examples can be combined together in order to address a specific application.

10 [0023] Other systems, methods, features and advantages of the disclosed teachings will be immediately apparent or will become apparent to one with skill in the art upon examination of the following figures and detailed description. It is intended that all such additional systems, methods, features and advantages be included within the scope of and be protected by the accompanying claims.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0024] The disclosure can be better understood with reference to the following figures. The components in the figures are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead being placed upon illustrating the principles of the disclosure. Moreover, in the figures, like reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the different views.

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[0025] **FIG. 1** shows an exploded front view of a surgical collection assembly 100.

[0026] **FIG. 2** provides a front view of the surgical collection assembly 100.

25 [0027] **FIG. 3** shows a cross section of the view from **FIG. 2** taken through the midlines of the inlet 124 and outlet 128.

[0028] **FIG. 4** shows the plunger rod 220 moved downward so that the distal end 224 of the plunger rod 220 is just above the basket bottom 156.

[0029] **FIG. 5** is top front perspective view of the jar 120.

30 [0030] **FIG. 6** is the same view as **FIG. 5** but the basket ring 158 is removed so that the portions of the jar 120 that support and position the basket ring 158 may be seen.

- [0031] FIG. 7 shows a cross section of the jar 120 taken again through the inlet 124 and outlet 128.
- [0032] FIG. 8 provides a top perspective view of alternative cap 304, including female threads 216 to engage corresponding male threads 132 of the jar 120.
- 5 [0033] FIG. 9 provides a bottom perspective view of alternative cap 304, including female threads 216 to engage corresponding male threads 132 of the jar 120.
- [0034] FIG. 10 provides a view of jar 320 as set to transparent to allow view of the basket ring 358.
- [0035] FIG. 11 is a top perspective view of jar 320 showing basket ring 358 but not the
10 basket.
- [0036] FIG. 12 is a top perspective view of jar 320 without the basket ring 358 shown in FIG. 11.
- [0037] FIG. 13 is a top, left, front perspective view of jar 420.
- [0038] FIG. 14 is a bottom, right, front perspective view of jar 420.
- 15 [0039] FIG. 15 is a top plan view of jar 420.
- [0040] FIG. 16 is a front view of jar 420.
- [0041] FIG. 17 is a bottom plan view of jar 420.
- [0042] FIG. 18 is a left side view of jar 420.
- [0043] FIG. 19 is a right side view of jar 420.
- 20 [0044] FIG. 20 is a top and front perspective view of jar 420.
- [0045] FIG. 21 is a top, right, rear perspective view of a cross section of jar 420 taken as indicated in FIG. 4.
- [0046] FIG. 22 is a top, front perspective view of basket 454.
- [0047] FIG. 23 is a bottom, right perspective view of basket 454.
- 25 [0048] FIG. 24 is a top plan view of basket 454.
- [0049] FIG. 25 is a front, left perspective view of basket 454.
- [0050] FIG. 26 is a bottom plan view of basket 454.
- [0051] FIG. 27 is a right, front perspective view of basket 454.
- [0052] FIG. 28 is a top perspective view of the interior of the cross section of FIG. 24.
- 30 [0053] FIG. 29 top perspective view of plunger & cap assembly 480.
- [0054] FIG. 30 bottom perspective view of plunger & cap assembly 480.

- [0055] FIG. 31 is a side view of plunger & cap assembly 480.
[0056] FIG. 32 is a top plan view of plunger & cap assembly 480.
[0057] FIG. 33 is a bottom plan view of plunger & cap assembly 480.
[0058] FIG. 34 is a side view of a cross section of FIG. 33.
5 [0059] FIG. 35 is a top, side perspective view of a cross section of FIG. 33.
[0060] FIG. 36 is a top, side perspective view of a cross section of FIG. 33.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

- 10 [0061] FIG. 1 shows an exploded front view of a surgical collection assembly 100. Visible in FIG. 1 are jar 120 with inlet 124 and outlet 128. The inlet 124 and outlet 128 may have a shape designed to retain tubing such as a barbed profile. Jar 120 has a set of male threads 132 for engaging a corresponding set of female threads 216 (not shown here) within cap 204.
- 15 [0062] A basket ring 158 is used to position a basket 150 within the jar 120 to allow the basket to collect material filtered from a flow of suctioned material taken from the surgical site. The basket 150 may be constructed so that a basket sidewall 154 is connected to a basket bottom 156.
- [0063] Suction applied to the outlet 128 of the jar 120 through suction side tubing (not shown) pulls material from the surgical site into surgical side tubing (not shown) into the
20 inlet 124 of jar 120 and into the basket 150. Suction pressure removes much of the liquid content of the material provided to the basket 150 as the basket 150 serves as a filter to separate non-liquids from the liquid removed from the surgical site.
- [0064] A plunger assembly 200 has plunger rod 220 with a broad distal end 224 that
25 may be moved to compress the contents of the basket 150 to remove additional fluids from the collected material. The plunger rod 220 has a proximal end 228 that fits through a bore 232 (not visible here). The bushing 212 and O-ring 208 help maintain a vacuum seal around the plunger rod 220. The bushing 212 is press fit into the bore 232 to capture the O-ring 208 to tightly fit around plunger rod 220 and inside the bore to provide an adequate
30 vacuum seal. The vacuum seal does not need to be perfect, but should be sufficient so that suction applied to the outlet 128 to provide suction to the inlet 124 is sufficient for use in

pulling material from the surgical site. If the opening at the surgical site is covered by something that cannot be pulled into the opening, then the suction may pull some air through the seal around the plunger rod 220 but small quantities of in-leakage is not a problem.

5 [0065] The proximal end 228 of plunger rod 220 fits through the interior of spring 260 and into a bore in plunger rod handle 240. The connection between the proximal end 228 of the plunger rod 220 and the bore in the plunger rod handle 240 may be made in a number of ways. The connection may be a threaded connection and thus reversible. The connection may be a non-reversible connection made via any of number of techniques known to those
10 of skill in the art including a snap fit. Gluing may be used instead of a snap-fit if there is a desire for a secure connection.

[0066] The spring 260 holds the plunger rod 220 in an elevated position with the distal end 224 of the plunger rod 220 above the flow of material entering the jar 120 through the inlet 124. The plunger rod handle 240 may be pushed down against the spring force to push
15 the distal end 224 of the plunger rod 220 downward to compress material collected in the basket 150 to further remove fluid.

[0067] **FIG. 2** provides a front view of the surgical collection assembly 100. **FIG. 3** shows a cross section of the view from **FIG. 2** taken through the midlines of the inlet 124 and outlet 128.
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[0068] Visible in **FIG. 2** and **FIG. 3** are previously referenced elements: plunger rod handle 240, plunger rod 220, spring 260, bushing 212, cap 204, inlet 124, jar 120, and outlet 128.

[0069] Additional elements visible in **FIG. 3** that are not visible in **FIG. 2** include: O-ring 208 resting on ledge 236 in bore 232, proximal end 228 of plunger rod 220, distal
25 end 224 of plunger rod 220, basket ring 158, basket 150, female threads 216 on cap 204, and male threads 132 on jar 120.

[0070] Note that **FIG. 3** provides a view of the seal around the plunger rod 220 as the
30 bushing 212 encloses the O-ring 208 between the bushing 212 and the ledge 236 within the bore 232 of the cap 204.

[0071] A careful observer will note that the model shows the O-ring 208 in the shape it assumes before engagement with the uncapped plunger rod 220. The O-ring is compressed between the plunger rod 220 and the cap 204. However, the bushing 212 is not designed to compress the O-ring 208.

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[0072] **FIG. 4** shows the plunger rod 220 moved downward so that the distal end 224 of the plunger rod 220 is just above the basket bottom 156. Force applied to the plunger rod handle 240 has compressed the spring 260. Also visible in this view is cap 204 and basket ring 158. In order to show the relationship between the distal end 224 of the plunger rod 220 and the basket bottom 156, the jar 120 and sidewalls of the basket 150 have been made invisible.

[0073] After releasing the plunger rod handle 240, the distal end 224 of the plunger rod 220 will move upward relative to the basket 150 as the spring force is sufficient to return the plunger rod handle 240 to the upper position. It is possible that during the compression of collected material that some collected material may fill any void between the outer perimeter of the distal end 224 of the plunger rod 220 in the inner perimeter of the basket 150. To minimize any tendency to lift the basket 150 out of position, the basket ring 158 has a pair of handles 162 (one handle visible in **FIG. 3**). The top edge 160 of the handle 162 is positioned very close to the inside face 206 of the cap 204 so that the distal end 224 of the plunger rod 220 continues to move upward after the top edge 160 of the handle 162 strikes the inside face 206 of the cap 204 so that the basket 150 becomes dislodged from the distal end 224 of the plunger rod 220.

[0074] Placement of Inlet and Outlet on Jar.

[0075] Note that by having both the inlet 124 and the outlet 128 located on the jar 120 and not split between the jar 120 and the cap 204, the rotating the plunger & cap assembly 200 to remove the plunger & cap assembly 200 to expose the interior of the jar 120 may be done without disconnecting the vacuum side tubing connecting the outlet 128 to the vacuum source and without disconnecting the surgical side tubing connected to the inlet 124. Thus neither the connection of tubing to the inlet 124 or to the

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outlet 128 needs to be a more expensive quick disconnect connection such as a bayonet connection.

[0076] Allowing quick removal of the plunger & cap assembly 200 from the surgical collection assembly 100 to expose the basket 150 allows collected material to be removed and a new basket 150 to be inserted. As the connections to the inlet 124 and outlet 128 are in place, the process of collecting can resume quickly after the plunger & cap assembly 200 is re-engaged with the jar 120.

[0077] A second advantage of having the inlet 124 on the jar 120 rather than on the cap 204 is that this placement helps keep material coming in through the inlet from getting up on the top side of the broad distal end 224 of the plunger rod 220. This avoids wasting material that could have been collected in the basket 150 and reduces the opportunity for material to interfere with the operation of the plunger rod 220.

[0078] When using the plunger rod 220 to press the collected material, an operator may wish to lift the surgical end of the surgical side tubing out of the surgical site so that only air is entering the inlet 124. The suction source may be left on during this process to help remove fluids that are pressed out of the collected material.

[0079] **FIG. 5** is top front perspective view of the jar 120. For purposes of illustration, a basket ring 158 is visible in **FIG. 5**, but the basket ring 158 does not have a basket sidewall 154 or basket bottom 156. **FIG. 6** is the same view as **FIG. 5** but the basket ring 158 is removed so that the portions of the jar 120 that support and position the basket ring 158 may be seen.

[0080] The basket ring 158 may be described as a pair of handles 162. Between the handles 162 are portions of the basket ring 158 that may be called inter-handle segments 166. The inter-handle segments 166 may be distinguished from the intra-handle segments 170 which may be thinner than the inter-handle segments 166.

[0081] The difference between the intra-handle segments 170 and the inter-handle segments 166 allows the basket ring 158 to be oriented within the jar 120 to avoid blocking the inlet 124. The jar 120 orients the basket ring 158 by locating long ribs 136 and short ribs 140. The inter-handle segments 166 may rest on short rib ledges 144 but are too wide to be aligned with the long ribs 136. In contrast, the narrower intra-handle segments 170

can fit inside the perimeter formed by the upper portions 152 of the long ribs 136 and rest upon the long rib ledges 148.

[0082] Recessed Pattern.

5 [0083] As noted in **FIG. 6** the jar 120 has a bottom surface 190 that supports the bottom surface of the basket 150 including when the plunger rod 220 is compressing material within the basket 150. A recessed pattern 194 fans out from the outlet mouth 198 so that suction pulling on the outlet 128 applies suction pressure throughout the recessed pattern 194 to pull liquids from the basket 150 and draw the liquid to the outlet mouth 198
10 and out the outlet 128. The pattern used for the recessed pattern 194 does not need to be identical to the pattern shown here. A number of different patterns are possible. While symmetry on either side of a midline between the inlet 124 and 128 may be a natural choice, this is not required. The width and depth of the recessed pattern does not need to be uniform. A pattern that allows suction to reach a distal end of the pattern even if a small
15 obstruction is lodged in a portion of the pattern has advantages over a pattern that lacks the cross links that allow for alternate routes for drainage.

[0084] **FIG. 7** shows a cross section of the jar 120 taken again through the inlet 124 and outlet 128. The cross section has been rotated to move the cap 204 towards the observer to
20 allow bottom surface 190, recessed pattern 194, and outlet mouth 198 to be visible relative to the basket 150 and in particular to the basket bottom 156. Notice that the combination of the basket ring 158, long ribs 136 and short ribs 140 impede flow from the inlet 124 to the outlet 128 that passes around the perimeter of the basket 150. Having the distal ends of the recessed pattern 194 terminate beyond the outer edges of the basket 150 provides suction
25 beneath the basket ring 158 to pull fluids from the basket sidewalls 154 in addition to pulling fluid from the basket bottom 156.

[0085] Basket Formation.

[0086] A variety of techniques may be used to make a basket and basket ring assembly
30 in keeping with the teachings of this disclosure. As noted above, the basket may be made of a sidewall joined to a bottom. The connection of the sidewall to the bottom may be

connected via stitching. Alternatively, the connection of the sidewall to the bottom may be accomplished by placing a flexible ring at the bottom perimeter of the basket and connecting both the sidewall and the bottom to the flexible ring. The connection may be via stitching, over molding, heat sealing, or some other connection process that is suitable for use in collecting bone material that will be used in a surgical procedure. The connection to the basket ring may be heat staked, welded, or connected via adhesive. The bottom may be on the same plane as the bottom edge of the sidewalls.

[0087] Having a basket 150 which is flexible allows the basket bottom 156 to be moved relative to the basket ring 158 so that the basket 150 is inverted to that that interior surfaces of the basket 150 during collection become the outer surfaces of the basket 150 during delivery of collected material.

[0088] The basket material will be chosen by the designer as part of the total design but a basket made of material that has open area in the range of 47% with a mesh opening in the range of 200 micrometers may be used with certain baskets and applications. For context, 200 micrometers (also known as microns) is the type of filtration that might be used to remove fine sand from a liquid.

[0089] Those of skill in the art will appreciate that the disclosed surgical collection assembly 100 provides a basket with extensive filter surface area that allows for continuous filtration throughout the collection process. The large surface area of the basket and other features of the disclosed surgical collection assembly 100 make the assembly resilient to the presence of material that might clog and impair another collection system.

[0090] The mobility of the basket is also important to allow collected material to be moved to prep table, while allowing a cap to be placed back on and regular suction to be continued.

[0091] ALTERNATIVES AND VARIATIONS.

[0092] Alignment of Inlet and Outlet.

