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Kheradvar et al.

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(54) **DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR
TRANSCATHETER DETACHMENT OF A
STENT FROM THE DELIVERY DEVICE
USING SINGLE-ENDED DRAW LINES**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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A61F 2/9522; A61F 2/962; A61F 2/2427
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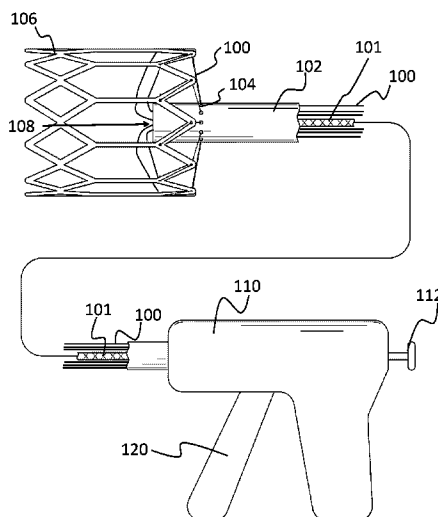
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Described is an apparatus for transcatheter detachment of a
stent from a delivery device. A single-ended draw line with
loops is inserted through a restraining hole in a glide and a
release line is inserted through the loops. The single-ended
draw line is thus prevented from pulling through the
restraining hole while the release line is through the loops.
The single-ended draw line is free to pass through the
restraining hole after the release line is pulled out of the
loops and thereafter pulled free of stent holes formed
through a stent, thereby detaching the stent at a desired
location.

8 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets



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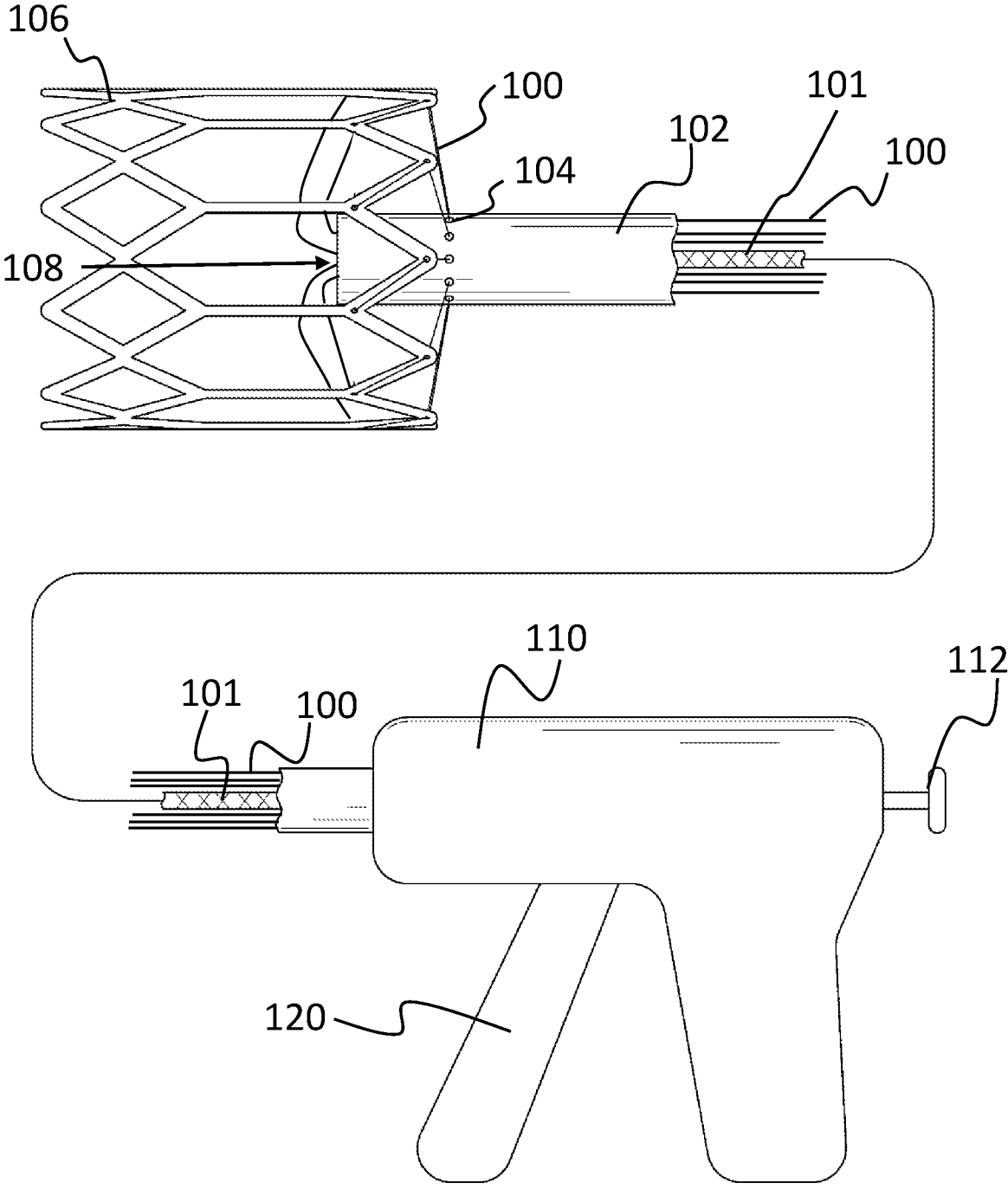
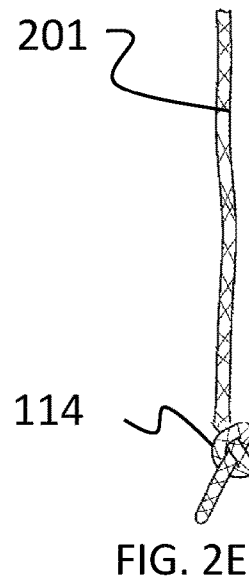
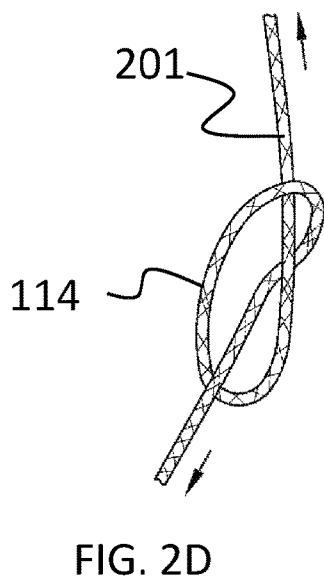
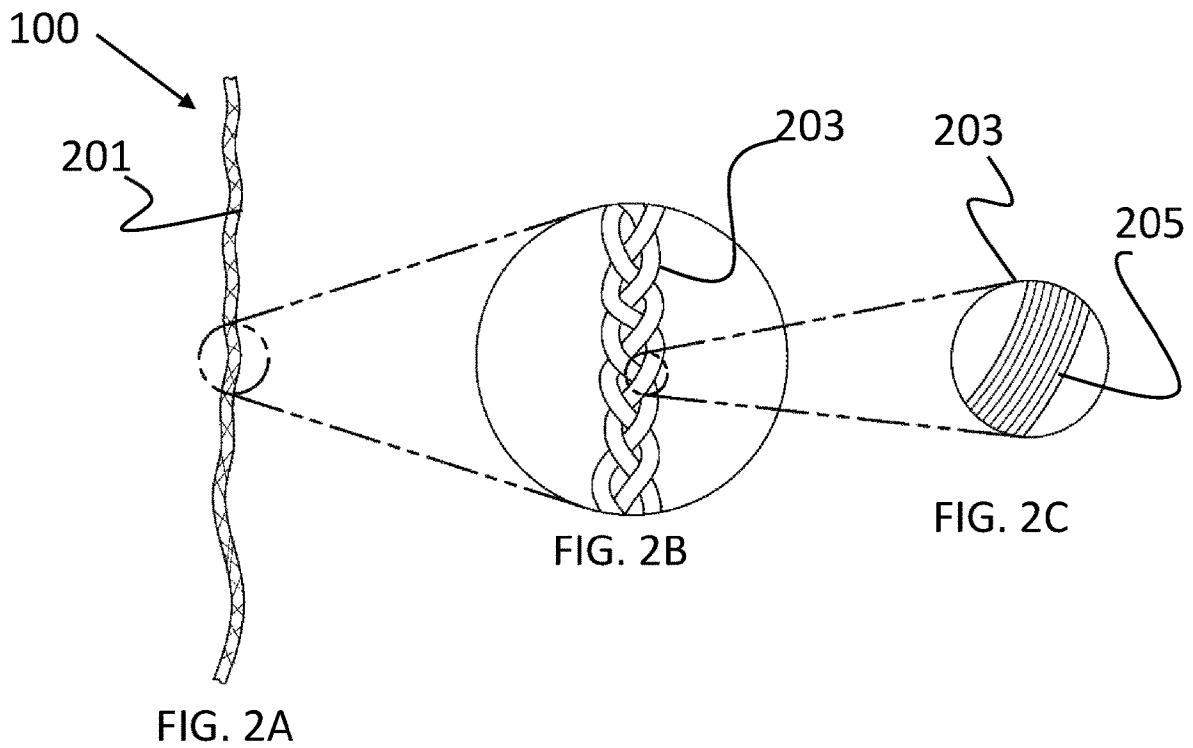


