Description

Background of the Invention

Prefilled hypodermic syringes generally include a rubber needle cover which is placed over the needle in engagement with the needle hub or shoulder which projects from the syringe barrel. The cover is placed over the needle during manufacture of the syringe and provides a sterile barrier, maintaining sterility until the syringe is used.

Also known from GB-A-1,265,686 is a rigid sheath cover and a hypodermic syringe needle cover as defined in the precharacterizing part of claim 1, and a hypodermic syringe as defined in the precharacterizing part of claim 6.

Specifically, GB-A-1,265,686 discloses a self-contained packaged needle assembly for connection to a hypodermic syringe barrel. The assembly comprises a needle mounted on a hub which is adapted to be mounted on a barrel, a tubular shield removably mounted on the hub to enclose the needle, the shield having an open end adjacent the hub sealed by a removable closure to form a sealed package for the needle and hub. The shield also has means interposed between its internal surface and the part of the hub adjacent the needle to hold the needle substantially centrally within the shield and prevent it from coming into contact with the internal surface of the shield. The shield has an external periphery so shaped as to make the shield capable of being inserted into the barrel to form part of a plunger of the syringe upon being removed from the needle and hub.

Before a syringe of the type known from GB-A-1,265,686 can be used, the needle assembly and barrel have to be removed separately from the sealed package, the needle assembly has to be affixed to the barrel, the needle cover must then be removed and the portion of the needle cover forming the plunger must then be inserted into the barrel, before air can be expelled from the needle and the medication administered. Such laborious procedures are disadvantageous and render the syringe known from GB-A-1,265,686 unsuitable for many applications.

However, also the above-mentioned prefilled hypodermic syringes having a rubber needle cover placed over the needle during manufacture to maintain sterility until the syringe is used, are not devoid of disadvantages:

In use, the rubber needle cover is removed, air is expelled from the needle, and the medication is administered. The needle cover is then replaced.

In other situations, after the air and excess drug is expelled from the syringe, the rubber needle cover is placed back onto the syringe for protection until ready to administer the drug. In replacing the rubber needle cover after drawing the medication into the syringe, the syringe needle tends to protrude through the side of the rubber needle cover, particularly under emergency conditions, sometimes puncturing the finger of the nurse or paramedic. This oftentimes requires submission of a report, testing of the nurse, discomfort and other problems. Some means of protecting the user of such syringes would therefore be desirable. Rubber needle covers are also used with syringes which are provided empty and sterile. These are used to administer drug from a vial or ampul. In use, the rubber needle cover is removed and the medication is drawn into the syringe form the vial or ampul. The cover is then replaced until the syringe is used to administer the drug to the patient.

Summary of the Invention

According to one aspect of the invention, the above mentioned problems are overcome by a rigid sheath cover and a hypodermic syringe needle cover as defined in claim 1.

According to another aspect of the invention, the above mentioned problems are solved by a hypodermic syringe as defined in claim 6.

Described is a hypodermic syringe which includes provision for a rigid sheath cover or sleeve which encompasses the rubber needle cover and provides protection in the operating mode as well as other advantages. The sheath cover can be made of plastic by injection molding procedures and includes a plurality of teeth spaced about the opening of the cover. At least some of the teeth have a small lip projecting inwardly from the end of the teeth toward the center of the opening. When the rigid sleeve is inserted over the rubber needle cover, the lips slip over the cover to grip it so that when the sleeve is removed, the rubber cover is retained within the sleeve and the two are removed together. After the medicament is administered, the needle cover and sheath are replaced. In the event the needle pierces the rubber needle cover, the sheath prevents the needle from protruding, thereby providing protection for the user. The sheath cover has additional advantages. Rubber formulations, such as those used to make the rubber needle covers, are generally sensitive to light and will crack over time. With a hypodermic syringe, this may compromise the sterility of the needle in storage. By providing an opaque plastic sheath cover, the cover will protect the rubber sleeve from light thereby preventing cracking. The sheath cover can also be used for imprinting of the syringe lot number and expiration date as well as other information and can be made in different colors for color coding of products. The plastic sheath also

facilitates the "breaking off" of the needle for injections via stop cocks.