[0093] The jar 120 has been shown with the inlet 124 to the outlet 128 offset by 180 degrees. This offset is believed to be useful because it allows for captured product to fill the entire basket because flow is across the diameter of the basket. If ports were on the

5 same side, you may have product build up on one side of the basket. By having the inlet 124 arranged above the basket and the outlet pulling material from below the basket, the surgical collection assembly 100 is not reliant on gravity as the suction force is sufficient to promote proper operation even in the event that the jar 120 is knocked over so it is horizontal rather than vertical.

[0094] While there are advantages to having the inlet 124 to the outlet 128 offset by 180 degrees, there would be similar advantages with something less than a 180 degree offset. Even 90 degrees would provide substantial advantages. Those of skill in the art will appreciate that a surgical collection assembly 100 with an inlet 124 located directly above
10 the outlet 128 would be a viable collection device even if such a collection device did not have the suggested 180 degree offset.

[0095] Having the outlet 128 located near the bottom of the jar 120 increases the ability of the collection device to be cleared of fluid relative to the use of the same suction source with an outlet placed close to the top of the jar.
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[0096] Specimen Collection Lid.

[0097] The jar 120, basket 150 with basket ring 158 may be used with an alternative cap 304 that does not have a bore for use with a plunger rod but is a solid top. This alternative cap 304 may be used when the jar 120 and basket 150 are employed to filter out
20 material taken via suction from a surgical site. This material may be bone which is prepared and reused but is more likely to be material to be collected and sent for analysis.

[0098] **FIG. 8** and **FIG. 9** provide a top and bottom perspective view of alternative cap 304, including female threads 216 to engage corresponding male threads 132 of the jar 120.
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[0099] Alternative Way to Avoid Blocking the Inlet.

[00100] Disclosed above was a method to orient the basket ring to avoid interfering with the ingress of suction material passing from the inlet into the interior of the basket. The basket ring was oriented using an interaction between the basket ring 158 and the short rib
30 ledges 144 and long rib ledges 148.

[00101] An alternative way to orient a basket ring 358 within jar 320 is disclosed. **FIG. 10** provides a view of jar 320 as set to transparent to allow view of the basket ring 358. Basket 150 is shown with just the basket bottom 156 visible to avoid obstructing views of the ribs 340. The basket ring 358 rests on a set of rib ledges 344. The rib ledges 344 on the top of the set of ribs 340 set the height of the basket ring 358. A set of one or more orientation tab 380 sets the orientation of the basket ring 358 so that the one or more handles 362 are in defined positions with respect to the set of ribs 340. As shown in **FIG. 10** there are a pair of handles 362 and they can be placed in a number of positions including having one handle 362 placed between the ribs 340 on either side of the inlet 124. The handle opening 364 is sized so that the flow of material coming into the jar 320 from the inlet 124 would pass through the handle opening 364 and the handle 362 would not serve as an impediment.

[00102] One of skill in the art will appreciate that additional short ribs may be placed on the sidewall of the jar 320 to prevent a choice of putting the handle 362 near the inlet so that the handle opening 364 would not need to be sized to accommodate flow through the handle opening 364.

[00103] While placing the orientation tabs 380 beneath the handles 362 is one approach, the orientation tabs 380 could be placed elsewhere. There does not need to be a one to one correspondence between the number of orientation tabs and the number of handles.

[00104] **FIG. 11** and **FIG. 12** show the jar 320 as a solid object. The basket is rendered invisible to allow the ribs 340 and rib ledges 344 to be visible. The difference between **FIG. 11** and **FIG. 12** is the basket ring 358 is made invisible in **FIG. 12**.

[00105] Jar 320 and basket 150 may be used with plunger & cap assembly 200 if the material collected in the basket 150 is to be compressed while in the jar 320 or may be used with an alternative cap 304 if there is no intent to use a plunger to compress the collected material in the jar 320.

[00106] The basket and rib concept introduced through **FIG. 10**, **FIG. 11**, and **FIG. 12** may be used with jar 420 and basket 454. A set of drawings shows these components without the clutter of lead lines and element numbers. A set of drawings without lead lines

and element numbers shows a plunger & cap assembly 480 that may be used with jar 420 and basket 454.

- [00107] FIG. 13 is a top, left, front perspective view of jar 420.
- [00108] FIG. 14 is a bottom, right, front perspective view of jar 420.
- 5 [00109] FIG. 15 is a top plan view of jar 420.
- [00110] FIG. 16 is a front view of jar 420.
- [00111] FIG. 17 is a bottom plan view of jar 420.
- [00112] FIG. 18 is a left side view of jar 420.
- [00113] FIG. 19 is a right side view of jar 420.
- 10 [00114] FIG. 20 is a top and front perspective view of jar 420.
- [00115] FIG. 21 is a top, right, rear perspective view of a cross section of jar 420 taken as indicated in FIG. 4.
- [00116] FIG. 22 is a top, front perspective view of basket 454.
- 15 [00117] FIG. 23 is a bottom, right perspective view of basket 454.
- [00118] FIG. 24 is a top plan view of basket 454.
- [00119] FIG. 25 is a front, left perspective view of basket 454.
- [00120] FIG. 26 is a bottom plan view of basket 454.
- [00121] FIG. 27 is a right, front perspective view of basket 454.
- 20 [00122] FIG. 28 is a top perspective view of the interior of the cross section of FIG. 24.
- [00123] FIG. 29 top perspective view of plunger & cap assembly 480.
- [00124] FIG. 30 bottom perspective view of plunger & cap assembly 480.
- [00125] FIG. 31 is a side view of plunger & cap assembly 480.
- 25 [00126] FIG. 32 is a top plan view of plunger & cap assembly 480.
- [00127] FIG. 33 is a bottom plan view of plunger & cap assembly 480.
- [00128] FIG. 34 is a side view of a cross section of FIG. 33.
- [00129] FIG. 35 is a top, side perspective view of a cross section of FIG. 33.
- [00130] FIG. 36 is a top, side perspective view of a cross section of FIG. 33.

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[00131] Kits.

[00132] The surgical collection assembly 100 with jar 120 and plunger & cap assembly 200 may be delivered in a kit with a piece of suction tubing fixed to the inlet port. Delivery of suction tubing ensures use of clean suction tubing between the collection site
5 and the inlet of the jar 120 so that the collected material is free from other debris that may have been created and removed by other suction tubing. This can be important when the material collected, such as bone, is going to be used for a specific purpose. Providing tubing with the jar 120 ensures that tubing of suitable flexibility is provided to ensure for easier maneuvering of the end of the suction tubing. Finally, delivering the jar 120 with
10 tubing affixed to the inlet removes one source of error for setting up the surgical collection assembly.

[00133] The kit may contain two or more baskets. The kit may include an alternative cap 304 in addition to a plunger & cap assembly 200.

15 [00134] Non-circular Jar.

[00135] Note that while the examples provided in this disclosure had a jar with a circular cross section, one of skill in the art will appreciate that a jar with another cross section could be used. For example, the cross section could be oval or egg shaped. Alternative cross sections may be used as long as the design had an engagement between the plunger
20 assembly (or specimen collection lid) and the jar that worked appropriately. Most likely this would be something other than a threaded engagement with the jar. The basket assembly would need to be sized appropriately but would not have to have the exact cross section shape of the jar.

25 [00136] Alternative Baskets.

[00137] While the taught the use of baskets with liquid permeable bottoms and liquid permeable sides, those of skill in the art will recognize that for certain applications the bottom may be liquid permeable while the sidewalls are not. This may be appropriate when the collection basket has a very large bottom surface or when the collection process is not
30 intended to collect so much filtered material that the filtered material would get deep. Such a basket may seem more like a relatively flat pan than an elongated cylinder

[00138] Alternatively, a basket might have a bottom that is not permeable to liquid and rely on the fluids to be pulled out the liquid permeable sidewalls. In such a basket, the basket bottom may be small so that as layers of collected materials pile up, the materials are partially dried by the removal of fluids through nearby sidewalls. Such a basket may seem
5 more like an elongated cylinder than a relatively flat pan.

[00139] One of skill in the art will recognize that some of the alternative implementations set forth above are not universally mutually exclusive and that in some cases additional implementations can be created that employ aspects of two or more of the variations
10 described above. Likewise, the present disclosure is not limited to the specific examples or particular embodiments provided to promote understanding of the various teachings of the present disclosure. Moreover, the scope of the claims which follow covers the range of variations, modifications, and substitutes for the components described herein as would be known to those of skill in the art.

15

CLAIMS**What is claimed is:**

1. A surgical collection assembly for filtering material from liquid obtained during surgery; the surgical collection assembly comprising:
 - 5 a jar comprising:
 - an open end that may be reversibly sealed with a jar top;
 - an inlet adapted for connection to a suction line;
 - an outlet adapted for connection to a suction line;
 - a set of orientation features to position an upper portion of a collection basket within
 - 10 the jar such that an upper portion of the collection basket does not impede a flow of material entering the jar through the inlet;
 - a bottom surface with a pattern of recessed paths in the bottom surface, the pattern of recessed paths connected to the outlet;
 - a collection basket with sidewalls and a bottom connected to an upper portion of the
 - 15 collection basket so that the upper portion of the collection basket can be used to position the collection basket within the jar;
 - a plunger assembly comprising:
 - a jar top that can be reversibly connected to the open end of the jar; the jar top having a bore that allows a plunger rod with a distal end to move relative to the jar top so
 - 20 that a distal end of a plunger may be used to compress collected material within the collection basket to help remove fluid from the collected material;
 - a plunger with a distal end to compress collected material and a plunger rod to pass through the bore in the jar top so a proximal end of the plunger may be moved by a user;
 - and
 - 25 the surgical collection assembly adapted to allow suction applied to the outlet of the jar to pull liquid and non-liquid material through a tube connected to the inlet of the jar; the liquid and non-liquid material passing into the collection basket with much of the liquid leaving the collection basket through at least a portion of the collection basket to enter the pattern of recessed paths in the bottom surface and then out the outlet leaving a filtered
 - 30 portion of the non-liquid material in the collection basket.

2. The surgical collection assembly of claim 1 wherein the set of orientation features to position the upper portion of the collection basket force a set of at least one basket handle to be located away from the inlet so that that none of the set of at least one basket handle
5 obstructs the inlet.
3. The surgical collection assembly of claim 1 wherein the set of orientation features to position the upper portion of the collection basket force a set of at least one basket handle to be located in one or more positions within the jar, at least one position within the jar aligns
10 an opening in one of the set of at least one basket handle with the inlet.
4. The surgical collection assembly of claim 1 wherein the collection basket has a set of at least one handle to allow a user to insert the collection basket into an open jar or remove the collection basket from an open jar,
15 the set of at least one handle adapted to make contact with a collection basket side of the jar top to allow the distal end of the plunger to detach from contents of the collection basket to allow the collection basket to drop back into place if the distal end of the plunger sticks to the contents of the collection basket after compressing the contents and moving the distal end of the plunger away from the bottom surface of the jar causes the collection
20 basket to move with the distal end of the plunger.
5. The surgical collection assembly of claim 1 wherein the inlet and outlet are on opposite sides of the jar.
- 25 6. The surgical collection assembly of claim 1 wherein the inlet and outlet are not on opposite sides of the jar.
7. A method for gathering collected material from a surgical procedure and
30 compressing the collected material to remove fluid, the method comprising:

inserting a first collection basket into a collection jar; the collection jar having an inlet and an outlet, the outlet in fluid communication with a recessed pattern in a basket side of a bottom of the collection jar, such that suction applied to the outlet will pull material through inlet tubing connected to the inlet, the material passing through the inlet, with at least some fluid in the material passing through the first collection basket and into the recessed pattern then to the outlet to leave filtered material in the first collection basket; the step of inserting the first collection basket into the collection jar guided by an interaction of the collection jar and the first collection basket precluding placement of a set of at least one basket handle in a position that obstructs the inlet;

5

10 placing a plunger assembly onto the collection jar;
connecting inlet tubing to the inlet;
connecting outlet tubing to the outlet;
applying suction to the outlet tubing connected to the outlet so that whenever a non-jar end of the inlet tubing is placed into a surgical site, fluids and small materials are pulled through the inlet tubing through the inlet and into the first collection basket;

15 removing a non-jar end of the inlet tubing from the surgical site;
using the plunger assembly to move a distal end of a plunger downward to compress materials collected in the first collection basket;
moving the distal end of the plunger upward above the inlet;

20 removing the plunger assembly from the collection jar while the inlet tubing is still connected to the inlet and the outlet tubing is still connected to the outlet;
removing the first collection basket with compressed material from the collection jar;

25 inserting a second collection basket into the collection jar;
placing the plunger assembly onto the collection jar;
using suction to pull liquids and material from the surgical site through the inlet tubing, and inlet and into the second collection basket; the suction working to pull some liquids from the second collection basket, through the recessed pattern and out the outlet;
using the plunger assembly to move the distal end of the plunger downward to

30 compress materials collected in the second collection basket;
removing the plunger assembly from the collection jar; and

removing the second collection basket with compressed material from the collection jar.

5 8. The method of claim 7 further including moving the distal end of the plunger upward above the inlet after using the distal end of the plunger to compress materials collected in the first collection basket and before removing the plunger assembly from the collection jar while the inlet tubing is still connected to the inlet and the outlet tubing is still connected to the outlet;

10

9. The method of claim 8 wherein moving the distal end of the plunger upward above the inlet is accomplished by allowing spring force to move the plunger upward.

10. The method of claim 7 wherein the material in the first collection basket binds the first collection basket to the distal end of the plunger so that moving the distal end of the plunger upward moves the first collection basket upward until the set of at least one basket handle on the first collection basket makes contact with a basket side of the plunger assembly and dislodges the first collection basket from the distal end of the plunger.

15 20 11. The method of claim 7 wherein the second collection basket is the first collection basket after at least some material collected in the first collection basket is removed from the first collection basket.

25 12. A surgical collection assembly for filtering material from liquid obtained during surgery; the surgical collection assembly comprising:

a jar with

an open end that may be reversibly sealed with a top;

an inlet adapted for connection to a suction line;

30

an outlet adapted for connection to a suction line;

a set of orientation features to position an upper portion of a collection basket within the jar such that an upper portion of the collection basket does not impede a flow of material entering the jar through the inlet;

5 a bottom surface with a pattern of recessed paths in the bottom surface, the pattern of recessed paths connected to the outlet;

an upper portion of the collection basket that precludes placement of the collection basket in the jar in a manner that obstructs the inlet to the jar;

a jar top that can be reversibly connected to the open end of the jar; and

10 the surgical collection assembly adapted to allow suction applied to the outlet to pull liquid and non-liquid material through a tube connected to the inlet; the liquid and non-liquid material passing into the collection basket with much of the liquid leaving the collection basket to enter the pattern of recessed paths in the bottom surface and then out the outlet leaving a filtered portion of the non-liquid material in the collection basket.