FIG. 1



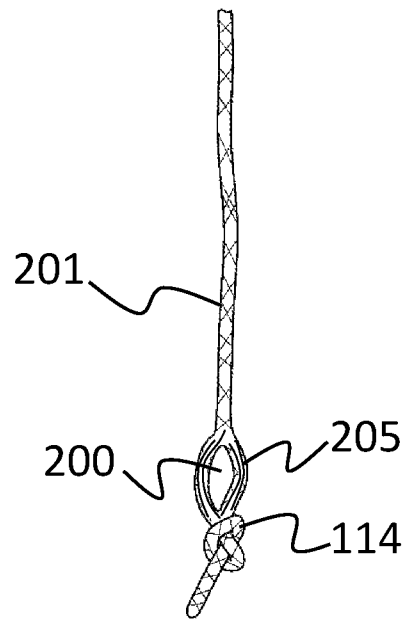
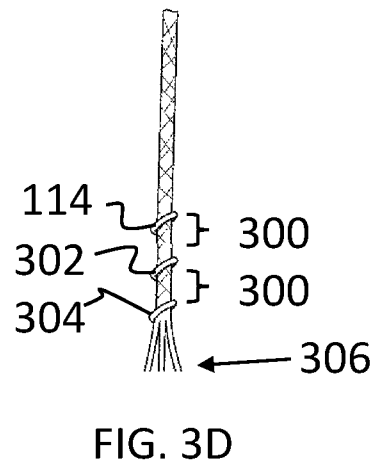
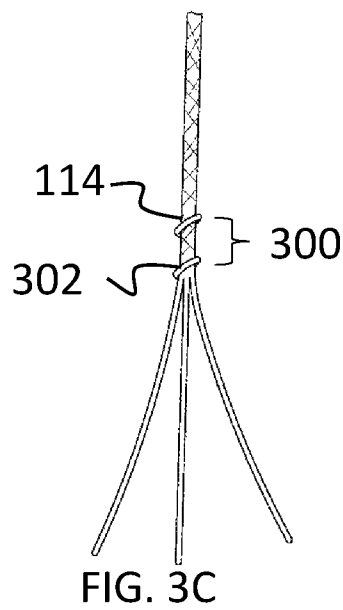
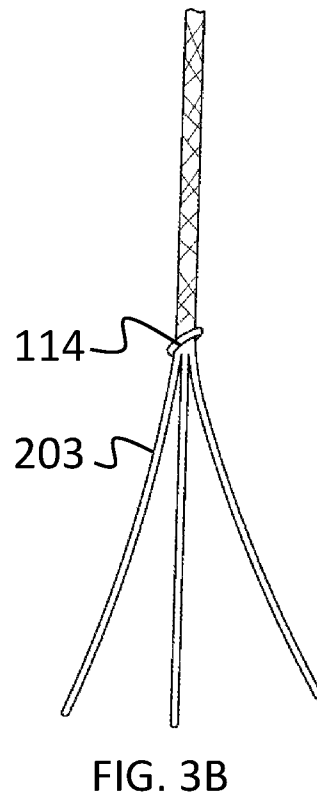
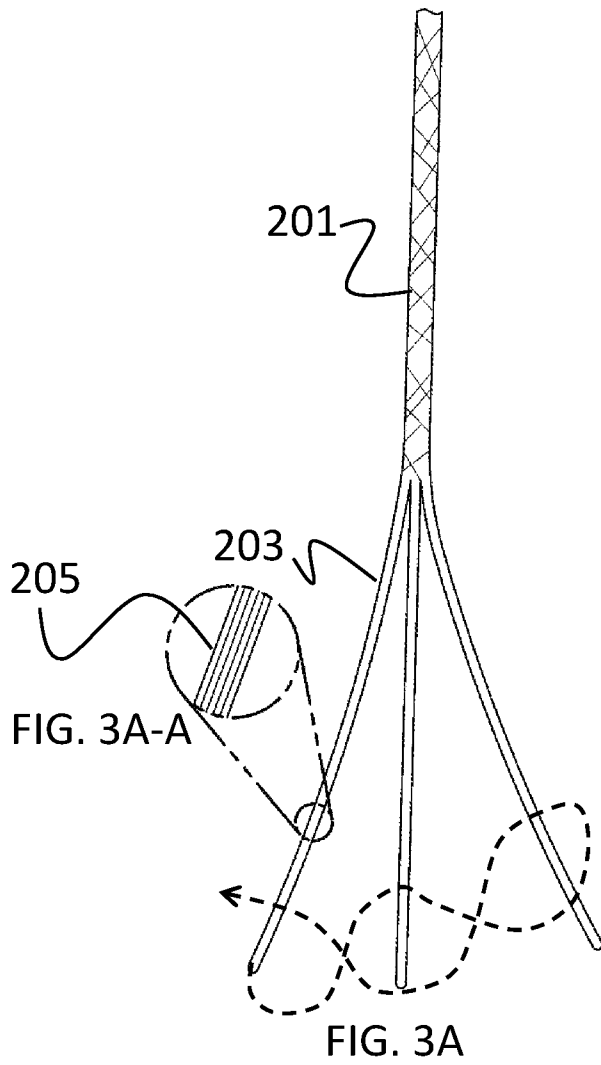


