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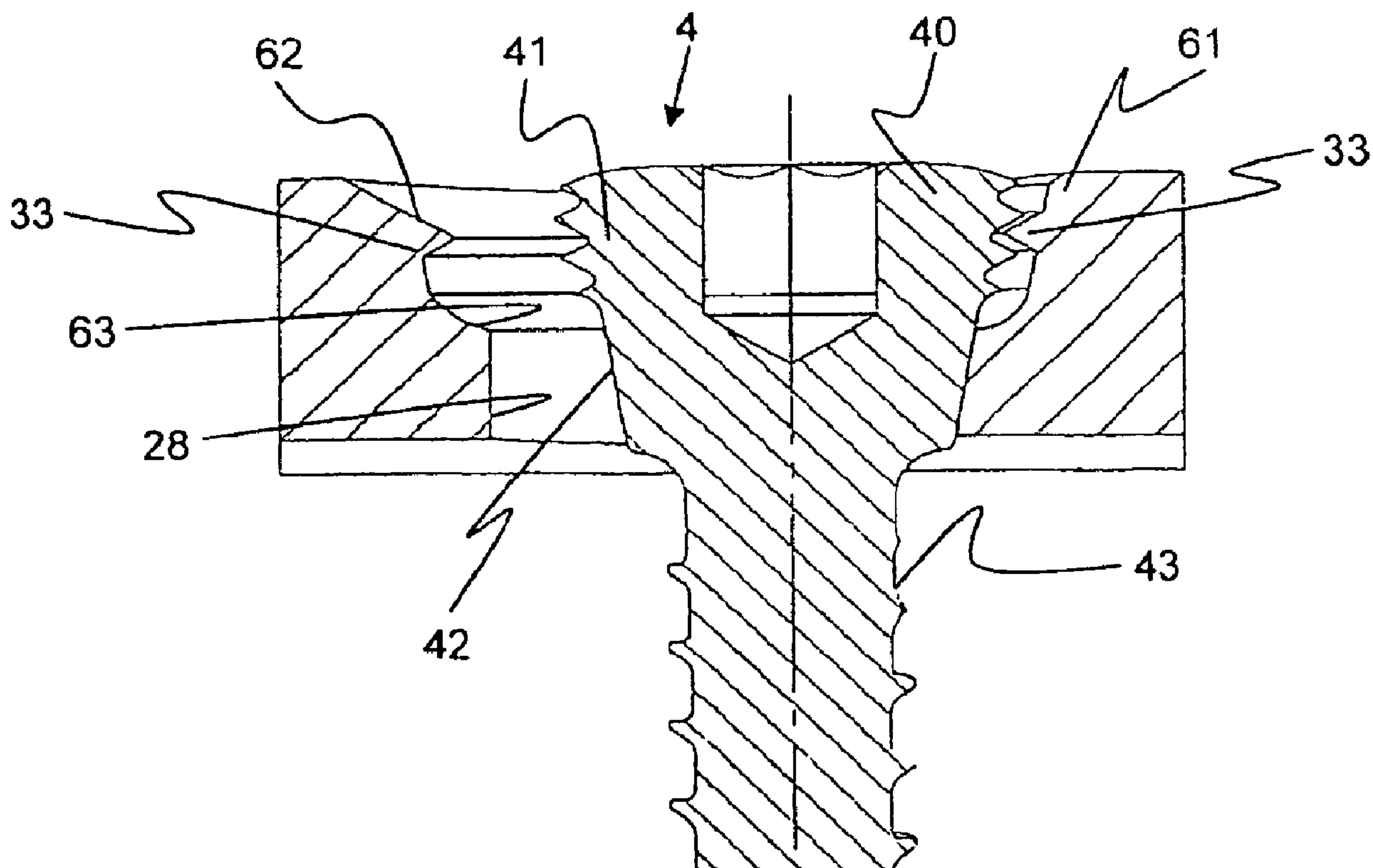
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(54) **Titre : PLAQUE OSSEUSE ET SYSTEME DE FIXATION AVEC PLAQUE OSSEUSE**

(54) **Title: BONE PLATE AND FIXATION SYSTEM HAVING A BONE PLATE**



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The invention relates to a bone plate and to a fixation system comprising two types of bone screws. The bone plate has two intersecting stepped round holes which are different in size and in the upper regions of which a circumferential rib extends. The upper region of the smaller round hole is designed to slidably guide a bone screw having a partially spherical heads and a screw having a thread or conical head. The lower region of the larger round hole is used to support a conical head.

Abstract

The invention relates to a bone plate and to a fixation system comprising two types of bone screws. The bone plate has two intersecting stepped round holes which are different in size and in the upper regions of which a circumferential rib extends. The upper region of the smaller round hole is designed to slidably guide a bone screw having a partially spherical heads and a screw having a thread or conical head. The lower region of the larger round hole is used to support a conical head.

BONE PLATE AND FIXATION SYSTEM HAVING A BONE PLATE**Technical Field**

5 The invention relates to a bone plate with several holes arranged in the direction of the plate longitudinal axis, for accepting bone screws, as well as a fixation system for bones, having a bone plate.

10 Background

With a known bone plate of this kind (EP 0760632 B1), the holes are all around spherically formed towards the upper side of the bone plate, in order to be able to support a bone screw with a head having a spherical lower side, in different angular positions. At the plate lower side, adjacent to the bone, the holes have a region of smaller diameter with partial thread in order to be able also to accept a bone screw with cylindrical threaded head which screw shall be inserted, vertically to the plate plane.

With a further bone plate of the specified kind (EP 1158915 B1, and EP 1198916 B1), elongated holes with an internal thread are available which thread extends from the upper side to the lower side of the bone plate, at one end of the elongated hole, and has a peripheral or central angle in the range from 190 to 280°. The internal thread extends over the

whole depth of the elongated hole, tapers towards the lower side of the bone plate, and has a cone angle in the range from 5 to 20°.

5 With a further known bone plate (EP 1255498 B1), elongated holes are provided in the bone plate which holes may be formed oval, ellipsoidal, or rectangular, or may have a combination of such forms. Only circular holes are explicitly not covered by this definition of an elongated hole. The
10 elongated hole is combined with a circular hole, and the latter is provided with a three-dimensional structuring which is available in the form of an internal thread, or a peripheral plate or lip. A conical internal thread is shown which extends from the upper side to the lower side of the
15 bone plate, and has a peripheral or central angle in the range from 190 to 280°.

A fixation system for bones, having a bone plate is known from DE 19858889 A1 which system has elongated holes which
20 have lugs closely to their lower sides adjacent to the bone. The lugs extend in the lower part of the elongated hole, in parallel to the plate plane. There are bearing surfaces for spherical heads of the bone screws, towards the upper side of the bone plate. For cooperating with the lugs of the bone
25 plates, the bone screw has a short piece of thread, below the spherical head which thread is able to deform the lugs in the elongated hole, and to adapt. It is thereby possible to screw the bone screw in different angle positions with respect to the axis of the passage holes.

Summary

The invention is based on the object to provide a bone plate
5 with which various bone screws - such with conical bearing
surfaces, and such with spherical bearing surfaces - may be
used, in order to meet the different requirements, when
fixing a fractured or damaged bone. In particular, bone
fragments may be able to be shifted relative to each other
10 during fixation.

Certain exemplary embodiments can provide a bone plate for
cooperating with bone screws, each comprising a head and a
screw shaft, for fixing parts of a fractured or damaged bone,
15 comprising: an elongate plate body that is tissue compatible
and rigid, the plate body defining a plate plane and a
longitudinal axis, shaped holes extending transversely to the
plate plane and consisting of a first round hole and a second
round hole that intersect while forming edges, a
20 circumferential radial rib in both of the round holes and
projecting from both round holes walls, leading around both
round holes, and extending in a plane to the round hole
centre, wherein the first round hole is larger than the
second round hole, and includes: an upper region that is bowl
25 shaped and includes a section of the circumferential rib, and
a lower region of a truncated cone shape and having a smaller
diameter relative to a diameter of the upper region.

The bone plate in detail comprises a preferably lengthy plate body of tissue-compatible, rigid material, the plate body defining an upper side, a lower side, and a longitudinal axis. Transversely to the plate plane, shaped hole are provided which consist of a first, larger round hole, and a second, smaller round hole, wherein the round holes intersect while forming edges between which a passage for the screw shaft of a bone screw is formed. A circumferential radial rib is provided around both round holes which rib starts at the hole wall, and extends in a plane towards the round hole centre. It is within the scope of the invention that this rib extends in a plane, and is not provided with a lead, like with a thread. In case of embodiments with a circumferentially closed or annularly closed rib, an improved strength, in particularly a higher rigidity may be provided, that is principally not possible with a thread.

A bone screw having a thread at the screw head may rest on the rib of the smaller round hole, and makes an engagement for the rib of the larger round hole possible, whereby mutual clamping takes place.

Within the meaning of selected embodiments, this clamping may also cause an elastic deformation which, however, does not essentially leave a permanent, deformed part after separating the bone screw from the bone plate. This means that this deformation does not also still comprise a plastic deformation, in excess of the purely elastic part. After separating the bone screw from the plate, no ridges or grooves may therefore be seen at the bone screw, or also at

the bone plate. If surface changes are generated by improper handling, these changes typically are not present as grooves, channels, or ridges, but rather as laminar rubs.

5 According to preferred embodiments, the first, larger round hole has three sections, namely an upper, rounded flute shaped section above the circumferential rib, a central rounded flute shaped section below the circumferential rib, and a lower, lower truncated cone shaped section tapering to
10 the lower side of the plate body, and having a largest diameter which is smaller than the diameter of the upper or central section. The smaller round hole comprises an upper section having a sloping transitional region towards the plate surface, further a central section below the plane of
15 the circumferential rib, having a sloping rounded surface, and a lower, cylindrical or conical section having a diameter which is smaller than the diameter of the upper or central section.

20 With all embodiments, bone screws having a head may be used which head is provided with a screw thread in its upper region, and with a conical bearing surface in its lower region, and indeed in this way that, when inserting vertically into a bone, shifting the head relatively to the
25 shaped hole stakes place, in such a way that bone fragments may be drawn near to each other, when fixing. The new bone plate, however, also allows using bone screws with spherical bearing surfaces at the lower side of the screw head. Such spherical head screws may be screwed in, in an angle to the
30 bone plate, as it is necessary, sometimes.

Further details of the invention result from the description of the shown embodiments and the attached claims.

