



13, 1, 2000 1

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. . . *

* ,

< >

:

Anyfix

7가

3

가

:

가

3가

가

가

가

가

가 가

:

, 가

가 가

가

가

:

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가 가

가

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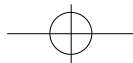
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* 1999

* 1999





가 ,
가 가

(Anyfix)

Anyfix

(unilateral one plane)
two plane)

(unilateral

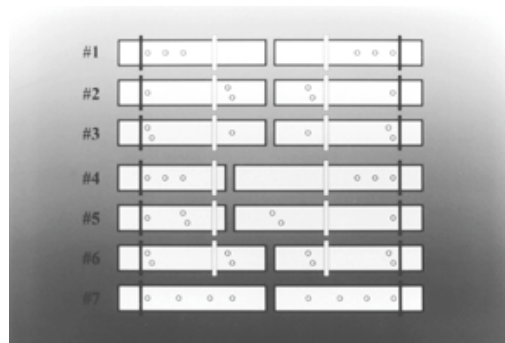


Fig 1. Various geographic configurations of external fixators. White bar: connecting ring located near to the fracture site. Black bar: connecting ring located far from the fracture site. Round dot: pin location
#1,4,7: unilateral one-plane frame
#2,3,5,6: unilateral two-plane frame, one pin fixed perpendicularly to the other
#4,5: asymmetrical fracture type(1:2), others were symmetrical(1:1)

5가

2가 ,
(Fig. 1).

7가

24.5mm
(torque)

가
(torque wrench meter)

170kg-cm

plastic padding material
가

$30 \pm 0.1\text{mm}$

19GPa

3mm

(bone gap)

1/3

7가

가

(yielding load)

11.4kg, 6.4kg

Anyfix

2.45kg

stainless steel

$6 \pm 0.1\text{mm}$

$8 \pm 0.1\text{mm}$

가 $320 \pm 0.1\text{mm}$ (rod),

(flat load washer)

3

(half ring)(135 ± 0.2 , 165

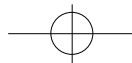
± 0.2 , $195 \pm 0.2\text{mm}$)

7가

5가 (Fig. 1, #1 #5)

ring

, 3가 (Fig.



40 • / 13 1

Table 1. Axial stiffness according to various configuration and connecting ring location(Ncm/cm)

Model No. Connecting ring location	1	2	3	4	5
Near*	214	761	611	148	717
Far†	282	1086	658	235	756

* Near : Near the fracture site † Far : Far from the fracture site

Table 2. Bending stiffness according to location of connecting ring(Ncm/cm)

Location of Ring		Near		Far	
Model No.	Stiffness	AP-B *	L-B †	AP-B	L-B
1		2181.3	1025.3	2184.6	1144.6
2		3987.0	1849.7	2819.2	1903.3
3		3203.8	1162.3	2698.8	1248.3
4		1148.8	649.8	1252.3	680.4
5		5160.3	2587.8	4006.4	2737.0

* AP-B : Anterior posterior bending † L-B : Lateral bending

Table 3. Axial compression stiffness according to location and size of connecting ring(Ncm/cm)

Location of Ring		Near			Far	
Model No.	Size	S-R *	M-R †	L-R ‡	S-R	M-R
2		1300.4	761.0	435.0	1452.4	1086.0
6		1864.0	972.5	527.0	2202.2	1153.0
7		×	×	×	663.4	950.7

* S-R : Small ring † M-R : Medium ring ‡ L-R : Large ring × : can't check

1, #2, #6, #7)

ring

(AP bending stiffness),

bending stiffness)

(Fig. 2, 3, 4).

(Lateral

(Axial stiffness)

9

(uncertainty)가 ±2%

77†

**Table 4.** Bending stiffness of external fixator with ring located far from the fracture site(Ncm/cm)

Stiffness		AP-B *			L-B †	
Model No.\Size	S-R ‡	M-R	L-R	S-R	M-R	L-R
2	3409.3	2819.2	2897.0	2390.4	1903.3	1860.3
6	3696.0	3324.0	3501.0	4047.0	3662.0	4213.0
7	7261.4	6227.0	4876.6	1434.0	1244.5	1098.0

* AP-B : Anterior posterior bending † L-B : Lateral bending

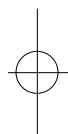
‡ S-R : Small ring M-R : Medium ring L-R : Large ring

Table 5. Bending stiffness of external fixator with ring located near the fracture site(Ncm/cm)

Stiffness		AP-B *			L-B †	
Model No.\Size	S-R ‡	M-R	L-R	S-R	M-R	L-R
2	4443.0	3987.0	3545.8	2211.4	1849.7	1747.0
6	3647.0	2181.4	3424.0	3966.4	3527.7	3698.0
7	×	×	×	×	×	×

* AP-B : Anterior posterior bending † L-B : Lateral bending

‡ S-R : Small ring M-R : Medium ring L-R : Large ring × : can't check



150% 270% 가 . 8 가

가 6 가

50 450% , 1,864Ncm/cm

2,202.2Ncm/cm 가 가

25 400% (Table 3). 1 7

1 : 2 가

4, 5 , 1 : 1 ,

가 (Table 1, 2).

