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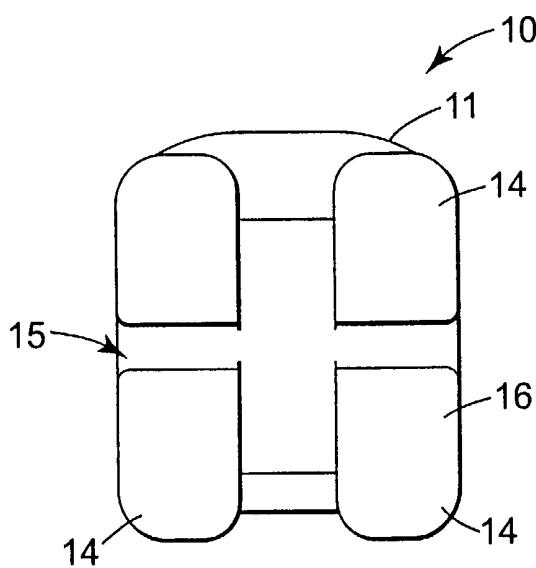
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(54) Title: FLUOROPOLYMERIC ORTHODONTIC ARTICLE

(57) Abstract: Disclosed is an orthodontic article that includes a fluoropolymer and that exhibits at least about 0.001 % transmittance at 546 nm when measured according to the Transmittance Test Procedure.



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FLUOROPOLYMERIC ORTHODONTIC ARTICLE

Background of the Invention

This invention relates to fluoropolymeric orthodontic articles.

5 Orthodontic treatment often involves the application of mechanical forces to urge improperly positioned teeth into correct alignment. One common form of orthodontic treatment includes the use of orthodontic brackets affixed to the surface of a tooth, and a resilient curved arch wire seated in slots on the brackets. The arch wire exerts a restoring force on the teeth which tends to shift the teeth into orthodontically correct 10 alignment.

15 Orthodontic articles such as, e.g., brackets, were traditionally formed from metal, but more recently have been formed from plastic and ceramic. Plastic brackets can be fabricated to be translucent to transparent in character relative to metal brackets. It is often difficult, however, to maintain the aesthetic characteristics of plastic brackets during 20 use because food and beverages can stain and discolor the brackets while they reside in a patient's mouth.

Summary of the Invention

In one aspect, the invention features an orthodontic article (e.g., an orthodontic bracket) that includes a fluoropolymer and that exhibits at least about 0.001 % 25 transmittance at 546 nm when measured according to the Transmittance Test Procedure described herein. In another embodiment, the article exhibits at least about 0.01 % transmittance at 546 nm when measured according to the Transmittance Test Procedure. In other embodiments, the article exhibits a transmittance of at least about 0.001% over a wavelength range of from 400 nm to 800 nm when measured according to the 20 Transmittance Test Procedure.

In one embodiment, the article exhibits a Delta E color shift of no greater than about 2 when tested according to the Hydrophilic Color Shift Test, and a Delta E color shift of no greater than about 5 when tested according to the Oleophilic Color Shift Test.

30 Suitable fluoropolymers are selected from the group consisting of perfluoroethylene-propylene copolymer, perfluoroalkoxyethylene, ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer, polyvinylidenefluoride, polyvinylfluoride, polychlorotrifluoroethylene, ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer, and

combinations thereof. In one embodiment, the fluoropolymer includes perfluoroethylene-propylene copolymer. In another embodiment, the fluoropolymer includes perfluoroalkoxyethylene. In other embodiments, the fluoropolymer includes ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer.

5 The article may further include a polymeric composition disposed on a surface of the article, where the polymeric composition includes an organoborane compound. In another embodiment, the article further includes an organoborane amine complex disposed on a surface of the article.

10 In another aspect, the invention features a method for using an orthodontic bracket, where the method includes: (a) contacting a fluoropolymeric orthodontic bracket having an average transmittance of at least 0.001 % when measured according to the Transmittance Test Method with a composition that includes an organoborane compound; and (b) adhering the bracket to a tooth. In one embodiment, the method further includes: contacting the surface that includes an organoborane compound with a polymerizable component; and polymerizing the polymerizable component to form an adhesive composition. In other embodiments, the method further includes contacting a polyimide film with the composition that includes the organoborane compound prior to adhering the bracket to a tooth.

15 In another embodiment, the method further includes treating the organoborane treated surface with a polymerizable component, and polymerizing the polymerizable component. In one embodiment, the method further includes contacting the polymerized component treated surface with an adhesive composition.

20 In another aspect the invention features an orthodontic article that includes a fluoropolymer selected from the group consisting of perfluoroethylene-propylene copolymer, perfluoroalkoxyethylene, ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer, polyvinylidenefluoride, polyvinylfluoride, polychlorotrifluoroethylene, ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer, and combinations thereof. In one embodiment, the orthodontic article includes a bracket. The orthodontic article may further include a metallic component.

25 In another aspect, the invention features a kit for adhering an orthodontic article to a tooth. The kit includes an orthodontic article that includes a fluoropolymer having at least about 0.001% transmittance at 546 nm when measured according to the

Transmittance Test Procedure; and an adhesive system that includes a) a polymerizable component; and b) an organoborane amine complex. In one embodiment, the organoborane amine complex is disposed on a surface of the orthodontic article. In another embodiment, the kit further includes a polyimide film.

5 The orthodontic articles are resistant to staining by food and beverages such as mustard and spaghetti sauce such that the article remains aesthetically pleasing in appearance and does not unduly darken or turn yellow during the time the article remains in the oral cavity. The orthodontic articles also maintain their essentially translucent to transparent character over the useful life of the article such that they transmit the color of the underlying tooth surface to which they are adhered.

10 Further details of the invention are defined in the features of the claims.

Brief Description of the Drawing

FIG. 1 is a front view looking toward a buccolabial side (i.e., toward a lip or cheek facing side) of an orthodontic bracket;

15 FIG. 2 is an end view of the orthodontic bracket of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a front view looking toward a buccolabial side (i.e., toward a lip or cheek facing side) of a second embodiment of an orthodontic bracket;

FIG. 4 is an end view of the orthodontic bracket of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a front view of a third embodiment of a test article;

20 FIG. 6 is a perspective side view of the test article of FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a plot of % transmittance versus wavelength (nm) for the bracket of Example 12;

FIG. 8 is a plot of % transmittance versus wavelength (nm) for the bracket of Example 13;

25 FIG. 9 is a plot of % transmittance versus wavelength (nm) for the bracket of Example 14;

FIG. 10 is a plot of % transmittance versus wavelength (nm) for the bracket of Example 15;

30 FIG. 11 is a plot of % transmittance versus wavelength (nm) for the bracket of Example 16;

FIG. 12 is a plot of % transmittance versus wavelength (nm) for the bracket of Comparative Example 1;

FIG. 13 is a front view looking toward a buccolabial side of an embodiment of an orthodontic bracket that includes a metallic framework;

FIG. 14 is a front view looking toward a buccolabial side of another embodiment of an orthodontic bracket that includes a metallic framework; and

5 FIG. 15 is a perspective view of the metallic framework of FIG. 14.

FIG. 16 is a side view of another embodiment of an orthodontic bracket that includes a fluoropolymeric layer on a nonfluoropolymeric interior.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

10 Orthodontic articles are capable of being mounted on a tooth, and are used to transmit to the tooth a corrective force from an arch wire, spring, elastic, or other activatable force-applying component.

15 FIGS. 1 and 2 show an exemplary orthodontic article in the form of an orthodontic bracket 10. The bracket has a base 11 suitable for either direct bonding to a tooth or attachment to any kind of mounting fixture. A tooth facing surface 12 of the base 11 can be concavely curved about both mesiodistal axis and an apical axis to match the natural convexity of the tooth labial surface, but other curvatures or flat surfaces can also be used to accommodate bracket positioning. A bracket body 13 extends from base 11 to define bracket tie-wings 14 for ligature anchorage, and a mesiodistally oriented arch-wire 20 slot 15 extending from an outer body surface 16 into the bracket body.

25 FIGS. 3 and 4 depict a second embodiment of an orthodontic bracket 20 as seen from the buccolabial side and from the end, respectively. FIGS. 5 and 6 depict a test article 30 in which a slot 35 is seen from the top in FIG. 5. The article is shown in perspective side view in FIG. 6. The test article of FIGS. 5 and 6 approximates the overall size and thickness of a conventional orthodontic bracket.

