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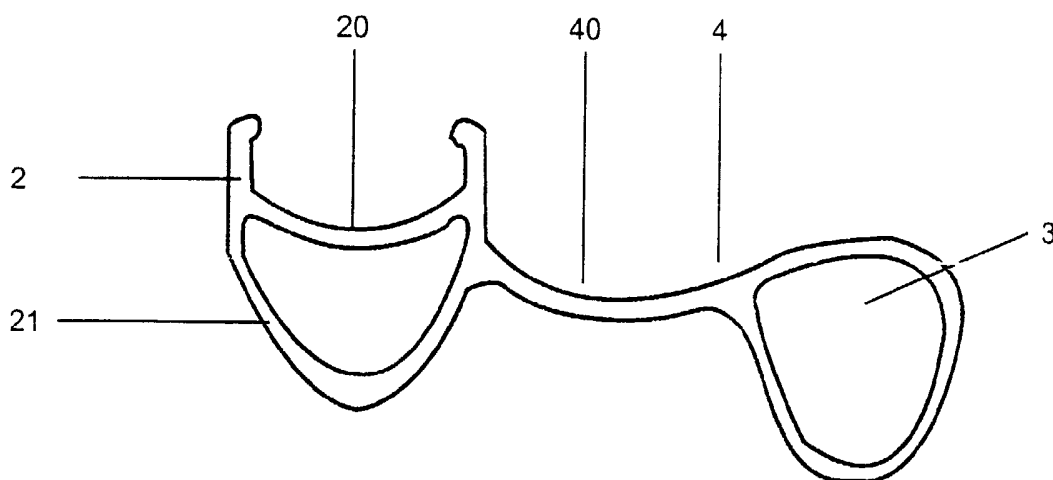
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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: WHEELCHAIR WHEEL



(57) Abstract: A wheelchair wheel (1) comprising a tyre rim (2), a hand rim (3), and an intermediate cylindrical band portion (4) extending between said rims, wherein the rims and the band portion are integrally formed.



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WHEELCHAIR WHEEL

Field of the invention

The invention relates to improvements in or relating to wheelchair wheels. More particularly, the invention relates to a more ergonomically designed wheelchair wheel, and also relates to a method of manufacturing such a wheelchair wheel.

Background of the invention

In this specification, where a document, act or item of knowledge is referred to or discussed, this reference or discussion is not an admission that the document, act or item of knowledge or any combination thereof was at the priority date:

- part of common general knowledge; or
- known to be relevant to an attempt to solve any problem with which this specification is concerned.

Based upon figures from both the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the US Census Bureau, an estimated 3% of the total population are wheelchair users. Of that number, approximately half are people who use, or have the capacity to use, manual wheelchairs. That percentage is a good indication of the percentage of manual wheelchair users in developed countries of the world.

It is evident that, with the increasing average age of the population and the general advances in medical science that have prolonged the average lifespan, the general population is rapidly growing older. This is likely to lead to an increase in the demand for wheelchairs and mobility aid products. Also, those members of the population who are confined to wheelchairs will demand more user-friendly or comfortable wheelchairs.

Typically, standard wheelchair wheels have a construction based on a wheel rim, hand rim spaced apart from the wheel rim and a plurality of joining pieces attaching the hand rim to the wheel rim. In order to propel the wheelchair, the wheelchair user grips the hand rim and applies sufficient force to propel the wheelchair in the desired direction.

Although effective, the bio-mechanical forces required to propel a wheelchair can lead to secondary injuries, such as carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS), which are commonly diagnosed in wheelchair users.