The protective sheath cover has other advantages such as providing dimensional stability to the rubber needle cover. The rubber needle cover is held loosely but securely within the protective sheath cover so that the rubber needle cover is straight as it is being replaced over the straight needle. This minimizes the possibility of the needle piercing the rubber cover and prevents possible injury as previously described. Likewise, if the needle point catches on the inside of a non-supported rubber cover, it may bend the needle point. A dull or bent needle point creates patient discomfort and other administration problems.

When the needle protrudes from the rubber cover, the sterility of the needle is in question. Possible "coring" of the rubber is another problem. Since the administration of medication should not be made with a non-sterile needle nor with one containing a rubber core, it can be expected that the syringe will be unsuitable and another syringe will have to be obtained. In an emergency situation, much valuable time could be lost obtaining another syringe. The protective sheath cover provides cost savings by minimizing product made unusable by "coring" as indicated above.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention will be better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is an exploded, isometric view illustrating a hypodermic syringe, needle cover and sheath cover;

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view taken axially through the assembled syringe needle cover and sheath cover;

Figure 3 is a side elevational view of the sheath cover;

Figure 4 is an end elevational view of the opening in the sheath cover particularly illustrating the plurality of teeth, some including a lip projecting toward the center of the opening; and

Figure 5 is a side cross-sectional view as viewed along the line 5-5 of Figure 4.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Referring to the drawings in detail, a preferred embodiment of the present invention is illustrated therein. As illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, a complete syringe assembly is depicted comprising a syringe 10, needle cover 25, and sheath cover 30.

Referring to Figure 2, the conventional hypodermic syringe 10 comprises a barrel 11, including a needle hub 12 at one end thereof, the barrel as illustrated including a shoulder 13. Sealed into the needle hub 12 is a needle 14 having a point 15 at the distal end thereof. A flange or finger grip 16 protects from the end of the barrel 11 opposite the needle hub 12. A plunger 17 is slideably engaged with the inside of the barrel 11, and comprises a body 18 which is sealingly engaged with the inside of the barrel 11, a stem 19 projecting outwardly from the body 18 and including a tab or thumb rest 20 on the end thereof opposite the body 18.

The rubber needle cover 25 comprises a hollow tubular body 26 having a closed end 27 and an open end 28. The open end 28 of the needle cover 25 is adapted for sealingly engaging the shoulder 13 on the barrel 11. The rubber needle cover 25 provides a sterile barrier for the needle 14 after the syringe unit 10 is sterilized.

The rigid sheath cover or sleeve 30, as can be best seen in Figures 3, 4 and 5, comprises a hollow tubular body 31 having a closed end 32 and an open end 33 and is substantially coextensive in length with the length of the needle cover 25. The open end includes a plurality of spaced projecting teeth 34 projecting outwardly from the body 31 to form the open end 33. Some of the teeth 34 have a small lip 35 on the end thereof projecting inwardly toward the center of the opening 33 formed by the teeth 34. The lips 35 together with the projecting teeth 34 on which they are formed are adapted to grip the needle cover 25 to remove and replace the needle cover 25 as hereinafter described. Preferably, lips 35 are included on at least three of the projecting teeth 34, in an opposing relationship, so as to aid in effectively gripping the needle cover 25. In the embodiment illustrated, the sheath cover 30 includes a total of six spaced teeth 34, each alternate tooth 34 including a lip 35, as best seen in Figure 4. Moreover, the teeth 34 are offset from the tubular body 31, in a longitudinal direction, as best seen in Figures 3 and 5.

After the hypodermic syringe 10 is fabricated by the manufacturer, the syringe 10 is sterilized and the rubber needle cover 25 is placed over the needle 14, the open end 28 engaging the shoulder 13 on the barrel 11 of the syringe 10 in a sealing fashion thereby providing a sterile barrier for the needle 14. After the syringe 10 is filled with a medicament, the sheath 30 is placed over the needle cover 25 as hereinafter described.