15

13. The invention as described and illustrated in the specification and referenced figures.

FIG. 1

100

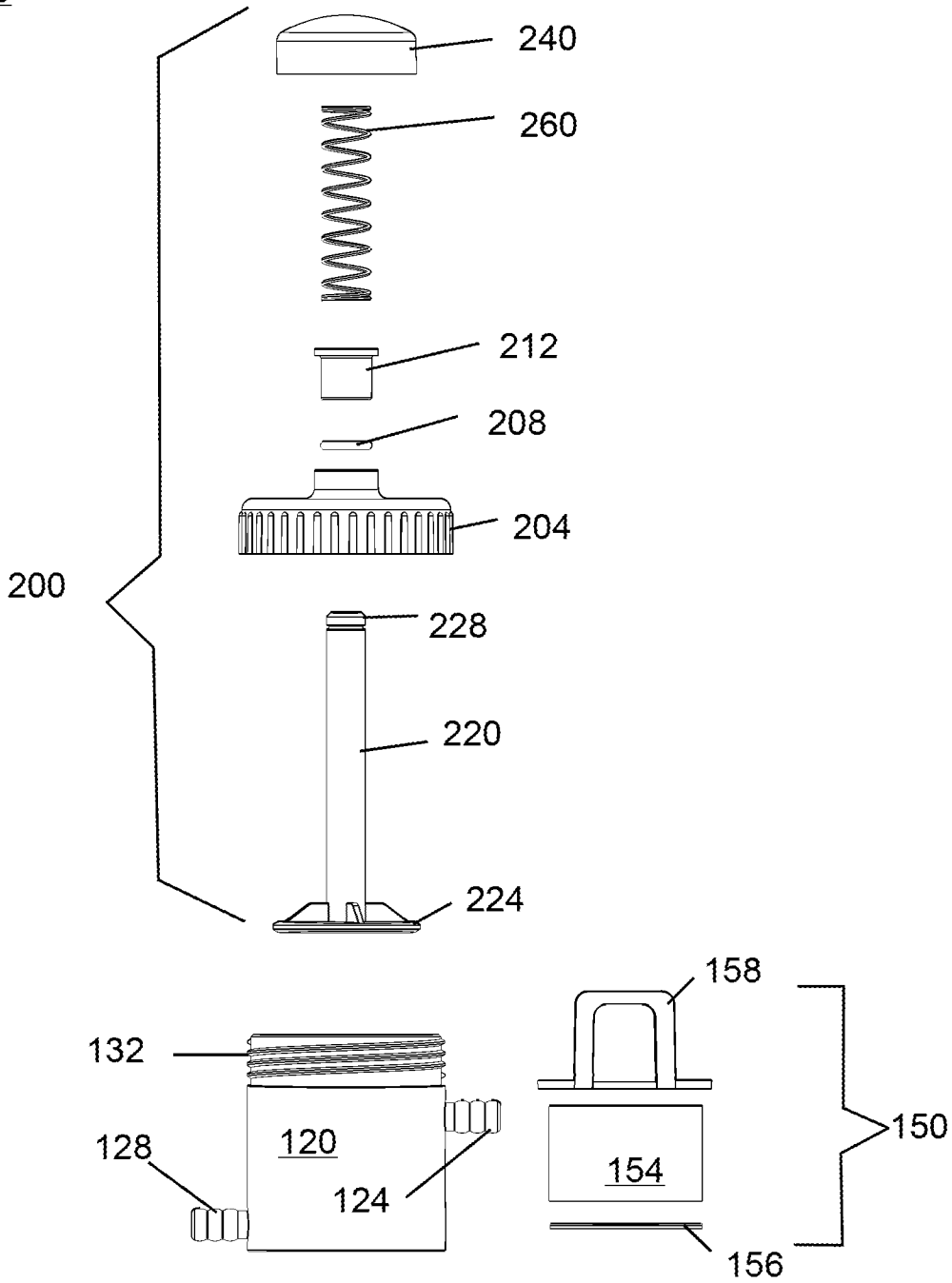


FIG. 2

100

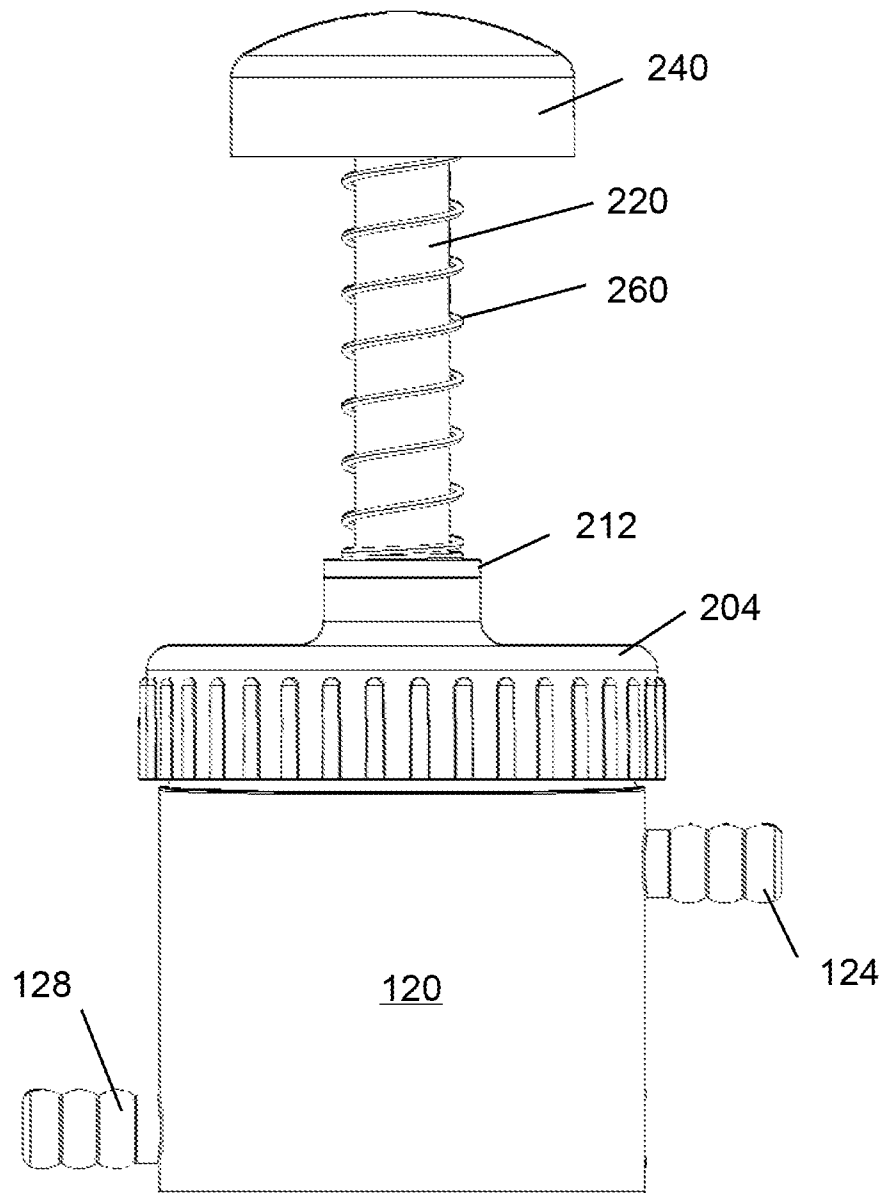


FIG. 3

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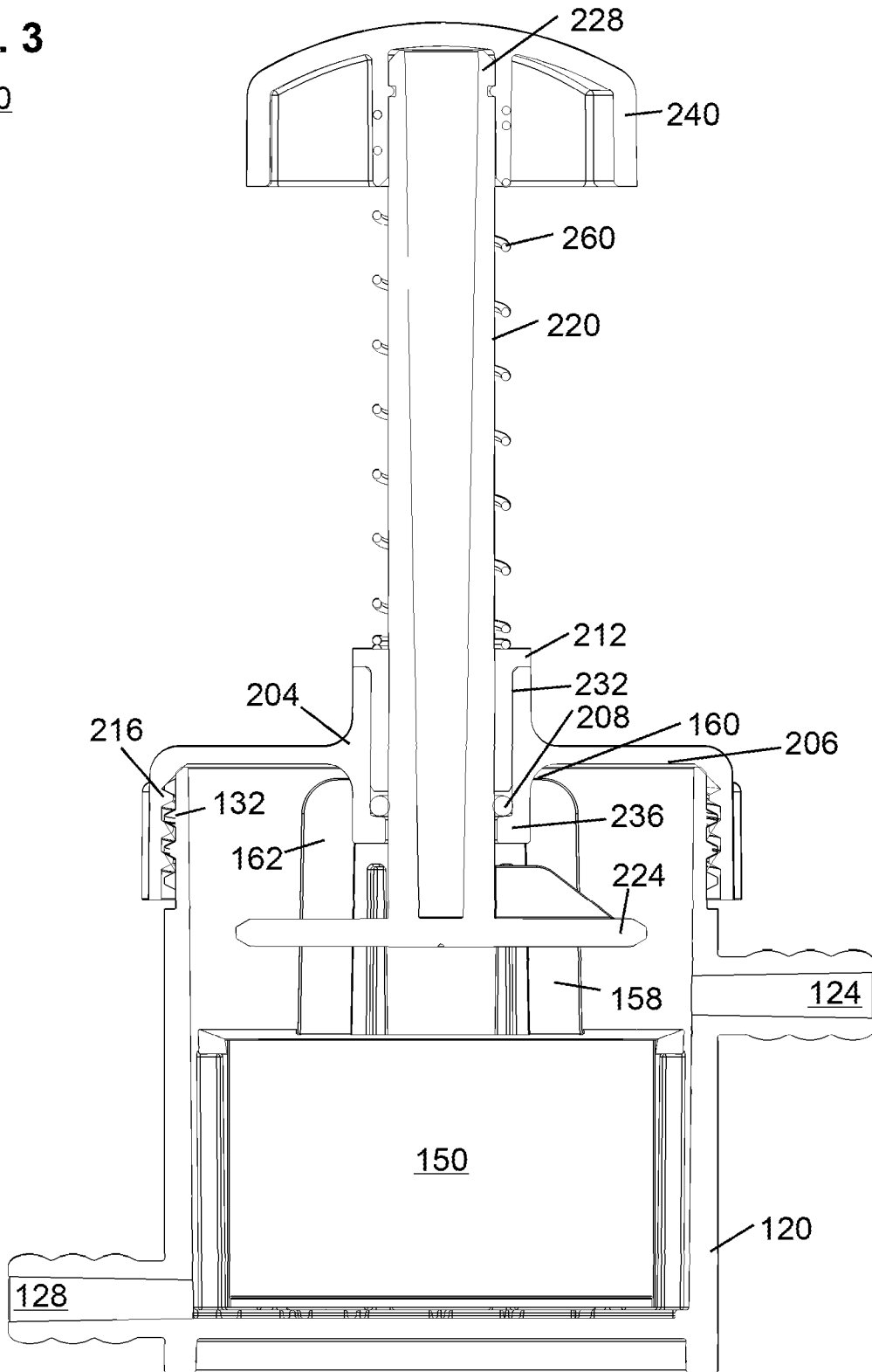