30 The fluoropolymeric orthodontic articles described herein are resistant to staining during use such that the articles maintain their original color as determined by the unaided human eye under common lighting conditions (e.g., sunlight and incandescent light). The fluoropolymeric orthodontic articles are resistant to staining from oil-based staining agents such as, e.g., spaghetti sauce, and water-based staining agents such as, e.g., mustard. Preferably the fluoropolymeric orthodontic articles exhibit a Delta E color shift of less than 2 (more preferably less than 1, and most preferably 0) when tested according

to the hydrophilic color shift test procedure set forth below, and a Delta E color shift of less than 5 (more preferably less than 3, and most preferably 0) when tested according to the oleophilic color shift test procedure set forth below.

The orthodontic articles appear translucent to transparent to the human eye such that when the article is placed on a surface such as, e.g., a tooth, the article transmits the color of the underlying surface through the article. Preferably the article exhibits at least about 0.001% transmittance at 546 nm, more preferably 0.01% transmittance at 546 nm when measured according to the Transmittance Test Procedure set forth below. Preferred articles exhibit a transmittance of at least about 0.001% over the wavelength range of 400 nm to 800 nm when measured according to the Transmittance Test Procedure.

The fluoropolymeric orthodontic articles include fluoropolymer resins that are capable of being hardened and have sufficient strength, hydrolytic stability, and non-toxicity to render them suitable for use in the mouth. The fluoropolymers are translucent to transparent. Preferred fluoropolymers exhibit at least about 0.001% transmittance, more preferably 0.01% transmittance, at 546 nm when measured according to the Transmittance Test Procedure. Useful fluoropolymers include perfluoroethylene-propylene copolymer, perfluoroalkoxyalkane, ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer, polyvinylidenefluoride, polyvinylfluoride, polyfluorotrifluoroethylene, ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer, and combinations thereof.

Examples of useful commercially available fluoropolymers include: Tefzel HT 2004 ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer including glass fibers, Tefzel 200, Tefzel 220, Tefzel 280, Tefzel 210, HT 2055, HT 2055NA, HT 2088NA, HT 2098, HT 2118, HT 2141, HT 2155 and HT 2158 ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymers, Teflon PFA 340 perfluoroalkoxy fluorocarbon resin, and Teflon AF 1600 and Teflon AF 2400 perfluoro(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole)-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer (all available from DuPont); Hyflon PFA tetrafluoroethylene-perfluorovinylether copolymer, and Halar, Halar 300 and Halar 500 DA ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer (all available from Ausimont); Kel-F 81 PCTFE polychlorotrifluoroethylene (available from Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing), and the line of fluoropolymers available under the trade designation "THV" from Dyneon, LLC (Oakdale, Minnesota).

Preferred adhesive systems for bonding a fluoropolymeric article to a tooth surface include a primer composition and a polymerizable component. The primer composition is capable of enabling or enhancing the adhesion of a fluoropolymeric article to the surface of a tooth. Useful primer compositions include an organoborane amine complex capable of initiating polymerization of a polymerizable component. The polymerizable component may include, e.g., monomers, oligomers, and combinations thereof that are capable of polymerizing and thereby forming an adhesive composition.

Preferred adhesive systems also include an effective amount of a compound that is reactive with or will remove the amine portion of the organoborane amine complex so as to liberate the organoborane and thereby allow the organoborane to initiate polymerization of polymerizable components.

Examples of useful organoborane amine complexes and adhesive systems that include an organoborane amine complex are described, e.g., in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,539,070 (Zharov et al.), 5,616,796 (Pocius et al.), 5,681,910 (Pocius), and 5,310,835 (Skoultchi et al.), and in WO 98/17694 and WO 97/07151, each of which is incorporated herein.

The fluoropolymeric orthodontic article, the tooth, or a combination thereof, can be treated (i.e., primed) with a primer composition prior to adhering the article to the tooth. One example of a useful priming composition is Transbond XT Light cure priming composition (Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing ("3M"), St. Paul, MN). Other useful priming compositions are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,558,516 (Horn et al.) and incorporated herein. The above-described organoborane amine adhesive compositions are also suitable priming compositions.

One example of a useful method for adhering the fluoropolymeric orthodontic article to the surface of a tooth includes contacting the orthodontic article with an adhesive composition and adhering the orthodontic article to the tooth surface. The method can include priming a surface, e.g., the surface of the tooth, the orthodontic article, and combinations thereof, with a priming composition prior to adhering the orthodontic article to the surface of the tooth. The surface can be primed with one or more priming compositions sequentially, simultaneously and in combinations thereof. In one preferred method, the surface is primed with a composition that includes an organoborane amine complex. In another preferred method, the surface can be pretreated, e.g., primed, and then packaged for later use as described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,558,516 (Horn

et al.) and incorporated herein. After pretreatment, the surface can be treated with a primer composition, an adhesive composition and combinations thereof.

EXAMPLES

Transmittance Test Procedure

5 The % transmittance of light through an article is measured as follows. An article is placed in the well of a glass well slide such that the tooth contacting surface of the article is in contact with the slide. The well is filled with immersion liquid having a refractive index ("ND") of 1.515 and covered with a coverslip. The bracket containing slide is then placed under a microscope having a 3.2x objective, a numerical aperture
10 ("N.A.") of 0.06, and a substage condensing lens system having a 0.3 N.A. The aperture and field diaphragms on the substage condenser are set up to produce the standard transparency by transmission measurement configuration ($t(o/180)$) of ASTM E-179-91a "Standard Guide for the Selection of Geometric Conditions for Measurement of Reflection and Transmission Properties of Materials."

15 The area of the article that is of interest is then brought into focus. The slide is then moved such that a reference area is brought into view (the focus of the microscope is not changed during this procedure). The reference area is an area within the well that contains immersion oil but does not contain the article. A calibration spectrum is collected from the reference area and is defined as having a transmittance of 1.0 over the wavelength range. The slide is then moved such that the area of interest of the article is brought into the field of view and the transmittance spectrum is collected over a predetermined wavelength or wavelength range e.g., 400 nm to 800 nm.

20 A series of measurements are taken at a number of locations on the article that are visible to an observer when the article is worn by a user, see, e.g., the numbers and letters indicated on FIGS. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 13. The measurements are taken in a labial-
25 lingual direction along paths that extend from the labial-most surface of the article to the lingual-most base of the article, being careful to avoid areas in which a metal object is present in the article and would interfere with the path of the beam of radiation. The lowest transmittance value obtained for the article at a given wavelength is the
30 transmittance of the article at that wavelength.

Color Measurement and Calculation Test Procedure

The color shift in an article is measured as follows. A LABSPHERE certified diffuse white reflectance standard (CSS-99-010 8812A) is placed on the stage of a Leitz Orthoplan Microscope equipped with a Leitz MPV-SP Spectrophotometer illuminated with a tungsten halogen lamp. The microscope is set to 3.2x objective with a numerical aperture ("N.A.") of 0.06. A fiber optic ring, which produces a 45 degree cone of illumination, is mounted on the objective lens of the microscope producing a standard 45° illumination/ 0° detection color measurement (R(45/0)) according to ASTM E-179-91a, "Standard Guide for the Selection of Geometric Conditions for Measurement of Reflection and Transmission Properties of Materials."

The spectrophotometer is set to a measuring spot of 1mm x 1mm, slit width of 6 nm, threshold of 1, high voltage of 480v, filter edge 100Hz, and integration 8x. Two scans are taken from 370 nm to 800 nm at a sampling rate of 1/3 nm and data is reported every 1 nm.

The lamp intensity of the halogen lamp is adjusted such that the signal is never greater than 90% of that needed to saturate the detector. A calibration spectrum is collected from the area and is defined as having a reflectivity of 100% over the wavelength range. The reflectance standard is removed and a sample is placed on the microscope stage. An area of interest is brought into crisp focus and a reflectance spectrum is collected. The reflectance standard is returned to the microscope stage, brought into focus and the reflectance spectrum is collected. If the spectrum collected is other than 100% for the second measurement of the standard over the wavelength range, the standardization steps are repeated.

