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- (71) **Applicant (for all designated States except US):** RMO, INC. [US/US]; 650 W. Colfax Avenue, Denver, CO 80204 (US).
- (72) **Inventor; and**
- (75) **Inventor/Applicant (for US only):** ALDO, Macchi [IT/IT]; Via Giuseppe Piatti 10, 1-21 100 Varese (IT).
- (74) **Agent:** DUPRAY, Dennis, J.; Sheridan Ross P.C., 1560 Broadway, Suite 1200, Denver, CO 80202 (US).

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(54) **Title:** ORTHODONTIC BRACKET HAVING AN ARCHWIRE CHANNEL AND ARCHWIRE RETAINING MECHANISM

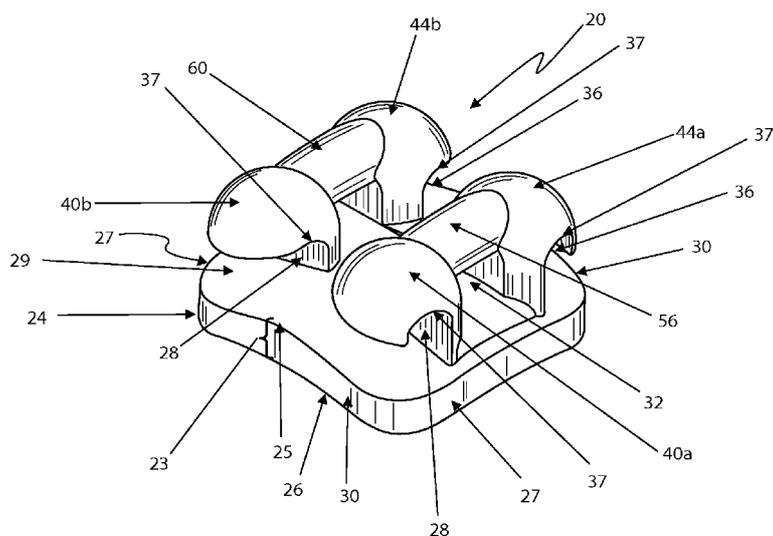


Fig. 1

(57) **Abstract:** An orthodontic bracket is disclosed having three archwire retention channels in the mesial-distal directions, a central channel and two side channels. The two side channels each include a pair of spaced apart inverted archwire retaining regions having a recess that opens generally towards the bracket base. Each such recess is for grasping or holding an archwire therein. Each of the side channels has an archwire retaining ridge extending gingivally-occlusally along the adjacent side of the bracket base between the two retaining regions of the channel. For each channel, its retaining ridge exerts a force on a portion of an archwire facing away from the archwire portion residing in the recesses of the retaining regions of the channel. The force on the archwire is directed toward the interiors of the recesses of the retaining regions for assisting in seating the archwire in the recesses.

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Orthodontic Bracket Having An Archwire Channel And Archwire Retaining Mechanism

RELATED FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention is related to orthodontic brackets, and in particular, to such brackets wherein one or more archwires can be secured in laterally entered archwire retaining channels.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 An orthodontic bracket is disclosed herein for retaining one or more archwires in position. The bracket includes a base having a tooth affixing side and an opposing side, and there is one or more archwire retention channels extending in the mesial-distal directions. Each of the archwire retention channels includes a pair of inverted archwire retaining regions on one side of the channel, wherein each of the retaining regions, in turn, includes a recess that opens generally towards an opposing side of the channel, the
15 opposing side being, in one embodiment, part of the bracket base. Each such recess is for grasping or holding an archwire within the channel having the recess. A first of the archwire retention channels includes a first pair of gingivally located inverted archwire retaining regions whose recesses hold a common archwire. In an embodiment of the bracket having more than one archwire retention channel, a second of the archwire
20 retention channels includes a second pair of occlusally located inverted archwire retaining regions whose recesses hold another archwire. Moreover, for each of the archwire retention channel(s), there is a corresponding archwire retaining ridge extending gingivally-occlusally along the opposing side bracket base between the two archwire retaining regions of the channel, wherein this retaining ridge contacts a portion of an
25 archwire that faces away from the archwire portion being held in the recesses of the inverted archwire retaining regions for the channel. Accordingly, for each pair of archwire retaining regions and an archwire held by the pair, the corresponding archwire retaining ridge exerts a force on the archwire directed toward the interiors of the recesses of the inverted retaining regions of the pair. In particular, this force assists in seating the
30 archwire in the retaining regions of the pair.

 In particular for the at least one of the archwire retention channel included in the bracket and an archwire provided therein, the elasticity of the archwire to retain an initial non-curved shape causes the archwire to resist a channel induced bow in the archwire

(such bowing or curving shown in Fig. 2B). Thus, as an orthodontist positions the archwire in the at least one channel of the bracket, the corresponding retaining regions for the channel together with the corresponding retaining ridge, bind or wedge the archwire within the channel. Accordingly, the opposing forces between the channel and archwire secure the archwire within the channel. Thus, it is a feature of the bracket 20 that for each such archwire channel, there are channel archwire bowing portions that retain the archwire within the channel, wherein a spaced apart plurality of these bowing portions (e.g., 40a and 40b for channel 28) contact the archwire at spaced apart locations on one side of the archwire's length, and wherein between such locations, there is at least one additional channel archwire bowing portion on an opposite side of archwire for inducing the archwire to press against the spaced apart plurality of contacting portions. Thus, the spaced apart plurality of bowing portions, and the at least one additional bowing portion induce oppositely directed forces on the archwire (such forces being traverse to the length of the archwire), and causing the archwire to bow or bend somewhat and to press against these bowing portions for holding the archwire within the channel. Said differently, the channel effectively is effectively bowed along its length.

In some embodiments, one archwire retention channel may be configured to provide more than a single bow or bind of the archwire within the channel. In particular, such a channel may be configured so that an archwire contained therein must form at least one "S" shape with the channel.

The novel bracket preferably has a generally square bracket base with opposing mesial-distal sidewalls, and opposing gingival-occlusal sidewalls that extend between the tooth affixing side and the opposing side (also referred to as an "upper side" herein). Each of the above described retaining ridges is provided by a corresponding thickened portion of the bracket base that extends in the gingival-occlusal direction of the bracket approximately along a gingival-occlusal center line of the bracket base. The thickened portion gradually thins in the mesial-distal direction of the bracket, ending with the same thickness as the gingival-occlusal sidewalls.

Two archwire retention bridges are also included on the novel bracket, wherein each end of each bridge includes one of the inverted archwire retaining regions from a different one of the first and second pairs identified above. A central archwire retention channel (positioned between the two archwire retention channels described above) extends in the mesial and distal direction along a central portion of the bracket. This channel is

formed by the two archwire retention bridges which enclose spaced apart portions of the archwire retention channel for securing an archwire therein.

Embodiments of the bracket may be made of stainless steel for strength or other materials, including ceramics, plastics, polycrystalline alumina material, alumina
5 (aluminum oxide), and zirconia. The bracket base design allows for the bracket to be used in both direct and indirect bonding to patients' teeth. Embodiments of the bracket may be formed via an injection molding technique.

Such a universal bracket design may be primarily attached to the lingual side of patients' teeth, but for embodiments of the bracket attached the labial/buccal side of a
10 patients' teeth, the bracket base tooth facing curvature may be specific to particular tooth types.

This Summary section is neither intended nor should be construed as being representative of the full extent and scope of the present invention. Various embodiments of the present disclosure are set forth in the attached figures and in the detailed description
15 hereinbelow and as embodied by the claims. Accordingly, this Summary does not contain all of the aspects and embodiments of the present disclosure, and is not meant to be limiting or restrictive in any manner. Furthermore, the disclosure should be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art to encompass obvious improvements and modifications thereto.

20 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figs. 1-8 illustrate various views and embodiments of novel brackets according to the present disclosure. The drawings are not necessarily drawn to scale.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a bracket 20 illustrating novel features for an orthodontic bracket.

25 Fig. 2A is a gingival view of the bracket 20 of Fig. 1, wherein the retaining ridge 25 and the archwire retention channel 28 are shown.

Fig. 2B is a gingival view of the bracket of Fig. 1 with an archwire 68 passing through archwire retention channel 28 (as shown in Fig. 2A), wherein the archwire is held in place in the retaining regions 40a,b by, e.g., the retaining ridge 25.