FIG. 4

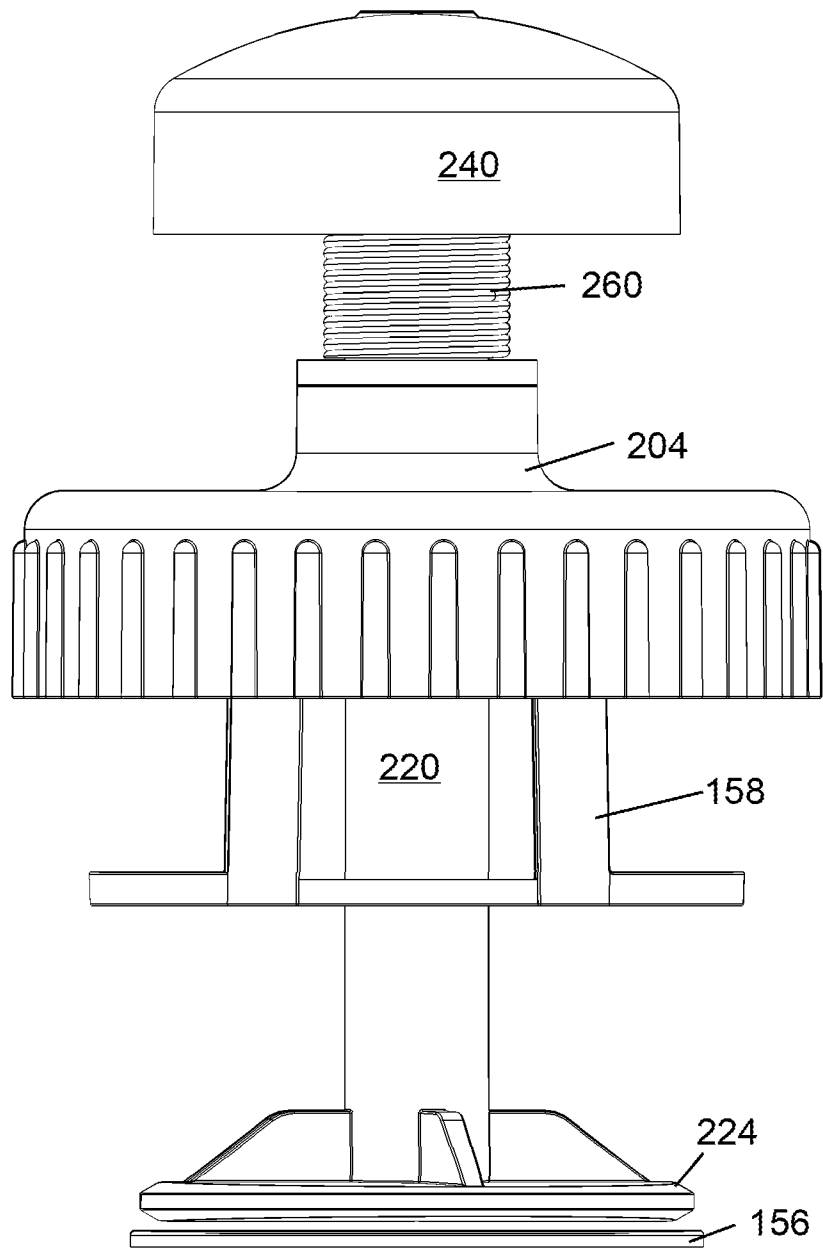


FIG. 5

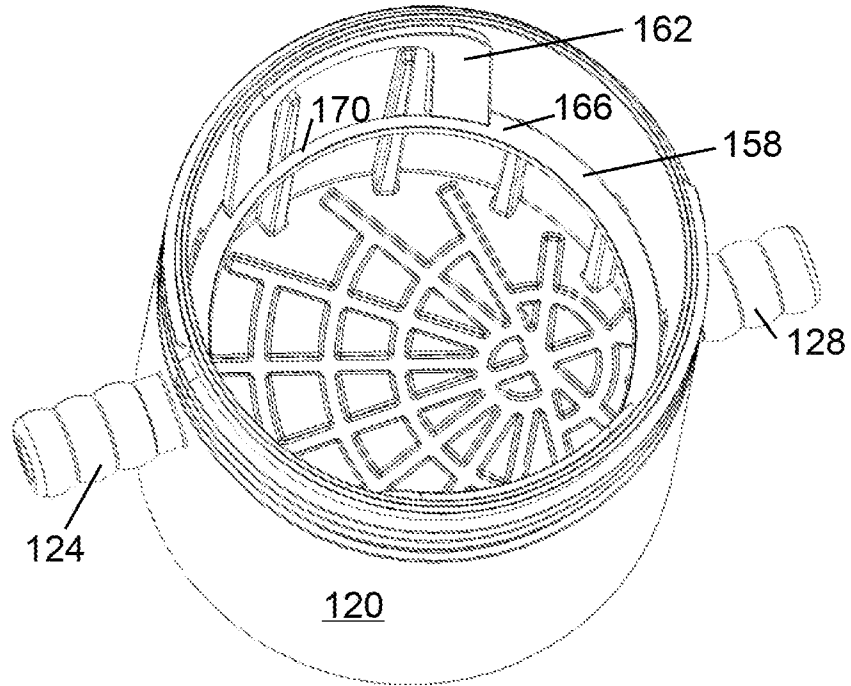


FIG. 6

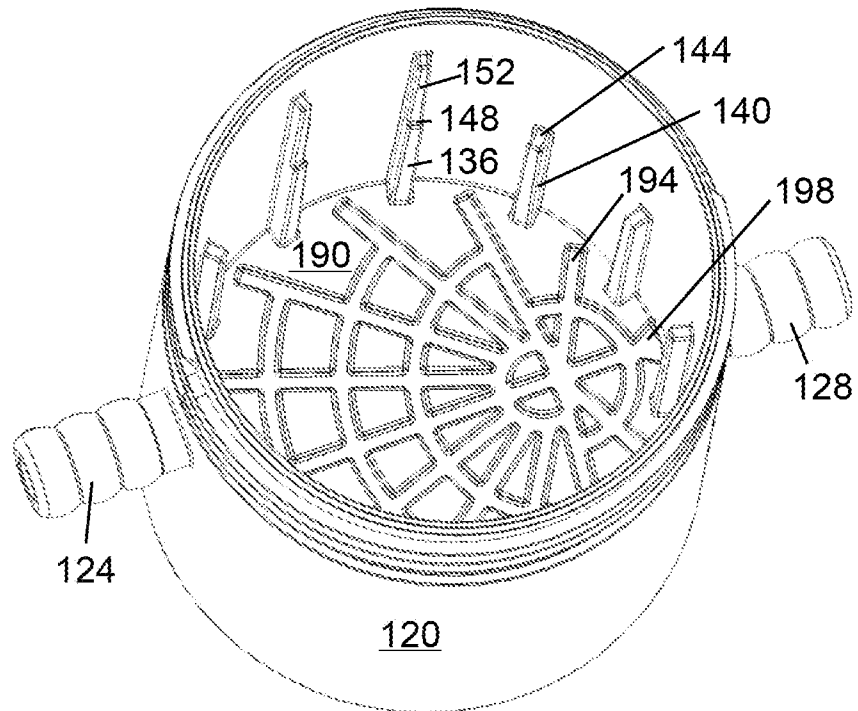


FIG. 7

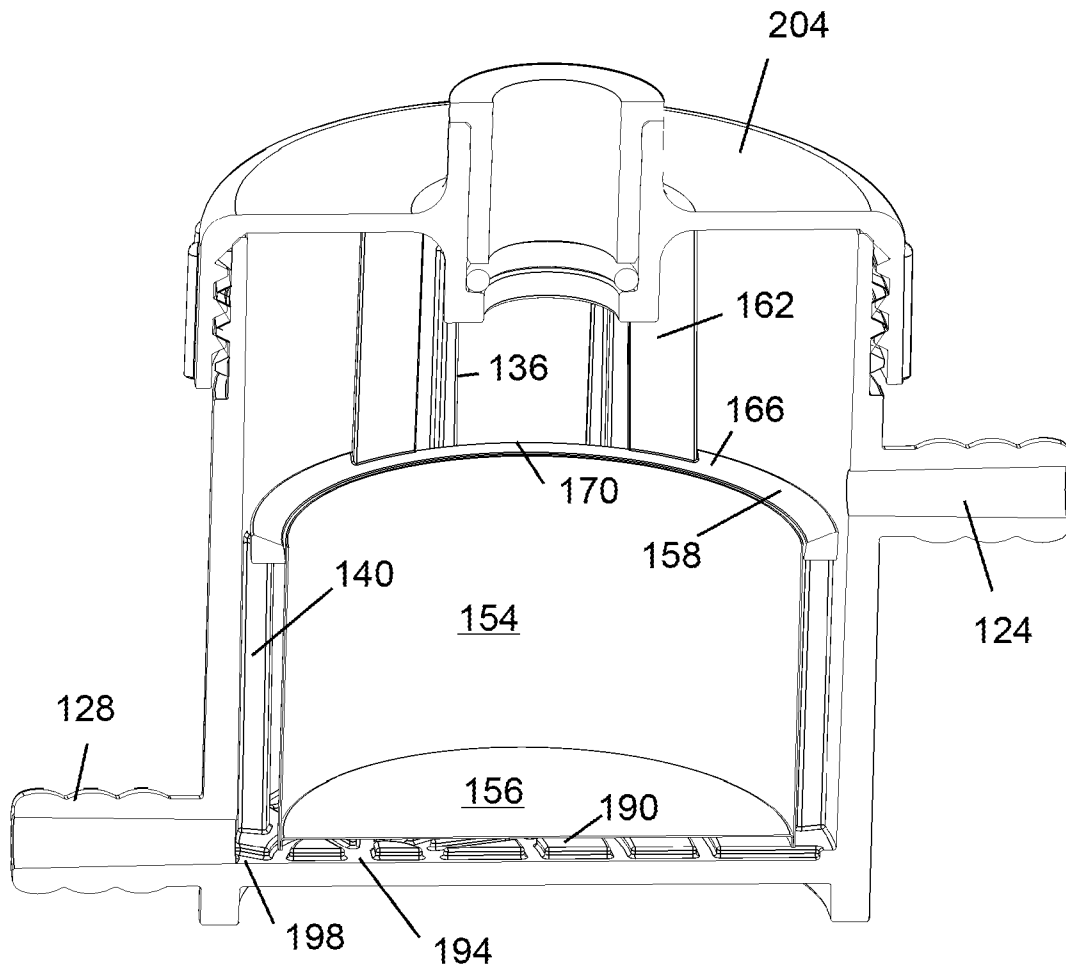


FIG. 8

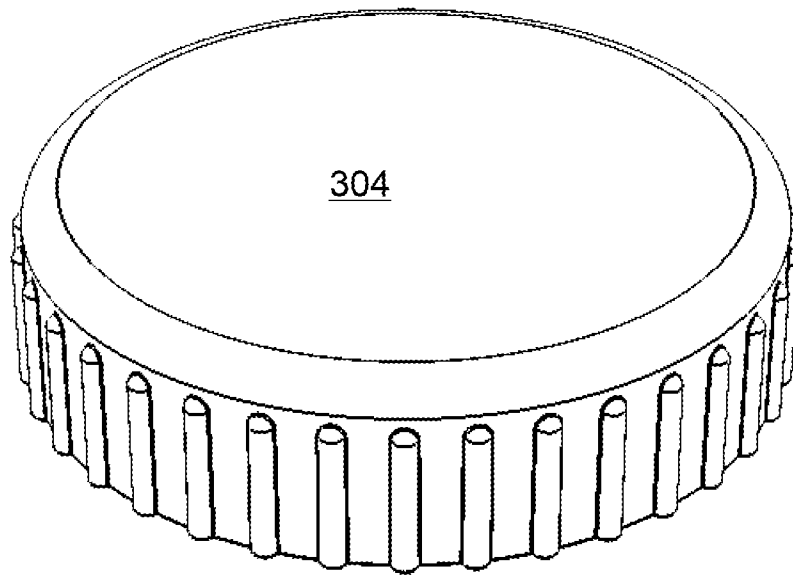


FIG. 9

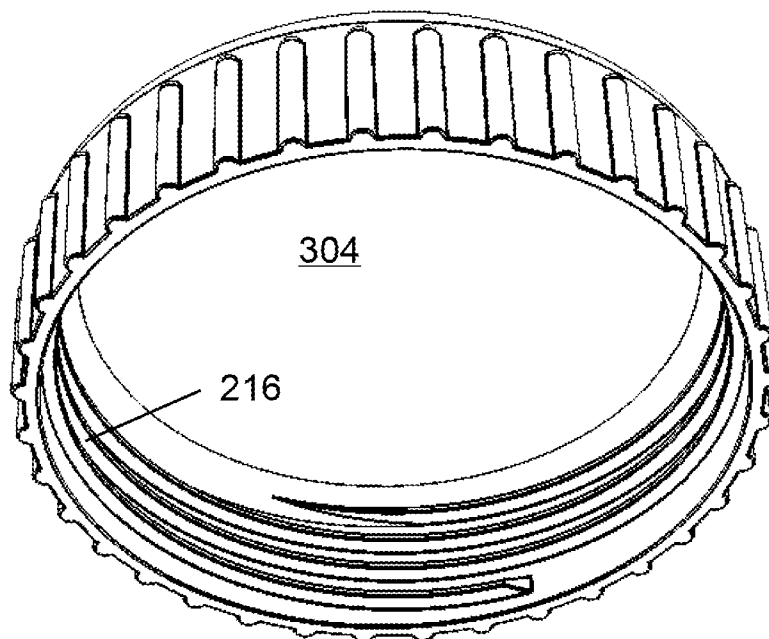


FIG. 10

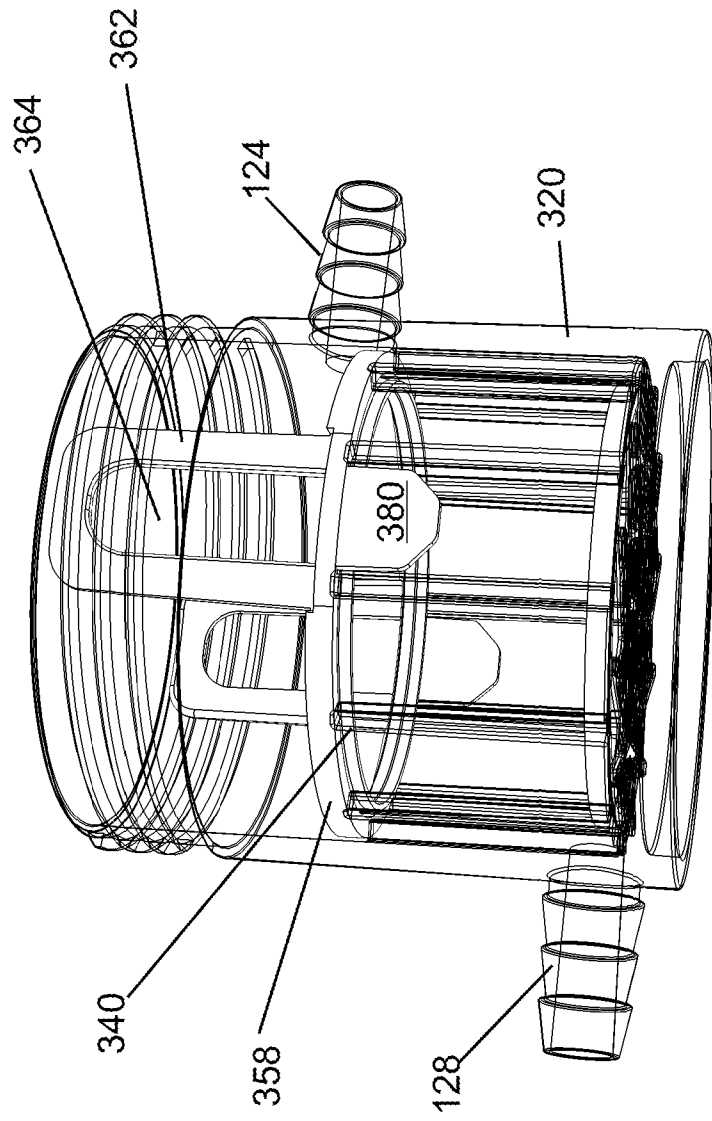


FIG. 11

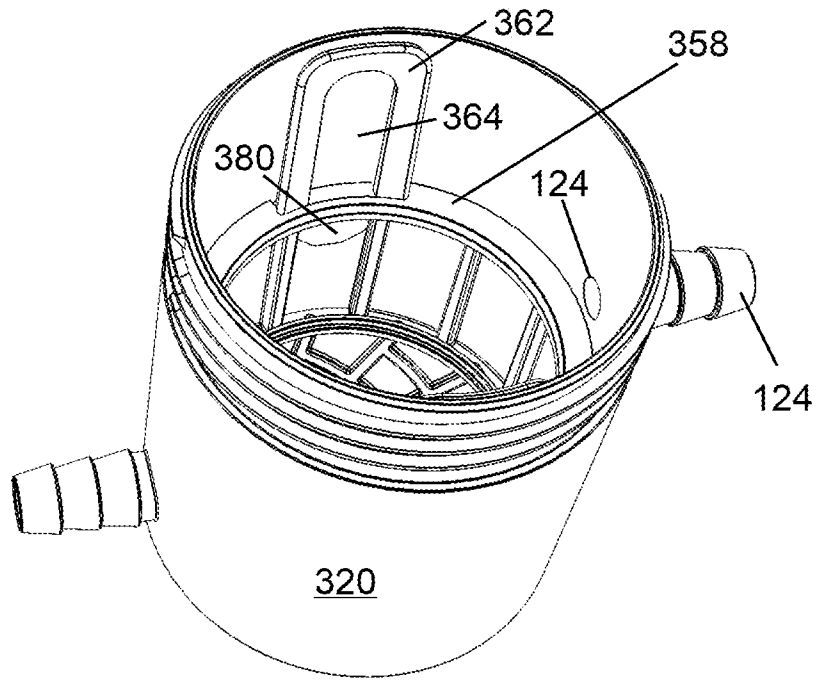


FIG. 12

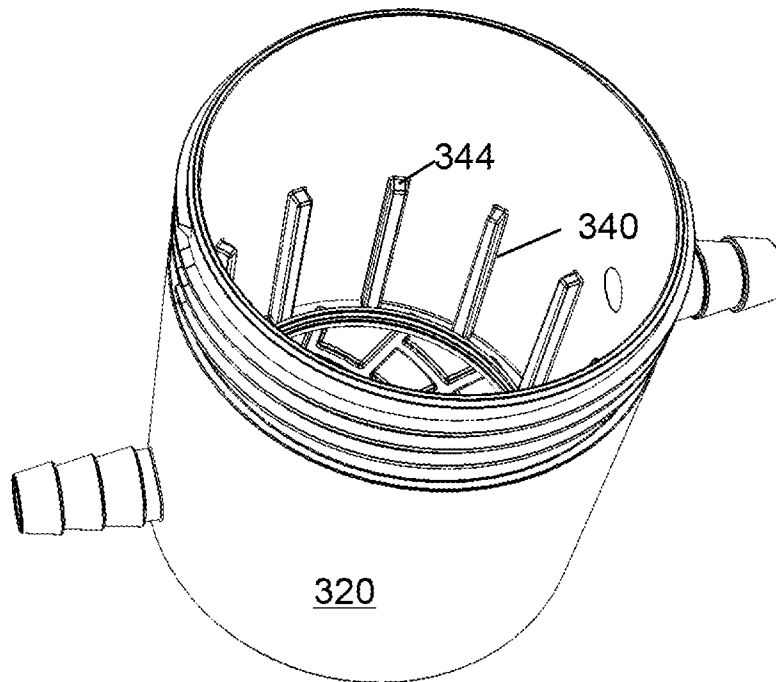


FIG. 13

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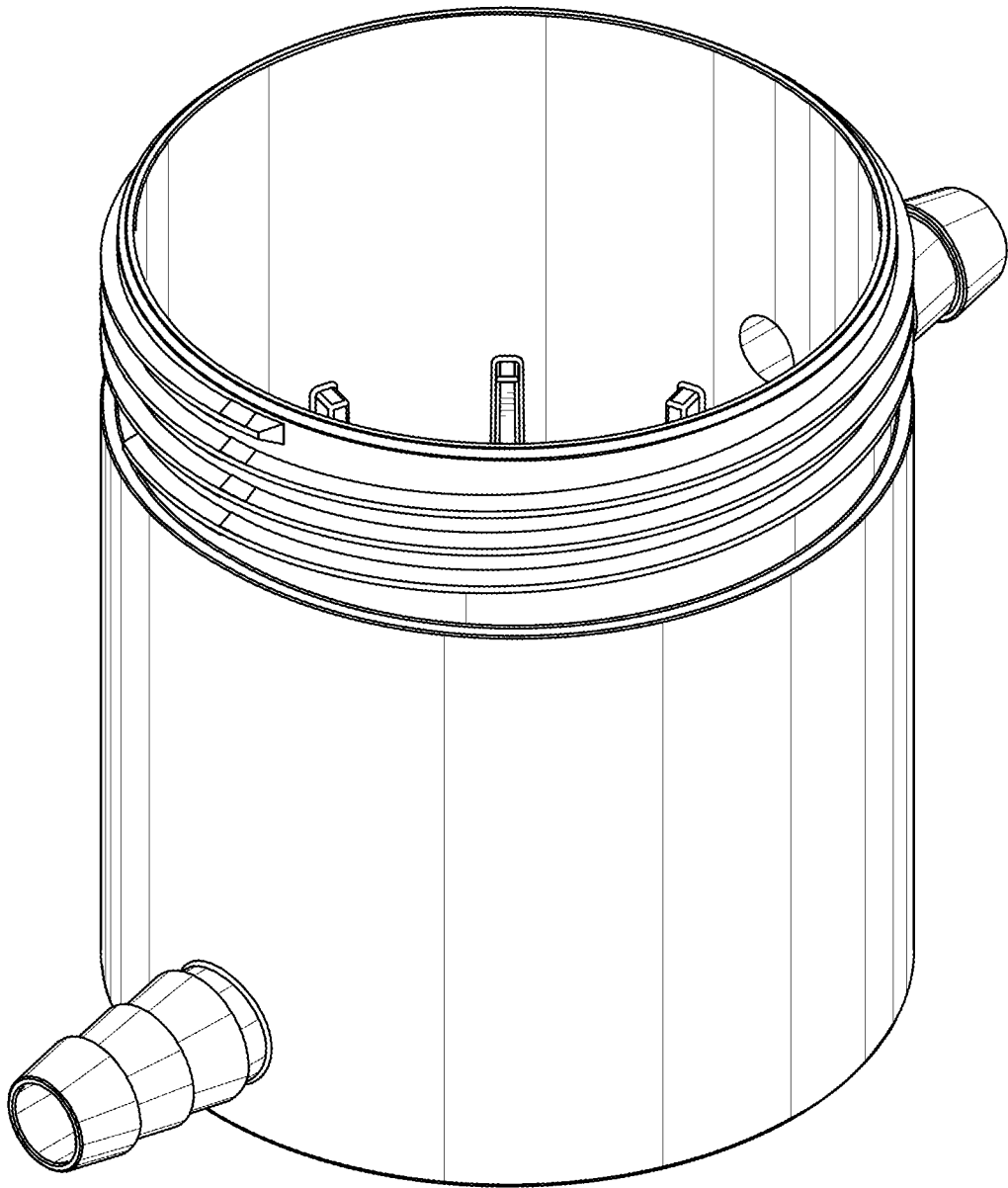