In the Figures

5

Figure 1 is a top view onto a shaped hole in a bone plate,

Figure 2 is a sectional view of the shaped hole,

Figure 3 is a perspective drawing of the shaped hole, and

Figure 4 shows a bone screw engaging a shaped hole,

10 Figure 5 shows a second embodiment of a bone plate in perspective drawing,

Figure 6 is a sectional view of the shaped hole,

Figure 7 is a lateral view of the shaped hole,

15 Figure 8 shows a bone screw engaging a shaped hole, together with an enlarged sectional view,

Figure 9 shows a further embodiment of a bone plate having a circumferential rib with various heights in radial direction,

20 Figure 10 shows an enlarged sectional view of a part of a sectional drawing along line AA, and therewith extending in parallel to the longitudinal axis of the further embodiment of the bone plate with inserted bone screw, shown in figure 9,

25 Figure 11 is a sectional drawing along the line AA, and therewith extending in parallel to the longitudinal axis of the further embodiment of the bone plate with inserted bone screw, shown in figure 9,

Figure 12 is an enlarged sectional view of a part of a
5 sectional drawing along the line BB, and therewith
extending transversely to the longitudinal axis of
the further embodiment of the bone plate with
inserted bone screw, shown in figure 9,

Figure 13 is a sectional drawing along the line BB, and
therewith extending transversely to the longitudinal
10 axis of the further embodiment of the bone plate
with inserted bone screw, shown in figure 9,

Figure 14 shows a still further embodiment of the a bone plate
having a circumferential rib with different heights
15 in radial direction with which embodiment the
symmetry axis of the circumferential rib is arranged
offset relatively to the symmetry axis of the
conical section of the larger round hole, positioned
under the rib, and with which corresponding radii
around the respective symmetry axis are dash-dotted,
20 for making their relative displacement easier
visible,

Figure 15 shows the still further embodiment of the bone plate
with circumferential rib with different height in
radial direction, shown in figure 14, but without
25 the corresponding radii around the respective
symmetry axis, for making their real form easier
visible,

Figure 16 is a sectional drawing of the still further
embodiment shown in figures 14 and 15 along a line
30 which would correspond to the line AA in figure 9,
and is therefore extending in parallel to the

longitudinal axis of the still further embodiment of the bone plate without, however, inserted bone screw, shown in figures 14 and 15,

Figure 17 is a sectional drawing of the still further embodiment shown in figures 14 and 15 along a line which would correspond to the line BB in figure 9, and therefore is extending transversely to the longitudinal axis of the still further embodiment of the bone plate without, however, inserted bone screw, shown in figures 14 and 15.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

In the following detailed description of preferred embodiments, same reference signs essentially describe same parts in or at these embodiments, for the sake of clarity.

The figures show the part of a bone plate comprising a preferably lengthy plate body 1 made of tissue compatible, rigid material, and in which body a row of shaped holes is placed of which a shaped hole 2 is shown. The plate body 1 may also be formed, besides lengthy, oval, round, or polygonal, or its form may be fitted to the respective use.

Metals and their alloys are considered to be tissue compatible material, as they are usually used for producing implants. Preferred metals comprise each kind of titanium, preferably also its alloys TiAl6V4, and TiCp. Also steels such as implant steels, for example the alloy 1.4441 are preferably useable.

A further material class for this purpose also comprises absorbable materials, like magnesium, or absorbable synthetic material, like PLA. PLA is a bio-compatible and absorbable synthetic material made of lactic acid molecules chemically bond to each other which material may also be used like other absorbable synthetic materials.

A bone plate is considered to be rigid, if the plate structurally provides the rigidity necessary for its intended use and operation purpose. Depending on the used tissue compatible material, this may be ensured by the thickness and the width of the plate, and usually is within the scope of activities of a person skilled in the art.

15 Bone plates for small and less stressed body parts such as hand bones and foot bones for example are thinner and often less wider than bone plates of the larger and stronger stresses parts such as parts of the shank and of the thigh.

20 The bone plate has an upper side 11 and a lower side 12 which usually extend in parallel to the plate plane, wherein the lower side 12 is adjacent to the bone to be fixed. The shaped holes 2 are strung along the longitudinal axis of the lengthy plate body 1, and consist of two stagely formed round holes, 21 and 22, extending transversely to the plate plane, and whose axes 21a, 22a intersect the longitudinal axis of the bone plate. The smallest diameter of the first round hole 21 is greater than the smallest diameter of the second round hole 22, and the distance of the two axes 21a and 22a from each other is smaller than the smallest diameter of the first round hole. Edges 23, 24 result from the intersection of the

holes 21, 22 which edges delimit the regions of the round holes from each other, and leave open a passage for the relatively thin screw shaft of a bone screw, if this screw extends into the other round hole, in case of inclination of 5 a bone screw. The peripheral angles of the wall soffits of the round holes 21, 22 are 250° of the larger hole, and 220° of the smaller hole. Variations of 10° smaller and 20° greater are possible.

10 Due to the stage form of the round holes 21, 22, one may distinguish an upper region 25, and a lower region 26 of the round hole 21, and an upper region 27, as well as a lower region 28 of the round hole 22.

15 The upper regions 25 and 27 are formed bowl-like with extended radial range, while the lower regions 26 and 28 form generated surfaces with straight surface lines. The upper regions 25 and 27 have larger diameters with respect to the lower regions 26 and 28. The lower region 26 forms a 20 truncated cone shaped section which tapers towards the lower side of the plate body 1. The lower region 28 is formed cylindrical, but it may also be formed truncated cone shaped.

25 While the two upper regions 25 and 27 of the two round holes 21, 22 are in total formed bowl-like, a radial rib 33 extends, starting at the hole walls, in a plane around the shaped hole 2. Rib 33 is formed as a circumferential web, and has a wedge-shaped cross section which tapers towards the centre of the respective round hole. The rib 33 seems to be 30 similar to an "eight", in top view.

While the rib 33 may uniformly extend around, a ridge 61 is arranged for the rib part fixed to the larger round hole in parallel to the plane of the lug 33 at the outer edge of the larger round hole by what an edge 24 towards the second round 5 hole is formed. Starting from the longitudinal axis of the plate body 1, the height of the lug 61 increases towards the edge of the plate body 1 what results best from comparing fig. 4 with fig. 3. Between the lug 61 and the rib 33, a guidance is formed which favours the engagement of the thread 10 41 of the head screw 40.

Each of the two round holes 21, 22 is divided into three sections: Above the lug 33, the larger round hole 21 has an upper rounded flute shaped section 31 with or also without 15 ridge 61. Below the rib 33, a central, round flute shaped section 36, and a lower, truncated cone shaped or conical section 26 are provided. The smaller round hole 22 comprises an upper section 35 with a leading-in slope 62, a central section 36 having a sloping rounded surface 63 below the 20 plane of the rib 33, and a lower section 28 which is preferably formed cylindrical, but may also be conical.

The bone plate is formed for cooperating with at least two kinds of bone screws.

25 The one kind has a bone screw head with a partially spherical lower side, and may rest on the sloping rounded surface 63 with the head lower side. Thereby, an inclination of the screw axis with respect to the plate plane also is possible,

and indeed in longitudinal direction as well as (in a minor degree) transversely to the bone plate. This is made possible by the distance of the edges 23 from each other which distance is selected, accordingly to the intended purpose.

5

A further kind of usable bone screw 4 is shown in fig. 4. This bone screw 4 has a screw head 40 with interior engagement and with external thread 41 at the upper end, as well as a conical support plane 42 at the lower end. The cone 10 inclination of the support plane corresponds to the cone inclination of the lower region 26 of the larger round hole 21.

The cone inclination of the lower region 26 of the larger 15 round hole 21, as well as the cone inclination of the conical supporting plane at the lower end of the screw head 40 of the bone screw 4 has an angle in the range of 3 to 30°, relatively to the longitudinal of the symmetry axis, or of the round hole, each. This cone angle preferably is in a 20 range of 5 to 20°, and most preferably in a range from 8 to 12°. A mostly preferred design has very proven of value, with a cone angle of about 10°, with high values of endurance strength, and a good detachability of the connection between the bone screw and the bone plate.

25

In an angle range from about 8 to 12°, very good stability values are provided against tilting of the bone screw relatively to the bone plate, while simultaneously by providing only moderate self-locking.

The external thread 41 may be cylindrical, but a conical thread is preferred. The screw head 40 is followed by a screw shaft 42 which is intended for being fastened in a bone element to be fixed. The circumferential rib 33 extends in a plane, preferably in parallel to the plate plane, while the thread 41 extends along screw surfaces which extend transversely opposite to the plane of the radial rib 33, and indeed also, if the bone screw 4 is brought into engagement with in parallel, or unidirectionally with the axis 21a of the round hole 21. When doing so, the clamping takes place between the threads 41 and the rib 33. In this regard, the ridge 61 is useful, because it offers a counter bearing for the thread of the screw head, and thereby provides a defined clamping with a defined self-locking effect.

In connection with the shown bone plate, the bone screw 4 may be used for approaching mutually, and for pressing together bone fragments. To this end, the bone screw 4 is placed with its axis in parallel to the axis 22a of the round hole 22. As soon as the lower edge of the conical supporting surface 42 reaches the leading-in slope 62 of the smaller round hole 22, a lateral force onto the screw head 40 is effected, while screwing-in the screw what causes a displacement of the bone fragment to be fixed, relatively to the bone plate. If a bone fragment is thus already being fixedly connected with the bone plate, this bone fragment is shifted against the bone fragment to be fixed, as it is wanted.

It is pointed out that due to the large peripheral angle of the cone surface of the lower region 26 which angle is in the 5 range from 250 to 290°, a sufficiently strong connection between the plate body 1 and the bone screw 4 is effected, in case of a seized screw head 40, because the circumferential rib 33 generates enough elastic tension force after clamping the screw threads 43 for keeping the conical surfaces being 10 pressed onto each other at 25 and 42.

By means of figs. 5 - 8, a further embodiment of the bone plate is shown, wherein the same reference signs are used for corresponding parts.

15

The main difference is the design of the circumferential, radial rib 33. This rib is partially cut off in the region of the smaller round hole 22, in order to provide a sloped, rounded sliding surface 35a, and a transitional surface 35b 20 which is useful for guiding the head of a bone screw with partial spherical lower side of the head. A residual rib 37 is formed which increases to the full dimension of the rib 33, in the region of the larger round hole 21. The remaining border edge 34 extends by less than 180°, and so allows the 25 lateral insertion of bone screws from the smaller round hole 22 into the larger round hole 21.

In the following, reference is made to figure 9 which shows a further embodiment of a bone plate 1 having a circumferential 30 rib 33, wherein this circumferential rib 33 has a different

height in radial direction, therefore towards its symmetry axis which, provided with the reference sign 71, is for example approximately defined by the intersection of plane AA and plane BB.

5

In figure 9, a bone screw 4 is shown inserted into this bone plate 1.

10 The circumferential rib 33 of the bone plate 1, in this further embodiment, has a wedged cross section with which the height of the wedged cross section in radial direction along one circular, however, is not constant around the circumference of the hole. This means that it does have the same value for each section.

15

In this further embodiment, the wedged cross section of the circumferential rib 33 is flattened step by step, as it may well be seen in figure 10 which shows an enlarged sectional view of a part of a sectional drawing along line AA, and 20 therewith extending in parallel to the longitudinal axis of the further embodiment of the bone plate with inserted bone screw, shown in figure 9.

25 The flattening 72 reduces the radial height in a defined manner so that, with this design, decreased clamping forces are caused by the thread pitch of the thread of the bone screw 4. In the region of the flattening 72, the thread of the bone screw may freely be arranged in front of the circumferential rib 33 what may well be seen also in figure 30 11, with respect to the arrangement of the bone screw 4 relatively to the bone plate 1. Hereby, only an essentially

two-sided engagement of the circumferential rib 33 with the thread of the bone screw 4 is caused, as it may be seen in figures 12 and 13, for example.

5 Figure 12 shows an enlarged sectional view of a part of the sectional drawing along the line BB, and therewith extending transversely to the longitudinal axis of the further embodiment of the bone plate with inserted bone screw, shown in figure 9. This figure makes it easy to see that the left 10 as well as the right side of the thread of the bone screw engages the rib 33. By this design, the slope of the thread of the bone screw may be lowered concerning their friction inhibiting effect, and lower friction forces and self-locking forces may be selectively provided than with a rib 33 having 15 the same radial height.