FIG. 2F



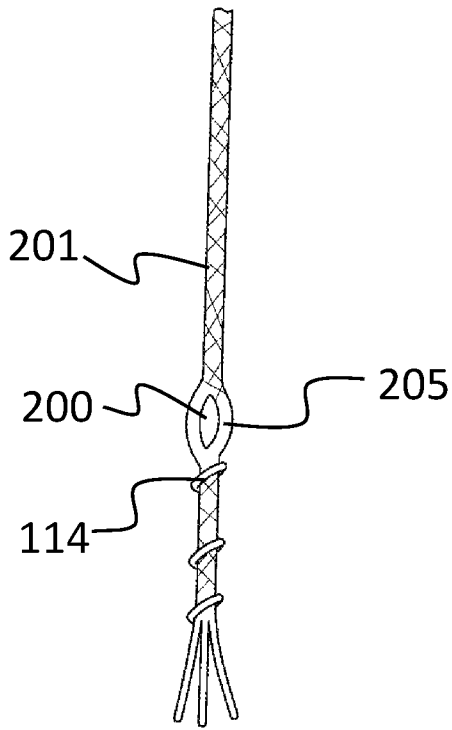


FIG. 3E

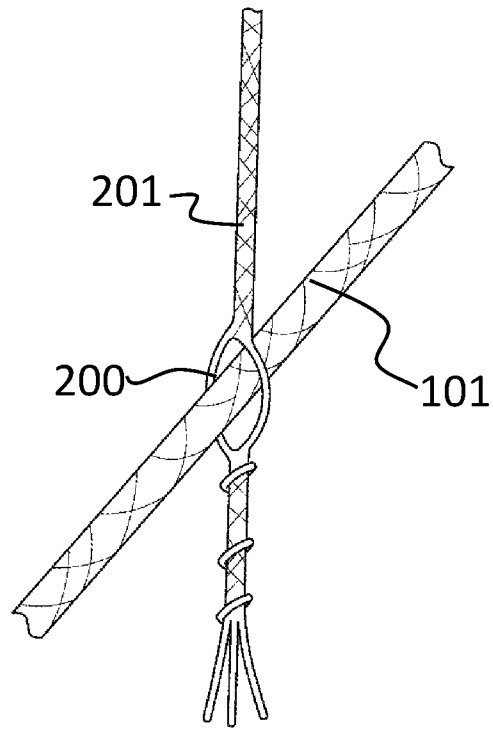


FIG. 4A

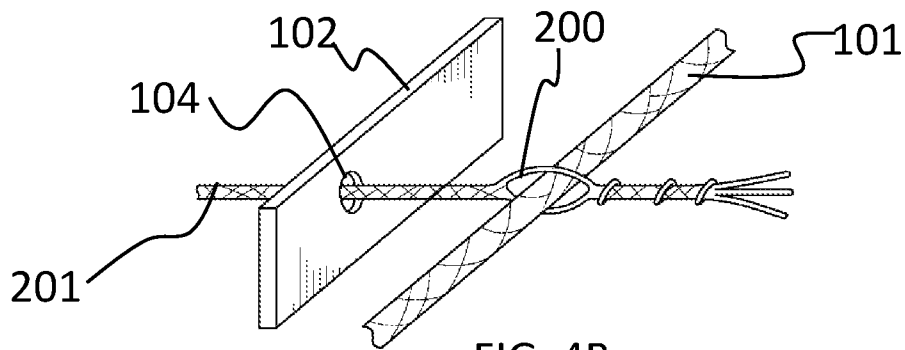
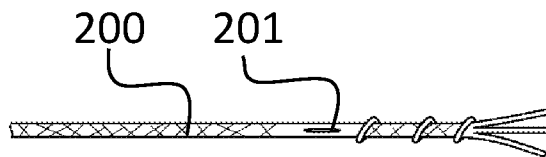
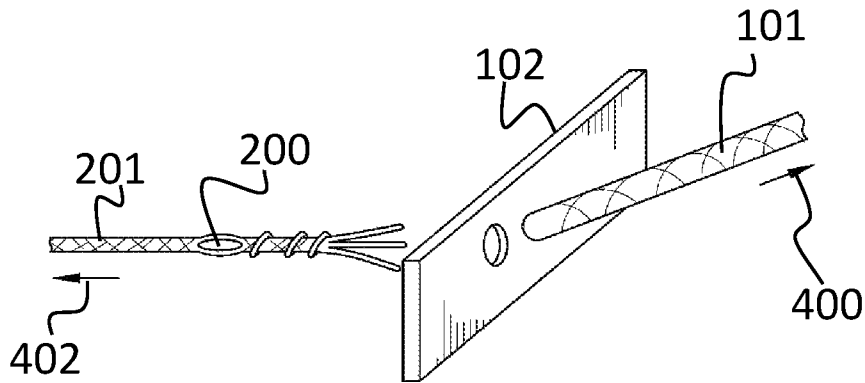
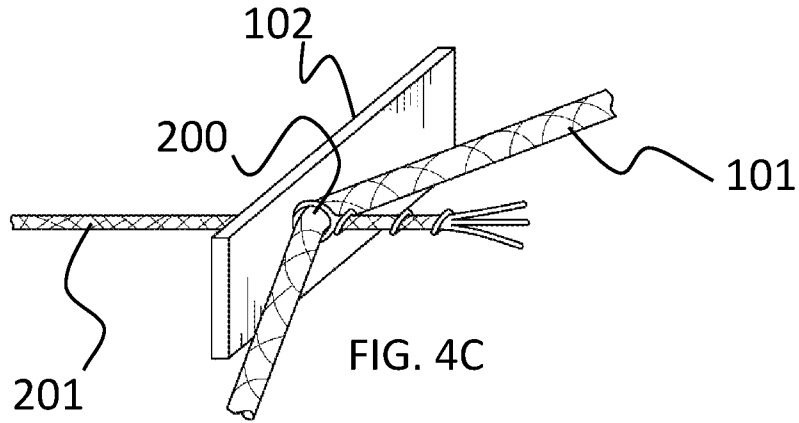
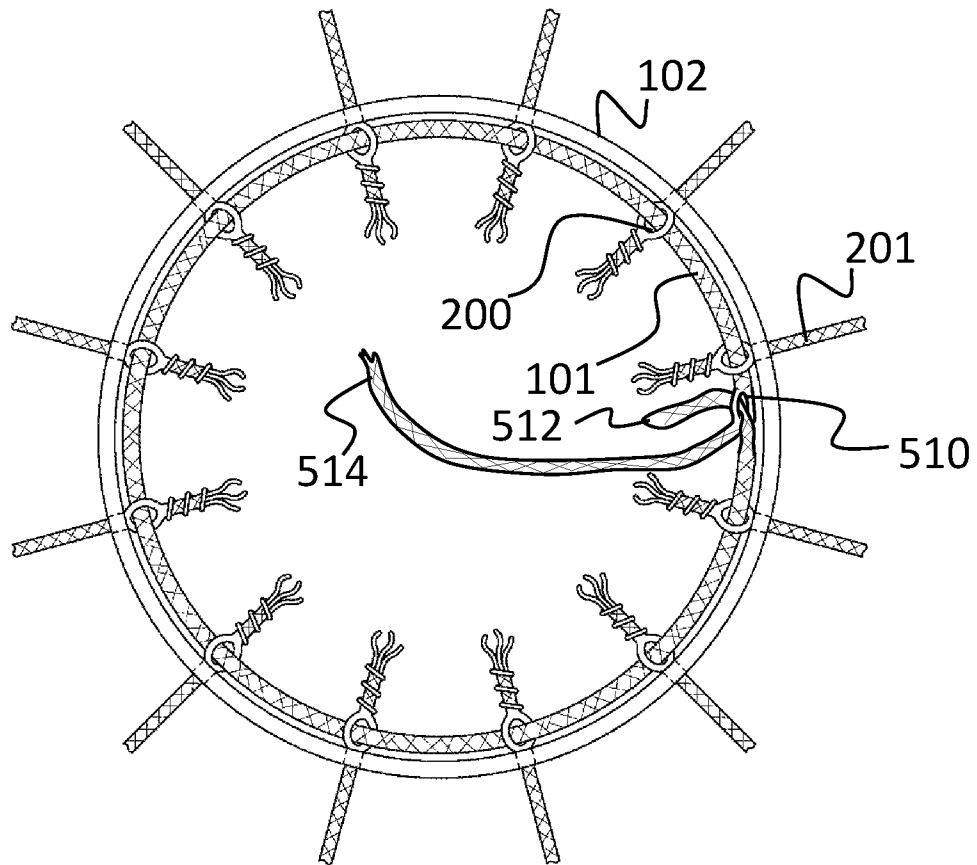
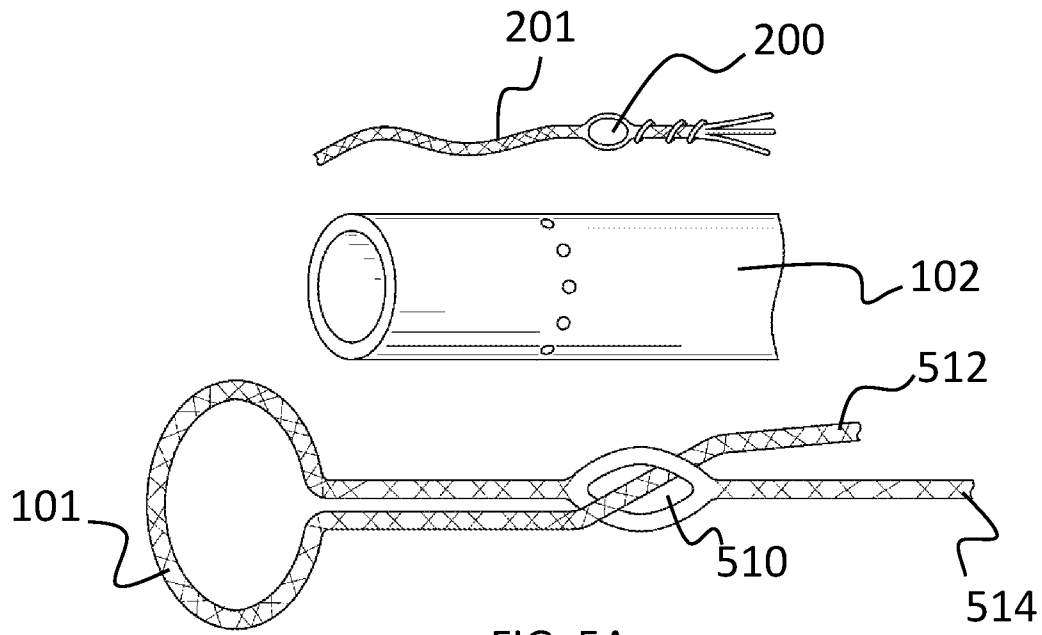