FIG. 14

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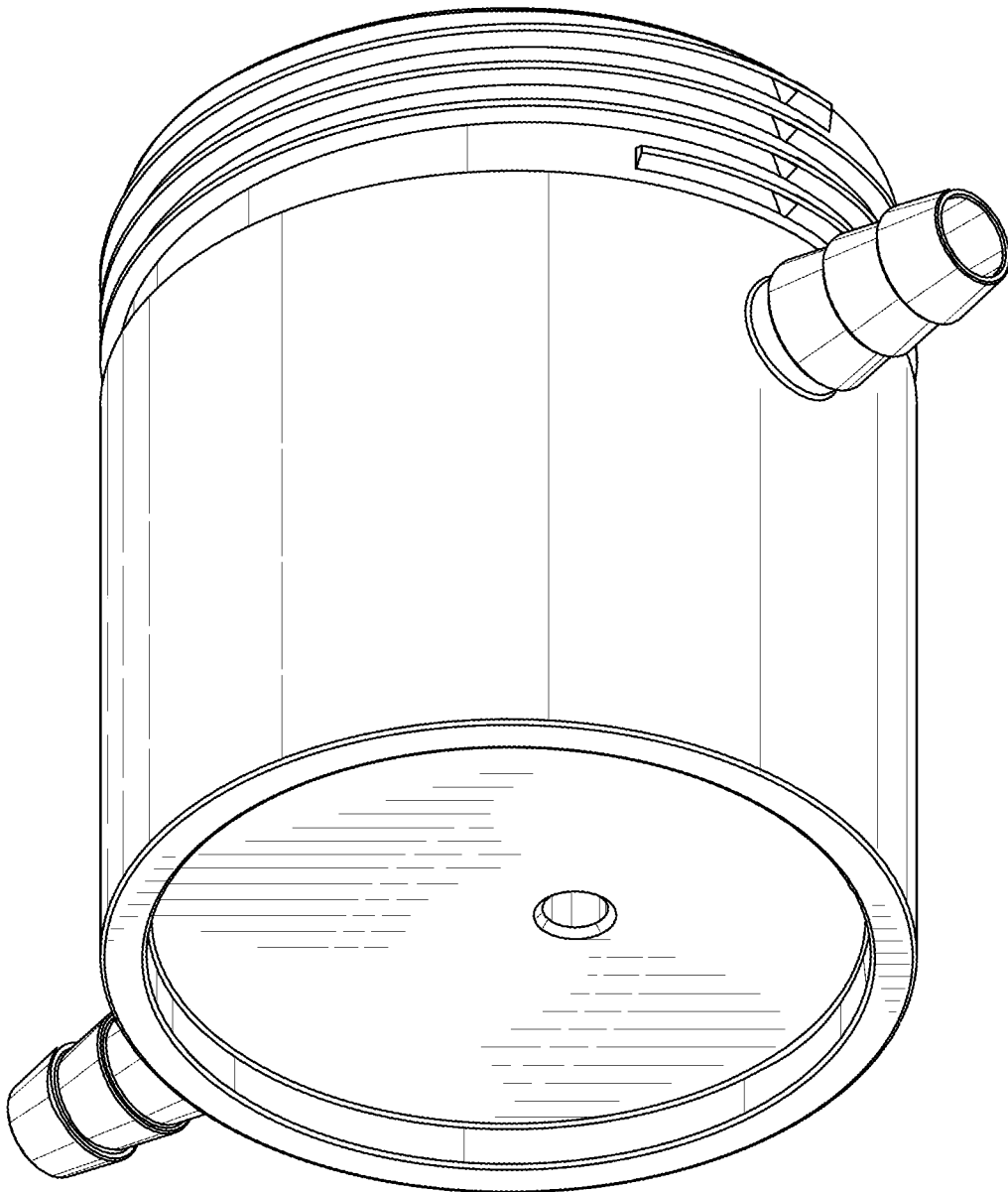


FIG. 15

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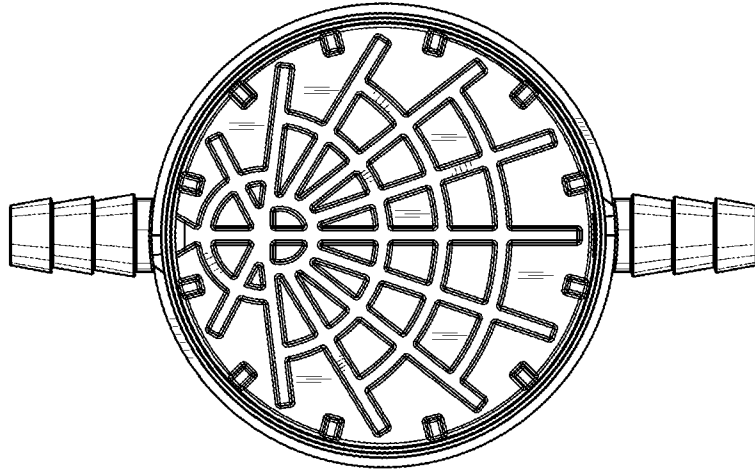


FIG. 16

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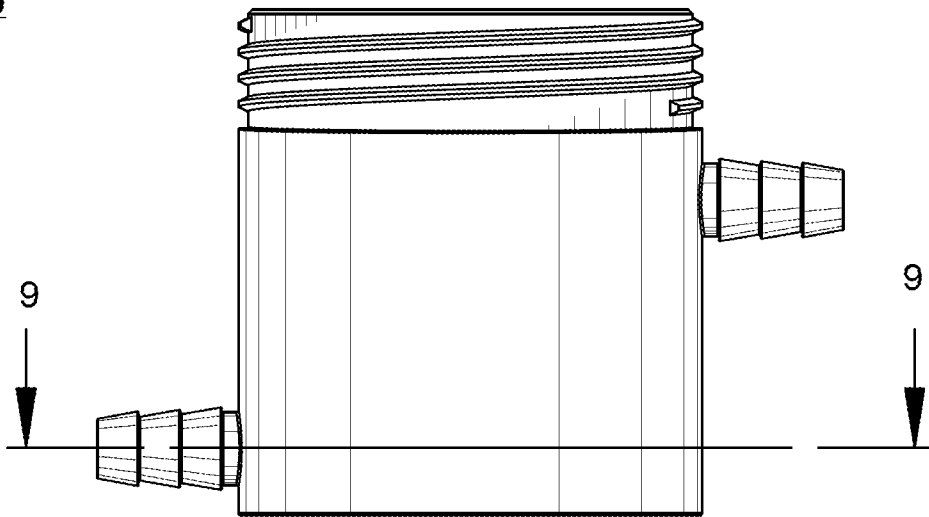


FIG. 17

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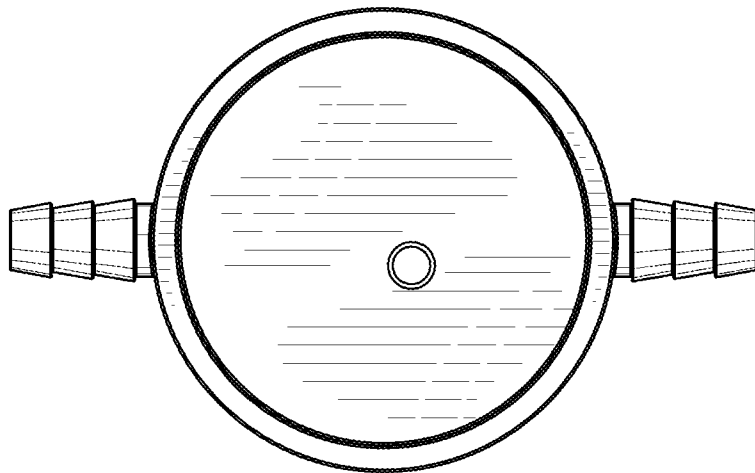


FIG. 18
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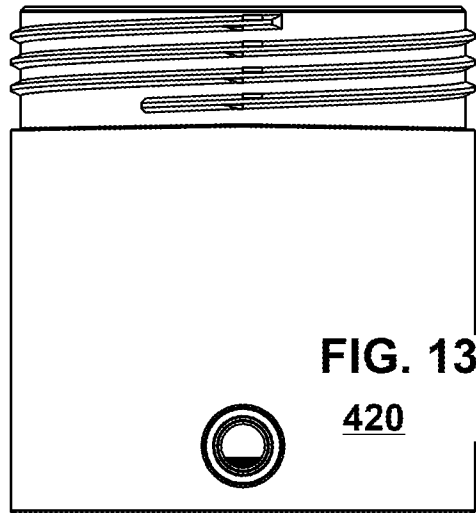


