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### Joining structure for processing

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#### Abstract

Provided is a joining structure for processing which joins reliably and without misalignment a dental CAD/CAM block to be machined to a block holder for holding same onto a processing device. An engagement protrusion is formed on a block-side joint surface of a block to be processed, and an engagement recess is formed on a holder-side joint surface of a block holder. An adhesive retaining space is formed therebetween. An adhesive is applied thereto, and the engagement protrusion and the engagement recess are engaged and joined. The engagement protrusion formed on the block to be processed is rectangular or substantially rectangular. If the engagement protrusion extends from the front surface towards the back surface of the block to be processed, the protrusion can be removed from a mold (shown in FIGS. 5A and 5B) by moving the protrusion in the direction of the arrow (shown in FIGS. 5A and 5B).

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## Background/Summary

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

(1) This is a U.S. national stage of application No. PCT/JP2019/044661, filed on Nov. 14, 2019. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a) and 35 U.S.C. § 365(b) is claimed from Japanese Patent Applications No. 2018-241428 filed on Dec. 25, 2018.

### TECHNICAL FIELD

(2) The present invention relates to a joining structure of a dental CAD/CAM block, which is to be cut and processed into a dental prosthesis such as a crown, a partial crown, a denture and the like, and a block holder integrally joined to the dental CAD/CAM block.

### BACKGROUND ART

(3) A dental prosthesis as a dental product used for dental treatment may be molded by casting a metal material such as gold, silver, titanium, palladium alloy, etc. or formed by cutting a dental CAD/CAM block formed from ceramics or hybrid resin or the like. The hybrid resin is a composite material in which an inorganic filler is dispersed in a resin matrix with high density.

(4) With the development of digital image technology and computer processing technology in recent years, it has come to widely use CAD/CAM systems, as disclosed in PTL 1 for example, in which dental CAD/CAM blocks are cut to dental prostheses based on images taken in the oral cavity with use of CAD/CAM equipment based on computer-aided design (CAD) and computer aided manufacturing (CAM) technology

(5) A dental CAD/CAM block provided in a cutting machine to be cut needs to be held at a predetermined position with respect to the cutting machine. For this reason, a metal block holder called a mounting post, a frame, a connection pin, etc. and the dental CAD/CAM block are joined via an adhesive, and the block holder is fixed to the block fixing tool and is attached to the cutting machine. As shown in PTL 1, the dental CAD/CAM block may be referred to as a dental mill blank or the like, and may have a structure in which a plurality of layers having different properties such as color tone and transparency are laminated in order to perform so-called aesthetic repair. Such a structure will be also referred to as a “laminated block”.

(6) The dental CAD/CAM block is formed into a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped, as described in PTL 1 to PTL 3 for example, and its one face is a plane-shaped block-side joint face. The block holder is provided with a plane serving as a holder-side joint face and a columnar holding support portion. The holder-side joint face is joined to the block-

side joint face of the dental CAD/CAM block by an adhesive. The holding support portion is available in various shapes. PTL 3 discloses a securing shaft having essentially polygonal shape, the bottom face of which is a holder-side joint face is formed by chamfer with a fixing face for fixing in a housing of a cutting machine. PTL 1 and PTL 2 disclose structures each comprising a base body having a surface as the holder-side joint face and a columnar body elected on the base body at a face opposite to the holder-side joint face of the base body wherein a central portion of the columnar body is reduced in diameter, and a chuck portion for fixing to the block fixing tool is formed in the reduced diameter portion.

(7) An adhesive is applied to either or both of the block joint face and the holder joint face, and the block holder is placed in a predetermined position on the block-side joint face of the dental CAD/CAM block. Then, when the adhesive is cured, a joint body in which these dental CAD/CAM blocks and the block holder are integrated is produced.

