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(12) **United States Patent**  
**Gauthier et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,358,672 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 7, 2016**

(54) **ELECTRONIC TORQUE WRENCH**

(2013.01); **B25B 15/04** (2013.01); **B25G 1/005**  
(2013.01); **B25H 3/006** (2013.01)

(71) Applicant: **Gauthier Biomedical, Inc.**, Grafton, WI (US)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC .... **B25B 23/1425**; **B25B 15/04**; **B25H 3/006**;  
**B25G 1/005**  
See application file for complete search history.

(72) Inventors: **Michael T. Gauthier**, Grafton, WI (US);  
**Austin R. S. Braganza**, Milwaukee, WI (US);  
**Dean Jeutter**, Grafton, WI (US);  
**Stacy Ann Gauthier**, Grafton, WI (US)

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(73) Assignee: **Gauthier Biomedical, Inc.**, Grafton, WI (US)

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 253 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **14/091,023**

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(22) Filed: **Nov. 26, 2013**

DE 20 2007 012866 1/2008

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2014/0165796 A1 Jun. 19, 2014

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 13/915,395, filed on Jun. 11, 2013, now Pat. No. 8,714,058, which is a continuation of application No. 13/110,446, filed on May 18, 2011, now Pat. No. 8,485,075.

*Primary Examiner* — David B Thomas

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Boyle Fredrickson, S.C.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/345,817, filed on May 18, 2010, provisional application No. 61/729,918, filed on Nov. 26, 2012, provisional application No. 61/784,396, filed on Mar. 14, 2013.

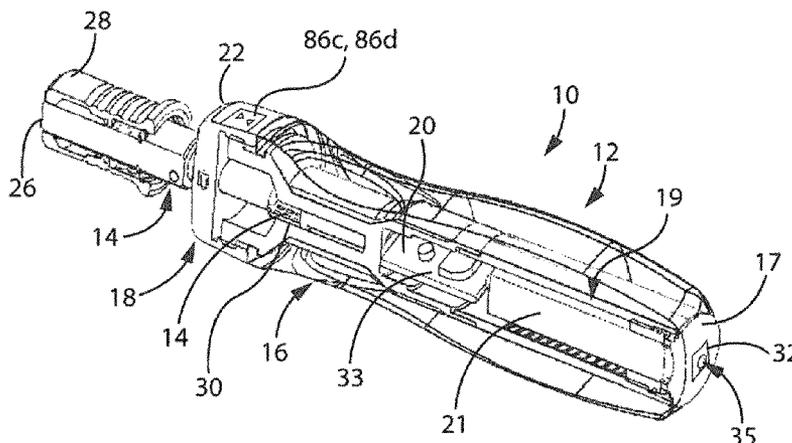
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A torque wrench for use in driving fasteners is provided. The wrench includes an electronics unit disposed within a housing engaged with the body of the wrench that is capable of sensing and measuring the torque applied to a fastener by the wrench and providing an output of the level of torque to the user. The data sensed by the electronics unit can be utilized to provide feedback to the user regarding the operation of the wrench, and to monitor the overall operation of the wrench for calibration purposes, among other functions. During use, the wrench can provide the user with visual, audible and tactile feedback regarding the operation of the device relative to stored maximum torque values stored in the electronics unit. The housing for the electronics unit can be formed to be a single use component of the tool or can be designed for multiple uses with a configuration that can be engaged with cradles forming the body of the wrench having various different configurations.

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**B25B 23/142** (2006.01)  
**A61B 17/88** (2006.01)  
**B25B 15/04** (2006.01)  
**B25G 1/00** (2006.01)  
**B25H 3/00** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **B25B 23/1425** (2013.01); **A61B 17/8875**

**18 Claims, 42 Drawing Sheets**



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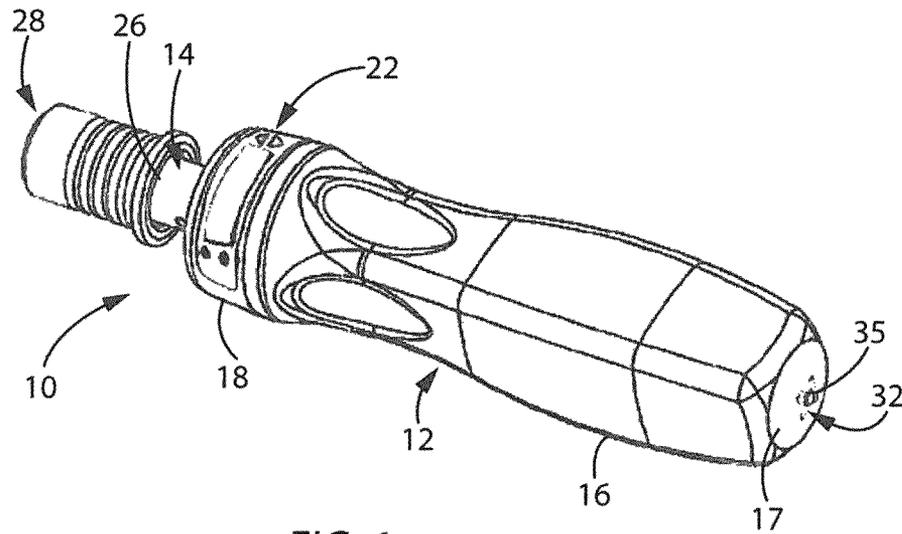