The color measurements and calculations are performed in accordance with ASTM standards E-308-95, "Standard Practice for Computing the Colors of Objects by Using the CIE System," and D 2244-93, "Standard Test Method for Calculation of Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates" using the L*a*b* color representation. The L* value is a measure of the brightness of the sample. The a* is a measure of the redness for a positive value or greenness for a negative value, and b* is a measure of yellowness for a positive value or blueness for a negative value. Color differences (i.e., ΔL^* , Δa^* and Δb^*) are calculated by subtracting the reference value

from the sample value. The total color shift is represented by delta E according to the following formula:

$$\Delta E = \sqrt{\Delta L^*{}^2 + \Delta a^*{}^2 + \Delta b^*{}^2}$$

Hydrophilic Color Shift Test Procedure

5 The color shift exhibited by an article after contact with a hydrophilic substance is measured as follows. Specimens are immersed for one hour at 60°C in French's 100% pure prepared yellow mustard. The samples are then removed, rinsed thoroughly with water, and air-dried.

10 The samples are then tested according to the above Color Shift Measurement and Calculation Test Procedure to determine Delta E.

Oleophilic Color Shift Test Procedure

15 The color shift exhibited by an article after contact with an oleophilic substance is measured as follows. Specimens are immersed for 2.5 hours at 60°C in Ragu Old World Style Flavored Spaghetti sauce with meat. The samples are then removed, rinsed thoroughly with water, and air-dried. The samples are then tested according to the above Color Shift Measurement and Calculation Test Procedure to determine Delta E.

Staining Test Procedure

Example 1

20 A 1 cm x 1 cm x 3 mm sample of Ausimont PFA 450 perfluoroalkoxy fluorocarbon resin (Ausimont) was immersed in French's mustard for period of two weeks at 60°C. The sample was then removed, washed with water, dried and adhered onto a white paper chart. Visual observations regarding the degree of staining were made and recorded. The results are summarized in Table I.

25 Additional samples of the Ausimont PFA 450 were immersed in either Ragu spaghetti sauce, chili powder (Spice Island) at 1g per 10g water, or curry powder (Shilling) at 1g per 10g water. The samples remained in the staining agents for two weeks at 60°C. After two weeks the samples were removed, washed with water, and adhered to a

chart. Visual observations regarding the degree of staining were made and recorded. The results are summarized in Table I.

Example 2

1 cm x 1 cm x 3 mm samples of Ausimont Halar polyethylene-chlorine trifluoroethylene were stain tested as in Example 1. No staining was observed.

5

Example 3

1 cm x 1 cm x 3 mm samples of DuPont PFA 340 perfluoroalkoxy fluorocarbon resin (DuPont) were stain tested as in Example 1. No staining was observed.

Example 4

10

1 cm x 1 cm x 3 mm samples of Tefzel 210 ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene (DuPont) were stain tested as in Example 1. No staining was observed for the samples immersed in spaghetti sauce, mustard, and chili. A very light yellow was observed for the sample immersed in curry.

15

Example 5

1 cm x 1 cm x 3 mm samples of Tefzel 280 ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene (DuPont) were stain tested as in Example 1. No staining was observed.

The results obtained in Examples 1-5 are summarized in Table I.

20

TABLE I

Sample	Spaghetti Sauce	Mustard	Chili	Curry
Example 1	None	None	None	None
Example 2	None	None	None	None
Example 3	None	None	None	None
Example 4	None	None	None	v. Light yellow
Example 5	None	None	None	None

Bond Strength Test Method

25

Samples are adhered to a knurled steel ring and immersed in a 37°C water bath for 16-24 hours. The ring with bonded samples is removed from the water, air-dried, and then placed onto the test fixture of an Instron Universal tensile test equipment. A wire

loop is placed into the upper jaw of the test fixture and through the sample such that it is affixed to the sample. The wire is then pulled by the upper jaw of the test fixture at a rate of 0.2 inches per minute (0.5 cm/min) at a full scale load of 100 lbs (45 kg). The bond strength (in pounds) at separation of the sample from the metal ring is recorded.

5

Primer Composition Preparation

A primer composition was prepared by combining:

3.5 parts by weight of a monomer mixture of 39 parts by weight methyl methacrylate, 28 parts by weight butyl acrylate, 3 parts by weight methacrylic acid, 30 parts by weight poly(methylmethacrylate-co-ethyl acrylate (mol. wt. 101,000 (Aldrich)), and 100 parts by weight of a complex of triethylborane and Dytek A 2-methyl-1,5-pentane diamine, having one equivalent of boron per equivalent of nitrogen, and mixing with a wooden stick.

10

Sample Preparation

Example 6

The 0.231 cm x 0.330 cm surface of a 0.231 cm x 0.330 cm x 0.183 cm embossed cube of Halar 500DA ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer (available from Ausimont U.S.A. Inc.) was dipped into the above-described primer composition such that the primer composition completely covered the surface. The primed surface was then pressed against a grooved, knurled steel bonding ring, such that the cube adhered to the bonding ring, and the primer composition was allowed to cure for 48 hours.

The cube was then tested according to the Bond Strength Test Method. The results are reported in Table II.

20

Example 7

A dab of primer composition prepared as described above was coated onto a polyimide film. The 0.231 cm x 0.330 cm surface of a 0.231 cm x 0.330 cm x 0.183 cm embossed cube of Halar 500DA ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer (Ausimont) was dipped into the primer composition such that a face of the cube was completely covered with the primer composition. The primer composition was allowed to cure for 48 hours, after which the cube was peeled from the polyimide film. Transbond XT light cure

primer composition (3M) was then applied to the primed surface of the cube. The Transbond XT primer was allowed to sit for 60 seconds and then cured with visible light. The primed surface was then coated with Transbond XT light cure adhesive composition (3M), and adhered to a knurled steel bonding ring. The Transbond XT adhesive was then cured by exposing the Transbond XT adhesive to radiation emitted from an Ortholux XT Visible Light Curing Unit for 10 seconds.

The bonded cube was then tested according to the Bond Strength Test Method. The results are reported in Table II.

10 **Example 8**

The 0.231 cm x 0.330 cm surface of a 0.231 cm x 0.330 cm x 0.183 cm cube of Halar 500DA ethylene-chlortrifluoroethylene copolymer (Ausimont) was primed and adhered to a grooved, knurled steel ring according to the method set forth in Example 6.

The bonded cube was then tested according to the Bond Strength Test Method. The results are reported in Table II.

Example 9

The 0.231 cm x 0.330 cm surface of a 0.231 cm x 0.330 cm x 0.183 cm cube of Halar 500DA ethylene-chlortrifluoroethylene copolymer (Ausimont) was primed and adhered to a grooved, knurled steel ring according to the method set forth in Example 7.

The bonded cube was then tested according to the Bond Strength Test Method. The results are reported in Table II.

Example 10

A base surface of a test sample in a form depicted in Figs. 5 and 6 made from Teflon PFA340 perfluoroalkoxy fluorocarbon resin (DuPont) was primed and adhered to a grooved, knurled steel ring according to the method set forth in Example 6. The test sample was then tested according to the Bond Strength Test Method. The results are reported in Table II.

Example 11

A base surface of a test sample in a form depicted in Figs. 5 and 6 made from Teflon PFA340 was primed and adhered to a grooved, knurled steel ring according to the method set forth in Example 7. The bonded bracket was then tested according to the Bond Strength Test Method. The results are reported in Table II.

For Examples 6-11, the bond strength ranged from 7 to 23 pounds ("lbs")/sample with an average of 16 lbs/sample. The failure mode was adhesive between the primer composition and the sample (i.e., the cube or the test sample).

10

TABLE II

Example	Bond Strength (lbs)	Standard Deviation
6	22	3.0
7	5	1.4
8	20	5.4
9	10	3.9
10	13	5.3
11	6	2.7

Example 12

A test sample formed from virgin Halar ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer (Ausimont), having a shape as depicted in FIGS. 5 and 6, was tested according to the Transmittance Test Procedure set forth above. Transmittance was measured through regions identified as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in FIG. 5. The results are shown in % transmittance versus wavelength (nm) in FIG. 7.

