Limbus bones (also known as vertebral edge separations) occur primarily in the lumbar spine. Most are identified long after the inciting incident and are asymptomatic. The radiographic appearance is distinct. A small well-defined and corticated triangular fragment of bone will be present at the anterior superior corner of the vertebral body with just a slight offset from the end-plate. They can be seen in one or multiple segments. Typically they do not require any additional follow-up. They are a type of Schmorl’s node caused by a hyper flexion injury (usually in adolescence) and should not be misinterpreted as an avulsion fracture.