FIG. 1

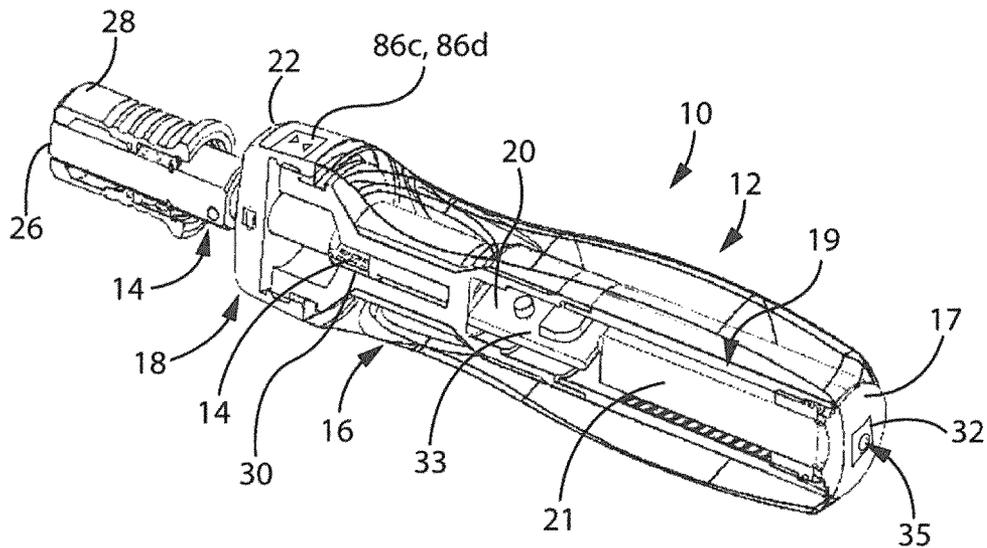


FIG. 2

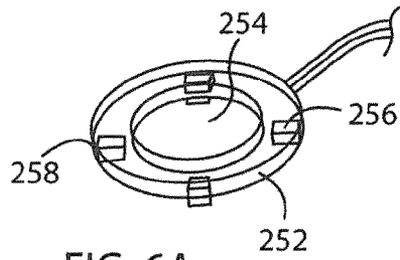


FIG. 6A

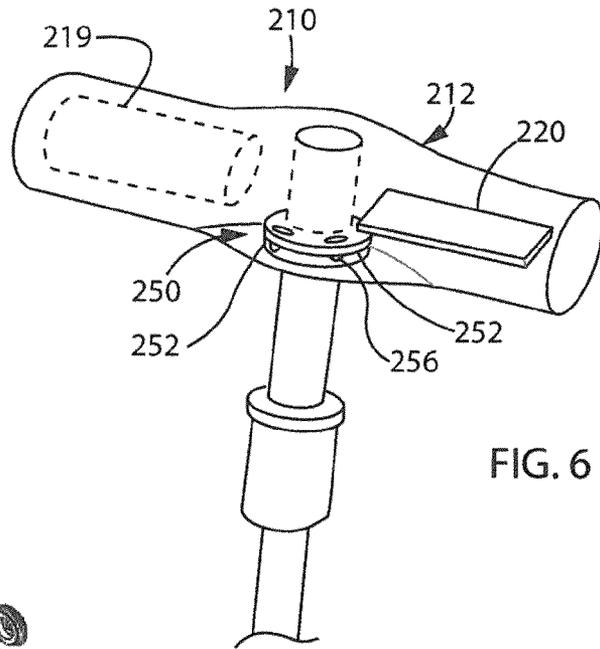


FIG. 6

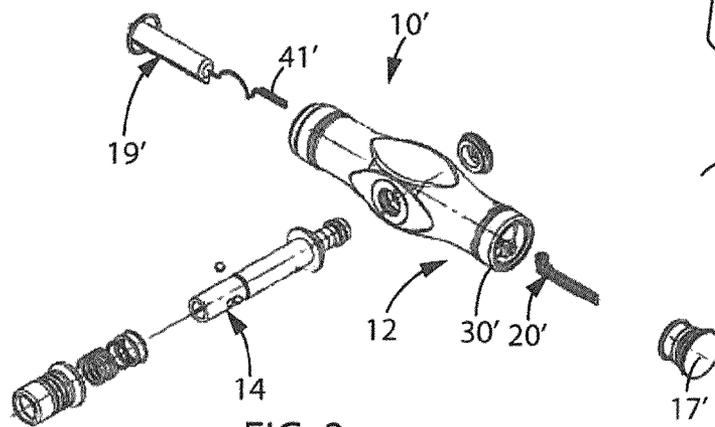


FIG. 3

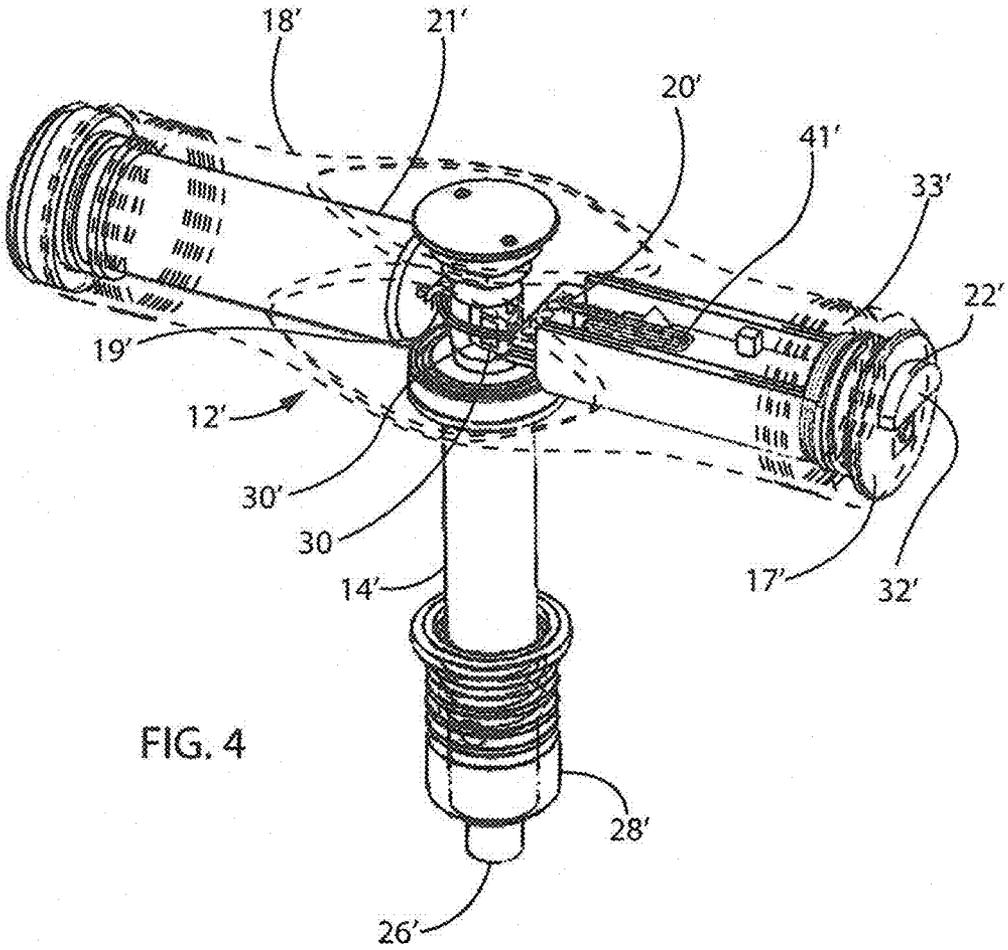


FIG. 4

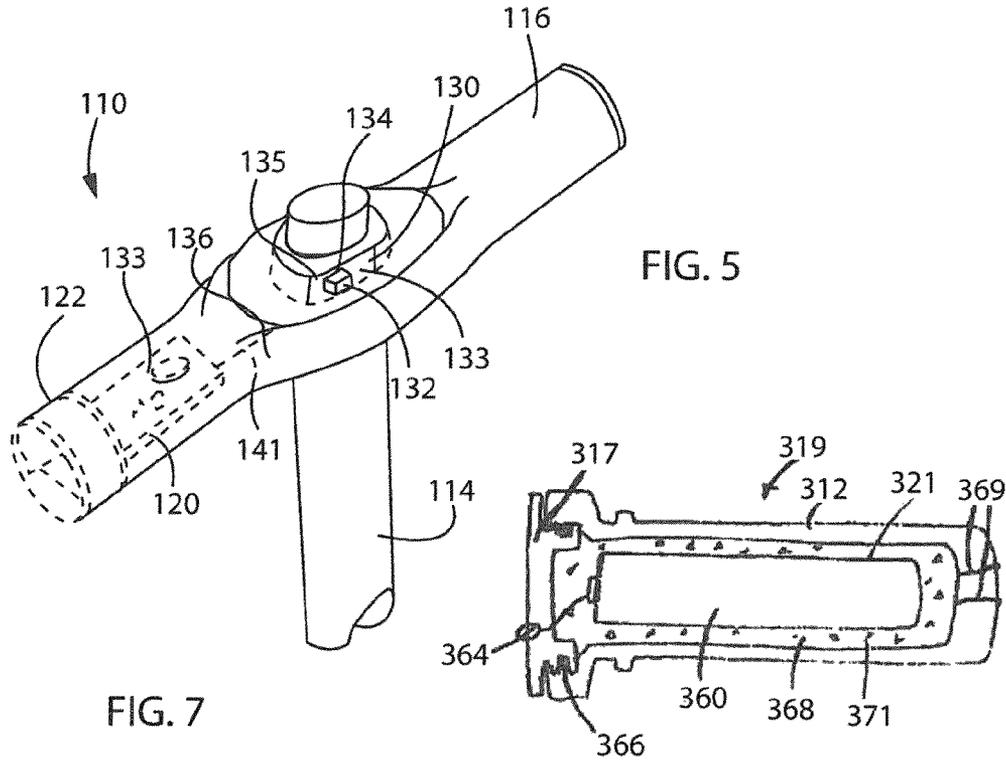


FIG. 7

FIG. 5

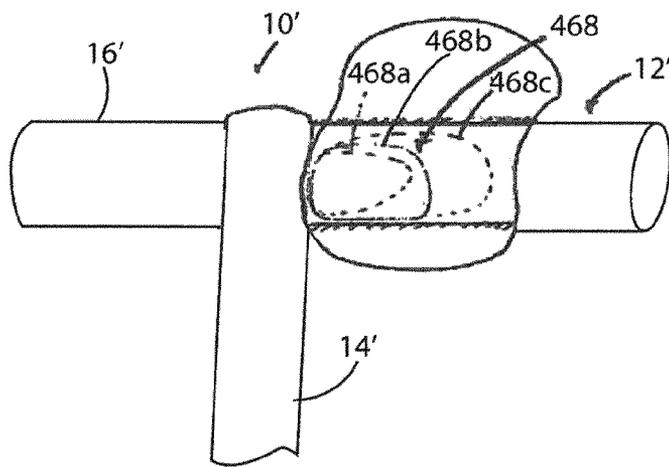


FIG. 8

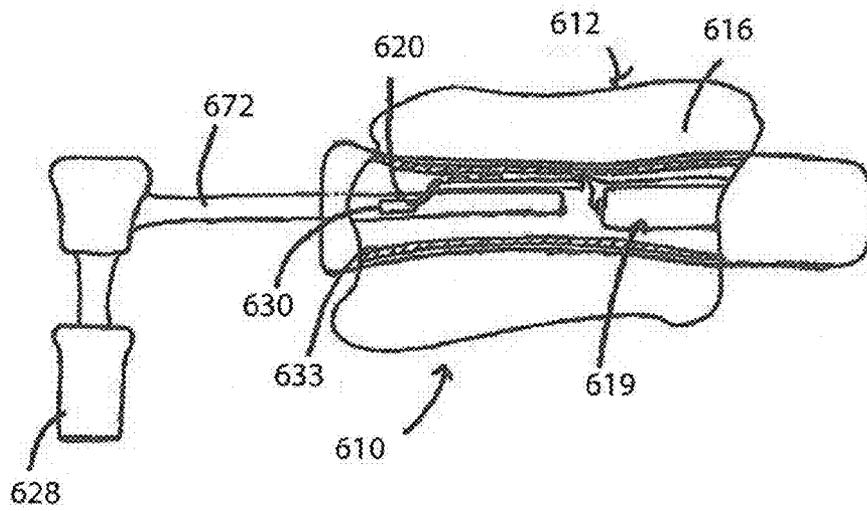


FIG. 10

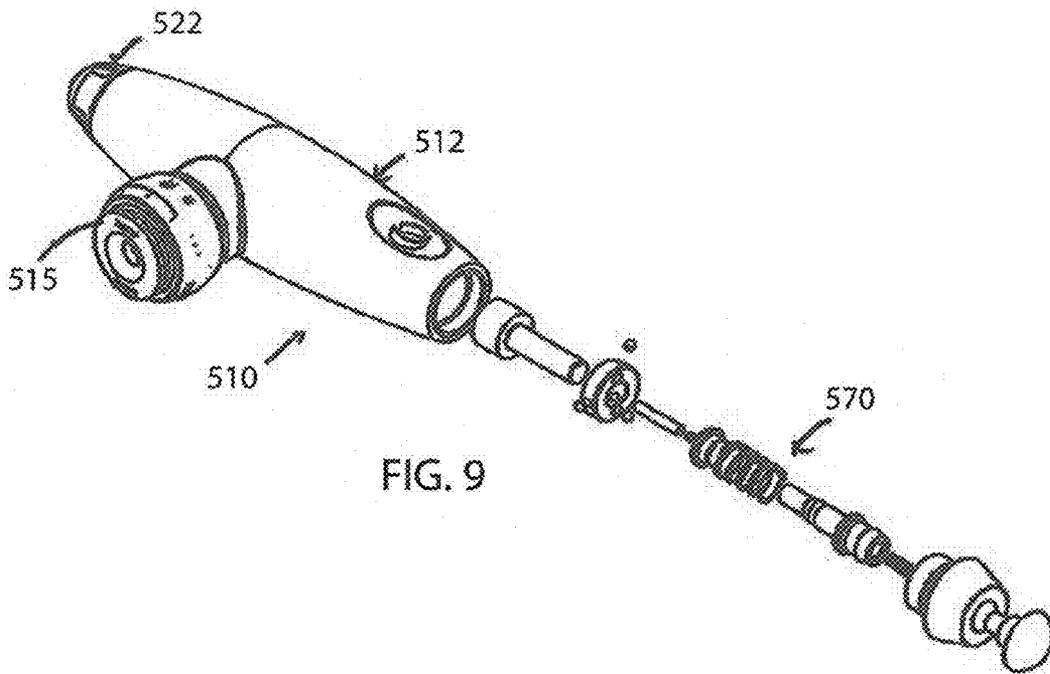


FIG. 9

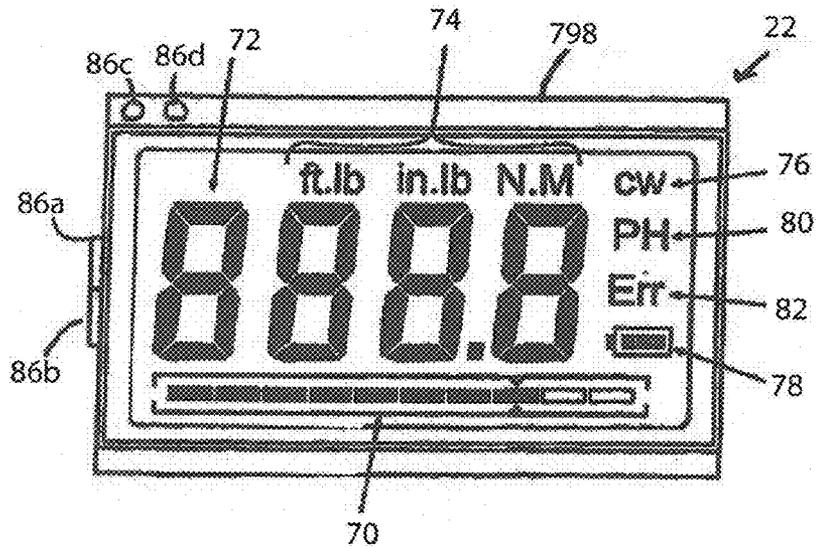


FIG. 11A

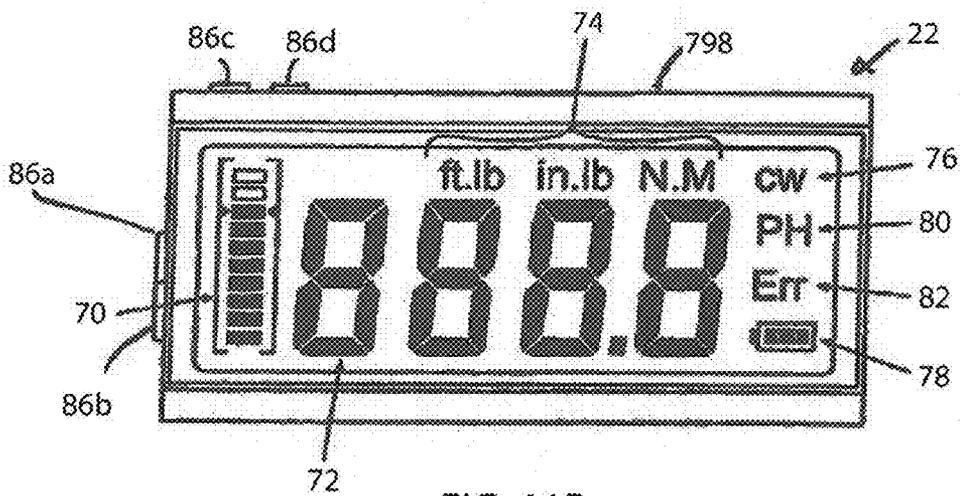


FIG. 11B

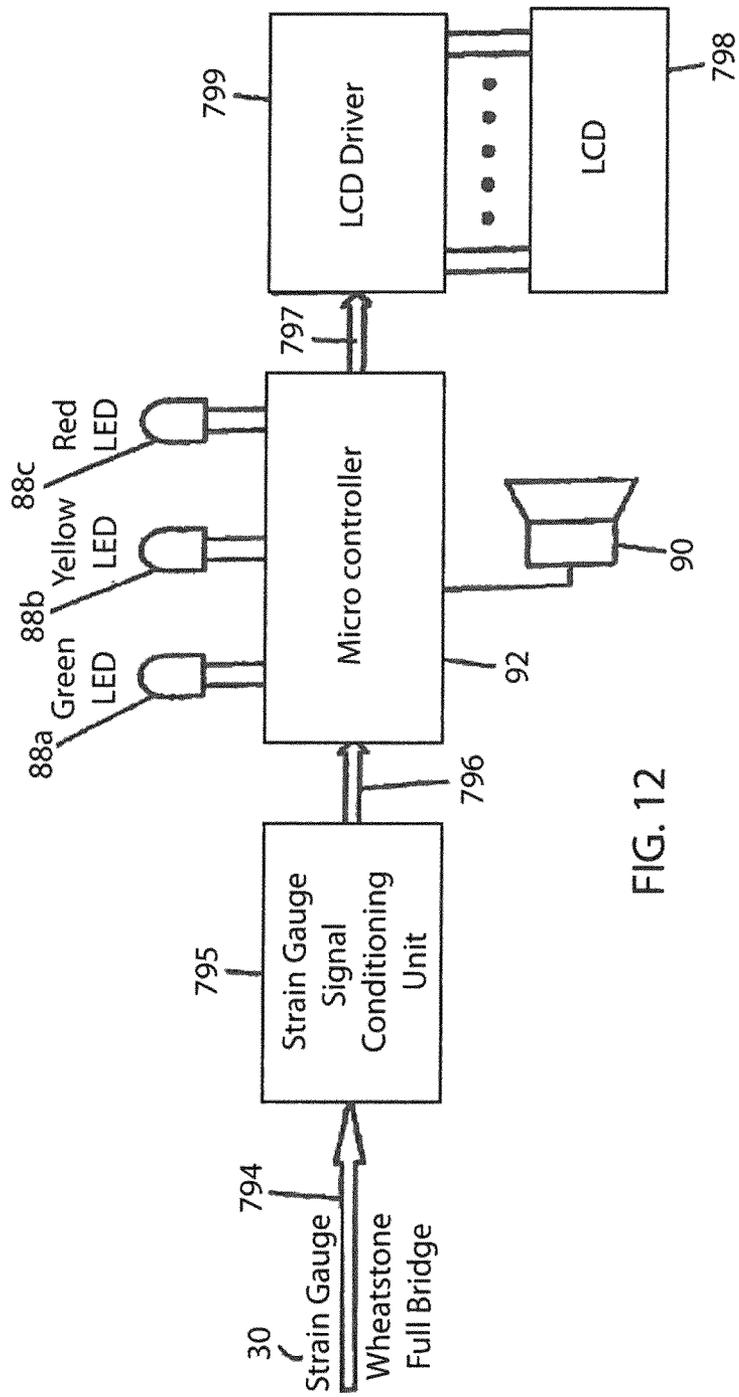


FIG. 12

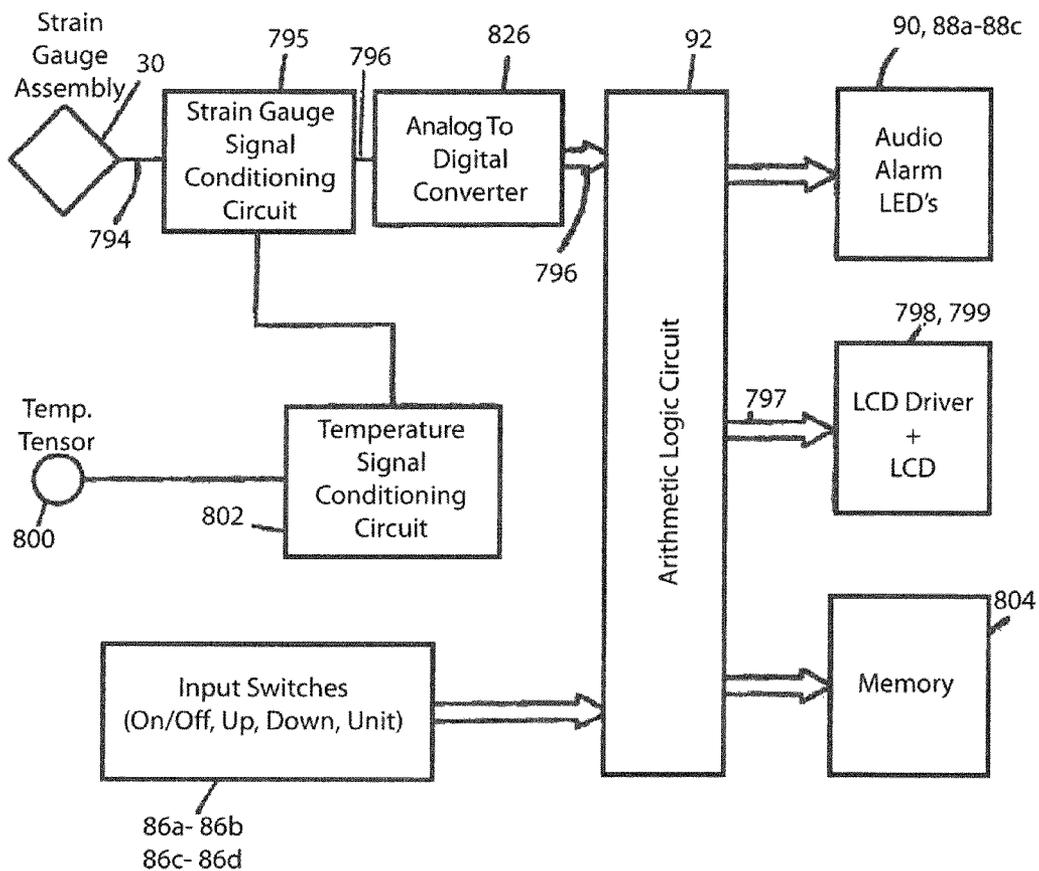


FIG. 13

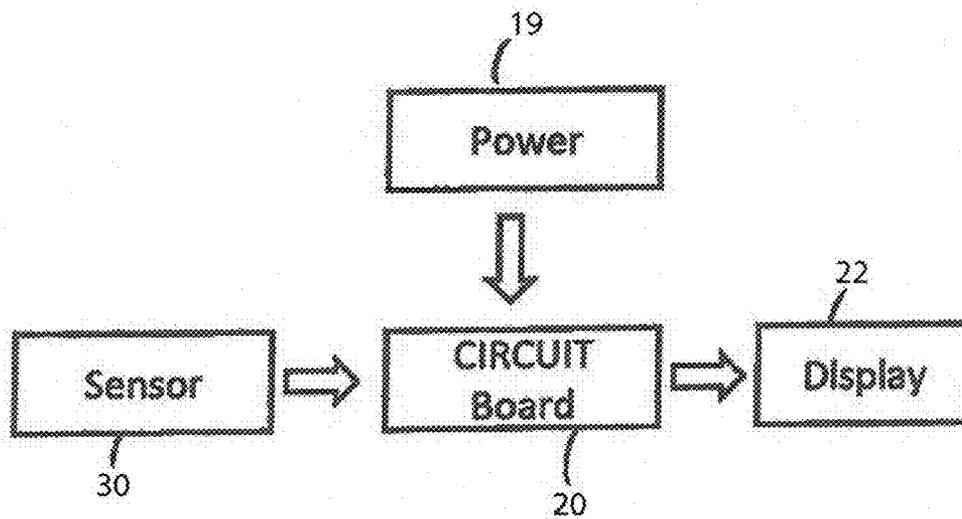


FIG. 14

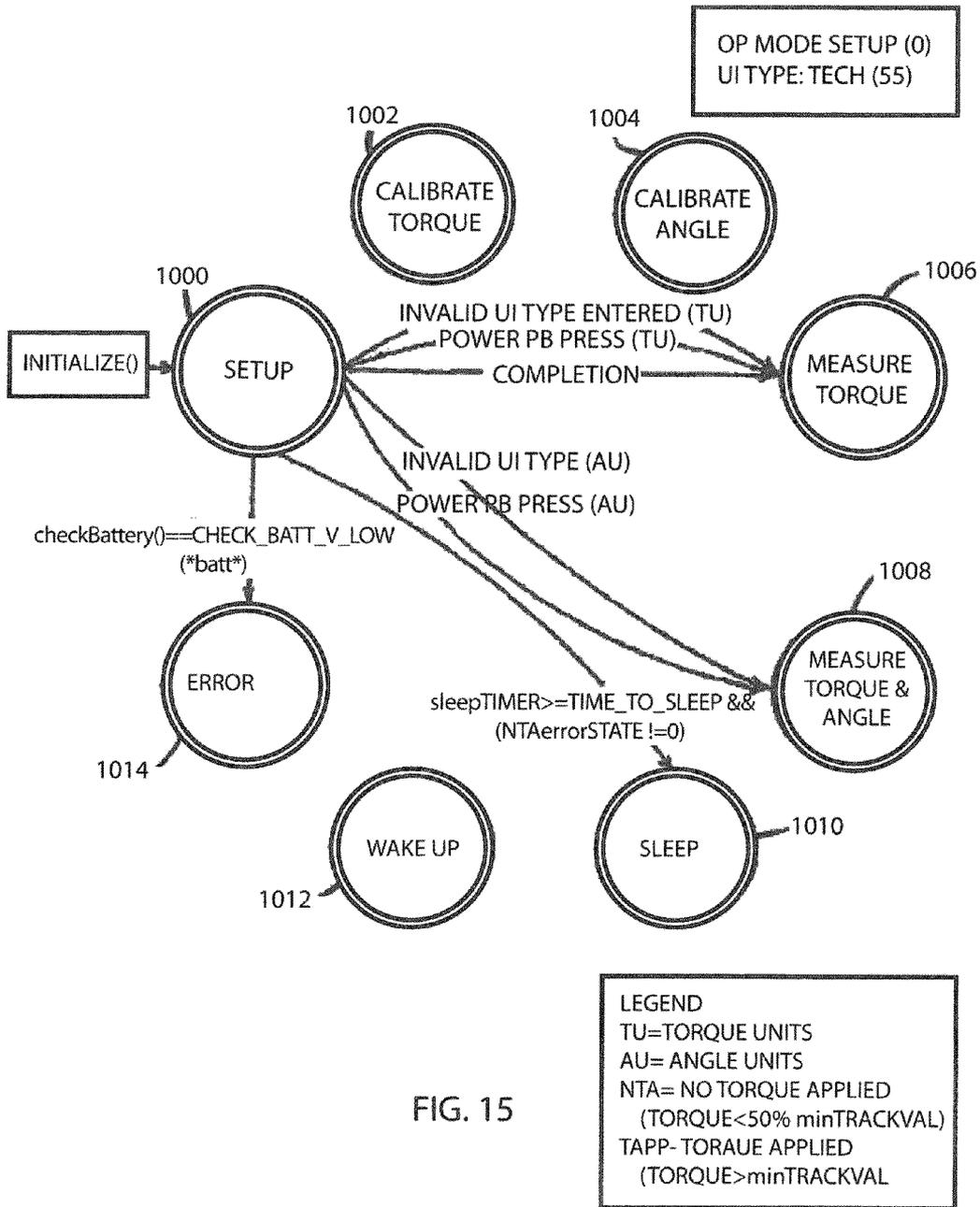


FIG. 15

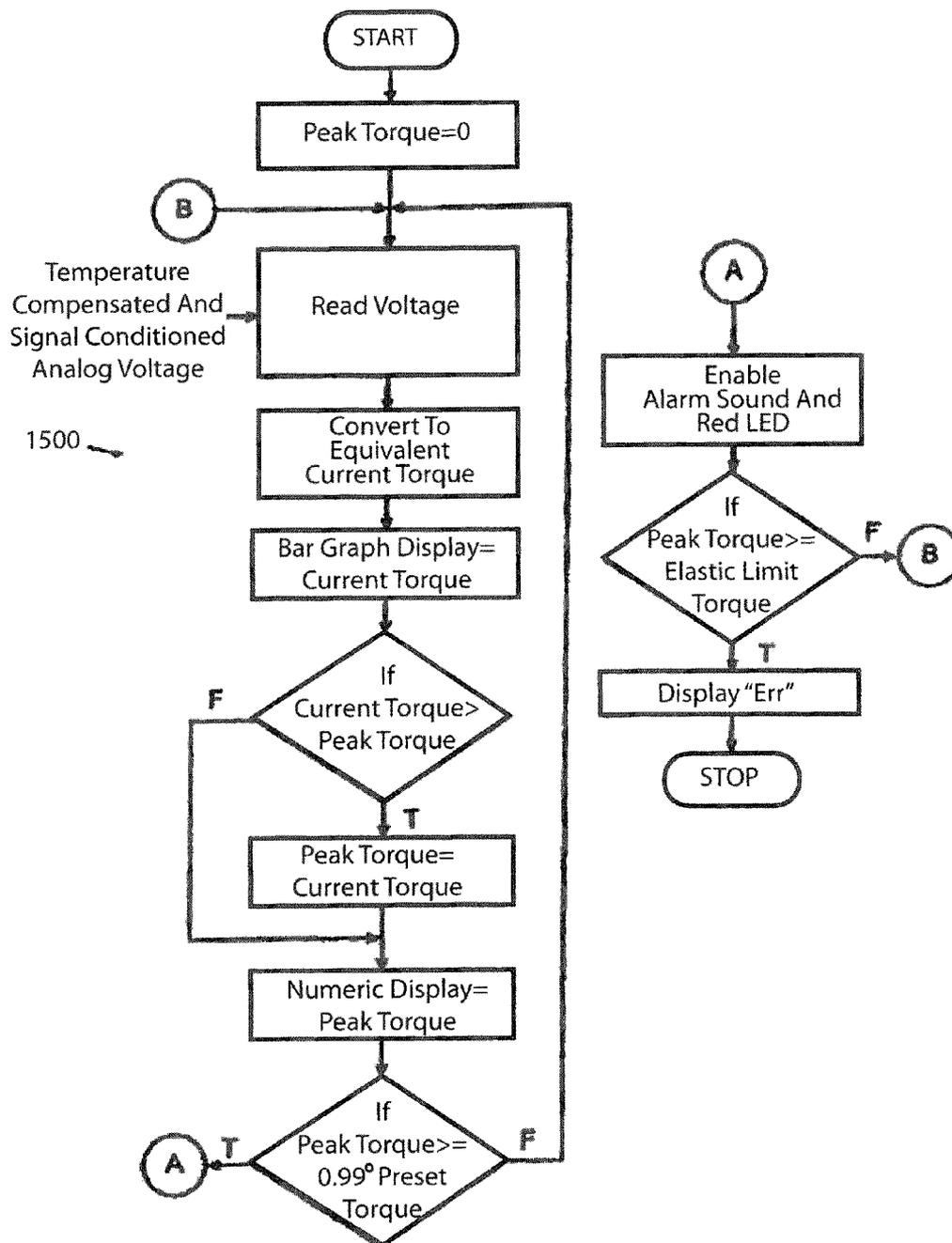


FIG. 16

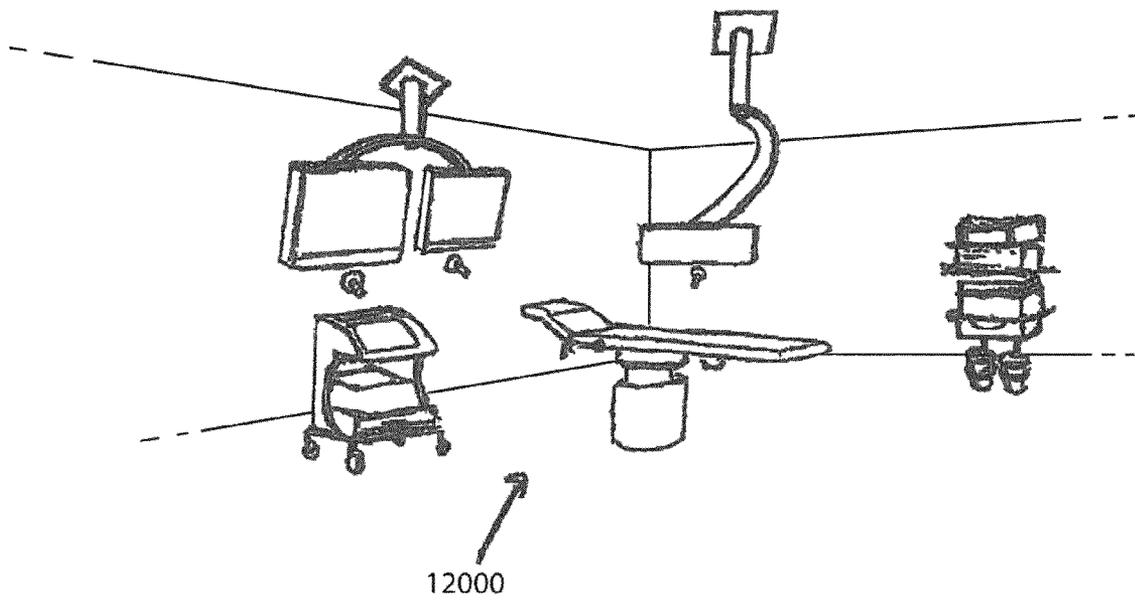


FIG. 17

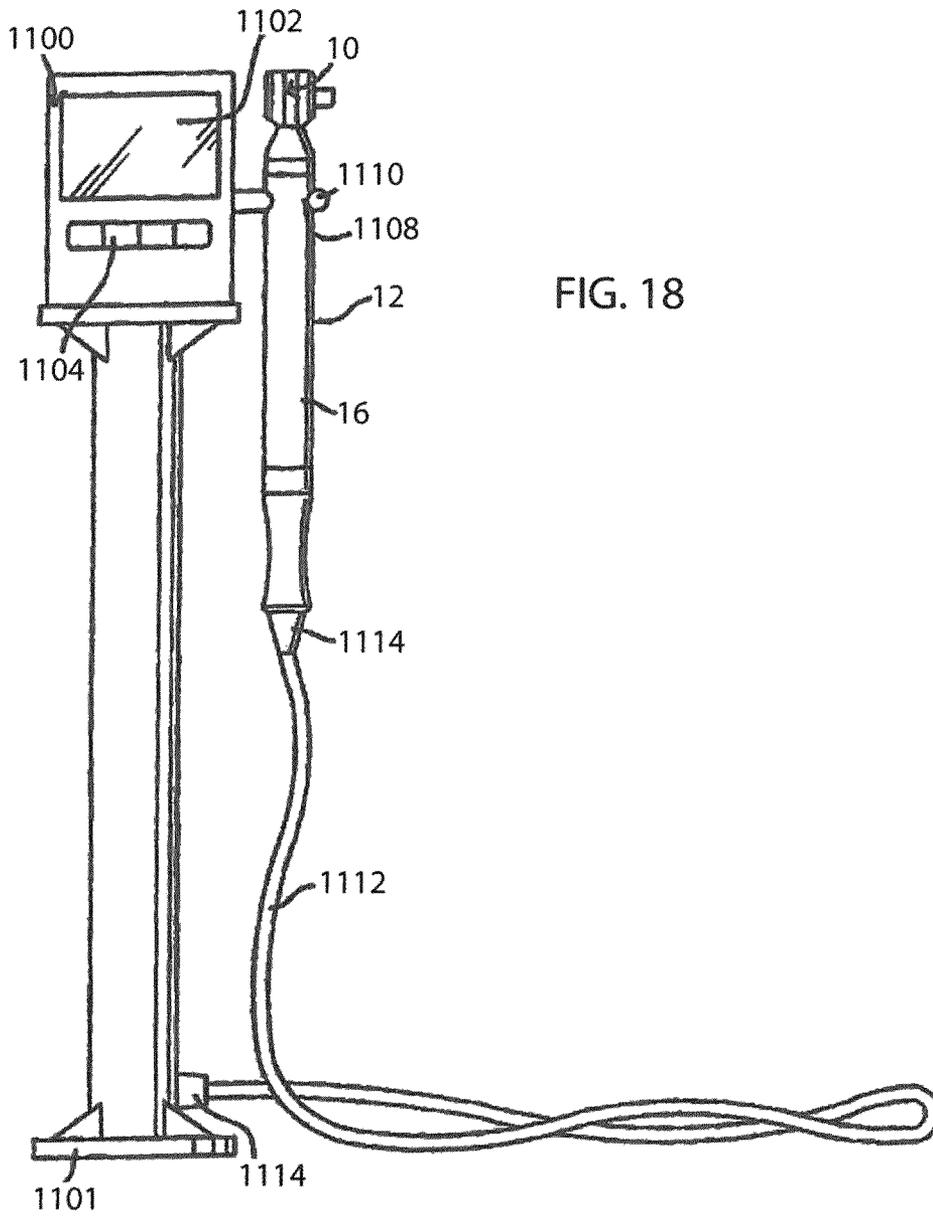


FIG. 18

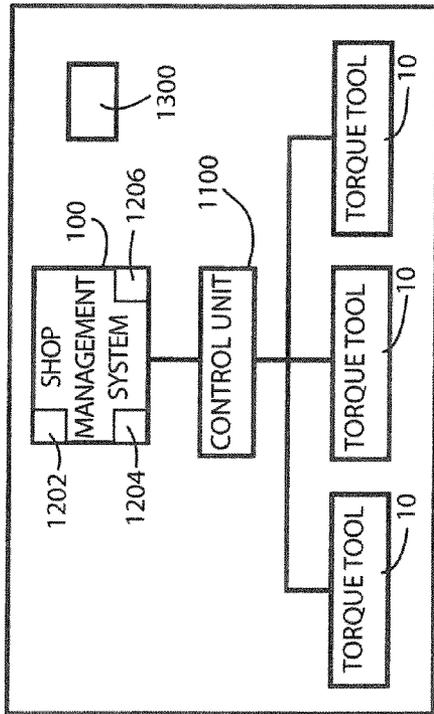


FIG. 19A

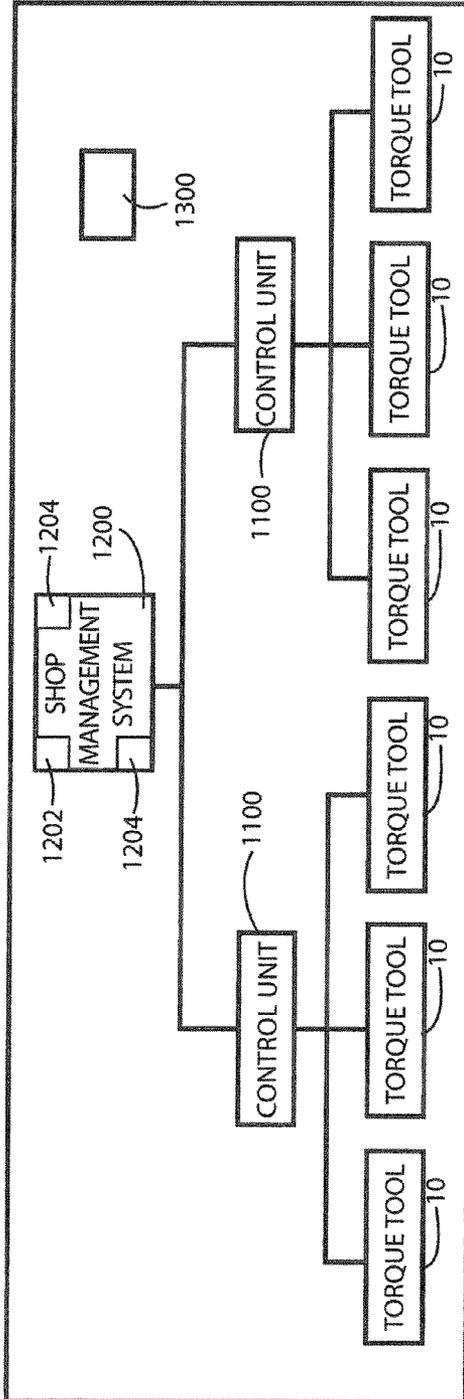


FIG. 19B

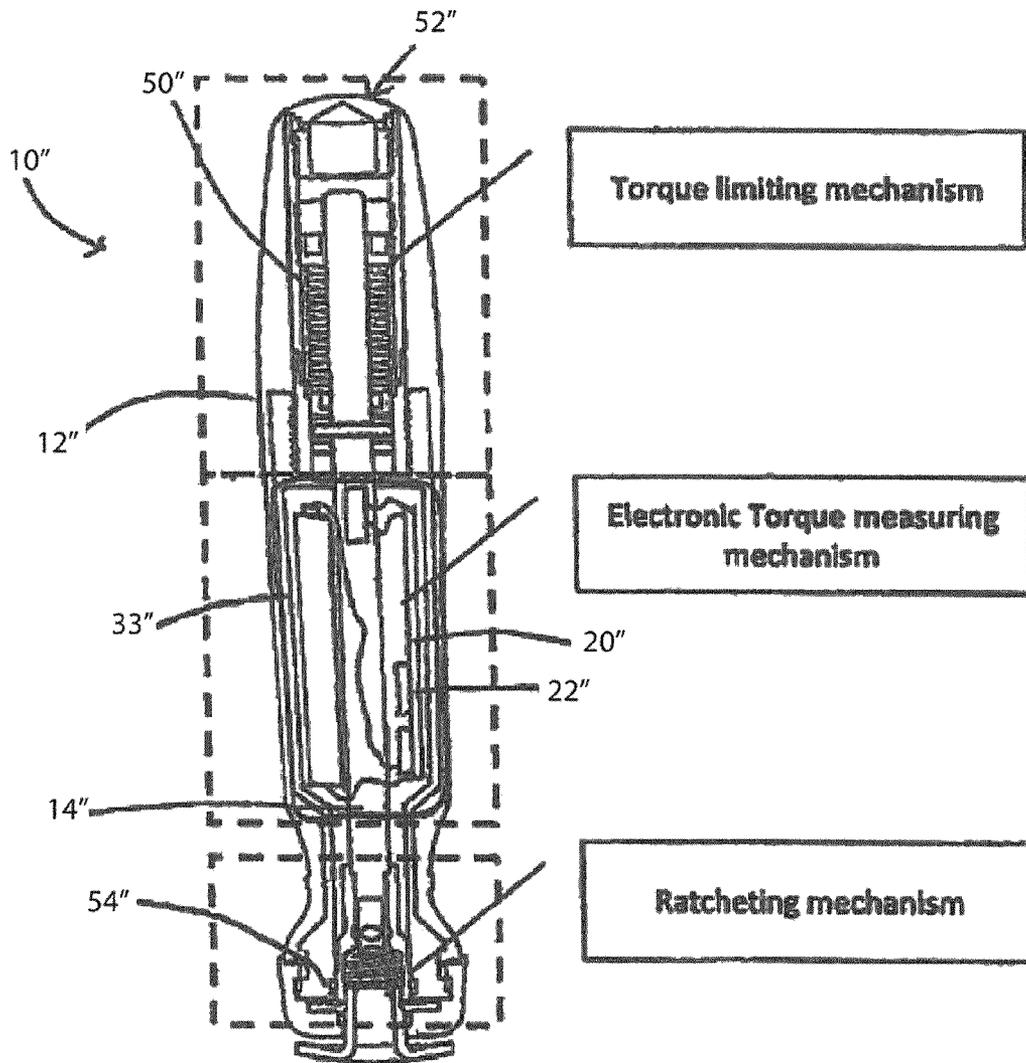