FIG. 4B





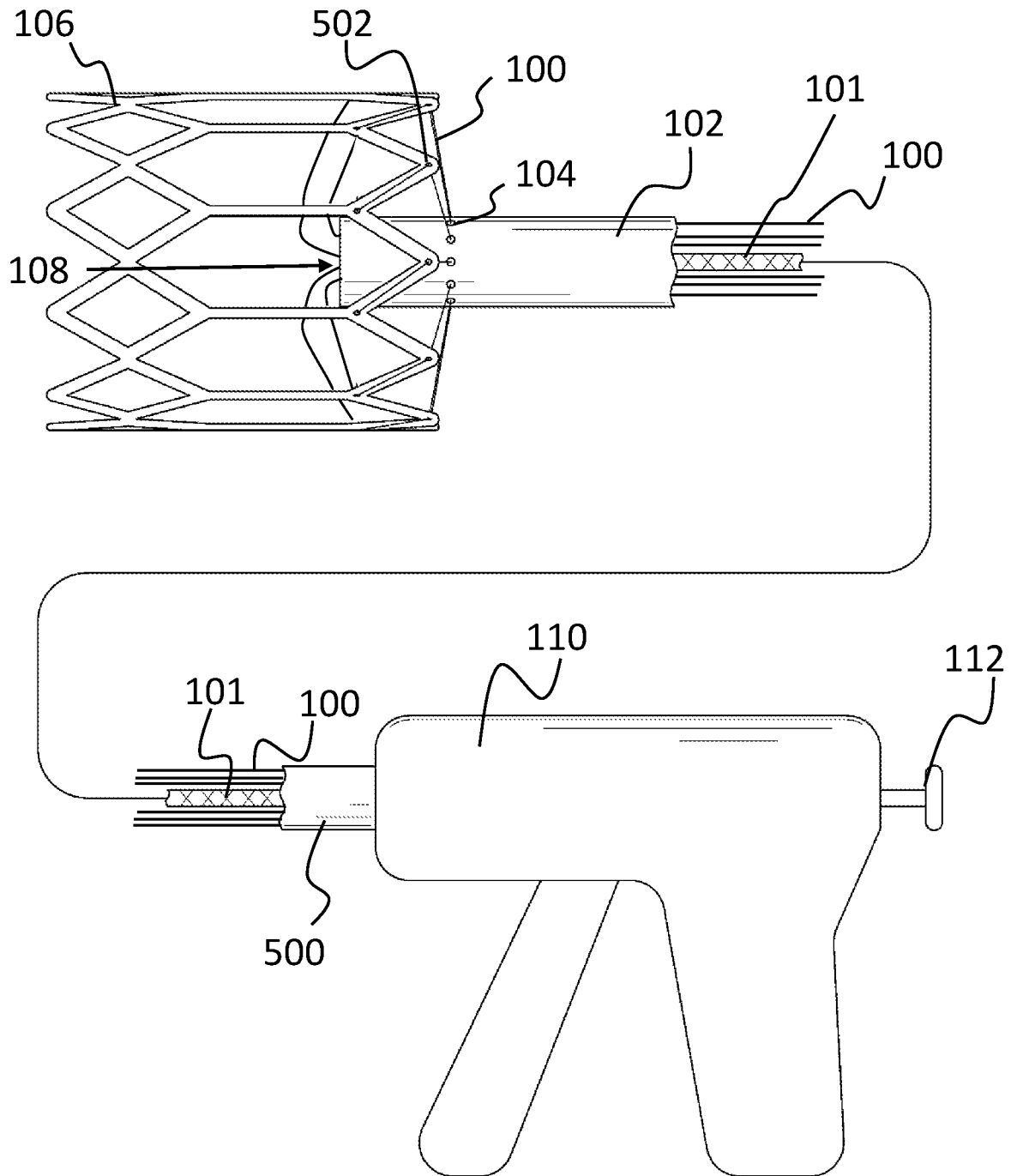


FIG. 5C

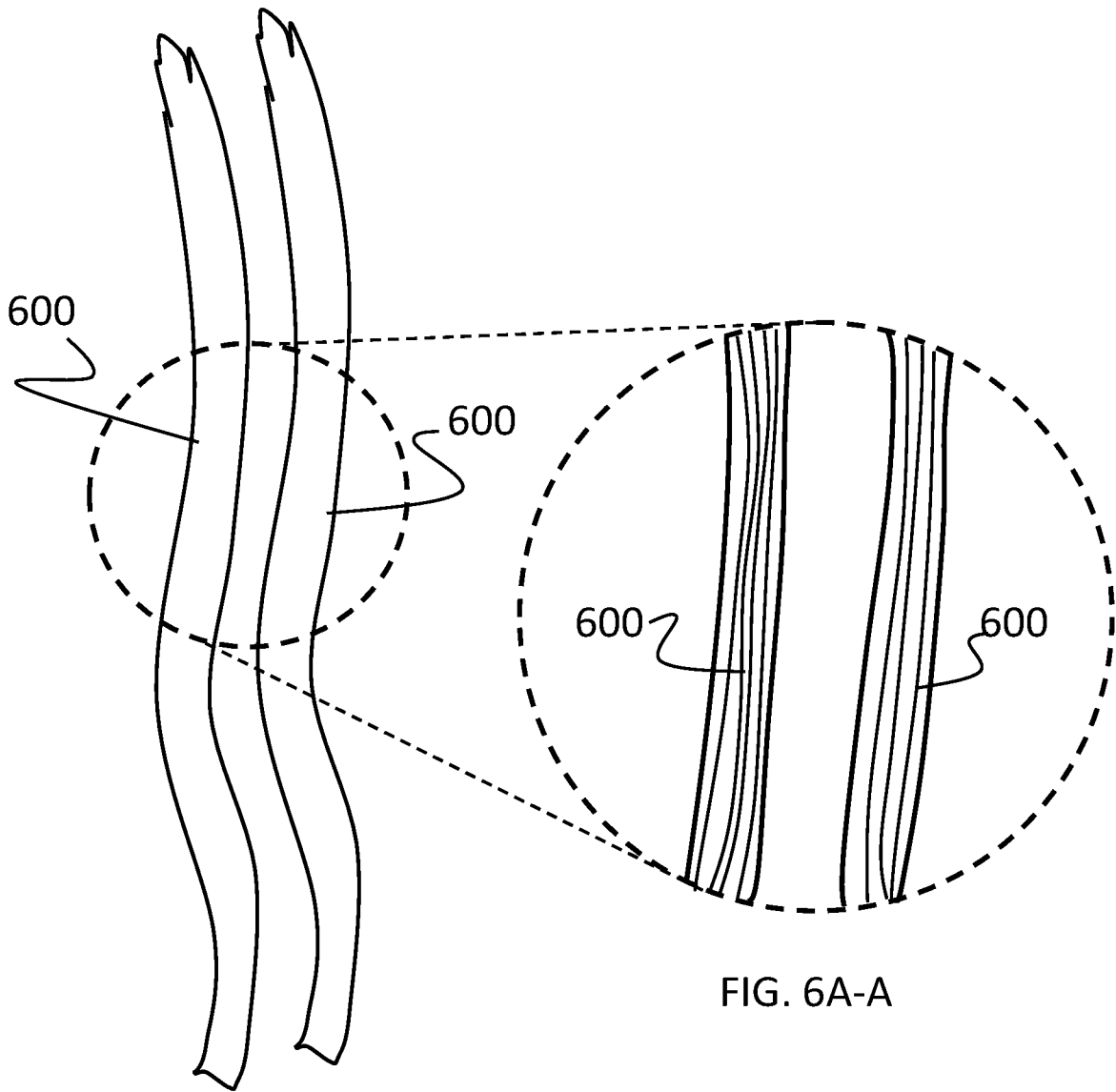


FIG. 6A

FIG. 6A-A

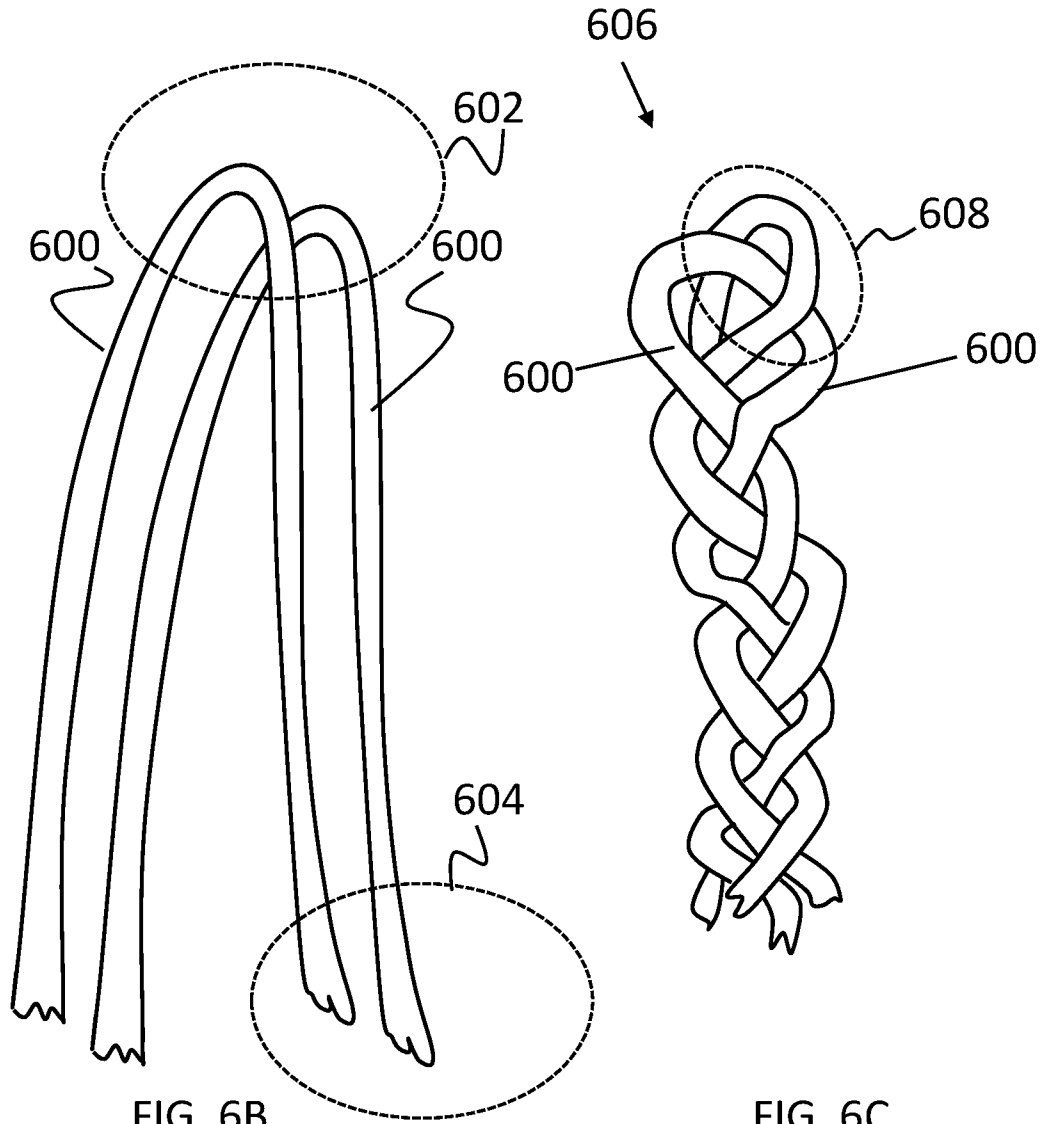


FIG. 6B

FIG. 6C

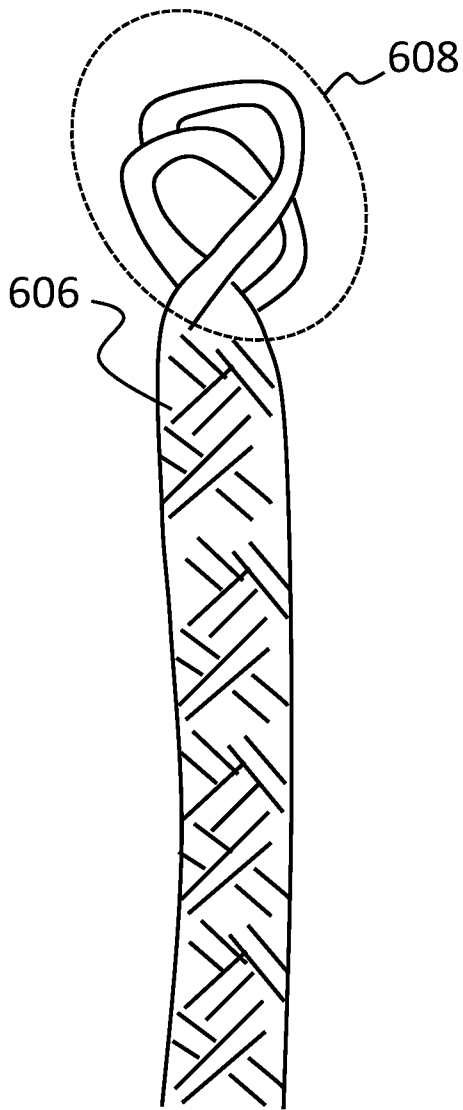


FIG. 7A

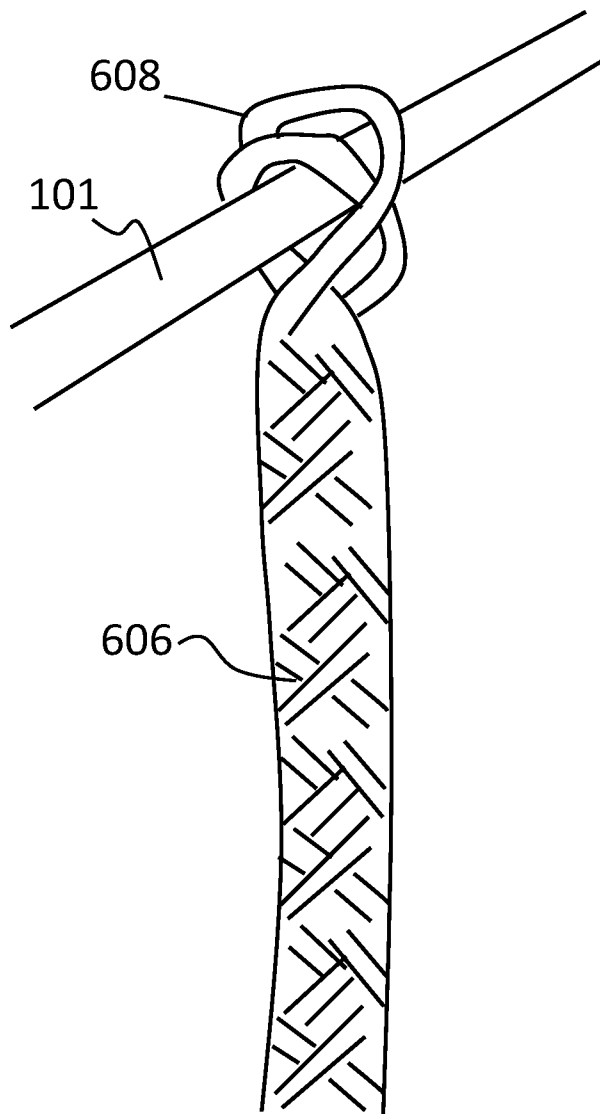


FIG. 7B

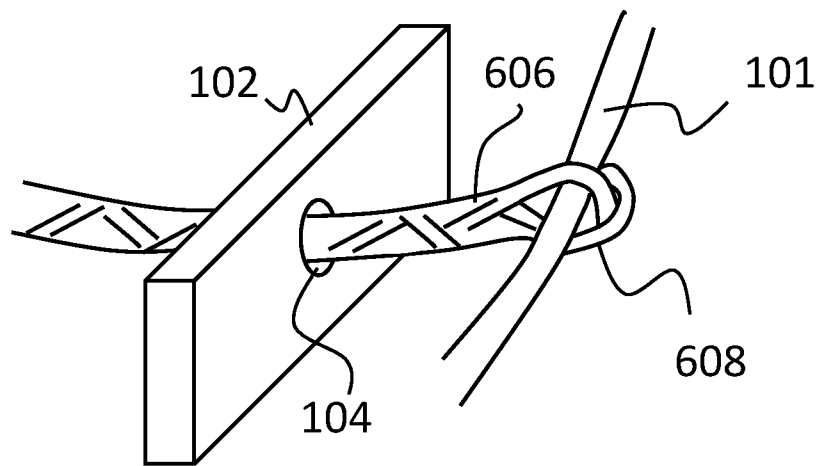


FIG. 7C