In use, when the sheath 30 is inserted over the rubber needle cover 25, the lips 35 slip over the open end 28 of the rubber needle cover 25 to grip the cover, as is best seen in Figure 2, so that when the sheath 30 is removed, the rubber needle cover 25 is retained within the sheath 30 and is removed from the syringe barrel 11 together with the sheath 30. When the sheath 30 and needle cover 25 are

replaced on the syringe 10, the sheath prevents the needle 14 from protruding in the event it punctures the rubber needle cover 25. The needle cover 25, fabricated from rubber, is light sensitive and consequently, is prone to cracking, thereby jeopardizing the sterility of the needle 14. The sheath 30 therefore provides a further advantage in that it minimizes the effect of light on the rubber needle cover 25. by making the sheath opaque, the effect of light is diminished even more.

In molding the sheath 30, the lip 35 causes problems of removal of the molded sheath from the mold, namely, in that the lip 35 has to ride over the core. In practice, the design as illustrated permits satisfactory removal of the sheath 30 from the mold. This is opposite to the usual experience in injection molding of such a part. It is preferable to use styrene plastic in molding the sheath 30 since it is imprintable and therefore can be printed with various desirable information. It has been found that nylon or modified nylon is unsuitable for molding the sheath 30 since the teeth 34 easily break off in removal of the molded sheath 30 from the mold.

Where technical features mentioned in any claim are followed by reference signs, those reference signs have been included for the sole purpose of increasing the intelligibility of the claims and accordingly, such reference signs do not have any limiting effect on the scope of each element identified by way of example by such reference signs.

Claims

1. A rigid sheath cover (30) and a hypodermic syringe needle cover (25), the sheath cover (30) being placed over the needle cover (25) and comprising a hollow tubular body (31) having a closed end (32) and an opposing open end (33), the sheath cover being substantially coextensive in length with the length of the needle cover (25), characterized in that it comprises a plurality of spaced teeth (34) projecting outwardly from the tubular body (31) to form the open end (33), a lip (35) on the end of at least two of the teeth (34) projecting inwardly toward the center of the opening in the open end (33) formed by the projecting teeth (34), said spaced teeth (34) and lips (35) gripping the needle cover (25) when the sheath (30) is placed over the needle cover (25), whereby the needle cover (25) is removed together with the sheath (30) when the sheath (30) is removed from the hypodermic syringe (10) and is retained within the sheath (30) when the sheath (30) and needle cover (25) are replaced on the syringe (10).

2. The sheath cover of claim 1 wherein at least three of the spaced teeth (34), arranged in an opposing relationship, include a lip (35).

3. The sheath cover of claim 1 wherein said cover includes six spaced projecting teeth (34), each alternate tooth including a lip (35).

4. The sheath cover of claim 3 wherein the surface of said cover (25) is adapted to receive imprinting.

5. The sheath cover of claim 4 wherein said cover (25) is molded of a styrene plastic.

6. A hypodermic syringe (10) comprising a barrel (11) including a needle hub (12) at one end thereof together with a projecting shoulder (13), a needle (14) molded into the hub (12) and projecting outwardly from the barrel (11), a plunger (17) slideably engageable with the inside of the barrel (11), a needle cover (25) positioned over the needle (14) and sealingly engaging the shoulder (13) on the barrel (11) to provide a sterile barrier for the needle (14) after the syringe (10) is sterilized, and a rigid sheath cover (30) positioned over the needle cover (25), the sheath cover (30) comprising a hollow tubular body (31) having a closed end (32) and an opposing open end (33), characterized in that it comprises a plurality of spaced teeth (34) projecting outwardly from the tubular body (31) to form the open end (33), a lip (35) on the end of at least two of the teeth (34) and projecting inwardly toward the center of the opening in the open end (33) formed by the projecting teeth (34), said spaced teeth (34) and lips (35) being adapted to grip the needle cover (25) when the sheath (30) is placed over the needle cover (25) whereby the needle cover (25) is removed together with the sheath (30) when the sheath (30) is removed from the hypodermic syringe (10) and is retained within the sheath (30) when the sheath (30) and needle cover (25) are replaced on the syringe (10).

7. The hypodermic syringe of claim 6 wherein said sheath cover (30) includes at least three spaced teeth (34) having a lip (35) thereon, said teeth (34) arranged in an opposing relationship.