FIG. 20

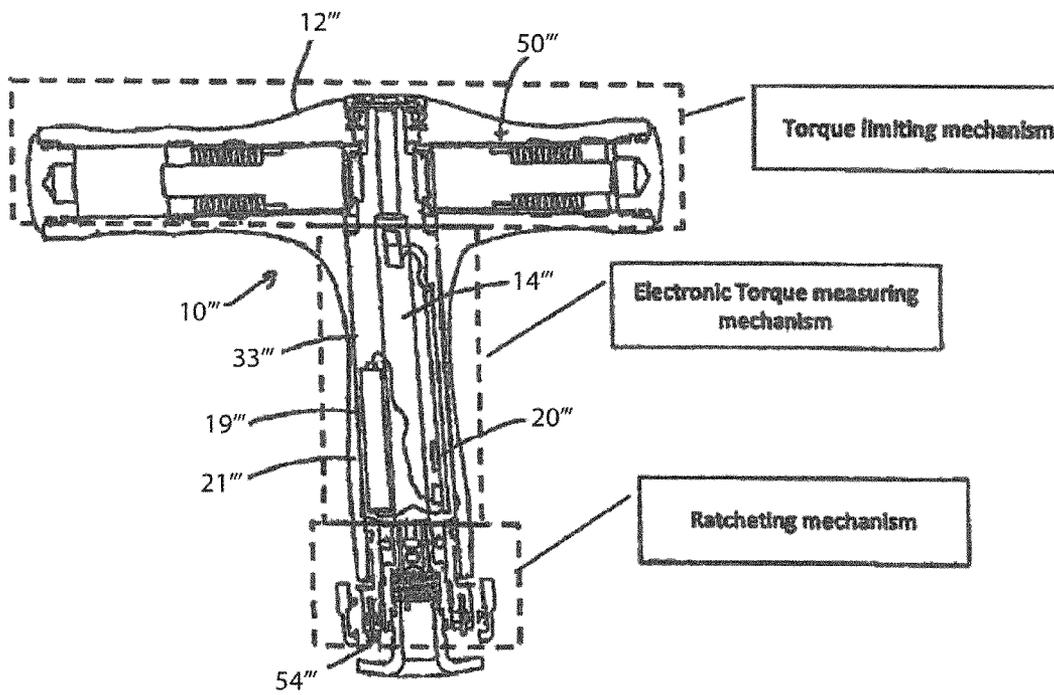


FIG. 21

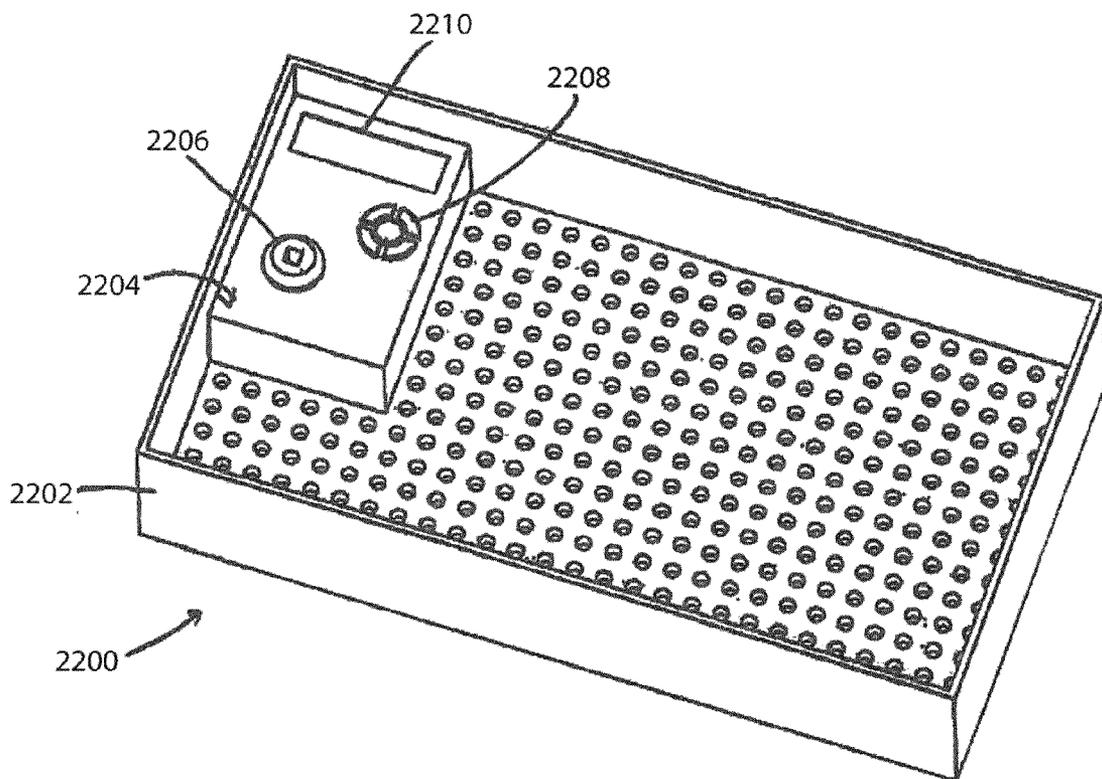


FIG. 22

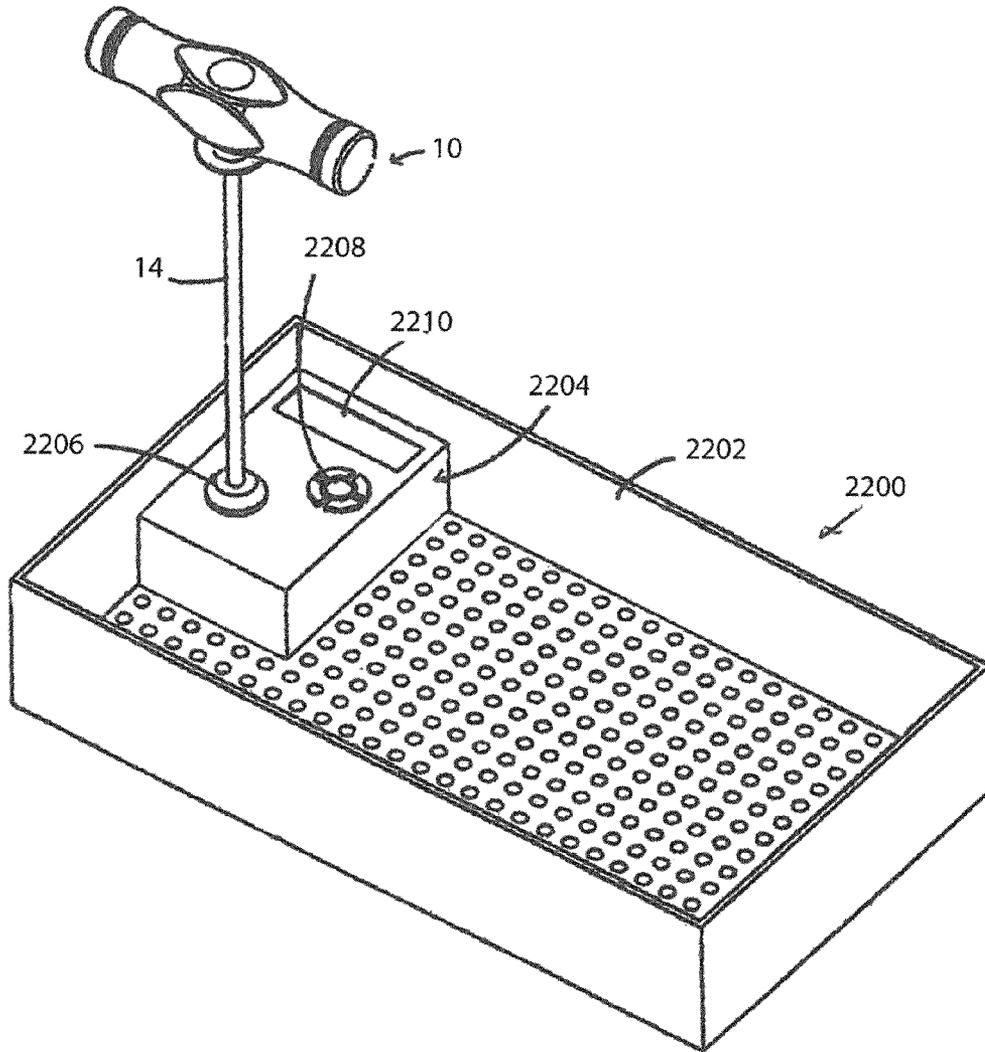


FIG. 23

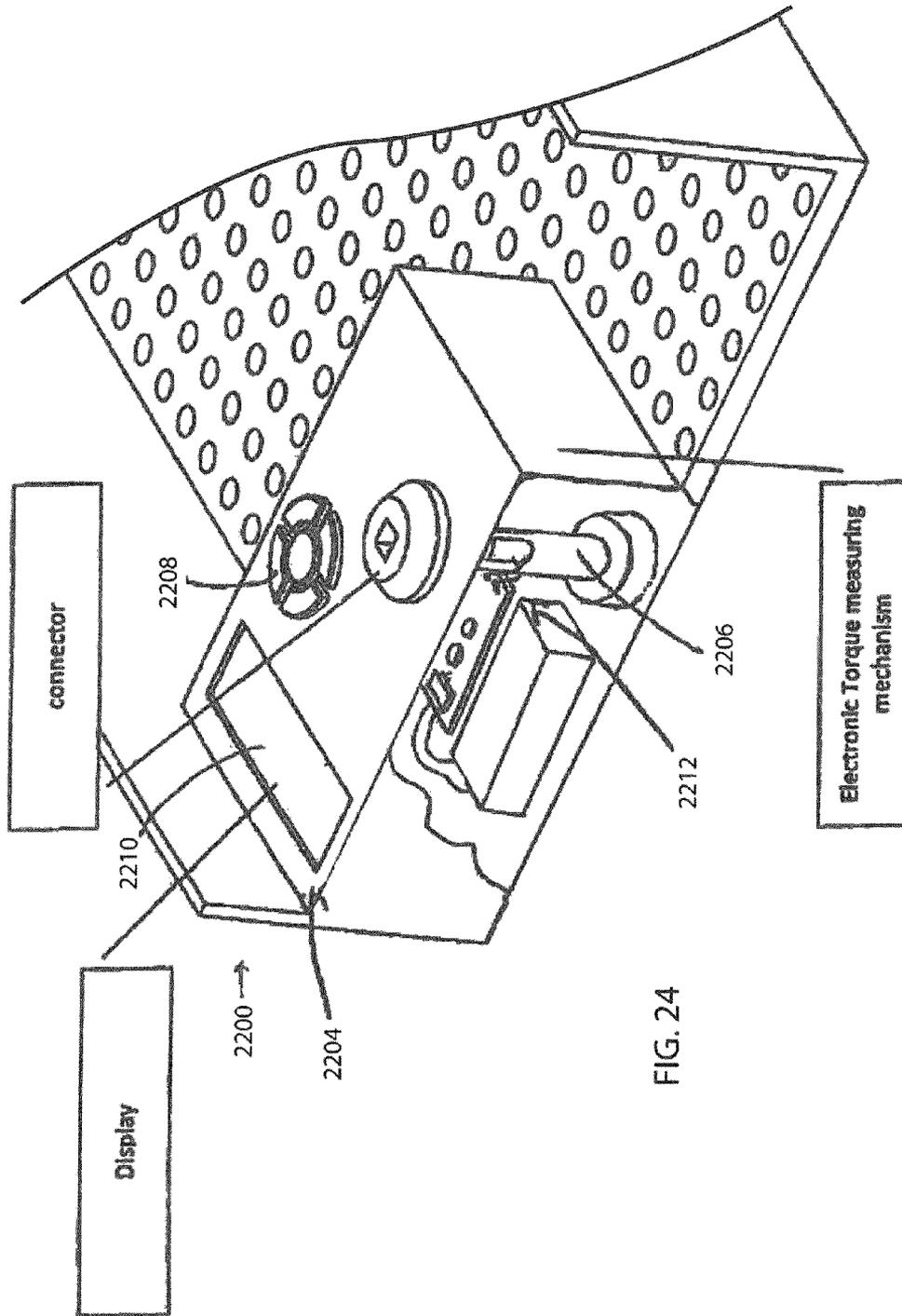


FIG. 24

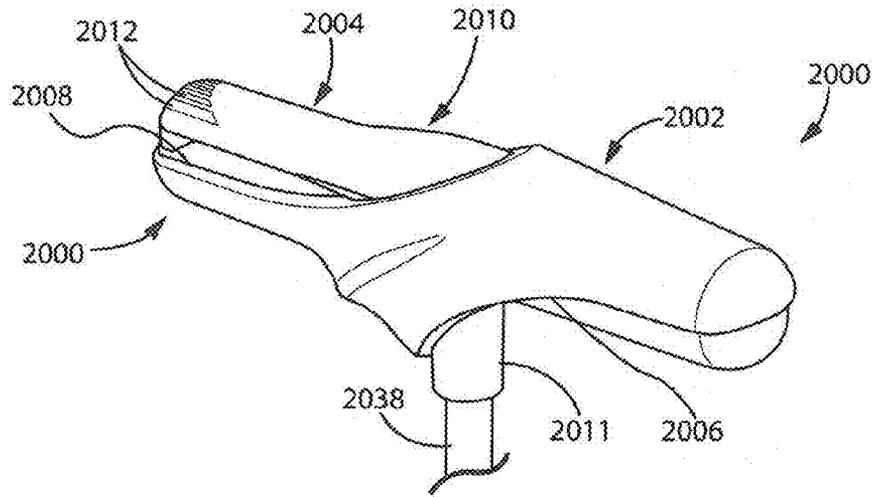


FIG. 25

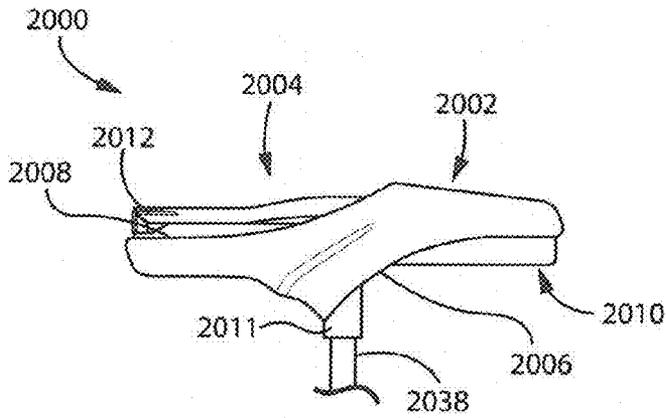


FIG. 26

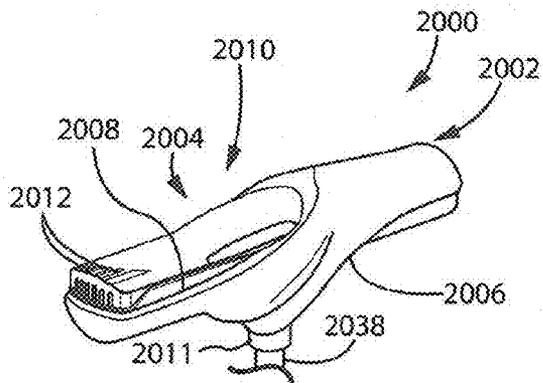
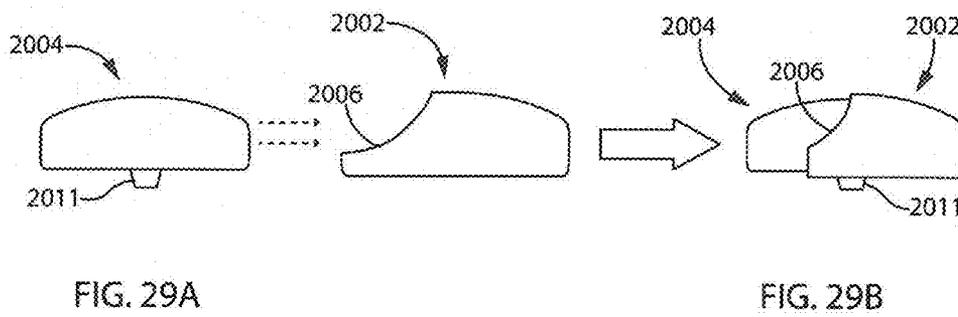
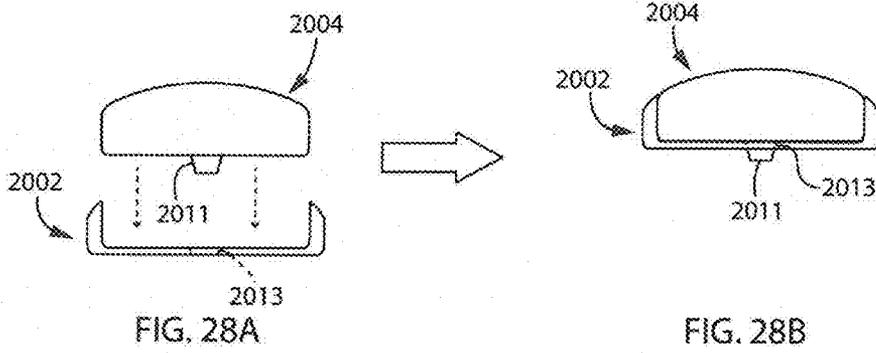


FIG. 27



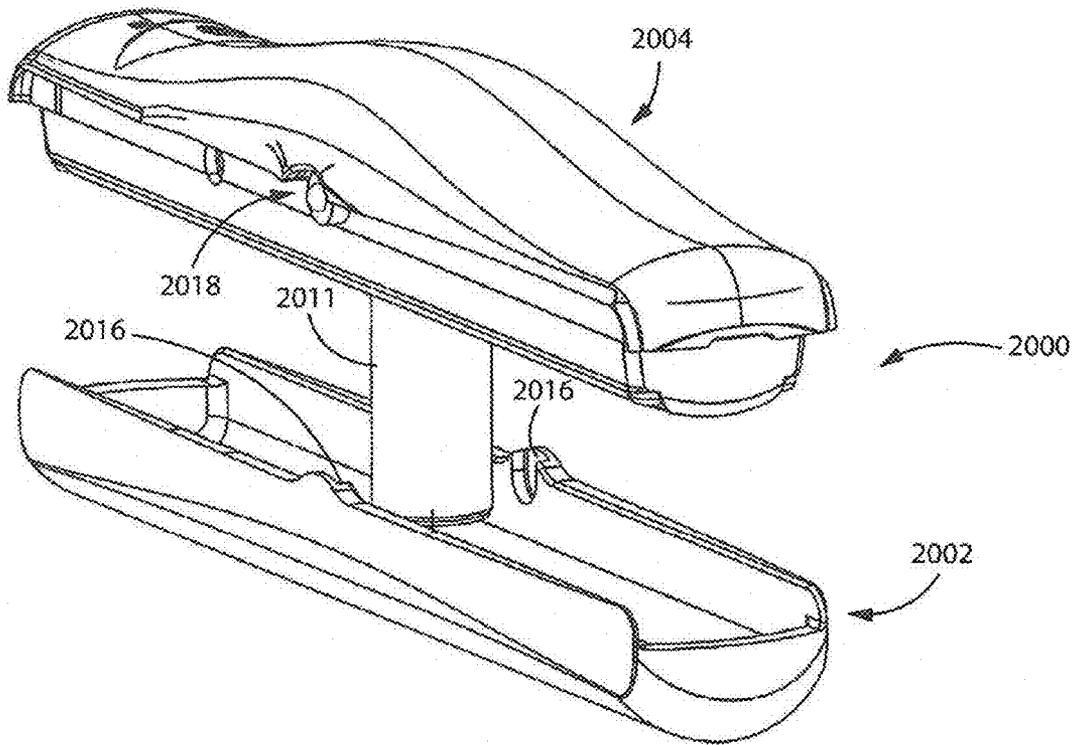


FIG. 30

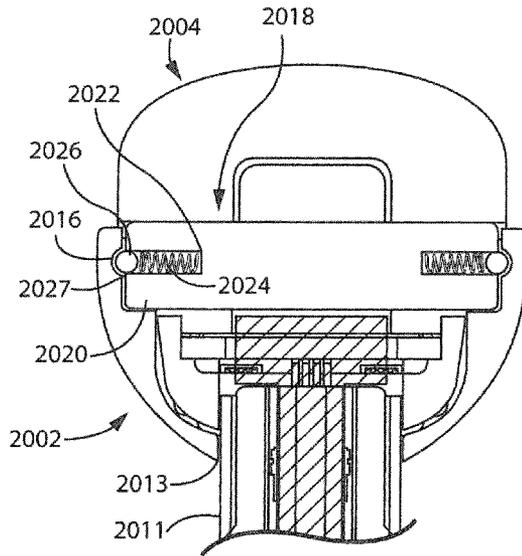


FIG. 31

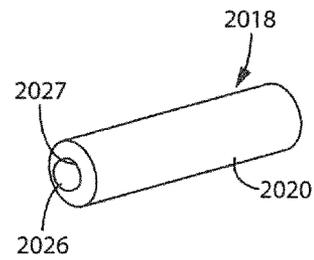


FIG. 32

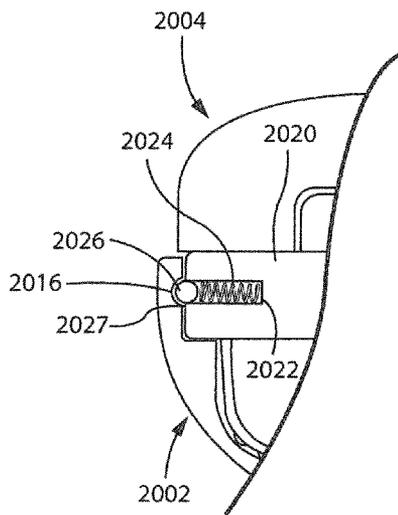


FIG. 34

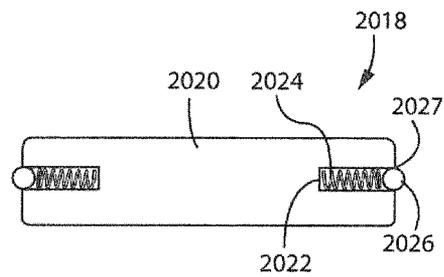


FIG. 33

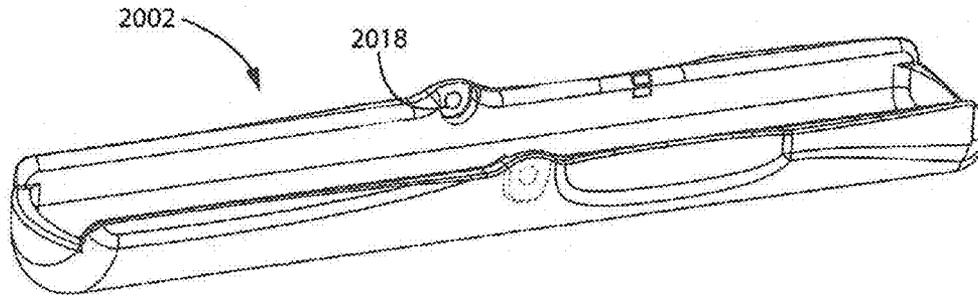


FIG. 35

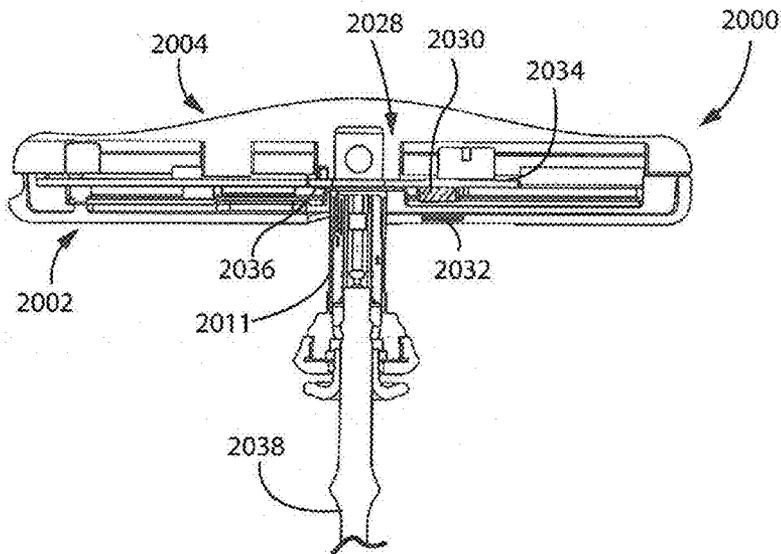


FIG. 36

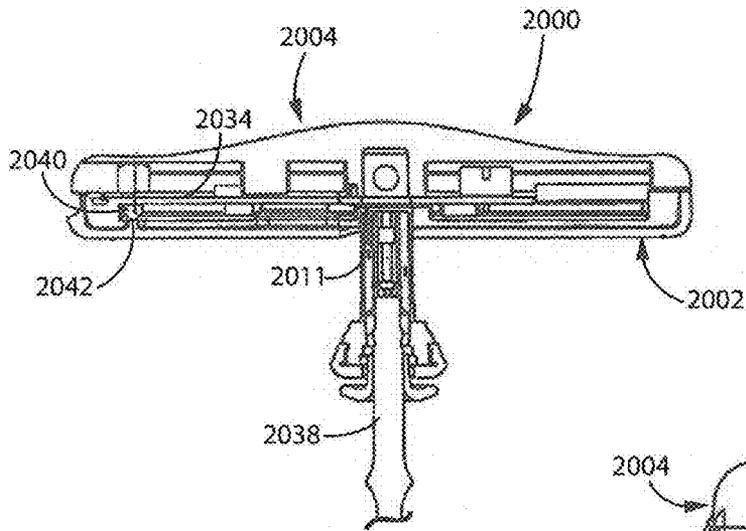


FIG. 37

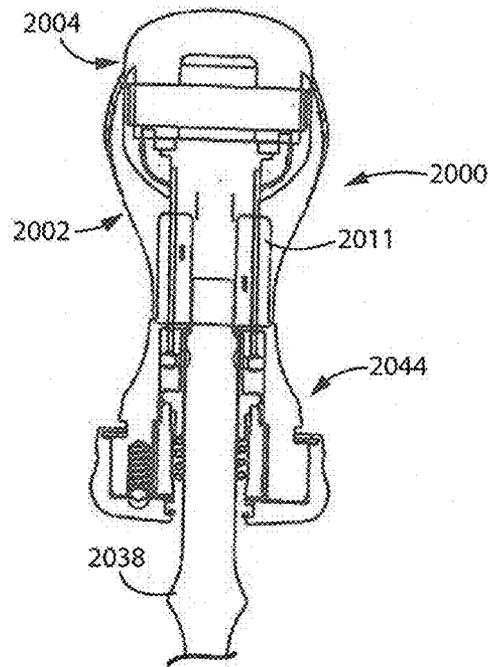


FIG. 38

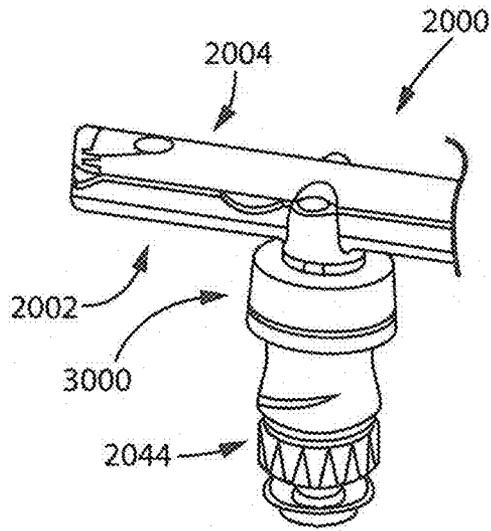


FIG. 40

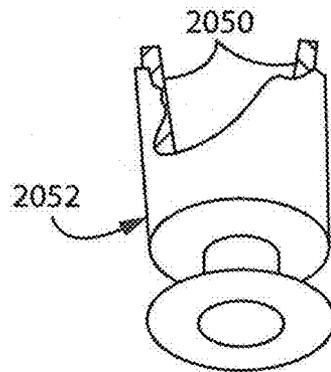
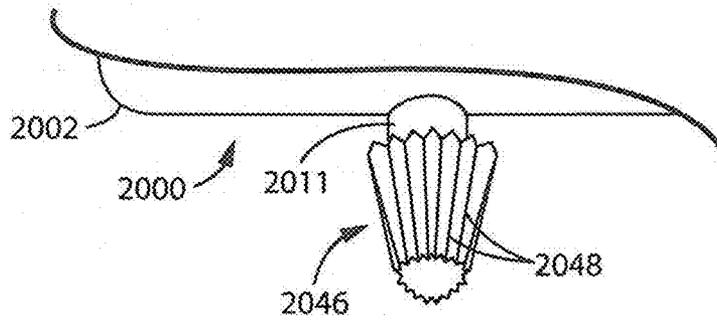