20

Example 13

A bracket made from Halar ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer (Ausimont), having a shape as depicted in FIGS. 3 and 4, was tested according to the Transmittance Test Procedure set forth above. Transmittance data was obtained at locations identified as A, B, C, D, 1, 2 and 3 on FIG. 3. The results are shown in % transmittance versus wavelength (nm) in FIG. 8.

Example 14

5 A bracket made from Teflon PFA tetrafluoroethylene-perfluorovinylether copolymer (DuPont), having a shape as depicted in FIGS. 3 and 4, was tested according to the Transmittance Test Procedure set forth above. Transmittance data was obtained at locations identified as A, B, C, D, 1, 2 and 3 in FIG. 3. The results are shown in % transmittance versus wavelength (nm) in FIG. 9.

Example 15

10 A bracket made from Teflon PFA tetrafluoroethylene-perfluorovinylether copolymer (DuPont) having a shape similar to the shape depicted in FIGS. 3 and 4 but with an embedded metallic framework as depicted in FIG. 13, was tested according to the Transmittance Test Procedure set forth above. Transmittance data was obtained at locations identified as A, B, C, D, 1, 2 and 3 in FIG. 13. The results are shown in % transmittance versus wavelength (nm) in FIG. 10.

Example 16

15 A bracket made from Tefzel 210 ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer (available from DuPont), having a shape as depicted in FIGS. 3 and 4, was tested according to the Transmittance Test Procedure set forth above. Transmittance data was obtained at locations identified as A, B, C, D, 1, 2 and 3 in FIG. 3. The results are shown in % transmittance versus wavelength (nm) in FIG. 11.

Comparative Example 1

25 A test article made from Teflon® polytetrafluoroethylene (available from DuPont), having a shape as depicted in FIGS. 5 and 6, was tested according to the Transmittance Test Procedure set forth above. Transmittance data was obtained at locations identified as A, B, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in FIG. 5. The results are shown in % transmittance versus wavelength (nm) in FIG. 12.

30 Other embodiments are within the claims. For example, the article can be pretreated with a polymerization initiator including, e.g., the above-described

organoborane amine complexes, and packaged in a suitable package, e.g., a kit. The articles that have been pretreated with a polymerization initiator can also be provided with an adhesive precoat and packaged in a suitable package that optionally includes other components necessary to form an adhesive composition.

5 The article may include a metallic component, e.g., a framework. Orthodontic brackets 20 and 40 including a metal framework 22, 42 depicted by dotted lines are shown in FIGS. 13 and 14. One embodiment of a metallic framework 42 is shown in perspective view in FIG. 15. The metallic framework 22, 42 may be partially or wholly embedded in the body of the bracket 20, 40. The framework can be coated or otherwise colored, e.g., by ink, paint, or porcelain, to match the color of the tooth or the color of the 10 fluoropolymeric material. Examples of a metallic framework are described in U.S. Patent 5,597,302 (Pospisil et al.), which is incorporated herein.

15 The article may also include a nonfluoropolymeric interior and a fluoropolymeric exterior layer. The fluoropolymeric exterior layer may extend over the entire surface of the nonfluoropolymeric interior or a portion thereof. Examples of suitable nonfluoropolymeric materials include glass, ceramic, plastic (e.g., polycarbonate and polyurethane), or a combination thereof. One example of such an article would include a polycarbonate bracket having an exterior fluoropolymeric layer, and, optionally, an exposed polycarbonate surface, which can be used for bonding the bracket to a tooth. 20 Referring to FIG. 16, an orthodontic bracket 50 having a nonfluoropolymeric interior 52 and a fluoropolymeric layer 54 surrounding a portion of the nonfluoropolymeric interior 52 is shown. Surface 56 of nonfluoropolymeric interior 52 is exposed and is available for bonding to a tooth.

25 All of the patents, patent applications and test methods cited above are incorporated by reference into this document in total.

What is claimed is:

1. An orthodontic article comprising a fluoropolymer, said article exhibiting at least about 0.001 % transmittance at 546 nm when measured according to the Transmittance Test Procedure.

5 2. The article of claim 1, wherein said article exhibits a transmittance of at least about 0.001% over a wavelength range of from 400 nm to 800 nm when measured according to the Transmittance Test Procedure.

10

3. The article of claim 1, wherein said article exhibits a Delta E color shift of no greater than about 2 when tested according to the Hydrophilic Color Shift Test, and a Delta E color shift of no greater than about 5 when tested according to the Oleophilic Color Shift Test.

15

4. The article of claim 1, wherein said fluoropolymer is selected from the group consisting of perfluoroethylene-propylene copolymer, perfluoroalkoxyethylene, ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer, polyvinylidenefluoride, polyvinylfluoride, polychlorotrifluoroethylene, ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer, or a combination thereof.

20

5. The article of claim 1, wherein said fluoropolymer comprises perfluoroethylene-propylene copolymer.

25

6. The article of claim 1, wherein said fluoropolymer comprises perfluoroalkoxyethylene.

7. The article of claim 1, wherein said fluoropolymer comprises ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer.

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8. The article of claim 1 wherein said article comprises an orthodontic bracket.

9. The article of claim 1, further comprising a polymeric composition disposed on a surface of said article, said polymeric composition comprising an organoborane compound.

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10. The article of claim 1, wherein said article exhibits at least about 0.01 % transmittance at 546 nm when measured according to the Transmittance Test Procedure.

11. The article of claim 1, further comprising an organoborane amine complex disposed on a surface of said article.

12. A method for using an orthodontic bracket, said method comprising: contacting a fluoropolymeric orthodontic bracket having an average transmittance of at least 0.001 % when measured according to the Transmittance Test Method with a composition comprising an organoborane compound; and adhering said bracket to a tooth.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein said fluoropolymeric orthodontic bracket exhibits a Delta E color shift of no greater than about 2 when tested according to the Hydrophilic Color Shift Test, and a Delta E color shift of no greater than about 5 when tested according to the Oleophilic Color Shift Test.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein said fluoropolymeric article comprises a fluoropolymer selected from the group consisting of perfluoroethylene-propylene copolymer, perfluoroalkoxyethylene, ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer, polyvinylidenefluoride, polyvinylfluoride, polychlorotrifluoroethylene, ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer, or a combination thereof.

15. The method of claim 12, further comprising contacting said surface comprising an organoborane compound with a polymerizable composition, and

polymerizing said polymerizable composition to form an adhesive composition.

16. The method of claim 12, further comprising
5 contacting a polyimide film with said composition comprising an organoborane compound prior to adhering said bracket to a tooth.

17. An orthodontic article comprising a fluoropolymer selected from the group consisting of perfluoroethylene-propylene copolymer, perfluoroalkoxyethylene, 10 ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer, polyvinylidenefluoride, polyvinylfluoride, polychlorotrifluoroethylene, ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer, or a combination thereof.

18. The article of claim 17, wherein said article comprises a bracket.

15 19. The article of claim 17, further comprising a metallic component.

20. The article of claim 17, wherein said article exhibits a Delta E color shift of no greater than about 2 when tested according to the Hydrophilic Color Shift Test, and a Delta E color shift of no greater than about 5 when tested according to the 20 Oleophilic Color Shift Test.

21. The article of claim 17, wherein said article exhibits at least about 0.001 % transmittance at 546 nm when measured according to the Transmittance Test 25 Procedure.

22. The article of claim 17, wherein said article exhibits at least about 0.01 % transmittance at 546 nm when measured according to the Transmittance Test Procedure.

23. The article of claim 17, wherein said article exhibits at least about 0.001% transmittance over a wavelength range of from 400 nm to 800 nm when measured according to the Transmittance Test Procedure.

5 24. The article of claim 17, further comprising an organoborane amine complex disposed on a surface of said article.

10 25. A kit for adhering an orthodontic article to a tooth, said kit comprising: an orthodontic article comprising a fluoropolymer having at least about 0.001% transmittance at 546 nm when measured according to the Transmittance Test Procedure; and

15 an adhesive system comprising
a) a polymerizable component; and
b) an organoborane amine complex.