30 Figs. 3A and 3B are side views of the bracket 20 of Fig. 1 looking through the archwire retention channels 28, 32 and 36.

Fig. 4 is a top view of the bracket 20 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is lateral perspective view of the bracket 20 of Fig. 1 with archwires 68 and 64 located in the gingival 28 and occlusal 36 archwire retention channels to provide, e.g., torque to a tooth 76 to which the bracket may be attached.

Fig. 6 is a top view of the bracket 20 of Fig. 1 with archwires 68 and 64 located in the gingival 28 and occlusal 36 archwire retention channels to provide tip to the tooth 80 to which the bracket is attached as one skilled in the art will understand.

Fig. 7 is an end perspective view of the bracket 20 of Fig. 1 with archwires 68 and 64 located in the gingival 28 (not shown) and occlusal 36 archwire retention channels to provide rotation to the tooth 84 to which the bracket is attached as one skilled in the art will understand.

Figs. 8A and 8B show an embodiment of the novel bracket 20 with different archwire configurations attached thereto.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to Figs. 1-8, various embodiments of a bracket 20 are shown, wherein the bracket includes:

- (a) A generally square bracket base 24 having an upper side 29, a tooth affixing side 26, opposing mesial-distal sidewalls 27, and opposing gingival-occlusal sidewalls 30 as shown in Figs. 1, 2A and 2B.

Additionally, the bracket base 24 has a pair of retaining ridges 25 extending from each of the opposing gingival-occlusal sidewalls 30 toward the interior of the upper side 29. Figs. 1 and 2A show one of retaining ridges 25; Fig. 3A shows both retaining ridges. Each of the retaining ridges 25 is provided by a corresponding thickened portion 23 (Figs. 1, 2A and 2B) of the bracket base 24 that extends in the gingival-occlusal direction of the bracket 20 approximately along a gingival-occlusal center line of the bracket base 24 (e.g., along the line L of Fig. 4). The thickened portion 23 gradually thins in the mesial-distal direction of the bracket 20, ending with the same thickness as the sidewalls 27.

- (b) A pair of inverted archwire retaining regions 40a and 40b on the gingival side of the bracket 20 (Fig. 1 and 2A), and another pair of inverted archwire retaining regions 44a and 44b (Fig. 1) on the occlusal side of the bracket. Each of the pairs (40a,b and 44a,b) is for retaining a respective archwire (e.g., archwire 68, Fig. 2B) therein. In particular, each of the inverted

archwire retaining regions 40a and 40b provide a recess 37 (Figs. 1 and 2A) for grasping or holding an archwire provided therein. Also, each of the inverted archwire retaining regions is attached to (and generally integral with) a corresponding support 39 (Fig. 2A) that connects the retaining
5 region with the bracket base 24. Each support 39 extends outwardly from the upper side 29 by a distance somewhat larger than the cross section of largest archwire to be retained in the recesses 37. Moreover, each of the recesses 37 has an edge 43 (Figs. 2A,B and 3B) that is spaced apart from the support 39 for the recess, wherein the distance between the edge and the
10 support is also somewhat larger than the cross section of largest archwire to be retained in the recesses 37.

Note that for each of the pairs of the inverted archwire retaining regions 40a,b and 44a,b, a corresponding one of the retaining ridges 25 (Figs. 1, 2A, 2B and 3A) assists in securing an archwire (e.g., archwire 68)
15 in the two recesses 37 of the pair. Accordingly, for each of the pairs 40a,b and 44a,b, the recesses 37 for the pair operatively cooperate with a corresponding one of the retaining ridges 25 to provide a corresponding archwire retention channel, i.e., for an archwire retention channel 28, the pair 40a,b, defines one side of the channel 28 (i.e., an "outer" side) and the
20 corresponding retaining ridge 25 provides the opposing side of the channel 28 (i.e., an "inner" side), and for an archwire retention channel 36, the pair 44a,b, defines one side of the channel 36 (i.e., an "outer" side) and the corresponding retaining ridge 25 provides the opposing side of the channel 36 (i.e., an "inner" side). Thus, when an archwire is received (and held) in
25 the inverted archwire retaining regions 40a,b or 44a,b (i.e., archwire retention channel 28 or 36), this archwire is operatively coupled together with the bracket attached to a patient's tooth.

- (c) Two archwire retention bridges 56 and 60 (Figs. 1, 2A, 2B, 4, 5A, 6 and 7), wherein each end of each bridge attaches to one of the inverted archwire
30 retaining regions and/or the support 39 therefor. For example, i.e., the ends of the bridge 56 may be attached to the inverted archwire retaining regions 40a and 44a (or attached to the support 39 therefor), and the ends of the

bridge 60 may be attached to the inverted archwire retaining regions 40b and 44b (or attached to the support 39 therefor).

- 5 (d) An archwire retention channel 32 (Figs. 1, 3A, and 5A) extending in the mesial and distal direction along a central portion of the bracket 20. The two archwire retention bridges 56 and 60 (together with their corresponding inverted archwire retaining regions) enclose, and substantially define, spaced apart portions of the archwire retention channel 32 for securing an archwire therein (Fig. 8B).

10 The bracket base 24 may be made of a variety of materials, but in one embodiment may be stainless steel for strength. However, other materials may be used including ceramics and plastics. The remainder of the bracket 20 may be composed of various materials in addition to those recited above (e.g., polycrystalline alumina material, alumina (aluminum oxide), zirconia). In one embodiment, the bracket 20 may be formed via an injection molding technique.

15 The bracket base 24 may be a universal bracket design in that it can be attached to the surface of various tooth types (e.g., incisor, bicuspid, molar, etc). Moreover, such a universal bracket design does not require bracket identification to aid in identifying placement of the bracket and/or identifying a particular embodiment of the bracket 20. Such a universal bracket design also leads to simplified inventory management since only
20 one embodiment of the bracket 20 may be needed for placement on all teeth types instead of different embodiments of the bracket for different teeth types. However, such universal bracket design may be primarily for the lingual side of patients' teeth. For embodiments of the bracket 20 to be provided on the labial/buccal side of patients' teeth, the curvature of the tooth affixing side 26 may be specific to particular tooth types as one skilled in the
25 art will understand. Accordingly, it is also within the scope of the present disclosure that markings or identifications may be provided on embodiments of the bracket 20 for identifying the bracket (e.g., as a universal bracket, or specific to a particular tooth type(s)), for identifying the manufacturer or distributor of the bracket, and/or for identifying a particular placement or orientation of the bracket on a tooth or tooth type.
30 Note that descriptions of providing such markings and/or identifications are disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication 2008/0020338 filed July 24, 2007 and published January 24, 2008, this application being fully incorporated herein by reference.

The bracket base 24 design allows for the bracket 20 to be used in both direct and indirect bonding. Note that the term direct bonding refers to applying adhesive directly to a patient's tooth and subsequently attaching a bracket 20 thereto. Indirect bonding refers to positioning one or more brackets 20 on a dental cast of a patient's teeth. The dental
5 cast, having the brackets 20 attached thereto, is then surrounded with a material, wherein the material, once solidified, secures the brackets therein and can act as a transportation device for the brackets once the dental cast is dissolved away. Adhesive is then applied to the back of each of the brackets 20 prior to placing the transportation device containing the brackets onto the patient's teeth. Accordingly, in the indirect bonding technique, all of the
10 brackets 20 are bonded to the patient's teeth simultaneously. Once the brackets 20 are bonded, the transportation device is removed from the teeth, leaving behind the brackets attached to the teeth.

Regarding the retaining ridges 25 described above, each such ridge corresponds to a maximal offset from the tooth affixing side 26 along a corresponding one of the archwire
15 retention channels 28 and 36. Moreover, in at least some embodiments, such a ridge 25 has its maximal offset centered on line L of Fig. 4. In the embodiment of the bracket 20 shown in Figs. 2A and 2B, the contour of each of the retaining ridges 25 is a smooth arc without undulations in the mesial-distal direction, and may also be a smooth arc in the gingival-occlusal direction without undulations. However, it is within the scope of the
20 present disclosure that in the gingival-occlusal direction, such a ridge 25 may reach its maximal offset at any point where the ridge transverses its corresponding archwire retention channel (28 or 36) as long as the ridge effectively assists in wedging or holding an archwire in the channel (i.e., the recesses 37 of the channel). Thus, the thickened portion 23 (Fig. 1) for each retaining ridge 25 may induce a force upon an archwire 68 or
25 64 (e.g., Fig. 5A) to retain it in the archwire retaining regions of the corresponding archwire retention channel 28 or 36. Note that each of the two retaining ridges 25 may have symmetrical profiles (i.e., mirror images of one another about the center line L of Fig. 4, and about mesial-distal center line through the bracket). Moreover, note that the maximal offset for a retaining ridge 25 may occur just outside its corresponding archwire
30 retention channel, e.g., on the mesial-distal perimeter of the channel furthest from the central retention channel 32. Such placements of the maximal offsets may not only provide forces for securing an archwire within the corresponding recesses 37, but also

apply a force on the archwire for inhibiting the archwire from moving in a direction generally lateral to the upper side 29.