8. The hypodermic syringe of claim 7 wherein said sheath cover (30) includes six spaced, projecting teeth (34), each alternate tooth (34) including a lip (35).

replaced on the syringe 10, the sheath prevents the needle 14 from protruding in the event it punctures the rubber needle cover 25. The needle cover 25, fabricated from rubber, is light sensitive and consequently, is prone to cracking, thereby jeopardizing the sterility of the needle 14. The sheath 30 therefore provides a further advantage in that it minimizes the effect of light on the rubber needle cover 25. by making the sheath opaque, the effect of light is diminished even more.

In molding the sheath 30, the lip 35 causes problems of removal of the molded sheath from the mold, namely, in that the lip 35 has to ride over the core. In practice, the design as illustrated permits satisfactory removal of the sheath 30 from the mold. This is opposite to the usual experience in injection molding of such a part. It is preferable to use styrene plastic in molding the sheath 30 since it is imprintable and therefore can be printed with various desirable information. It has been found that nylon or modified nylon is unsuitable for molding the sheath 30 since the teeth 34 easily break off in removal of the molded sheath 30 from the mold.

Where technical features mentioned in any claim are followed by reference signs, those reference signs have been included for the sole purpose of increasing the intelligibility of the claims and accordingly, such reference signs do not have any limiting effect on the scope of each element identified by way of example by such reference signs.

Claims

1. A rigid sheath cover (30) and a hypodermic syringe needle cover (25), the sheath cover (30) being placed over the needle cover (25) and comprising a hollow tubular body (31) having a closed end (32) and an opposing open end (33), the sheath cover being substantially coextensive in length with the length of the needle cover (25), characterized in that it comprises a plurality of spaced teeth (34) projecting outwardly from the tubular body (31) to form the open end (33), a lip (35) on the end of at least two of the teeth (34) projecting inwardly toward the center of the opening in the open end (33) formed by the projecting teeth (34), said spaced teeth (34) and lips (35) gripping the needle cover (25) when the sheath (30) is placed over the needle cover (25), whereby the needle cover (25) is removed together with the sheath (30) when the sheath (30) is removed from the hypodermic syringe (10) and is retained within the sheath (30) when the sheath (30) and needle cover (25) are replaced on the syringe (10).

2. The sheath cover of claim 1 wherein at least three of the spaced teeth (34), arranged in an opposing relationship, include a lip (35).

3. The sheath cover of claim 1 wherein said cover includes six spaced projecting teeth (34), each alternate tooth including a lip (35).

4. The sheath cover of claim 3 wherein the surface of said cover (25) is adapted to receive imprinting.

5. The sheath cover of claim 4 wherein said cover (25) is molded of a styrene plastic.

6. A hypodermic syringe (10) comprising a barrel (11) including a needle hub (12) at one end thereof together with a projecting shoulder (13), a needle (14) molded into the hub (12) and projecting outwardly from the barrel (11), a plunger (17) slideably engageable with the inside of the barrel (11), a needle cover (25) positioned over the needle (14) and sealingly engaging the shoulder (13) on the barrel (11) to provide a sterile barrier for the needle (14) after the syringe (10) is sterilized, and a rigid sheath cover (30) positioned over the needle cover (25), the sheath cover (30) comprising a hollow tubular body (31) having a closed end (32) and an opposing open end (33), characterized in that it comprises a plurality of spaced teeth (34) projecting outwardly from the tubular body (31) to form the open end (33), a lip (35) on the end of at least two of the teeth (34) and projecting inwardly toward the center of the opening in the open end (33) formed by the projecting teeth (34), said spaced teeth (34) and lips (35) being adapted to grip the needle cover (25) when the sheath (30) is placed over the needle cover (25) whereby the needle cover (25) is removed together with the sheath (30) when the sheath (30) is removed from the hypodermic syringe (10) and is retained within the sheath (30) when the sheath (30) and needle cover (25) are replaced on the syringe (10).

7. The hypodermic syringe of claim 6 wherein said sheath cover (30) includes at least three spaced teeth (34) having a lip (35) thereon, said teeth (34) arranged in an opposing relationship.

8. The hypodermic syringe of claim 7 wherein said sheath cover (30) includes six spaced, projecting teeth (34), each alternate tooth (34) including a lip (35).