The incidence of secondary injuries is often attributed to overuse of the arms, wrist and/or fingers during wheelchair activities. In some instances, researchers believe that these secondary injuries are due to the inefficient transmission of power from the hand to the hand rim. Unfortunately, the configuration of a standard wheelchair wheel includes a hand rim having insufficient area to allow for a complete grip between the wheelchair user's palm and fingers. This creates a number of problems. Firstly, there is a reduced contact area between the palm of the hand and the hand rim. The palm, being the strongest and most resilient part of the hand is unable to transfer its full force on the hand rail. The reduced contact area also increases the pressure on localised contact points on the palm of the hand, and results in relatively large forces being transmitted to various delicate nerve points of the hand. Secondly, the inability to grip the hand rim with a larger area of the palm and fingers reduces the body's mechanical efficiency by recruiting muscles for stabilisation on the hand instead of delivering power to the wheelchair.

It is also known that, with conventional wheelchair wheel configurations, there is a risk that fingers of the wheelchair user's hands may be caught or jammed in the area between the wheel and the push rim. That in turn can cause trauma to the hand and fingers – especially when the wheelchair is in motion. Furthermore, the wheelchair user may need to stop the wheelchair quickly, in which instance the force of curtailing the forward momentum of the wheelchair is likely to fall onto the fingers or small areas of the palms of the hands. This in turn may result in trauma to the hands and fingers, including dislocation of the fingers, and abrasion or "friction burns" of the skin.

These problems are even more prevalent in the rehabilitation sector which often needs to introduce people to wheelchairs for the first time. These inexperienced wheelchair users have a higher tendency to damage their hands and fingers when trying to master the use of a wheelchair.

Furthermore, it is not uncommon for an object, such as a stick or part of an item of clothing, to become caught in the space between the hand rim and the wheel. That object can and often does lead to damage to a hand when the user attempts to grip the hand rim and instead catches the moving object. Items of clothing caught in this matter can also be damaged.

One alternative is to use self-propelled or motorised wheelchairs. However, these are significantly more costly to purchase and to maintain. In any event, the users often prefer to be as self sufficient as possible and, in many instances, prefer the physical aspect of the manual wheelchair rather than relying on an electric battery and machine.

The abovementioned problems of trauma to the fingers and hands can be partially alleviated by the wearing of gloves. However, many wheelchair users find gloves uncomfortable (especially in hot weather), not aesthetically pleasing and prone to wearing out quickly.

5 Furthermore, standard wheelchair wheels are somewhat difficult and expensive to manufacture as a number of parts need to be joined together (eg by welding, screwing or bolting). It is also quite common for the hand rim to become partially detached from the wheel through a breakage along one or more of the joining pieces. It is also common for standard wheelchair wheels to buckle or flex due to structural weaknesses.

10

Summary of the invention

According to one aspect of the invention, there is provided a wheelchair wheel comprising a tyre rim, a hand rim and an intermediate cylindrical band portion extending between said rims, wherein the rims and the band portion are integrally formed.

15 The cylindrical band portion is dimensioned so as to provide a large contact area for contact with a portion of the palm of the wheelchair user's hand (eg the base of the hand at or about the thenar emanence muscle).

The invention therefore provides a wheelchair wheel with an improved contact area which allows the user to increase the bio-mechanical efficiency required to propel the chair while decreasing the chances of injury to the wheelchair user's hands. The cylindrical band also reduces the incidents of jammed thumbs, fingers and external objects between the tyre rim and the hand rim.

20 The integral nature of the wheel provides greater mechanical strength. Since the wheel according to the invention does not require any components (such as screws, bolts or welds) to join the respective rims, the wheel is cheaper to manufacture, stronger and more resilient as there are less parts and less likelihood that these parts may breakdown.

The integral nature of the wheel also provides the hand rim with an additional degree of stability which renders both the hand rim and the tyre rim less likely to buckle and flex. The wheel according to the invention is hence more resilient and longer lasting.

30 The cylindrical band portion may take any suitable shape. The cylindrical band portion may be substantially flat or it may have a curved cross-section.

In a further preferred form of the invention, the cylindrical band portion has a trough extending about the entire band. Preferably, the contour (or shape) of the trough

substantially corresponds with the contour (or shape) of the base of a human hand. In this preferred embodiment, the contour of the trough provides a large contact surface for the palm of the hand while the fingers are also able to flex and grip the hand rim. This contour of the trough makes it far more convenient and comfortable for a user to propel the wheelchair.