## CITATION LIST

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## SUMMARY OF INVENTION

### Technical Problem

(9) However, when joining by the above-mentioned method on an industrial scale, the joint body may be moved before the adhesive is cured in order to perform the joining efficiently. At this time, even if the block holder is moved carefully so as not to cause a misalignment with respect to the dental CAD/CAM block, such as moving it as quietly as possible while keeping it horizontal, there is a risk of the misalignment outside the allowable range. Due to this misalignment, it was inevitable that defective products that were out of specification would occur at a certain rate. In particular, when the laminated block is used to obtain a dental prosthesis having a highly aesthetic color tone pattern, it is needs to be positioned in high accuracy so that a layer having a predetermined color tone is positioned at a predetermined position, and then cutting is performed. The position when fixing the dental CAD/CAM block to the cutting machine may be slightly deviated, and the desired color tone pattern may not be obtained. Therefore, the allowable range of misalignment is extremely narrow, and the effect of the misalignment on productivity is greater.

(10) Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide a joining structure for processing that can reduce the occurrence rate of such defective products.

### Solution to Problem

(11) In order to solve the above problems, according to the first aspect of the present invention, a joining structure for processing comprises: a dental CAD/CAM block to be processed by a machine for producing a dental product and a block holder joined to the dental CAD/CAM block to hold it and to fix it to a cutting machine, further comprising: an engaging part formed on a first joint face that is either one of a joint face of the dental CAD/CAM block and a joint face of the block holder; an engagement reception part formed on a second joint face that is the other of the joint face of the dental CAD/CAM block and the joint face of the block holder; and an adhesive holding space configured to hold an adhesive between an engaging part and an engaging reception part so as to contact 50% or more of the face area of the face of the engaging part and 50% or more of the face area of the face of the engaging reception part come with the adhesive respectively; the engaging part and the engaging reception part being engaged with each other, and the dental CAD/CAM block and the block holder being joined by the adhesive held in the adhesive holding space.

(12) The processing by a machine includes cutting, polishing, and other processing methods suitable for processing dental CAD/CAM blocks.

(13) It may be preferable that the engaging part includes one or a plurality of engaging protrusions protruding from the first joint face, and that the engaging reception part includes one or a plurality of engaging depressions depressed from the second joint face to receive the one or a plurality of

engaging protrusions respectively.

(14) It may be further preferable that the dental CAD/CAM block is provided in a rectangular parallelepiped shape, and one of bottom faces thereof is a joint face; the engaging part or the engaging reception part is formed, when defining one face arbitrarily from the four rectangular parallelepiped side faces as the front face, the opposite face as a back face, and the faces adjacent to the right and left sides toward the front face as a right side face and a left side face respectively, that one end face of the engaging part or the engaging reception part is on the same plane as the front face and extends toward the back face direction; the engaging part or the engaging reception part is shaped, in a coordinate system in which a shared vertex of the other bottom face of the rectangular parallelepiped shape, the front face and the right side face is defined as an origin, x, y and z axes arranged along the first side shared by the other bottom face and the right side face, the second side shared by the other bottom face and the front face, and the third side shared by the front face and the right side face respectively and coordinates (x, y, z) of the end opposite the origin on the first, second and third sides are (100,0,0), (0, 100,0), and (0, 0, 100) respectively, as satisfy at least one of the following conditions; that (1) when the value of the x coordinate of the side end of the rear face is defined for each engaging part or each engaging reception part of the one or a plurality of engaging protrusions or the one or more of engaging depressions as L, the length of that engaging part or engaging reception part, and the maximum value therein is defined as Lmax, the maximum length of the one or a plurality of engaging protrusions or the one or more of engaging depressions, then:

$$100 \geq L_{\max} \geq 10;$$

(2) when the x coordinate value of each engaging part or each engaging reception part of the one or a plurality of engaging parts or the one or more engaging reception part is p (where p is 0 or more and L or less rational number), and when the width of each engaging g part or each engaging reception part is Wn defined by the absolute value of the difference between the value of the y coordinate of one end part of that engaging part or engaging reception part and the value of the y coordinate of the other end part thereof, then the sum of the width Wn of all the engaging parts or the engaging reception parts is 1 or more and 70 or less, and the width Wn of all the engaging parts or the engaging reception parts are:

$$70 \geq W_o \geq 1 \text{ when } P=0, \text{ and}$$

(15)  $W_{p-r} \geq W_p$  when  $p > 0$ , where r is an arbitrary rational number of more than 0 and equal to or less than p;