FIG. 39

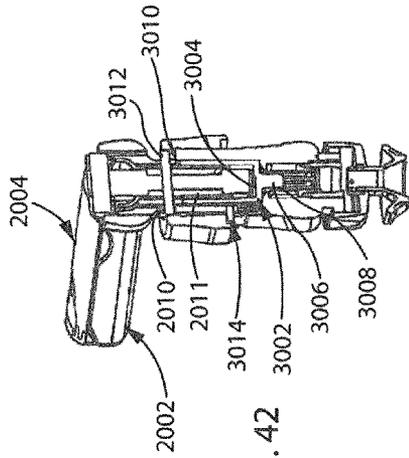


FIG. 42

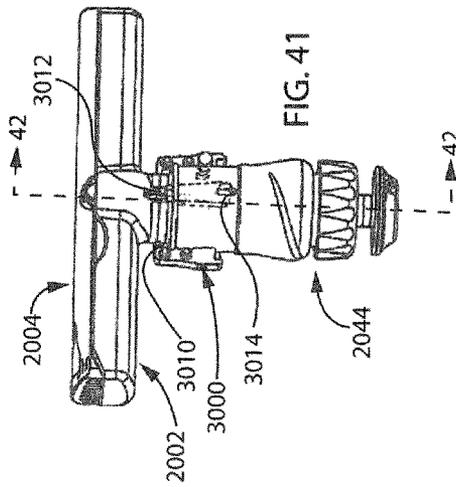


FIG. 41

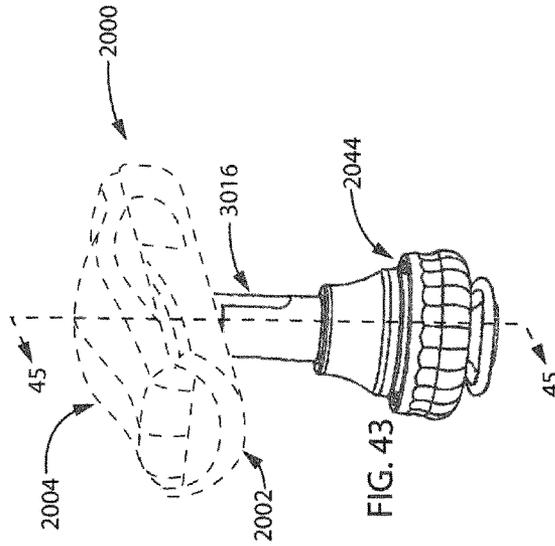


FIG. 43

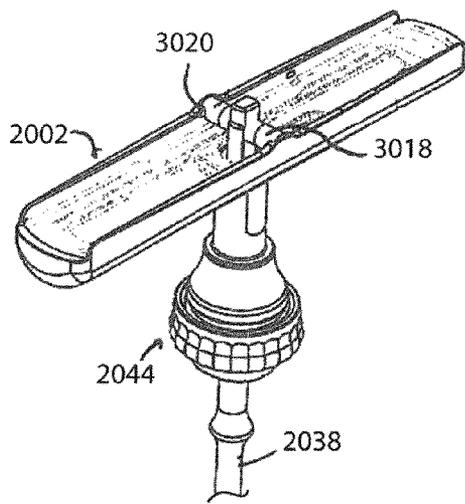
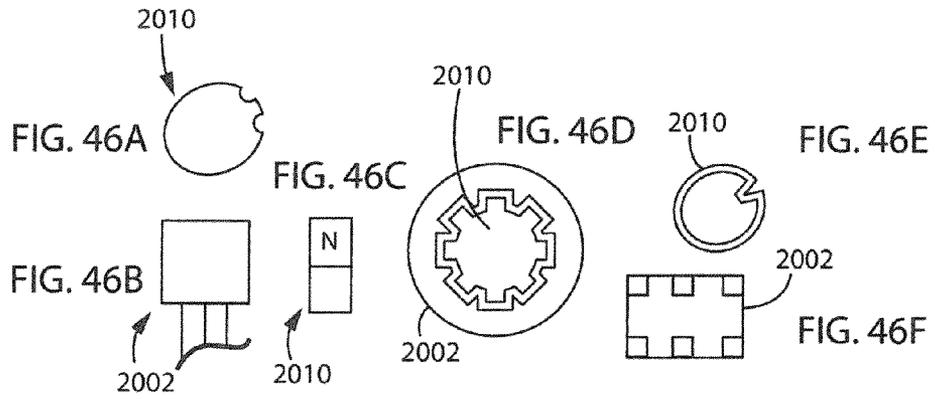


FIG. 44

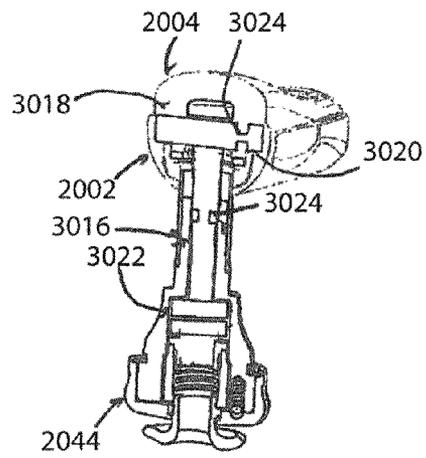


FIG. 45

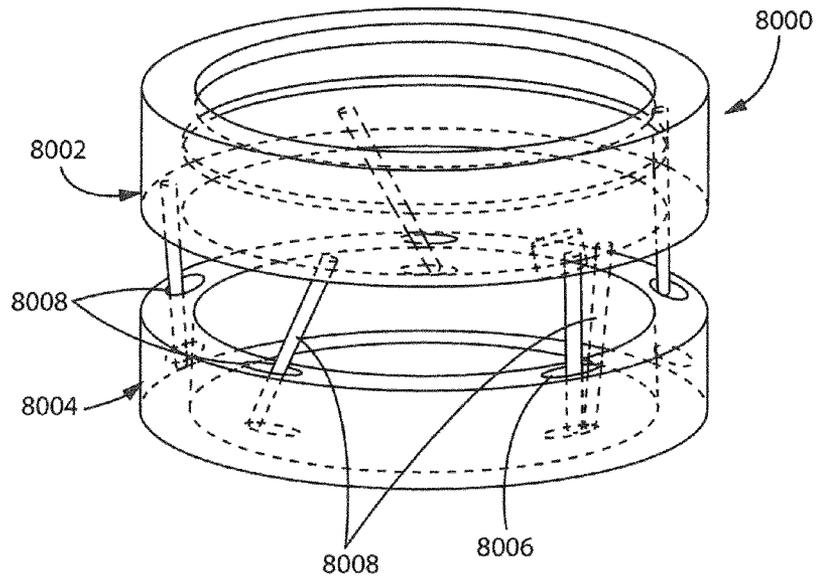


FIG. 48

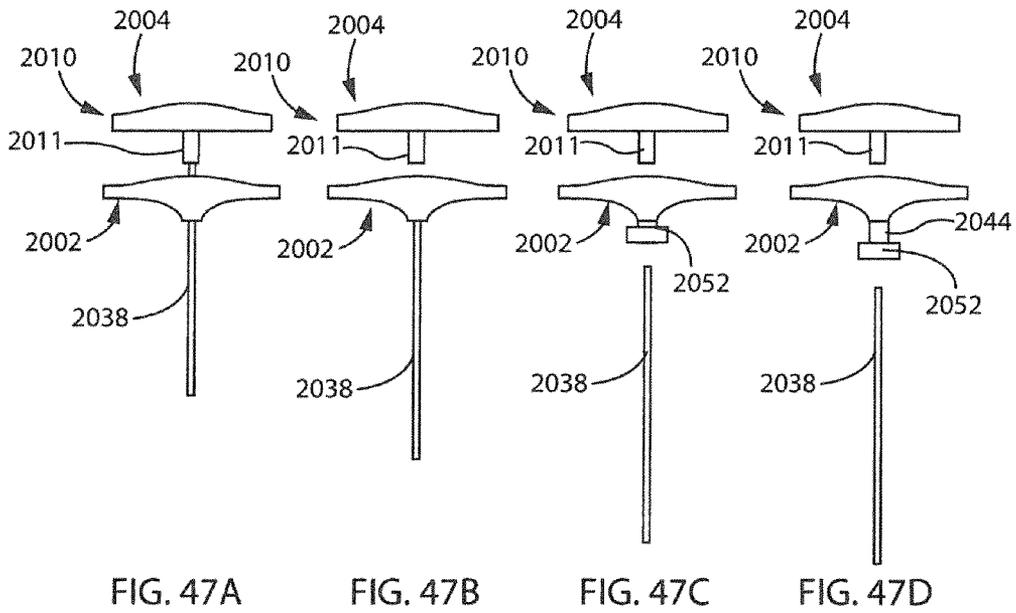


FIG. 47A

FIG. 47B

FIG. 47C

FIG. 47D

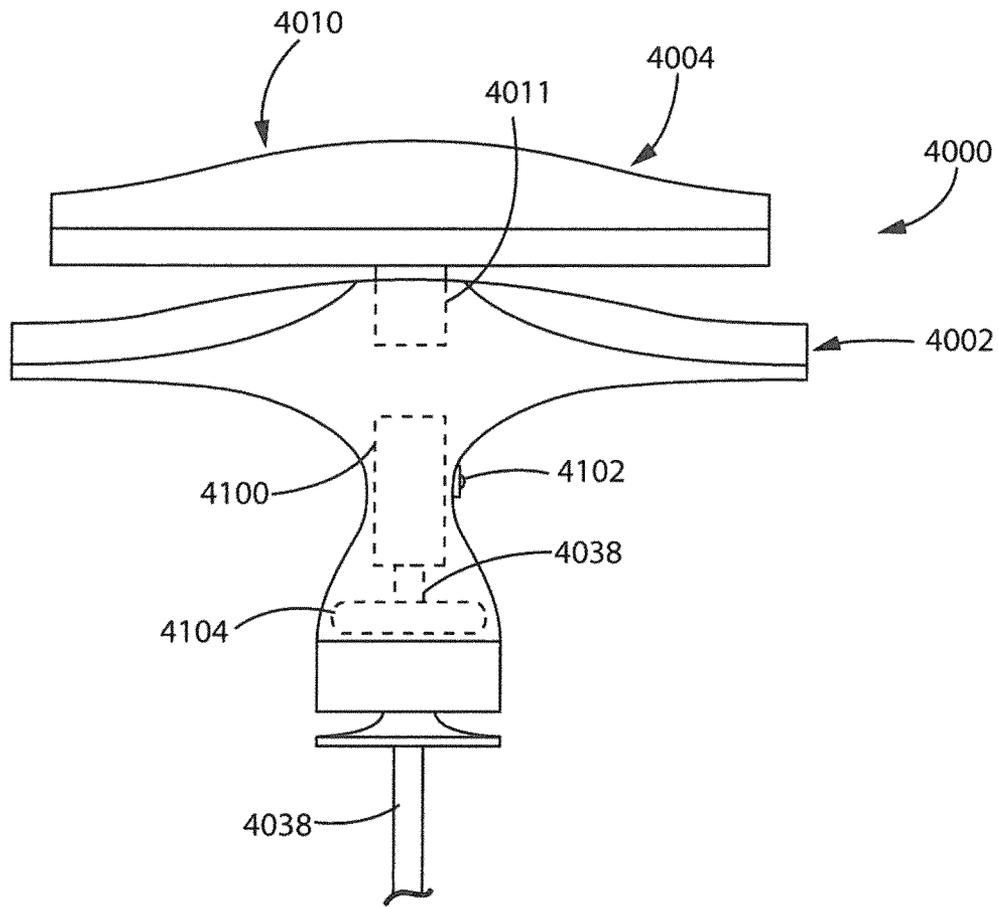


FIG. 49

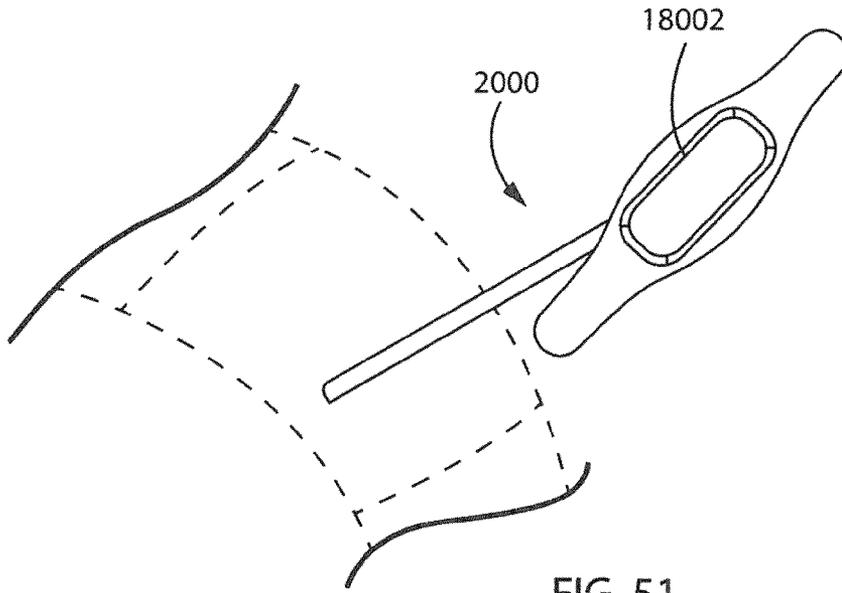


FIG. 51

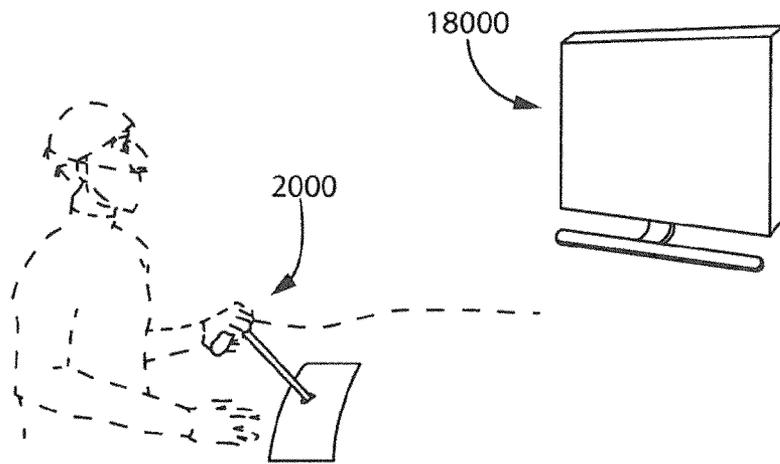


FIG. 50

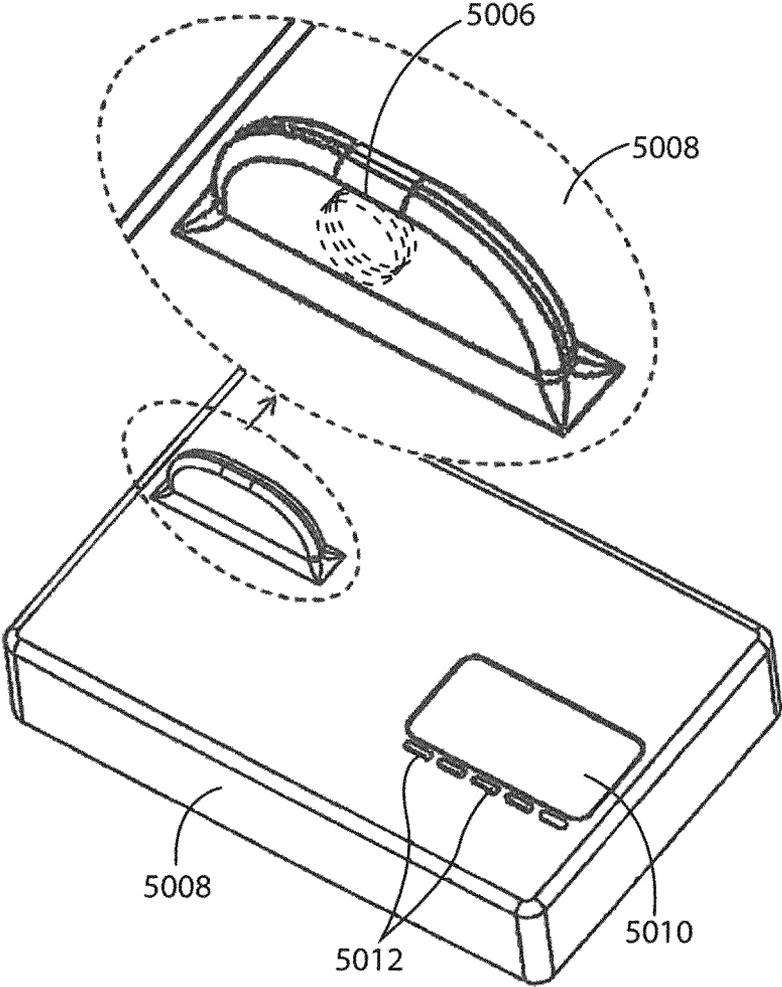


FIG. 52

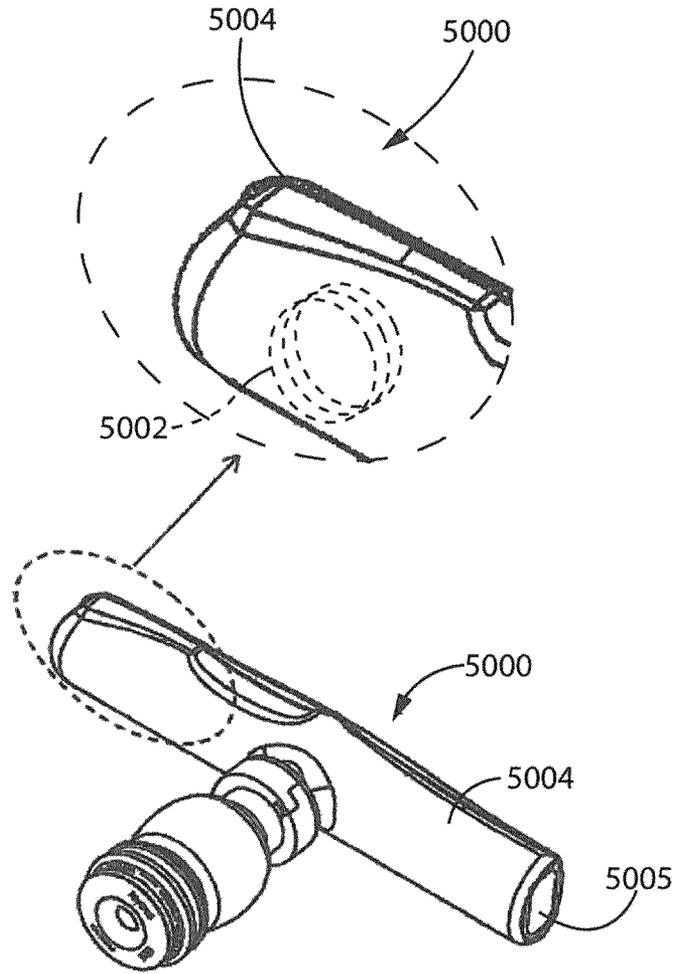


FIG. 53

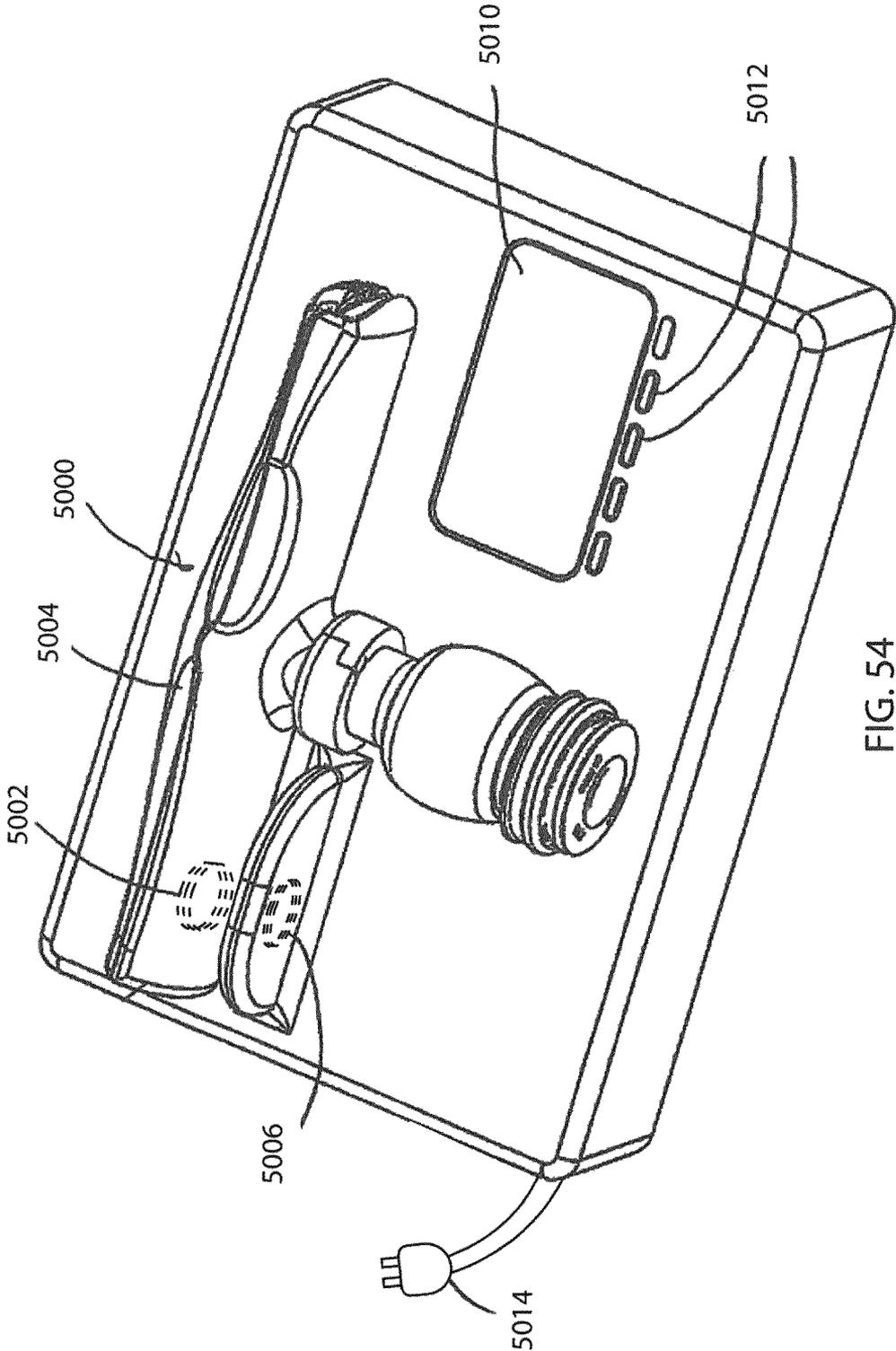
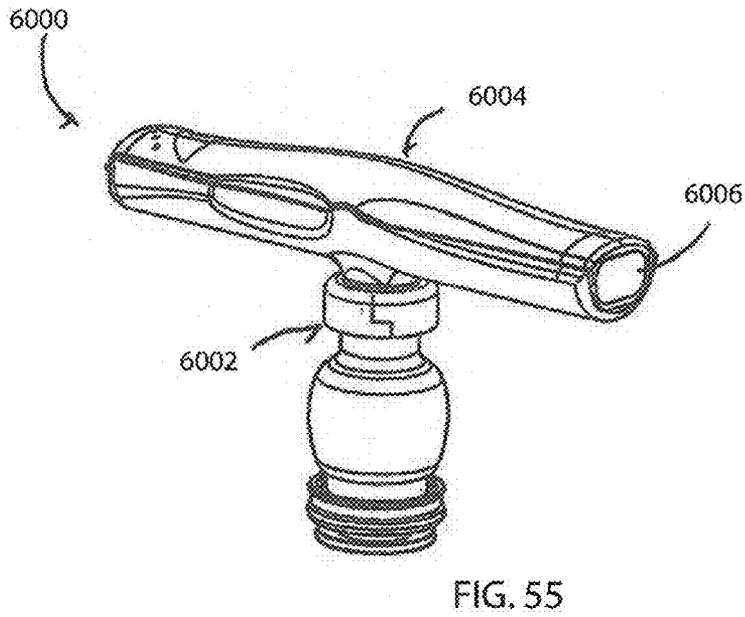
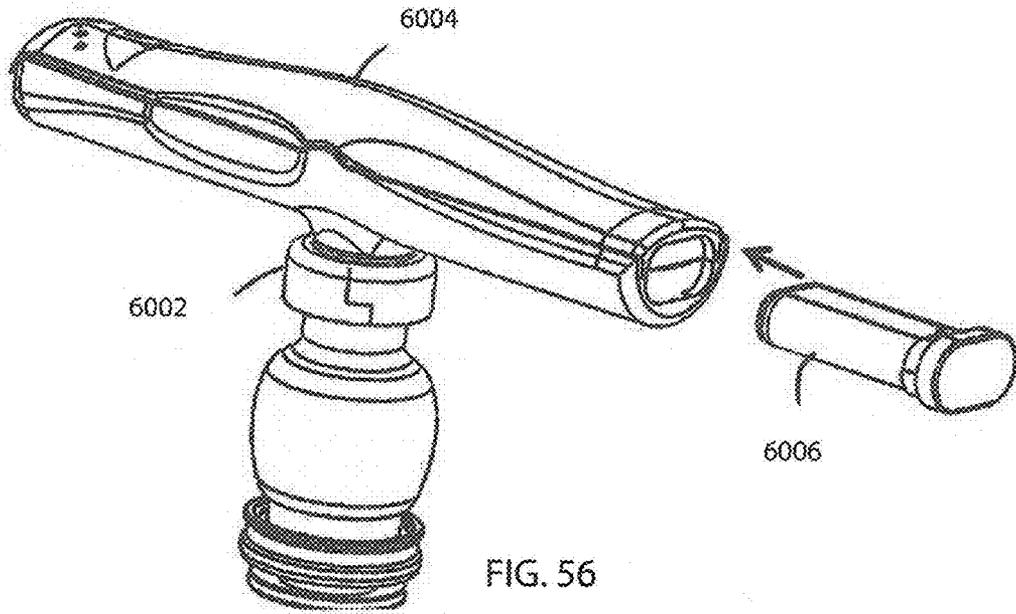