26. The kit of claim 25, wherein said organoborane amine complex is disposed on a surface of said orthodontic article.

27. The kit of claim 25, further comprising a polyimide film.

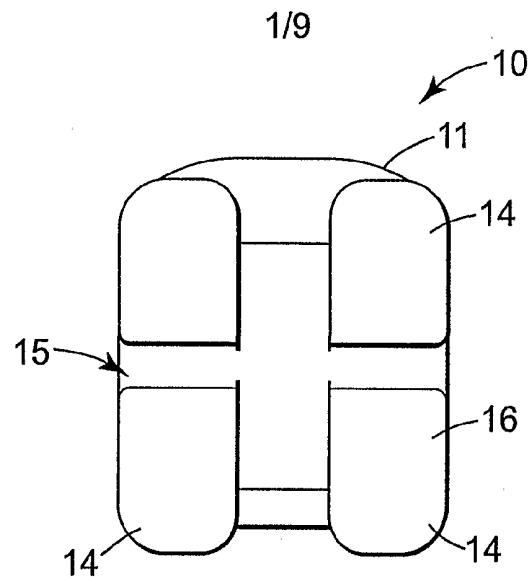


Fig. 1

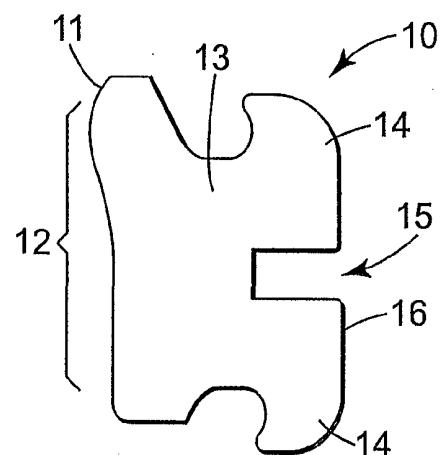


Fig. 2

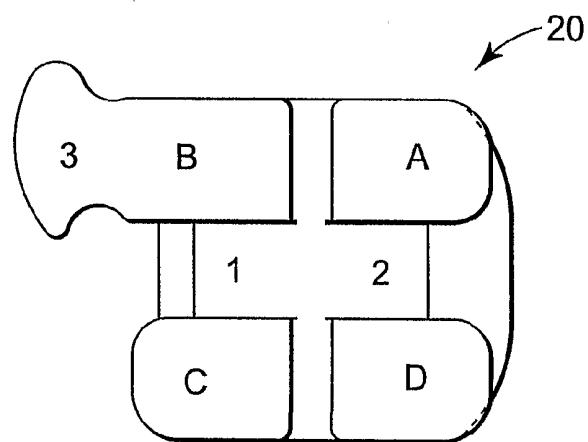


Fig. 3

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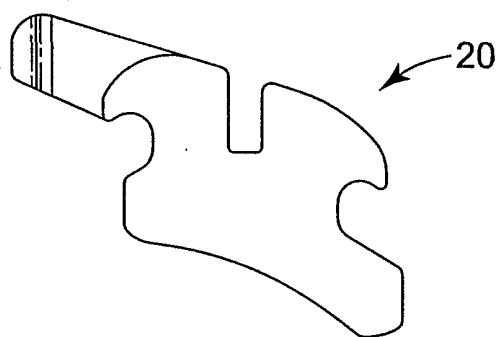


Fig. 4

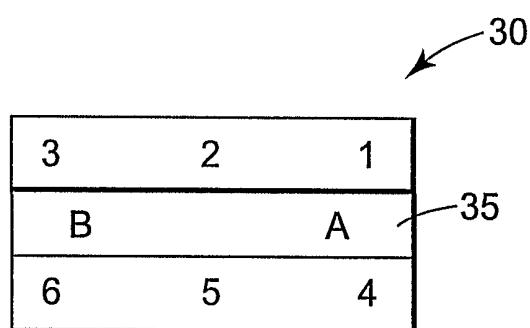


Fig. 5

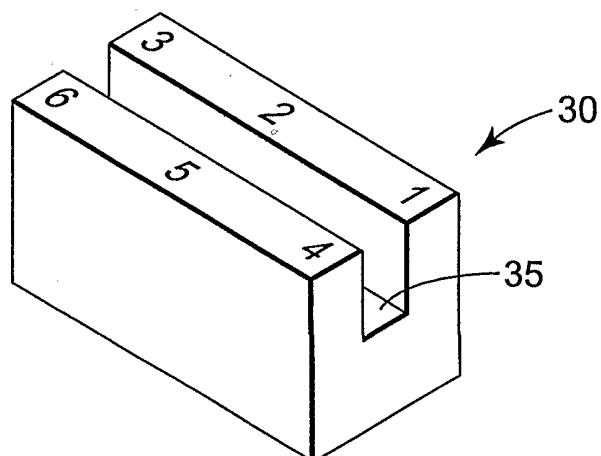


Fig. 6

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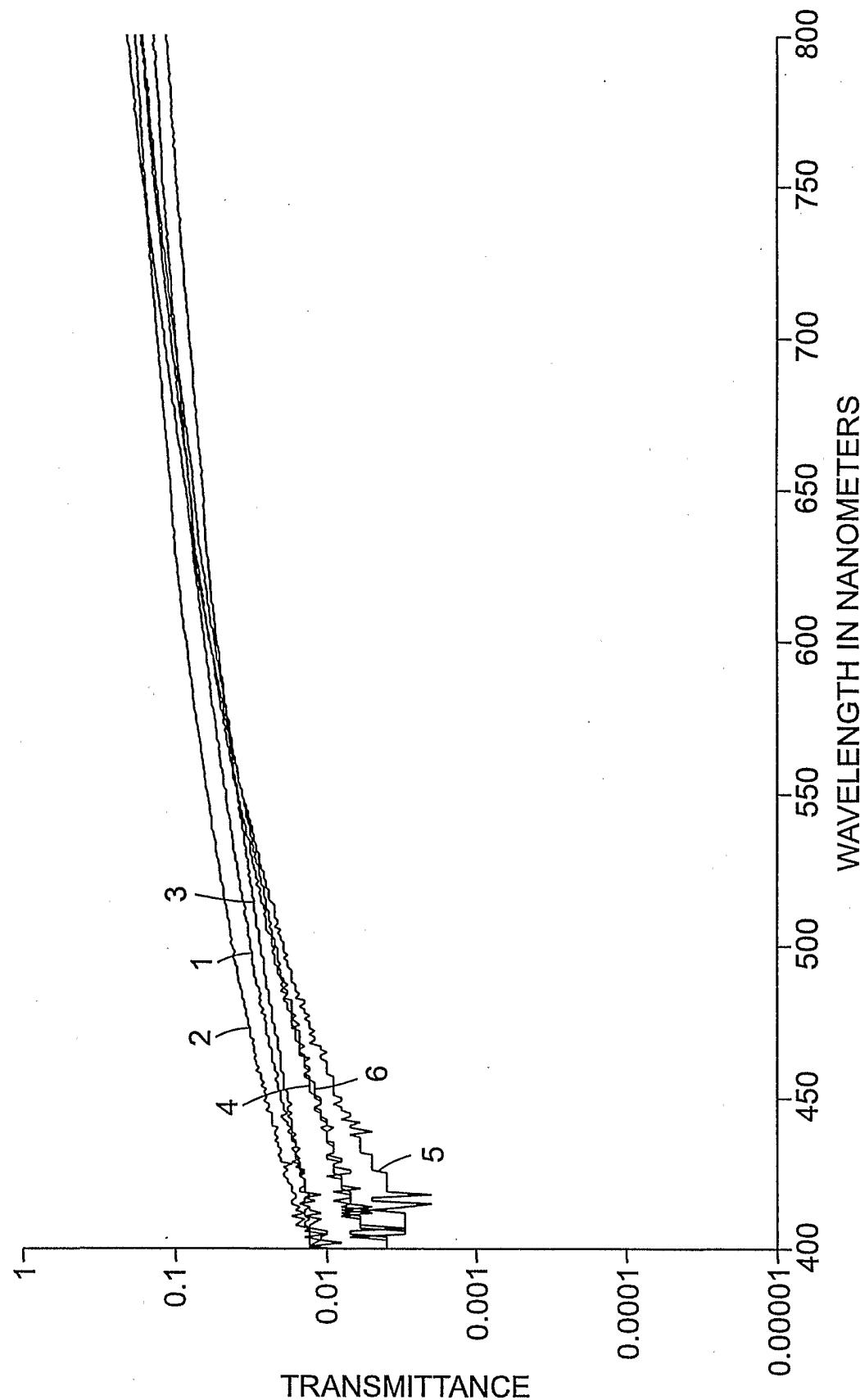