FIG. 19
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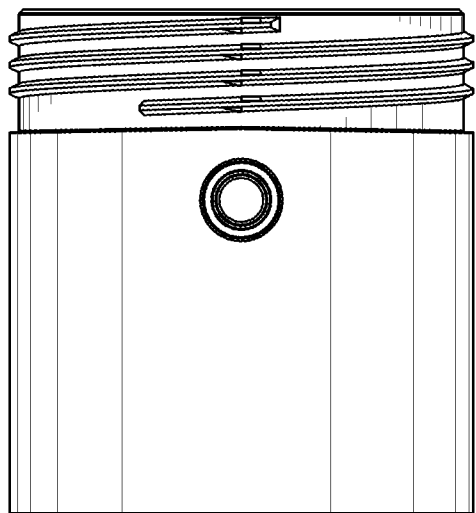


FIG. 20
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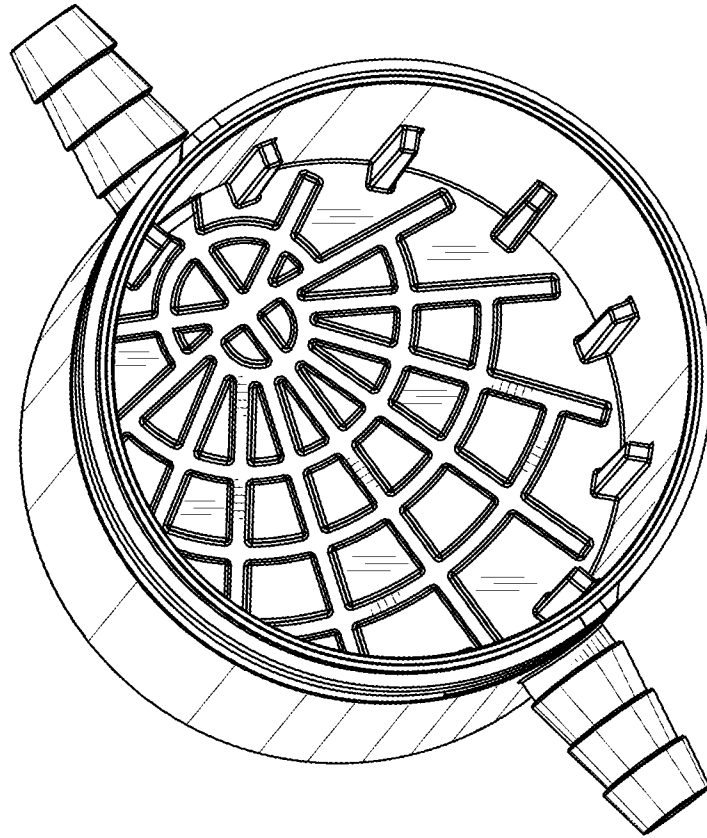


FIG. 21
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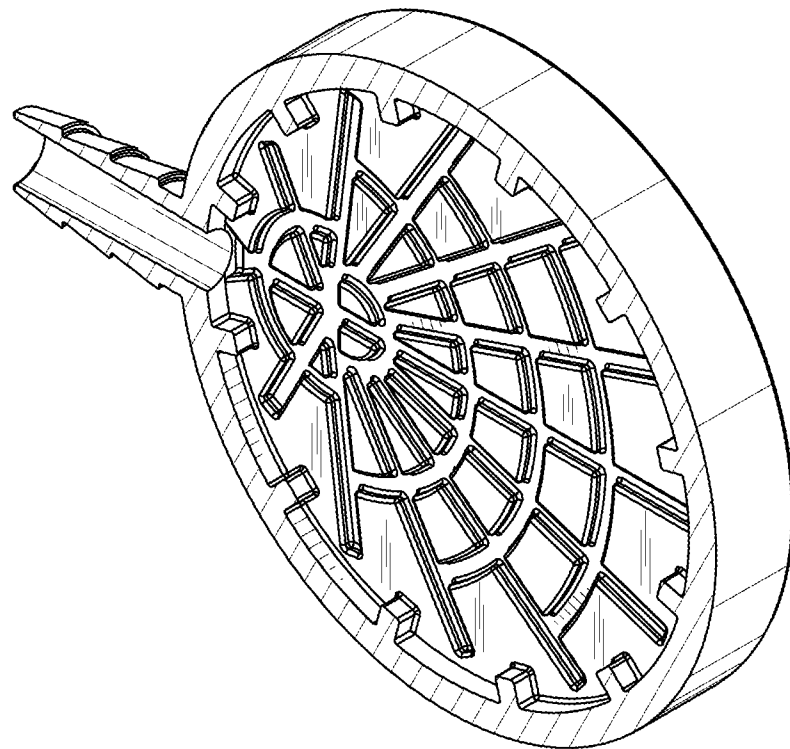


FIG. 22

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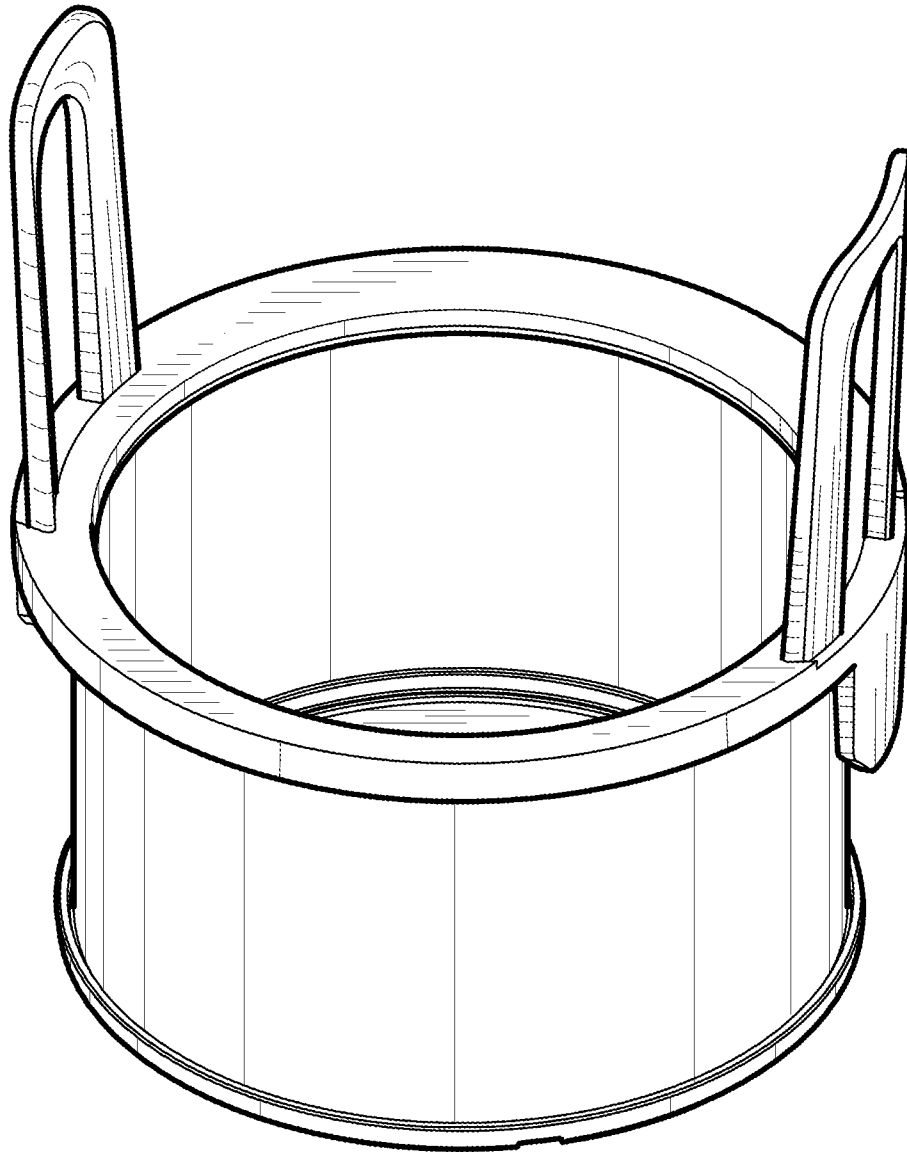


FIG. 23

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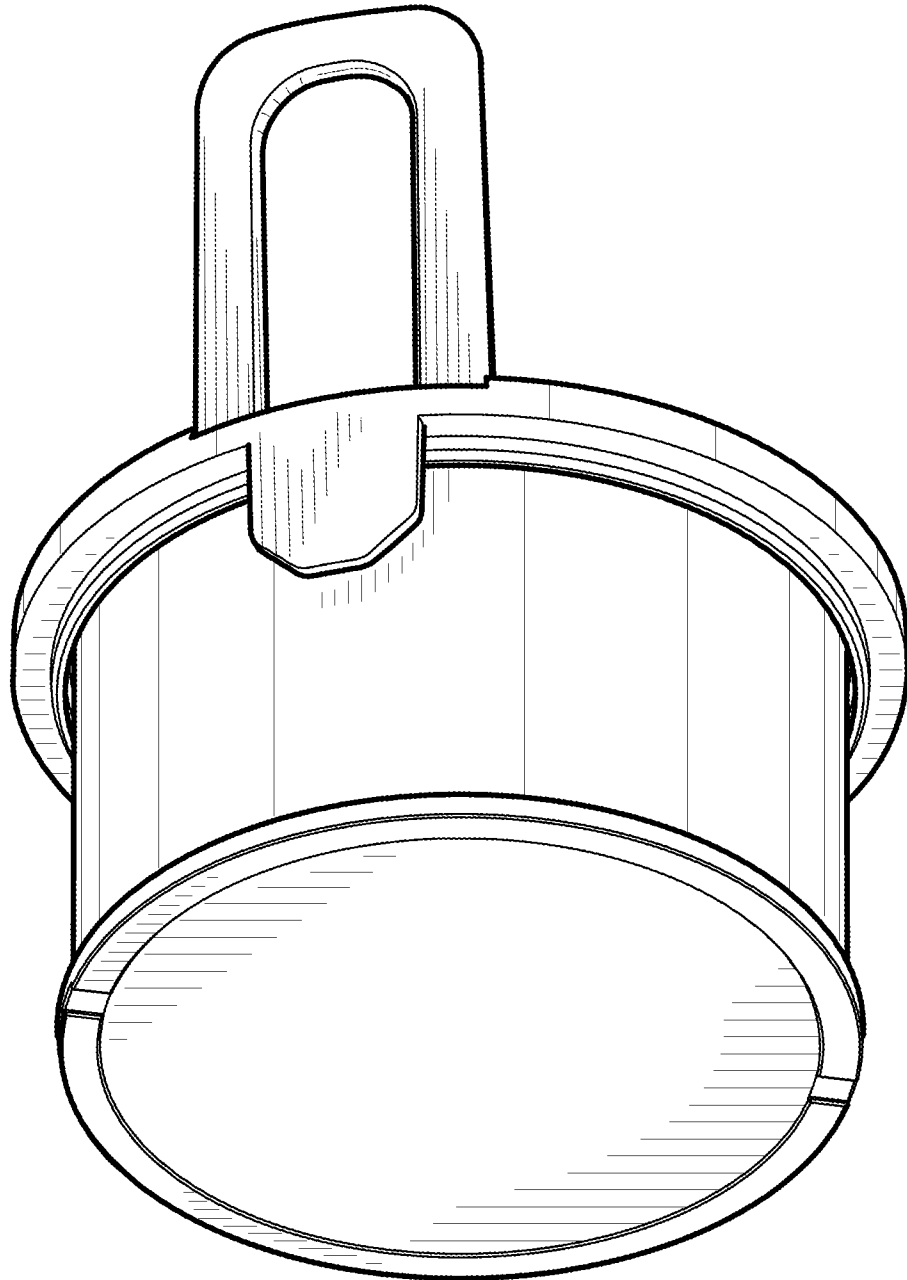


FIG. 24
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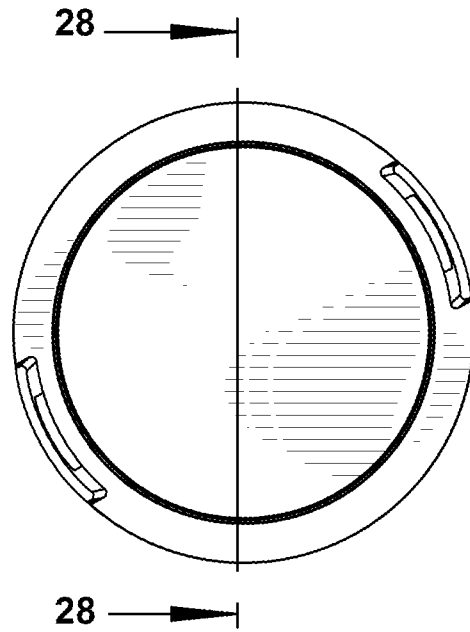


FIG. 25
454

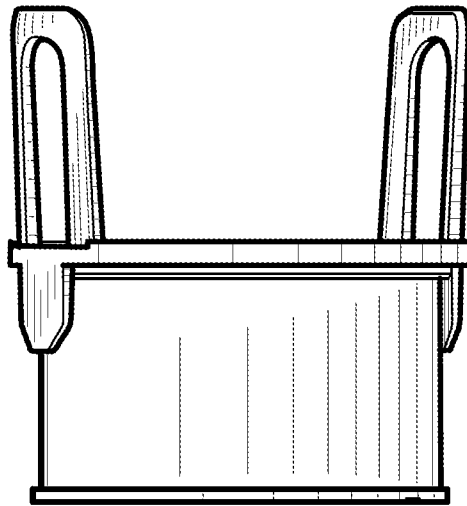


FIG. 26
454

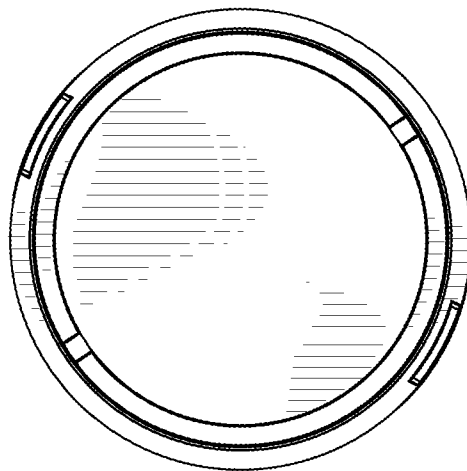


FIG. 27

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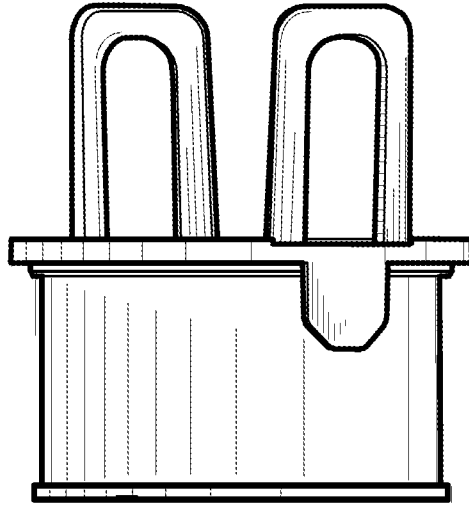