In another embodiment of the bracket 20, the retaining ridges 25 may have a larger or smaller maximal offset from the tooth affixing side 26 to the upper side 29 of the
5 bracket base 24 when compared to the embodiments of the figures. Moreover, one of the retaining ridges 25 may have a larger maximal offset from the tooth affixing side 26 than the other retaining ridge 25. This variance in the maximal offset of the retaining ridges 25 may allow for and aid in the retention of different diameter archwires in the retaining regions 40a,b and 44a,b.

10 In another embodiment of the bracket 20, one or more of the retaining ridges 25 may have a corresponding secondary retaining ridge located at the gingival or occlusal edges of the bracket base 24. These secondary retaining ridges may be located on the upper side 29 at the gingival and/or occlusal edges of the bracket base 24. Such secondary retaining ridges may extend in the mesial-distal direction on the upper side 29 of the
15 bracket base 24. The secondary retaining ridges may have varying shapes (e.g., hemispherical or elliptical). Accordingly, the retaining regions 40a,b and 44a,b, in conjunction with the secondary retaining ridges, keep the corresponding archwire secured in one of the corresponding archwire retention channels 28 and 36 (more specifically their recesses 27).

20 For further description of the archwire retention channels 28, 32 and 36, reference is made to Fig. 3A which provides a lateral (side) view of the bracket 20 along a gingival-occlusal side. The center archwire retention channel 32 of the bracket 20 is enclosed by the two spaced apart portions of the archwire retention bridges 56 and 60 (Figs. 1,2A, 2B, 4, 5A, 6 and 7), and the upper side 29 of the bracket base 24. As described above, each of
25 the gingival archwire retention channel 28 and the occlusal archwire retention channel 36 is provided by: (i) partially enclosed spaced apart recesses 27 of a pair of inverted archwire retaining regions, respectively, 40a,b or 44a,b, and (ii) the upper side 29 of the bracket base 24. Both the gingival archwire retention channel 28 and the occlusal archwire retention channel 36 may be mirror images of one another. Each of the inverted
30 archwire retaining regions 40a,b for the gingival archwire retention channel 28, and each of the retaining regions 44a,b for the occlusal archwire retention channel 36 may be generally circular in profile (as shown in, e.g., Fig. 3A). Each such profile may generally match the curvature of, e.g., the cross section of a corresponding archwire to be provided

therein. In Fig. 3A, a dashed circular cross section 38 of such an archwire is shown in the archwire retaining regions 44a,b of the occlusal archwire retention channel 36. The diameter 39 of the archwire retention channel 36 may be sufficiently surrounded by the inverted archwire retaining regions 44a,b to grip and retain the archwire therein. In at least one embodiment, the opening 42 for receiving the archwire into the channel 36 is preferably approximately the same size as the diameter of the archwire cross section 38 along the axis 37, e.g., smaller or larger by approximately 0.01 to 0.02 inches. As also illustrated in Fig. 3A, each of the inverted archwire retaining regions 44a,b may surround somewhat more than 180 degrees of the circular cross section of an archwire positioned in the occlusal archwire retention channel 36. Note that a similar description can also be provided for the gingival archwire retention channel 28 in that the channel 28 may be a mirror image of occlusal archwire retention channel 36. However, it is within the scope of the present disclosure that the gingival archwire retention channel 28 may be configured differently from the occlusal archwire retention channel 36, e.g., the gingival archwire retention channel 28 may secure different sizes of archwires therein from the archwires for the occlusal archwire retention channel 36. Also, either or both of the archwire retention channels 28 and 36 may have an elliptical profile or other profile instead of the circular profile shown in Fig. 3A. Further, an embodiment of the bracket 20 may have only one of the archwire retention channels 28 or 36.

Referring to Fig. 3B, an embodiment of the bracket 20A is shown that includes a retaining region (e.g., 44a) that is shaped or configured to retain archwires having substantially different cross sectional diameters. An archwire having a diameter 39 (Fig. 3A) may be snapped into the retaining region 44a as indicated in Fig. 3A. However, an archwire having a much smaller cross section 41, as shown in Fig. 3B, may also be provided in the channel 36. In particular, the smaller diameter archwire may snap into (or is otherwise retained) in an upper section 57 of the retaining region. Note that in one embodiment, a bead (not shown) may be strung on this smaller diameter archwire such that the bead is positioned between the retaining regions 44a and 44b so that the bead contacts the corresponding retaining ridge 25 for the occlusal archwire retention channel 36 in a manner that assists in locking the archwire into the upper section 57.

Whether the bracket embodiment of Fig. 3A or 3B is provided, multiple sizes of archwires may be utilized in each of the archwire retention channels 28, 32 and 36. The range in the maximal cross sectional extent of the archwires that may be utilized can be

from 0.008 inches to 0.024 inches, and such cross sections may be generally circular in cross sectional shape but different cross sectional shapes may be used, e.g., at least rectangular or square cross sectional shapes for the central archwire retention channel 32. The multiple sizes of archwires may provide varying forces and friction levels ranging
5 from an alignment force having a low friction, to a leveling force having a moderate friction, to a finishing force having a maximum friction as one skilled in the art will understand. In particular, the inverted archwire retaining regions 40a,b and 44a,b allow for the archwires 68 or 64 (Figs. 5A, 6 and 7) to be attached to the bracket 20 without the use of ligatures.

10 In another embodiment, the archwire retaining regions 40a and 44a (or 40b and 44b) may be joined together, above the upper side 29. Such joining of the retaining regions for one of the archwire retention channels 28 or 26 may form a single integral retaining region, or the joining may be in form of a bridge therebetween similar to the bridges 56 and 60 (except extending in the mesial-distal direction rather than the gingival-
15 occlusal direction). Regardless, there may be a cutout (not shown) over the corresponding retaining ridge 25 so that when the archwire contacts the retaining ridge 25, the archwire is wedged into this cutout. In another embodiment, there may be only one of the outer archwire retention channels 28 and 36 utilized to retain an archwire.

Referring to Fig. 4, a top view of the bracket 20 is shown wherein the center
20 archwire retention channel 32 on the bracket is defined by the spaced apart portions of the archwire retention bridges 56 and 60 and the upper side 29 of the bracket base 24. The archwire retention bridges 56 and 60 connect and reinforce the inverted archwire retaining regions 40a to 44a and 40b to 44b. The smooth rounded contours and edges 65 of the inverted archwire retaining regions 40a,b and 44a,b provide for patient comfort,
25 particularly when such brackets are placed on the lingual side of a patient's teeth. In the center archwire retention channel 32, the archwire is enclosed on all sides (Figs. 3A and 3B) at two points along the channel, i.e., using the archwire retention bridges 56 and 60 (Fig. 4).

A lateral view of the bracket 20, as shown in Fig. 5, shows an archwire 64 in the
30 occlusal archwire retention channel 36 and an archwire 68 in the gingival archwire retention channel 28. The occlusal 64 and gingival 68 archwires are held place via the friction system created by the inverted archwire retaining regions 40a,b and 44a,b in combination with the ridges 25 (not shown in Fig. 5). Fig. 5 also shows where the bracket

20 may reside on a tooth when it is bonded thereto. The arrows 77 and 78 (Fig. 5) indicate the forces for a torque that the bonded bracket 20 may apply to the tooth.

Fig. 6 provides a top view of the bracket 20 bonded to a tooth 80 wherein there is an archwire 64 in the occlusal archwire retention channel 36, and an archwire 68 in the gingival archwire retention channel 28. The arrows 90 and 91 indicate the motion of tip (angulation) that the bracket 20 may apply to the tooth once it is bonded and the archwires are configured appropriately.