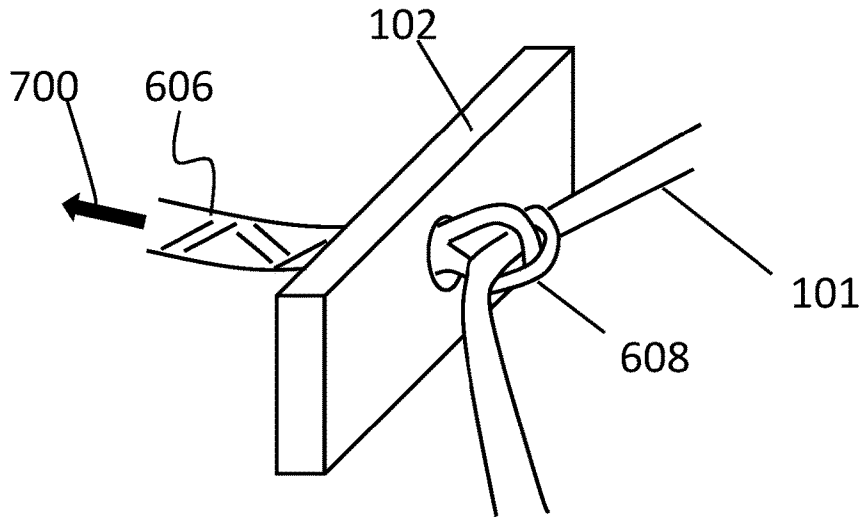


FIG. 7D

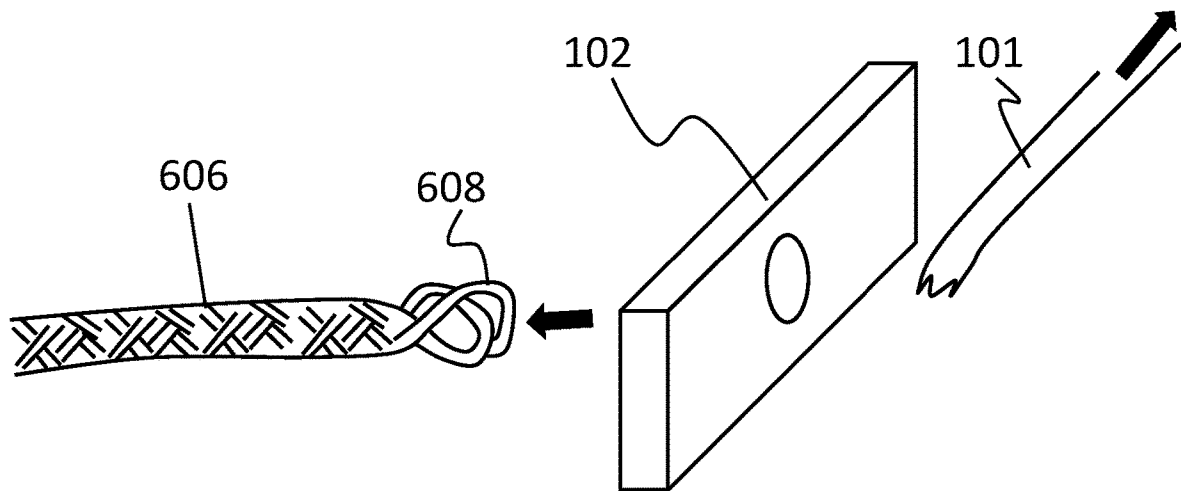


FIG. 7E

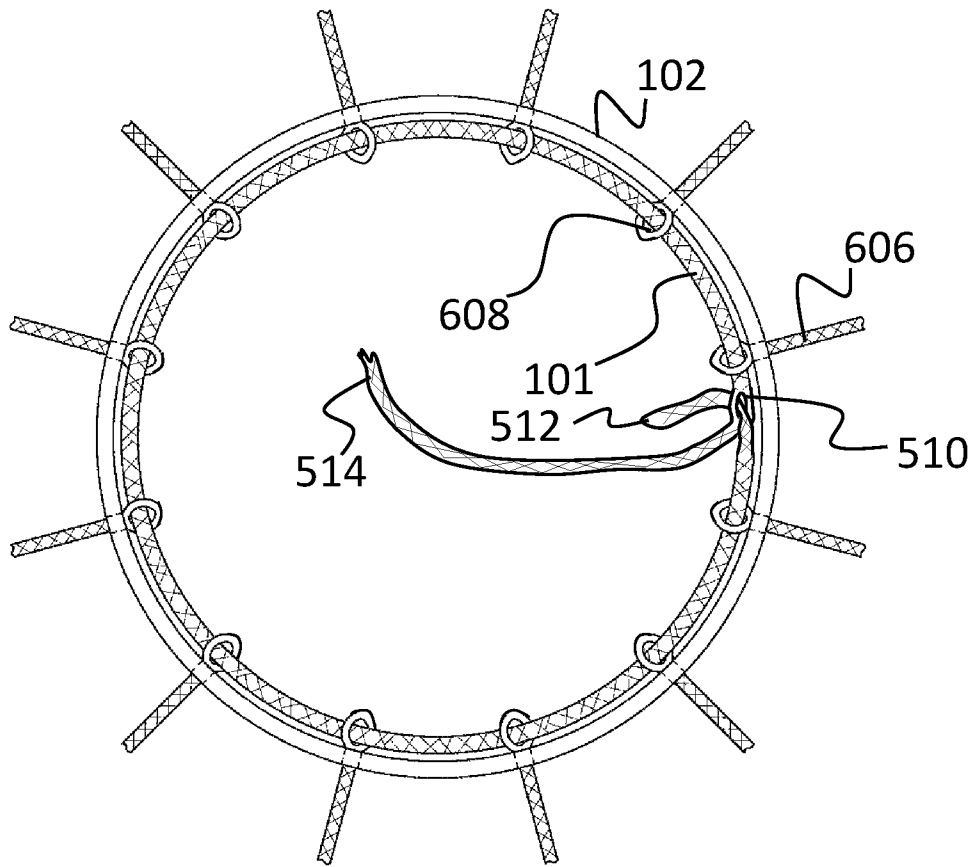


FIG. 8

**DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR
TRANSCATHETER DETACHMENT OF A
STENT FROM THE DELIVERY DEVICE
USING SINGLE-ENDED DRAW LINES**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

