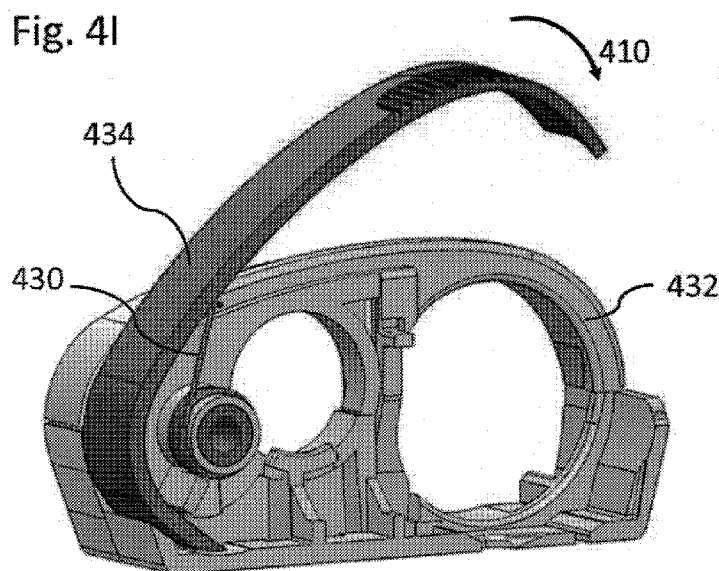




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(57) **Abstract:** A drug delivery device, including: housing, wherein said housing defines an opening and a chamber for a drug cartridge; a movable door connected to the housing, having a range of movement between a fully open position and a closed position, wherein the door blocks access to said opening when the door is in said closed position; a biasing element connected to the housing or the door, wherein the biasing element is positioned to interfere with the movement of the door by applying an opening force to open the door when the range of movement of the door is near the closed position, thus defining an exclusion zone; and a locking mechanism between the door and the housing, the locking mechanism applies a locking force on the door greater and in an opposite direction to the force applied by the biasing element.



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## TITLE

## PARTIAL DOOR CLOSURE PREVENTION SPRING

RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application claims the benefit of priority under 35 USC 119(e) of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/369,505 filed on August 1, 2016, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

FIELD AND BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention, in some embodiments thereof, relates to a method for indicating the position of a door and, more particularly, but not exclusively, to a method for indicating the position of a medical device door.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 Following are some examples of some embodiments of the invention:

Example 1. A drug delivery device, comprising:

housing, wherein said housing defines an opening and a chamber for a drug cartridge;

20 a movable door connected to said housing, having a range of movement between a fully open position and a closed position, wherein said door blocks access to said opening when said door is in said closed position;

a biasing element connected to said housing or said door, wherein said biasing element is positioned to interfere with the movement of said door by applying an opening force to open said door when said range of movement of said door is near said closed position, thus defining an exclusion zone;

25 a locking mechanism between said door and said housing, said locking mechanism applies a locking force on said door greater and in an opposite direction to the force applied by said biasing element.

30 Example 2. The device of example 1, further comprising a drug dispensing mechanism; wherein closing of said movable door engages said drug dispensing mechanism to release drug from said drug cartridge.

Example 3. The device of examples 1 or 2, wherein said movable door is connected to said housing via a hinge, wherein said locking mechanism is positioned in a distance from said hinge at the contact point between said movable door and said housing.

Example 4. The device of any of the previous examples, wherein said movable door further comprising a hinge support, wherein when said movable door is closed said hinge support pushes said biasing element with a closing force which is greater than said opening force.

5 Example 5. The device of example 4, wherein when said opening force is greater than said closing force said biasing element moves said movable door to a perceptibly open position by pushing said hinge support.

Example 6. The device of example 4, wherein said movable door protrudes at least 4 mm from said housing when said movable door is in said perceptibly open position.

10 Example 7. The device of any of examples 3 to 6, wherein said biasing element applies said opening force when during the rotation of said movable door on said hinge said door reaches the last 20-30% of said range of movement.

Example 8. The device of any of examples 3 to 6, wherein said biasing element applies said opening force in the last 20-30 degrees of the rotation of said movable door on said hinge towards a closing position.

15 Example 9. The device of any one of examples 3 to 8, wherein said biasing element is positioned within said hinge.

Example 10. The device of any of the previous examples, wherein said door interlocks with locking geometries on said housing for locking said door.

20 Example 11. The device of any of the previous examples, wherein said locking mechanism irreversibly locks said movable door.

Example 12. The device of examples 1 or 2, wherein said door is a sliding door.

Example 13. The device of any of the previous examples, wherein said biasing element is a leaf spring, and/or a torsion spring.

25 Example 14. The device of any of the previous example, wherein said biasing element is a deformable element configured for elasticity deforming.

Example 15. The device of any of the previous examples, wherein said door further comprises a transmission to couple between a motor of said device and a drug cartridge when said door is in said closed position.

30 Example 16. A method for visually indicating that a door of a drug delivery device is open, comprising:

receiving by said door a closing force to move said door;

detecting that said door is not closed;

pushing said door with an opening force by a biasing element, to a perceptibly open position; and

indicating that said door is open by identifying said perceptibly open position of said door compared to said drug delivery device housing.

5 Example 17. The method of example 16, wherein said indicating further comprises indicating that said door is open by identifying at least one gap between said door and said drug delivery device housing.

Example 18. The method of examples 16 or 17, wherein said receiving further comprises receiving said closing force to move said door, wherein said closing force is  
10 greater than said opening force.

Example 19. The method of anyone of examples 16 to 18, wherein said detecting further comprises detecting that said door is not locked by a locking mechanism of said door and/or housing of said drug delivery device.

Example 20. The method of anyone of examples 16 to 19, wherein said indicating  
15 further comprises indicating that said door is open by visually identifying said perceptibly open position.

Example 21. The method of anyone of examples 16 to 19, wherein said indicating further comprises indicating that said door is open by touching said door and said drug delivery device housing.

20 Unless otherwise defined, all technical and/or scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the invention pertains. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of embodiments of the invention, exemplary methods and/or materials are described below. In case of conflict, the patent specification,  
25 including definitions, will control. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and are not intended to be necessarily limiting.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

The patent or application file contains at least one drawing executed in color. Copies  
30 of this patent or patent application publication with color drawing(s) will be provided by the Office upon request and payment of the necessary fee.

Some embodiments of the invention are herein described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings and images. With specific reference now to the drawings in detail, it is stressed that the particulars shown are by way of example and for

purposes of illustrative discussion of embodiments of the invention. In this regard, the description taken with the drawings makes apparent to those skilled in the art how embodiments of the invention may be practiced.

In the drawings:

5 FIGs. 1A-1C are schematic front views depicting different positions of a medical device door in relation to the medical device casing, according to some embodiments of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a graph showing the change in the force applied by a biasing element on a medical device door as a function of the door opening angle, according to some  
10 embodiments of the invention;

FIG. 3 is a flow chart depicting a process of closing a medical device door, according to some embodiments of the invention;

FIGs. 4A-4J are schematic views depicting the closing of a medical device rotating door, according to some embodiments of the invention;

15 FIGs. 5A-5G are schematic views depicting the closing of a medical device sliding door, according to some embodiments of the invention;

FIGs. 6A-6E are schematic views depicting different components of a medical device when the medical device door is in an open and a closed position, according to some  
embodiments of the invention; and

20 FIGs. 7A-7B are schematic views of an engagement mechanism between a motor of a medical device and a cartridge inserted into the medical device when the door of the medical device is open and when the door is closed, according to some embodiments of the invention.

## 25 DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

The present invention, in some embodiments thereof, relates to a method for indicating the position of a door and, more particularly, but not exclusively, to a method for indicating the position of a medical device door.

30 An aspect of some embodiments relates to preventing a medical device door from being in an exclusion zone. In some embodiments, the exclusion zone is located near the closing position of the door. Alternatively, the exclusion zone is located at the last 50% of the medical device door range of movement, for example the last 5, 10, 15, 20 %. In some embodiments, the exclusion zone is located at the last 25 degrees, for example last 20, 15, 10 degrees of the rotation of the device door towards a closed position.

In some embodiments, a biasing element applies a force on the door, when the door is within the exclusion zone. In some embodiments, the biasing element pushes the door open to a perceptibly open position. In some embodiments, when the door is at a perceptibly open position, a user of the device receives a clear visual indication that the door is open. Alternatively, when the door is at a perceptibly open position, a user can feel by touching the door and/or the device that the door is open. In some embodiments, for example, when the door is at a perceptibly open position the door protrudes at least 2 mm, for example 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 mm, from the device casing. In some embodiments, a potential advantage of having a biasing element which generates a limited range exclusion zone is that the biasing element does not interfere with access into the device when it pushes the door wide open. Additionally, having a device with a door wide open, for example when the door significantly protrudes out from the casing, may lead to problems during packaging and/or transportation of the device.

In some embodiments, a user applies force on the door in an opposite direction to the force applied by the biasing element, for example to move the door to a closing position. In some embodiments, the force applied by the user is larger than the opening force applied by the biasing element. In some embodiments, if the door is not further pushed by a user, then the biasing element pushes the door to the perceptibly open position.

In some embodiments, when the door is pushed to a closed position, a closing mechanism located on the door and/or on the medical device applies a greater force compared to the force applied by the biasing element. In some embodiments, the locking mechanism can be released, for example to allow opening of the door to a perceptibly open position by the biasing element. Alternatively, the locking element prevents the re-opening of the door, for example to ensure that the door remains closed, for example in case of a single use device.

Before explaining at least one embodiment of the invention in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not necessarily limited in its application to the details of construction and the arrangement of the components and/or methods set forth in the following description and/or illustrated in the drawings and/or the Examples. The invention is capable of other embodiments or of being practiced or carried out in various ways.

In some embodiments, a drug dispensing mechanism of a drug delivery device, for example medical device 100 in FIGs. 1A-1C, operates to dispense drug molecules only when the medical device door, for example door 104 is closed on the device housing 102, for example as shown in FIG. 1A. Optionally, when the door is closed, the door is locked by

a locking mechanism. In some embodiments, when the door is fully closed, a user of the device receives a visual indication that the door is closed. In some embodiments, when the door is closed there are no visible gaps between the door and the housing. Additionally, the door and the housing form a uniform outer surface of the medical device.

5 In some embodiments, if the door is not closed or is in a nearly closed position, for example as shown in FIG. 1B the drug is not dispensed. In some embodiments, when the door is in a nearly closed position, a user receives a visual indication that the door is closed because, for example a gap 105 formed between the door 104 and the housing 102 is not wide enough to indicate that the door is still open, and therefore the door is perceptibly  
10 closed. In some embodiments, when the door is a nearly closed position, a gap 107 formed between the door and an upper part 103 of the housing is not visible, and cannot be identified by touching the outer surface of the medical device 100. In some embodiments, when the door is still open but is perceptibly closed, a user activates the device but a drug cannot be delivered.

15 In some embodiments, in order to indicate to a user that the door is not closed, the door 104 is placed in a perceptibly open position. In some embodiments, in a perceptibly open position the gap formed between the door 104 and the housing 102, for example gap 105 is wide enough to visually indicate and/or to be identified by touch that the door is not closed. In some embodiments, the gap 107 formed between the door 104 and the upper part  
20 103 of housing 102 is also visible and can be identified by touching the outer surface of the medical device, for example the upper part of the medical device 100. In some embodiments, when a user receives the indication that the door is not closed, he can then apply more force to close the door and optionally to ensure locking of the door.

#### **Exemplary formation of an exclusion zone**

25 According to some embodiments, in order to place the door in a perceptibly open position, an exclusion zone is formed. In some embodiments, the door is not allowed to be positioned within the exclusion zone, unless a user applies force on the door.

Reference is now made to FIG. 2, describing the formation of an exclusion zone for a door position, according to some embodiments of the invention.

30 According to some exemplary embodiments, a biasing element for example an elastic biasing element or a deformable biasing element applies force on the door when the door is reaching a closed position. In some embodiments, the biasing element continuously applies force on the door from a near closed position until the door reaches a closing position. In some embodiments, an exclusion zone as long as the biasing element applies



force on the door. In some embodiments, the biasing element applies enough force to move the door to perceptibly open position if the total force applied on the door is in the direction of the force applied by the biasing element.

According to some exemplary embodiments, when the door is pushed from an open position to a closing position of 0 degrees between the door and the device housing, a biasing element starts to apply force on the door when the door opening degree is less than 90 degrees. In some embodiments, the biasing element applies force on the door until the door reaches an angle of 0 degrees. Optionally, the biasing element applies force on the door when the door is closed or locked.

