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

YY/T 1106-2023

Electrically powered operating table

电动手术台

Issued on: January 13, 2023

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Foreword

This document was issued on 13 January 2023 by the National Medical Products Administration and takes effect on 15 January 2026.

It is a YY/T standard: it is recommended rather than compulsory, but it is the method a Chinese reviewer applies when assessing a registration submission.

1 Scope

YY/T 1106 is the Chinese standard for the electrically powered operating table. It sets the requirements such a table has to meet and the test methods that verify them, covering the load it must carry, the range and precision of the movements it performs, the stability of the base, the behaviour of the powered mechanism and the means of moving the table if the power fails. An operating table carries an anaesthetised patient who cannot protect themselves, often tilted steeply and for hours, so the mechanical and control requirements are safety requirements rather than convenience ones. The 2023 edition takes effect in January 2026, giving manufacturers a defined transition. For a foreign manufacturer this is the product-specific document that sits alongside the general electrical safety standards a Chinese registration also requires.

About this edition

YY/T 1106-2023 is the current edition. It was issued on 13 January 2023 and has been in force since 15 January 2026.

The interval between issue and effect is the transition period. It exists so that producers, laboratories and buyers can requalify products, revise procedures and use up

documentation before the new text becomes the one that applies. The date on this page is the official one from the record of the Standardization Administration.

Classification and status

The YY/T prefix marks an industry standard, issued by the authority for its sector rather than by the national body. It applies within that industry, and it becomes binding in the same ways a recommended national standard does: when a contract, a regulation or a declaration of conformity names it.

How a Chinese national standard is set out

Chinese national standards are drafted to the rules of GB/T 1.1, which fixes the order in which a standard is set out. The document opens with a foreword recording the issuing bodies, the relationship to any previous edition and the technical committee responsible for it. Clause 1 is the scope. Clause 2 lists the normative references - the other standards that have to be applied together with this one, and without which its requirements cannot be met. Clause 3 gives the terms and definitions. The technical clauses follow: the requirements themselves, the test or measurement methods by which conformity is established, the inspection rules that say how a lot is sampled and judged, and, for a product standard, the provisions on marking, packaging, transport and storage. Annexes, normative or informative, come last.

YY/T 1106-2023 runs to 15 pages in the English translation. What is delivered is the complete document in that order: every clause, every table, every figure and every annex of the Chinese original, with the same numbering, so that a reference to a clause number in a contract or a test report points to the same place in both languages.

About this English translation

The English edition of YY/T 1106-2023 is a full translation of the official Chinese text, not a summary, an abstract or a machine rendering left unchecked. Clause and subclause numbers, table and figure numbers and annex letters are those of the original, because they are what a specification, a purchase order or a test report cites.

Technical terms are translated against the vocabulary standards of the same field, so that a term used in YY/T 1106-2023 reads the same way as in the other Chinese standards it is used beside. Where a term has an established English form in an ISO or IEC document on the same subject, that form is used; where China's term has no foreign counterpart, it is translated literally and the Chinese is kept alongside it rather than replaced by an approximation.

Quantities, units and symbols are carried over unchanged. Chinese standards use SI, so a value in the translation is the value in the original document, not a conversion, and a limit

read from the English text is the limit that will be applied by a Chinese inspection body reading the Chinese one.

This page is compiled from the official publication record: the standard number and both titles, the issuing bodies, the dates of issue and effect. The requirements, limits, tables and test conditions are in the document itself.

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