In this connection, it also is within the scope of the invention that the height in radial direction of the wedged cross section of the circumferential rib 33 essentially is 20 zero, area by area.

In figure 14, a still further embodiment of the a bone plate 1 having a circumferential rib 33 with different heights in radial direction is shown with which embodiment 25 the symmetry axis 71 of the circumferential rib is arranged offset relatively to the symmetry axis of the conical section 26 of the larger round hole, positioned under the rib, and with which corresponding radii 72 and 73 around the respective symmetry axis are dash-dotted, for making their 30 relative displacement easier visible.

The circumferential rib 33 may also have the same radial height along the whole circumference, may more or less be brought into engagement with the thread of the head of the bone screw 4, by the displacement.

5

Here, the circle formed by the radius 72 extends symmetrically to the symmetry axis 71 of the circumferential, radial rib 33, and the circle formed by the radius 73 extends symmetrically to the symmetry axis 74 of the conical section 26 of the larger round hole.

The displacement (referred to by "x" in figure 14) between the symmetry axes 73 and 74 defines the change of the radial height of the rib 33.

15

This displacement is not limited to direction shown in figure 14, but may also be arranged in each arbitrary other direction.

20 If this displacement is equal to, or greater than the radial height of rib 33 in one direction, sections 75 are hereby caused in which the radial height of the wedged cross section of the circumferential rib 33 essentially is zero.

25 These sections may particularly well be seen in figures 15 to 17.

In this context, figure 15 shows the still further embodiment of the bone plate 1 shown in figure 14, but without the 30 corresponding radii 72, 73 around the respective symmetry axes 71, 74, for making their real form easier visible.

Figure 16 shows a sectional drawing of the still further embodiment shown in figures 14 and 15, extending in parallel to the longitudinal axis of the still further embodiment of the bone plate 1 without, however, inserted bone screw 4, shown in figures 14 and 15, for making the course of the rib 33 easier visible.

Figure 17 shows a sectional drawing of the still further embodiment shown in figures 14 and 15, extending transversely to the longitudinal axis of the still further embodiment of the bone plate 1 however, without, inserted bone screw 4, shown in figures 14 and 15, for making the course of the rib 33 easier visible, also in this case.

As with the embodiment shown in figures 9 to 13, a defined preselectable, decreasing engagement of the thread of the bone screw 4 into the rib 33 is provided as a function of the displacement x . Also in this case, the friction of thread of the bone screw 4 with the rib 33 may be lowered in a defined manner, in comparison with a rib having a constant radial height.

Figure 17 shows an arrangement with which only a two-sided engagement of the rib 33 into the thread of the bone screw 4 still takes places, essentially similar as shown in figure 13.

The circumferential rib 33 may have the effect of an adaptation which counteracts grooving and rupture tendencies at higher stresses, like bending loadings on the bone plate.

In this connection, embodiments with a circumferential rib with which embodiments the radial height of the rib 33 keeps constant are very advantageous with respect to the rigidity 5 and the bending capacity of the bone plate 1.

By means of the invention, a fixation system for bones, having a bone plate and bone screws is created with which embodiment bone screws with a round head may be placed in 10 different oblique angles. Furthermore, the fixation system makes possible the relative shift between the bone fragments to be fixed and the bone plate, when using bone screws. This enables the surgeon to shift bone fragments against each other while fixing the fragments.

Claims

1. A bone plate for cooperating with bone screws, each comprising a head and a screw shaft, for fixing parts of a fractured or damaged bone, comprising:

5 an elongate plate body that is tissue compatible and rigid, the plate body defining a plate plane and a longitudinal axis,

10 shaped holes extending transversely to the plate plane and consisting of a first round hole and a second round hole that intersect while forming edges,

15 a circumferential radial rib in both of the round holes and projecting from both round holes walls, leading around both round holes, and extending in a plane to the round hole centre,

wherein the first round hole is larger than the second round hole, and includes:

20 an upper region that is bowl shaped and includes a section of the circumferential rib, and a lower region of a truncated cone shape and having a smaller diameter relative to a diameter of the upper region.

25

2. The bone plate according to claim 1, wherein the circumferential rib in the first round hole can be clamped with a thread on a screw head of a bone screw, when the bone screw is inserted into the first round hole.

3. The bone screw according to claim 1 or 2,
wherein a ridge extends in the first round hole parallel to
the radial rib near the upper side of the bone plate, the
5 ridge ending with an edge adjacent to the second round
hole.
4. The bone plate according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the
circumferential, radial rib is reduced in the area of the
10 second round hole so as to form an inclined rounded
sliding surface and a transitional surface.
5. The bone plate according to any one of the claims 1 to 4,
wherein the circumferential rib forms a leading-in slope
15 within the second round hole, extending to the upper side
of the bone plate.
6. The bone plate according to claim 1,
wherein the second smaller round hole comprises:
20 an upper region that is of a bowl shape and
includes a section of the circumferential rib,
and
a lower region having a cylindrical or
conical surface with a diameter which is smaller
25 than a diameter of the upper region.
7. The bone plate according to claim 1 or 6,
wherein the upper region of the first larger round hole is
subdivided by the circumferential rib in an upper rounded
30 flute shaped section above the rib and in a central rounded
flute shaped section below the rib, and wherein the lower

region of the larger round hole is a lower truncated cone section tapering to the lower side of the plate body and having a largest diameter which is smaller than the diameter of the upper or central section.

5

8. The bone plate according to claim 7,
wherein the upper region of the second smaller round hole includes an upper section having a leading-in slope and a central section having a sloping rounded surface below the
10 plane of the circumferential rib.

9. The bone plate according to any one of the claims 1 to 8,
wherein the circumferential rib has a wedge shaped cross-section.

15

10. The bone plate according to any one of claims 1 to 8,
wherein the circumferential rib has a wedge shaped cross-section with which the height in radial direction along a perimeter is not constant.

20

11. The bone plate according to claim 10, including a circumferential rib with different heights in radial direction with which rib the symmetry axis of the circumferential rib is arranged offset relative to the
25 symmetry axis of the conical section of the larger round hole, below the rib.

12. The bone plate according to claim 10, wherein the wedge shaped cross-section of the circumferential rib is
30 flattened, area by area.

13. The bone plate according to claim 10, wherein the height in radial direction of the wedge shaped cross-section of the circumferential rib essentially becomes zero, area by area.

5

14. The bone plate according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the circumferential rib has a wedge shaped cross-section without a radial height essentially being zero.

10 15. A fixation system including a bone plate according to any one of the claims 1 to 9, and bone screws for fixing bones, wherein at least two kinds of bone screws are provided for use selected from a bone screw having a head that is spherical on its underside and a bone screw having 15 a head that is threaded.

16. The fixation system according to claim 15, wherein the bone screw having a head that is threaded comprises threads formed in an upper region of the head and a conical supporting surface at the lower region 20 thereof.