According to some exemplary embodiments, when the door opening angle degree is less than 90 degrees, a biasing element, for example a torsion spring gradually applies force on the door. In some embodiments, for example as seen in graph 204 a user needs to apply force larger than the force applied by the torsion spring and in an opposite direction until the door is closed. In some embodiments, the increase in force applied by the user against the torsion spring is more gradual compared to the force that needs to be applied against a leaf spring as seen in graph 202. In some embodiments, the amount of force that needs to be applied by a user to close the door depends on the elasticity of the biasing element.

In some embodiments, the leaf spring starts to apply force on the door when the door angle is less than 45 degrees. In some embodiments, the leaf spring and the torsion spring form an exclusion zone 206, however the exclusion zone formed by the torsion spring is larger compared to the exclusion zone formed by the leaf spring. In some embodiments, force application in wider opening angles, for example by the torsion spring allows to form larger exclusion zones. In some embodiments, a larger exclusion zone allows for example, a better indication that the door of the medical device is open.

According to some exemplary embodiments, when the door is closed or reaches a near closing position, a locking mechanism locks the door. In some embodiments, the locking mechanism applies a force larger than the biasing element. In some embodiments, when the door is locked the force applied by the user to keep the door closed is zero, as shown in graphs 202 and 204.

### **Exemplary process for closing a door**

According to some exemplary embodiments, a medical device user, closes a door of the device to allow the device to operate according to a desired activation process. Reference is now made to FIG. 3, depicting a process for closing a door of a medical device, according to some embodiments of the invention.

According to some exemplary embodiments, the door is closed by a user of the medical device at 302. In some embodiments, the user closes the door by applying sufficient force on the door to allow the door movement to a closing position. In some embodiments, the force applied by the user is larger than the force applied by a biasing element. Additionally, the force applied by the user is in and in an opposite direction to the force applied by the biasing element. In some embodiments, the user applies force on the door, to move the door to a locking position

According to some exemplary embodiments, the door movement is estimated at 304. In some embodiments, if the door moves less than 50% of the door range of movement, then the user visualizes the door position at 306, for example to receive a visual indication about the door position. In some embodiments, following the visualization of the door position, the user applies additional force to close the door at 312.

According to some exemplary embodiments, if the door moves more than 50% of the door range of movement, then the user checks whether the door is locked at 308. In some embodiments, if the door is locked, then no further actions are required. Alternatively, if the door is not locked then a biasing element pushes the door open at 310. In some embodiments, the biasing element pushes the door to a perceptibly open position.

According to some exemplary embodiments, the user visualizes the door position at 306. In some embodiments, the user visualizes that the door is at a perceptibly open position at 306, optionally by visualizing a gap between the door and the device casing, for example gap 108 shown in FIG. 1C.

According to some exemplary embodiments, if the door is visualized in a perceptibly open position, then the user applies additional force to close the door at 312. In some embodiments, the user applies a larger force on the door at 312. In some embodiments, after the additional force is applied by the user, the door movement is estimated at 304, as previously described.

#### **Exemplary closing of a rotating door**

Reference is now made to FIGS. 4A-4J depicting the closing of a rotating medical device door, according to some embodiments of the invention.

According to some exemplary embodiments, medical device 400 comprises a movable door, for example rotating door 404 and housing 402, and a biasing element 406 connected to housing 402. In some embodiments, the rotating door 404 is connected to housing 402 via a hinge 405 which allows the axial rotation of the rotating door 404. In some embodiments a hinge support 403 is connected to rotating door 404. In some

embodiments, the biasing element is positioned on the left side of the hinge support. Alternatively, for example when the hinge is placed on the right side of the biasing element, the hinge support is positioned on the left side of the biasing element.

According to some exemplary embodiments, for example as shown in FIG. 4A, when the rotating door 404 is in an open position, biasing element 406 is not in contact with the door or with hinge support 403, and therefore does not apply force on the door.

According to some exemplary embodiments, for example as shown in FIG. 4B, biasing element 406 is in contact with the hinge support 403, and optionally applies minimal or zero force on hinge support 403. In some embodiments, in this position, the rotating door 404 is placed in a perceptibly open position, for example a position that allows a visual indication that the door is open. In some embodiments, the biasing element 406 makes contact with the rotating door 404 or with the hinge support 403 at the last 45 degrees 414, for example last 30, 25, 20, 15, 10 degrees of the door rotation towards closing position.

According to some exemplary embodiments, for example as shown in FIG. 4C, to close the rotating door, an additional force is applied in direction 410, in an opposite direction to the force applied by the biasing element 406 on the hinge support 403. In some embodiments, if the force applied in direction 410 is zero, or is smaller than the force applied by the biasing element 406, then the rotating door 404 is pushed open, for example to the perceptibly open position shown in FIG. 4B. Alternatively, if the force applied in direction 410 is larger than the force applied by the biasing element and is applied for a sufficient time period, the rotating door 404 is closed, for example as shown in FIG. 4D. In some embodiments, when the door is closed the hinge support pushes the biasing element into a groove within housing 402. Optionally, when the door is closed a locking mechanism locks the door. In some embodiments, the locking mechanism irreversibly locks the door.

Reference is now made to FIGs. 4E-4G, depicting closing a rotating door by application of force against a biasing element in the form of a leaf spring, according to some embodiments of the invention.

According to some exemplary embodiments, for example as shown in FIG. 4E, a biasing element in the form of a leaf spring 420 is connected to housing 422. In some embodiments, when the door, for example door 424 is in perceptibly open position, leaf spring 420 is in contact with a hinge support 426 of door 424. In a perceptibly open position, the leaf spring 420 prevents the closure of door 424 unless an additional force is applied by moving the door 424 in direction 410. In some embodiments, when the door is moved in

direction 410 until it reaches a closed position, the hinge support 426 applies sufficient force to bend leaf spring 420, for example as shown in FIG. 4G.

Reference is now made to FIGs. 4H-4J, depicting closing a rotating door by application of force against a biasing element in the form of a torsion spring, according to  
5 some embodiments of the invention.

According to some exemplary embodiments, for example as shown in FIG. 4H, a biasing element in the form of a torsion spring 430 is connected to housing 432. In some embodiments, when the door, for example door 434 is in perceptibly open position, torsion spring 430 is in contact with door 434. In a perceptibly open position, the torsion spring 430  
10 prevents the closure of door 434 unless an additional force is applied by moving the door 434 in direction 410. In some embodiments, when the door is moved in direction 410 until it reaches a closed position, the door 434 applies sufficient force to bend torsion spring 430, for example as shown in FIG. 4J.

#### **Exemplary closing of a sliding door**

Reference is now made to FIGs. 5A-5D depicting the closing of a sliding medical  
15 device door, according to some embodiments of the invention.

According to some exemplary embodiments, medical device 500 comprises a sliding door 502, housing 504 and a biasing element 506 connected to housing 504. In some embodiments, for example as shown in FIG. 5A, the sliding door 502 is open and is not in  
20 contact with the biasing element 506. In some embodiments, in this position device components are inserted into the housing 504, for example a drug cartridge.

According to some exemplary embodiments, for example as shown in FIG. 5B a user applies force on the sliding door 502 in direction 508 to push the door to a closing position. In some embodiments, when the biasing element 506 applies minimal force or zero force on  
25 the sliding door 502, sliding door is positioned in a perceptibly open position.

According to some exemplary embodiments, in order to further push and close the sliding door 502, the user applies force in direction 508 in an opposite direction to the force applied by the biasing element, for example as shown in FIG. 5C. In some embodiments, the force applied by the user is larger than the force applied by the biasing element. Optionally,  
30 the user applies the force until the door is closed. In some embodiments, if the user stops applying the force before the sliding door 502 is closed, then the biasing element pushes the door in direction 510 to the perceptibly open position shown in FIG. 5B.

According to some exemplary embodiments, if the sliding door 502 is pushed by the user for a sufficient time period with a force larger than the force applied by biasing

element, then the door is closed, for example as shown in FIG. 5D. In some embodiments, when the sliding door 502 is closed a locking mechanism placed on the door and/or on the housing 504 locks the door. In some embodiments, the locking mechanism applies force which is larger than the force applied by the biasing element, for example to prevent the opening of the door.

Reference is now made to FIGs. 5E-5G depicting a medical device with a sliding door in an open and a closed position, according to some embodiments of the invention.

According to some exemplary embodiments, when sliding door 522 of medical device 520 is in an open position, for example as shown in FIG. 5E, drug cartridge 524 is pushed in direction 526 into housing 528. In some embodiments, when the drug cartridge 524 is placed inside housing 528, the sliding door 522 is pushed in direction 530, for example to cover the drug cartridge 524. In some embodiments, to completely cover the drug cartridge sliding door 522 applies force against a biasing element connected to housing 528. In some embodiments, when the sliding door 522 is in a fully closed position, and is optionally locked, the drug cartridge 524 is fully covered, for example as shown in FIG. 5G. Optionally, when the sliding door 522 is locked, a drug can be delivered when medical device 520 is activated.

#### **Exemplary drug delivery device**

Reference is now made to FIGs. 6A-6E depicting a drug delivery device, according to some embodiments of the invention.

According to some exemplary embodiments, a drug delivery device 600 comprising housing 602 and a movable door, for example rotating door 604 connected to housing 602 via hinge 606. In some embodiments, housing 602 defines a chamber for a drug reservoir, for example cartridge 614. In some embodiments, cartridge 614 stores drug molecules that are released when a drug dispensing mechanism of device 600 is engaged.

According to some exemplary embodiments, drug delivery device 600 further comprising a biasing element, for example a leaf spring 610 and/or torsion spring 612, connected to housing 602. In some embodiments, door 604 is connected to hinge 606 via hinge support 608. In some embodiments, when the door 604 is in a fully open position, for example as shown in FIG. 6A, the door is not in contact with the biasing element, and does not apply any force on the biasing element. In some embodiments, when the door 604 is pushed in direction 620 to a perceptibly open position, for example as shown in FIGs. 6B and 6D, the biasing element, for example leaf spring 610 or torsion spring 612 is in contact with the door 604. Alternatively, the biasing element is in contact with the hinge support

608. In some embodiments, when the door 604 is in a perceptibly open position, the biasing element prevents the closure of the door unless sufficient force is applied in direction 620.

According to some exemplary embodiments, when the door 604 moves in direction 620, the door applies additional force on the biasing element. Alternatively, when the door 604 moves in direction 620, the hinge support 608 applies additional force on the biasing element, for example on the leaf spring 610. Optionally, when the door moves in direction 620 an increasing force is applied on the biasing element.

According to some exemplary embodiments, door 604 is further pushed in direction 620 with a force greater than the force applied by the biasing element in order to reach a closing position. In some embodiments, when door 604 is closed, for example as shown in FIGs. 6C and 6E, a locking mechanism placed at the distal end of the door, for example locking mechanism 616 locks door 604 to housing 602. Alternatively or additionally, locking mechanism 618 placed on housing 602 locks door 602 and/or locking mechanism 616. In some embodiments, locking mechanism is placed in the contact point between door 604 and housing 602. Optionally, the locking mechanism is placed in a distance from hinge 606. In some embodiments, the door interlocks with locking geometries on said housing.

According to some exemplary embodiments, if door 604 is not locked and there is no force applied in direction 620, the biasing element, for example leaf spring 610 or torsion spring 612 pushes the door back to the perceptibly open position, for example the perceptibly open position shown in FIGs. 6B and 6D.

According to some exemplary embodiments, both a torsion spring and a leaf spring are connected to the housing of a medical device and apply force on the door. In some embodiments, the torsion spring applies force on the door at least at the last 50% of the door range of movement towards closure. In some embodiments, the leaf spring applies additional force on the door at least at the last 30% of the door range of movement towards closure.

According to some exemplary embodiments, when door 604 remains closed or locked, a drug dispensing mechanism of the drug delivery device is engaged, for example to allow drug dispensing from cartridge 614 upon device activation. In some embodiments, when door 604 is partially open, for example when door 604 is in a perceptibly open position, drug dispensing mechanism is not engaged and drug is not released from cartridge 614 when the device is activated.

According to some exemplary embodiments, the biasing element is an elastic element made from metal. Alternatively, the biasing element is a deformable element with a limited elastic range and is made, for example from plastic or elastomer.

**EXEMPLARY ENGAGING DRUG DISPENSING MECHANISM**

Reference is now made to FIGs. 7A and 7B, depicting the engagement of a drug dispensing mechanism, according to some embodiments of the invention.

According to some exemplary embodiments, medical device 650 comprising a motor mechanism 710 and a cartridge mechanism 712 of drug cartridge 614. In some 5 embodiments, when door 604 is not closed for example when door is in a perceptibly open position the cartridge mechanism 712 is not engaged to motor mechanism 710. In some embodiments, when cartridge mechanism 712 is not engaged, a drug cannot be dispensed from cartridge 614, optionally even if the medical device 650 is activated by a user.

