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Means for interconnecting two spaced elongated rods of a human spine implant

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MEANS FOR INTERCONNECTING TWO SPACED ELONGATED RODS OF A HUMAN SPINE IMPLANT

Abstract

5 A means (10) for the interconnection of two spaced elongated rods of a human
spine implant, comprising a hook (14) having a mouth and being adapted to partially
grip around a first elongated rod, a transverse bar (12) connected to the hook (14) and
gripping means adapted to be connected to the second elongated rod and to be attached
to the transverse bar (12), whereby transverse bar (12) and hook are interconnected
10 through a joint (20, 38, 40), the joint having joint portions which are adapted to be
pivoted between a release position and a locking position, in that further locking means
(28, 58) are provided which inhibit a pivoting of the joint portions of the hook to the
release position and in that the joint portion (20) connected to the transverse bar (12) is
structured such that in the release position the hook (14) with its mouth can be freely
15 placed onto the elongated rod (60) while in the locking position the rod (60) is locked
within the mouth.



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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

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ORIGINAL

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Invention Title: Means for Interconnecting Two Spaced Elongated Rods of
a Human Spine Implant

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the
best method of performing it known to me/us:-

MEANS FOR INTERCONNECTING TWO SPACED ELONGATED
RODS OF A HUMAN SPINE IMPLANT

The invention refers to means for the interconnection of two spaced elongated rods of a human spine implant.

For the stabilization, reposition, distraction or the like of vertebrae of a human spine it is known to apply suitable implants. Such implants normally include pedicle screws which are adapted to be screwed into the pedicle of the vertebrae. It is known to interconnect vertebrae through such pedicle screws and further suitable means, e.g. elongated rods which are attached to the pedicle screws by suitable fastening means. Frequently, there is the necessity that such elongated rods which normally are extended parallel to each other in accordance with the arrangement of the pedicle screws are to be interconnected through at least one transverse bar. Also to this purpose suitable means are known. The known devices have the disadvantage that the surgeon needs much time to install the connection means. The space between the rods and their position differ significantly, and the accessibility for the application of the interconnection means is restricted.

An object of the invention is to provide a means for the interconnection of two spaced elongated rods of a human spine implant which is simply structured and allows a quick installation.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a means for the interconnection of two spaced elongated rods of a human spine implant said means, comprising:

a hook having a mouth and being adapted to partially grip around a first elongated rod;

a transverse bar connected to the hook;

gripping means adapted to be connected to a second elongated rod and to be attached to the transverse bar, the transverse bar and the hook being interconnected through a joint, the joint having a joint portion associated with each of the transverse bar and the hook and which are adapted to be pivoted between a release position and a locking position; and

locking means adapted to inhibit pivoting of the joint portions to the release position,

wherein the joint portion associated with the transverse bar is structured such that, when in the release position, the hook with its mouth can be freely placed onto the elongated rod and, when in the locking position, the rod is locked within the mouth.

The connection of such a means to an elongated rod preferably takes place in the manner that hook and transverse bar have a predetermined angle relative to each other so that the hook may be conveniently placed onto the elongated rod. Thereafter the elongated rod is pivoted relative to the hook to an extent that the locking position is reached. Preferably, the structure of the link of the joint associated with the bar is such that the elongated rod is clamped within the mouth of the hook more or less.

By means of a suitable gripping means which is connected to the other end of the transverse bar a connection with a second elongated rod can be made.

The linking of the transverse bar to the hook is preferably such that in the locking position the tensional force at the hook is approximately axially transferred to the



transverse bar. By this, only a relatively small force is exerted onto the locking means when the transverse bar is set under tension.

According to an embodiment of the invention the narrowing of the entrance portion of the mouth of the hook or the clamping of the elongated rod in the mouth, respectively, can be achieved in that the joint portion associated with the transverse bar has an eccentric surface which faces the mouth of the hook.

According to another embodiment of the invention the locking means can include a deformable extension attached to the joint portion connected with the transverse bar. The extension cooperates with an edge of the hook when the hook is pivoted into the locking position. Preferably, the locking extension is formed by an arcuate segment of the joint portion which is formed by an arcuate slot in the joint portion.