An end perspective view of the bracket 20 is shown in Fig. 7 with an archwire 64 in the occlusal archwire retention channel 36 and an archwire 68 in the gingival archwire retention channel 28. This figure also shows the bracket bonded to a tooth 84 thereby showing where the bracket 20 may reside on the tooth when it is bonded thereto. The arrows 93 and 94 indicate the motion of rotation that the bracket 20 and the archwires 64 and 68 may apply to the tooth.

A plurality of the brackets 20 is shown connected together by archwires in Figs. 8A and 8B. Fig. 8A shows the plurality of brackets 20 connected together by an archwire 88 extending through the corresponding occlusal archwire retention channels 36 of the brackets. Fig. 8A also shows a second archwire 92 secured in the center archwire retention channel 32 of the brackets 20, providing dynamic sectional control in the movement of the teeth, as one skilled in the art will understand. Fig. 8B displays how another configuration, wherein there is an archwire 96 in the occlusal archwire retention channel 36 of the brackets 20. The archwire 96 is also configured so that its end is secured in the center archwire retention channel 32 of the rightmost one of the brackets 20, thereby creating a loop like shape. It is worth noting that due to the diminutive size of the brackets 20 relative to the teeth to which they are attached (as shown in Figs. 8A and 8B), the size of these brackets 20 may allow for the bonding of two such brackets 20 on a single tooth. For example, Fig. 8B shows two such brackets 20 affixed to a molar.

Alternative embodiments of the bracket 20 include providing the inverted archwire retaining portions so that instead of their recesses 37 opening toward the base 24, such recesses open in another direction (e.g., away from the base, or generally parallel with the upper side 29 of the base). In such embodiments, the retaining ridge 25 is also repositioned to face in the direction toward such recesses for retaining an archwire in the same manner as, e.g., shown in Fig. 2B except that the base 24 in this figure would no longer be the base of the bracket. Instead, the base would attach, e.g., to the top of the

retaining portions 40a,b and 44a,b, or alternatively attach the bracket components shown Fig. 2B to a (new) bracket base that is oriented substantially perpendicular to the base shown in Fig. 2B.

In each of the embodiments of the bracket 20 disclosed hereinabove, at least one of
5 the archwire retention channels 28 and 36 is provided, wherein for an archwire provided therein, the elasticity of the archwire to retain an initial non-curved shape causes the archwire to resist the channel induced bow in the archwire (such curving shown in Fig. 2B). Thus, as an orthodontist positions the archwire in the at least one channel of the bracket 20, the corresponding retaining regions (40 and 44) for the channel together with
10 the corresponding retaining ridge 25 bind or wedge the archwire within the at least one channel. Accordingly, the opposing forces between the channel and archwire are believed to secure the archwire within the channel. Thus, it is a feature of the bracket 20 that for each such archwire channel (e.g., 28 and/or 36), there are channel archwire bowing portions that retain the archwire within the channel, wherein a spaced apart plurality of
15 these bowing portions (e.g., 40a and 40b for channel 28) contact the archwire at spaced apart locations on one side of the archwire's length, and wherein between such locations, there is at least one additional channel archwire bowing portion on an opposite side of archwire for inducing the archwire to press against the spaced apart plurality of contacting portions. Thus, the spaced apart plurality of bowing portions, and the at least one
20 additional bowing portion induce oppositely directed forces on the archwire (such forces being traverse to the length of the archwire), and causing the archwire to bow or bend somewhat and to press against these bowing portions for holding the archwire within the channel.

In use, after an orthodontist has secured the bracket 20 to one of a patient's teeth,
25 the orthodontist may exert a force (e.g., substantially parallel to the upper side 29) on a corresponding archwire to force the archwire enter one or both of the archwire retention channels (28 or 36), wherein such force induces the corresponding archwire to bow in the channel. Alternatively, the orthodontist may thread the archwire into such a channel, wherein the orthodontist pushes the archwire into the channel by purposely bowing or
30 binding the archwire to follow the bow of the channel, and then once the archwire is threaded through the channel, the orthodontist can then bend the archwire into the correct orientation to attach the archwire to, e.g., a next orthodontic appliance attached to, e.g., a next tooth. Note, that such subsequent bending of the archwire by the orthodontist is

believed to also provide similar forces on the archwire (and traverse to the length thereof) as described above for securing the archwire within the channel.

The disclosure herein describes the best mode known to carry out the invention as claimed in the claims hereinbelow. Moreover, the foregoing disclosure has been provided
5 for purposes of illustration and description. This disclosure is not intended to limit the invention claimed hereinbelow, and various embodiments thereof. Variations, embodiments and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art and are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An orthodontic appliance including:
 - a base for the appliance, wherein the base includes a tooth attachment side for
5 attaching to a tooth, and an outer side for facing away from the tooth; and
 - an archwire retaining channel having an open side along a length of the retaining
channel for receiving an archwire in the channel, and having a first and second opposing
channel sides configured for providing a bow along an archwire length provided in the
channel, wherein: (a) the first channel side includes a spaced apart plurality of archwire
10 bowing portions that contact the archwire length at spaced apart locations, and (b) the
second channel side includes an additional archwire bowing portion for contacting the
archwire length at a location between at least two of the spaced apart archwire bowing
portions for providing the bow in the archwire toward the first side.
2. The appliance of Claim 1, wherein a first bowing portion of the at least two spaced
15 apart bowing portions includes a first recess for receiving the archwire therein.
3. The appliance of Claim 2, wherein the first bowing portion is provided on a
corresponding first support that extends away from the outer side, wherein the first
bowing portion has a first opening for receiving an archwire in the first recess of the first
bowing portion, the first opening extends away from the first support in a direction of one
20 of: an occlusal direction and a gingival direction.
4. The appliance of Claim 3, wherein a second bowing portion of the of the at least
two spaced apart bowing portions is provided on a second support that extends away from
the outer side, wherein the second bowing portion has a second opening different from the
first opening for receiving the archwire in a second recess of the second bowing portion,
25 the second opening extents away from the second support in a substantially same direction
as the direction of the first opening.
5. The appliance of Claim 4, further including at least one bridge extending between
and connecting the first support and a third support for defining at least a portion of an
archwire retention channel different from the archwire retaining channel.
- 30 6. The appliance of Claim 2, wherein the first recess is configured to grasp the
archwire for securing the archwire in the first recess.
7. The appliance of Claim 1, wherein the additional archwire bowing portion includes
a retaining ridge that is spaced apart further from the tooth attachment side than extents of

the second channel side at distal and mesial ends of the archwire retaining channel.

8. The appliance of Claim 1, wherein the additional archwire bowing portion includes a projecting portion that projects toward a gap in the first channel side between the at least two spaced apart archwire bowing portions.

5 9. The appliance of Claim 1 further including a second archwire retaining channel having an open side along a length of the second retaining channel for receiving an archwire in the second archwire retaining channel, the second archwire retaining channel having third and fourth opposing channel sides configured for providing a bow along a second archwire length provided in the second archwire retaining channel, wherein: (a) the
10 third channel side includes a spaced apart plurality of second archwire bowing portions that contact the second archwire length at spaced apart locations, and (b) the fourth channel side includes at least one further archwire bowing portion for contacting the second archwire length at a location between two of the spaced apart second archwire bowing portions for providing the bow along the second archwire length in a direction
15 toward the third channel side.

10. The appliance of Claim 9 further including at least one bridge extending between and connecting the archwire retaining channel and the second archwire retaining channel, the at least one bridge enclosing a portion of an archwire retention channel located between the archwire retaining channel and the second archwire retaining channel.

20 11. An orthodontic appliance including:
a base for the appliance, wherein the base includes a tooth attachment side for attaching to a tooth, and an outer side for facing away from the tooth;
an archwire retaining portion of a first archwire retaining channel, wherein the archwire retaining portion has an opening for receiving an archwire in a recess of the
25 archwire retaining portion, the opening provided in an occlusal direction;
a retaining ridge for holding the archwire in the recess, the retaining ridge extending away from the tooth attachment side further than distal and mesial ends of the first archwire retaining channel;
an additional archwire retaining portion of a second archwire retaining channel,
30 wherein the additional archwire retaining portion has a different opening for receiving an additional archwire in an additional recess of the additional archwire retaining portion, the different opening provided in a gingival direction; and

at least one bridge extending between and connecting the archwire retaining portion and the additional archwire retaining portion, wherein the at least one bridge, archwire retaining portion and the additional archwire retaining portion define at least a portion of an archwire retention channel between the archwire retaining portion and the additional archwire retaining portion.