10 According to some exemplary embodiments, when door 604 is closed, for example by applying additional force against the biasing element 612, the cartridge mechanism 712 is engaged to motor mechanism 710. In some embodiments, a door transmission 714 is connected to door 604 and is coupled between the motor mechanism 710 and the cartridge mechanism 712, for example as shown in FIG. 7B. In some embodiments, when door 604 is 15 closed, the door transmission 714 delivers the rotation of the motor mechanism 710 to the cartridge mechanism 712, for example to dispense drug from cartridge 614 upon medical device 650 activation.

It is expected that during the life of a patent maturing from this application many relevant biasing elements will be developed; the scope of the term biasing element is 20 intended to include all such new technologies *a priori*.

As used herein with reference to quantity or value, the term “about” means “within  $\pm$  10 % of”.

The terms “comprises”, “comprising”, “includes”, “including”, “has”, “having” and their conjugates mean “including but not limited to”.

25 The term “consisting of” means “including and limited to”.

The term “consisting essentially of” means that the composition, method or structure may include additional ingredients, steps and/or parts, but only if the additional ingredients, steps and/or parts do not materially alter the basic and novel characteristics of the claimed composition, method or structure.

30 As used herein, the singular forms “a”, “an” and “the” include plural references unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. For example, the term “a compound” or “at least one compound” may include a plurality of compounds, including mixtures thereof.

Throughout this application, embodiments of this invention may be presented with reference to a range format. It should be understood that the description in range format is merely for convenience and brevity and should not be construed as an inflexible limitation on the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the description of a range should be considered to have specifically disclosed all the possible subranges as well as individual numerical values within that range. For example, description of a range such as “from 1 to 6” should be considered to have specifically disclosed subranges such as “from 1 to 3”, “from 1 to 4”, “from 1 to 5”, “from 2 to 4”, “from 2 to 6”, “from 3 to 6”, etc.; as well as individual numbers within that range, for example, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. This applies regardless of the breadth of the range.

Whenever a numerical range is indicated herein (for example “10-15”, “10 to 15”, or any pair of numbers linked by these another such range indication), it is meant to include any number (fractional or integral) within the indicated range limits, including the range limits, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. The phrases “range/ranging/ranges between” a first indicate number and a second indicate number and “range/ranging/ranges from” a first indicate number “to”, “up to”, “until” or “through” (or another such range-indicating term) a second indicate number are used herein interchangeably and are meant to include the first and second indicated numbers and all the fractional and integral numbers therebetween.

Unless otherwise indicated, numbers used herein and any number ranges based thereon are approximations within the accuracy of reasonable measurement and rounding errors as understood by persons skilled in the art.

It is appreciated that certain features of the invention, which are, for clarity, described in the context of separate embodiments, may also be provided in combination in a single embodiment. Conversely, various features of the invention, which are, for brevity, described in the context of a single embodiment, may also be provided separately or in any suitable subcombination or as suitable in any other described embodiment of the invention. Certain features described in the context of various embodiments are not to be considered essential features of those embodiments, unless the embodiment is inoperative without those elements.



## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A drug delivery device, comprising:
  - housing, wherein said housing defines an opening and a chamber for a drug cartridge;
  - a movable door connected to said housing, having a range of movement between a fully open position and a closed position, wherein said door blocks access to said opening when said door is in said closed position;
  - a biasing element connected to said housing or said door, wherein said biasing element is positioned to interfere with the movement of said door by applying an opening force to open said door when said range of movement of said door is near said closed position, thus defining an exclusion zone;
  - a locking mechanism between said door and said housing, said locking mechanism applies a locking force on said door greater and in an opposite direction to the force applied by said biasing element.
2. The device of claim 1, further comprising a drug dispensing mechanism; wherein closing of said movable door engages said drug dispensing mechanism to release drug from said drug cartridge.
3. The device of claim 1, wherein said movable door is connected to said housing via a hinge, wherein said locking mechanism is positioned in a distance from said hinge at the contact point between said movable door and said housing.
4. The device of claim 1, wherein said movable door further comprising a hinge support, wherein when said movable door is closed said hinge support pushes said biasing element with a closing force which is greater than said opening force.
5. The device of claim 4, wherein when said opening force is greater than said closing force said biasing element moves said movable door to a perceptibly open position by pushing said hinge support.
6. The device of claim 4, wherein said movable door protrudes at least 4 mm from said housing when said movable door is in said perceptibly open position.

7. The device of claim 3, wherein said biasing element applies said opening force when during the rotation of said movable door on said hinge said door reaches the last 20-30% of said range of movement.

8. The device of claim 3, wherein said biasing element applies said opening force in the last 20-30 degrees of the rotation of said movable door on said hinge towards a closing position.

9. The device of claim 3, wherein said biasing element is positioned within said hinge.

10. The device of claim 1, wherein said door interlocks with locking geometries on said housing for locking said door.

11. The device of claim 1, wherein said locking mechanism irreversibly locks said movable door.

12. The device of claim 1, wherein said door is a sliding door.

13. The device of claim 1, wherein said biasing element is a leaf spring, and/or a torsion spring.

14. The device of claim 1, wherein said biasing element is a deformable element configured for elasticity deforming.

15. The device of claim 1, wherein said door further comprises a transmission to couple between a motor of said device and a drug cartridge when said door is in said closed position.

16. A method for visually indicating that a door of a drug delivery device is open, comprising:

receiving by said door a closing force to move said door;

detecting that said door is not closed;

pushing said door with an opening force by a biasing element, to a perceptibly open position; and

indicating that said door is open by identifying said perceptibly open position of said door compared to said drug delivery device housing.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said indicating further comprises indicating that said door is open by identifying at least one gap between said door and said drug delivery device housing.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein said receiving further comprises receiving said closing force to move said door, wherein said closing force is greater than said opening force.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein said detecting further comprises detecting that said door is not locked by a locking mechanism of said door and/or housing of said drug delivery device.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein said indicating further comprises indicating that said door is open by visually identifying said perceptibly open position.

21. The method of claim 16, wherein said indicating further comprises indicating that said door is open by touching said door and said drug delivery device housing.

Fig. 1A

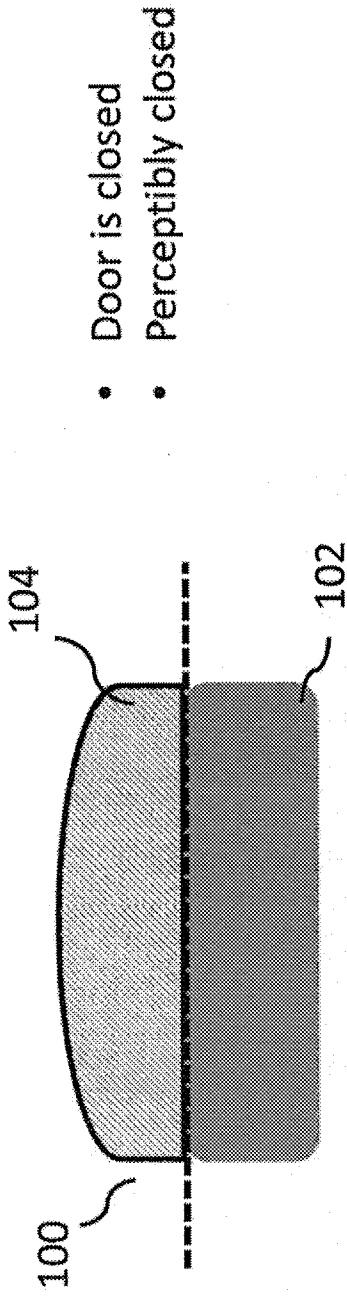


Fig. 1B

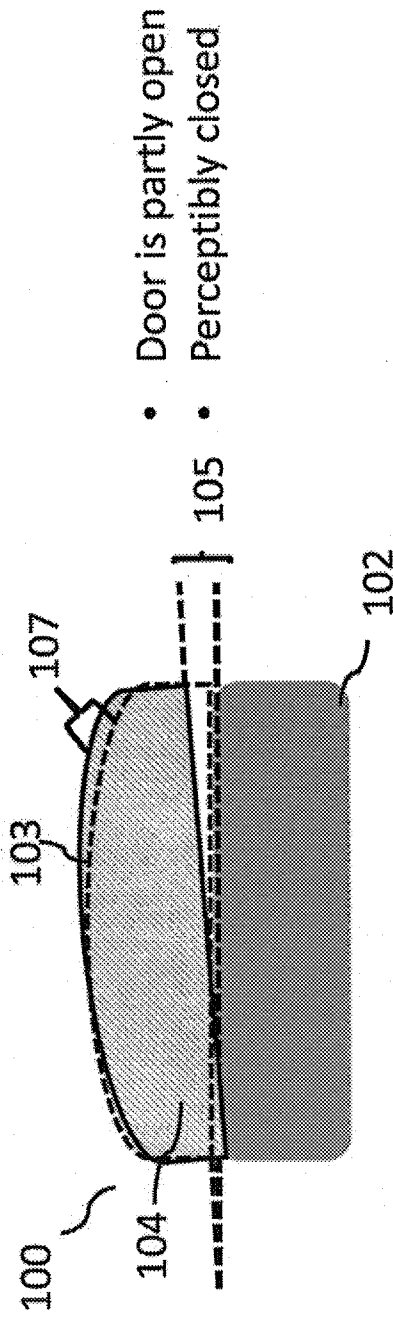


Fig. 1C

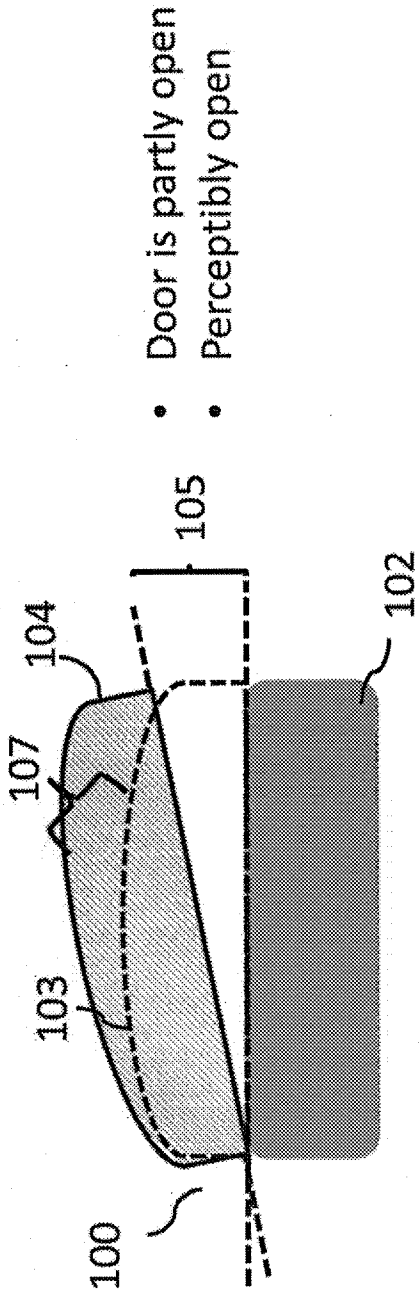
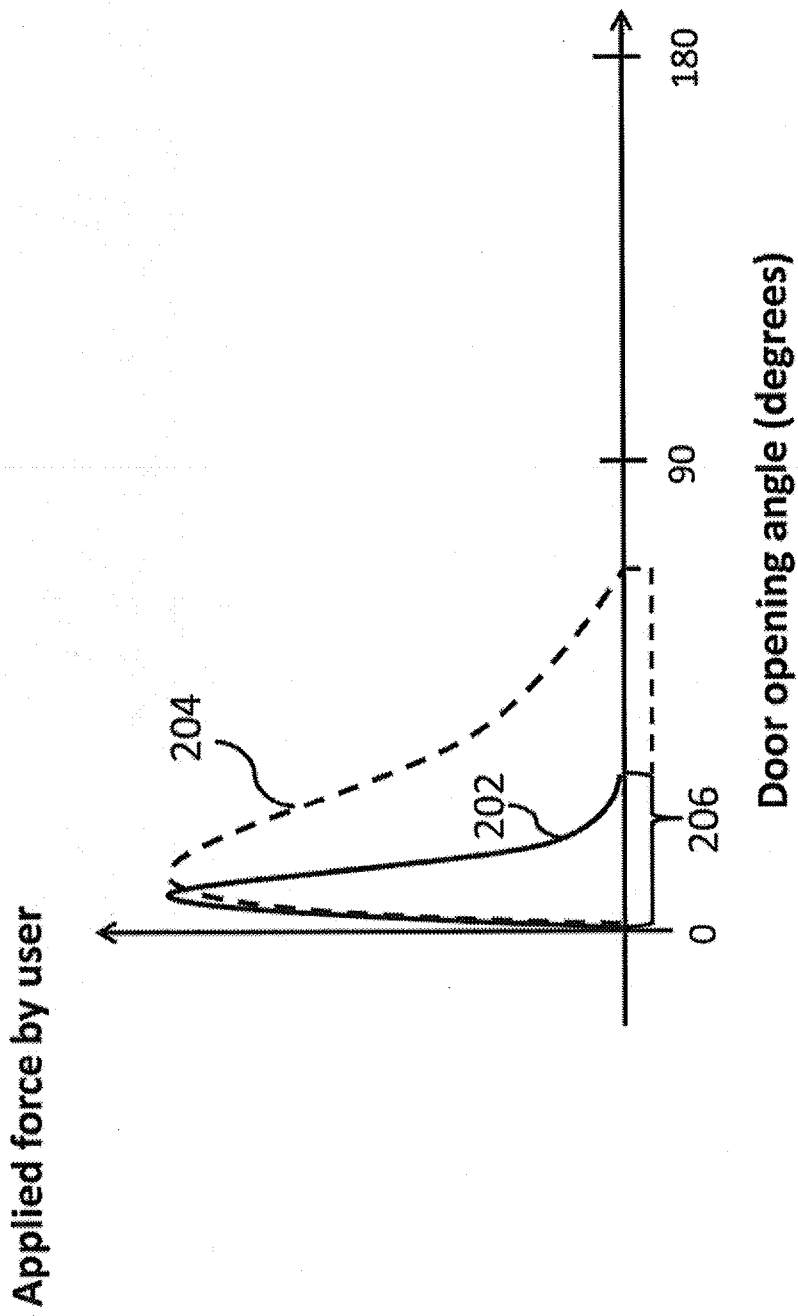