Fig. 7

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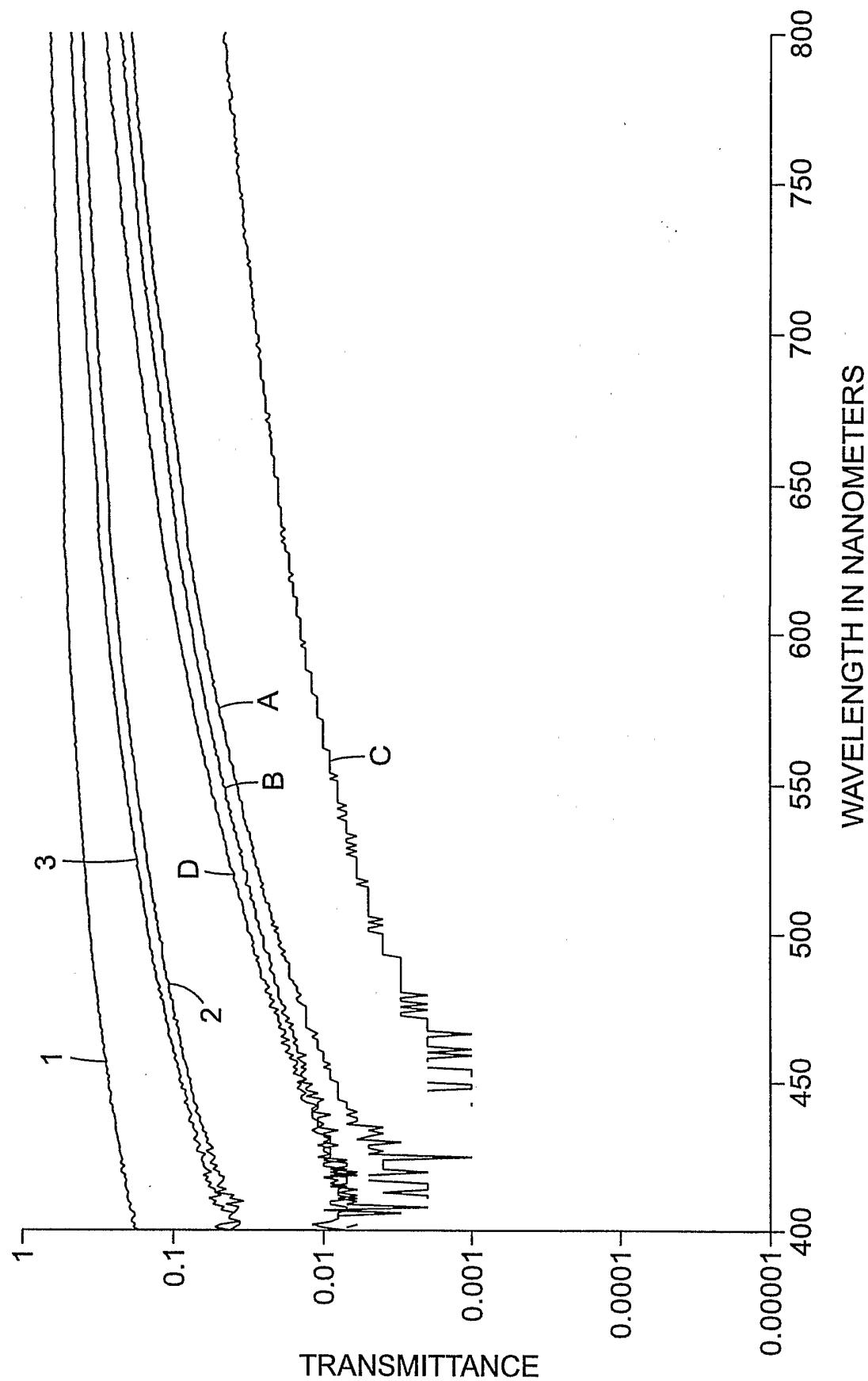
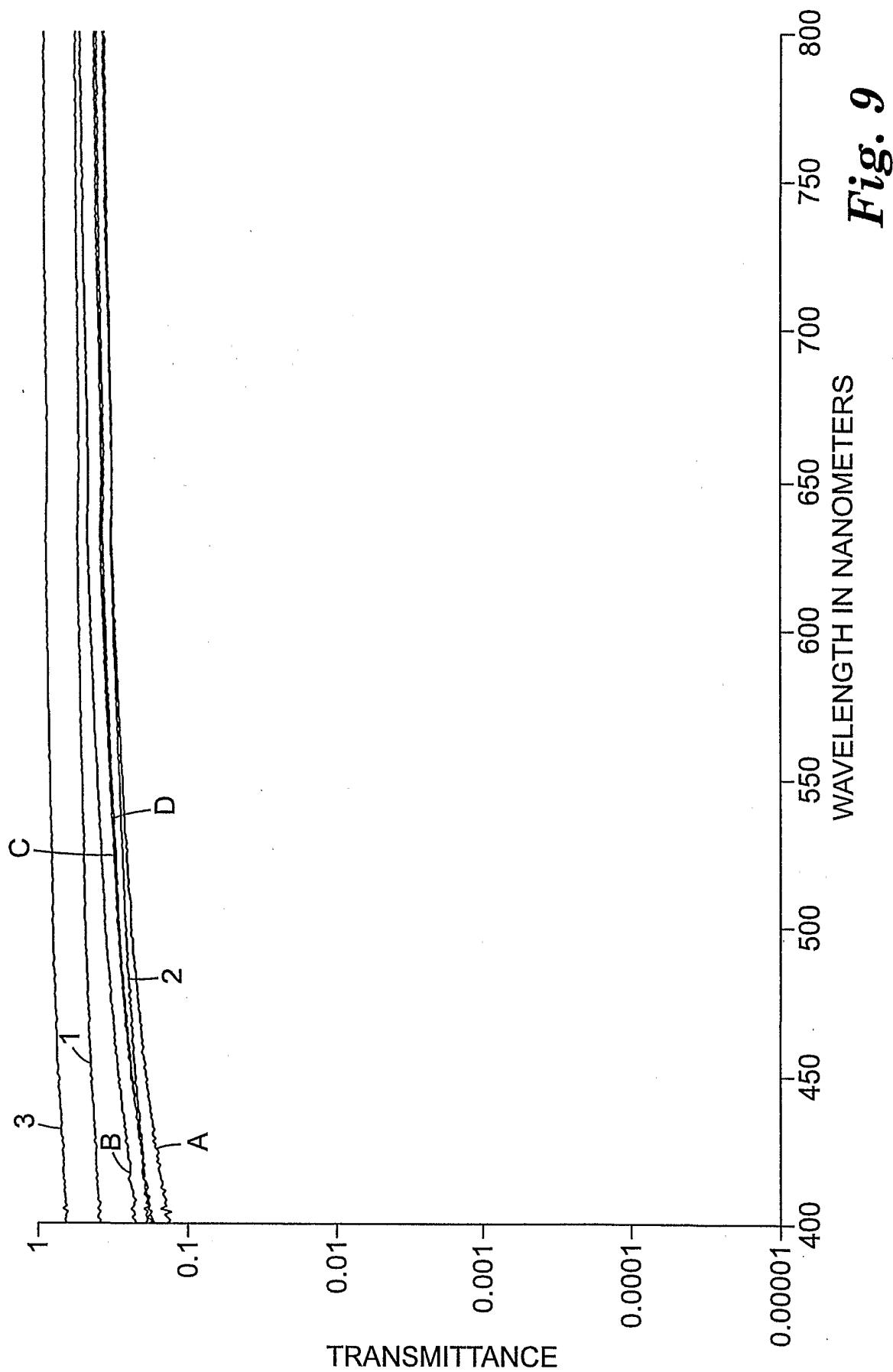