In another preferred form of the invention, the cylindrical band portion has a convex ridge extending about the entire band. In this preferred embodiment, the contour of the convex ridge provides a large contact surface for the palm while the fingers are also able to flex and grip the hand rim. The contour of this convex ridge makes it convenient and comfortable for a user to propel the wheelchair.

The cylindrical band portion may include perforations. According to this preferred form of the invention, the perforations result in a wheel which is overall more lightweight.

The hand rim may take any suitable form. Typically, it is shaped so that the fingers of a user's hand may comfortably bend about the contour of the hand rim. Accordingly, the cross-sectional shape (or profile) of the hand rim may be circular, substantially circular, oval, elliptical or it may simply be a convex curved section. The dimensions of the hand rim are generally determined so as to facilitate the gripping of the hand rim with the user's fingers.

The diameter of the hand rim itself may be substantially equal to the diameter of the tyre rim (or the wheel). The diameter of the hand rim is preferably less than that of the tyre rim.

The hand rim may also include perforations. According to this preferred form of the invention, the perforations result in a wheel which is overall more lightweight.

The tyre rim may take any suitable form. The tyre rim includes an outwardly facing channel defining a recess in which a tyre is locatable. The dimensions of the recess correspond to the dimensions of a standard tyre size to enable a standard sized tyre to be selectively fitted on to the tyre rim. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the tyre rim further includes a wheel strengthening means to provide the wheel with a greater degree of rigidity and strength. The wheel strengthening means may take any suitable form. In a preferred embodiment, the wheel straightening means is a substantially tubular body underlying the tyre rim.

The wheelchair wheel may be made of any suitable material. Preferably, the wheel is made from a resilient material, such as aluminium, metal alloy, carbon-fibre or

fibreglass. The wheelchair wheel may be suitably coated or otherwise treated to render the wheel substantially rust proof and/or water proof.

The wheelchair wheel may take any suitable form and dimension. Preferably the wheel has a dimension comparable to that of standard wheelchairs. The wheel can therefore be fitted to an existing wheelchair.

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for manufacturing a wheelchair wheel as described herein. The wheelchair wheel may be manufactured by any suitable manufacturing method. When the wheelchair wheel is formed of a metal or metal alloy, it is preferably manufactured by extruding the wheelchair wheel from a suitably shaped mould, bending it into the required circular shape and then joining the ends in any suitable manner (such as welding)

In a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a wheelchair comprising at least one wheelchair wheel as described herein.

Description of the drawings

The invention will now be further explained and illustrated by reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of a wheelchair wheel according to one form of the invention;

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional perspective view of the wheelchair wheel of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a further cross-sectional perspective view of the wheelchair wheel of Figure 1; and

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the wheelchair wheel of Figure 1.

Turning to the drawings, a wheelchair wheel 1 is provided, having a tyre rim 2; a hand rim 3 and an intermediate cylindrical band portion 4 extending between the rims.

The tyre rim 2, the hand rim 3 and the band portion 4 are all integrally formed to provide a single unitary element.

The cylindrical band portion 4 is dimensioned so as to provide a contact area for the hands of a wheelchair user (not shown).

As can be seen, particularly from Figure 4, the wheelchair wheel 1 provides an improved contact area which allows wheel chair users to increase the mechanical efficiency required to propel the chair while decreasing the chances of injury to their hands.

The wheel chair wheel 1 being integrally formed as a unitary component negates the incidents of jammed thumbs and fingers between the tyre rim 2 and the hand rim 3 as there is no space between the respective rims.

5 The integral nature of the wheelchair wheel 1 also provides the hand rim 3 with an additional degree of stability which renders both the hand rim 3 and the tyre rim 2 less likely to buckle and flex. The wheelchair wheel may therefore be more resilient and durable.

The wheel 1 has a dimension comparable to that of standard wheelchair wheels which allows the wheel 1 to be fitted to an existing wheelchair.