Fig. 2



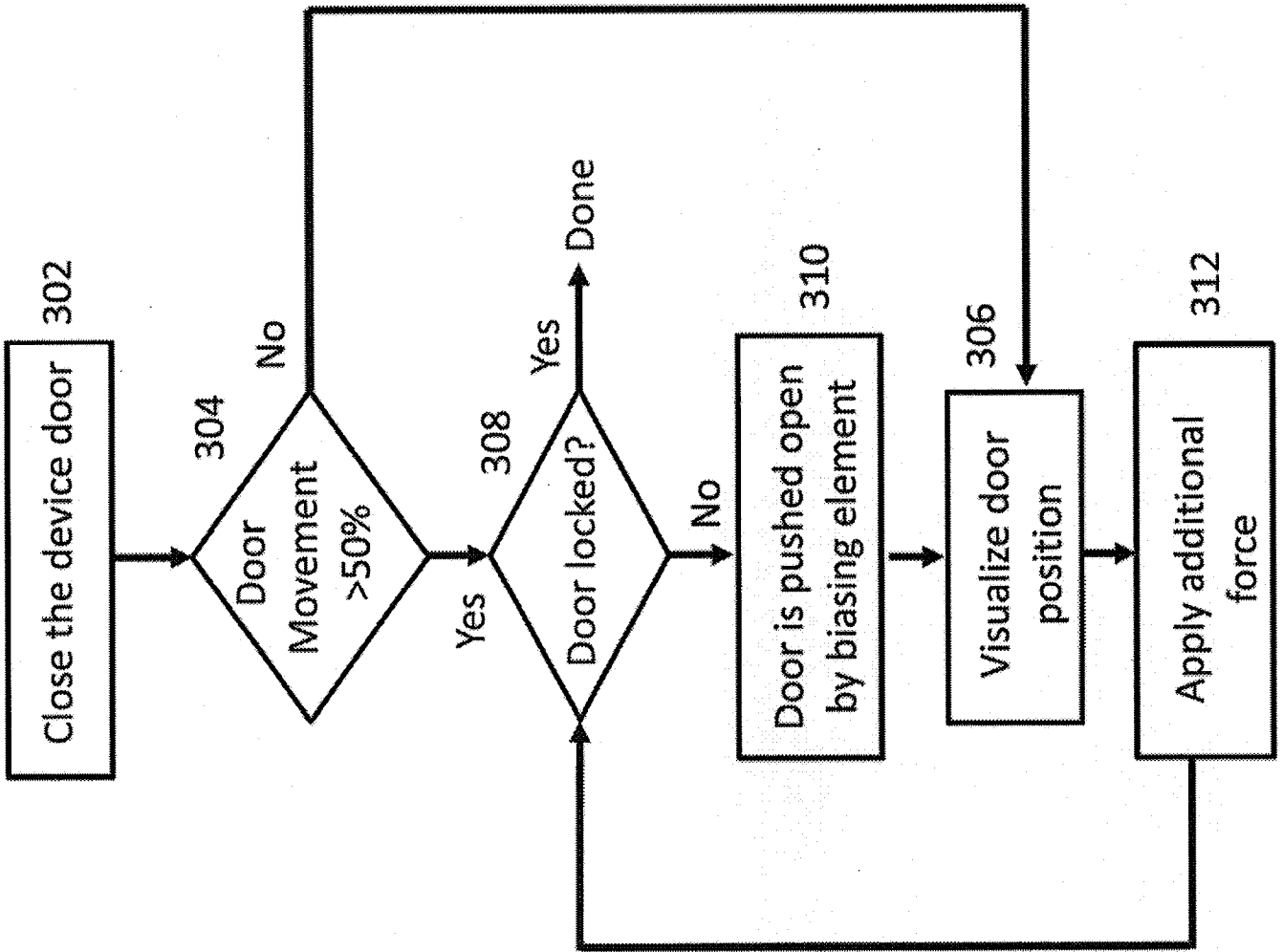
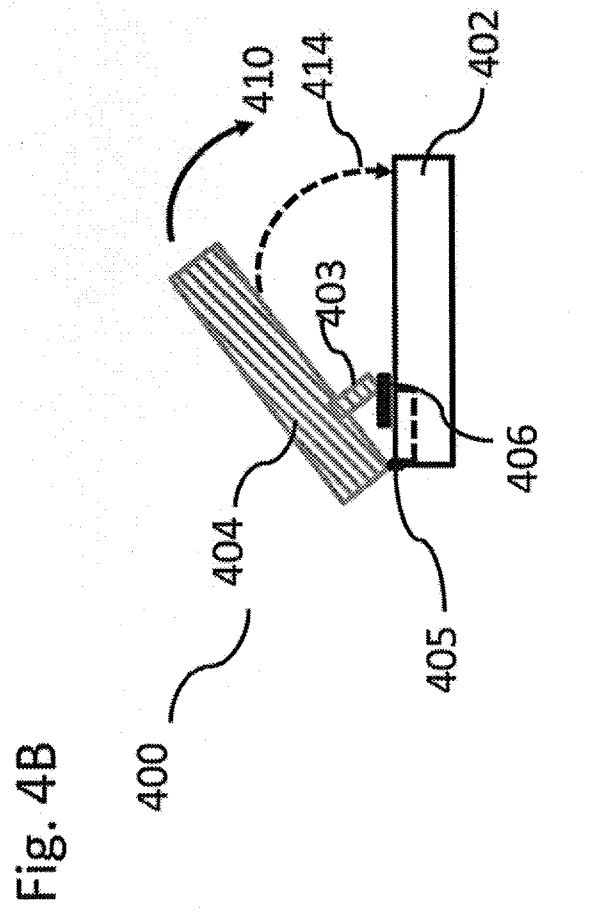
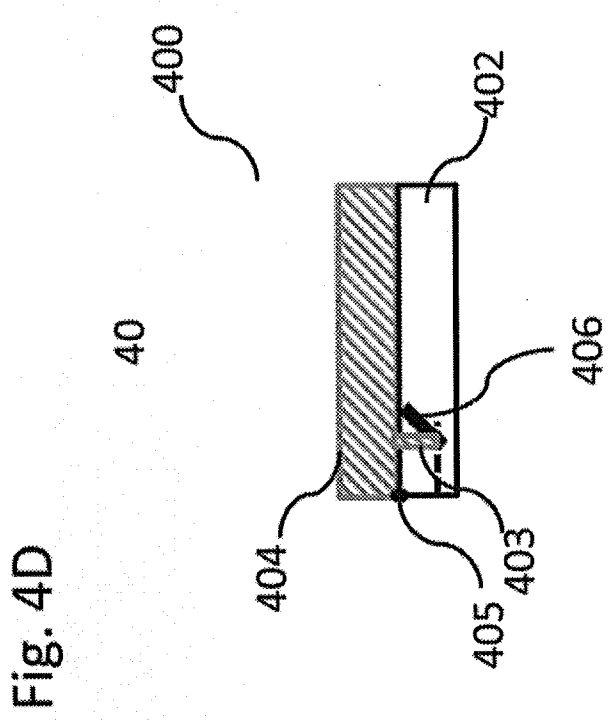
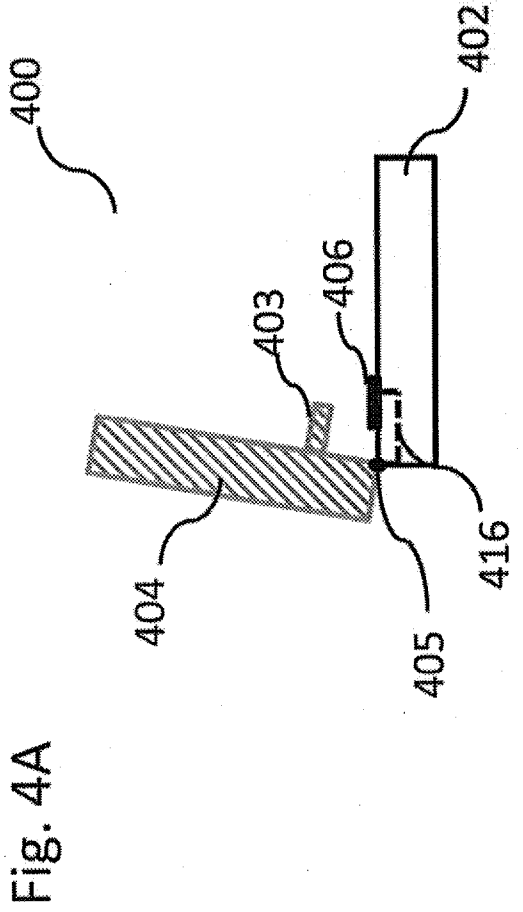
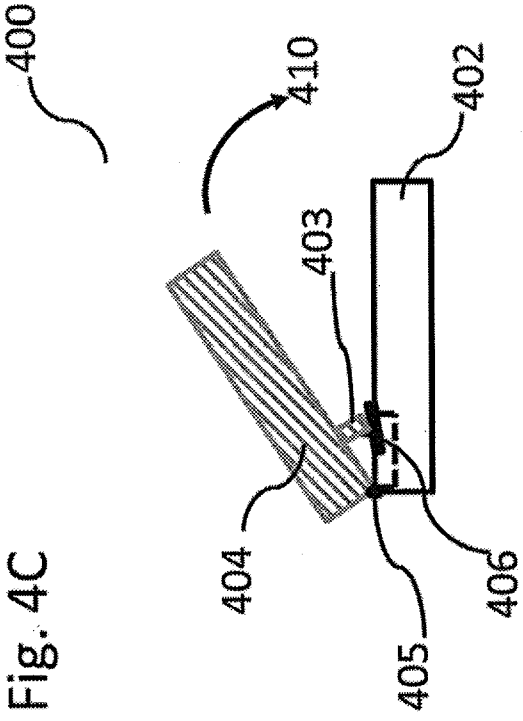