Fig. 8

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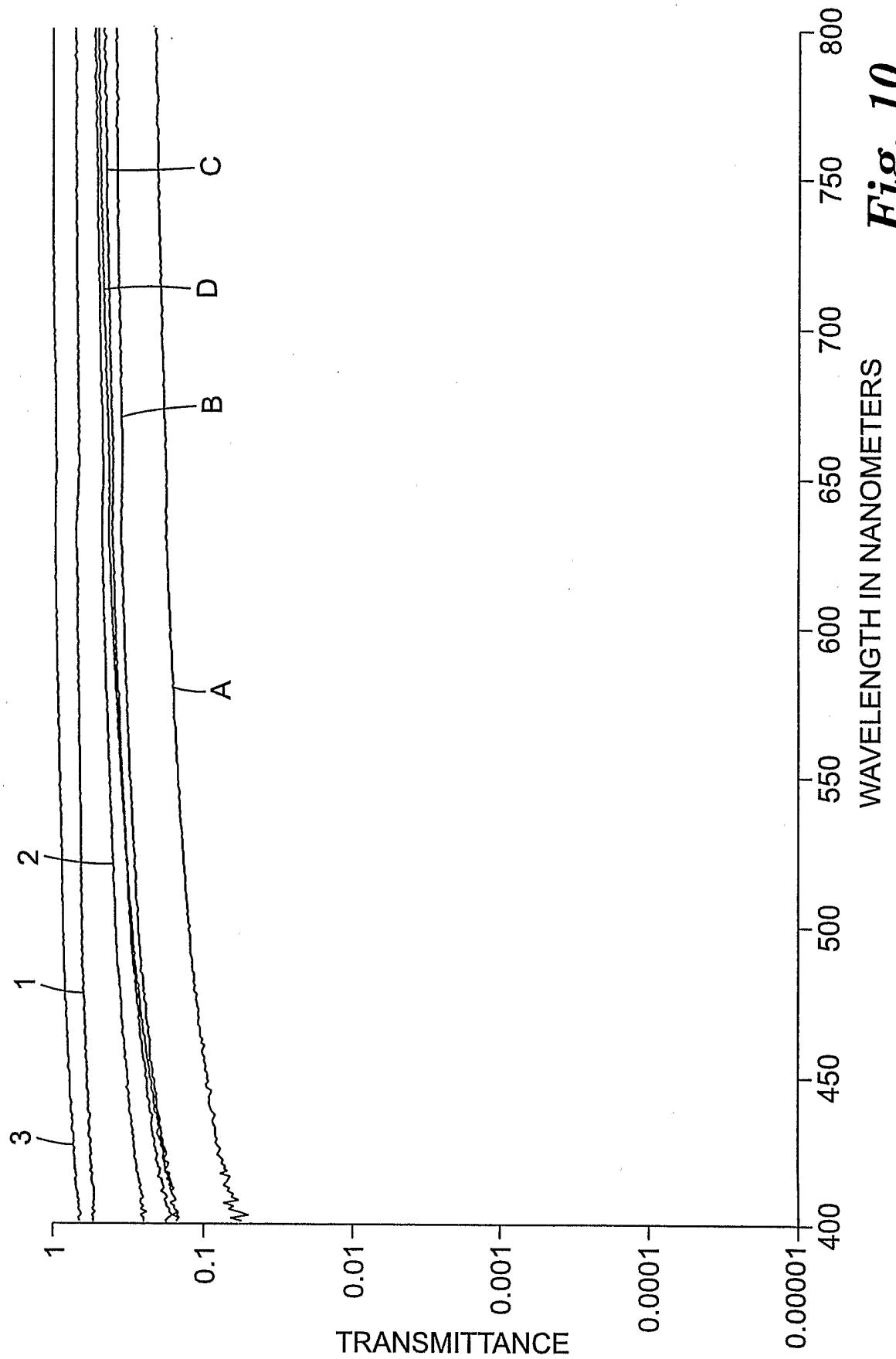
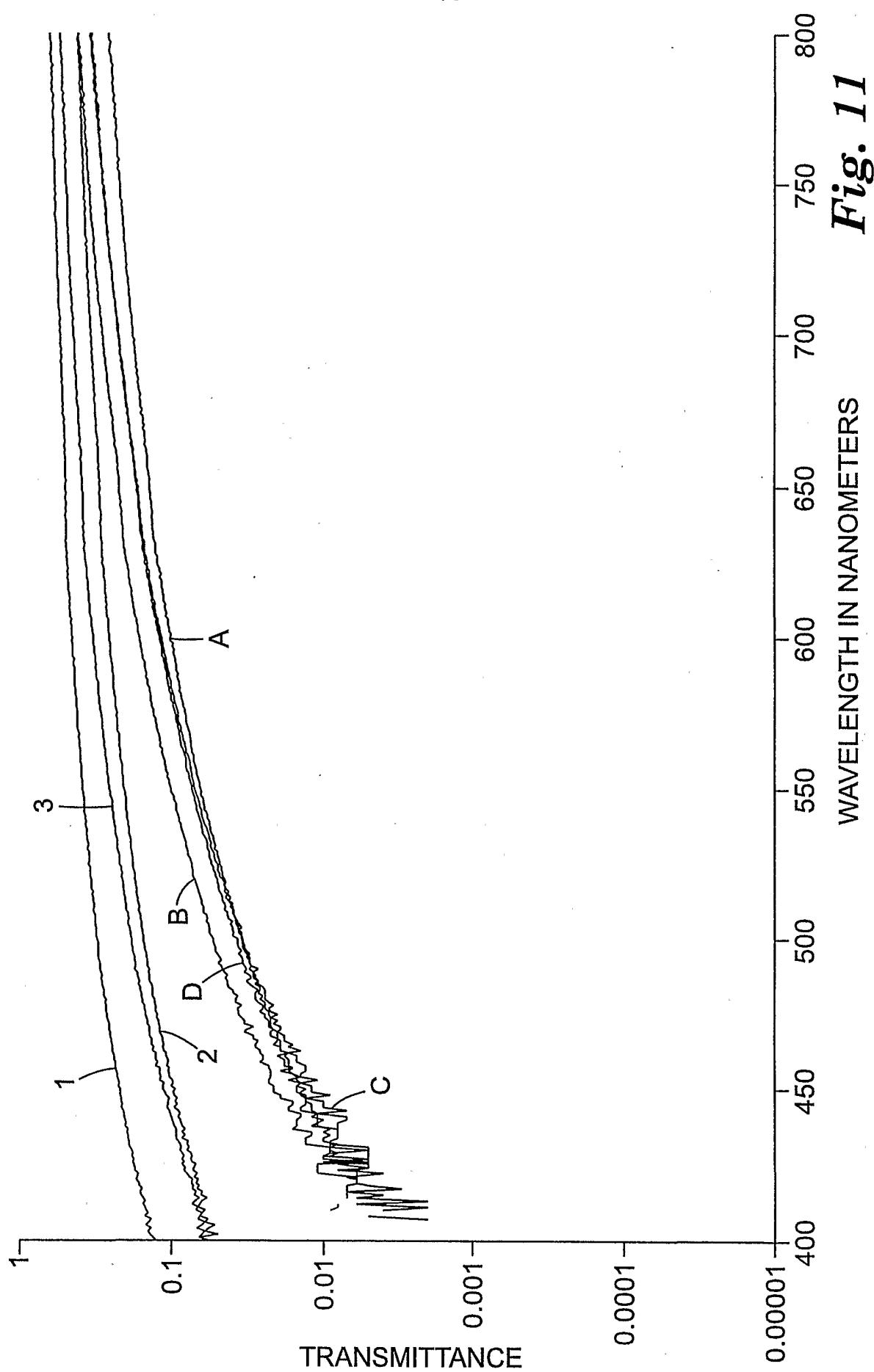