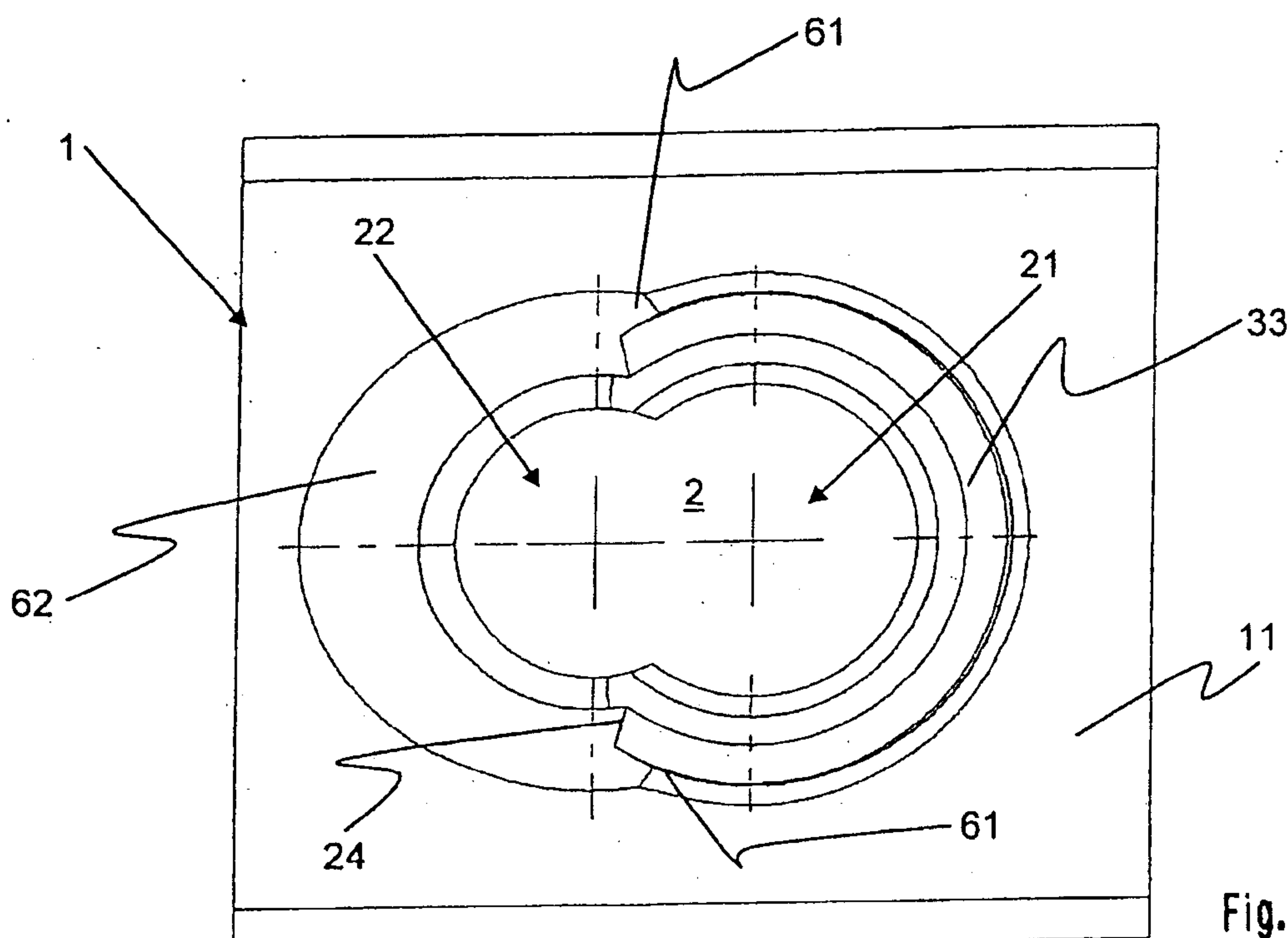


Fig. 1

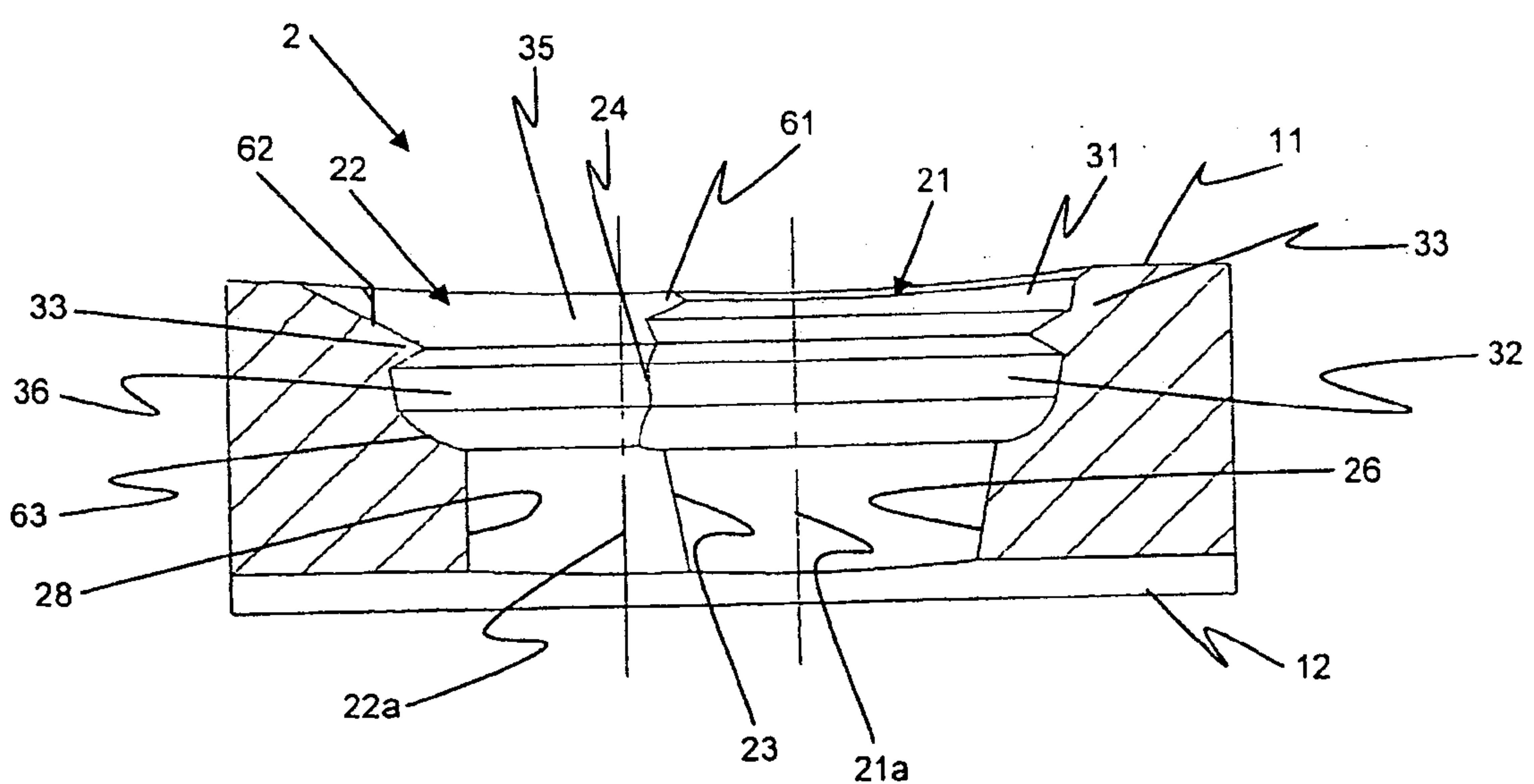


Fig. 2

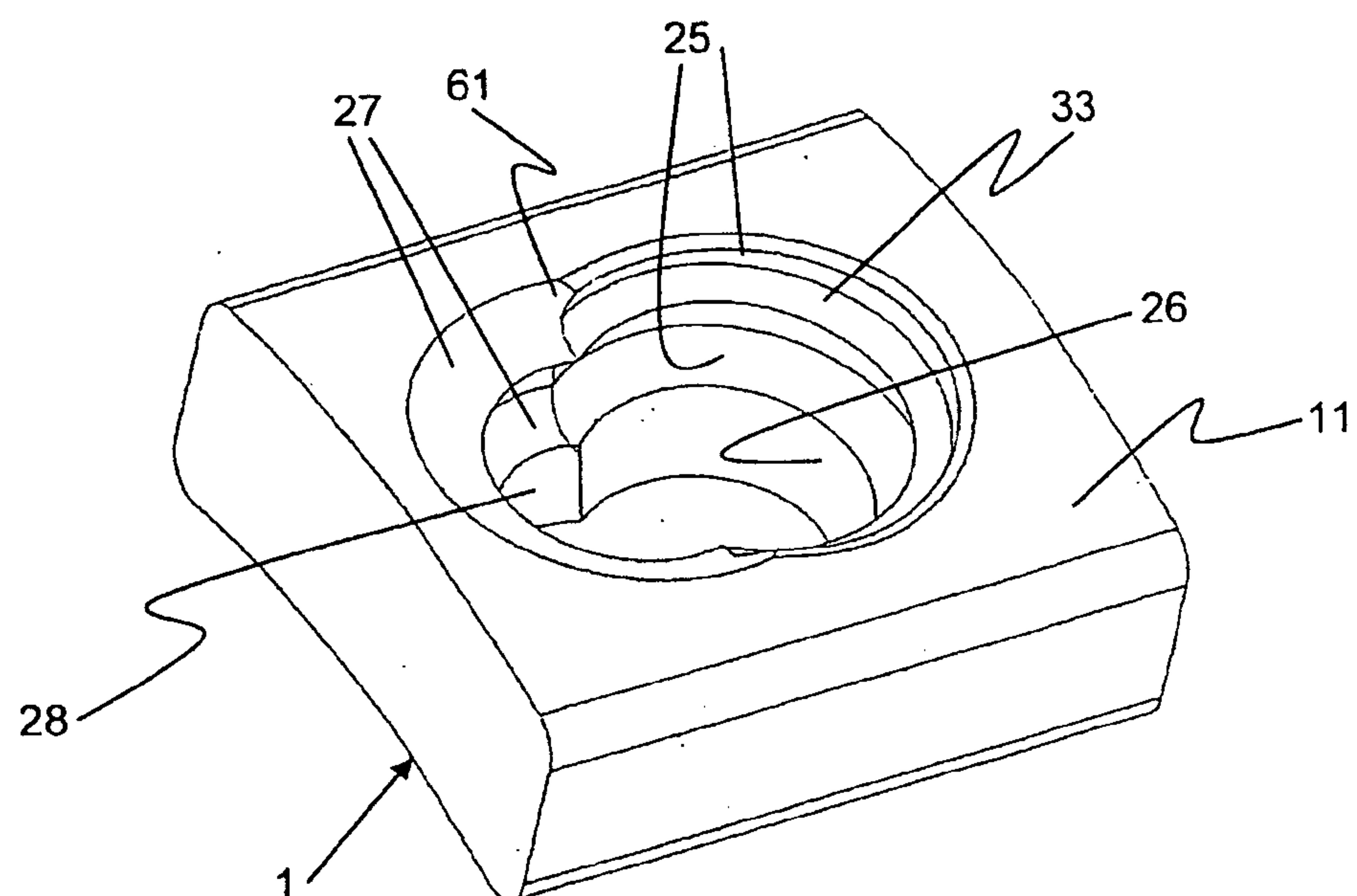


Fig. 3

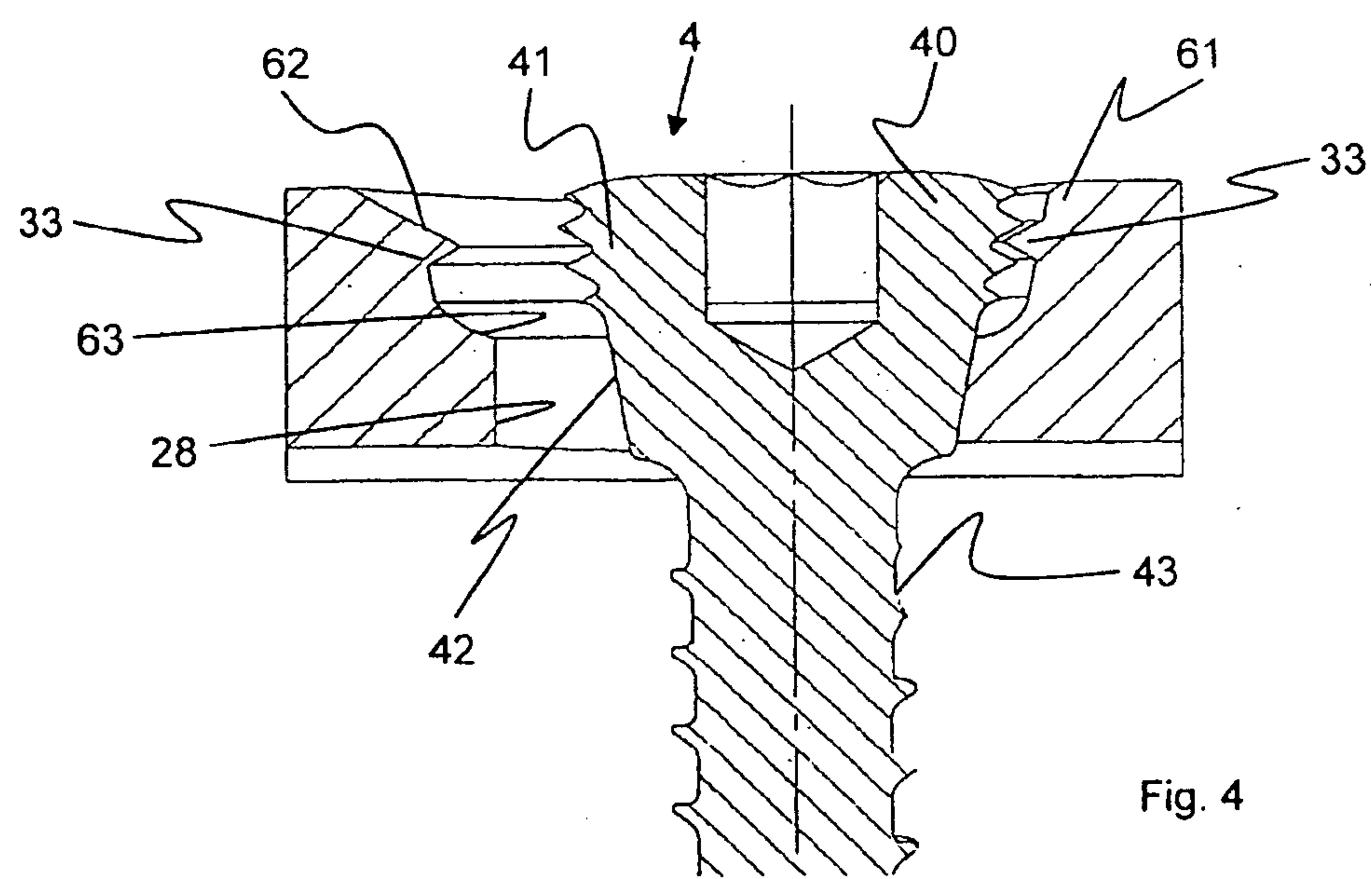