Fig. 3



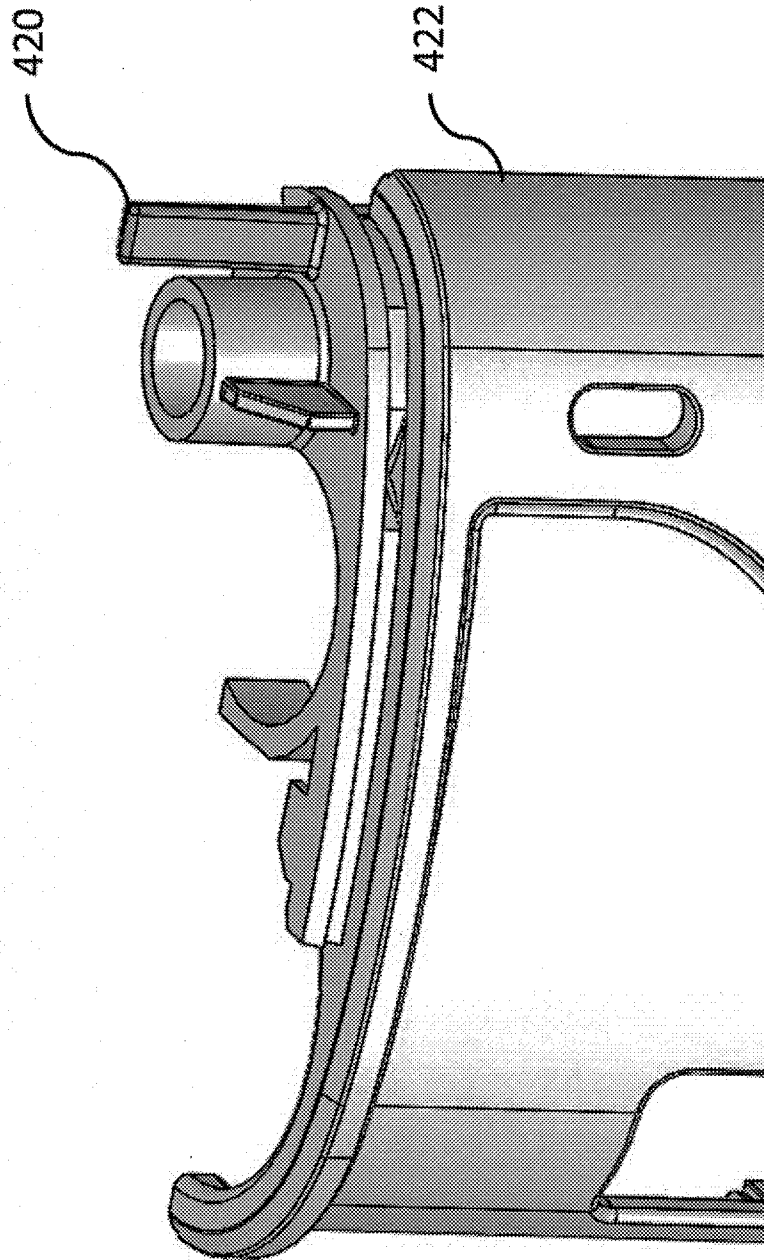
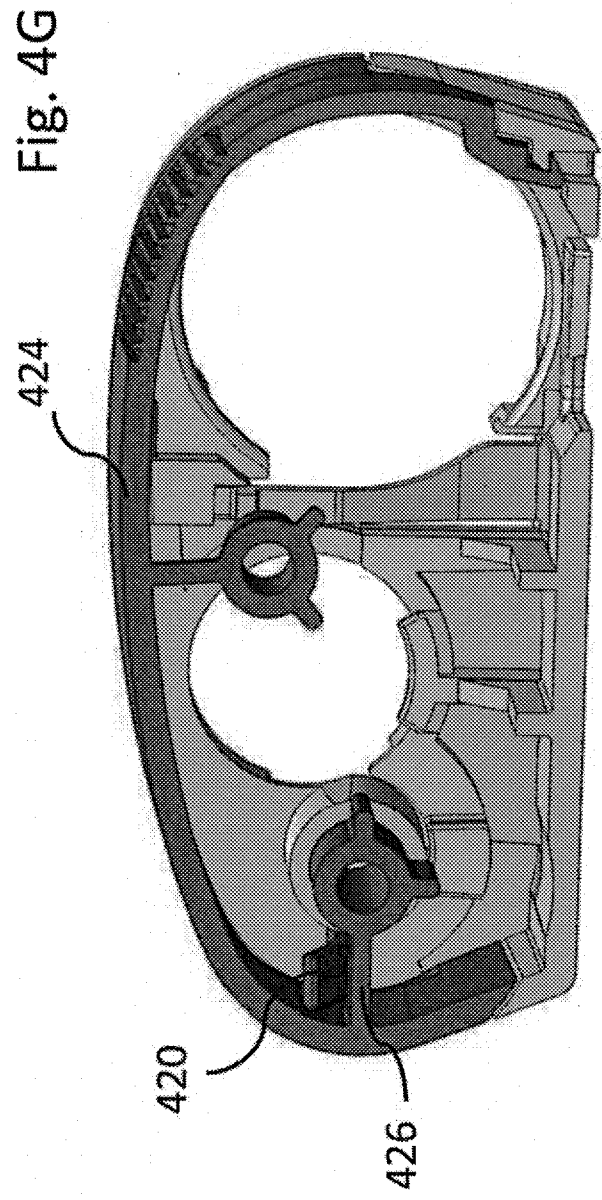
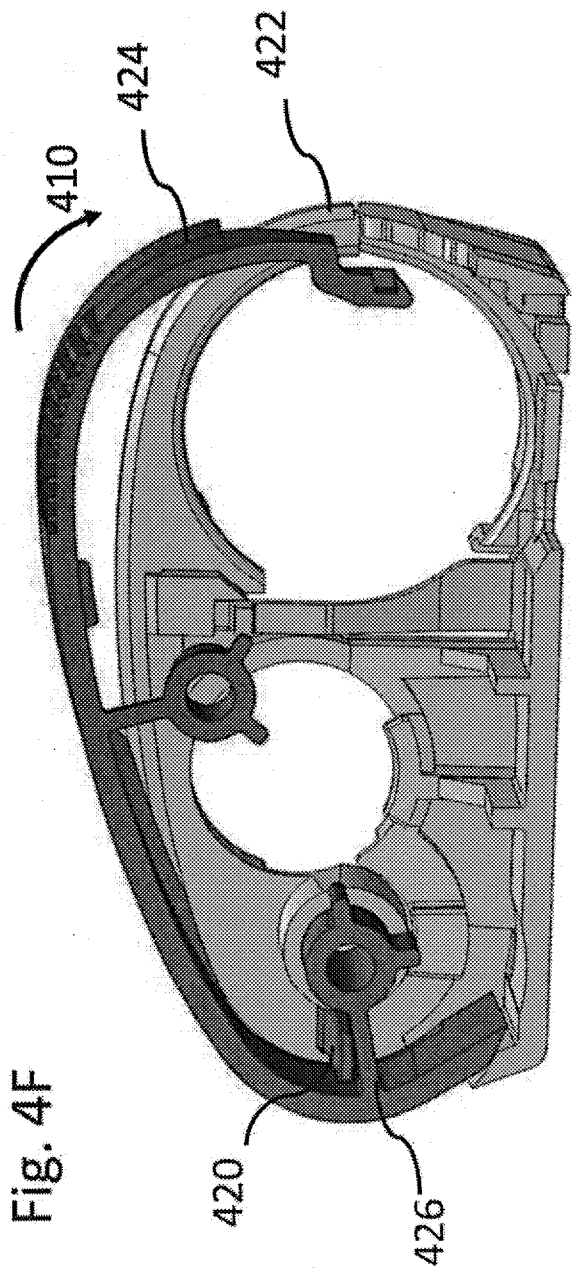