FIG. 28

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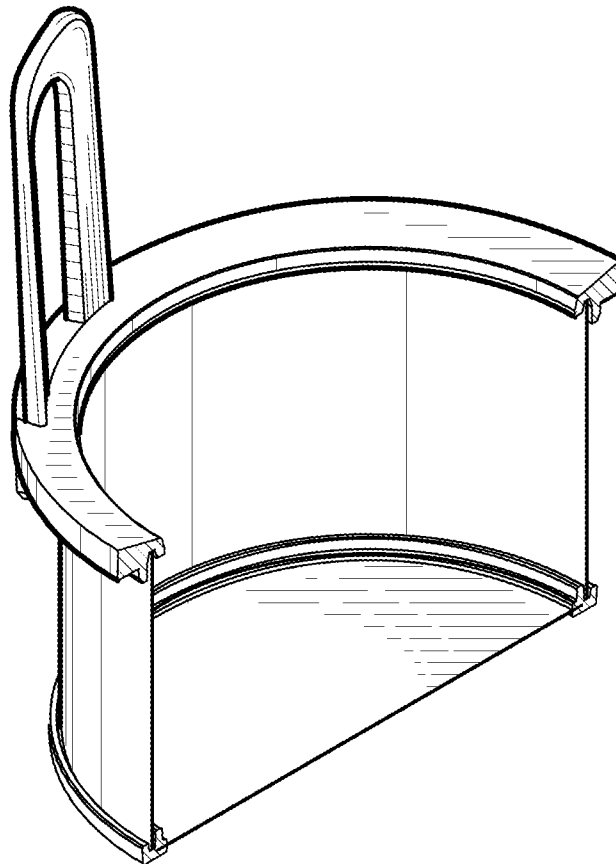


FIG. 29
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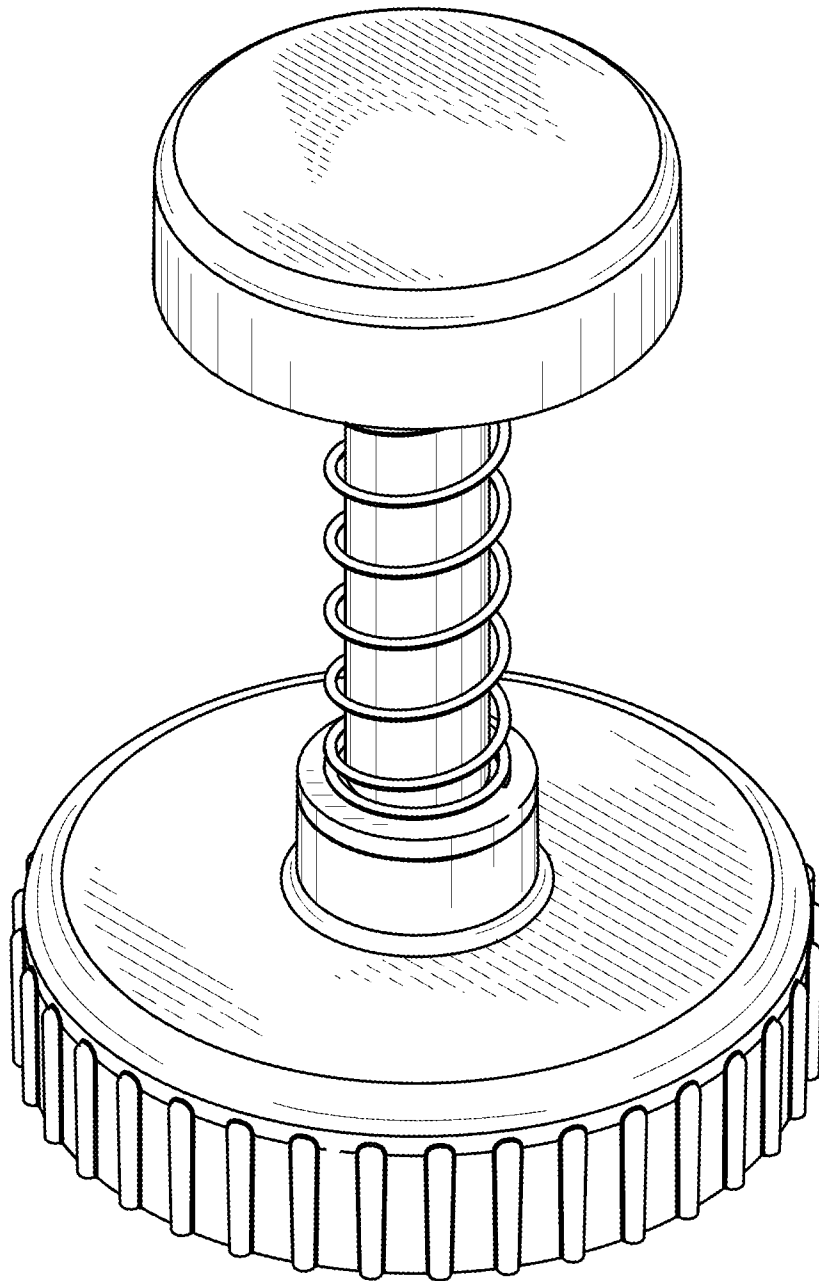


FIG. 30

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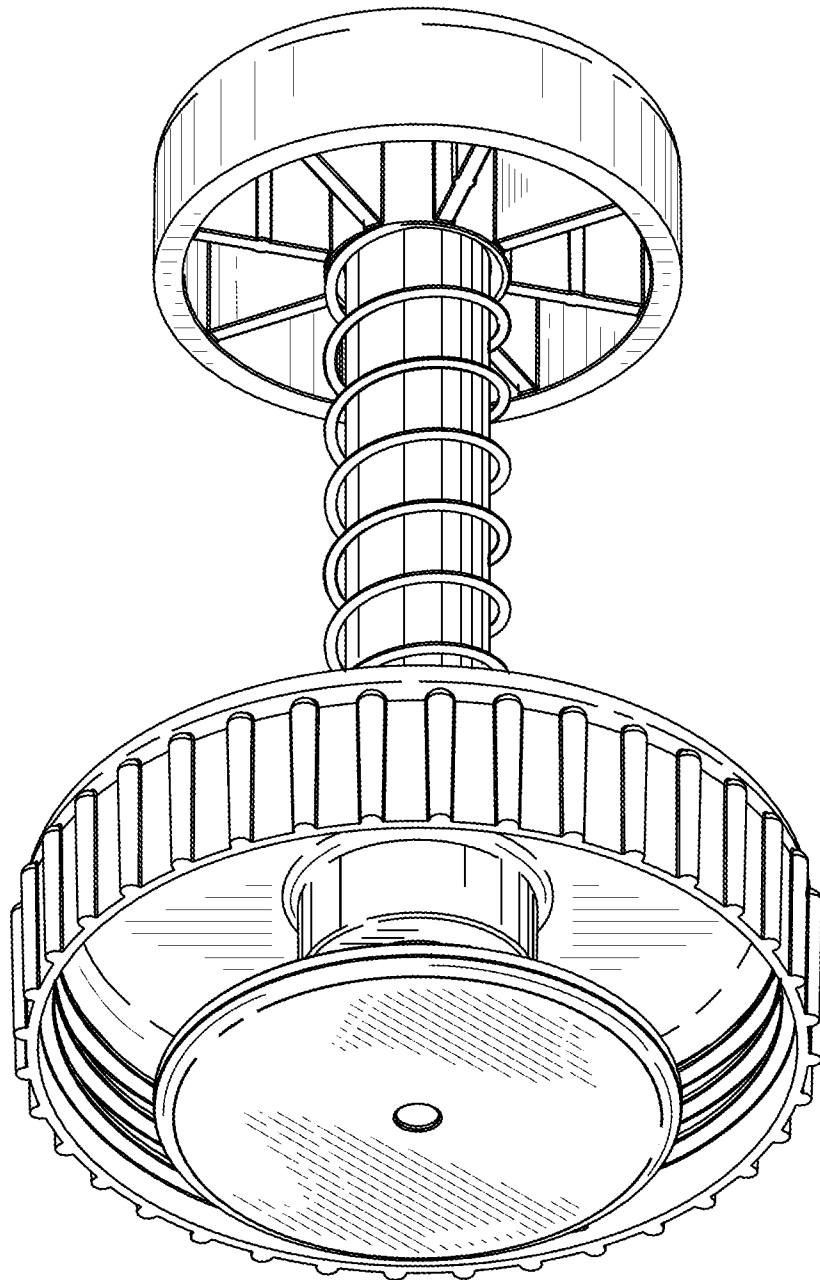


FIG. 31
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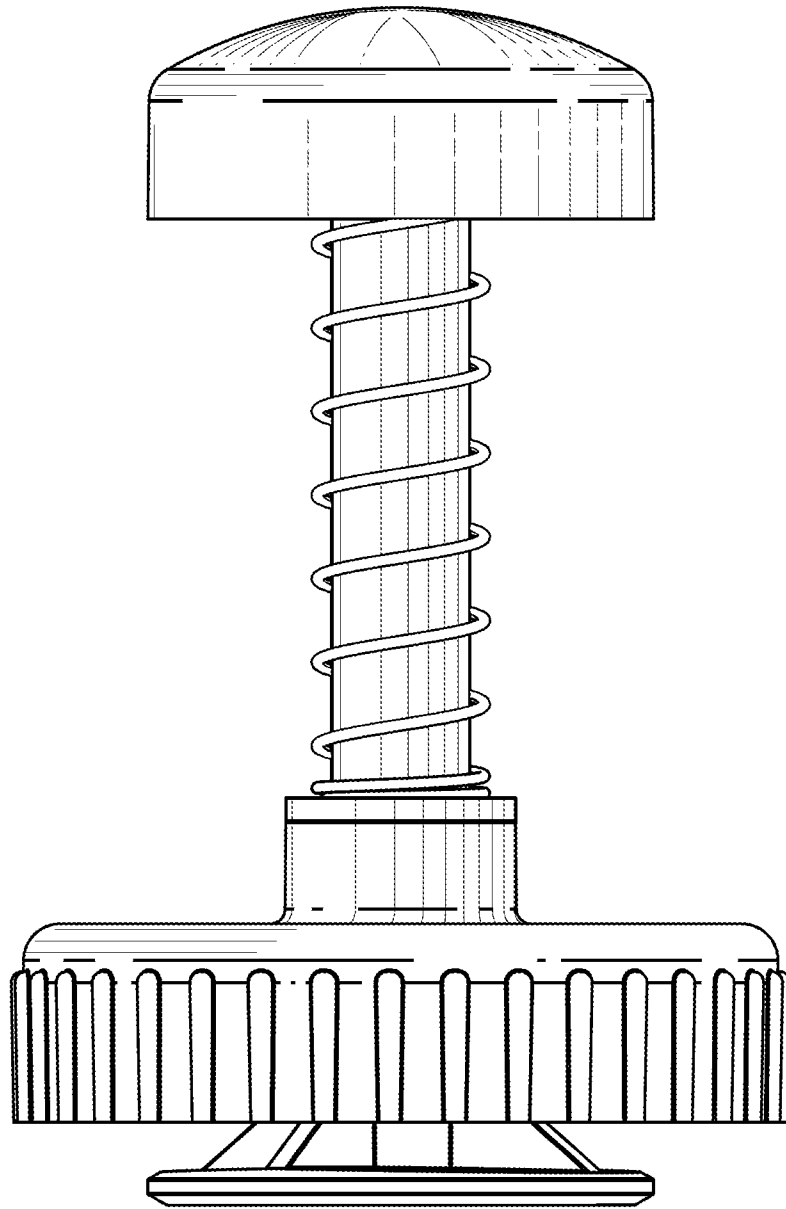


FIG. 32

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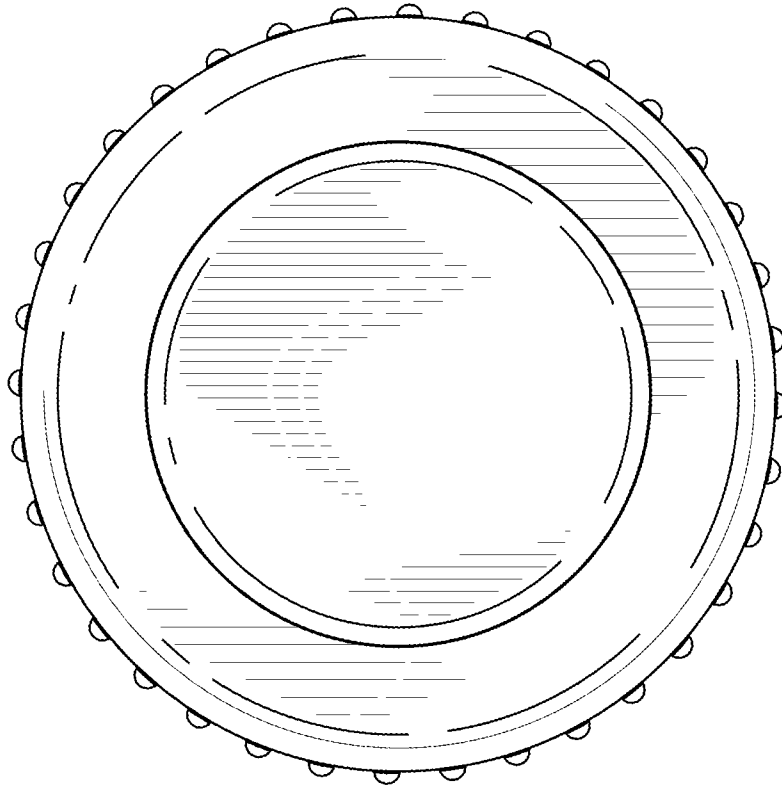