Fig. 4

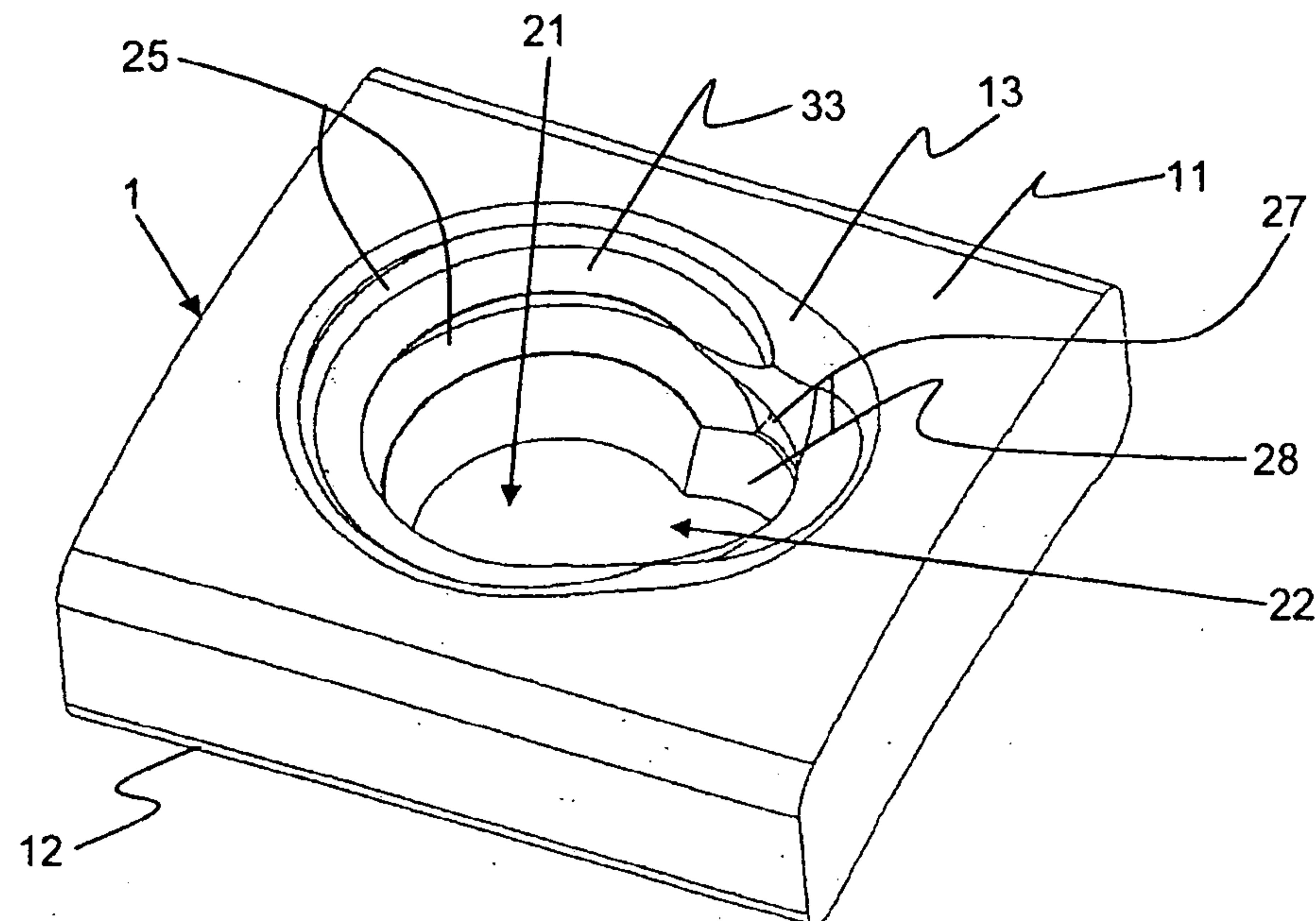


Fig. 5

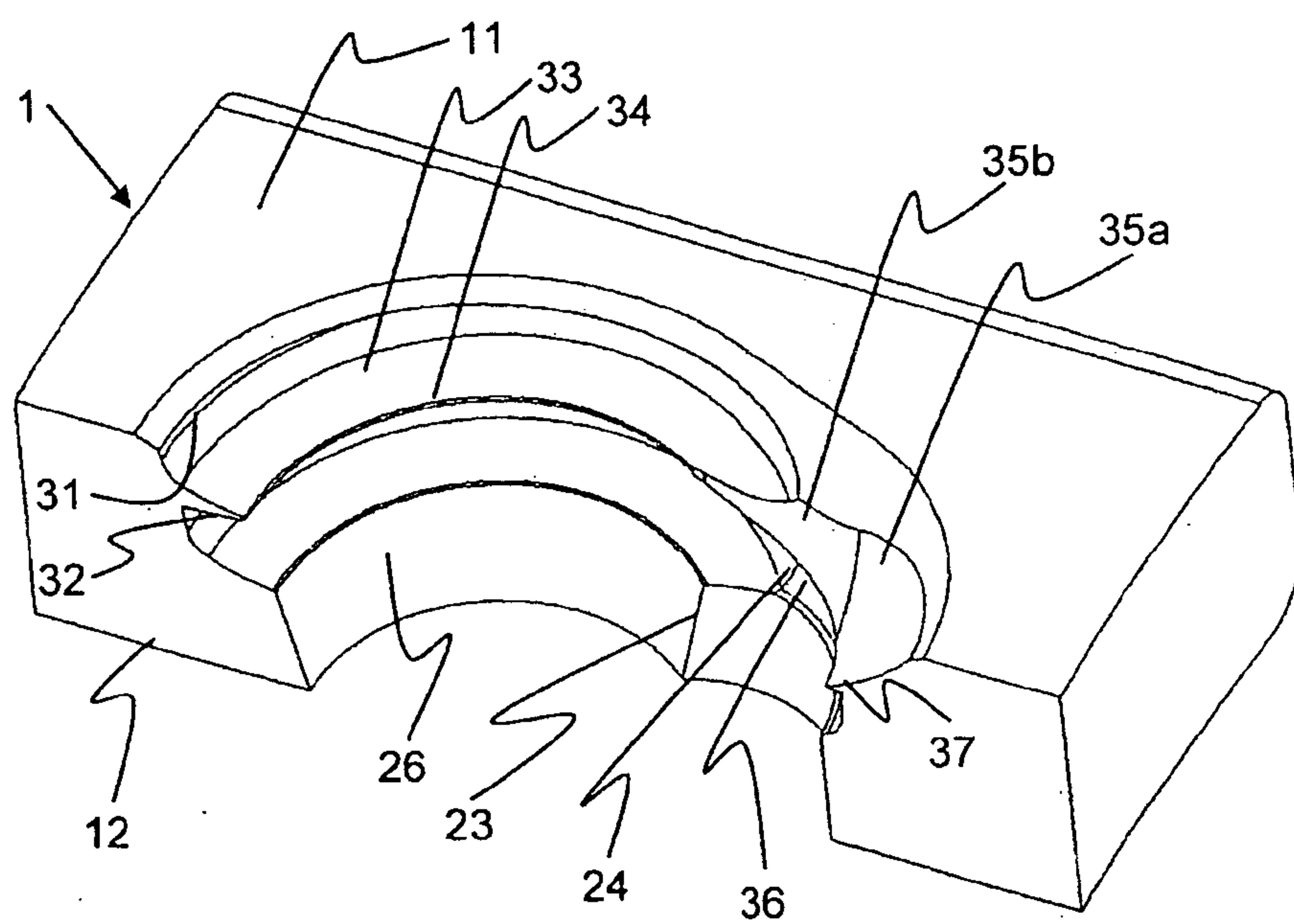


Fig. 6

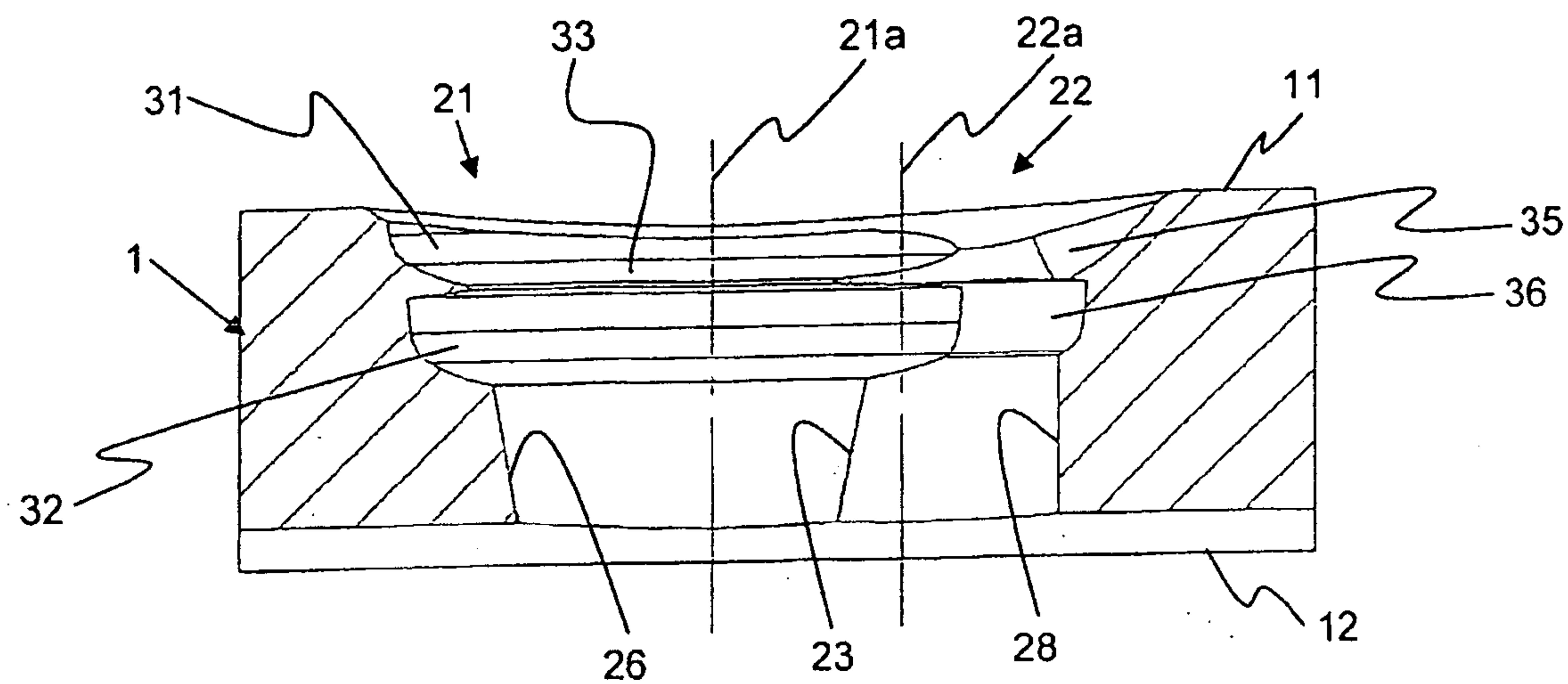


Fig. 7

