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

YY/T 1117-2024

Replacing YY/T 1117-2001, YY/T 1118-2001

Plaster of Paris bandages

石膏绷带

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part

1. Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents" Drafting. This document replaces YY/T 1117-2001 "Powdered plaster bandage" and YY/T 1118-2001 "Adhesive plaster bandage". This document integrates the contents of YY/T 1117-2001 and YY/T 1118-2001 and is consistent with YY/T 1117-2001 and YY/T 1118-2001. In addition to structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) The scope has been changed (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of YY/T 1117-2001 and YY/T 1118-2001);
- b) Added the terms and definitions of radial compressive strength, peak failure load and maximum deflection load (see Chapter 3);
- c) The composition of the viscose plaster bandage has been changed to specify that calcium sulfate dihydrate (or calcium sulfate hemihydrate) (see 4.1, YY/T 1118- 2001, 3.2);
- d) The specifications and dimensions of plaster bandages have been changed (see 4.2, 4.1 of YY/T 1117-2001 and YY/T 1118-2001);
- e) Added radial compressive strength requirements for plaster bandages (see 5.5.5);
- f) Added curing temperature requirements for plaster bandages (see 5.5.6);
- g) The test method for the mass per unit area of the supporting gauze of plaster bandages has been changed (see 6.3, YY/T 1117-2001 and YY/T 1118- 2001, 5.3);
- h) The test method for density of supporting gauze of plaster bandages has been changed (see 6.4, YY/T 1117-2001 and YY/T 1118-2001). 5.4);
- i) The immersion time test method for plaster bandages has been modified (see 6.5.2, YY/T 1117-2001 and YY/T 1118-2001). 5.6);
- j) The test method for plasticity of plaster bandages has been changed (see 6.5.3, YY/T

1117-2001 and YY/T 1118-2001). 5.7);

k) The curing time test method for plaster bandages has been modified (see 6.5.4, YY/T 1117-2001 and YY/T 1118-2001). 5.8);

1 Scope

YY/T 1117 is the product standard for the plaster of Paris bandage, still the most widely used casting material in Chinese orthopaedics despite the availability of synthetic alternatives. What a clinician needs from it is predictable: enough working time to mould the cast before it sets, a setting time short enough not to hold up a clinic, adequate strength once cured, and a plaster loading that does not shed into the room. Those are the properties the standard fixes, together with the test methods that verify them. The 2024 edition takes effect on 20 July 2025. For a manufacturer or an importer of casting bandages for the Chinese market, this is the governing product standard.

This document specifies the type, composition and specifications of plaster bandages, as well as the requirements, marking, packaging, transportation, storage, etc., and describes the corresponding test method. This document applies to powdered plaster bandages and adhesive plaster bandages.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute essential clauses of this document through normative references in this document. For referenced documents without a date, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for referenced documents without a date, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to This document.

YY/T 0466.1 Symbols for medical devices used for information provided by manufacturers
Part

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 The load per unit width borne by the annular specimen after being subjected to radial compression (perpendicular to the axis of the annular specimen).

Note. The unit is Newton per millimeter (N/mm). [Source: YY/T 1697-2020, 3.1]

3.2 Peak failure load Before the radial deformation reaches 10 mm displacement, the specimen is damaged and the load value decreases. Maximum load. [Source: YY/T 1697-2020, 3.2]

3.3 The annular specimen was compressed from the initial load position and displaced 10

mm without significant damage or load reduction. Load. [Source: YY/T 1697-2020, 3.3]

4 Type, composition and specifications

4.1 Product type and composition The product form of plaster bandage is scroll type, which is divided into powdered plaster bandage and viscose plaster bandage. Powdered plaster bandages are generally made of hemihydrate calcium sulfate and absorbent cotton gauze. Viscose plaster bandages are generally made of calcium sulfate dihydrate (or calcium sulfate hemihydrate), colloid material and absorbent cotton gauze.