FIG. 54



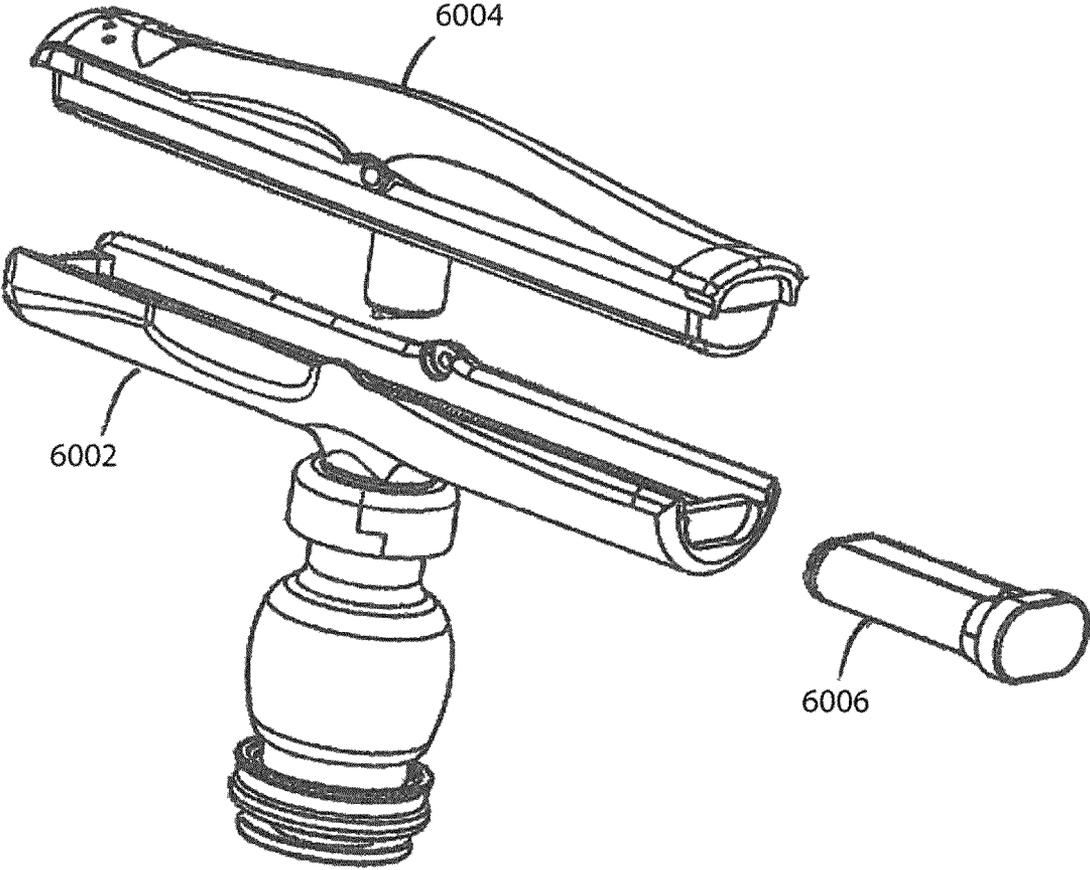


FIG. 57

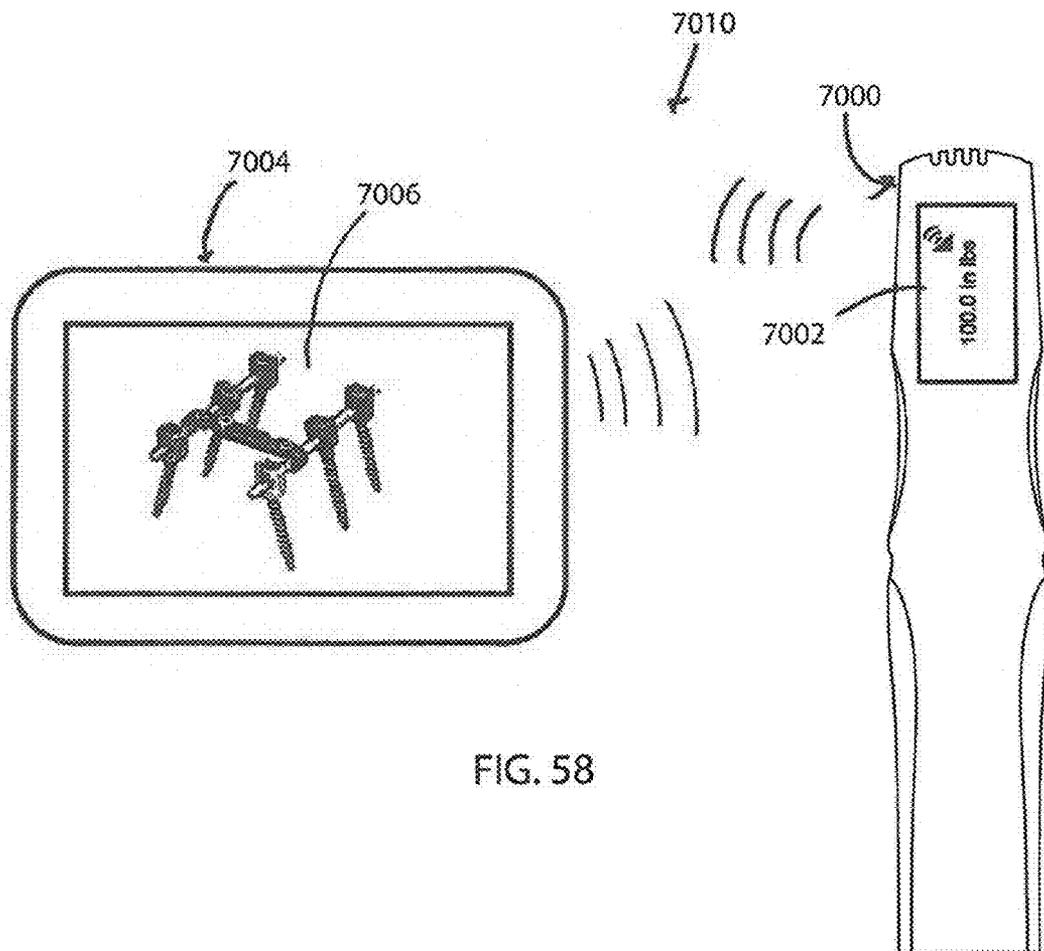
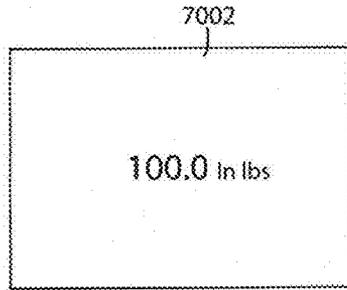
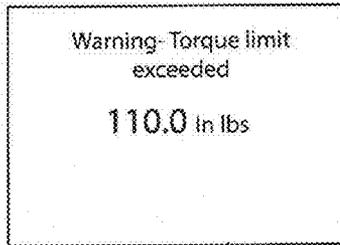


FIG. 58



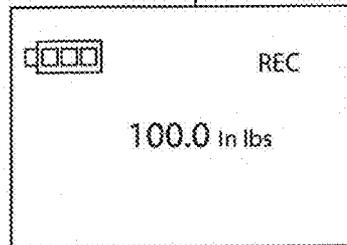
1. Torque in numbers with units

FIG. 59B



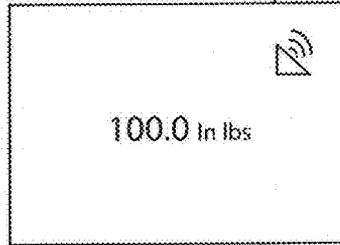
1a. Screen shows "Torque Limit exceeded" warning message

FIG. 59C



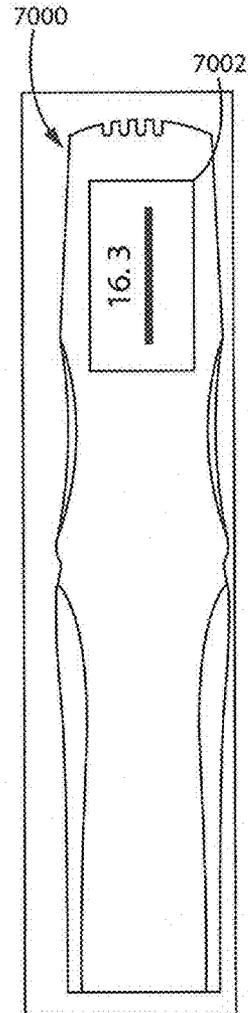
2. With record function and battery level indicator

FIG. 59D



3. With transmitting icon

FIG. 59E



Intellitorq with LCD display screen - concept

FIG. 59A

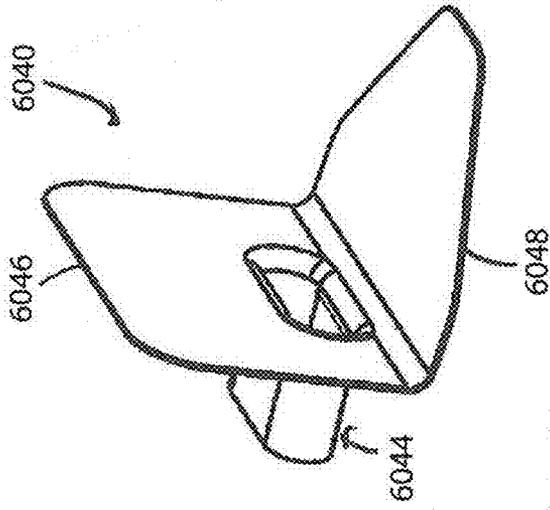


FIG. 61

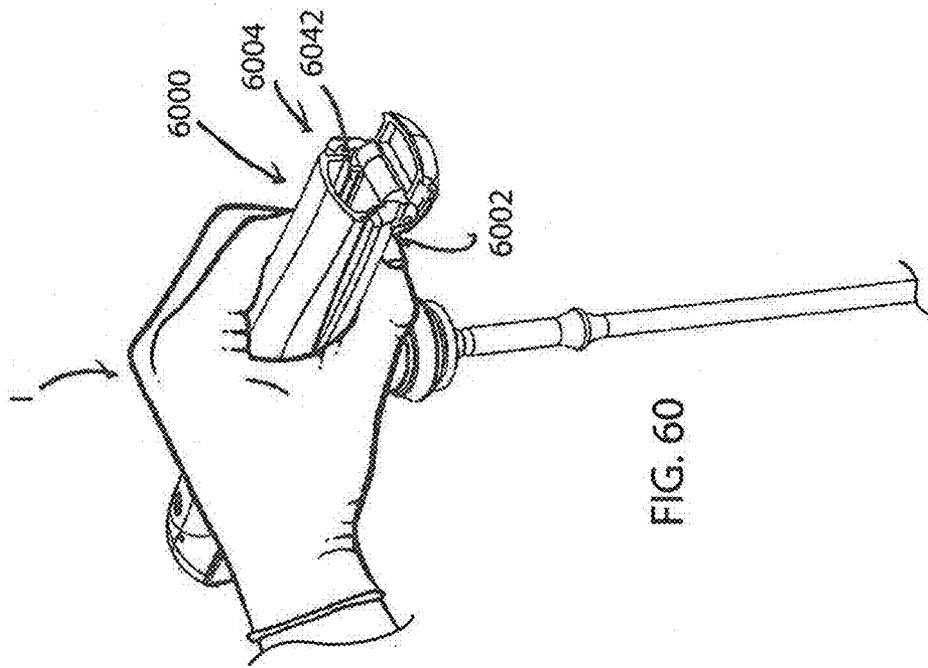


FIG. 60

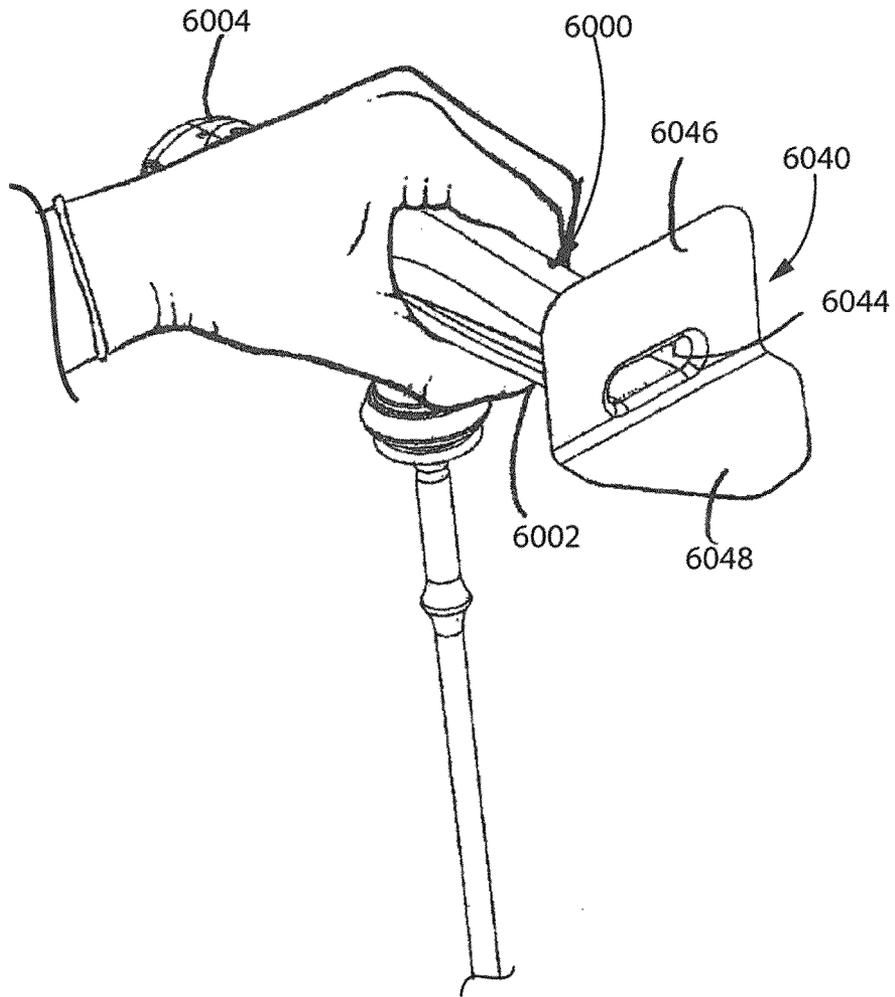


FIG. 62

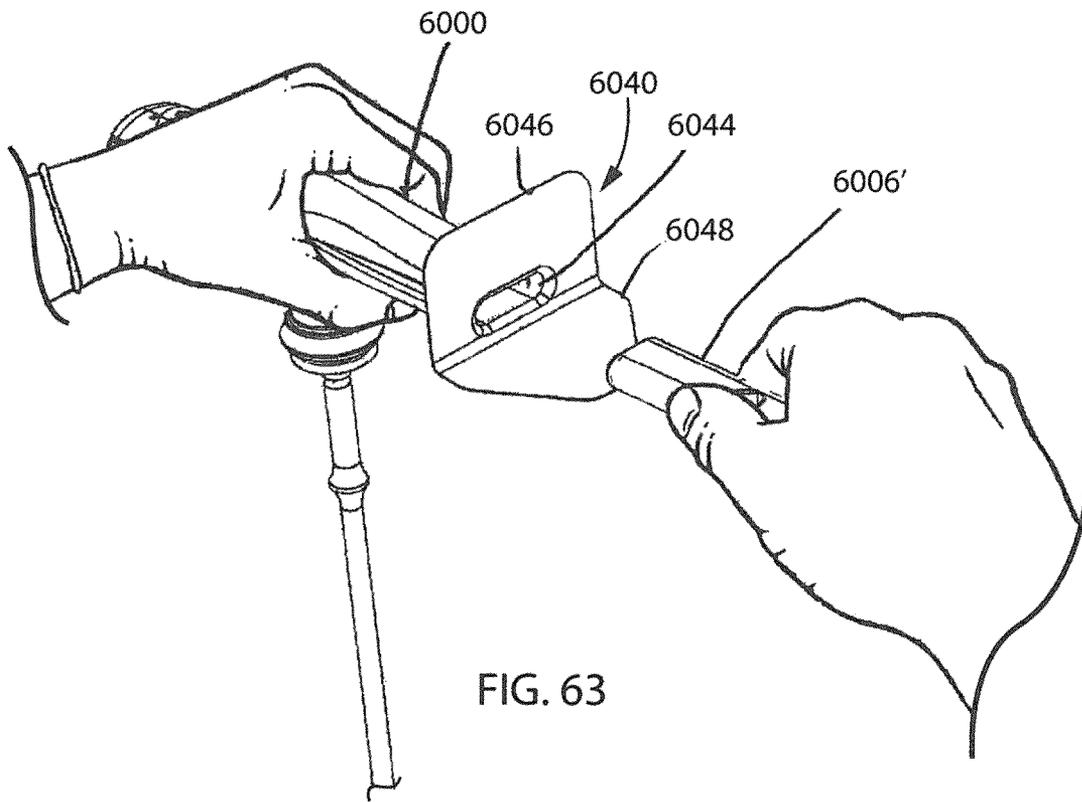


FIG. 63

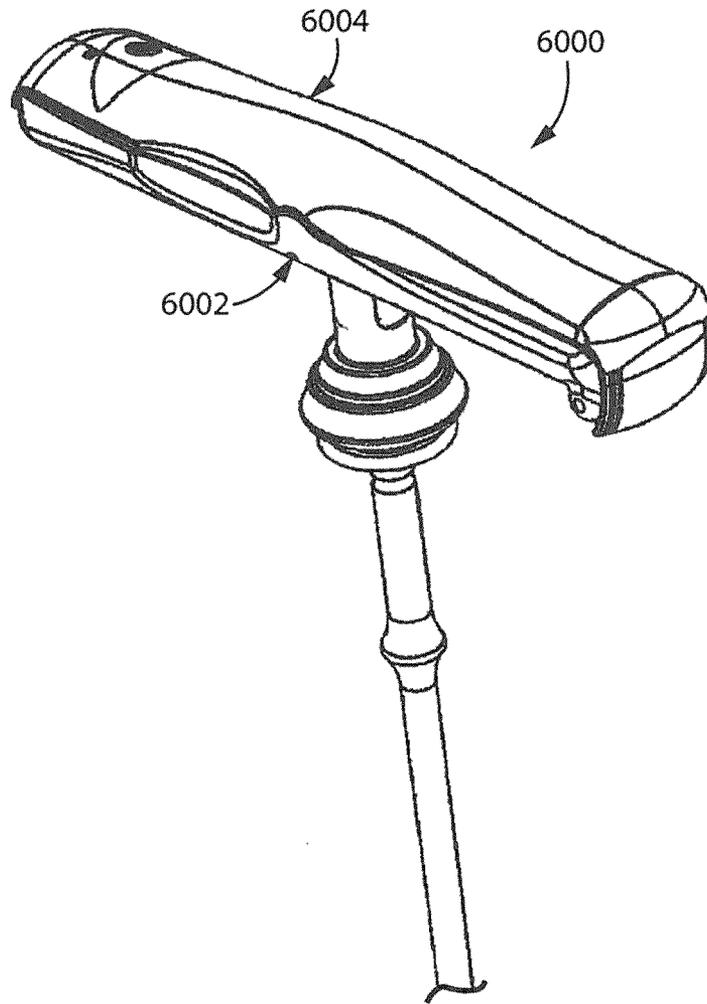


FIG. 64

**ELECTRONIC TORQUE WRENCH****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation-in part of U.S. Non-Provisional patent application Ser. No. 13/915,395, filed on Jun. 11, 2013, which is a continuation of U.S. Non-Provisional patent application Ser. No. 13/110,446, filed on May 18, 2011, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,485,075, which in turn claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/345,817, filed on May 18, 2010, and this application also claims priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/729,918 filed on Nov. 26, 2012, and U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/784,396, filed on Mar. 14, 2013, the entirety of which are each expressly incorporated by reference herein.

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to tools, and more specifically to tools including electronic measuring and display device for providing indication of the forces being applied by the tools.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Often, fasteners used to assemble performance critical components are tightened to a specified torque level to introduce a “pretension” in the fastener. As torque is applied to the head of the fastener, beyond a certain level of torque the fastener begins to stretch. This stretch results in the pretension in the fastener which then holds the components together. A popular method of tightening these fasteners is to use a torque wrench. Accurate and reliable torque wrenches help insure the fasteners are tightened to the proper torque specifications.

Torque wrenches vary from simple mechanical types to sophisticated electronic types. Mechanical type torque wrenches are generally less expensive than electronic ones. There are two common types of mechanical torque wrenches, beam and clicker types. With a beam type torque wrench, a beam bends relative to a non-deflecting beam in response to the torque being applied with the wrench. The amount of deflection of the bending beam relative to the non-deflecting beam indicates the amount of torque applied to the fastener. Clicker type torque wrenches work by preloading a snap mechanism with a spring to release at a specified torque, thereby generating a click noise. Other types of mechanical torque wrenches include indicating, ratcheting, torque limiting, in-line and beam styles of torque wrenches. In an indicating wrench, torque value is measured and displayed on a scale. In a torque limiting wrench, the wrench will drive the fastener until a preset torque value is reached at which point the wrench will slip and cease to transmit the torque applied. In a ratcheting mechanism wrench, in order to drive a fastener into a substrate such as wood or bone it is necessary to rotate the fastener through multiple rotations about its axis. For a hand held tool, in order to drive fasteners, typically the user will have to change their grip or change hands in order to keep driving the fastener due to the limitation of the range of motion of the bones joint in a human hand, which occurs at approximately 100 to 180 degrees depending on the person. A ratcheting mechanism in a fastener driver tool allows the user to rotate the instrument in the opposite direction to the torque being applied without lifting or otherwise disengaging the device driving bit from the fastener and without lifting the hand off the device or changing hands. With a ratcheting mechanism in the tool the user can rotate the tool and drive the

fastener through as many degrees of rotation as their hand allows and then ratchet the driving tool in the opposite direction so as to be able to drive the fastener through as many degrees without lifting the hand off the driving tool.

Electronic torque wrenches (ETWs) tend to be more expensive than mechanical torque wrenches, and more accurate as well. When applying torque to a fastener with an electronic torque wrench, the torque readings indicated on the display device of the electronic torque wrench in a visible manner, such as by a numeric or light indication, and are proportional to the pretension in the fastener due to the applied torque. However, the readings also depend on, among other factors, the under head friction between the head of the fastener and the adjacent surface of the component and the friction between the mating threads. Static friction is greater than dynamic friction. Therefore, when torquing operations are initiated, increased amounts of torque may be required to overcome static friction forces and initiate rotation of the fastener. Therefore, it follows that torque is preferably applied to the fastener in a slow and continuous manner to allow friction forces to stabilize, to help insure accuracy and to help prevent over-torquing, which can result in damage being done to the fastener or the substrate, with extreme cases resulting in destruction of the fastener or substrate. As well, it is often desirable for the user to see both the current torque value (torque being applied at that instant) and the peak torque value (maximum torque applied up to the present instant) simultaneously. However, existing torque wrenches typically display only the current torque value or the peak torque value at any given time.

When a torque wrench is operated in a “tracking mode,” the current torque value is displayed and the user therefore does not necessarily get immediate feedback regarding the actual peak torque value to which the fastener may have been subjected. Although with some electronic torque wrenches it is possible to get this information by downloading the data, this action is typically not instantaneous and, therefore, the operator does not get immediate feedback. On the other hand, when operating in a “peak hold mode,” the display of the electronic torque wrench typically shows only the maximum torque applied to the fastener up to that time. In the peak hold mode, the user is often ignorant of the current torque level, which can lead to either over or under-torquing the fastener.

Another factor that can affect the accuracy of a reading on an electronic torque wrench is the operating temperature. Strain gages that are used in electronic torque wrenches to measure applied torque are often affected by temperature. Therefore, to obtain accurate torque measurements, it is often necessary to measure the existing temperature and adjust the displayed torque value for a given strain gauge reading.

Regardless of which type ETW is used, torque extensions may be required to tighten fasteners that are in locations that the torque wrench will not reach. One of the most common methods of attaching a torque extension to an ETW is to replace the original drive head with an extension that has its own drive head. Once the extension is inserted, the readings of the ETW must usually be corrected for any change in lever arm length due to the extension. With the extension in place, the actual torque experienced by the fastener will be either higher or lower than what is actually displayed on the ETW, depending on whether the extension extends outwardly or inwardly from the end of the ETW, respectively.

For each different length extension, a different correction factor must be calculated. Typically, the end user calculates a correction factor and either divides or multiplies the desired final actual torque value to be applied to the fastener by this correction factor to determine the final compensated set

torque value (as displayed by the ETW) that is to be input into the ETW. Whether the actual torque value is divided by or multiplied by the correction factor is dependent upon the method of determining the correction factor. The final compensated set torque value is the value at which, when displayed, the user ceases to apply torque to the fastener. Typically, the user will only know the final compensated set torque value accurately and is not able to accurately determine the intermediate torque values. In other words, the user only calculates the final compensated set torque value for the set torque and will not be able to continuously monitor the actual torque values during torquing operations as only "compensated" values are displayed by the ETW. This situation can lead to over and under-torquing, possibly resulting in loss of performance of the fasteners.