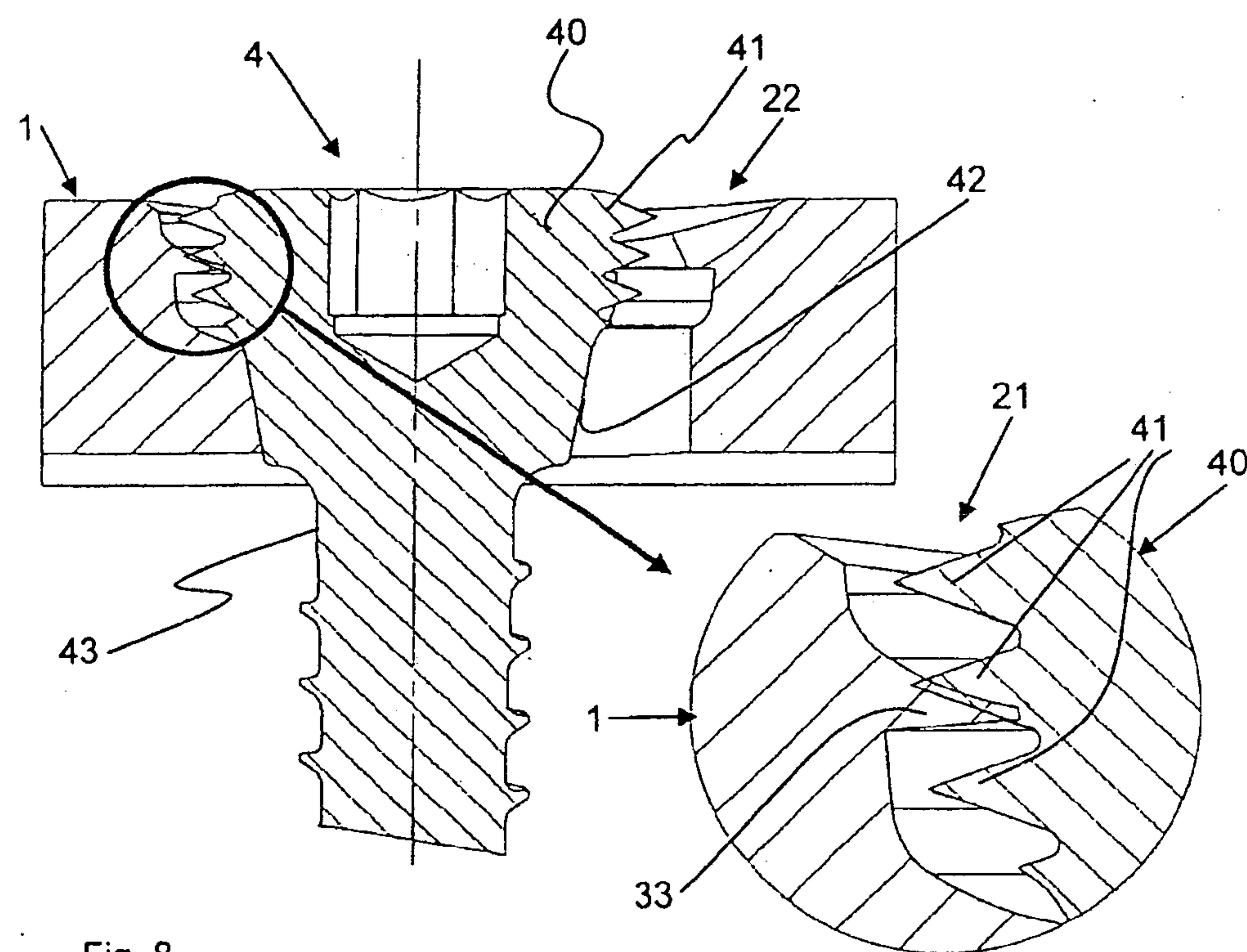


Fig. 8

Fig. 9

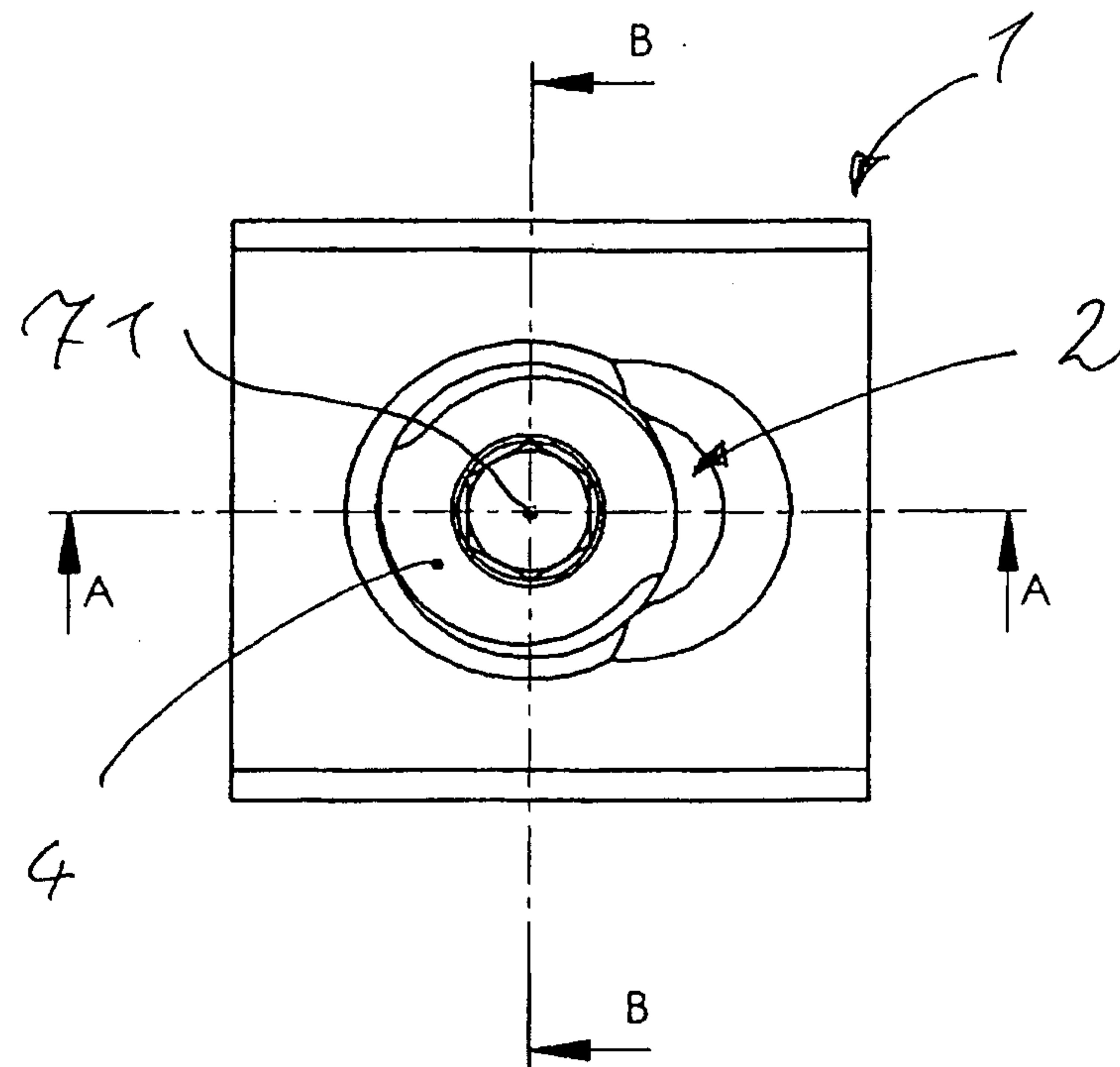


Fig. 10

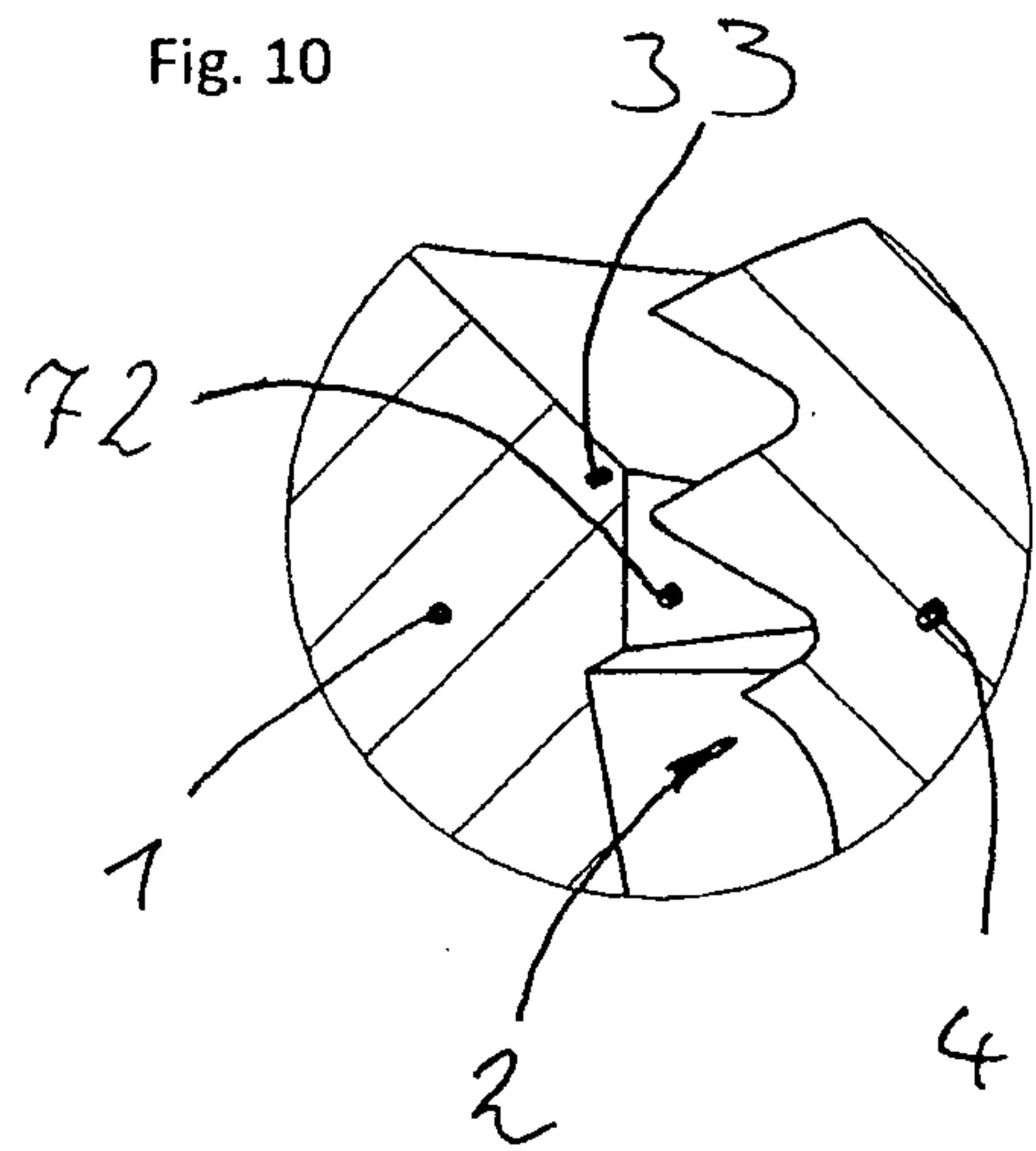
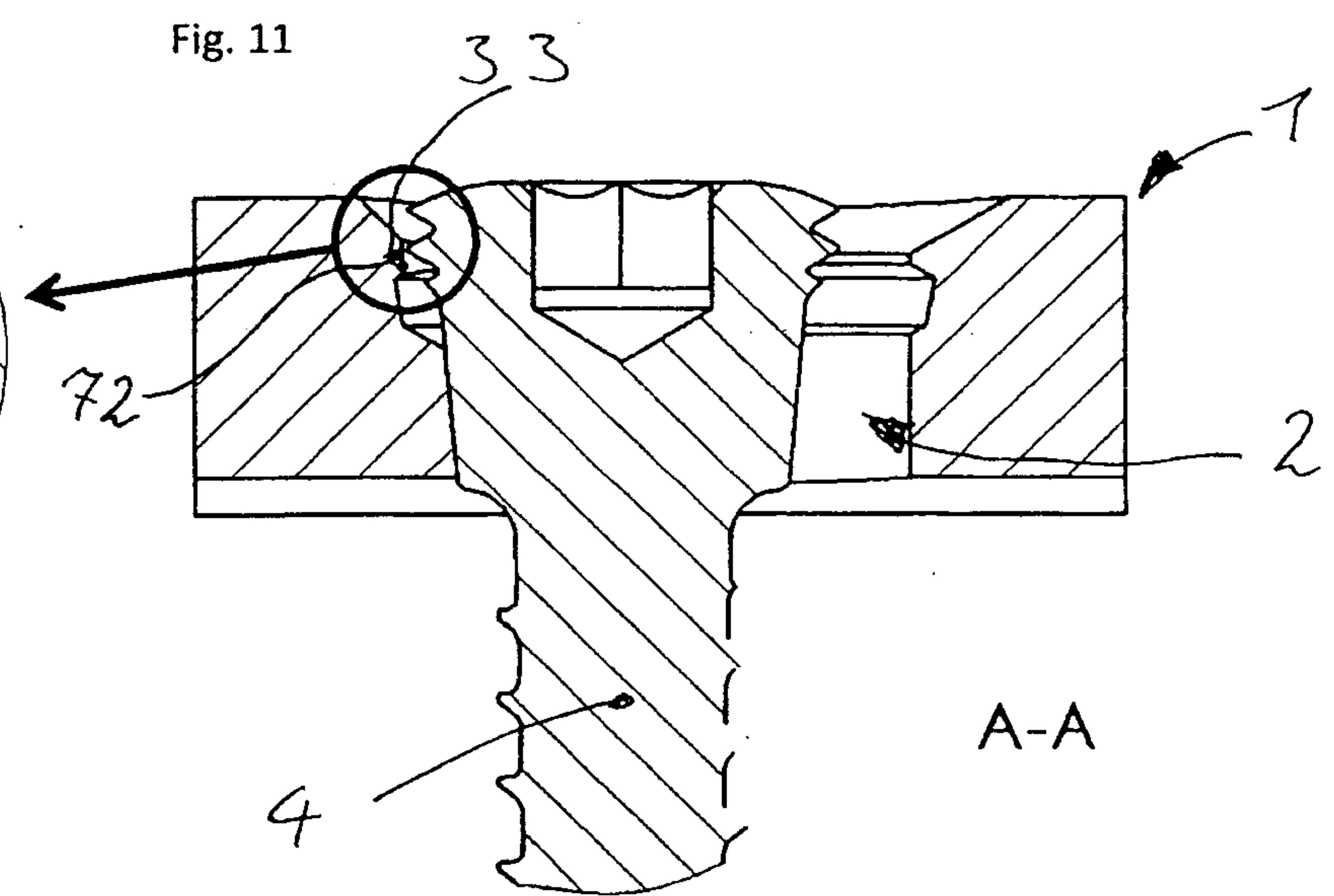


