

ICS 11.060.10
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**PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

YY/T 0915-2025

Replacing YY/T 0915-2015

Dentistry - Brackets and tubes for use in orthodontics

牙科学 正畸用托槽和颊面管

(English Translation)

Issued on: October 30, 2025

Implemented on: November 1, 2026

Issued by: National Medical Products Administration

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents".

Drafting.

This document replaces YY/T 0915-2015 "Orthodontic Brackets and Buccal Tubes in Dentistry". Compared with YY/T 0915-2015, except for the following.

Aside from structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows.

---The test item for static immersion corrosion test release (see 4.3) and related methods (see 5.2) have been added.

This document is equivalent to ISO 27020:2019 "Dentistry - Brackets and buccal tubes for orthodontic use".

Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

This document was proposed by the National Medical Products Administration.

This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Dental Materials and Instruments (SAC/TC99).

Introduction

Clinicians often encounter difficulties when comparing orthodontic brackets and buccal tubes using information provided by existing manufacturers.

This document is prepared.

Brackets and buccal tubes for orthodontic use in dentistry

1 Scope

This document specifies the functional dimensions, chemical ion release requirements, packaging, and labeling information for comparing orthodontic brackets and buccal tubes, and describes...

The corresponding experimental methods were developed.

This document applies to brackets and buccal tubes used in fixed orthodontic appliances.

This document does not include specific qualitative and quantitative testing methods to demonstrate the absence of unacceptable biohazards, but recommends using these methods when assessing potential biological hazards.

When studying hazards, refer to ISO 10993.1 and ISO 7405.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are not included.

For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies.

This document.

YY/T 0528-2025 Dental Corrosion Test Methods for Metallic Materials (ISO 10271:2019, IDT) ISO 1942 Dental Vocabulary Note. GB/T 9937-2020 Dental Terminology (ISO 1942:2009, MOD)

3 Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions defined in ISO 1942 and the following terms and definitions apply to this document.

The following ISO and IEC addresses are used to maintain the standardized terminology database.

Torque angle; theta

Viewed along the mesiodistal long axis of the groove (orifice) (3.12), the torque angle is the angle between the perpendicular line from the gingiva to the midline of the groove (orifice) (3.12) and the lateral base of the tooth.

The intersection point is the tangent point, and the angle between the perpendicular line from the tangent of the tooth lateral base surface at this point and the perpendicular line from the gingiva to the center of the groove (fora).

Note 1: If this angle points towards the (gingival) direction, it is positive (negative).

Note 2: See Figure 1.

Angulation; alpha

Viewed along the labial/buccal side, the shape formed by the intersection of a perpendicular line to the mesial and distal long axes of the groove (foramen) and the gingival-central axis of the bracket/buccal tube (3.9) is as follows.

The angle formed.

Note 1: When the gingival end intersects the vertical line perpendicular to the mesial direction of the groove (foramen) and faces distal (mesial), the angle is positive (negative).

Note 2: See Figure 2.

Archwire

Orthodontic wires that approximate the shape of a dental arch.