Fig. 4E





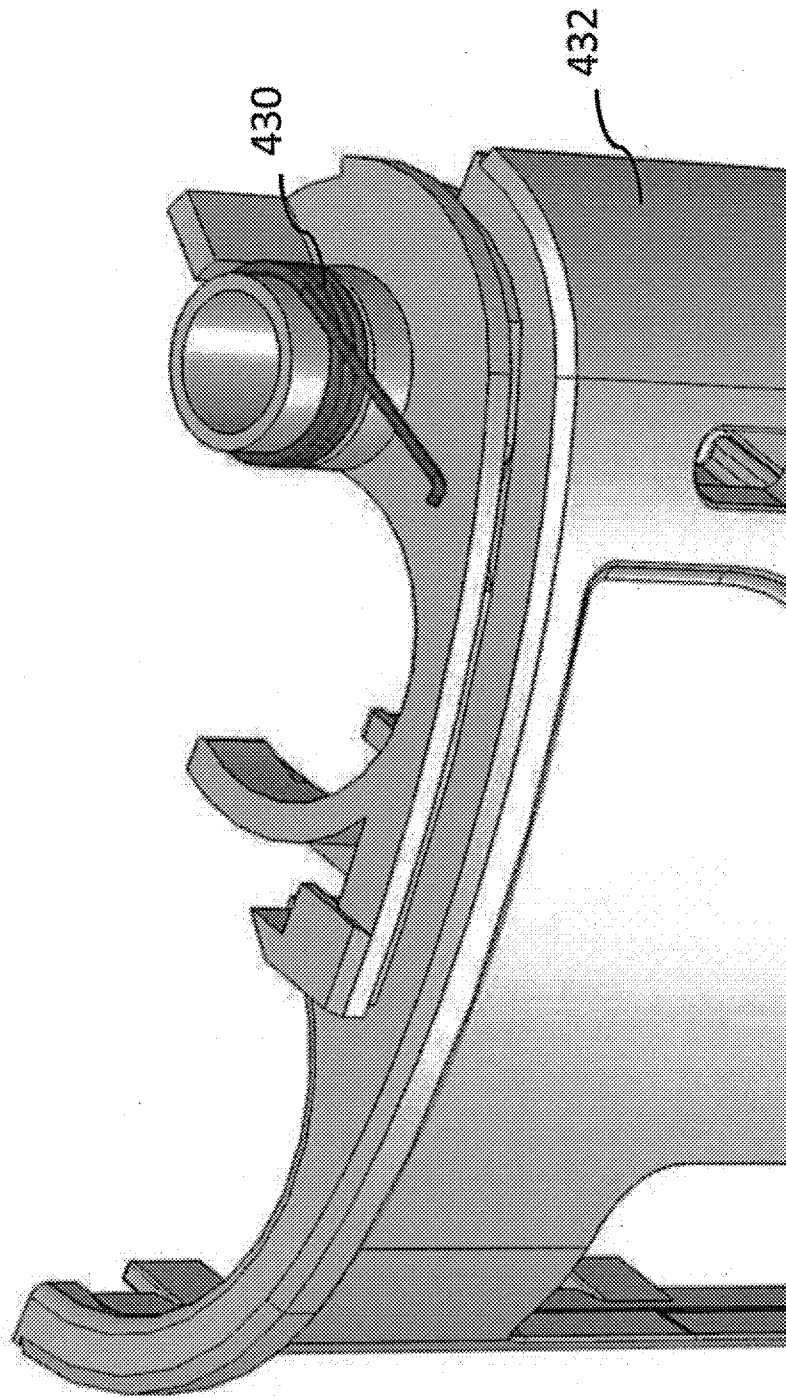


Fig. 4H

Fig. 4I

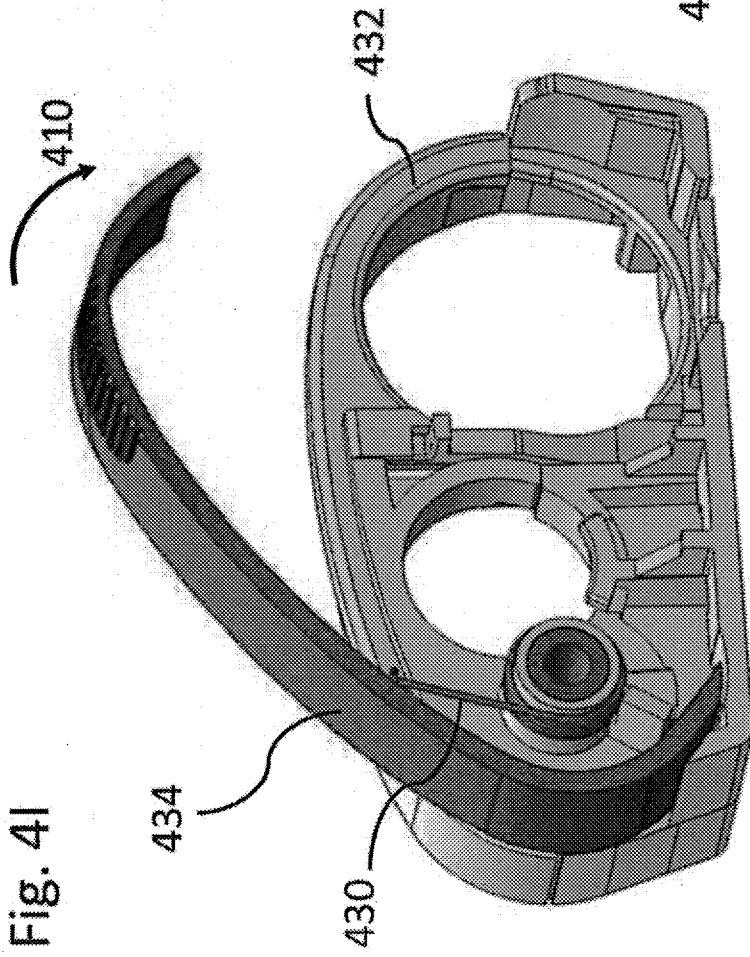


Fig. 4J

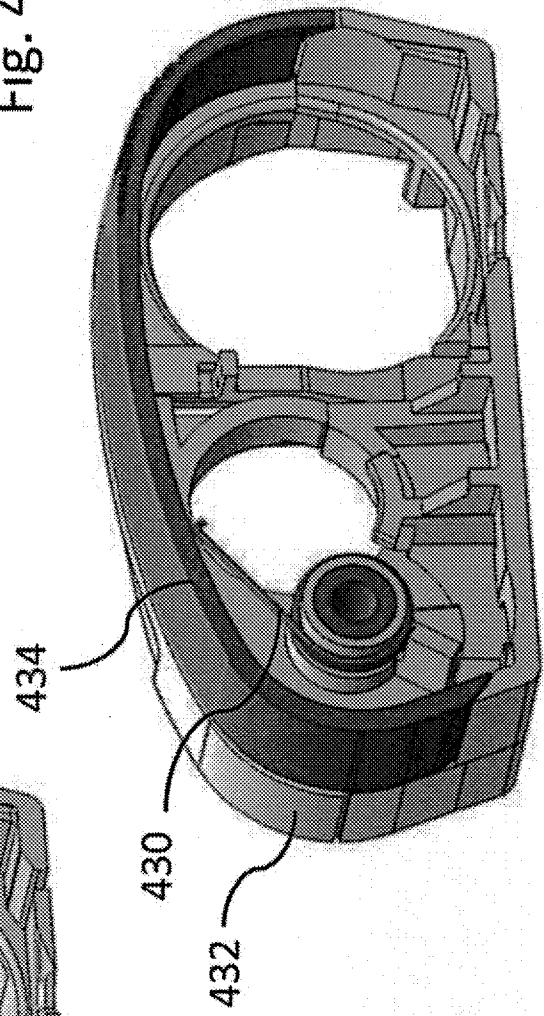


Fig. 5C

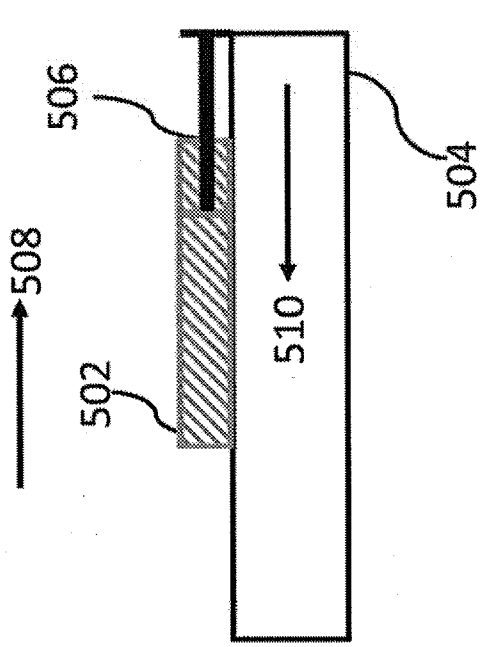


Fig. 5A

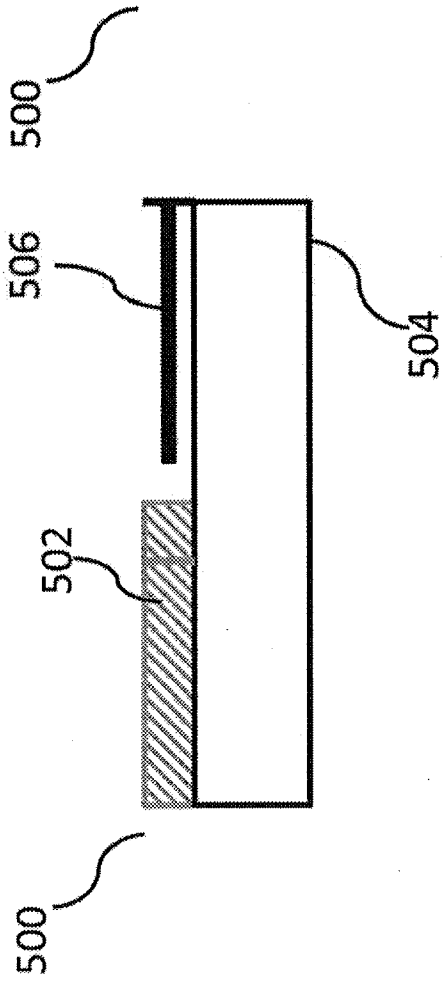


Fig. 5D

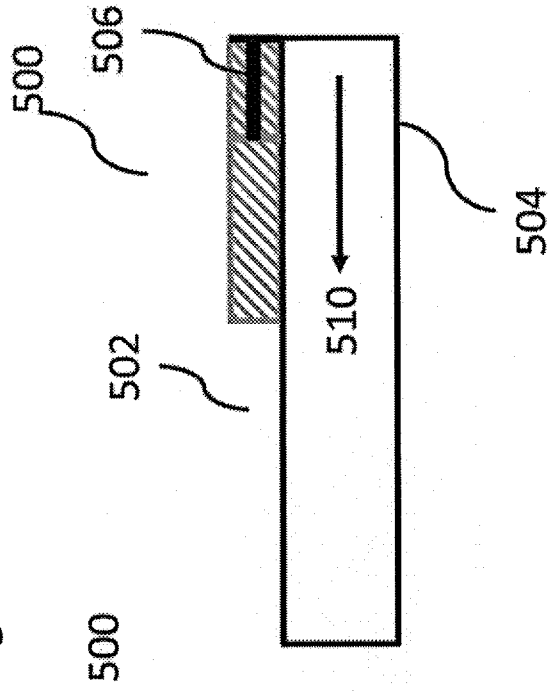