Further, with regard to prior art electronic torque wrenches, the applications of each of these types of wrenches are normally within environments where the cleanliness of the wrench is not an issue, such as in automotive repair shops. As such, the ability of the prior art electronic torque wrench to be cleaned to a sterile level is not a requirement for the construction of the electronic torque wrench, and correspondingly the design and construction of these prior art wrenches is not capable of protecting the internal electronic components of these types of wrenches to enable the electronic torque wrenches to be utilized in environments where the wrench is required to be sterilized prior to use.

Thus, it is desirable to develop an electronic torque wrench that is capable of withstanding the temperatures and pressures required to sterilize the device in order to protect the internal components of the device. Alternatively, it is desirable to develop an electronic torque wrench capable of being operated in a sterile environment that can be sterilized and that includes one or more disposable components that are operably connectable to the wrench for operation of the wrench but that do not require sterilization after their initial use.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to one aspect of the present invention, an electronic torque wrench is provided for engaging a workpiece in a sterile environment, the electronic torque wrench including a wrench body with a wrench head disposed on the wrench body, wherein the wrench head is configured to engage the workpiece. A grip handle is disposed on the wrench body opposite the wrench head and a user interface is carried by the wrench body which is also connected to a microprocessor disposed within the handle, or optionally at a location spaced from the handle. In one embodiment, the user interface includes a display with a first readout and a second readout, and an input device for inputting a preset torque value, all of which are operably connected to the microprocessor. The first readout displays a peak torque value continuously during operations and the second readout displays an applied torque value continuously during operations.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a method is provided of displaying a peak torque value and an applied torque value as a percentage of a preset torque value on a display of an electronic torque wrench during a torquing operation on a workpiece in a sterile environment. The method includes one or more of the steps of: inputting the preset torque value into the electronic torque wrench, the preset torque value being the maximum torque that is desired to be applied to the workpiece; detecting a current torque being applied to the workpiece; comparing the current torque to an existing peak torque value displayed on the display; displaying the current torque on the digital display as the peak

torque value when the current torque exceeds the displayed peak torque value; comparing the current torque to the preset torque value to determine a percentage of the preset torque value that the current torque corresponds to; and displaying the percentage on the display such that the percentage and the peak torque value are displayed simultaneously at all times during the torquing operation.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, an electronic torque wrench for driving a workpiece in a sterile environment is provided in which the torque wrench includes a wrench body having a handle end and a wrench head receiving end. A wrench head includes a workpiece receiving end and a mounting end that is removably received by the wrench head receiving end of the wrench body. A wrench head sensing device is carried by the wrench head receiving end and includes an electrical connection between the wrench head sensing device and the microprocessor so that the wrench head sensing device can send an electrical signal to the microprocessor indicating the presence of the wrench head on the wrench head receiving end.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, an electronic torque wrench is provided with torque adjustment capability, display of desired torque settings, actual torque achieved display, torque measuring capability and optionally a shutoff at a predetermined torque level. The electronic torque wrench provides repeatable and accurate torque application without regard to operator capability within a sterile operating environment.

Among the several features, objects and advantages of the present invention are the provision of an improved torque-applying wrench which:

- measures applied torque precisely by electronically sensing torque during operation;
- allows convenient operator selection of the predetermined torque level and displays the predetermined torque level; does not require external sensing and control circuits but are instead integrated completely into the tool in a manner that enables the wrench to be utilized in a sterile environment;
- provides for torque sensing and torque control by electronic feedback;
- does not require an external source of electrical power but is instead capable of long-term use solely under battery power;
- can be integrated into typical configurations of existing torque wrenches by use of sensing and control elements which will not interfere with normal speed and convenience of operation of the torque wrench;
- uses a torque-sensing technology of such significant economy and relative simplicity as to make possible portable digital torque-responsive, and optionally torque-controlling wrenches; and
- provides such torque-responsive, and optionally torque-controlling tools with such economy and simplicity as to be suited for medical use in sterile environments, as well as use in many other technical areas.

The present disclosure relates to an electronic torque wrench apparatus, system associated with the apparatus, and method of using the apparatus and the system for use in attaching fasteners and other tool operations in a sterile medical environment. Securing the fastening components at a desired torque setting allows for secure attachment of the components and any structures related thereto without under-tightening or over-tightening the components. Under-tightening the components could result in disengagement of the components. Over-tightening the components could make disengaging the components difficult or could cause damage

to the components. To prevent under-tightening or over-tightening a torque measurement can be made while tightening the components, to meet a target torque setting or to apply a torque within a desired torque range.

According to still a further aspect of the present invention, an electronic torque wrench apparatus, system, and method of using the apparatus and system is provided for tightening and standardizing the forces associated with a fastener system for medical procedures. In one embodiment, the system includes access to a database of fastener configuration information for various medical procedures, specifically as they relate to the particular individual on which the procedure is to be performed. Information is provided from the database to the wrench apparatus. The wrench apparatus provides verification of the information and verification of application of the information by the use of the wrench. After use, the wrench assembly transfers the information back to the system to provide a historical record of the procedure and the torque values applied by the physician using the wrench to the respective fasteners.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, the electronic torque wrench assembly includes a coupling device or coupler and the wrench. The coupling device receives information from the system and transfers it to the wrench. Once the fastener configuration information is received, the wrench is removed from the coupler and is used to establish torque settings for use in the fastener torque process. Verification of the tightening process is recorded at the wrench during use and transmitted back to the coupler. The coupler then transfers the information to the system.

According to still a further aspect of the present invention, the system includes a driving device management server which communicates with the microprocessor. The coupler is connected to the server to collect information about the procedure/subject from the server. The device management server then delivers corresponding fastener configuration information to the coupler for transfer to the electronic torque wrench. The wrench utilizes the information in the fastener tightening process to alert the physician of the proper torque value for the particular fastener being tightened in the procedure. Verification of the information can be recorded at and/or by the wrench and transferred back to the coupler when the wrench is placed in the coupler. Information transferred to the coupler can be transmitted to the procedure management server for verification, transaction completion and storage.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, the data regarding the use of the torque wrench in performing the fastener tightening procedure or process stored in the microprocessor can be transferred to the coupler and/or server to record the usage of the wrench. This data can be stored in the server for use in determining the necessary calibration for the wrench, based on various parameters such as the number of uses of the wrench, and the overall length of time of use of the wrench, among others.

According to still a further aspect of the present invention, the wrench can be configured to include a cradle. The cradle includes a slot, aperture or other suitable opening for the insertion of a power pack/sensor module that includes the electronic torque sensing device and is adapted to be engaged with the desired driving instrument or implement. The power pack/sensor module mates with the cradle to activate the power pack/sensor module, which is pre-calibrated and operable to provide feedback to the individual utilizing the tool regarding the level of torque being applied by the wrench.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, the power pack/sensor module can be designed to be pre-calibrated for accurate determination of the torque applied to

a fastener in a single use, such that the power pack/sensor module can be disposed of after use in a single procedure or process.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, the power pack/sensor module and cradle include lock out features that prevent operation of the power pack/sensor module when not properly interconnected. The power pack/sensor module can further be designed with a configuration that interconnected with different cradles having different implementations or configurations, allowing a single power pack/sensor module to be engaged and/or utilized with multiple cradles.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, the cradle and/or the power pack/sensor module can be formed to be sterilizable, such that the cradle and/or the power pack/sensor module can be re-used in multiple procedures.

Other aspects, features and advantages of the present invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and the accompanying drawings, wherein the embodiments of the disclosure are described and shown, and in part will become apparent upon examination of the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The drawings illustrate the best mode currently contemplated of practicing the present invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is an isometric view of a first embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view along line 2-2 of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an exploded, isometric view of a second embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 4 is an isometric view of the interior components of the tool of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is an isometric view of a third embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present disclosure;

FIGS. 6 and 6A are isometric views of a lighting element utilized with the tool of FIG. 1;

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of power cell component of the tool of FIG. 1;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of a temperature compensation bladder or use with the tool of FIG. 1;

FIG. 9 is an exploded, isometric view of a fourth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of a fifth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present disclosure;

FIGS. 11A-11B are front plan views of the display for the tool of FIG. 1;

FIG. 12 is a schematic view of a first embodiment of an electronics system of the tool of FIG. 1;

FIG. 13 is a schematic view of a second embodiment of an electronics system of the tool of FIG. 1;

FIG. 14 is a schematic view of a first embodiment of the operating functions of the tool of FIG. 1;

FIG. 15 is a schematic view of a second embodiment of the operating functions of the tool of FIG. 1;

FIG. 16 is a schematic view illustrating the operation of the tool of FIG. 1;

FIG. 17 is a schematic view of a medical suite including a sixth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 18 is a schematic view of the tool of FIG. 17;  
FIGS. 19A and 19B are schematic views illustrating the operation of the tool of FIG. 17;

FIG. 20 is a cross-sectional view of a seventh embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 21 is a cross-sectional view of an eighth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 22 is an isometric view of a calibration tray used with the electronic driving tool;

FIG. 23 is an isometric view of a driving tool constructed according to the present disclosure utilized with the calibration tray of FIG. 22;

FIG. 24 is a partially broken away, isometric view of the calibration tray of FIG. 22;

FIG. 25 is a front isometric view of a ninth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 26 is a front plan view of the tool of FIG. 25;

FIG. 27 is a rear isometric view of the tool of FIG. 25;

FIGS. 28A-28B are front plan views of a tenth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present disclosure;

FIGS. 29A-29B are front plan views of an eleventh embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 30 is an isometric view of a twelfth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 31 is a cross-sectional view of the tool of FIG. 30;

FIG. 32 is an isometric view of a locking member for a power source of the tool of FIG. 30;

FIG. 33 is a cross-sectional view of the locking member of FIG. 32;

FIG. 34 is a partially broken away, cross-sectional view of the tool of FIG. 30;

FIG. 35 is an isometric view of the cradle of the tool of FIG. 30;

FIG. 36 is a cross-sectional view of a thirteenth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present invention;

FIG. 37 is a front cross-sectional view of a fourteenth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present invention;

FIG. 38 is a side cross-sectional view of the tool of FIG. 37;

FIG. 39 is a partially broken away, isometric view of a fifteenth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present invention;

FIG. 40 is an isometric view of a sixteenth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present invention;

FIG. 41 is a partially broken away, isometric view of the tool of FIG. 40;

FIG. 42 is a cross-sectional view along line 42-42 of FIG. 41;

FIG. 43 is an isometric view of a seventeenth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present invention;

FIG. 44 is a partially broken away, isometric view of the tool of FIG. 43;

FIG. 45 is a cross-sectional view along line 45-45 of FIG. 43;

FIGS. 46A-46F are views of alternative configurations for the electronic driving tool of FIG. 25;

FIGS. 47A-47D are front plan views of various tools showing a power pack/sensor module with a single configuration engaged with cradles having different operating configurations;

FIG. 48 is an isometric view of a locking and fixed collar arrangement of the tool of FIG. 47A-47D;

FIG. 49 is an isometric view of an eighteenth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present invention;

FIG. 50 is a schematic view of a nineteenth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present invention;

FIG. 51 is a schematic view of a twentieth embodiment of an electronic driving tool constructed according to the present invention;

FIG. 52 is an isometric view of a charging station for a driving tool constructed according to the present invention;

FIG. 53 is an isometric view of a twenty-first embodiment of a driving tool constructed for use with the charging station of FIG. 52;

FIG. 54 is an isometric view of the driving tool of FIG. 53 charging on the charging station of FIG. 52;

FIG. 55 is an isometric view of a twenty-second embodiment of a driving tool constructed according to the present invention;

FIG. 56 is a partially exploded view of the tool of FIG. 55;

FIG. 57 is a fully exploded view of the tool of FIG. 55;

FIG. 58 is a schematic view of a twenty-third embodiment of a driving tool constructed according to the present invention; a

FIGS. 59A-59E are schematic views of a display of the tool of FIG. 58;

FIG. 60 is an isometric view of an embodiment of the driving tool of FIG. 55 in an open position for use with a non-sterile battery pack;

FIG. 61 is an isometric view of a sterile shield for use with the tool of FIG. 60;

FIG. 62 is an isometric view of the shield of FIG. 61 engaged with the tool of FIG. 60;

FIG. 63 is an isometric view of the insertion of the non-sterile battery pack into the tool of FIG. 60 through the shield of FIG. 61; and

FIG. 64 is an isometric view of the driving tool of FIG. 60 in a closed position with the non-sterile battery pack retained therein.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to various embodiments of the invention, one or more examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Each example is provided by way of explanation, not limitation, of the invention. In fact, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the scope and spirit thereof. For instance, features illustrated or described as part of one embodiment may be used on another embodiment to yield a still further embodiment. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers such modifications and variations as come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

Referring now to FIGS. 1 and 2, an in-line electronic torque wrench 10 in accordance with the present invention is shown. The electronic torque wrench 10 includes a wrench body 12, a ratchet/wrench shaft 14, a resilient grip handle 16, a housing 18, a battery assembly 19, and an electronics unit 20 with a user interface or display 22. Preferably, wrench body 12 is of generally a tubular construction, and receives shaft 14 at a

first end and a power supply or battery assembly 19 at a second end, secured therein by an end cap 17. Housing 18 is mounted therebetween and carries electronics unit 20.

As shown, a front end 26 of shaft 14 includes an adapter 28 connected to a suitable ratcheting mechanism (not shown) such as that shown in U.S. Pat. No. 7,413,065, incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. The adapter 28 is configured to receive variously sized sockets, extensions, etc. The adapter 28 can also be detachably connected to the shaft 14 by any suitable mechanism.

The attachment mechanism for securing the shaft 14 to the body 12 includes a sensor 30 configured to sense the torque or strain exerted by the wrench 10 through the shaft 14 onto a fastener (not shown). The sensor 30 can take any of a number of suitable forms, such as a strain gauge, a Hall sensor, and a piezoelectric sensor, among others.

The sensor 30 is operably connected to the electronics unit 20, such that the signal generated by the sensor 30 can be transmitted to the unit 20. Once in the unit 20, the unit 20 can utilize the signal for a variety of purposes, such as to calculate a torque value from the signal to provide a real-time indication of the torque applied via the wrench 10 on the display 22.

The operation of the electronics unit 20 and the sensor 30 is controlled by a switch 32 disposed on the body 12, and operably connected between the unit 20 and sensor 30, and the power supply 19 at the opposite end. Thus, the switch 32 enables power to be selectively applied to the unit 20 and sensor 30 as desired. The engagement of the housing 18, the body 12 the handle 16 and the end cap 17 provide an enclosure or barrier 33, which can also be formed separately, for the battery assembly 19, the electronics unit 20 and the sensor(s) 30 that enables the wrench 10 to be autoclaved for sterilization purposes without damaging the battery assembly 19, the electronics unit 20 or the sensor 30, as well as the display 22.

Referring now to FIGS. 3 and 4, a second embodiment of the wrench 10' is illustrated. In this embodiment, the wrench 10' has a T-shape, with the shaft 14' extending perpendicularly from the body 12'. In the illustrated embodiment, the shaft 14' is disposed centrally on the body 12', such that the power source 19' and the electronics unit 20' are disposed on opposite sides of the body 12' within the body 12', such that the body 12' provides an enclosure for the power source 19' and the electronics unit 20' that enables the wrench 10' to be autoclaved for sterilization purposes without damaging the battery assembly 19' or the electronics unit 20'. Alternatively, the shaft 14' can be oriented to one side or the other of the body 12', as desired.

The shaft 14' can be connected directly to the body 12' or to a ratcheting mechanism (not shown) disposed within the body 12'. At the connection of the shaft 14' to the body 12', a sensor 30' is disposed to determine the strain or torque being applied by the wrench 10' through the shaft 14' to a fastener or other substrate (not shown) for representation on a suitable display (not shown) on the body 12'.

Referring now to FIG. 5, a third embodiment of the wrench 110 is illustrated. The wrench 110 has a T-shape similar to the embodiment of FIGS. 3 and 4, but includes a piezoelectric sensor 130 located within the body 112. The sensor 130 is formed of a first element 132 on a flat surface 133 of the shaft 114 and a second element 134 is disposed on an adjacent flat surface 135 of the body 112. The relative position of the elements 132 and 134 is determined by the electronics unit 120 disposed within the body 112, which is connected to the elements 132 and 134 by conductors 136 to receive signals from the elements 132 and 134.

Looking now at FIGS. 6 and 6A, a driving tool or wrench 210 is shown in which the wrench 210 includes a light source

250. The light source 250 is formed with a generally circular housing 252 that has a central aperture 254 that is slightly larger in shape than the shaft 214, such that the housing 252 is positionable around the shaft 214 either immediately adjacent the body 212, or disposed within the body 212. In either configuration, the housing 252 includes a number of lighting elements 256 positioned thereon that are operably connected to the power source 219 and optionally to the electronic unit 220 which are positioned within the body 212, either directly or via an intervening member, such as the housing 252 if formed of a conductive material. The lighting elements 256 direct light downwardly from the body 212 along and around the shaft 214 to illuminate the area immediately surrounding the shaft 214, thereby providing a better viewing area for the individual operating the wrench 210.

Referring now to FIG. 7, a power source 319 of the wrench 10,10' is illustrated that includes a battery or power cell 360 positioned within a capsule 362 that is releasably engaged with a cap 364, such as via a threaded connection. The cap 364 is sealingly engaged with the capsule 362 by a sealing member 366 disposed between the capsule 362 and the cap 364. The power cell 360 is held within the capsule 366 by an insulating material 368 to prevent any inadvertent discharge of electricity from the power source 360 through the capsule 362. To facilitate the passage of power from the cell 360 to the wrench 10,10' when the capsule 362 is engaged with the body 12' of the wrench 10,10', conductors (not shown) are disposed within the capsule 362 and connect the power cell 360 with or through the cap 364 to the electronics unit 20,20' disposed within the body 12,12' of the wrench 10,10'.

In FIG. 8, the wrench 10' is shown as including an expandable bladder 468 within the body 12'. The bladder 468 can expand or contract within the body 12' as shown by the variations in size of the bladder shown by 468a, 468b and 468c in response to changes in the temperature or pressure of the environment in which the wrench 10' is located, such as when autoclaved, to further maintain the proper operation of the internal components of the wrench 10', e.g., the power source 19' and electronics unit 20', beyond the protection afforded by the body 12' or barrier 33.

Looking now at FIG. 9, a fourth embodiment of the wrench 510 is illustrated. In the wrench 510, the body 512, in addition to the ratcheting mechanism 515 and other components, such as the power source and electronics unit (not shown), has a pop-out torque level indication mechanism 570, such as that disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/192,295, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. The pop-out indication mechanism 570 operates in conjunction with the display 522 to illustrate the particular torque level at which the wrench 510 is being operated.

Referring now to FIG. 10, a fifth embodiment of the wrench 610 is illustrated in which the wrench 610 is a deflection beam type wrench. The wrench 610 includes a body 612 within which the power source 619 and electronic unit 620 are disposed. A sensor 630 operably connected to the electronics unit 620 is disposed on a beam 672 engaged with the body 612, and having an adapter 628 attached thereto opposite the body 612. The adapter 628 is operable engageable with the fastener via an attachment releasable secured to the adapter 628 in order to allow the wrench 610 to drive the fastener. The torque applied to the fastener by the wrench 610 is measured by the electronics unit 620 via signals received from the sensor 630 as a result of the deflection of the beam 672.

Looking now at FIGS. 11A-13, one embodiment of the display 22 for the wrench 10 is illustrated. The display 22 can take any suitable form, and can be positioned on the exterior surface of the body 12 for interaction with the individual

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utilizing the wrench **10**, or can be disposed within the body **12** in an easily viewable location, such as under a transparent section of the body. The display **22** provides various indications to the user of the wrench **10** regarding the operation of the wrench **10**, such as, but not limited to, the actual torque being applied in various units, the amount of torque being applied relative to preset maximum and minimum values, the power level remaining in the power source **19**, and any error message with regard to the operation of the wrench **10**, e.g., a defect in the operation of the electronic unit **20**.

The display **22** can also include one or more user input devices **80** disposed in the body **12**. The devices **80** can include a power button **82**, a unit selection button **84**, increment/decrement buttons **86a** and **86b**, and three light emitting diodes (LEDs) **88a**, **88b** and **88c**. In one embodiment, the light emitting diodes **88a**, **88b** and **88c** are green, yellow and red, respectively, when activated in response to the torque levels sensed by the electronics unit **20**. Also, a speaker **90** for audible signals can also be disposed on the body **12**. Additionally, though LEDs **88a-88c** and speaker **90** are shown, the wrench **10** may alternatively or additionally include a device for creating tactile sensation such as a vibration, heating, or cooling. Also, though one possible positioning for the display **22** is shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**, other locations, such as at the end or underside of the body **12** are suitable as well.

Block diagram representations of the electronics of the wrench **10**, including the display **22** and a microcontroller **92**, showing various inputs and outputs, are shown in FIGS. **12-13**. When electronic torque wrench **10** is used to apply and measure torque, the sensor **30**, i.e., the Hall sensor, the piezoelectric sensor, the strain gages of the strain tensor, or other suitable sensing device, sense the torque applied to the fastener and send a proportional electrical signal **794** to a signal conditioning unit **795** that amplifies the signal, adjusts for any offset of the signal, and compensates the signal for the current temperature using temperature sensor **800** and conditioning circuit **802** and adjusting for the offset of the signal increases the accuracy of the wrench by compensating the signal for any reading that may be present before torque is actually applied to the fastener. An amplified and conditioned electrical signal **796** is then fed to the microcontroller **92** that converts electrical signal **796** to an equivalent torque value in the desired units. Microcontroller **92** sends an electrical signal **797** including the current torque level value and the peak torque value to the display **22**, which can include a liquid crystal display (LCD) unit **798**, via an LCD driver circuit **799**. In one embodiment, the display **22** represents the current torque level value as a bar graph and simultaneously displays the peak torque value as a numeric value, as seen in FIGS. **11A** and **11B**. Furthermore, microcontroller **92** generates alarm signals in the form of one or more audio signals and/or light displays of appropriate color once the current torque level value is within a pre-selected range of the preset limit torque value, that are used to operate the LEDs **88a-88c**, and the speaker **90**. The LEDs **88a-88c** coincide with the level of torque being applied relative to the preset maximum torque level. When any of the LEDs **88a-88c** are activated, either in a flashing or continuous manner, the user is alerted as to the level of torque being applied via the wrench **10**, with the yellow and red LEDs **88b** and **88c**, along with the speaker **90** and any associated vibration generator (not shown) indicating to the user that they are approaching or at the torque level where they are over-torquing the fastener.

The switches or buttons **86a-86b** are located on the body **12** adjacent the display **22** and enable the user to adjust the parameters utilized by the electronics unit **20** in setting the minimums and maximum torque levels for the wrench **10**.

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In addition, the electronics unit **20** can include a memory component **800** that is operably connected to the microprocessor or microcontroller **92** in order to record the information received by the unit **92** during the operation of the wrench **10**. In one embodiment, torque values are received by microcontroller **92** on a continuous basis over controlled intervals, which may be specified, for example by the operator of wrench **10** through a user interface, such as the buttons **86a-86b**, or other devices that can be operably connected to the microprocessor **92**. In any case, in another embodiment, one or more torque measurement values are periodically or continuously stored in memory **800** for later retrieval and/or processing.

FIGS. **11A-11B** show detailed views of embodiments of digital displays **22** that can be used in any of the embodiments of the wrench **10** of the present invention. The LCD units **798** include a current torque level indicator, a four digit numeric display, an indication of units selected (foot-pound, inch-pound, and Newton-meter), a torque direction indicator (clockwise (CW) by default and counterclockwise (CCW) if selected), a battery level indicator, a peak hold (PH) indicator and an error (Err) indicator. As shown, current torque level indicator is in the form of a bar graph. The bar graph is shown in two embodiments, horizontal and vertical. In either case, preferably, the bar graph includes a total of ten segments and a frame that encompasses all ten segments. The frame is filled by the ten segments when the preset torque value input by the user is reached. At other times, the frame is only partially filled with segments, and therefore gives a graphical display of approximately how much torque is currently being applied and how much more torque needs to be applied to the fastener to reach the preset torque value.

As shown, two small arrows are located on opposing sides of the eighth segment. The arrows are graphical indicators to the user that the current torque level is above 75% of the preset torque value. Each segment within the frame represents 10% of the preset torque value, starting from the left or bottom of each bar graph, respectively. For example, if only the first two of segments are displayed, the current torque level is above 15% and below 24% of the preset torque value, and is therefore approximately 20% of the preset torque value. Simultaneously, the digital display also displays the peak torque value applied up until that time in the numeric display. As such, if torque has been applied in a continuously increasing manner, the peak torque value displayed will actually be the same as the current torque value. The decimal point will be displayed depending on which units the user has selected.

In use, the user, rather than focusing on four digit numeric display, views the bar graph of current torque level indicator until the applied torque level reaches approximately 75% to 80% of the preset torque value, depending on the user's comfort level when approaching the preset torque level. At this point, the user changes focus to the numeric display for a precise indication of the current torque being applied as the preset torque value is approached. As discussed, the numeric display shows the peak torque value to which the fastener has been subjected. As such, if the user has "backed off" during the application of torque, the value indicated on numeric display will not change until it is exceeded by the current torque value. The display allows the user to apply torque to the fastener and know both how much torque is currently applied and how much more torque needs to be applied before reaching the target preset torque value.

Alternately, the bar graph display can be used for displaying the peak torque value and the numeric display can be used to display the current torque value. Alternate embodiments include graphical displays other than the previously dis-

cussed bar graph, such as a pie chart display in which each of five segments represents approximately 20% of the preset torque value initially selected by the user, a circular dial-type display in which each segment also represents approximately 20% of the preset torque value, an indicator mark at approximately 80% of the preset torque value, or a graphical display that is similar in appearance to a standard dial type analog display wherein a pointer, or needle, indicates the percentage of the preset torque value being applied as it points to graduations positioned about the display. Note, although the number of segments and graduations are shown as representing 20% of the preset torque value, the number may be altered as necessary to indicate a different desired percentage of the preset torque value.