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Revendications

1. Capuchon de protection rigide (30) et capuchon d'aiguille de seringue hypodermique (25), le capuchon de protection (30) étant placé sur le capuchon d'aiguille (25) et comprenant un corps tubulaire creux (31) muni d'une extrémité fermée (32) et d'une extrémité opposée ouverte (33), le capuchon de protection s'étendant sensiblement sur la même longueur que le capuchon d'aiguille (25), caractérisé par le fait qu'il comprend une pluralité de dents espacées (34) en saillie vers l'extérieur du corps tubulaire (31) pour former l'extrémité ouverte (33), une lèvre (35) à l'extrémité d'au moins deux des dents (34) faisant saillie vers l'intérieur en direction du centre de l'ouverture de l'extrémité ouverte (33) formée par les dents en saillie (34), lesdites dents espacées (34) et les lèvres (35) serrant la capuchon d'aiguille (25) lorsque le capuchon de protection (30) est placé sur le capuchon d'aiguille (25), le capuchon d'aiguille (25) étant enlevé simultanément avec le capuchon de protection (30) lorsque le capuchon de protection (30) est retiré de la seringue hypodermique (10) et étant retenu à l'intérieur du capuchon de protection (30) lorsque le capuchon de protection (30) et le capuchon d'aiguille (25) sont remis en place sur la seringue (10).

2. Capuchon de protection selon la revendication 1, dans lequel trois au moins des dents espacées (34), disposées en regard, comportent une lèvre (35).

3. Capuchon de protection selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit capuchon comprend six dents espacée en saillie (34) une dent sur deux comprenant une lèvre (35).

4. Capuchon de protection selon la revendication 3, dans lequel la surface dudit capuchon (25) est apte à recevoir des impressions.

5. Capuchon de protection selon la revendication 4, dans lequel ledit capuchon (25) est moulé en matière plastique styrénique.

6. Seringue hypodermique (10) comprenant un cylindre (11) incluant un porte-aiguille (12) à une extrémité avec un épaulement en saillie (13), une aiguille (14) moulée dans le porte-aiguille (12) et faisant saillie vers l'extérieur du cylindre (11), un piston (17) apte à être engagé à coulissement à l'intérieur du cylindre (11), un capuchon d'aiguille (25) positionné sur l'aiguille (14) et en engagement serré avec l'épaulement (13) sur le cylindre (11) pour réaliser une barrière stérile pour l'aiguille (14) après stérilisation de la seringue (10), et un capuchon de protection rigide (30) positionné sur le capuchon d'aiguille (25), le capuchon de protection (30) comprenant un corps tubulaire creux (31) possédant une extrémité fermée (32) et une extrémité opposée ouverte (33), caractérisé par le fait qu'il comprend une pluralité de dents espacées (34) faisant saillie vers l'extérieur du corps tubulaire (31) pour former l'extrémité ouverte (33), une lèvre (35) à l'extrémité d'au moins deux des dents (34) faisant saillie vers l'intérieur en direction du centre de l'ouverture dans l'extrémité ouverte (33) formée par les dents en saillie (34), lesdites dents espacées (34) et les lèvres (35) étant adaptées pour serrer le capuchon d'aiguille (25) lorsque la capuchon de protection (30) est placé sur le capuchon d'aiguille (25), le capuchon d'aiguille (25) étant retiré en même temps que le capuchon de protection (30) lorsque le capuchon de protection (30) est retiré de la seringue hypodermique (10) et étant retenu à l'interieur du capuchon de protection (30) lorsque le capuchon de protection (30) et le capuchon d'aiguille (25) sont remis en place sur la seringue (10).

7. Seringue hypodermique selon la revendication 6, dans laquelle ledit capuchon de protection (30) comprend au moins trois dents espacées (34) possédant une lèvre (35) sur elles lesdites dents (34) étant disposées en regard.

8. Seringue hypodermique selon la revendication 7, dans laquelle ledit capuchon de protection (30) comprend six dents espacée en saillie (34), une dent (34) sur deux comprenant une lèvre (35).