Fig. 5B

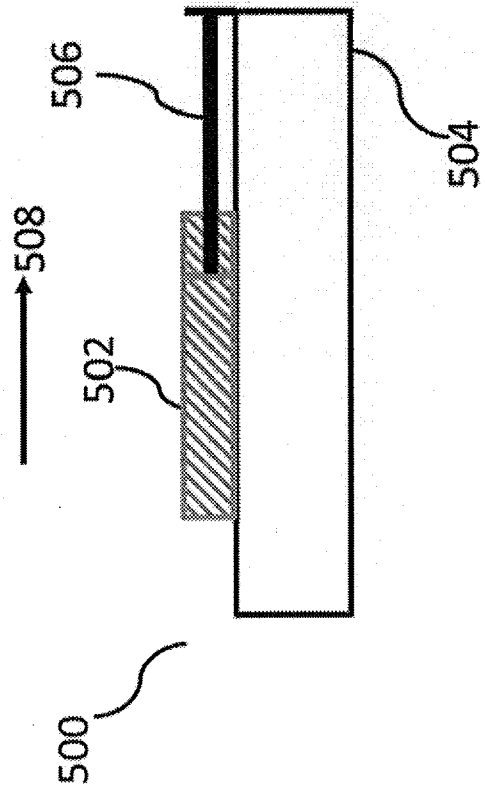


Fig. 5E

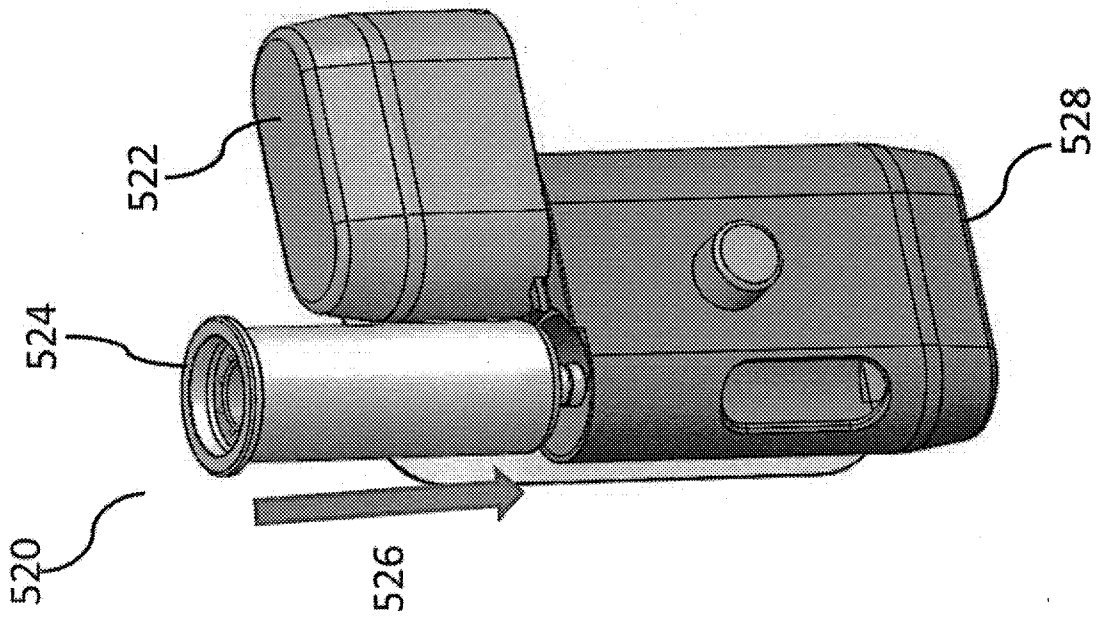


Fig. 5F

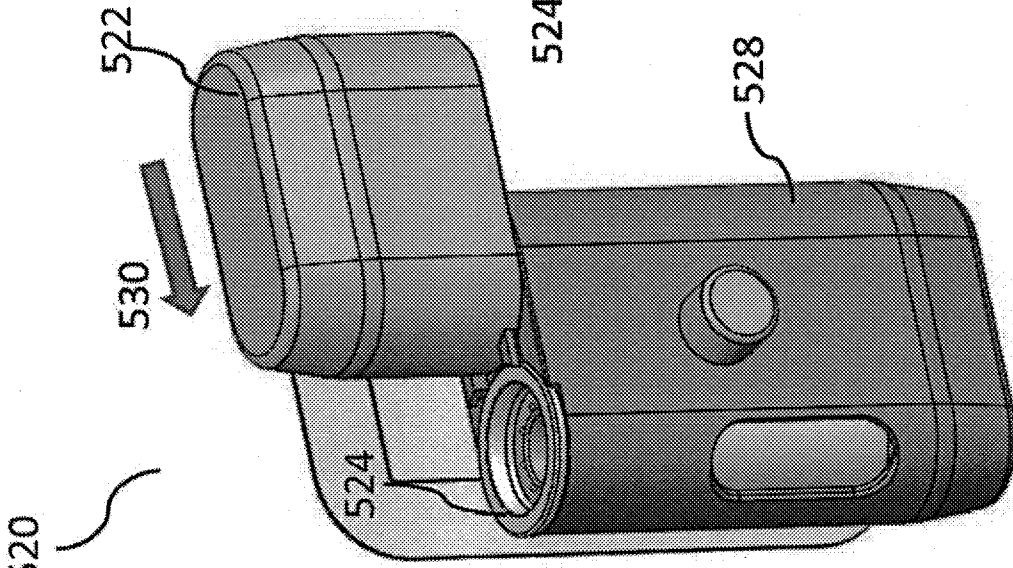


Fig. 5G

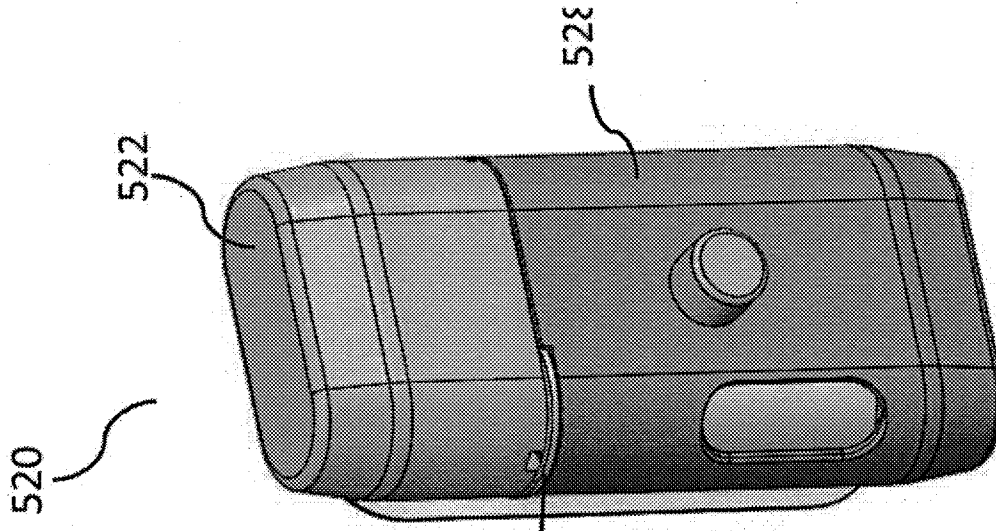


Fig. 6B

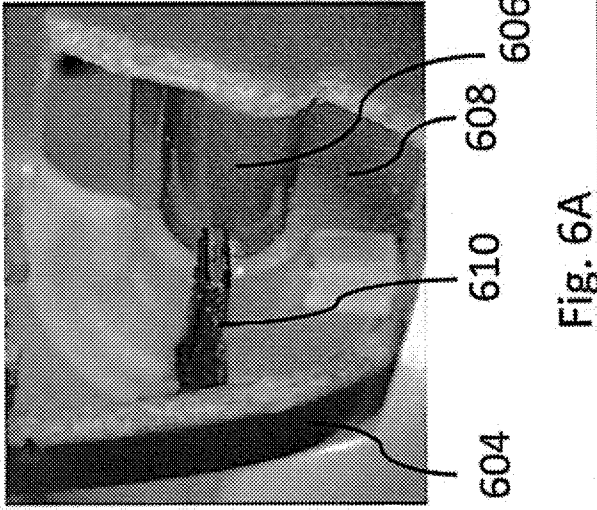
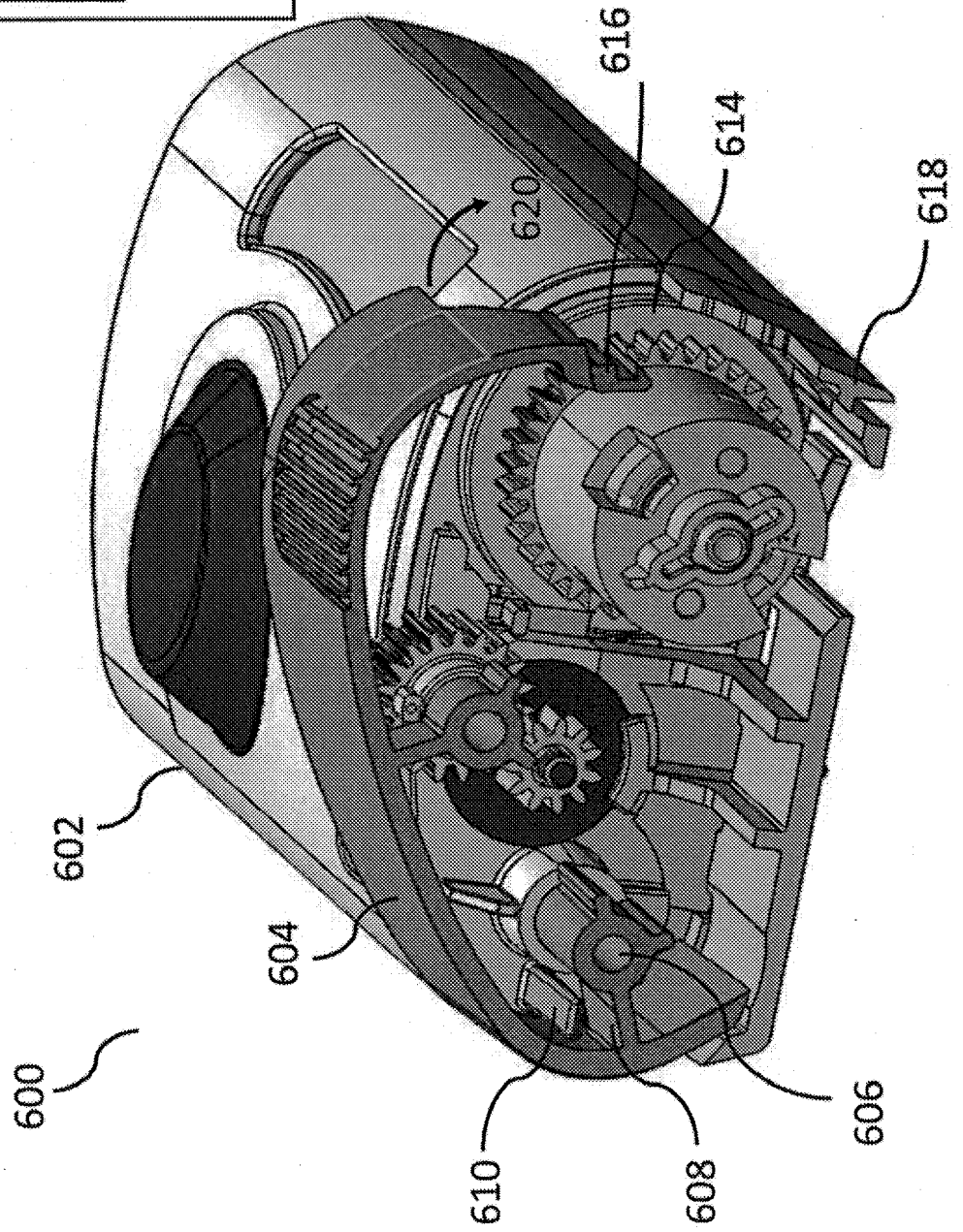