According to a further embodiment of the invention the mouth portion of the hook has a throughgoing opening which in the locking position is located approximately at the level of the locking means. By this, a tool can be inserted to disengage the locking means or the locking extension, respectively from the edge whereby the hook thus can be pivoted into the release position.

Different structural embodiments are conceivable for the design of the gripping means at the other end of the transverse bar. Above all, it is essential that the gripping means are slidably supported by the bar in order to achieve an adaptation to the space of the elongated rods. According to an embodiment of the invention, this gripping means is also formed by a hook having a support portion which includes a passage for the extension of the transverse bar therethrough as well as an axial bore for the accommodation of a set screw. In order to simply attach this hook to the transverse bar, the passage is open to the free end of the support portion. By this, the

transverse bar can be readily inserted into the support portion. Thereafter the set screw, preferably a headless screw, is threaded into the threaded bore in order to fix the hook onto the transverse bar.

The thread of the support portion preferably has a saw tooth shape such that the steeper flank of the thread faces the mouth portion. By this, it is prevented that upon load the set screw is released from the fork-shaped head in that the leg portions are bent away from each other. By means of such a thread substantially only tensional forces are exerted on the leg portions which do not result in a bending thereof.

Embodiments of the invention are subsequently explained along accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a means according to the invention.

Fig. 2 is a side view of a portion of the means of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan view on the portion of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a side view of a transverse bar with a joint portion of the means of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the portion of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 shows a plan view of the pivotable hook of the means of Fig. 1.

Fig. 7 is a section through the means of Fig. 6 along line 7-7.

Fig. 8 is a side view of means of Fig. 1.

Fig. 9 is a side view of the hook of Fig. 8 in the direction of arrow 9.

Fig. 10 is a cross section through the hook of Fig. 9 along line 10-10.

The means 10 shown in Fig. 1 include a transverse bar 12 substantially rectangular in cross section, a first hook 14 and a second hook 16. The first hook 14 is connected to the transverse bar 12 through a joint. This is explained in more detail hereinafter. The second hook 16 is rigidly attached to transverse bar 12. It includes a passage to be described herebelow for the accommodation of the transverse bar 12 which by means of a set screw 18 is fixed within the hook 16.

The structure of hook 14 and of the joint with the transverse bar 12 can be more clearly seen in the Figures 4 to 7. As can be seen in Fig. 4, a disc-shaped joint portion 20 is provided having a throughbore 22. In the lower area the circumferential surface 24 of the joint portion 20 is circular while at 26 an eccentric bulge is provided which in the direction of an arcuate segment 28 is provided with indentation 30. The arcuate segment 28 is formed by an arcuate slot 32.

Hook 14 has a support portion 34 and a mouth portion 36. The support portion 34 is fork-shaped and has two spaced legs 38, 40 which both have a throughbore 42. The leg portions 39, 40 form a recess 44 adapted to accommodate the disc-shaped joint portion 20, with the throughbores 42, 22 being aligned for the accommodation of a joint pin (not shown). The hook portion 36 has a throughbore 48 which is open to recess 44 and extends into the mouth 50 of hook 40. A surface 52 is formed by the leg portions 38, 40 of the support portion at the side facing the recess 44. The surface is located on the outer side of the arcuate segment 28 after the assembly of the joint portions. In the assembling position the hook 14 is pivoted upwardly if com-

pared with Figs. 1 and 2. If hook 14 is pivoted relative to transverse bar 12 into the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the free end 54 of segment 28 engages behind a shoulder 58 formed by surface 52 and thus locks hook 14 in such a manner that it cannot pivot back. The arrangement of the surface 52 is such that upon rotation of the hook segment 28 is slightly deformed radially inwardly so that it subsequently may engage edge 58.

If prior to this operation a rod is inserted into mouth 50 of the hook as shown at 60 in Fig. 2 and afterwards the hook is pivoted into the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 rod 60 is clamped within mouth 50 of hook 14 as the eccentric portion 26 restricts or narrows the entrance area of the mouth. As already mentioned, the hook cannot be turned or pivoted back. Thus, rod 60 is safely attached to mouth 50.