Fig. 11



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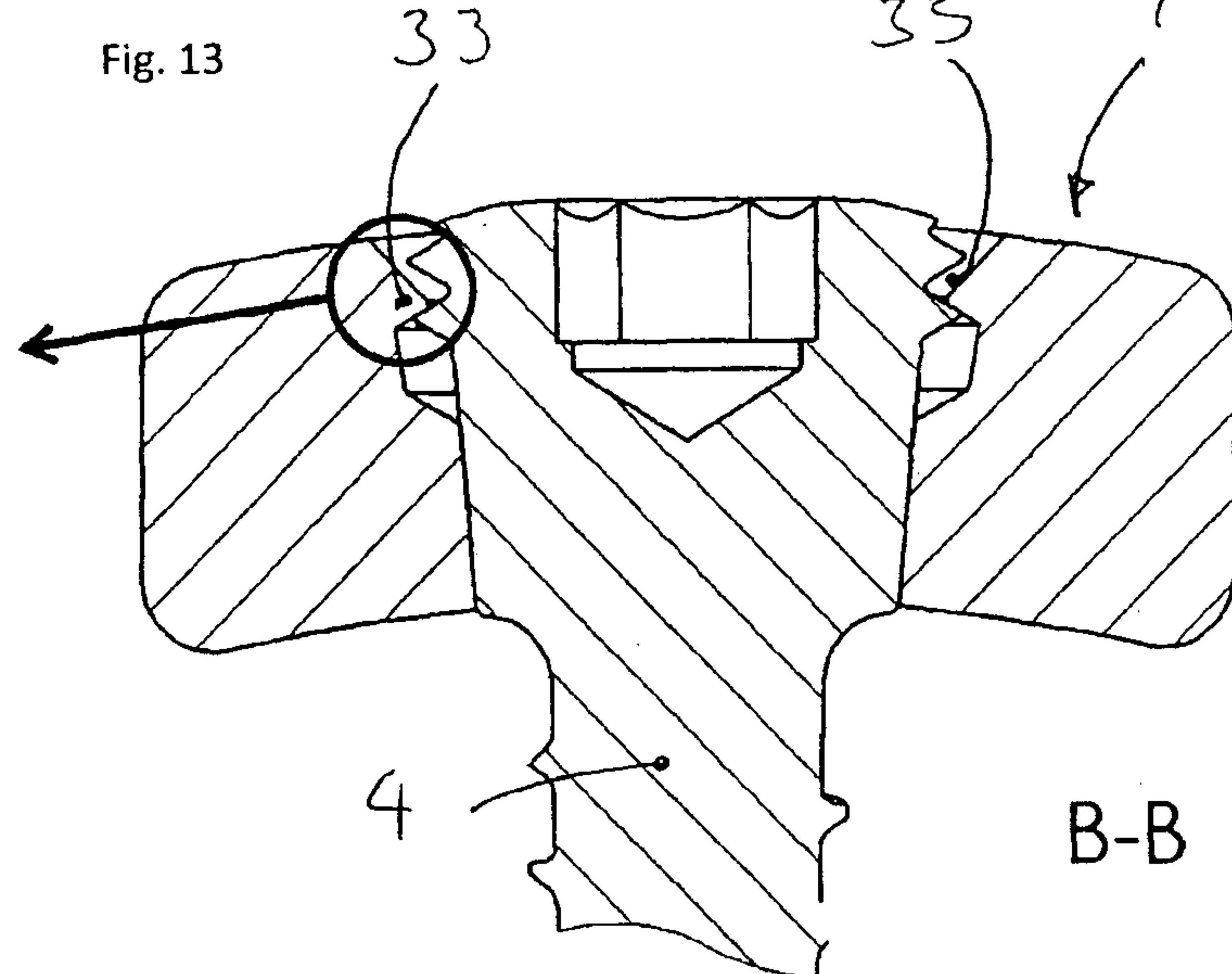
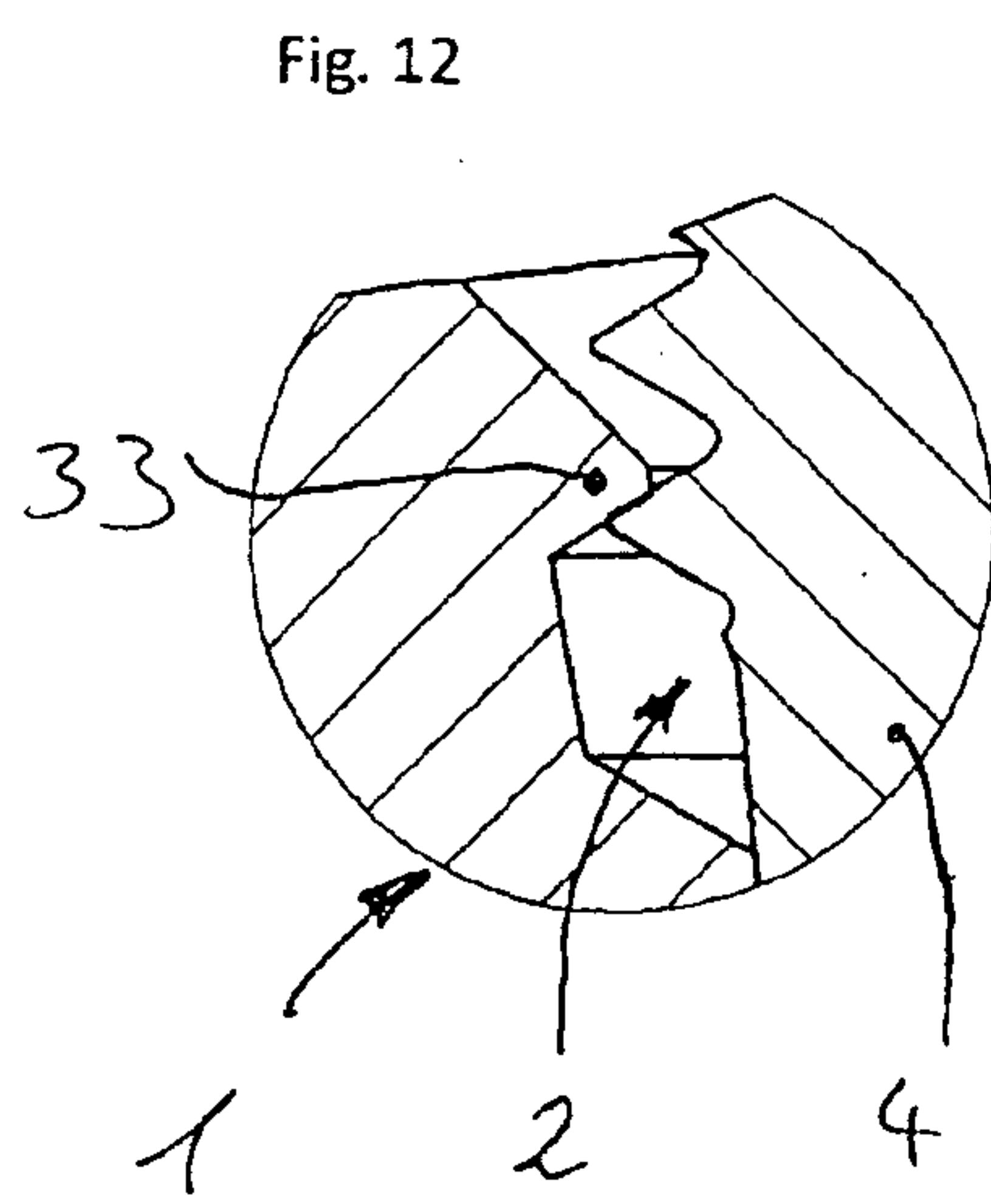