The present application is a Continuation-in-Part application of U.S. Non-Provisional application Ser. No. 15/111,482, filed on Jul. 13, 2016, which is a National Stage Entry of PCT/US15/11473, filed on Jan. 14, 2015, which claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/927,377, filed on Jan. 14, 2014, the entirety of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The present application is ALSO a non-provisional application of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/474,851, filed on Mar. 22, 2017, the entirety of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(1) Field of Invention

The present invention relates to transcatheter-delivered stents and, more particularly, to associated stent delivery systems for transcatheter delivery and implantation using single-ended draw lines.

(2) Description of Related Art

This invention is related to the field of stents. During transcatheter implantation of stents (e.g., valve housings or other stent-related deliveries) optimal positioning and placement of the stent is crucial for treatment success and optimal outcome. Once the stent has been optimally positioned it is equally important that it remains optimally positioned as the stent is being detached from the delivery system without undue stress or motion during detachment. Typical stent delivery systems suffer in that they may inadvertently alter the position of the stent during detachment.

Thus, a continuing need exists for a stent delivery system for transcatheter delivery and implantation that minimizes stress and motion of the stent during detachment.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to transcatheter-delivered stents and, more particularly, to associated stent delivery systems for transcatheter delivery and detachment of a stent using single-ended draw lines. The delivery system includes a glide having a plurality of restraining holes therethrough. A plurality of single-ended draw lines are also included. Each single-ended draw line has end loops and is adapted to pass through a stent hole in a stent and thereafter through a restraining hole in the glide. A release line is included that has a distal end and a proximal end. The distal end of the release line is adapted to pass through the loops of the single-ended draw lines and affix a stent with the glide, whereby upon implantation, a user can pull on the proximal end of the release line, which pulls the release line from the single-ended draw lines to allow the single-ended draw lines to be drawn from the stent, thereby detaching the stent at a desired location.

In another aspect, each of the single-ended draw lines is formed of a plurality of multi-filament strands that are braided together.

In yet another aspect, the glide is formed as a cylindrical barrel, such that the single-ended draw lines extend from a delivery device and through the glide and out of a distal end of the glide, with the single-ended draw lines passing through the stent and into the glide through the restraining holes in the glide.

In another aspect, the release line has a diameter and each of the restraining holes in the glide have a diameter, such that the diameter of the release line is greater than the diameter of the restraining holes in the glide.

In yet another aspect, the single-ended draw lines extend substantially parallel with the release line, with the single-ended draw lines thereafter extending through the glide.

Finally, as can be appreciated by one in the art, the present invention also comprises a method for forming and using the invention described herein. For example, the method comprises acts of pulling a release line, such that upon pulling the release line, the release line is pulled free of loops formed through a plurality of single-ended draw lines, thereby releasing the single-ended draw lines from a glide; and drawing on the single-ended draw lines to pull the single-ended draw lines from restraining holes in the glide and stent holes in the stent, thereby detaching the stent at a desired location.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed descriptions of the various aspects of the invention in conjunction with reference to the following drawings, where:

FIG. 1 is an illustration depicting draw lines extending substantially parallel with a release line and through a stent and to a delivery device;

FIG. 2A is an illustration of a braided suture;

FIG. 2B is an expanded view of FIG. 2A, illustrating a three-strand braided suture and strands;

FIG. 2C is an expanded view of FIG. 2B, illustrating a multiple filament structure of the strands;

FIG. 2D is an illustration of a knot, untightened;

FIG. 2E is an illustration of a knot, tightened;

FIG. 2F is an illustration of an opening created in the braided suture by piercing between monofilaments, close to but proximal of the knot (as shown in FIG. 2E);

FIG. 3A is an illustration of a braided suture where the strands have been separated at one end;

FIG. 3A-A is an expanded view of FIG. 3A, illustrating a multiple filament structure of the strands;

FIG. 3B is an illustration of a knot formed by looping strand one around the other two strands and tying a knot close to the point at where the strands have been separated;

FIG. 3C is an illustration of braiding distal from the knot illustrated in FIG. 3B for a distance and then tying a second knot by looping strand two around the other two strands and tying a knot;

FIG. 3D is an illustration of braiding distal from the knot in FIG. 3C for a distance and then tying a third knot by looping strand three around the other two strands and tying a knot, further depicting the strands as being cut a short distance distal of the third knot;

FIG. 3E is illustration of an opening created in the braided suture by piercing between monofilaments, close to but proximal of the first knot;

FIG. 4A is an illustration depicting positioning of a second, larger size suture (i.e., release line) through the opening of the braided suture depicted in FIG. 3E;

FIG. 4B is an illustration depicting a restraining part with a hole, the braided suture through the hole, and the release line through the braided suture opening (as illustrated in FIG. 4B, the release line is larger than the hole in the restraining part, alternatively the width of the release line may be smaller than the hole where the release line is sufficiently stiff to resist being pulled into the hole);

FIG. 4C is an illustration similar to that of FIG. 4B, depicting the braided suture under tension;

FIG. 4D is an illustration depicting the larger release line being pulled out of the braided suture, the braided suture (being under tension) slips out of the restraining part;

FIG. 4E is an illustration depicting collapse of the opening in the braided suture;

FIG. 5A is an illustration depicting components of the delivery system, including a draw line (e.g., braided suture), restraining part (i.e., glide), and larger suture (i.e., release line);

FIG. 5B is an illustration depicting a distal end-view, showing draw lines inserted through the glide, with a release line positioned through openings in the draw line; and

FIG. 5C is an illustration depicting draw lines extending substantially parallel with a release line and through a stent and to a delivery device;

FIG. 6A is an illustration of a suture strand, according to various embodiments present invention;

FIG. 6A-A is an expanded view illustration of FIG. 6A, showing multi filament structured strands according to various embodiments present invention;

FIG. 6B is an illustration of two suture strands looped with the loops together and the free ends together, according to various embodiments present invention;

FIG. 6C is an illustration of two looped and braided suture strands (with single-ended draw lines), according to various embodiments present invention;

FIG. 7A is an illustration of FIG. 6C with the loops slightly opened, according to various embodiments present invention;

FIG. 7B is an illustration of a release line passing through the loops of FIG. 7A, according to various embodiments present invention;

FIG. 7C is an illustration of a single-ended draw line through a restraining hole in a glide and a release line passing through the loops of the single-ended draw line, according to various embodiments present invention;

FIG. 7D is an illustration of FIG. 7C after some force is applied in pulling the draw line, according to various embodiments present invention;

FIG. 7E is an illustration depicting the single-ended draw line pulled through the restraining hole in the glide after pulling the release line out of the single-ended draw line loops, according to various embodiments present invention; and

FIG. 8 is a distal, end-view illustration of the glide, showing the single-ended draw lines as inserted through holes in the glide, with release line through the draw line loop opening, according to various embodiments present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention relates to transcatheter-delivered stents and, more particularly, to associated stent delivery systems for transcatheter delivery and implantation providing for transcatheter detachment of a stent from the delivery device using single-ended draw lines. The following description is presented to enable one of ordinary skill in the

art to make and use the invention and to incorporate it in the context of particular applications. Various modifications, as well as a variety of uses in different applications will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and the general principles defined herein may be applied to a wide range of embodiments. Thus, the present invention is not intended to be limited to the embodiments presented, but is to be accorded the widest scope consistent with the principles and novel features disclosed herein.

In the following detailed description, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a more thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without necessarily being limited to these specific details. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form, rather than in detail, in order to avoid obscuring the present invention.

The reader's attention is directed to all papers and documents which are filed concurrently with this specification and which are open to public inspection with this specification, and the contents of all such papers and documents are incorporated herein by reference. All the features disclosed in this specification, (including any accompanying claims, abstract, and drawings) may be replaced by alternative features serving the same, equivalent or similar purpose, unless expressly stated otherwise. Thus, unless expressly stated otherwise, each feature disclosed is only one example of a generic series of equivalent or similar features.

Furthermore, any element in a claim that does not explicitly state "means for" performing a specified function, or "step for" performing a specific function, is not to be interpreted as a "means" or "step" clause as specified in 35 U.S.C. Section 112, Paragraph 6. In particular, the use of "step of" or "act of" in the claims herein is not intended to invoke the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 112, Paragraph 6.

Please note, if used, the labels left, right, front, back, top, bottom, forward, reverse, clockwise and counter clockwise have been used for convenience purposes only and are not intended to imply any particular fixed direction. Instead, they are used to reflect relative locations and/or directions between various portions of an object.