In Figs. 8 to 10 a second hook 16 is shown in detail. As can be seen in Fig. 1, hook 16 has two arcuate support portions 64, 66. The support portions 64, 66 have threaded portions, one of the threaded portion is shown at 68 in Fig. 10. A passage 70 is provided between the support portions 64, 66. The passage 70 is opened to the free end of the support portion. The passage is adapted to accommodate the transverse bar 12 as shown in Fig. 1. A set screw 18 is threaded into the threaded portions 68 in order to fix bar 12 to the hook 16. The hook mouth 72 accommodates a second elongated rod not shown without fixing the rod axially. The threaded portions 68 are shaped such that one flank of the threads extends substantially perpendicular to the axis, i.e. the flank facing mouth 72. Possibly occurring tensional forces at mouth 72 thus are only transferred as tensional forces to portions 64, 66. Thus, the portions 64, 66 are prevented from being bent away from each other which otherwise may affect the threaded engagement of the set screw 18.

The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A means for the interconnection of two spaced elongated rods of a human spine implant said means, said means comprising:

5 a hook having a mouth and being adapted to partially grip around a first elongated rod;

a transverse bar connected to the hook;

gripping means adapted to be connected to a second elongated rod and to be attached to the transverse bar, the transverse bar and the hook being interconnected through a joint, the joint having a joint portion associated with each of the transverse bar and the hook and which are adapted to be pivoted between a release position and a locking position; and

locking means adapted to inhibit pivoting of the joint portions to the release position,

15 wherein the joint portion associated with the transverse bar is structured such that, when in the release position, the hook with its mouth can be freely placed onto the elongated rod and, when in the locking position, the rod is locked within the mouth.

2. The means of claim 1, wherein the joint portion associated with the transverse bar has an eccentric surface facing the mouth of the hook.

3. The means of the claim 1 or 2, wherein the joint portion associated with the transverse bar has a deformable locking portion, whereby an edge of the hook is adapted to snap behind said locking portion when the hook is pivoted into the locking position.

4. The means of claim 3, wherein the locking portion is shaped as an arcuate segment formed by an arcuate slot.

5. The means of claim 1, wherein the mouth of the hook has a throughgoing opening which, in the locking position of hook, is located approximately at the level of locking means.

6. The means of claim 1, wherein the gripping means includes also a hook with a support portion that includes a passage for the accommodation of the transverse bar and an axial threaded bore for the accommodation of a set screw which cooperates with the transverse bar within the passage.

7. The means of claim 6, wherein the passage is open to the free end of the support portion in order to facilitate the insertion of the transverse bar.

8. The means of claim 6 or 7, wherein the thread of the support portion has saw tooth-shaped flanks arranged such that the steeper flanks face the hook portion.

9. A means for the interconnection of two spaced elongated rods of a human spine implant, the means substantially as herein described with reference to any one of the embodiments shown in the accompanying drawings.



Dated 26 April, 2002

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Patent Attorneys for the Applicant/Nominated Person