10 As can be seen form Figure 1, the diameter of the hand rim 3 is approximately equal to the diameter of the tyre rim 2. The diameter of the hand rim 3 should be less than the diameter of the tyre (when measured from the outer circumference of the tyre) which is attached to the rim. Clearly, this is so that the hand rim does not generally contact the ground when the tyre is attached.

15 The hand rim 3 is shaped to have a curved cross-section as as to facilitate the easy gripping of the hand rim 3 by a wheelchair user.

In the wheel shown in the accompanying figures, the band portion 4 has a contoured trough 40 extending circumferentially about the entire band portion 4. The contour (or shape) of the trough 40 substantially corresponds with the shape of the base
20 of a human hand. The contour of the trough 40 provides a greater contact surface for the palm while the fingers are also able to flex and grip the hand rim 3. The contour of the trough 40 makes it far more convenient and comfortable for a user to propel the wheelchair.

The tyre rim 2 includes an outwardly facing channel 20 defining a recess in which
25 a tyre is locatable. The dimensions of the recess correspond to the dimensions of a standard tyre size to enable a standard sized tyre to be selectively fitted to the tyre rim 2. The tyre rim 2 further includes a wheel strengthening means 21. As is shown in the accompanying figures, the wheel strengthening means is in the form of a substantially tubular section 25 underlying the tyre rim to provide the wheelchair wheel 1 with a greater
30 degree of rigidity and strength.

The wheelchair wheel 1 is made of from a resilient material such as aluminium, a metal alloy, carbon-fibre or fibreglass and is treated as necessary to render the wheelchair wheel 1 both water and rust proof.

Throughout this specification, unless the context requires otherwise, the word “comprise” or variations such as “comprises” or “comprising”, will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated element, integer or step, or group of elements, integers or steps, but not the exclusion of any other element, integer or step, or group of elements, integers or steps.

Modifications and improvements to the invention will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art. Such modifications and improvements are intended to be within the scope of this invention.

The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A wheelchair wheel comprising:
 - a tyre rim,
 - a hand rim, and
 - an intermediate cylindrical band portion extending between said rims,wherein the rims and the band portion are integrally formed.
2. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 1 wherein the cylindrical band portion has a substantially flat cross-section.
3. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 1 wherein the cylindrical band portion has a curved cross-section
4. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 3 wherein the curved cross-section is a trough extending about the entire band.
5. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 4 wherein the contour of the trough substantially corresponds with the contour of the base of a human hand.
6. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 3 wherein the curved cross-section is a convex ridge extending about the entire band.
7. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 1 wherein the cylindrical band portion contains perforations.
8. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 1 wherein the cross-sectional shape of the hand rim is curved.
9. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 1 wherein the cross-sectional shape of the hand rim is substantially circular.
10. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 1 wherein the cross-sectional shape of the hand rim is substantially oval.
11. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 1 wherein the cross-sectional shape of the hand rim is substantially elliptical.
12. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 1 wherein the diameter of the hand rim is substantially equal to the diameter of the tyre rim.

13. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 1 wherein the diameter of the hand rim is less than the diameter of the tyre rim.
14. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 1 wherein the hand rim contains perforations.
- 5 15. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 1 wherein the tyre rim comprises an outwardly facing channel defining a recess in which a tyre is locatable.
16. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 15 wherein the dimensions of the channel correspond to the dimensions of a standard tyre size to enable a standard sized tyre to be selectively fitted on to the tyre rim.
- 10 17. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 1 wherein the tyre rim further comprises wheel strengthening means.
18. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 17 wherein the wheel strengthening means is a substantially tubular body underlying the tyre rim.
- 15 19. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 1 wherein the wheelchair wheel is made from a resilient material.
20. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 19 wherein the resilient material is selected from the group consisting of aluminium, a metal alloy, carbon-fibre or fibreglass.
- 20 21. The wheelchair wheel according to claim 1 wherein the wheelchair wheel is coated to render the wheelchair wheel substantially rust proof.
22. A wheelchair wheel substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to any one or more of the drawings.
- 25 23. A method of manufacturing a wheelchair wheel according to claim 1, the method comprising the steps of extruding the wheelchair wheel from a mould, bending the wheelchair wheel into the required circular shape and joining the ends of the extrusion.
24. A wheelchair comprising at least one wheelchair wheel according to any one of claims 1 to 23.