Referring now to FIG. 14-15, the overall functionality of the electronics unit 20 is graphically illustrated. In FIG. 14, in its general functionality, the power supply 19 provides power to the circuit board or electronics unit 20 which receives signals from the sensor 30 for ultimate transmission to the display 22. In FIG. 15, the various functions of the electronics unit 20 are illustrated, namely, an initialization/setup function 1000, a torque calibration function 1002, an angle calibration function 1004, a torque measurement function 1006, a torque and angle measuring function 1008, a sleep function 1010, and wake up function 1012, and an error function 1014.

In FIG. 16, a flow chart 1500 of one embodiment of an algorithm using any known and suitable method or system for electronically determining the torque applied by the wrench that can be used with the electronics unit 20 of the various embodiments of the wrench 10, 2000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000 of the present disclosure is shown. Prior to initiating torquing operations, a user inputs a preset torque value into the electronic torque wrench that equals the maximum desired torque to be applied to the fastener. This value is displayed in the display 22 until the user actually applies torque to the fastener, at which time the numeric display switches to displaying the peak torque value. As torque is applied, microcontroller 92 receives and reads a temperature compensated and signal conditioned analog voltage signal 796 from signal conditioning circuit 795, converts the analog signal to an equivalent digital number, converts the digital number to an equivalent current torque value corresponding to the user selected units, and determines whether the current torque value is a new peak torque value. This is accomplished by comparing the current torque value to the existing peak torque value, and either replacing the peak torque value if it is exceeded (T), or letting it remain if it is not (F). Once both the current torque value and peak torque value are determined, microcontroller 92 sends electrical signal commands to LCD driver circuit 799 to generate appropriate signals to display 22 for updating the readout shown in current torque level indicator and the peak torque value shown in display 22.

In addition, microcontroller 92 switches green 88a, yellow 88b, and red 88c LEDs on or off depending on the peak torque value applied to the fastener up until that time. Preferably, green LED 88a comes on as long as the peak torque value is below 75% of the preset torque value and is switched off once the peak torque reaches 75% of the preset torque value. Yellow LED 88b comes on for peak torque values greater than 75% but less than 99% of the preset torque value. Red LED 88c comes on once the peak torque value reaches 99% of the preset torque value and stays on thereafter. The selection of percentage ranges for each color may be programmed, and the percentages at which the LEDs are switched on or off can be changed to suit the specific application. Embodiments are envisioned that include a liquid crystal display device that is capable of displaying multiple colors. This permits the warn-

ing LEDs to be replaced by appropriately colored symbols on the LCD. As well, the segments of the bar graphs and graphical displays can be made to have varying colors in order to enhance the warning capabilities for the user.

Once the peak torque reaches the preset torque value, or is within a user selected range, microcontroller 92 generates electrical signals to generate an alarm sound on speaker 90. A red color backlight (not shown) coincides with the audible alarm signal, indicating that the preset torque value has been reached. More colors can be added as backlights to further assist the user when approaching the preset torque value. The user is also alerted if the mechanically safe torque value (elastic limit of the strain tensor) has been exceeded, possibly causing the torque wrench to lose proper calibration. This is determined by comparing the peak torque value to the elastic limit torque of the torque wrench. If the safe torque value is exceeded (T), an "Err" message is displayed on error indicator and the unit stops, thus indicating that the electronic torque wrench unit needs calibration before it can be used again.

As shown in FIGS. 17-18, the wrench 10 can be configured for use in a medical suite 12000 to mate with a control unit 1100. Control unit 1100 is configured to communicate with wrench 10 when wrench 10 is docked therein or otherwise engaged therewith. Control unit 1100 include control unit display 1102, control unit buttons 1104 used for inputting commands and interfacing with menus presented on display 1102, and docking section 1106. During docking, wrench 10 is inserted in docking cavity 1108 defined by cradle 1110 and having a width dimension, a length dimension, and a depth dimension which are slightly larger than a corresponding length, width, and depth of body 12 to allow removably secure positioning of wrench 10 within the docking cavity 1108. A coupling or junction (not shown) is also provided along an interior wall of docking cavity 1108 for electrically connecting control unit 1100 to microcontroller 92 in the body 12. Connection between the control unit 1100 and wrench 10 may also be via wireless communication when control unit 1100 and wrench 10 are brought in close proximity.

Control units may also be commonly available portable digital assistants or PDA such as those available from Palm, or other mobile computing devices, including various tablet computers and smart phones, among others. Software configured to communicate with wrench 10 may be loaded onto the PDA which can use operating systems such as Palm OS, Microsoft Windows CE, or other mobile computing device operating systems presently available or hereafter devised. The communications and operations protocols used by the tool may also be written in HTML or XML programming language, or other suitable systems presently available or hereafter devised for interoperability with a wide range of software and hardware platforms.

The control unit 1100 can be in the form of an Ethernet cradle which is similar to the cradle bundled with most hand held devices. However, such an Ethernet cradle may be designed to include an Ethernet card and an RJ-45 connector. This connector allows the unit to connect to a local area network via a CAT5 cable attached to a hub or switch. This will allow for rapid communication (10 Mbps, 100 MBps, or gigabit) between the wrench 10 and a tool management system 1200.

FIGS. 19A-19B are simplified diagrammatic views of a tool management system 1200. Tool management system 1200 can be configured on a general purpose computer that includes a processor 1202, a specification database module 1204 accessible by or loaded onto the system 1200, a database

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module **1206** accessible by or loaded onto system **1200**, and a communications port **1208**. The modules **1204**, **1206** can be accessed by the processor locally or remotely over a communications network such as a local area network, wide area network, over an intranet, or over the Internet or another suitable communications hereafter devised and usable for this system. Tool management system **1200** will also include both dynamic memory such as RAM and a storage device such as a hard drive or the like. The term “module” referenced in this disclosure is meant to broadly cover various types of software code including but not limited to routines, functions, objects, libraries, classes, members, packages, procedures, methods, or lines of code together performing similar functionality to these types of coding, therefore one program can operate to provides the functionality, or the functionality can be divided over a number of programs, accessible either locally or remotely. The system **1200** may also communicate with one or more output devices **1300** such as monitors or printers. For the purposes of the present example, and as illustrated in figures, the database modules **1204**, **1206** will be loaded on the tool management system **1200**.

The tool management system **1200** can communicate directly with wrench **10**. System **1200** and wrench **10** make up torque management system. This connection may be via a hardwired or wireless using any of the communications protocols previously described. In an alternative embodiment, the control unit **1200** can also be used an intermediate interface between tool management system **1200** and wrench **10** to form the torque management system **1400**. The control unit **1100** can also be used to control more than one wrench **10**. Recall that wrench **10** removably docks with control unit **1100** so one wrench **10** can be removed and another connected so that one control unit **1100** can be used to communicate with more than one wrench **10**.

The general steps by which tool/torque management system **1200/1400** are used initially involve the identification of a torque application, can be any task or process that requires the use of a torque tool where precise tolerances, a desired range, or limits of the magnitude of the torque applied need to be monitored. Generally, a fastening or unfastening of a fastener to a member can be a torque application. One specific example of a torque application is related to inserting screws into a plate in a human body during a surgical procedure. In this example, a number of screws need to be inserted through the plate into bone in order to secure the plate where desired within the body, e.g., to repair a break in a bone. It is known in the medical device/fastener industry that each manufacturer offers specifications for a recommended and maximum safe amount of torque that should be applied to securely fasten the screws.

Once selected, the information on the torque application is supplied from a database **1204**, **1206** on the system **1200** to the wrench **10**, and/or to the control unit **1100**. In doing so, the system **1200** references the specifications database module **1206** to find corresponding manufacturer’s specifications for the identified torque application. Alternatively, the fastener (not shown) can have a code used to identify the fastener with system **1200**. The identification to the system **1200** can be made via the wrench **10**, the system **1200**, or the control unit **110** using any input method or device including using a keyboard, interacting with a graphical user interface that has menus or other selection protocols, scanning a barcode, or from import/export or other communication with procedure database.

Once identified, the manufacturer’s specifications for the identified torque application are retrieved to the wrench **10**. If the system **1200** referenced the specification database **1206**,

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then the specifications are transmitted from the system **1200** to the wrench **10** via a communications path. Alternatively, the system **1200** sends the specifications to the control unit **1100** which in turn transmits the specifications to the wrench **10** when the wrench **10** is docked therein. If the specifications are already on wrench **10**, for example because the same torque application was performed prior to the current torque application, the specification can be recalled from the memory **800** of the wrench **10**. Similarly, if the specifications are already resident on the control unit **1100**, the specifications can be recalled and loaded onto wrench **10**.

After loading the specifications on the wrench **10**, a user or operator, such as, for example, physician, uses the wrench **10** loaded with the torque application specifications to perform the torque application. The wrench **10** or the wrench **10**-control unit **1100** combination are configured to guide the user through the torque application. This guidance can come in the form of specifying a particular portion of the application and displaying a maximum allowable applied torque. The torque magnitudes displayed can be in either U.S. customary units (lbs-ft) or in S.I. units (N-m). The guidance can also come in the form of producing an alert during torque application to notify the user that the user is approaching or has exceeded a specification, such as the LEDs **88a-88c**, the speaker **90** or other devices mentioned previously.

Generally simultaneously with the guidance process described above and the various steps of the torque application, a torque sensing device within the wrench **10** measures or captures data corresponding to the actual torque applied for that application. That information or data is stored in memory **800** within the wrench **10** or is immediately transmitted back to the control unit **1100** or directly to the tool management system **1200**. The data is used to create a record of exactly how much torque was applied during the various stages of the torque application, and how long the wrench **10** was in use. In an embodiment where the data is not immediately transmitted from the wrench **10**, the data can be retrieved and sent to the control unit **1100** and system **1200** during docking.

The specifications and other torque-related information in the specifications database module **1204** can be compiled from promulgated industry standards or from specification released by original equipment manufacturers. For example, factory torque specifications developed by the device manufacturer relating to the proper torque for tightening the fasteners can be maintained in the database **1204**. The information can be modified, updated and corrected as necessary. If this system **1200** is connected to a network that has access to updated specifications, this information update can occur at generally any time of the day.

This information recorded by the system **1200** can be used to determine the number of uses of a particular wrench or tool, such that the system **1200** can inform the user that the tool must be replaced or that a component of the tool, such as a power/sensor pack **2004** (FIG. **25**) needs to be discarded and replaced. The system **1200**, when incorporated at least partially into the pack **2004** can provide an indication to the user of the current status of the tool, such as how long in terms of minutes or hours, or how many uses the tool or component thereof has left prior to the need for replacement.

In addition, surgical torque wrenches and similar surgical devices are recommended to be sent back to the factory for calibration after a period of time which is usually six months to a year since date of manufacture. However, in reality these wrenches are sometimes not checked to ensure they are calibrated or properly maintained. In the tool **2000** as shown in FIG. **26**, the tool **2000** can have sensors or other electronic components on or within the tool **2000** that keep track of the

usage and age of the tool **2000** to help make the device smarter and inform the user when it is time to send the tool **2000** for service and calibration. Some examples of these types of sensors to be used alone or in combination with one another include:

1. A thermal sensor and counter type circuit (not shown) can be employed within the tool **2000**, such as in conjunction with the electronics unit **20**, to count the number of autoclave cycles and alarm or otherwise notify the user when the preprogrammed number of cycles has been reached that the tool **2000** needs to be serviced or have its calibration checked, such as via the display **22**, **6000**, **6002**.
2. A sensor (not shown) used in conjunction with the electronics unit **20** can count the number of actuations of the tool **2000** and notify the user via the display **22**, **6000**, **6002** when the preprogrammed number of actuations has been reached that the tool **2000** needs to be serviced or have its calibration checked.
3. Electronic components like real-time clocks can be employed in conjunction with the electronics unit **20** to keep track of time the tool **2000** has been in the field since date of its manufacture. The clock can be programmed to send out a signal or message to notify the user, such as via the display **22**, **6000**, **6002**, that it is time for the tool **2000** to be calibrated or serviced. The clock could be reset or reprogrammed for the next calibration interval after the calibration service has been performed.

Alternatively, the tool **2000** can be supplied with a counter and an electronic storage medium or memory device (not shown) within the tool **2000** in conjunction with the electronics unit **20** to give an indication of how much time the tool **2000** has been in use. This information that is sensed and/or stored by the tool **2000** can include

1. How many times the tool **2000** has been autoclaved or
2. The number of times the tool **2000** had been actuated.
3. The torque values that have been applied, especially when the tool **2000** has been torqued excessively.
4. The age of the tool **2000** since date of manufacture.

This information is stored in the electronic memory medium **800** in the tool **2000** or in a separate electronic storage location (not shown) operably connected to the tool **2000** directly or wirelessly, and this data could be retrieved at any time by simply scanning the tool **2000** with a scanner. In the case of tools **2000** with a screen **6000**, the tool **2000** could display a message or alarm on the screen to inform the user when it is time to send the tool **2000** for calibration or service or advise the user how much life is left on the tool **2000**.

In order to maintain system integrity and security, the various steps and/or operations described above may include password system implementation or user authentication for added security and user accountability. For example, a physician performing a torque application may have to enter a worker ID. As another example, specifications updates to the specification database module **1204** may require manager level access.

Looking now at FIG. **20**, a seventh embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in which the electronic torque wrench **10** includes a wrench body **12**, a ratchet/wrench shaft **14**, and a battery assembly **19**, and an electronics unit **20** with a user interface or display **22** disposed within a suitable barrier **33** formed by or within the body **12** and engaged with a sensor **30** on the shaft **14**. A torque limiting mechanism **50**, such as that disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 7,430,945, which expressly is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, is disposed within and at one end **52** of the wrench body **12**, and a ratcheting mechanism **54** is located opposite

the mechanism **50**, with both mechanisms **50** and **54** operably connected to the shaft **14**.

Referring now to FIG. **21**, an eighth embodiment of the present invention is illustrated where the wrench **10** has a T-shape, with the shaft **14** extending perpendicularly from the body **12**. In the illustrated embodiment, the shaft **14** is disposed centrally on the body **12**, such that the battery assembly or power source **19** and the electronics unit **20** disposed within a suitable barrier **33** formed by or within the body **12** and operably connected to the shaft **14** via the sensor **30** are disposed around the shaft **14** within a housing **21** connected to and extending perpendicularly from the body **12**. The housing **21** is connected to the body **12** and the shaft **14** can be connected directly to the body **12** or to a torque limiting mechanism **50**, such as that disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 7,430,945, which expressly is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, disposed within the body **12**. In addition, the disposed at least partially within the housing **21** and in connection with the shaft **14** is a ratcheting mechanism **54** as previously described with regard to the embodiment of FIGS. **1** and **2**. Further, in this, or any other embodiment of the wrench **10** the wrench can include a ratcheting mechanism **54**, a mechanical torque limiting mechanism **50**, or a mechanical torque measuring mechanism, such as the mechanical torque level measuring and/or indication mechanism **570**, or any combination thereof in addition to the other components of any disclosed embodiment of the electronic torque wrench **10**.

Referring now to FIGS. **22-24**, a tray **2200** is illustrated for use with the wrench **10** of any embodiment of the present invention. The tray **2200** includes an enclosure **2202** within which the wrench **10** or other tool can be initially packaged, along with other suitable attachments or devices (not shown) for use with the wrench **10**. The enclosure **2202** also houses a calibration device **2204** therein. The device **2204** includes a connector port **2206** for engagement with the shaft **14** of the wrench **10**, a number of operational buttons **2208** to control the operation of the device **2204**, and a display **2210** for providing a visual representation of the output of the device **2204** to the user. The connector **2206** is operably connected to a torque-measuring device **2212** disposed within the device **2204**, and capable of determining the torque applied to the connector port **2206** by the wrench **10**, and providing an output of the torque value determined via the display **2210**. By engaging the wrench **10** with the device **2204** and measuring the torque applied by the wrench **10** on the wrench **10** and on the device **2204**, it is possible to determine if the wrench **10** needs any adjustment in order to have the torque level measured by the wrench **10** match the level measured by the device **2204**. The tray **2200** can also be formed without the device **2204** and simply used as an easy to assemble receptacle for holding each of the items, including the tool or wrench **10**, forming the kit to be in any given procedure or process.

In other alternative embodiments, the battery assembly/power source **19** for the wrench **10** of any embodiment of the present invention can be formed to be removable as a unit from the body **12** of the wrench **10** similarly to the embodiment in FIG. **7**. The battery assembly/power source **19** is initially formed as a sterile component that can be secured to or within the body **12** of the wrench **10** to supply power thereto, and optionally to form a part of the barrier **33** or that can be separate from the barrier **33**. In circumstances where the wrench **10** is dropped or where the wrench **10** is stored for a significant period of time, the power source **19** can be removed from the wrench **10** and the wrench **10** can be

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autoclaved. A new, sterile power source **19** can then be engaged with the wrench **10** to provide power to the wrench **10**.

Looking now at FIG. **25**, a ninth embodiment of the electronic driving device **2000** is illustrated. In this embodiment, the device or tool **2000** includes a body or cradle **2002** and a power pack/sensor module **2004**. The cradle **2002** is shaped as desired to provide an effective gripping surface for an individual utilizing the tool **2000**, and can be formed to have any desired configuration or designs thereon. In the embodiment of FIGS. **25-27**, the body or cradle **2002** has a sleeve-like shape with apertures **2006** and **2008** disposed generally opposite one another. The power pack/sensor module **2004** includes a housing **2010** shaped complementary to the shape of the cradle **2002**, and has a sleeve **2011** extending outwardly from the housing **2010** that is operably connected to an electronics unit/torque sensing mechanism **2014** within the housing **2010** and adapted to receive and engage an adapter **28**, **2052** and/or an implement shaft **2038** for engagement with and driving of a fastener (not shown). The housing **2010** is configured to be slidable or otherwise movable with respect to the cradle **2002** such that the housing **2010** can be inserted within the cradle **2002** by inserting the housing **2010** through the aperture **2006** and pushing the housing **2010** through the cradle **2002** until reaching the opposite end of the aperture **2008**. In this position, the visual torque indicators **2012** on the housing **2010** that are operable by an internal power source (not shown) in response to the torque sensed by the torque sensing mechanism **2014** within the housing **2010** are visible through the aperture **2006** and/or **2008**.

The following are certain features of the illustrated embodiment of the tool **2000**:

Accuracy of measurement of torque by sensing mechanism **2014** is  $\pm 1\%$

In one embodiment of the sensing mechanism **2014**, the solid state sensor does not rely on mechanical friction, thereby increasing accuracy

The indicators **2012** in one embodiment are formed as LEDs that are operated sequentially and/or cumulatively to provide visual signals when approaching a torque limit, thus reducing the chance of over torque.

Other indicators, such as a vibrating motor (not shown) disposed within the housing **2010**, and green LED **2012** will notify surgeon that torque set point has been reached.

Other indicators, such as an audible buzzer, and a red LED **2012** activate to signal over torque.

The torque sensing mechanism **2014** of the tool **2000** can be calibrated to five (5) set torque points and the user can be notified that the torque set point has been reached by illuminating lights **2012**, activating the buzzer or a vibrating motor or a combination thereof.

The above feedback devices **2012** can also be made to pulse on and off at a varying frequencies. This pulsing would also conserve battery power.

The housing **2010** can include a light (not shown) to shine through the cradle **2002** or an aperture **2006**, **2008** onto the site where the tool **2000** is being applied.

The light weight design of the cradle **2002** and the housing **2010** of suitable materials, such as selected plastics and metals, is lighter than mechanical torque handles thereby reducing user fatigue.

The sensor module **2004** provides for a custom programmable torque set point and tolerance band to suit implant design.

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The following are some of the advantages of single use design for power pack/sensor module **2004** use with the tool **2000**:

The sensor module **2004** provided for use is in a certified factory calibrated condition.

The cost for the tool **2000** in a procedure tray **2200** is significantly lower since the majority of the cost is in the disposable sensor module **2004** which is a single use item billed to the surgical procedure.

The reusable cradle **2002** is of simple construction, such as of a suitable plastic or metal, and therefore easy to clean and sterilize.

The tool **2000** takes up less room in the procedure tray **2200** and takes weight out of the tray **2200** hence lighter and easier to sterilize the components of the procedure tray **2200**.

The construction of the tool **2000** allows two tools **2000** to be disposed in the procedure tray **2200** to provide redundancy for the tray while still providing a lighter and lower cost tray than a procedure tray **2200** carrying one mechanical reusable handle.

The tool **2000** eliminates the need for recalibration or maintenance programs, facilities and personnel, as the power pack/sensor module **2004** is pre-calibrated for the single use, and then disposed of.

FIGS. **28A-28B** show another embodiment of the tool **2000**. In this embodiment, the cradle **2002** and the power pack/sensor module **2004** are formed such that the power pack **2004** is inserted into the cradle **2002** in a top loading fashion, with the sleeve or stem **2011** extending through a central opening **2013** in the cradle **2002**. FIGS. **29A-29B** show another embodiment of the tool **2000** in which the cradle **2002** is formed with a single aperture **2006** at one end, such that the power pack **2004** is inserted into the cradle **2002** in a side loading fashion, with the stem **2011** extending through a slot (not shown) formed in the cradle **2002**.

Looking now at FIGS. **30-35**, another embodiment of the tool **2000** is shown in which the cradle **2002** includes locking device **2300** used to hold the module **2004** in the cradle **2002**. In the illustrated embodiment, the locking mechanism **2300** includes a number, and preferably a pair of opposed recesses **2016** in the cradle **2002** that are engaged by a locking member **2018** disposed on the housing **2010**. The locking member **2018** includes a casing **2020** disposed within the housing **2010** and extending outwardly from opposed sides thereof. The casing **2020** includes a pair of bores **2022** at each end within each of which are disposed a spring **2024** and a detent **2026**. The detent **2026** is retained within the bore **2022** by an inwardly extending rim **2027** formed at the outer end of the bore **2022**, where the rim has a diameter less than that of the detent **2026**. The detents **2026** are urged out of the bores **2022** by the springs **2024**. When the housing **2010** is positioned within the cradle **2002**, the sides of the cradle **2002** initially press the detents **2026** into the bores **2022** against the bias of the springs **2024**. When the detents **2026** reach the recesses **2016**, the springs **2024** urge the detents outwardly into the recesses **2016** to secure the housing **2010** to the cradle **2002**. Removing the housing **2010** from the cradle **2002** requires a sufficient force be applied to housing **2010** to urge the detents **2026** back into the bores **2022** against the bias of the springs **2024**. The force exerted by the springs **2024** is such that the housing **2010** will not be inadvertently removed from the cradle **2002** during the normal operation of the tool **2000**.

Referring now to FIG. **36**, the tool **2000** is shown with a lockout mechanism **2028** disposed therein. The mechanism **2028** includes a lock out switch **2030** disposed within the housing **2010** and operably connected to a circuit board **2034**

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located in the housing and forming the torque sensing mechanism or system **2014**, which in this or any other embodiment for the wrench can be any type of conventional electronic torque sensing mechanism. When the housing **2010** is positioned within the cradle **2002**, the switch **2030** is positioned over the magnet **2032** held in the cradle **2002**, which activates the switch **2030** to enable the power pack/sensor module **2004** to become operable.

This embodiment in FIG. **36** also illustrates how the torque sensing mechanism **2014** includes sensors **2036** operably connected to the board **2034** and to the sleeve **2011** in order to sense the torque applied by the tool **2000** via an implement **2038** operably connected to the sleeve **2011**, such as via an adapter **2052** secured to the cradle **2002** and engaged by the sleeve **2011** when inserted through the cradle **2002**.

Looking now at FIG. **37**, another embodiment of the tool **2000** includes a housing **2010** having an electronic lock out switch **2040** operably connected to the board **2034** that is positioned over a post **2042** on the cradle **2002** when the housing **2010** is engaged with the cradle **2002**. The post **2042** contacts or otherwise operably connects with the switch **2040** to operate the switch and active the power supply of the power pack/sensor module **2004**. This can be accompanied by an active power light (not shown) that is visible on the housing **2010** or on the cradle **2002** when the post **2042** engages the switch **2040**.

Referring now to FIGS. **38** and **39**, the tool **2000** includes a ratcheting mechanism **2044**, which can be disposed within an adapter **2052** secured to the cradle **2002** and used to secure the shaft **2038** to the cradle **2002**, secured to the sleeve **2011** and through which the implement shaft **2038** extends into connection with the sleeve **2011**. The ratchet mechanism **2044** can be any suitable mechanism, such as that disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,817,458, which is expressly incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, allows the implement **2038** to be moved in a stepwise, ratcheting manner, with each step provided with an indication of the torque exerted by the tool **2000** via the torque sensing mechanism **2014**.

In a different configuration for the attachment of a ratcheting mechanism **2044** to the tool **2000**, in FIG. **39** the sleeve **2011** includes a member **2046** having external splines **2048** thereon. The splines **2046** are matable with internal splines **2050** formed on a ratchet gear **2051** disposed within the adapter or connector **2052**, which can be a quick release adapter. When there is a ratchet assembly or mechanism **2044** disposed in the housing for the adapter **2052**, the ratchet gear is often locked in a forward or reverse position. If one is trying to assemble the power pack **2004** into the cradle **2002** that has a ratchet assembly **2044**, the shaft or sleeve **2011** of the power pack **2004** has to mate with the ratchet gear **2051** to transmit torque. In order for the mating to take place the ratchet gear **2051** could be rotated until it fits/mates with the shaft **2011**. However if the ratchet gear **2051** is in a locked position it cannot be rotated or in a ratchet position it can only be rotated on one direction clockwise (CW) or counter clockwise (CCW). Having a tapered splined shaft member **2046** on the mating end of the shaft **2011** allows the shaft **2011** to easily mate with the ratchet gear **2051** with internal tapered splines **2050** without rotating the ratchet gear **2051** or unlocking it. The more splines **2048** on the shaft **2011**, the less the shaft **2011** needs to rotate and therefore the smoother the mating between the shaft **2011** and gear **2051**, such that the power pack **2004** and the ratchet assembly **2044** can be mated without having to switch the ratchet gear position, i.e. the large number of splines **2048**, **2050** allows the power pack **2004** to be assembled to the gear **2051** with minimal rotation while the gear **2051** is in a locked position.