Fig. 10

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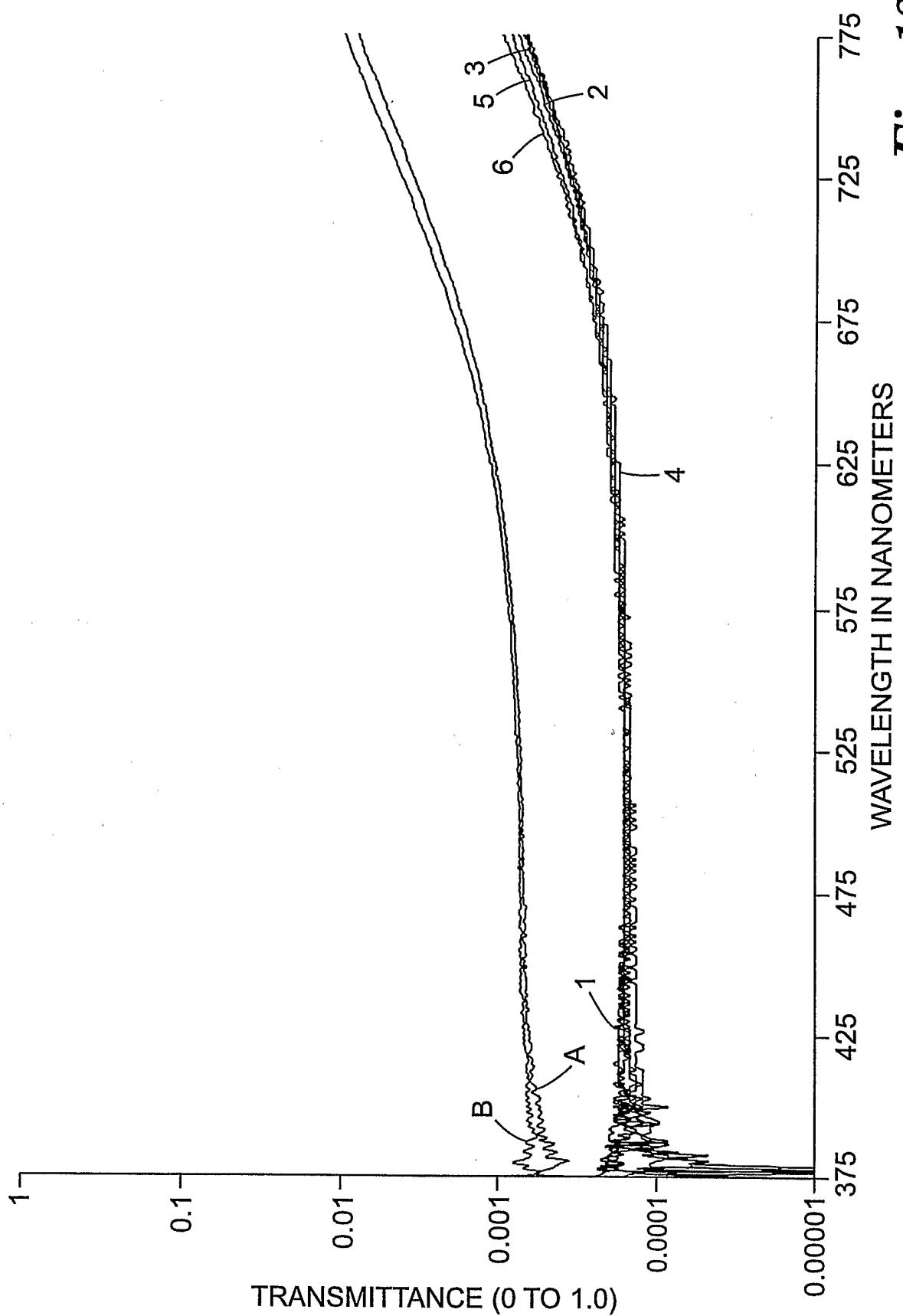


Fig. 12

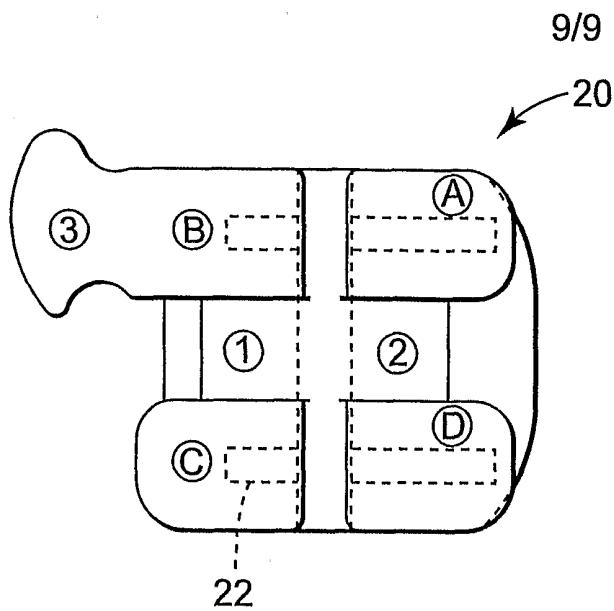


Fig. 13

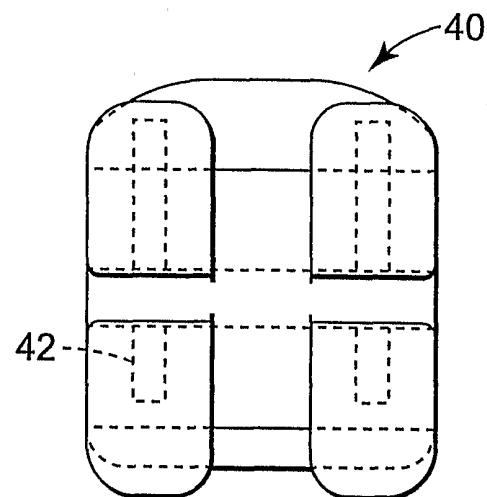


Fig. 14

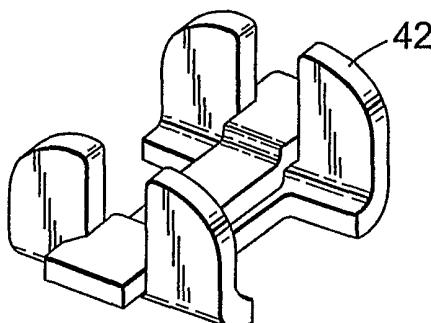


Fig. 15

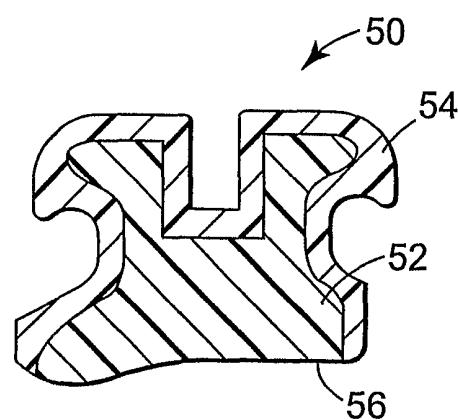


Fig. 16

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 00/11938

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61K6/083 A61K6/00

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 7 A61K

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 practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category ^o	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	GB 2 253 420 A (BRITISH TECH GROUP) 9 September 1992 (1992-09-09) page 1, line 30 -page 2, line 9 page 4, line 23 - line 35 page 6, line 33 - line 35 page 7, line 31 ---	4-8,17, 18
X	US 3 545 083 A (KRASNE LAWRENCE B) 8 December 1970 (1970-12-08) column 1, line 29 - line 51 column 3, line 16 - line 21 claims ---	17,19 -/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

^o 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 document 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

- "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 18 December 2000	Date of mailing of the international search report 28/12/2000
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Cousins-Van Steen, G

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No
PCT/US 00/11938

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 95 22567 A (MINNESOTA MINING & MFG ;ADHESIVE RESEARCH AND MANUFACT (RU)) 24 August 1995 (1995-08-24) page 2, line 23 - line 29 page 7, line 2 - line 10 claims -----	9,11,12, 14,15, 24-27

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 1-3, 10, 13, 20-23

Present claims 1-3, 10, 13, 20-23 relate to a product defined (inter alia)

by reference to the following parameter(s):

P1: light transmittance

P2: Delta E colour shift

The use of these parameters in the present context is considered to lead to a lack of clarity within the meaning of Article 6 PCT. It is impossible to compare the parameters the applicant has chosen to employ with what is set out in the prior art. The lack of clarity is such as to render a meaningful complete search impossible.

Moreover an attempt is made to define the product by reference to a result to be achieved. Again, this lack of clarity in the present case is such as to render a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope impossible. Consequently, the search has been restricted to: the article as claimed in claims 4-9, 17-19 and 24, the method as claimed in claims 12, 14-16 and the kit as claimed in claims 25-27.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 00/11938

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
GB 2253420	A 09-09-1992	AT 124644	T	15-07-1995
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