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Fig. 1

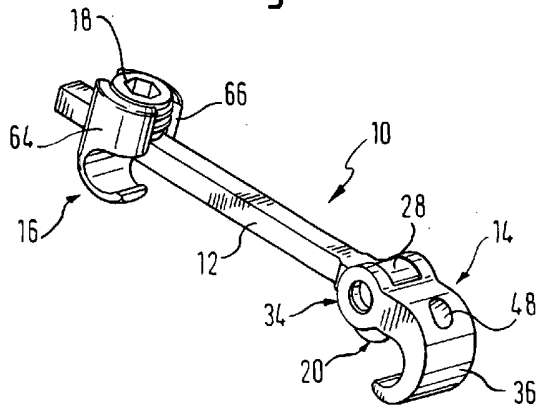


Fig. 2

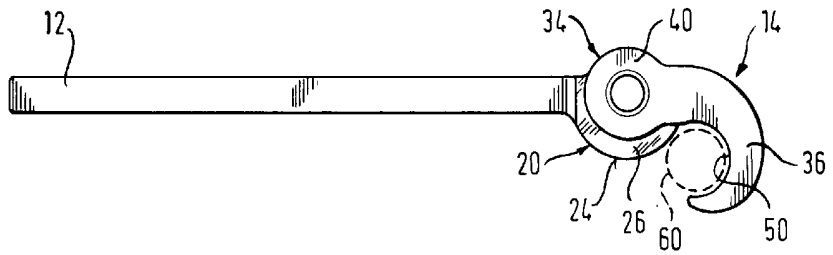
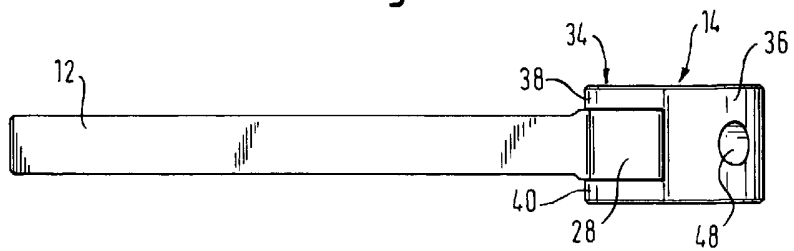


Fig. 3



5
6
7
8
9

Fig. 4

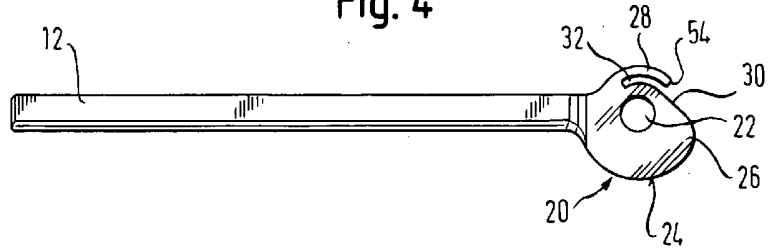


Fig. 5

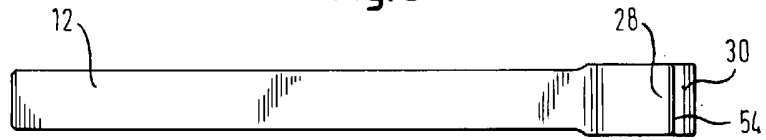


Fig. 6

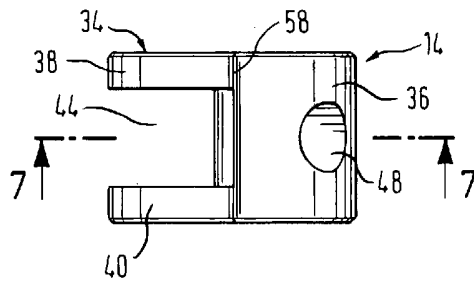


Fig. 7

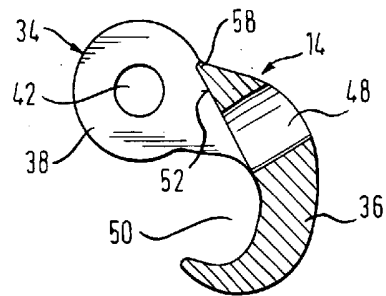


Fig. 8

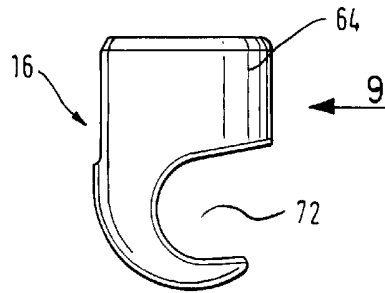


Fig. 9

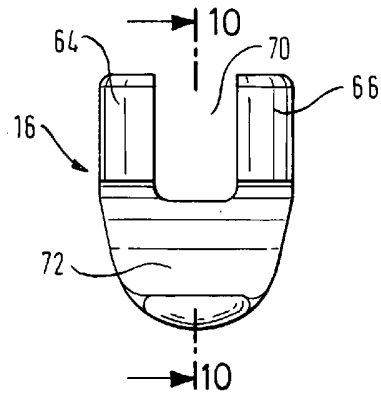


Fig. 10