Patentansprüche

1. Starre Schutzhülse (30) und Hülse (25) für eine Nadel einer hypodermatischen Spritze, wobei die Schutzhülse (30) über der Nadelhülse (25) angebracht ist und einen hohlen rohrförmigen Körper (31) mit einem geschlossenen Ende (32) und einem gegenüberliegenden offenen Ende (33) aufweist und wobei die Schutzhülse im wesentlichen ebenso lang wie die Länge der Nadelhülse (25) ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie eine Vielzahl beabstandeter Zähne (34), die sich von dem rohrförmigen Körper (31) nach außen erstrecken, um das offene Ende (33) zu bilden, und eine Lippe (35) auf dem Ende von mindestens zweien der Zähne (34), die zum Mittelpunkt der in dem offenen

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Ende (33) von den vorstehenden Zähnen (34) gebildeten Öffnung hin vorstehen, aufweist, wobei diese beabstandeten Zähne (34) und Lippen (35) die Nadelhülse (25) fassen, wenn die Schutzhülse (30) über der Nadelhülse (25) angebracht ist, wodurch die Nadelhülse (25) zusammen mit der Schutzhülse (30) entfernt wird, wenn die Schutzhülse (30) von der hypodermatischen Spritze (10) entfernt wird und innerhalb der Schutzhülse (30) zurückgehalten wird, wenn die Schutzhülse (30) und die Nadelhülse (25) auf die Spritze (10) zurückgesteckt werden.

2. Schutzhülse nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß mindestens drei der zueinander gegenüberliegend angeordneten beabstandeten Zähne (34) eine Lippe (35) enthalten.

3. Schutzhülse nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Schutzhülse sechs beabstandete vorstehende Zähne (34) enthält, wobei jeder zweite Zahn eine Lippe (35) enthält.

4. Schutzhülse nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Oberfläche der Schutzhülse (30) einen Aufdruck erhalten kann.

5. Schutzhülse nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Schutzhülse (30) aus Styrol geformt ist.

6. Hypodermatische Spritze (10), die folgendes aufweist: einen Zylinder (11), der an seinem einen Ende eine Nadelbuchse (12) zusammen mit einem vorstehenden Absatz (13) enthält, eine Nadel (14), die in die Buchse (12) eingegossen ist und vom Zylinder (11) nach außen vorsteht, einen Kolben (17), der verschiebbar an der Innenseite des Zylinders (11) angreift, eine Nadelhülse (25), die über der Nadel (14) angebracht ist und abdichtend mit dem Absatz (13) auf dem Zylinder (11) zusammenwirkt, um einen sterilen Schutz für die Nadel (14) zu schaffen, nachdem die Spritze (10) sterilisiert worden ist, und eine starre Schutzhülse (30), die über die Nadelhülse (25) gesteckt ist, wobei die Schutzhülse (30) einen hohlen rohrförmigen Körper (31) mit einem geschlossenen Ende (32) und einem gegenüberliegenden offenen Ende (33) aufweist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie eine Vielzahl beabstandeter Zähne (34), die sich von dem rohrförmigen Körper (31) nach außen erstrecken, um das offene Ende (33) zu bilden, und eine Lippe (35) auf dem Ende von mindestens zweien der Zähne (34), die sich zum Mittelpunkt der von den vorstehenden Zähnen (34) im offenen Ende (33) gebildeten Öffnung nach innen hin erstrecken, aufweist, wobei diese beabstandeten Zähne (34) und Lippen (35) die Nadelhülse (25) fassen können, wenn die Schutzhülse (30) über der Nadelhülse (25) angebracht ist, wodurch die Nadelhülse (25) zusammen mit der Schutzhülse (30) entfernt wird, wenn die Schutzhülse (30) von der hypodermatischen Spritze (10) entfernt wird und innerhalb der Schutzhülse (30) gehalten wird, wenn die Schutzhülse (30) und die Nadelhülse (25) auf die Spritze (10) zurückgesteckt werden.

7. Hypodermatische Spritze nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Schutzhülse (30) mindestens drei beabstandete Zähne (34) mit einer Lippe (35) darauf enthält, wobei die Zähne (34) einander gegenüberliegend angeordnet sind.

8. Hypodermatische Spritze nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Schutzhülse (30) sechs beabstandete vorstehende Zähne (34) enthält, wobei jeder zweite Zahn (34) eine Lippe (35) enthält.

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