Fig. 14

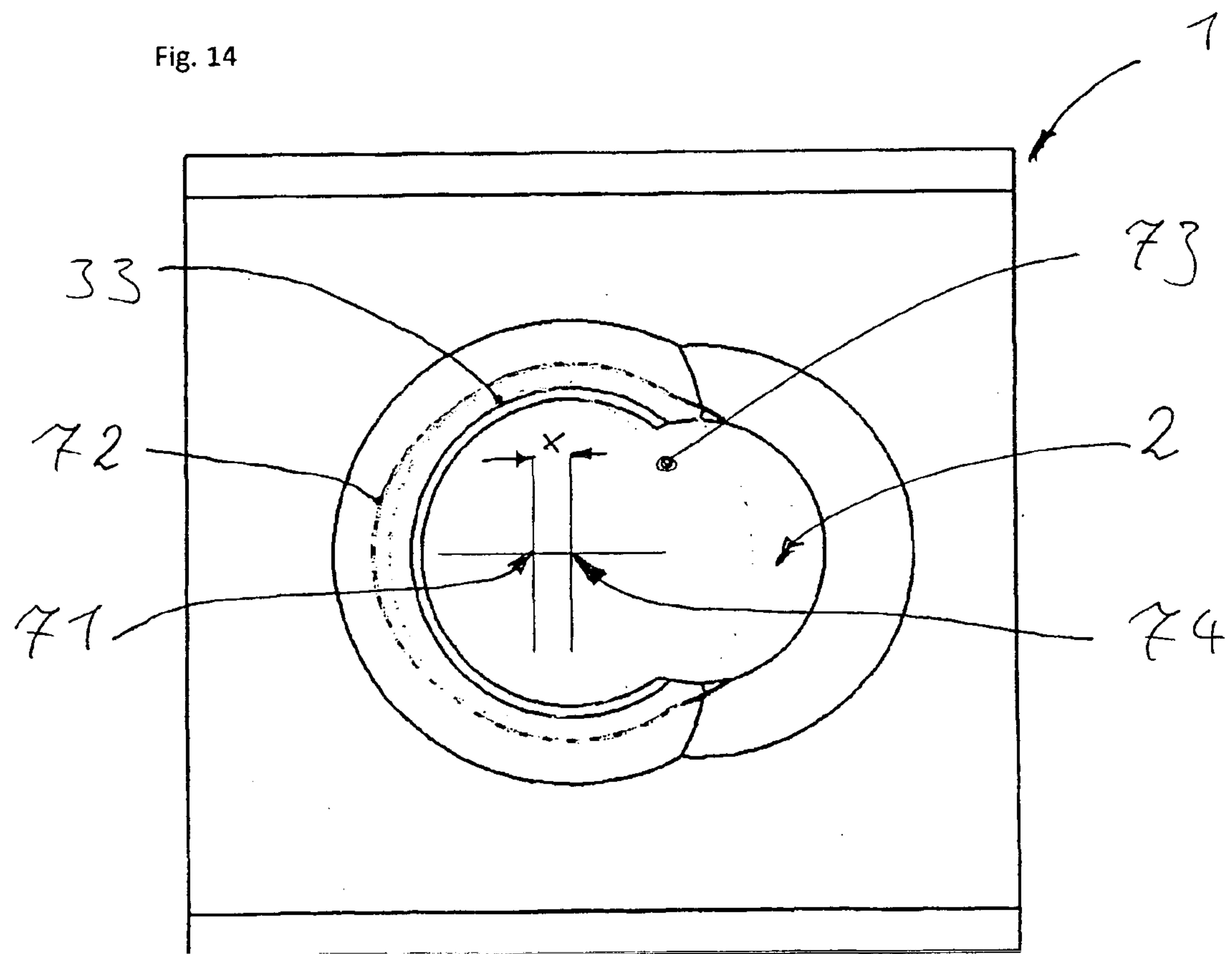


Fig. 15

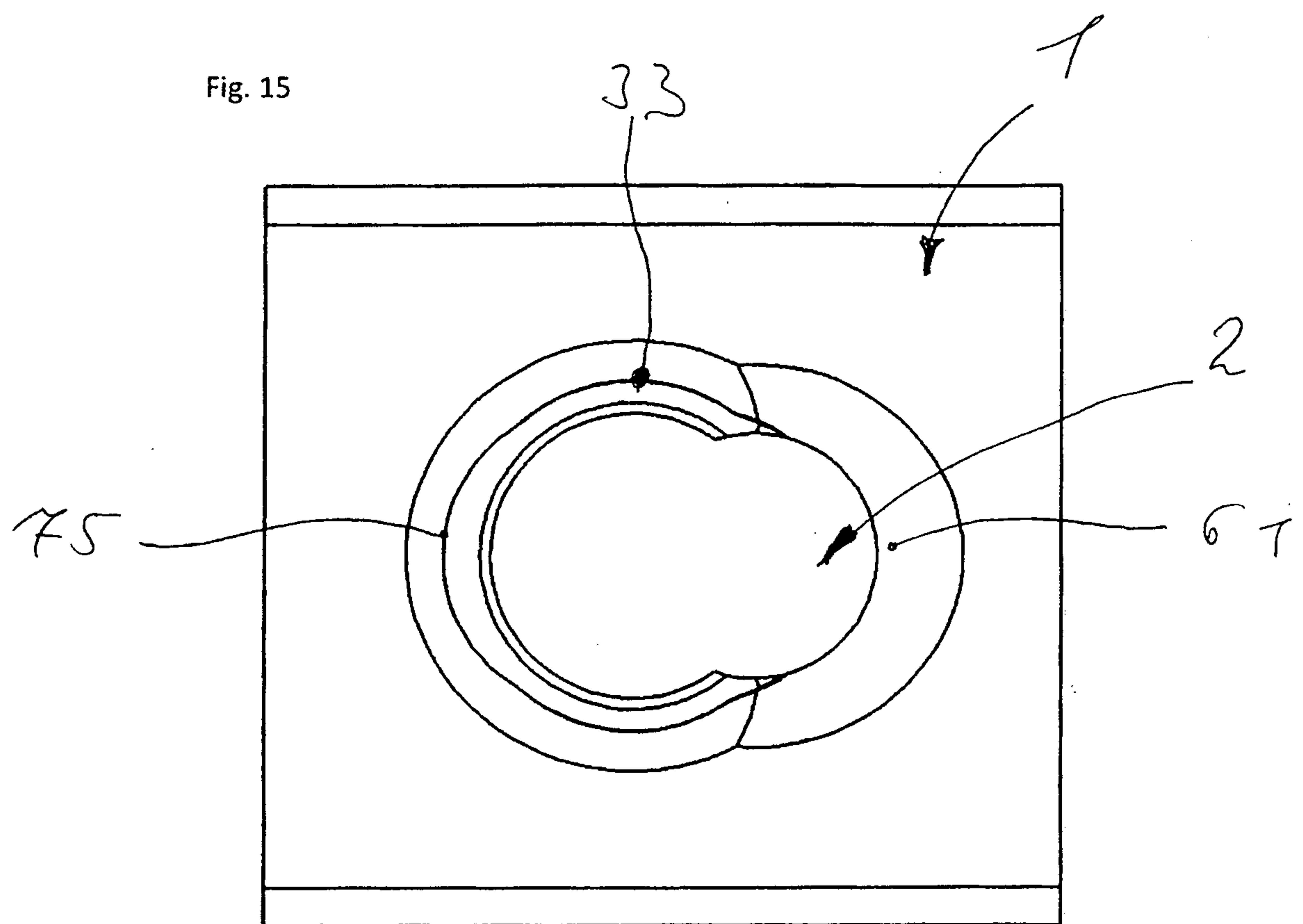


Fig. 16

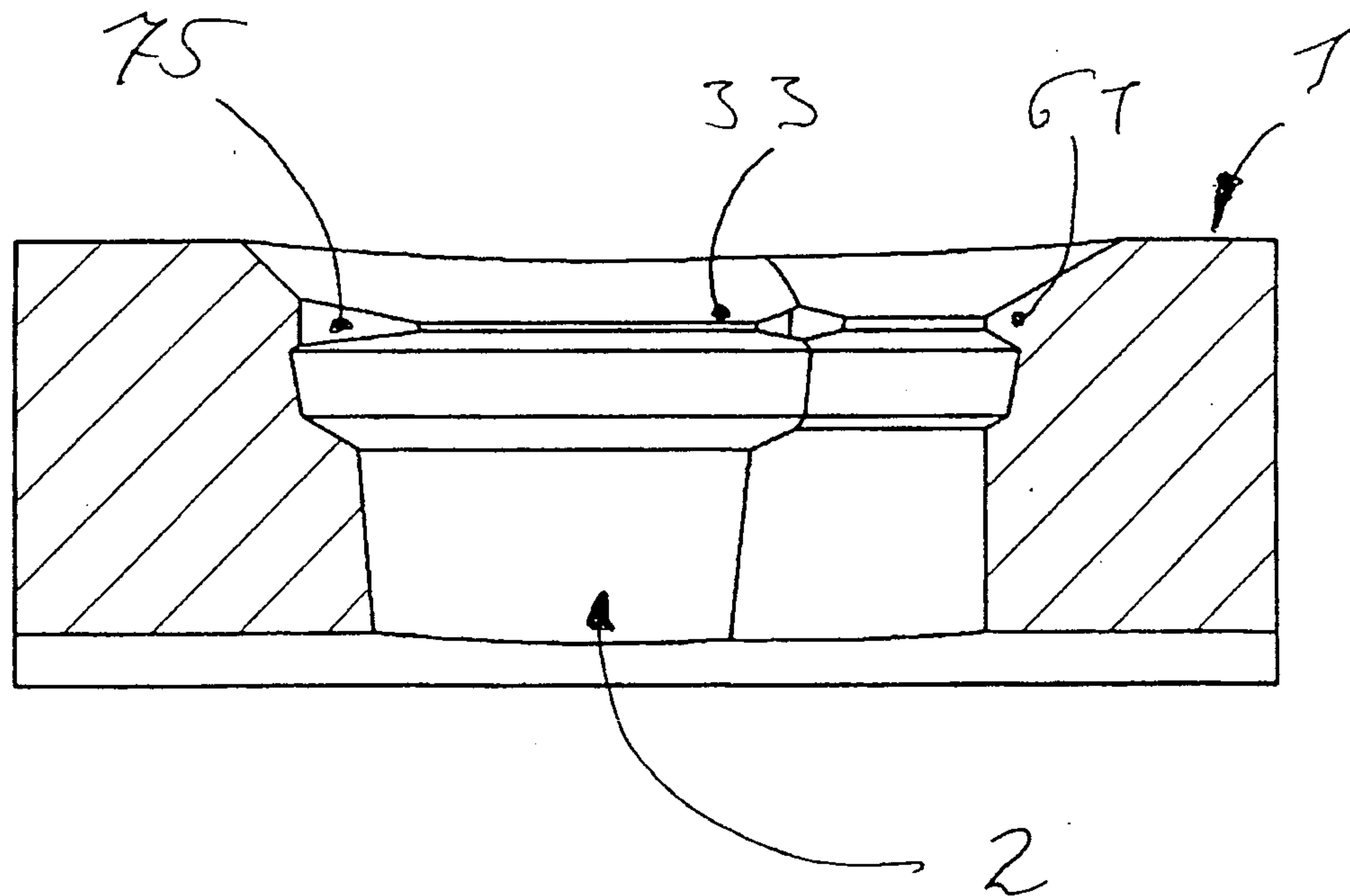


Fig. 17