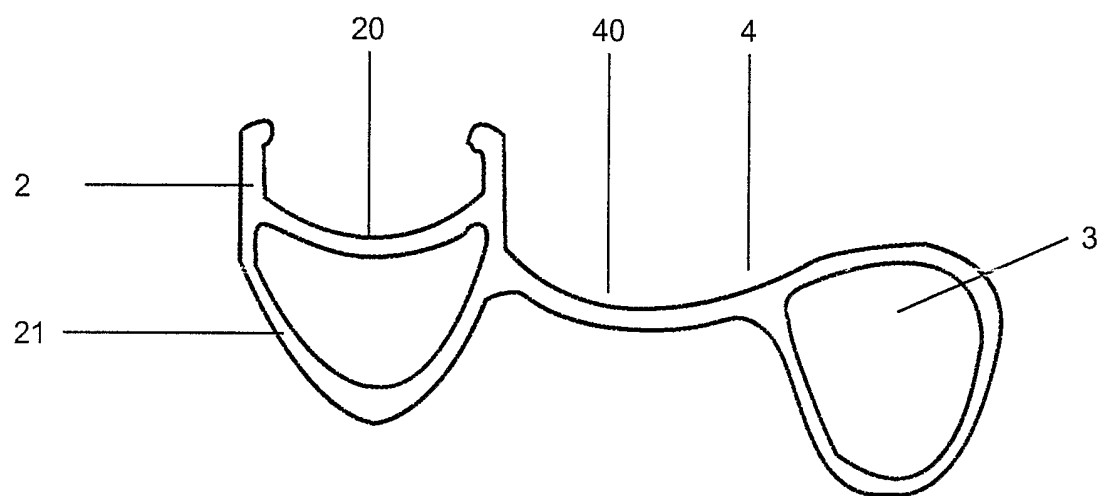


Figure 1

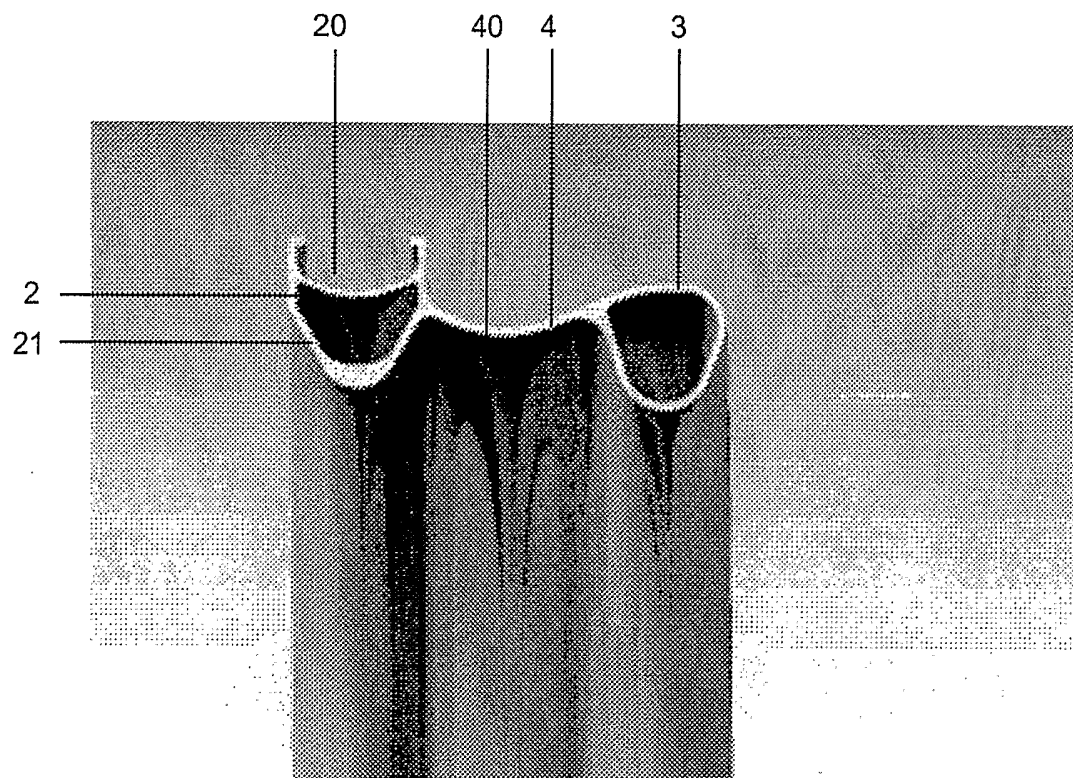


Figure 2

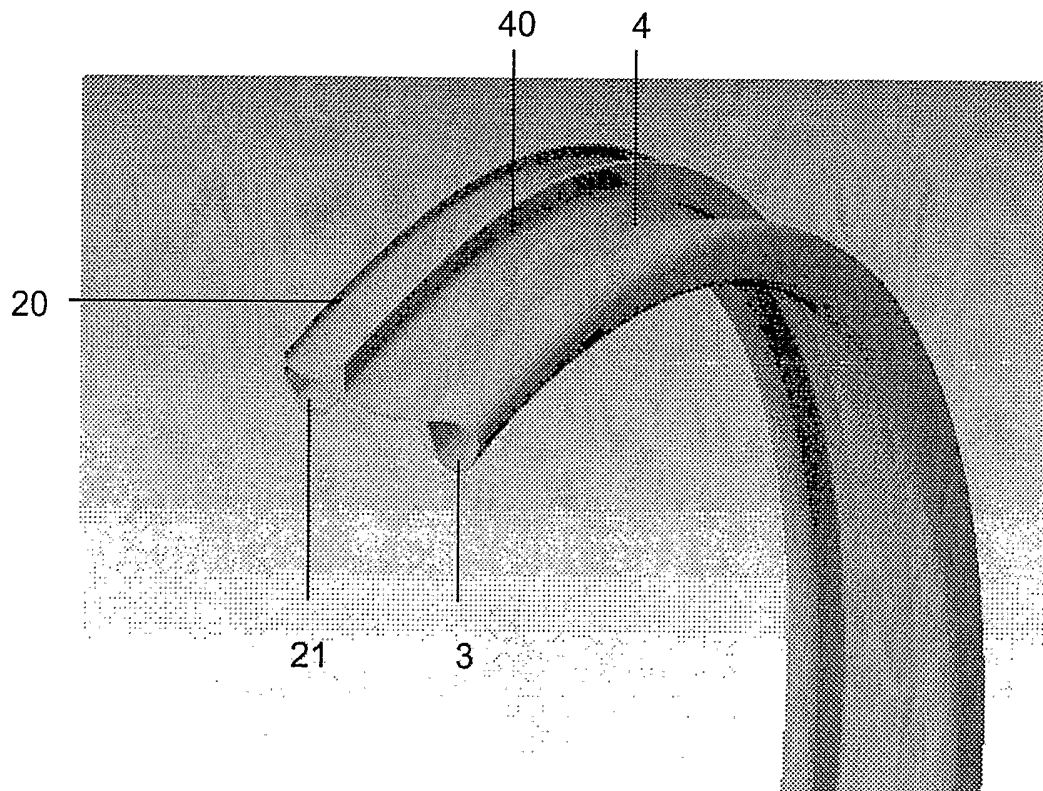


Figure 3

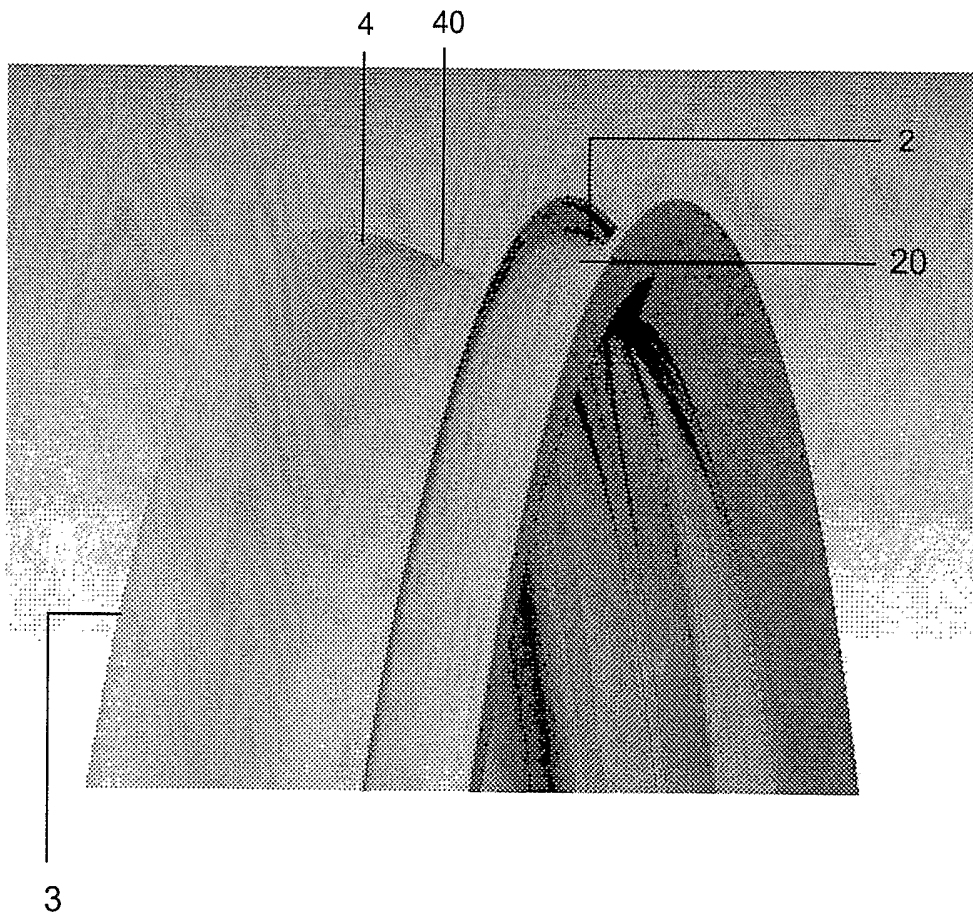


Figure 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 International application No.
PCT/AU02/01012
A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTERInt. Cl. ⁷: A61G 5/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Refer electronic database consulted below

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

DWPI - With keywords Wheelchair, Wheel & Rim

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4366964 A (FAREY et al) 4 January 1983 Col 5, lines 51-66 & Fig 3	1-24
X	US 2938738 A (LA RUE et al) 31 May 1960 Whole document	1-24
X	GB 856490 A (GEO H HUGHES LIMITED) 14 December 1960 Whole document	1-24

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C☒ See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 363780 A1 (WALDEMAR HEINEMANN GMBH & CO.) 18 April 1990 Whole document	1-24
X	JP 7304302 A (ARAYA KOGYO KK) 21 November 1995 Abstract & drawings from esp@cenet (European Patent Office)	1-24
X	JP 9193602 A (ARAYA KOGYO KK) 29 July 1997 Abstract & drawings from esp@cenet (European Patent Office)	1-24

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/AU02/01012

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member	
US	4366964	AU	80054/82
EP	363780	DE	3834696
		EP	66609
		WO	8202026
END OF ANNEX			