12. The appliance of Claim 11, wherein the recess is configured for mating with more than 180 degrees about an exterior section of the archwire traverse to the length of the archwire.

13. The appliance of Claim 11 further including a third archwire retaining portion, wherein the third archwire retaining portion has a third opening for receiving the archwire in a third recess of the third archwire retaining portion, the third opening extending away from the third support in the occlusal direction;

wherein there is a gap between the recess and the third recess.

14. The appliance of Claim 13, wherein the retaining ridge is within the gap along the first archwire retaining channel.

15. The appliance of Claim 14, wherein the retaining ridge is between the archwire retaining portion and the third archwire retaining portion.

16. The appliance of Claim 13 further including a fourth archwire retaining portion, wherein the fourth archwire retaining portion has a fourth opening for receiving the additional archwire in a fourth recess, the fourth opening provided in the gingival direction.

17. The appliance of Claim 16 further including a second bridge extending between and the third archwire retaining portion and the fourth archwire retaining portion, wherein the second bridge, the third archwire retaining portion and the fourth archwire retaining portion enclose a second portion of the archwire retention channel.

18. An orthodontic appliance including:

a base for the appliance, wherein the base includes a tooth attachment side for attaching to a tooth, and an outer side for facing away from the tooth;

mesial and distal archwire retaining portions for retaining an archwire in a first archwire retaining channel, each of the mesial and distal archwire retaining portions having a corresponding recess for receiving the archwire; and

a first retaining ridge for holding the archwire in the corresponding recesses, the first retaining ridge extending away from the tooth attachment side further than distal and mesial ends of the first archwire retaining channel.

19. The orthodontic appliance of Claim 18 further including a gap between the mesial
5 and distal archwire retaining portions, wherein the first retaining ridge is within the gap along the first archwire retaining channel.

20. The orthodontic appliance of Claim 18 further including:

at least one additional archwire retaining portion for retaining a second archwire in a second archwire retaining channel, the at least one additional archwire retaining portion
10 having an additional recess for receiving the second archwire; and

at least one bridge extending between and fixedly connecting the additional archwire retaining portion to one of the mesial and distal archwire retaining portions, the at least one bridge enclosing a part of an archwire retention channel between the first and second archwire retaining channels.

21. The orthodontic appliance of Claim 20, wherein the second archwire retaining channel includes a mesial recess, and a distal recess for grasping the second archwire, wherein the second mesial and distal recesses have a gap therebetween.

22. The orthodontic appliance of Claim 21, wherein the at least one bridge includes first and second bridge portions, wherein the first bridge portion extends between the
20 mesial archwire retaining portion and the mesial recess, and the second bridge portion extends between the distal archwire retaining portion and the distal recess.

23. The orthodontic appliance of Claim 21 further including a second retaining ridge for holding the second archwire in the mesial and distal recesses, the second retaining ridge extending away from the tooth attachment side further than distal and mesial ends of
25 the second archwire retaining channel.

24. The orthodontic appliance of Claim 20, wherein entry of the archwire into at least one of the corresponding recesses of the mesial and distal archwire retaining portions is from an occlusal direction toward the orthodontic appliance, and entry of the second archwire into the mesial and distal recesses is from a mesial direction toward the
30 orthodontic appliance.

25. A method for adjustment a patient's tooth using an orthodontic appliance, comprising:

securing an orthodontic appliance to a patient's tooth, wherein the appliance includes:

- 5 (a) a tooth attachment side for attaching to a tooth, and an outer side for facing away from the tooth;
- (b) mesial and distal archwire retaining portions for retaining an archwire in a first archwire retaining channel, each of the mesial and distal archwire retaining portions having a corresponding recess for receiving the archwire;
- 10 (c) a first retaining ridge for holding the archwire in the corresponding recesses, the first retaining ridge extending away from the tooth attachment side further than distal and mesial ends of the first archwire retaining channel;
- (d) second mesial and distal archwire retaining portions for retaining a second archwire in a second archwire retaining channel, each of the second mesial and distal archwire retaining portions having a corresponding additional recess for receiving the second archwire;
- 15 (e) a first bridge portion extending between and fixedly connecting the mesial archwire retaining portion and the second mesial archwire retaining portion;
- 20 (f) a second bridge portion extending between and fixedly connecting the distal archwire retaining portion and the second distal archwire retaining portion; and
- (g) wherein the each of the first and second bridges portions enclose a part of an archwire retention channel between the first and second archwire retaining channels;
- 25

providing the archwire in a length of the first archwire retaining channel via an open side thereof;

- 30 applying a force to the archwire for inducing a bow therein when the archwire enters the first archwire retaining channel, wherein the mesial and distal archwire retaining portions are on a first channel side of the first archwire retaining channel, and the first retaining ridge is on an opposing second channel side of the first archwire retaining channel;

wherein the retaining ridge contacts the archwire at a location between the mesial and distal archwire retaining portions for providing the bow in the archwire in a direction toward the first channel side of the first archwire retaining channel;

5 providing the second archwire in a length of the second archwire retaining channel via an open side thereof;

10 applying a force to the second archwire for inducing a second bow therein when the second archwire enters the second archwire retaining channel, wherein the second mesial and second distal archwire retaining portions are on a first channel side of the second archwire retaining channel, and a second retaining ridge is on an opposing second channel side of the second archwire retaining channel;

wherein the second retaining ridge contacts the second archwire at a location between the second mesial and second distal archwire retaining portions for providing the second bow in the second archwire in a direction toward the first channel side of the second archwire retaining channel.