(1) Description

Described is a stent delivery system for transcatheter delivery and implantation. The stent delivery system provides an improved system for stent detachment from the delivery device using single-ended draw lines, such as but not limited to a delivery system of a transcatheter heart valve or any other stent. This invention addresses the need for improved detachment of a valve from a delivery system, wherein the interactional forces between the delivery system and the valve are minimized during detachment (to minimize inadvertent movement of the valve during detachment).

It should be noted that the detachment system described herein using single-ended draw lines can be used with a variety of delivery systems. For example, FIGS. 1 through 5C are provided as a non-limiting example of such a delivery system; although it should be understood that the invention is not intended to be limited thereto. Thus, as a non-limiting example, FIGS. 1 through 5C, which were provided in U.S. application Ser. No. 15/111,482 (which is incorporated herein by reference), are described below as an example of such a suitable system, while FIGS. 6A through 8 are described and illustrated to detail the invention herein in which the delivery device uses single-ended draw lines.

As shown in FIG. 1, the stent delivery system includes a plurality of draw lines 100 (e.g., twelve lines or any other

desired number) that extend from a handle **110** substantially parallel with a release line **101** (internal of a restraining part (i.e., glide **102**)) and out of distal end **108** of glide **102**, through a stent **106** and back through restraining holes **104** in the glide **102**. Note that the delivery system includes a restraining part that is operable to selectively restrain the draw lines **100** during delivery. However, the restraining part also needs to be formed to allow the draw lines **100** to glide out of the said part and, as such, is hereinafter referred to as the glide **102**.

The draw lines **100** in effect keep the stent **106** affixed with the glide **102** during delivery. They can also be selectively drawn (i.e., pulled) to turn the stent **106** as desired during delivery and implantation. The draw lines **100** can be free on their proximal ends, or desirably, connected with a draw line trigger **120** or other suitable component of the delivery device **110**. The release line **101** is connected to a handle release trigger **112** or knob (or other suitable device for drawing the release line **101**) of the delivery device **110**. The draw lines **100** can be pulled to hold the stent **106** tight against the glide **102** during delivery. When at the desired delivery site, the release line **101** is pulled, which in turn releases the draw lines **100**, allowing the draw lines **100** to be pulled out of the stent **106** and, thereby, release the stent **106** at the desired location.

These components are described in further detail below. It should be noted that the draw lines **100** can be formed of any material that allows for formation or fixation of an opening (an example of which described below with respect to the opening **200**). As a non-limiting example, the draw lines **100** can be formed of monofilaments (e.g., nylon) that are pierced with a needle or other device to form an opening therethrough. FIG. 2A, for example, illustrates another non-limiting example of a draw line **100**. In this example and as shown in FIG. 2A, one or more draw lines **100** are formed of a braided suture **201** to provided additional strength. To be contrasted with the example above where each draw line is a single monofilament, in this aspect, each draw lines is braided suture **201** formed of many filaments. For example, each braided suture **201** (i.e., draw line) is formed of any suitably braidable filaments, non-limiting examples of which include nylon, Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), Ultra-high-molecular-weight polyethylene (UHMWPE), polyester, and Polyether ether ketone (PEEK). For further understanding, FIG. 2A is an illustration of the braided suture **201**. FIG. 2B is an expanded view of FIG. 2A, showing the braided suture **201** as a three-strand braided structure formed of at least three strands **203**. Further, FIG. 2C is an expanded view of FIG. 2B, illustrating multiple monofilaments **205** that are aligned to form each of the individual strands **203**.

To provide the delivery and detachment features herein, the braided suture **201** includes at least one knot (and possibly multiple knots). For example and as shown in FIG. 2D, the braided suture **201** can be twisted into a first knot **114** (and additional knots as desired), a tightened version of which is shown in FIG. 2E. As can be appreciated by those skilled in the art, there are many techniques for tying a knot, one of which is illustrated in FIGS. 2D and 2E; however, the invention is not intended to be limited thereto as the knot(s) can be formed using any suitable technique, another non-limiting example of which is illustrated in FIGS. 3A through 3D.

It is desirable that the suture knots are kept minimal in profile so that they pass freely through size constraining features (such as the restraining holes in the glide and the stent holes in the stent). It is also desirable that each braided suture is as uniformly pliable as practical so that the braided

sutures slide freely through and around surfaces and edges (such as the stent). It is also desirable that the braided sutures and knot(s) provide adequate strength, e.g., to secure the stent (such as but not limited to a stented heart valve) in a collapsed state. A desired aspect is described in which the profile (size) of the suture knot(s) is/are kept minimal, in which changes to the braided suture pliability is minimalized, and in which the braided suture knots provide adequate strength. As a non-limiting example, the suture knot profile illustrated in FIGS. 2D, 2E, and 2F is approximately three times the braided suture profile, or, since the braided suture profile is approximately three times the strand profile, approximately nine times the strand profile.

In another aspect and as shown in FIGS. 3B through 3E (and 4A through 4E, 5A and 5B), the knot profile(s) are approximately five times the strand profile. An objective of a desired embodiment of the knot/braid pattern is illustrated in FIGS. 3A through 3E is to maintain braided suture pliability with minimal profile and adequate strength.

As described in further detail below, to provide the draw and detachment features, the braided suture **201** needs an opening formed therethrough. FIG. 2F, for example, provides an illustration of an opening **200** created in the braided suture **201** by piercing between monofilaments **205**. The opening **200** can be formed at any suitable location; however, desirably, the opening **200** is formed proximal to the first knot **114** with approximately half of the monofilaments **205** spread to each side of the opening **200**.

As noted above, another example of a knot tying process is illustrated in FIGS. 3A through 3D. For example, FIG. 3A illustrates the braided suture **201** where the individual strands **203** have been separated at one end. As noted above and as illustrated in FIG. 3A-A (which is an expanded view of FIG. 3A), the individual strands **203** are formed of multiple mono-filaments **205**. In this aspect and as shown in FIG. 3B, the knot is formed by looping a first strand around the other two strands and tying the knot **114** close to the point at where the strands **203** have been separated. After the first knot **114** is tied, it may be desirable to tie a few additional knots, as shown in FIGS. 3C and 3D. Thus, the strands can braided at the distal end for a desired distance **300** with a second knot **302** being tied, for example, by looping a second strand around the other two strands and tying the second knot **302**. A desired distance **300** is the span of 4 or 5 braid crossings for one preferred embodiment but may be chosen differently to suit another aspect, which is important because this helps maintain suture pliability so that the braided sutures slide freely through and around surfaces and edges (such as the stent) while also providing adequate knot strength.

As noted above, any desired number of knots can be incorporated into the braided suture **201**. However, desirably, three knots are included so that each of the three strands is knotted and each strand contributes to the overall strength. For example, FIG. 3D is an illustration of braiding the strands distal from the second knot **302** in FIG. 3C for a distance **300** and then tying a third knot **304** by looping a third strand around the other two strands and tying the third knot **304**. In this non-limiting example, the strands are illustrated as being cut **306** a short distance distal of the third knot **304**.

The braided suture **201** is less pliable at the knot(s) than in the braided lengths and less pliable at larger knots than at smaller knots. Thus, minimal knot size serves to minimize the change in braided suture pliability. The braided section between knots serves to spread the change in braided suture pliability over a length while simultaneously maintaining

adequate knot slip strength. In other words, it is preferred that the discontinuity in pliability is smaller (in both scale and in physical length) and spread out in length rather than larger (in both scale and physical length). The triplicate knot pattern (as shown in FIG. 3D) secures each strand and provides adequate strength. In another aspect, the braided suture 201 is approximately the size of a human hair (i.e., in diameter or width), the strands are approximately one third the size of a human hair and the individual filaments are much smaller. Of course this is only illustrative and other knot/braid configurations are possible.

As was the case above and as shown in FIG. 3E, the opening 200 is created in the braided suture 201 by piercing between monofilaments 205, close to but proximal of the first knot 114. Desirably, approximately one half of the monofilaments are separated to each side of the opening 200. After the opening 200 is formed, the release line (depicted as element 101 in FIG. 1) is positioned through the opening 200.

For example and as shown in FIG. 4A, the release line 101 (e.g., a second, larger-size suture) is positioned through the opening 200 of the braided suture 201 structure. The release line 101 is formed of any suitably durable material, a non-limiting example of which includes nylon, UHMWPE, polyester suture, stainless steel wire, super elastic nitinol wire. As shown in FIG. 4B, the braided suture 201 and release line 101 are used in conjunction with a restraining part (e.g., the glide 102). The restraining part or glide 102 serves to provide a structure against which the release line 101 is restrained, thereby allowing a tensile force to be placed on the draw lines. As shown, the glide 102 includes at least one restraining hole 104 therethrough. The braided suture 201 passes through the restraining hole 104, with the larger release line 101 passing through the opening 200 of the braided suture 201. Notably, the diameter of the release line 101 may be greater than the restraining hole 104 in the glide 102 or the release line may be sufficiently stiff which prevents the release line 101 from being pulled through the restraining hole 104 when the braided suture 201 is being drawn taut.

FIG. 4C is an illustration similar to that of FIG. 4B, depicting the braided suture 201 structure under tension when being pulled as a draw line. Notably, the stent is affixed with the glide 102 via the draw line (braided suture 201), with the braided suture 201 affixed within the glide 102 since the release line 101 is passing through the opening 200. When the stent is at the desired implant location, a user can pull on the release line 101 (using the delivery device). As shown in FIG. 4D, as the release line 101 is pulled 400 toward the delivery device, the release line 101 is pulled out of the opening 200 in the braided suture 201. With the release line 101 drawn from the opening 200, the braided suture 201 is free to be drawn 402 free of the glide 102 and, thereafter, drawn from the stent and back into the distal end of the glide 102. As can be appreciated by those skilled in the art and as shown in FIG. 4E, the opening 200 is easily collapsed (as depicted) to allow the suture 201 to be drawn from the glide and stent to allow for detachment from the stent.