(Table 4, 5).

가 가

7가 가 가

가 1897 Parkill

가 2-11% (transcutaneous screw)

가 .

가 1950

5가 1, 2 Hoffman Paoul⁵⁾

6 8 6, 7 2 (osteotaxis) , Vidal¹¹⁾

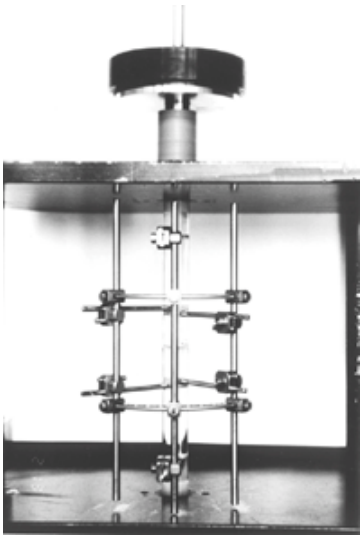
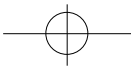


Fig 2. Axial compression test for external fixator

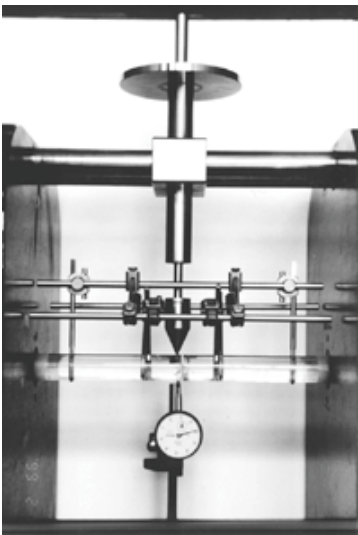


Fig 3. Anterior-posterior bending test for external fixator

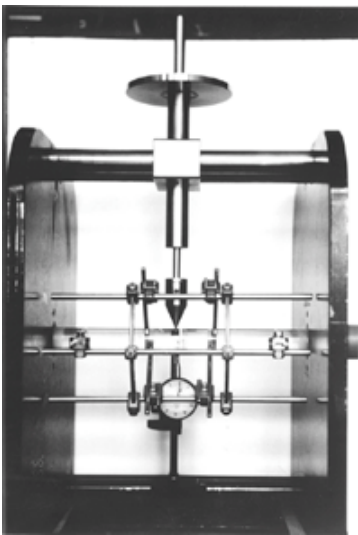
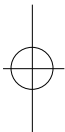
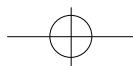


Fig 4. Lateral bending test for external fixator



. Jorgensen⁷⁾ Hoffman (, ,
half pin single frame)
 ,
Burney ³⁾ , 1, 4
 , 2, 3, 5
Brigg 400% .
Chao²⁾ , , , 2,8,9) 가
 , , , ,
 , 가
, Behrens ¹⁾ 4, 5 .
 ,
가 가
(Anyfix) 가 가
 , , 7가 ,
가 3가 가 가





(2)

, 가

(3)

3

가

가

(4)

가

3

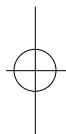
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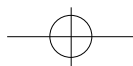
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Abstract

Mechanical Properties of External Fixator according to Its Arrangement and Structure

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Purpose : To obtain the accurate knowledge of the fundamental mechanical properties of the external fixator affected by variations in arrangements and structures.

Material and Method : We used newly developed external fixator, Anyfix, universal testing machine and plastic padding bone model which had similar structural properties to human tibia. The measured performance for seven different configurations of external fixators was its ability to control the motion of the bone fragment at the fracture site. Based on a unit of applied load, the corresponding displacement measured at the fracture site was used to described the stiffness of the fixation device for each load. Three stiffness moduli can be determined as axial stiffness, anterior posterior bending stiffness and lateral bending stiffness.

Results : In basic configuration, all three stiffnesses for unilateral two plane external fixator showed marked increase than those for unilateral one plane model. Axial compression stiffness and bending stiffness were increased when ring component were located far from the fracture site. In modified configuration, all three stiffnesses were increased when the number of pin was increased and small sized ring was used.

Conclusion : The stiffness of the external fixator can be substantially increased by using unilateral two plane, locating the ring at far portion from the fracture site, using a small sized ring and increasing the number of pins.

Key Words : External fixator, Biomechanical study, Stiffness