FIG. 33

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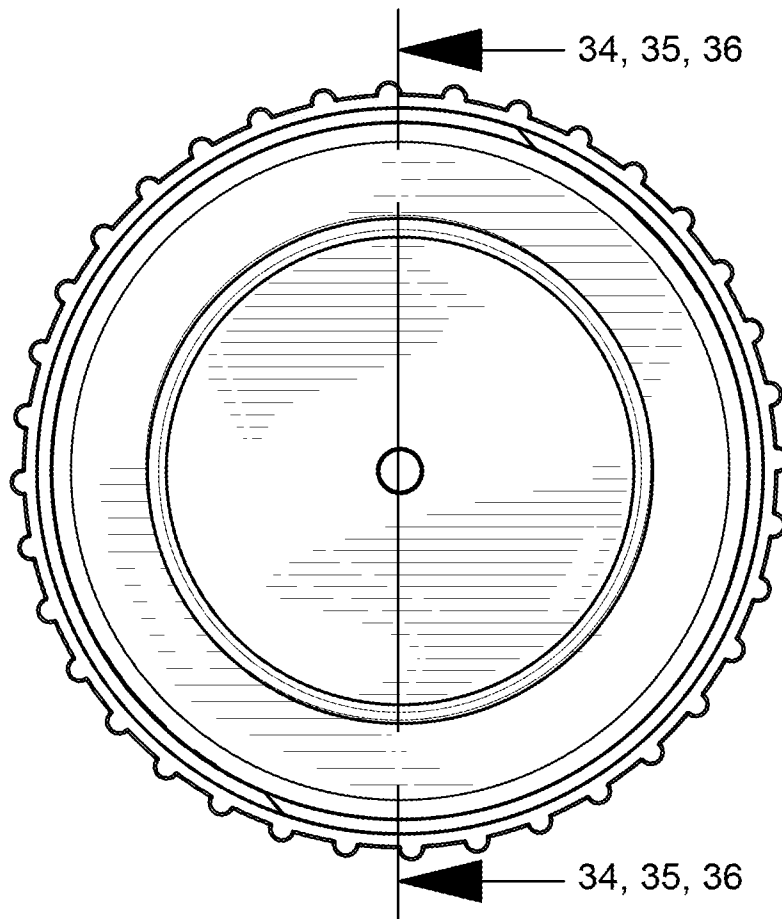


FIG. 34
480

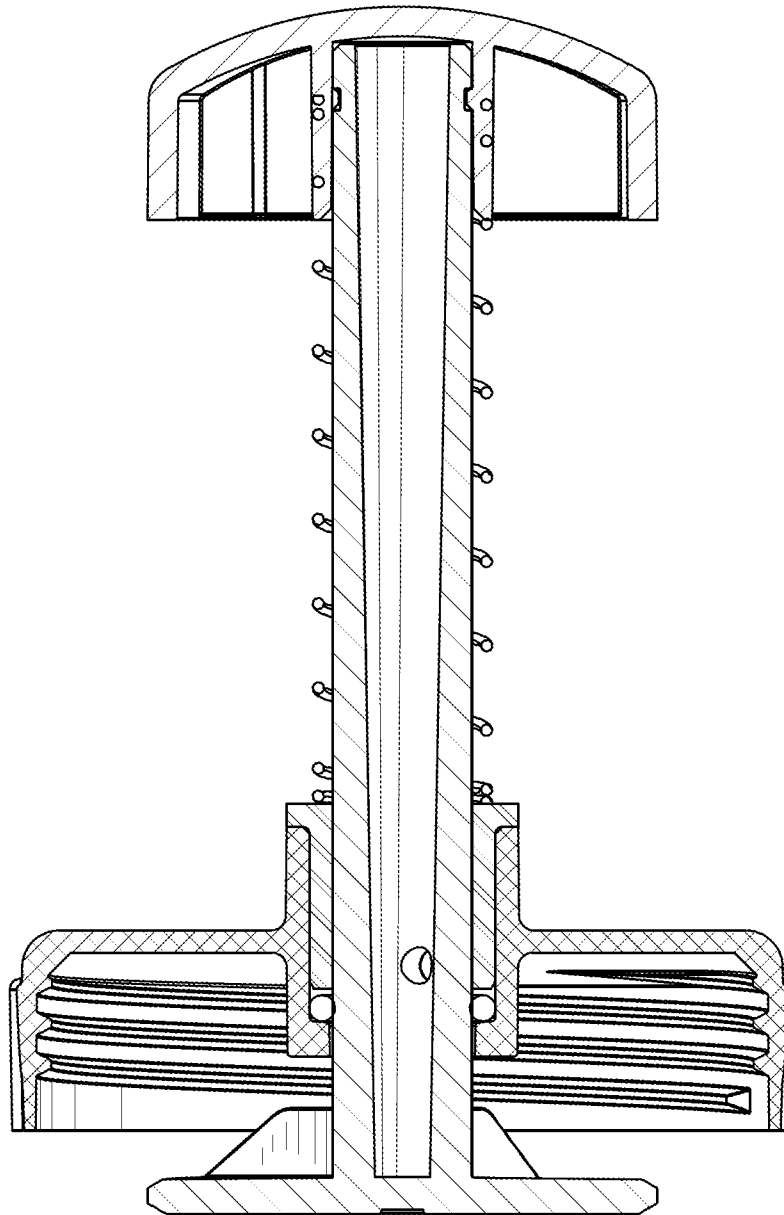


FIG. 35
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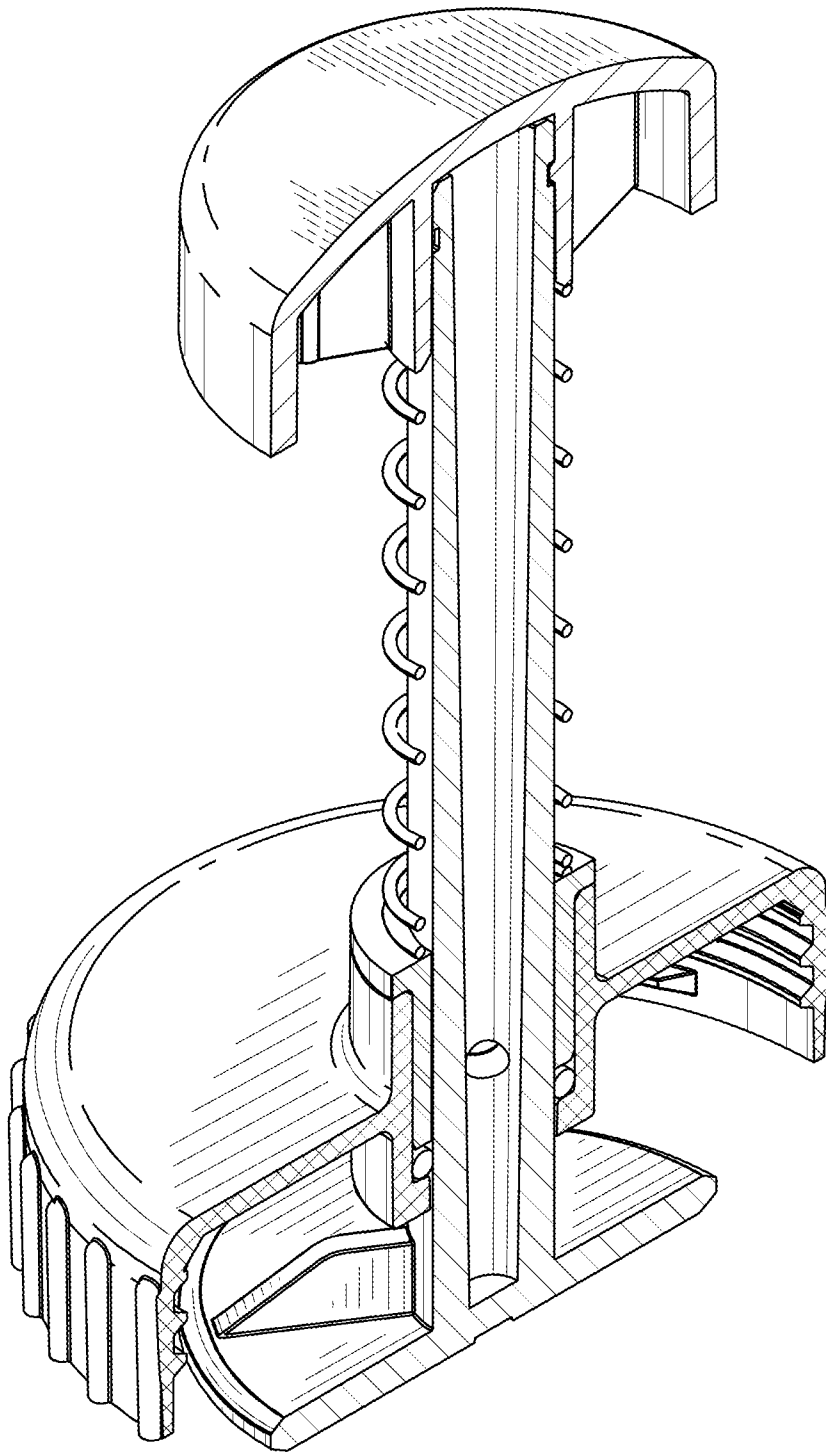
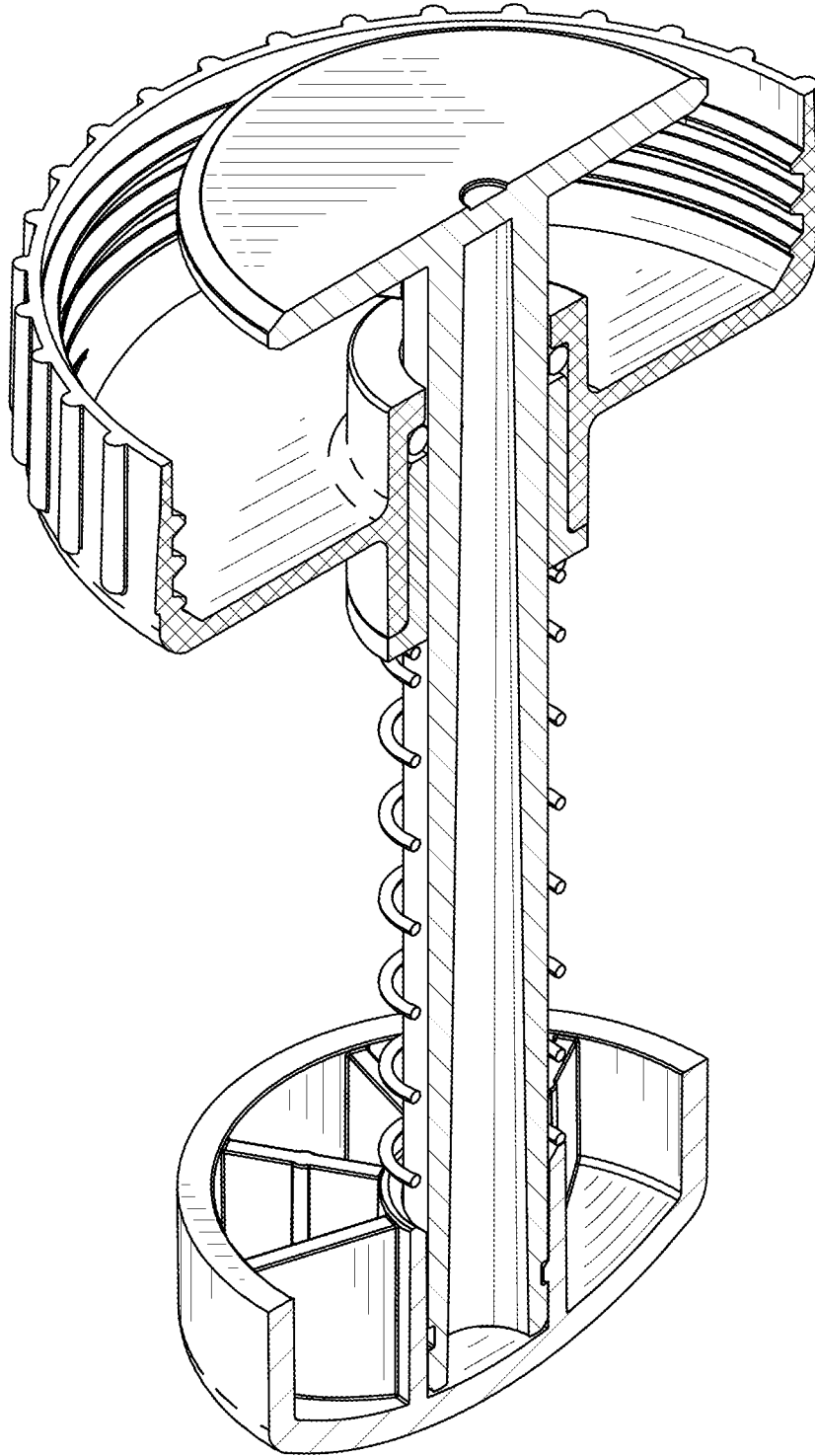


FIG. 36

480



A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**A61M 1/00(2006.01)i, A61B 10/02(2006.01)i**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHEDMinimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A61M 1/00; G01N 15/06; B01D 35/02; A61B 10/02Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
Korean utility models and applications for utility models
Japanese utility models and applications for utility modelsElectronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords: collection, sample, jar, basket, container, inlet, outlet, suction, surgical, plunger, press, tissue, filter, mesh, biopsy**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 8647574 B2 (HALVERSON, K. J. et al.) 11 February 2014 See column 23, line 25 - column 24, line 57; figure 8.	1-6, 12
Y	US 6299763 B1 (ASHMAN, A.) 09 October 2001 See column 3, line 35 - column 7, line 44; figures 1-9f.	1-6, 12
A	US 2006-0052760 A1 (BATZDORF, U.) 09 March 2006 See the whole document.	1-6, 12
A	US 7758556 B2 (PEREZ-CRUET, M. J. et al.) 20 July 2010 See the whole document.	1-6, 12
A	US 2011-0301496 A1 (LAMPROPOULOS, F. P. et al.) 08 December 2011 See the whole document.	1-6, 12

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 May 2017 (11.05.2017)

Date of mailing of the international search report

11 May 2017 (11.05.2017)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

International Application Division
Korean Intellectual Property Office
189 Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon, 35208, Republic of Korea

Facsimile No. +82-42-481-8578

Authorized officer

CHO, Ki Yun

Telephone No. +82-42-481-5655



Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: 7-11
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Claims 7-11 pertain to a method for diagnosis of the human body by surgery and thus relate to a subject matter which this International Searching Authority is not required, under PCT Article 17(2)(a)(i) and PCT Rule 39.1(iv), to search.
2. Claims Nos.: 13
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
Claim 13, referring to the specification and referenced figure, contrary to PCT Rule 6.2(a), is unclear about the technical feature to which claim 13 refers, contrary to PCT Article 6.
3. Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fees.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2016/046913

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 8647574 B2	11/02/2014	CN 101909756 A	08/12/2010
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		WO 2006-023156 A3	14/06/2007
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