Thus and as depicted in FIG. 5A, the delivery system includes at least a draw line (e.g., a plurality of braided suture(s) 201), a restraining part (e.g., a glide 102), and a larger suture (i.e., a release line 101). The release line 101, in one aspect, can be formed into include a release line opening 510 (e.g., by piercing the release line 101 or through any other suitable technique for forming an opening in a line). The release line 101 also includes a distal end 512 and

a proximal end 514 that continues to the delivery device 110 (as shown in FIG. 1). The use of the release line opening 510 provides a technique for lightly fixing the distal end 512 of the release line 101 so that it does not inadvertently move out of the draw lines (e.g., braided sutures 201) prematurely. When pulling the proximal end 514 of the release line 101 (via the handle release trigger), the distal end 512 of the release line 101 slides out of the release line opening 510 and then out of the braided suture openings 200.

As noted above and as further illustrated in the distal-end view of FIG. 5B, the braided sutures 201 are affixed with the glide 102 by the release line 101 which passes through openings 200 in the braided sutures 201. Also as shown, the distal end 512 of the release line 101 is passed through the release line opening 510, with the proximal end 514 of the release line 101 passing through the glide 102 and toward the delivery device.

For clarity, the delivery system described herein can be implemented with any suitable stent delivery device 110, a non-limiting example of which is shown in FIG. 5C. A non-limiting example of an off the shelf delivery device is that sold by Edwards Lifesciences Corporation, and Medtronic CoreValve®. The glide 102 (i.e., restraining part) can be used in conjunction with the sheath 500 of such a delivery device 110. Also projecting from the delivery device 110 are the draw lines 100 (e.g., braided sutures 201) and release line 101. For clarity and as noted above, the braided sutures 201 are provided as a non-limiting example of suitable draw lines 100 according to the principles of the present invention and, as such, are terms that are used herein interchangeably. The draw lines 100 continue through the glide 102 and out of the distal end 108 of the glide 102. The glide 102 is any suitable device that is operable for restraining the draw lines 100 as described. For example, the glide 102 is a cylindrically-shaped barrel or tube. The draw lines 100 continue out of the glide 108 and through the various stent holes 502 in the stent 106. After passing through one or more stent holes 502 in the stent 106, the draw lines 100 continue through restraining holes 104 in the glide 102 and back into the glide 102. Inside the glide 102 (as shown in FIG. 5B), the draw lines 100 are affixed within the glide 102 due to the release line 101 passing through the openings 200 in the draw lines 100 (i.e., braided sutures 201). When a user pulls the release line 101 with the delivery device 110, the release line 101 is pulled out of the openings 200 in the draw lines 100, which allows the draw lines 100 to be pulled out of the restraining holes 104 in the glide 102 and, also, out of the stent holes 502 in the stent 106, thereby detaching entirely from the stent 106.

As noted above, FIGS. 1 through 5C were provided as an example of a delivery device that can be used with the invention. FIGS. 1 through 5C describe an embodiment in which the profile (size) of suture knot(s) is/are kept minimal, in which changes to suture structure pliability is minimized, and in which the suture structure knots provide adequate strength. As previously discussed, the suture is less pliable at the knot(s) than in the braided lengths, however the difference in pliability is minimized by small knots and by braiding between successive knots.

This invention addresses the need for improved detachment of a valve from a delivery system, wherein the interactional forces between the delivery system and the valve are minimized during detachment (to minimize inadvertent movement of the valve during detachment). The following describes a new desired embodiment to the above referenced patent application (i.e., U.S. application Ser. No. 15/111,482) in which suture knots are avoided entirely.

In this desired embodiment and as shown in FIGS. 6A through 8, two or more suture strands (which may be mono or multi filament) are looped so that the loops are positioned together and the free ends of the strands are located together. Beginning at the looped end, the suture strands are then braided a sufficient distance. This embodiment is desired because, since there are no knots, there is even less discontinuity in suture pliability than the previous invention referenced above. A brief description of what is being shown in the illustrations is as follows. It should be noted that the sketches are only illustrative and that other braid configurations are possible.

FIG. 6A is an illustration of a suture strand 600. While the individual suture strands 600 can be monofilament, they are desirably multi-filamented suture strands 600 as shown in FIG. 6A-A. For further understanding, FIG. 6B is an illustration of two suture strands 600 with the loops 602 together and the free ends 604 together. As shown in FIG. 6C, two or more (desirably two) suture strands 600 are braided together such that their loops 602 are proximate one another to form a draw line or braided suture, referred to as a single-ended draw line 606. The single-ended draw line 606 operates similarly to that of the draw lines or braided suture described above (depicted as element 100 in FIGS. 1 and 201 in FIG. 2); however, instead of knots, the single-ended draw line 606 includes loops 608 to reduce the friction points during implantation.

FIG. 7A is an illustration of the single-ended draw line 606, showing the loops 608 slightly opened to accommodate a release line. For example and as shown in FIG. 7B, during implantation, the release line 101 is passed through the loops 608 of the single-ended draw line 606.

This aspect is further illustrated in FIG. 7C, which depicts the single-ended draw line 606 as passed through a restraining hole 104 in the glide 102 and a release line 101 passing through the loops 608 of the single-ended draw line 606.

As shown in FIG. 7D, pulling 700 on the single-ended draw line 608 as a draw line pulls the release line 101 into the glide 102. Notably and as was the case above, the stent is affixed with the glide 102 via the draw line (single-ended draw line 606), with the single-ended draw line 606 affixed within the glide 102 since the release line 101 is passing through the loops 608. When the stent is at the desired implant location, a user can pull on the release line 101 (using a delivery device, such as that described above). As shown in FIG. 7E, as the release line 101 is pulled toward the delivery device, the release line 101 is pulled out of the loops 608 in the single-ended draw line 606. With the release line 101 drawn from the loops 608, the single-ended draw line 606 is free to be drawn free of the glide 102 and, thereafter, drawn from the stent and back into the distal end of the glide 102.

For further understanding, FIG. 8 illustrates the distal end view of the glide 102. As shown, the single-ended draw lines 606 are affixed with the glide 102 by the release line 101 which passes through openings loops 608 in the single-ended draw lines 606. Also as shown, the distal end 512 of the release line 101 is passed through the release line opening 510, with the proximal end 514 of the release line 101 passing through the glide 102 and toward the delivery device.

Finally, while this invention has been described in terms of several embodiments, one of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize that the invention may have other applications in other environments. It should be noted that many embodiments and implementations are possible. Further, the

following claims are in no way intended to limit the scope of the present invention to the specific embodiments described above. In addition, any recitation of "means for" is intended to evoke a means-plus-function reading of an element and a claim, whereas, any elements that do not specifically use the recitation "means for", are not intended to be read as means-plus-function elements, even if the claim otherwise includes the word "means". Further, while particular method steps have been recited in a particular order, the method steps may occur in any desired order and fall within the scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A delivery system for transcatheter delivery and detachment of a stent, comprising: a glide, the glide having a cavity terminating in a distal end of the glide, the glide also having a plurality of restraining holes therethrough; a plurality of single-ended draw lines, each single-ended draw line having a loop formed therethrough, and wherein the loop of each single-ended draw line passes through the cavity and from the distal end of the glide, and thereafter through a stent hole in a stent and thereafter through a restraining hole in the glide such that the loop resides within the cavity of the glide; and a release line having a distal end and a proximal end, the distal end of the release line being adapted to pass through the loops of the single-ended draw lines to affix the plurality of single-ended draw lines to the distal end of the glide and, thereby affix the stent with the glide, whereby upon implantation, a user can pull on the proximal end of the release line, which pulls the release line from the single-ended draw lines to allow the single-ended draw lines to be drawn from the stent, thereby detaching the stent at a desired location.

2. The delivery system as set forth in claim 1, wherein each single-ended draw line is formed of a plurality of multi-filament strands that are braided together.

3. The delivery system as set forth in claim 2, wherein the glide is formed as a cylindrical barrel, such that the single-ended draw lines extend from a delivery device and through the glide and out of the distal end of the glide, with the single-ended draw lines passing through the stent and into the glide through the restraining holes in the glide.

4. The delivery system as set forth in claim 3, wherein the release line has a diameter and each of the restraining holes in the glide have a diameter, such that the diameter of the release line is greater than the diameter of the restraining holes in the glide.

5. The delivery system as set forth in claim 4, wherein the single-ended draw lines extend substantially parallel with the release line with the single-ended draw lines thereafter extending through the glide.

6. The delivery system as set forth in claim 1, wherein the glide is formed as a cylindrical barrel, such that the single-ended draw lines extend from a delivery device and through the glide and out of the distal end of the glide, with the single-ended draw lines passing through the stent and into the glide through the restraining holes in the glide.

7. The delivery system as set forth in claim 1, wherein the release line has a diameter and each of the restraining holes in the glide have a diameter, such that the diameter of the release line is greater than the diameter of the restraining holes in the glide.

8. The delivery system as set forth in claim 1, wherein the single-ended draw lines extend substantially parallel with the release line with the single-ended draw lines thereafter extending through the glide.