Fig. 6A

Fig. 6C

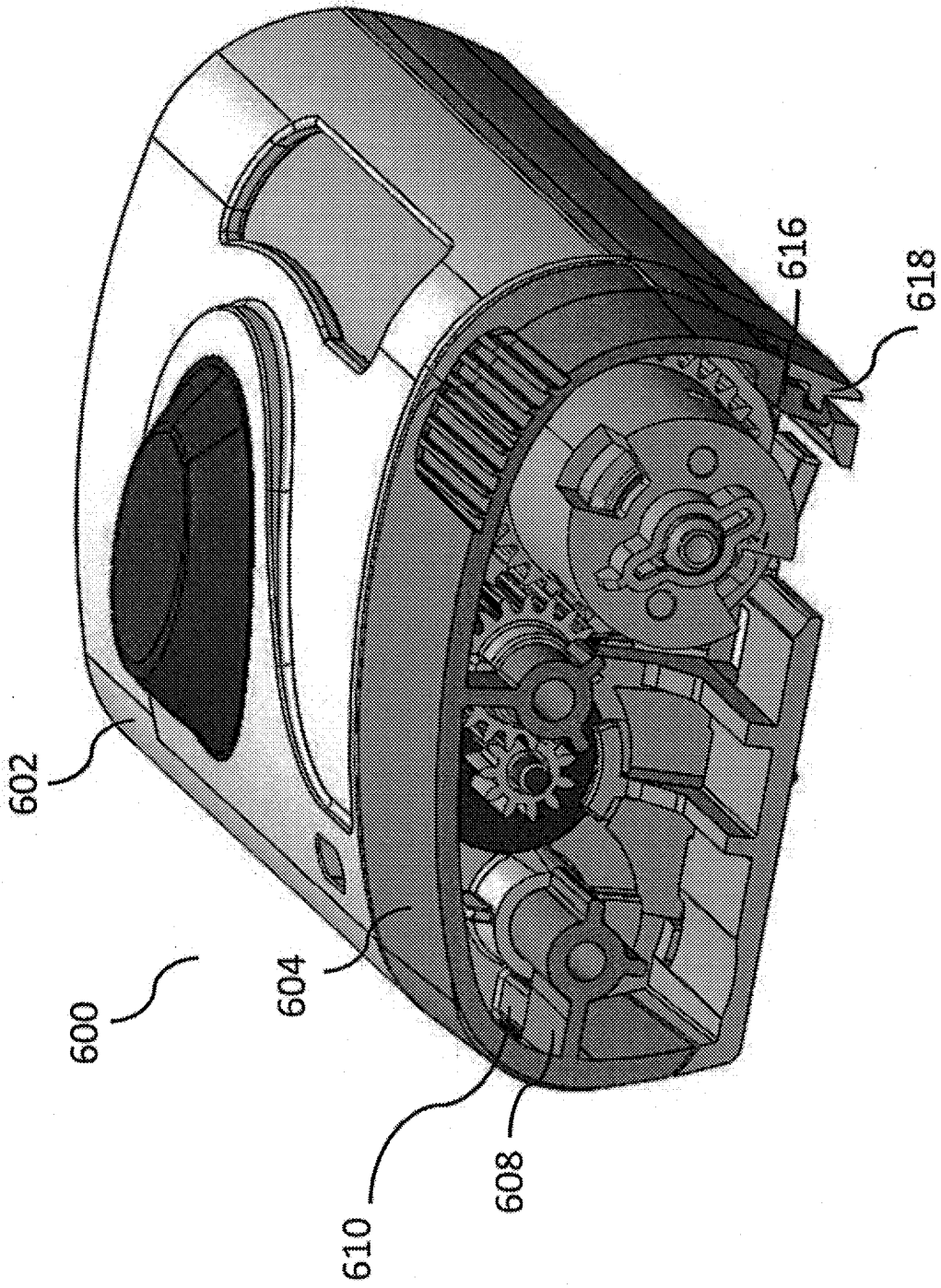


Fig. 6D

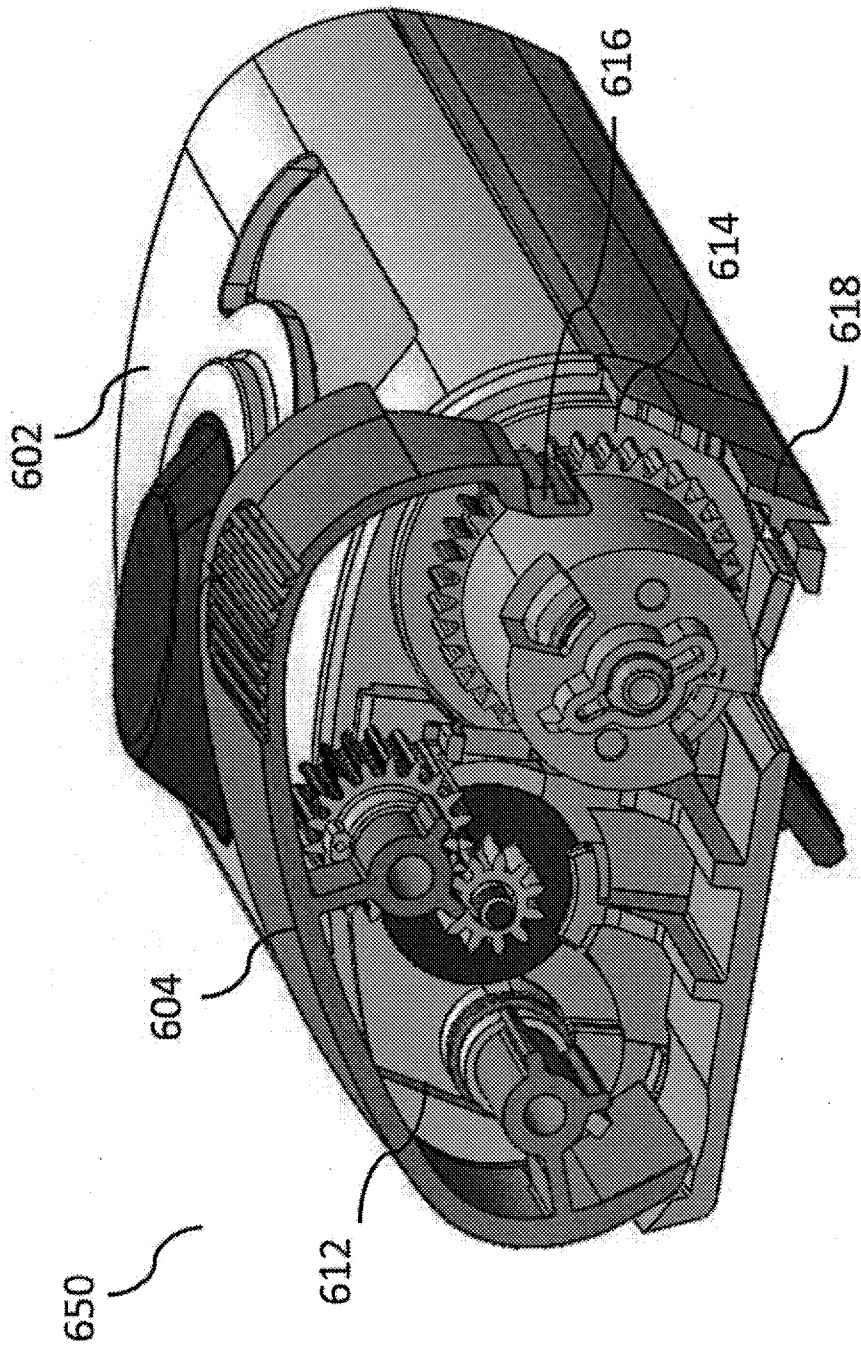
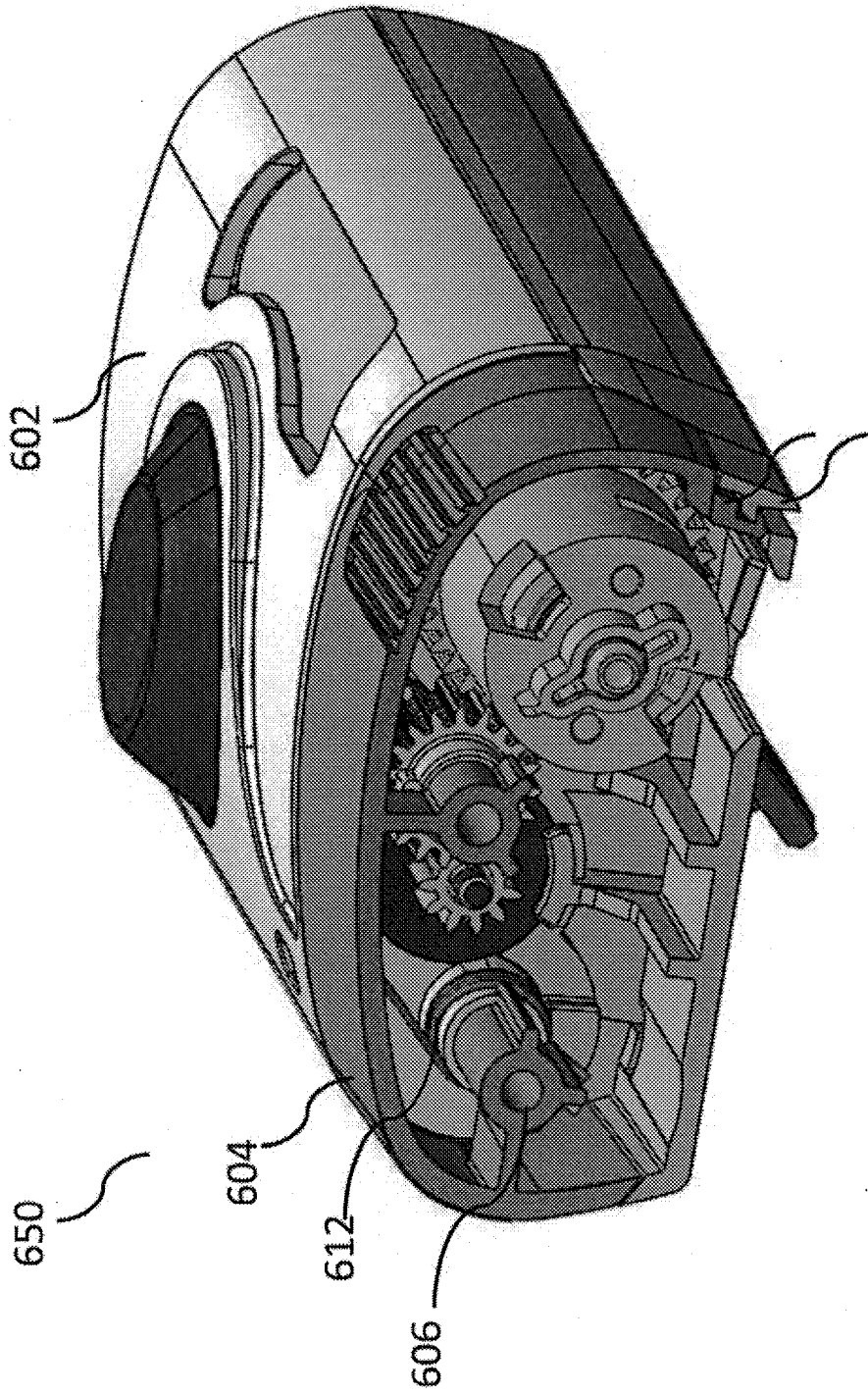
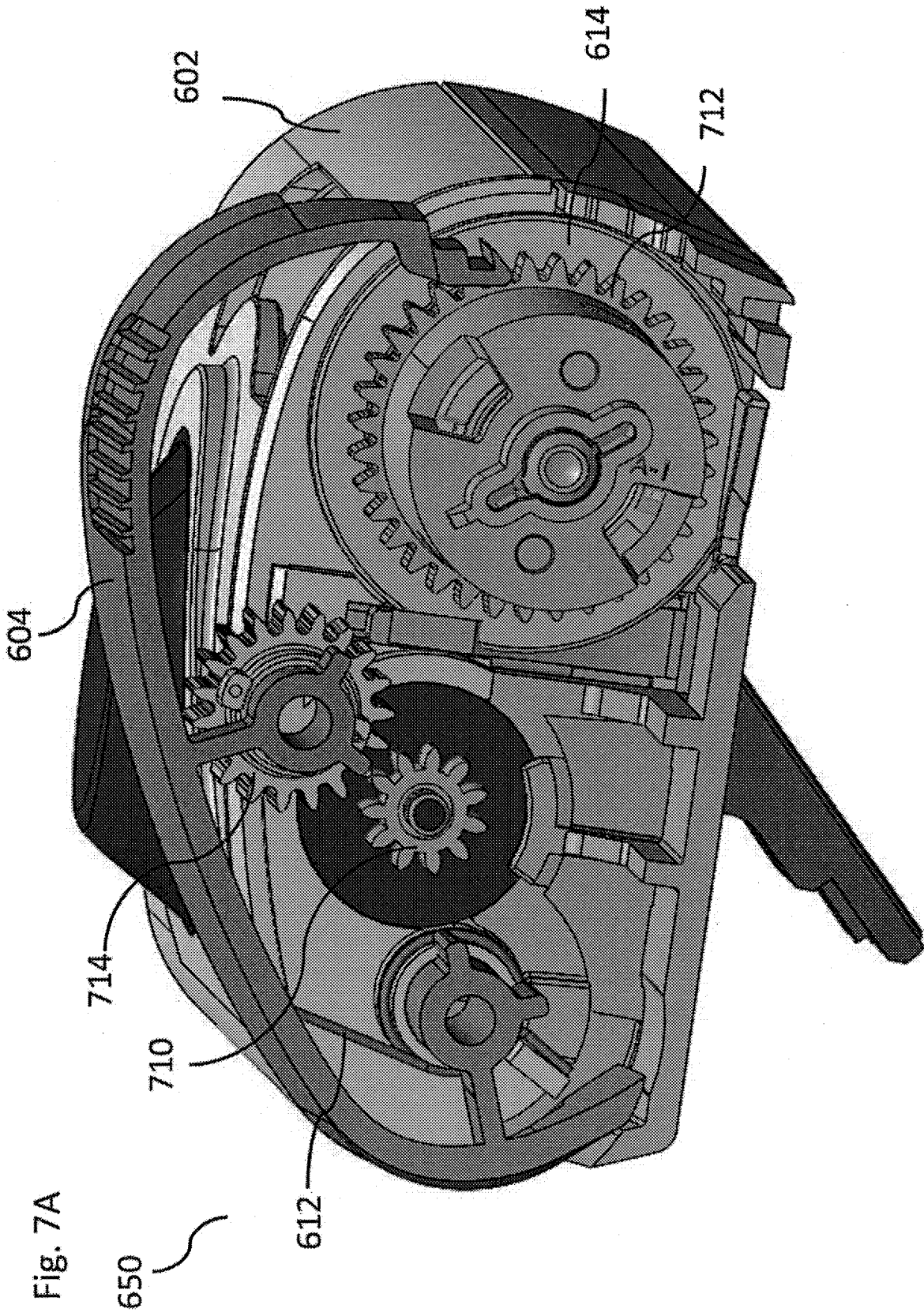
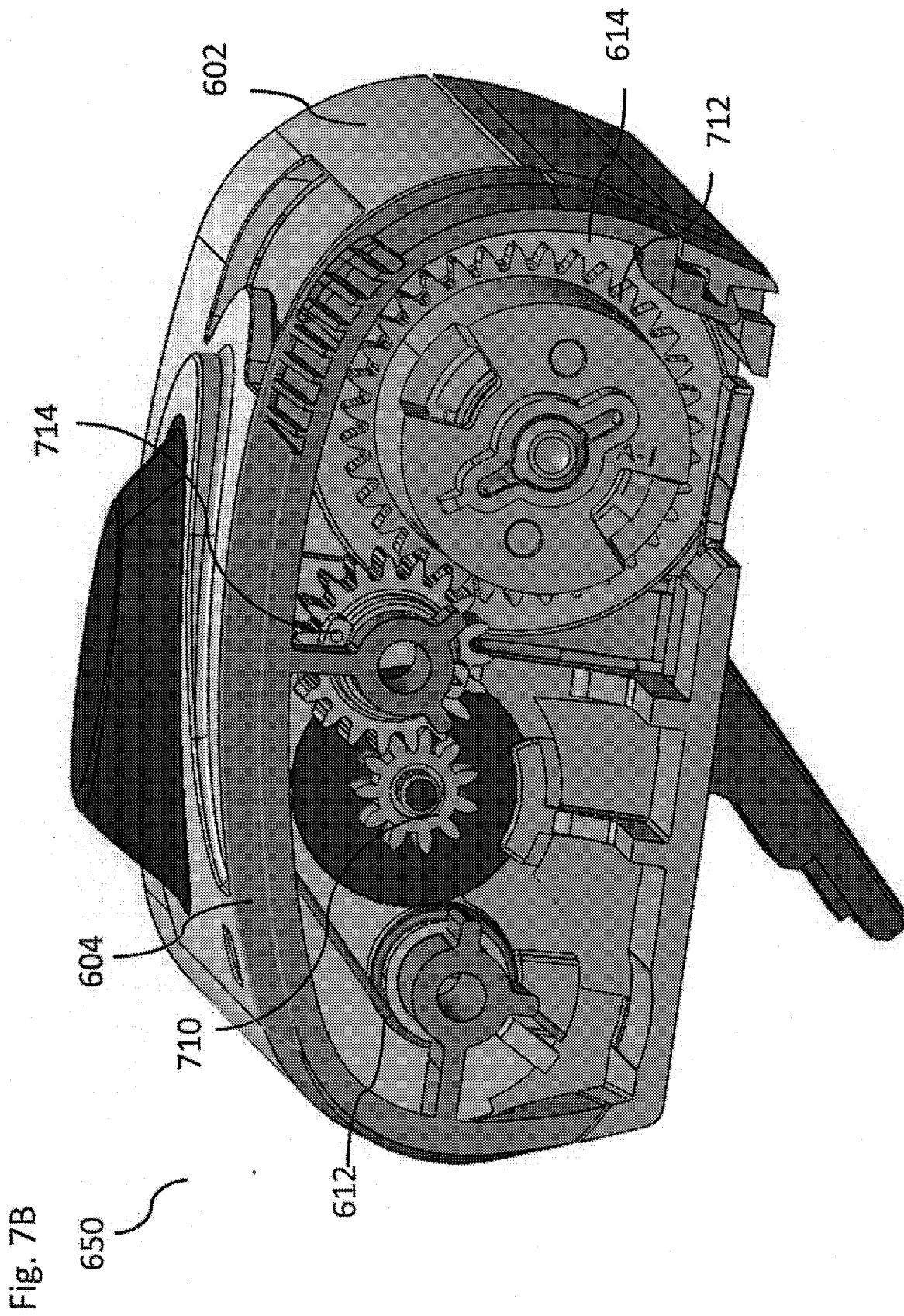




Fig. 6E







INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
PCT/US2016/068049

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
INV. A61M5/14  
ADD.  
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED  
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
A61M  
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
EPO-Internal, WPI Data, INSPEC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 2 698 180 A1 (SANOFI AVENTIS DEUTSCHLAND [DE]) 19 February 2014 (2014-02-19) figures 1-3 paragraphs [0001], [0038], [0039], [0058], [0059], [0063] -----	1-21
X	US 2006/264831 A1 (SKWAREK THOMAS R [US] ET AL) 23 November 2006 (2006-11-23) figure 2 paragraphs [0038], [0077], [0078], [0085], [0088] ----- -/--	1-21

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
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- "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
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- "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  19 April 2017	Date of mailing of the international search report  26/04/2017
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  Herz, Markus

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
PCT/US2016/068049

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Information on patent family members

International application No PCT/US2016/068049
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