15

SHEET 1/7

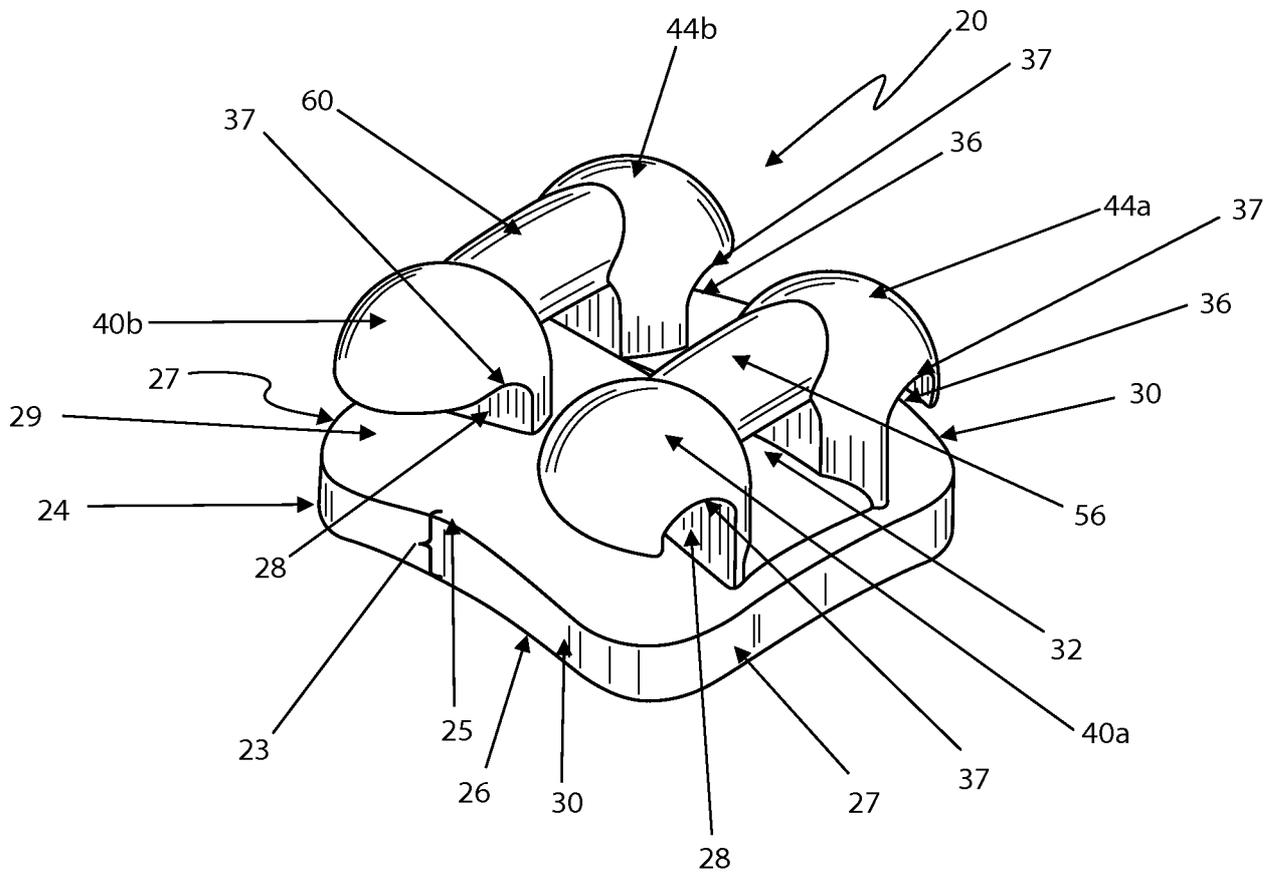


Fig. 1

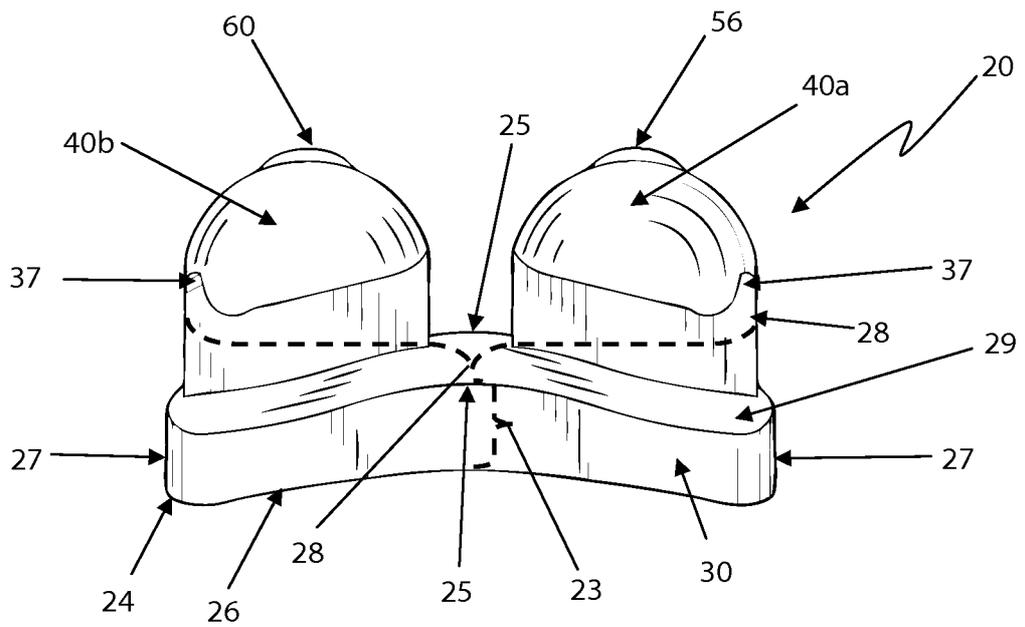


Fig. 2A

SHEET 3/7

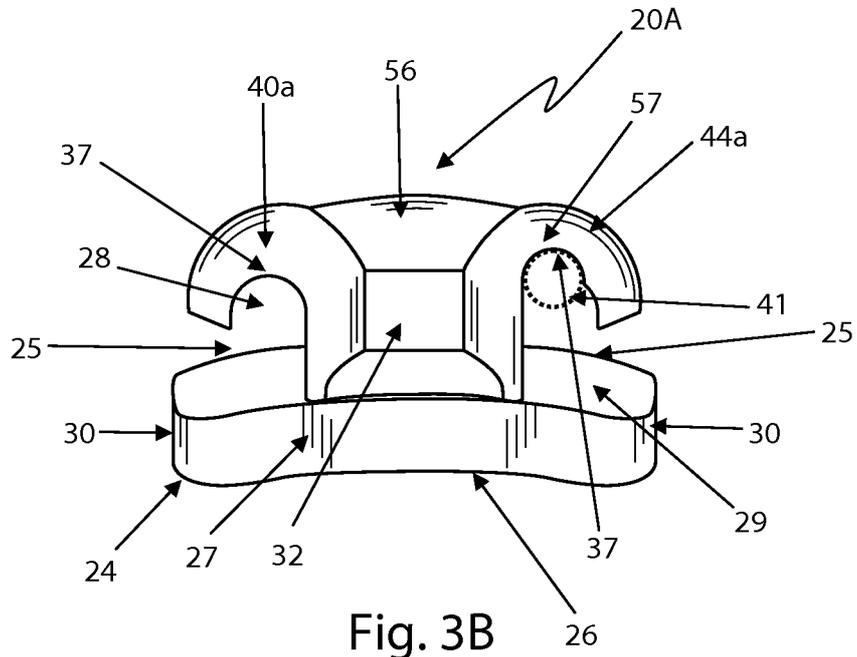


Fig. 3B

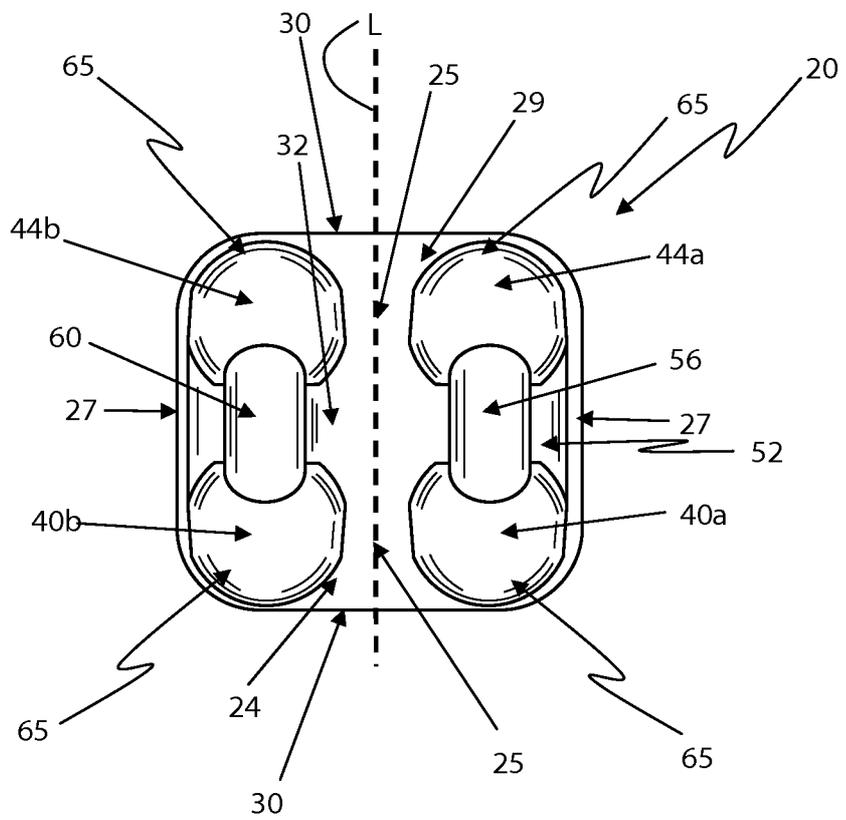


Fig. 4

SHEET 4/7

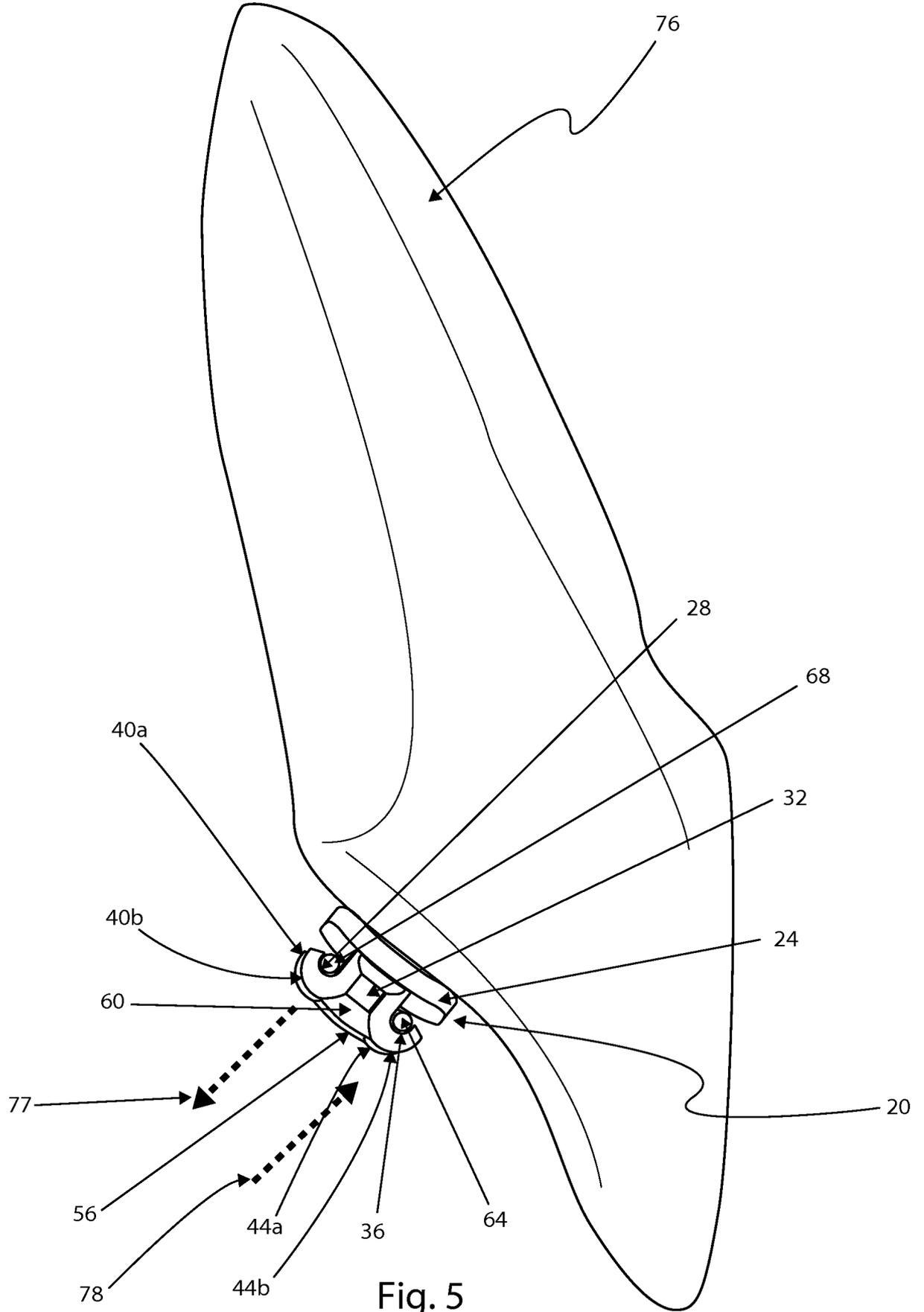


Fig. 5

SHEET 5/7

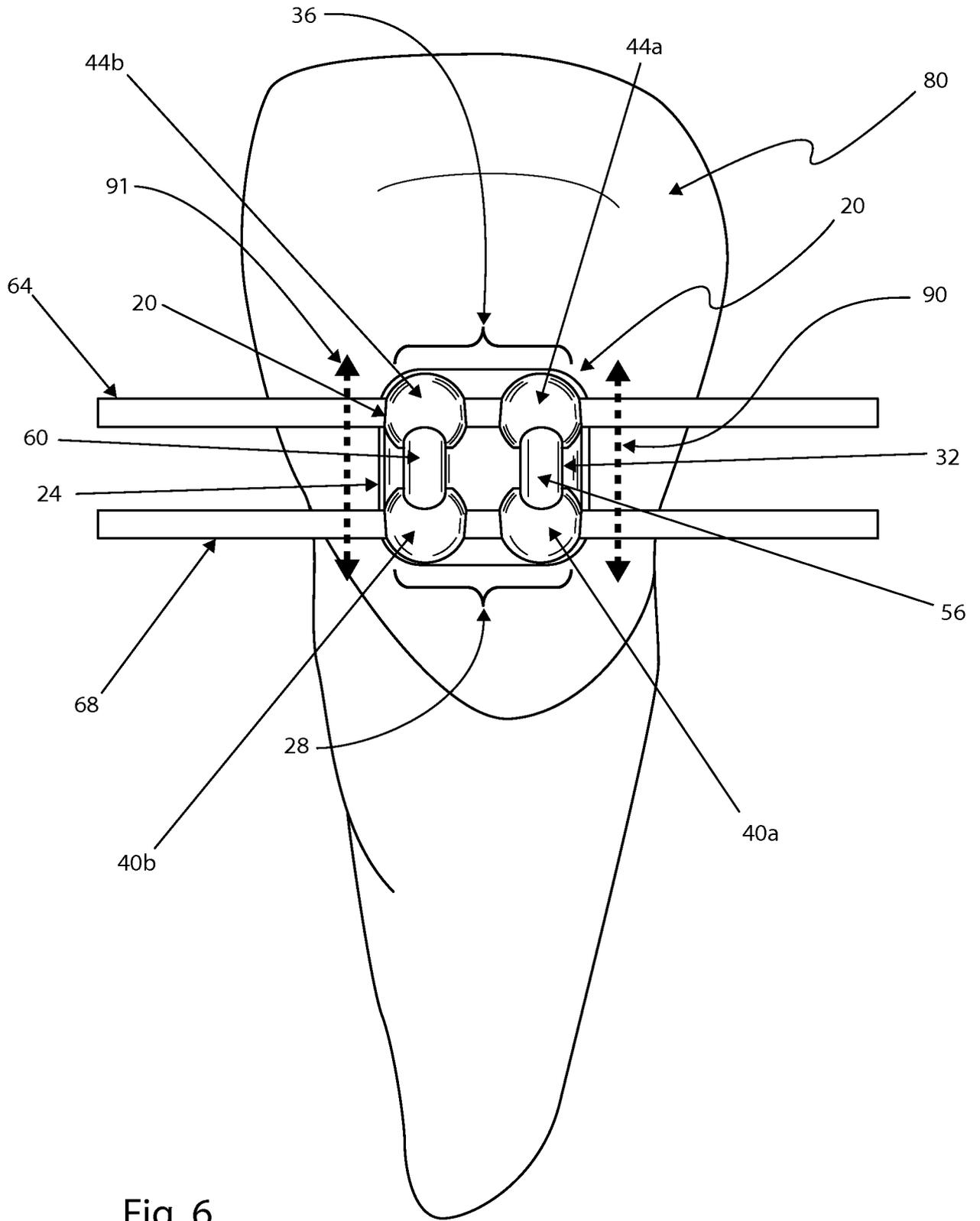


Fig. 6

SHEET 6/7

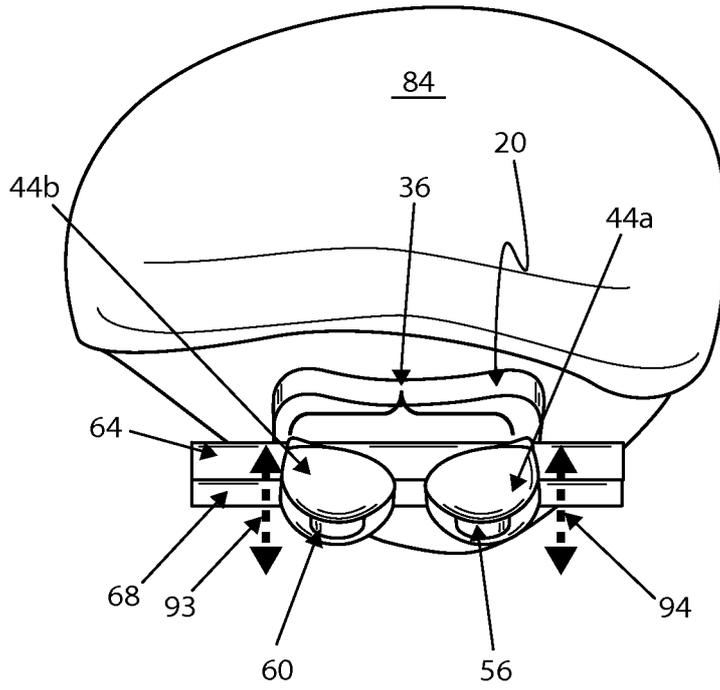


Fig. 7

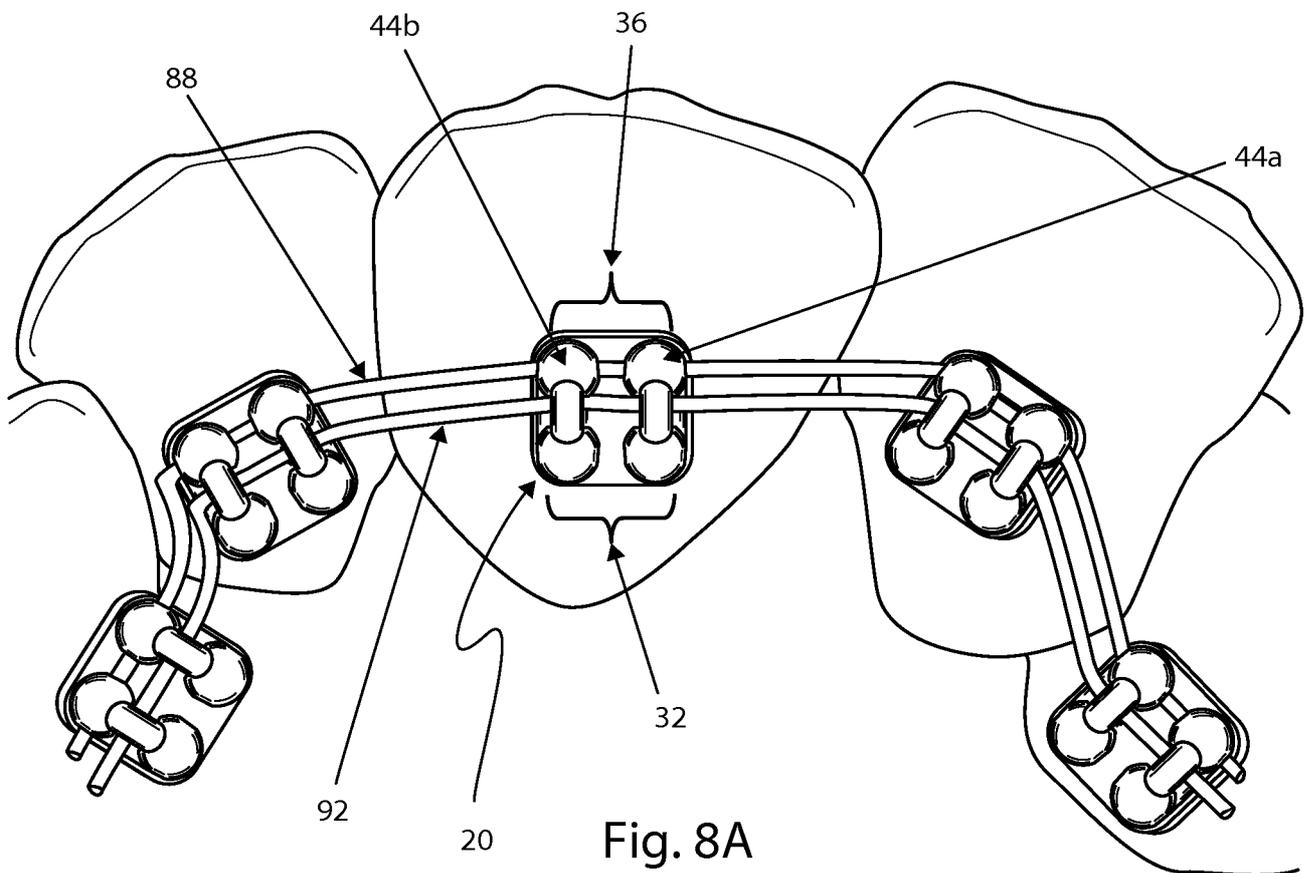


Fig. 8A

SHEET 7/7

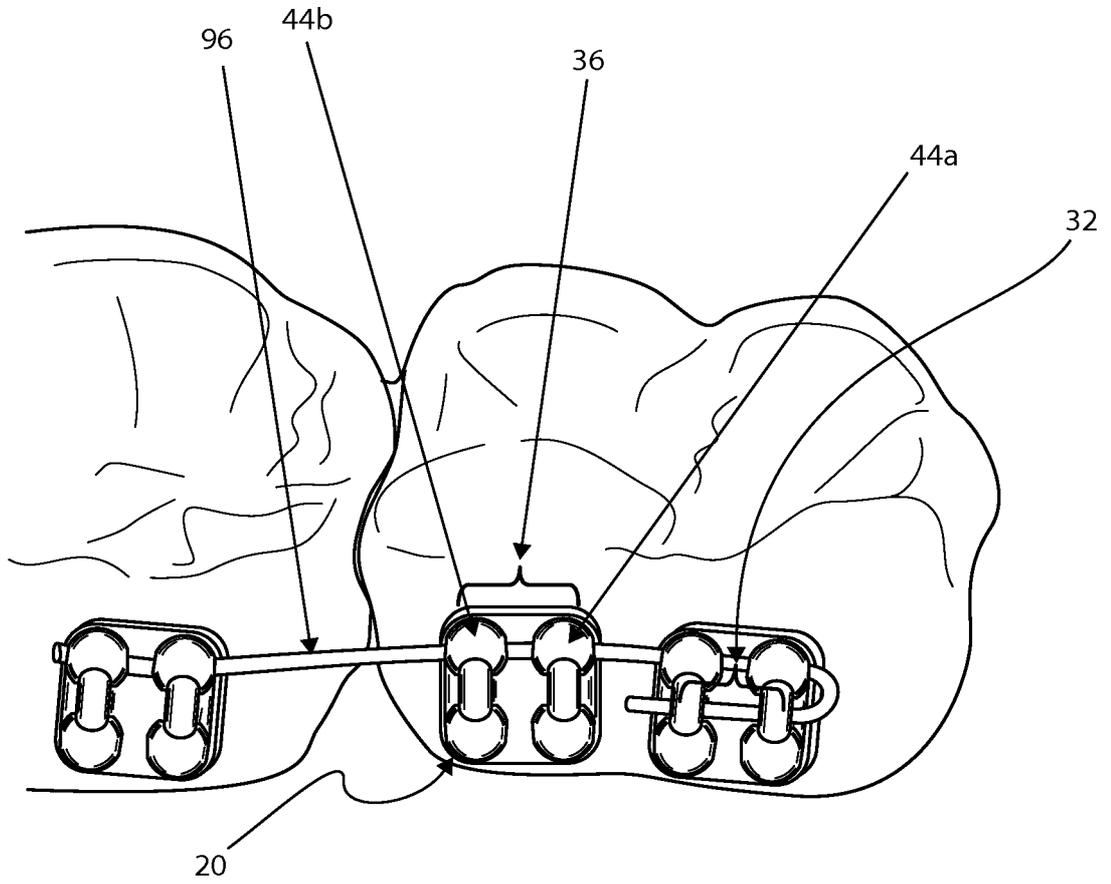


Fig.8B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2010/025488

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| A CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(8) - A61C 7/14 (2010.01) USPC - 433/8 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC | | |
| B FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC(8) - A61C 7/00, 7/12, 7/14, 7/28 (2010 01) USPC - 433/8, 10, 18 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) PatBase | | |
| C DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | |
| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No |
| Y | US 2006/0019212 A1 (MACCHI) 26 January 2006 (26 01 2006) entire document | 1-25 |
| Y | US 3,193,930 A (BIEN) 13 July 1965 (13 07 1965) entire document | 1-25 |
| Y | US 2004/0259048 A1 (BALABANOVSKY) 23 December 2004 (23 12 2004) entire document | 5, 10-17, 20-25 |
| Y | US 6,371,760 B1 (ZAVILENSKI et al) 16 April 2002 (16 04 2002) entire document | 8, 14, 15, 19, 25 |
| D Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special categories of cited documents "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family | |
| Date of the actual completion of the international search 13 April 2010 | Date of mailing of the international search report 03 MAY 2010 | |
| Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents P O Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No 571-273-3201 | Authorized officer Blaine R. Copenheaver PCT Hq/ptd/isk 571 272-4300 PCT OSP 571-272-7774 | |