



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## SIST EN ISO 3950:2000

01-januar-2000

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**Dentistry - Designation system for teeth and areas of the oral cavity (ISO 3950:1995)**

Dentistry - Designation system for teeth and areas of the oral cavity (ISO 3950:1995)

Zahnheilkunde - Bezeichnungssystem für Zähne und Mundhöhlenbereiche (ISO 3950:1995)

Art dentaire - Code de désignation des dents et des régions de la cavité buccale (ISO 3950:1995)

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 3950:1997**

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**ICS:**

11.060.01      Zobozdravstvo na splošno      Dentistry in general

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 3950

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

August 1997

ICS 11.060

Supersedes EN 23950:1990

Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

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Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

**CEN**

European Committee for Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation  
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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## Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 106 "Dentistry" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 55 "Dentistry", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard replaces EN 23950:1990.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 1998.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 3950:1995 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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# International Standard 3950

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

## Dentistry — Designation system for teeth and areas of the oral cavity

*Art dentaire — Code de désignation des dents et des régions de la cavité buccale*

Second edition — 1984-09-15

Corrected and reprinted — 1995-07-15

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UDC 616.314 : 681.3.04

Ref. No. ISO 3950-1984 (E)

**Descriptors:** dentistry, dental system, teeth (anatomy), designation, numeric representations, numeric codes, abbreviations.

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 3950 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, in collaboration with the following international organization: FDI (International Dental Federation).

ISO 3950 was first published in 1977. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

# Dentistry — Designation system for teeth and areas of the oral cavity

## 0 Introduction

The increasing use of computers to store information, together with the increasing necessity for the communication of dental information by wire, printed documents and orally, has required that new basic elements be taken into consideration for drawing up a designation system for teeth. The system described in this International Standard has been drawn up by the International Dental Federation (FDI) and approved by the World Health Organization (WHO) and Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, to satisfy the following requirements:

- a) simple to understand and teach;
- b) easy to pronounce in conversation and dictation;
- c) readily communicable in print and by wire;
- d) easy to translate into computer "input";
- e) easily adaptable to standard charts used in general dental practice.

- 10 designates the upper right quadrant
- 20 designates the upper left quadrant
- 30 designates the lower left quadrant
- 40 designates the lower right quadrant
- 03 designates the upper right sextant
- 04 designates the upper anterior sextant
- 05 designates the upper left sextant
- 06 designates the lower left sextant
- 07 designates the lower anterior sextant
- 08 designates the lower right sextant
- 09 signifies an area specified in an annexed document (or further explanation available).

NOTE — A sextant, in this context, means one of the sixths of the dental arches (03 to 08) such as illustrated in figure 1.

## 1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard provides a system for designating teeth or areas of the oral cavity using two digits. It also provides a system for designating surfaces of the teeth using letters of the alphabet.

## 2 Designation of areas of the oral cavity

The areas of the oral cavity shall be designated by a two digit code, where at least one of the two digits is zero, as follows:

- 00 designates the whole of the oral cavity
- 01 designates the maxillary area
- 02 designates the mandibular area

## 3 Designation of teeth

Teeth shall be designated by a two digit code. The first digit of the code indicates the quadrant and the second indicates the tooth in this quadrant.

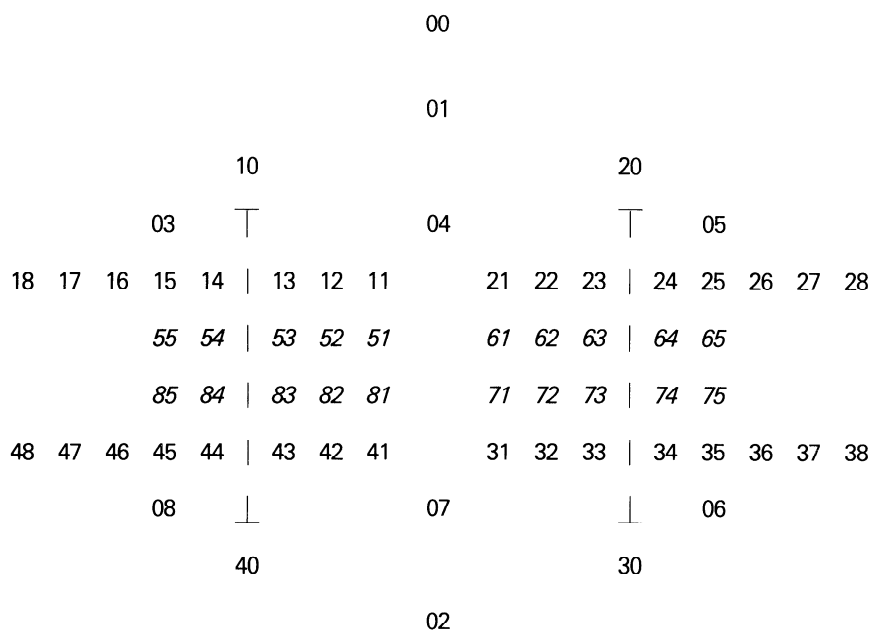
- a) First digit (quadrant)

Digits 1 to 4 are used for quadrants in the permanent dentition and digits 5 to 8 for those of deciduous dentition, clockwise from the upper right side.

- b) Second digit (tooth)

Teeth in the same quadrant are designated by the second digit 1 to 8 (1 to 5 in the deciduous dentition), this designation is from the median line in a distal direction.

The designation system is shown in figure 1, with the codes for deciduous teeth in italics.



(09: related document)

Figure 1 — Digital designation of teeth and areas of the oral cavity

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### 4 Abbreviations for designation of surfaces

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For the designation of surfaces, the following letters shall be used:

- O designates an occlusal surface
- M designates a mesial surface
- D designates a distal surface
- V designates a vestibular surface (labial-buccal)
- L designates a lingual surface
- G designates a radicular surface

NOTE — This list of abbreviations will be completed later.

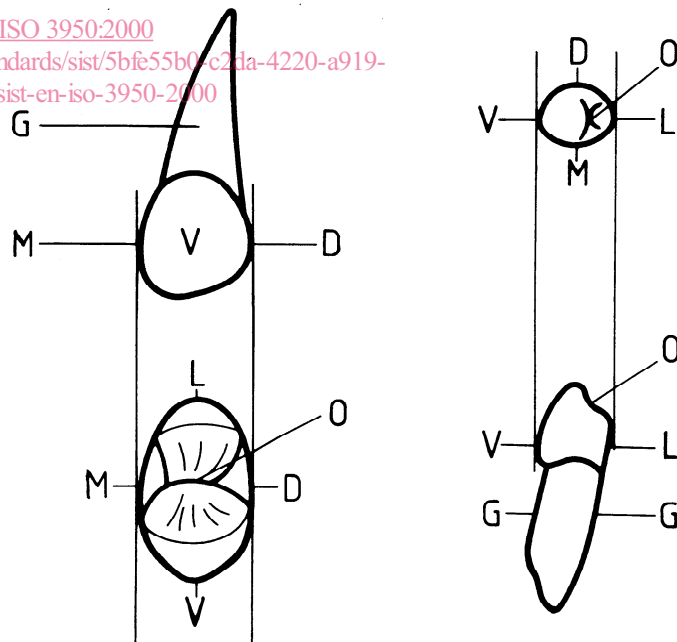


Figure 2 — Designation of surfaces