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In still another configuration shown in FIGS. **40-42**, another embodiment, the power pack **2004** can be inserted into the cradle **2002** with the sleeve **2011** of the housing passing through the cradle **2002** for engagement with a locking collar **3000** disposed on the ratcheting mechanism **2044**. The collar **3000** is rotatably mounted on the ratcheting mechanism **2044** and has an adapter **3002** therein. The adapter **3002** defines a blind bore **3004** within which the sleeve **2011** is inserted to engage the cradle **2002** and the housing **2010** with the collar **3000** and mechanism **2044**. The closed end of the adapter **3002** includes a projection **3006** having a number of teeth **3008** thereon that engaged with the internal gear of the ratcheting mechanism **2044**. Thus, when the sleeve **2011** is inserted within the adapter **3002**, the twisting of the housing **2010** and cradle **2002**, which forms the handle for the tool **2000**, correspondingly moves the ratcheting mechanism **2044**, and the torque applied to the mechanism **2044** any shaft **2038** attached thereto, is effectively transmitted to the module **2004** for measurement and display.

The sleeve **2011** is held within the adapter **3002** by the engagement of the collar **3000** between the mechanism **2044** and the sleeve **2011**. In the illustrated embodiment, the sleeve **2011** includes a post **3010** extending outwardly from the sleeve **2011**. The post **3012** is insertable within a channel **3010** formed in the collar **3000**. A locking member **3014** is disposed within the collar **3000** and can be selectively engaged with the post **3012** in order to securely engage the post **3012** and the sleeve **2011** with the collar **3000**. The locking member **3014** can be disengaged from the post **3012** to enable the sleeve **2011** to be withdrawn from the adapter **3002**.

Looking now at FIGS. **43-45**, in another embodiment for the tool **2000**, the cradle **2002** is formed with the mechanism **2044** fixed to the cradle **2002** by a connecting shaft **3016**. The sensor module/power pack **2004** is subsequently inserted into the cradle **2002** and connected to the connecting shaft **3016**. In FIG. **44**, the connection between the connecting shaft **3016** and the cradle **2002** is made by a locking pin **3018** on the shaft **3016** that is engaged within a pair of opposed notches **3020** disposed in the cradle **2002**.

In this embodiment, as best shown in FIG. **45**, the maximum torque that can be applied by the tool **2000** is limited by the a torque limiting mechanism **3022**, such as that disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 7,806,026, which is expressly incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. In addition, the locking pin **3018** and/or the connecting shaft **3016** can include notched sections **3024** therein. The size of these notches **3024** is selected to enable the shaft **3016** and/or pin **3018** to have a shear strength equal or approximately equal to the maximum torque to be applied by the tool **2000**. Thus, when this torque level is reached, the shaft **3016** and/or pin **3018** will shear at the notch **3024**, rendering the tool **2000** inoperable and incapable of applying further torque.

FIGS. **46A-46F** show other alternative configurations for the housing **2010** and the corresponding insertion/engagement of the housing **2010** in the cradle **2002**.

Looking now at FIGS. **47A-47D**, the tool **2000** is illustrated in which the housing **2010** and stem **2011** for the power pack/sensor module **2004** are configured in a manner that enables the same module **2004** to be used with cradles **2002** having different configurations. In FIG. **47A** the housing **2010** has an implement shaft **2038** secured to the stem **2011**, and the housing **2010** and shaft **2038** combination are engaged with the cradle **2002** by first inserting the shaft **2038** through the opening **2013** in the cradle **2002**. In FIG. **47B**, the shaft **2038** is secured to the cradle **2002**, with the housing **2010** subsequently engaged with the cradle **2002** and the shaft

**2038.** In FIG. 47C, the cradle **2002** includes an adapter **2052** secured to the cradle **2002**, and which can be used to releasably connect the shaft **2038** to the cradle **2002**. In FIG. 47D, the cradle **2002** includes an adapter **2052** having a ratchet mechanism **2044** therein.

With these configurations for the tool **2000**, the sensor pack **2004** is a single use item and the cradle **2002** is the reusable item as it can be sterilized. Some customers may want a device with a fixed shaft (A) in which case the cradle **2002** is very small and light and possibly the least costly. Since the cradle **2002** is in the instrument tray kit **2200**, the overall instrument tray kit cost is lower.

The sensor packs **2004** used in options B, C and D are identical to each other and the only difference to option A is that the entire length of the shaft **2038** is attached to the sensor pack **2004**.

Having identical configurations for the sensor pack **2004** allows the end user to buy and stock one sensor pack **2004** and still use it on any of the three different cradle options **2002**. From the manufacturers view point having an almost identical sensor pack **2004** construction across options A-D allows for higher volumes and hence lower items costs.

B: this option allows the end user to buy a lower cost sensor pack **2004** which is a single use item since a sensor pack **2004** with a shorter shaft is less costly to manufacture and ship.

C: this options allow the end user to use any shaft **2038** that has appropriate mating features with the tool **2000** (sensor pack **2004**+cradle **2002**). End user may use multiple shafts **2038** custom to each implant or across various implants.

D: this option allows the end user to use any shaft **2038** and have the ability to ratchet the device to appropriately position the tool **2000** for ease of use.

Further, in FIG. 48, one configuration for a connector **8000** for securing the pack **2004** to the cradle **2002** and shaft **2038** that utilizes a locking ring **8002** and a fixed ring **8004**, each having bores **8006** therein within which are placed opposed ends of spring pins **8008** to control the movement of the rings **8002** and **8004** with respect to one another.

In another embodiment of the tool **4000** shown in FIG. 49, in order to provide an alternative safety aspect to the tool **4000**, the cradle **4002** includes a mechanical torque-limiting mechanism **4100** disposed within the cradle **4002** and engaged at one end with the shaft **4038** and at the other end with the stem **4011** on the housing **4010** of the sensor pack **4004** to operably connect the torque sensing device **4014** in the sensor pack **4004** with the shaft **4038** to measure the torque applied by the tool **4000**. The torque-limiting mechanism **4100** can be any suitable mechanism, such as that disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 7,650,821, which is expressly incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. In the event that the sensor pack **4004** malfunctions and does not provide accurate indications to the used of the torque being applied by the user through the tool **4000**, the torque-limiting mechanism **4100** will operate in a mechanical manner to prevent excessive torque from being applied by the tool **4000**.

In addition, in conjunction with the mechanism **4100**, the tool **4000** can include an indicator **4102** operably connected to the mechanism **4100** that provides an indication to the user of the tool **4000** that the mechanism **4100** has exceeded its torque limit. One example of such a mechanism **4102** is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 7,806,026, previously incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

Further, the tool **4000** can include a variable gear ratio drive mechanism **4104**, such as that disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US2010/0294084, which is expressly incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

In FIGS. 50 and 51, embodiments of the tool **2000** are shown in which the sensor module **2004** is operably connected to a video screen **18000** that an display the torque values sensed by the module **2004**, or that includes a display **18002** on the module **2004** capable of displaying the sensed torque values, and also functioning as a video screen to display the site on which the individual is using the tool **2000**. In the illustrated embodiments, FIG. 50 shows a tool **2000** connected wirelessly to the display **18000**, while FIG. 51 shows a display **18002** disposed directly in the tool **2000**.

Looking now at FIGS. 52-54, a twenty first embodiment of the tool **5000** is illustrated in which the tool **5000** includes, among other features shown in prior embodiments such as an adapter **5028** and a ratcheting mechanism **5044**, among others, a receiver coil **5002** disposed within a portion of the handle **5004** for the tool **5000** and operably connected to the other electronic components in the tool **5000**, such as a battery pack **5005** and torque measuring mechanism (not shown) and display (not shown). The receiver coil **5002** is able to be positioned in electrical contact with a transmitter coil **5006** disposed on a charging station **5008** in order to provide a wireless, inductive charge through the receiver coil **5002** to the battery pack. The station **5008** includes features to properly align and maintain the alignment of the tool **5000** and receiver coil **5002** with the transmitter coil **5006** on the station **5008**, to ensure a proper charge when the tool **5000** is positioned on the station **5008**. Additionally, the station **5008** includes a power cord **5014** that enables the station **5008** to be supplied with power via any conventional power outlet, such as a wall outlet (not shown). The station **5008** can also include a display **5010** that provides various information on the status of the station **5008** and of the tool **5000** placed on the station, including, but not limited to the status of the charging of the tool **5000** on the station **5008**, which can be altered by using selector buttons **5012** on the station **5008**. Some advantages of this construction for the tool **5000** include:

1. Wireless battery charging allows a rechargeable battery to be sealed in the device **5000**. This way the battery is sterilized within the device **5000**. This eliminates the need to handle a battery pack and load the battery pack into the device while using aseptic techniques. Therefore improved safety for the patient. Since the charging is wireless both the charger **5008** and the device **5000** do not need exposed metal contacts and thus can be sealed which makes them safer to use and clean/sterilize for use in an operating room environment which often involves exposure to moisture especially during the cleaning process, such as steam cleaning/autoclaving.
2. Principle of operation: Power is transmitted by inductive coupling. The system involves two devices, the battery powered device **5000** and the wireless charger **5008**. The charger **5008** has a transmitting coil **5006** which transmits power to the receiver coil **5002** which is located in the device **5000** when the receiver coil **5002** is placed in the magnetic field created by the transmitting coil **5006** by inductive coupling. The receiver coil **5002** is connected to a rechargeable battery. This battery supplies power to the circuit within the handle **5004**. The transmitter and receiver coils transmit power using high frequencies (radio frequencies) this power charges up the battery. The two coils are tuned to each other to make this energy transfer possible. The closer together these coils are placed and the better they are aligned the more efficient the power transfer will be. Image shows the device placed near the coil in the charger. A custom fitted stand could be designed for best alignment or a more generic mat type charger could be used to charge mul-

multiple devices at once. Related patents for wireless power transmission include U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,938,018; 5,314,453; 5,314,457 and 8,378,523, each of which are expressly incorporated by reference herein in their entireties.

Referring now to FIGS. 55-57, in order to enable the use of prior art rechargeable non-sterile batteries in sterile surgical instruments or tools **10**, **2000**, **6000**, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,917,183, which is expressly incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, users employ a known “sterile transfer” technique. While possibly known by other names, this technique generally entails the sterilization and use of a sterile battery container to be attached to a sterile powered instrument. The sterilized container is held in a sterile field (by a scrub nurse, for example) and is shielded by a sterile shroud. A non-sterile, charged battery (held by a circulating nurse, for example) is placed into the sterilized container with care so as not to contaminate the already sterilized container. The shroud is then removed by the circulating nurse and the sterilized container is closed by the scrub nurse and attached to the instrument. The container hermetically encloses the battery and has its own exterior terminals which are connected to the battery terminals and through which the instrument is powered.

The battery used is generally a battery pack comprising a plurality of individual battery cells wired and bound together in one unit. The terminals of the cells are connected in series and to the terminals of the battery pack. As used herein, the term “battery” will be understood to include a battery pack.

Prior art battery packs generally have terminal contacts which are surface mounted and engageable by contiguous engagement with another surface contact in the device with which the battery pack is designed to operate. The surface contacts are designed to be pressed toward each other, essentially pushing in opposite directions along an imaginary line passing through both contacts at the point at which they are contiguous. Sometimes a spring force is designed into the engagement to enhance the force with which the terminal contacts press against the device contacts.

Surface contacts are subject to vibration in powered surgical instruments and this may increase wear and affect performance. Also, surface contacts may subject a battery to risk of shorting if the battery terminals inadvertently connect conductive materials before being put into the intended instrument.

Additionally, surface contacts necessarily increase the size of the battery and/or battery/instrument combination. This occurs simply because of the necessity of providing relatively massive contacts and/or spring mechanisms to maintain a secure connection during use. Further, the battery packs that are sealed to be steam sterilized to address these concerns would necessarily lose a lot a significant portion of the stored charge when heated up to sterilization temperatures which are as high as 134° C. (273.2° F.).

To address these concerns and shortcomings of prior art rechargeable battery packs that cannot survive the harsh environment of steam sterilization in an autoclave, and since steam sterilization is the most commonly used method for sterilizing instruments, a twenty-second embodiment of the tool **6000** shown in FIGS. 55-57 and 60-64 is constructed with three sub-assemblies, namely, a handle base or cradle **6002**, which can include attributes of the prior embodiments, such as an adapter, a ratcheting mechanism, torque-limiting mechanism, lighting assembly, etc., a sensor pack **6004** engageable with the handle **6002**, and a replaceable and rechargeable battery pack **6006** engaged with the handle **6002**

and sensor pack **6004**. Each sub-assembly has a different “life expectancy” in the harsh environment of steam sterilization. In one embodiment:

1. Part 1—HANDLE BASE **6002** with quick connect collet/adaptor **6028** and ratcheting mechanism **6044**; this is reusable and steam sterilizable up to at least 150 autoclaves.
2. Part 2—SENSOR PACK **6004** (contains electronics making up electronic torque sensing mechanism **6014**, electronics unit **6020** and display **6022**, and can be fixed or releasably connected to the base **6002**)—reusable up to approx. 100 autoclaves
3. Part 3—BATTERY PACK **6006** can also, in certain embodiments, contain the buzzer and vibrating motor (not shown) in addition to the battery pack and connector—is designed for a single use. Battery pack **6006** is sterilized by EtO and is sold sterile in a sealed pouch and is not intended for steam sterilization. Each component has benefits making the surgical procedure safer, simpler and reducing patient risk and improving outcomes. The main area of risk is in the cleaning and sterilization. By using a sealed and EtO sterilized battery pack the user is sure to receive a fully charged battery pack. If the procedure lasts too long they can open a fresh battery pack.
4. Part 4—STERILE INSERTION SHIELD **6040** can also optionally be utilized with non-sterilized battery packs **6006'** in a second embodiment shown in FIGS. 60-64.

The single use battery pack **6006** has many advantages over a rechargeable battery, including:

1. If the device **6000** is dropped on the floor during a surgery the surgeon can dispose of the non-sterile battery pack **6006**, the surgical staff can clean and flash sterilize the device **6000** within minutes and load a new sterile battery pack **6006** thereby avoiding the wait for a battery to be recharged. Another benefit is that no battery charger is required.
2. The battery pack **6006** is sterilized and sold sterile in a sealed pouch so the risk of infection from an improperly cleaned rechargeable battery is reduced.
3. In an alternative embodiment where the single use battery pack **6006'** is not sterilized prior to use, best shown in FIGS. 60-64, the battery pack **6006'** is designed not to be steam sterilizable, resulting in a smaller volume and lighter battery pack **6006'** than required for steam sterilizable battery packs **6006**, since steam sterilizable battery packs **6006** typically have the additional mass of heat shielding materials to encapsulate the batteries and more than necessary chemical mass to compensate for the amount of charge lost due to the high temperatures of steam sterilization (250-275° F.). Additionally, non-sterile battery packs **6006'** last much longer than sterilizable battery packs **6006** because they do not repeatedly undergo the extreme conditions of steam sterilization, and do not have the battery and/or other electronics disposed within the battery pack **6006'** potentially damaged by the sterilization process. Further, non-sterilizable battery packs **6006'** can be safer to use since they are not exposed to high heat and therefore less chance of explosion.

The device **6000** in this embodiment also has electronics (not shown) therein, e.g., in the handle **6002**, the sensor pack **6004** or the battery pack **6006**, that will count the number of times the device **6000** was powered on, alone or in conjunction with other electronics within the device **6000**, and can notify the user of device life left and when to replace the sensor pack **6004**.

In another embodiment, the device 6000 can have electronics (not shown) therein, e.g., in the handle 6002, the sensor pack 6004 or the battery pack 6006, that will count the number of times the device 6000 was autoclaved, alone or in conjunction with other electronics within the device 6000, and can notify the user of device life left and when to replace the sensor pack 6004.

When a non-sterilizable battery pack 6006' is utilized, the aseptic transfer process for using this type of battery pack 6006' is shown in FIGS. 60-64. Initially, in FIG. 60, the sterile handle 6002 or sensor pack 6004 of the device 6000 is opened by an individual I in the sterile field to expose the chamber 6042 in which the battery pack 6006' is to be positioned. In the open position, the chamber 6042 can be engaged by the individual I in the sterile field with a sterile shield 6040 (FIG. 61) that includes a sleeve 6044 that is releasably engageable within the chamber 6040 and a number of shielding surfaces 6046,6048 surrounding and/or extending outwardly from the sleeve 6044. The surfaces 6046,6048 allow access to the chamber 6042 through the sleeve 6044 while preventing direct contact with the chamber 6042 or any other surface of the device 6000. In FIG. 62 the shield 6040 is illustrated with the sleeve 6044 partially engaged within the chamber 6042 to enable the chamber 6042 to be exposed while also protecting the remaining surfaces of the handle 6002, sensor pack 6004 and device 6000 using the surfaces 6046,6048. In FIG. 63, an individual O outside of the sterile field then inserts a non-sterile battery pack 6006' into the chamber 6042 through the sleeve 6044 of the shield 6040, while preventing the non-sterile individual from contacting the sterile device 6000. Once the non-sterile battery pack 6006' is fully inserted within the chamber 6042, the sleeve 6044 of the shield 6040 can be removed from around the battery pack 6006' by the individual outside the sterile field, and the individual in the sterile field can close the handle 6002 without contacting the battery pack 6006' and activate the device 6000 including the non-sterile battery pack 6006'.

Looking now at FIGS. 58-59E, in a twenty-third embodiment of the device 7000, the device 7000 can include any features of any prior embodiment, and as illustrated includes a display 7002 and includes a suitable transceiver (not shown) configured to transmit and/or receive information using a suitable protocol (NFC, RFID, Bluetooth, etc.) from a separate electronic computing device 7004, such as a desktop computer, laptop computer, or tablet computing device, among others that can also include a display 7006. The communication between the device 7000 and the computing device 7004 enables the torques being applied by the device 7000 to be transmitted and stored in the device 7004, or in a suitable electronic data storage medium or location operably connected to the device 7004.

In one embodiment, the recording feature for the electronic torque wrench 7000 can transmit data wirelessly to an app on the device 7004. The app ("App" is an abbreviation for application; "App" definition: An app is a piece of software. It can run on the internet, on a computer, on a phone or other electronic device.) can run on a device 7004 with any suitable operating system, such as an android or iOS device. The procedure would involve the initial step where the doctor opens the app on the device 7004 which would show the image of the entire construct being implanted in the procedure. The electronic torque wrench 7000 would subsequently be set to transmit mode. The surgeon could even take this image of the construct during surgery. Now the surgeon would touch the screen image of the fastener on the display 7006 of the device 7004 he/she is about to tighten, the app would then present the appropriate torque values for the tight-

ening the fastener, upload the values to the device 7000 for use by the surgeon tightening the particular fastener. Now the surgeon would proceed with using the ETW 7000 to tighten the fastener on the construct, and the device 7004 would record the torque values that are being transmitted by the device 7000 to be saved on the device 7004 or similar smart electronic device with a link that appears in the pixel grid location that the surgeon tapped. The surgeon then touches the next fastener he/she is about to tighten then tightens and fastener and so on, and in one embodiment performs this function using a predetermined sequence for tightening the fasteners provided by the information displayed on the device 7004.

Data retrieval: When retrieving the data from the device 7004, the person retrieving the data would be able to play each torque data file by touch the links provided in the each pixel location on the screen image.

In this embodiment, NFC (Near Field Communication) or RFID (Radio-frequency identification) can be used to establish a connection between the ETW 7000 and the electronic device 7004, like a mobile phone or ipad. For higher data transfer rates, a wireless connection like Bluetooth can be used which is capable of higher data transmission rates. The ETW device 7000 could be coupled to other electronics devices (not shown) like monitors to display live streaming torque data or replay recorded data.

As shown in FIGS. 59A-59E, the ETW 7000 could have a screen 7002 with buttons or no screen and buttons. In the case of no buttons and screen the ETW 7000 could be controlled and even activated by the presence of the compatible RFID, NFC or Bluetooth capable or similar devices. This data includes downloading data recorded on the ETW 7000 or playing a video of the data being recorded on the NFC app.

Since NFC is a very simple way to establish a link between two devices this could be used to establish the link while Bluetooth connections can be used to transfer data between the two devices. Examples of this are Nokia and Sony that use NFC to pair Bluetooth headsets and speakers with a tap in a NFC device.

Patient data security is inherent in the type of communication being 'near field' which is currently 4 to 10 cm. Another way to add security is for security codes to also be programmed into the NFC tags (un powered NFC chip is called a tag) on the two communicating devices.

This could be monitored by a microcontroller which looks for and checks the security codes on both devices before allowing the communication to proceed between them.

RFID tags used with the device 7000 can be either active or passive. RFID communication between two devices can be of the following types.

- Passive Reader Active Tag (PRAT)
- Active Reader Passive Tag (ARPT)
- Active Reader Active Tag (ARAT)

With regard to the utility of the tool/device 7000, the following are some reasons for the usefulness of this embodiment of the device 7000, and some descriptions of alternative embodiments of a system 7010 employing the devices 7000 and 7004.

- It assures the surgeon that the correct torque was applied.
- In an investigation a record of correctly torqued fasteners would help vindicate the surgeon, hospital and the implant OEM.
- In a case where there are complications a more precise torque instrument will mean there is one less chance of error that the surgeons need to be concerned with.
- More accuracy may also be important in cases that may start out simple but become complicated.

A more precise torque wrench on the market could lead to OEMs designing new implants that need this higher precision.

This higher precision could be desired on surgeries like cochlear implantations that require very low precise torques. Additionally not having a sharp jarring from a torque limiting mechanism may be desirable in delicate surgeries.

A wireless display would allow the surgeon to see the torque value on the video screens along with real time surgical video and other vital patient information. They would not have to move their eyes from the video screen to the torque handle. The surgeon would only look at an indicator wrench, they would not look at a torque limiting wrench. The surgeon would not use a torque if they were using a break-away driver with a type of screw in which the head breaks off when the appropriate torque is met or exceeded.

The device **7000** can also include a recording/memory storage function that allows the surgeon to record the values of the torque applied to each fastener. The benefit of this feature is that the surgeon would have proof of the torque applied to each fastener in case a fastener, a rod or some other part of the construct became loose and there was a question of whether the correct torque was applied during the procedure.

Concept #1 for the recording feature: the surgeon would use a suitable portable computing device, such as a tablet computer or similar touch screen device **7004** with the image of each fastener superimposed over the image of the anatomy, then the surgeon could

touch the fastener on the tablet device **7004**

then push the record button on the torque meter for the device **7000** and then tighten the fastener.

The device **7000** would then record the peak torque value and transmit the value to the device **7004** where the software would tie the image of the fastener to the torque value recorded.

Concept#2 for the recording feature: the device **7000** would have navigation orbs (not shown) attached to it which would communicate its location to the navigation software on the device **7000** or **7004**.

When a record button (not shown) on the device **7000** is activated, the device **7000** records the torque value and the location coordinates of the applied torque. The navigation software then keeps this torque record along with images of the construct which ties the fastener location to the torque value recorded.

While the concepts of the present disclosure will be illustrated and described in detail in the drawings and description, such an illustration and description is to be considered as exemplary and not restrictive in character, it being understood that only the illustrative embodiments are shown and described and that all changes and modifications that come within the spirit of the disclosure are desired to be protected. There are a plurality of advantages that may be inferred from the present disclosure arising from the various features of the apparatus, systems, and methods described herein. It will be noted that alternative embodiments of each of the apparatus, systems, and methods of the present disclosure may not include all of the features described yet still benefit from at least some of the inferred advantages of such features disclosed in other embodiments which are deemed to be included in the disclosures of each of the various embodiments disclosed herein. Those of ordinary skill in the art may readily devise their own implementations of an apparatus, system, and method that incorporate one or more of the fea-

tures of the present disclosure and fall within the spirit and scope of the disclosure as defined by the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A driving tool comprising:

a) a body capable of being subjected to temperatures and pressures associated with medical sterilization procedures;

b) a shaft operably connected to the body and engageable with a fastener;

c) a housing including an electronics unit including a torque measurement system operably connected to the shaft and operable to measure the torque exerted through the shaft on a fastener, wherein the housing is capable of being subjected to temperatures and pressures associated with medical sterilization procedures without damage to the electronics unit.

2. The tool of claim 1 wherein the housing is disposed within the body.

3. The tool of claim 1 wherein the housing is separable from the body.

4. The tool of claim 3 wherein the housing is connected to the body by a locking mechanism.

5. The tool of claim 3 further comprising a lock-out switch disposed on the body and able to be deactivated by a complementary structure on the housing.

6. The tool of claim 1 further comprising a control unit operably connected to the electronics unit.

7. The tool of claim 6 wherein the control unit is wirelessly connected to the electronics unit.

8. The tool of claim 1 further comprising an electronic memory component operably connected to the electronics unit.

9. The tool of claim 8 wherein the electronic memory unit is disposed within the housing.

10. The tool of claim 1 further comprising a display operably connected to the electronics unit for displaying the torque measurement values determined by the torque measurement system.

11. The tool of claim 10 wherein the display is located on the body.

12. The tool of claim 10 wherein the display is located on the housing.

13. The tool of claim 10 wherein the display is spaced from the body and the housing.

14. A method of driving a fastener into a substrate comprising the steps of:

a) providing the tool of claim 1; and

b) engaging a fastener with the tool.

15. A driving tool comprising:

a) a body capable of being subjected to temperatures and pressures associated with medical sterilization procedures;

b) a shaft operably connected to the body and engageable with a fastener;

c) a housing including an electronics unit including a torque measurement system operably connected to the shaft and operable to measure the torque exerted through the shaft on a fastener; and

d) a power source operably connected to the electronics unit, wherein the power source is positioned within the housing.

16. The tool of claim 15 wherein the power source is wirelessly chargeable.

17. The tool of claim 15 wherein the power source is separable from the housing.

18. The tool of claim 17 wherein the body and the housing are capable of being subjected to temperatures and pressures

associated with medical sterilization procedures without damage to the electronics unit.

\* \* \* \* \*

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
**CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

PATENT NO. : 9,358,672 B2  
APPLICATION NO. : 14/091023  
DATED : June 7, 2016  
INVENTOR(S) : Michael T. Gauthier et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

IN THE CLAIMS

Claim 1, column 30, line 12, delete “though” and substitute therefore -- through --;

Claim 15, column 30, line 53, delete “shad” and substitute therefore -- shaft --;

Claim 15, column 30, line 57, delete “though” and substitute therefore -- through --.

Signed and Sealed this  
Second Day of August, 2016



Michelle K. Lee  
*Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office*