(16) (3) when the x coordinate value of each engaging part or each engagement reception part of the one or a plurality of engaging protrusions or the one or a plurality of engaging depression parts is p (where p is 0 or more and L or less rational number), and the y coordinate value is q (where q is an arbitrary y coordinate value in a region where the engaging part or the engaging reception part exists when  $x=p$ ), then the height of that engaging part or the depth of that engaging reception part  $H_{p,q}$  is, in actual size:

$$10 [\text{mm}] \geq H_{o,q} > 0.1 [\text{mm}] \text{ when } p=0, \text{ and}$$

(17)  $H_{p-r,q} \geq H_{p,q}$  when  $p > 0$ , where r is an arbitrary rational number of more than 0 and less than p.

(18) The rectangular parallelepiped shape includes not only a strict rectangular parallelepiped in a mathematical sense, but also a rectangular parallelepiped shape (substantially rectangular parallelepiped) in which some dimensional error exists.

(19) It may be further preferable that the block holder includes: a plate-shaped base part on which one face is set as the first joint face or the second joint face and the other face is a holding side face; and an holding prop is erected in the center of the holding side face of the base part; a joint flange is provided around the holding prop by a part of the base part extending in a sword guard shape from the holding prop; and a positioning recess is provided in an appropriate depth from the holding-side face of the joint flange along the axial direction of the holding prop, and from the peripheral edge portion of the joint flange toward the holding prop, in the circumferential direction,

for engaging with a positioning tool of a cutting machine cutting the dental CAD/CAM block; wherein there is no portion penetrating the base part from the holding side face to the joint face.

(20) The center of the holding side face on which the holding support prop erected includes the vicinity of the center.

(21) It may be further preferable that the dental CAD/CAM block is a laminated body composed of a plurality of layers, and each layer is a hybrid resin layer having different property from others.

(22) Here, the properties of each layer include color tone, transparency, refractive index, strength, hardness, elastic modulus, wear resistance, fluorescence, and polishability of the constituent matrix polymer and/or filler. Then, the properties of each layer are selected from these groups, and it is preferable that at least one property is different from each other in each layer.

#### Advantageous Effects of Invention

(23) According to the joining structure for processing according to the present invention, there is no misalignment between the dental CAD/CAM block and the block holder when the dental CAD/CAM block is applied to the cutting machine, and the dental CAD/CAM block is cut and processed with high accuracy.

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## Description

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

(1) FIGS. 1A and 1B show a joining structure for processing according to a first embodiment of the present invention, FIG. 1A is a perspective view showing a state before joining, and FIG. 1B is a perspective view showing a joined state;

(2) FIGS. 2A and 2B show the block holder of the first embodiment shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B, where FIG. 2A is a perspective view seen from above, and FIG. 2B is a perspective view seen from below;

(3) FIGS. 3A and 3B show a joining structure for processing according to a second embodiment of the present invention, where FIG. 3A is a perspective view showing a state before joining, and FIG. 3B is a perspective view showing a joined state;

(4) FIGS. 4A and 4B show block holders of the second embodiment shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B, where FIG. 4A is a perspective view seen from above, and FIG. 4B is a perspective view seen from below;

(5) FIGS. 5A and 5B show outlines of molding dies for molding the dental CAD/CAM block shown in FIGS. 1A, 1B, 3A and 3B respectively, wherein FIG. 5A is for the dental CAD according to the first embodiment shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B, and FIG. 5B is for the dental CAD/CAM block molding according to the second embodiment shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B, each is also shown a dental CAD/CAM block;

(6) FIGS. 6A to 6K perspective views of dental CAD/CAM blocks providing with various modifications of the engaging part of the first embodiment shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B;

(7) FIG. 7 is a perspective view illustrating the position and shape of the engaging part formed on the joint face of the dental CAD/CAM block;

(8) FIGS. 8A and 8B are a diagrams for explaining the position and shape of a modified example of the engaging part formed on the joint face of the dental CAD/CAM block shown in FIGS. 6A to 6K, wherein FIG. 8A is a perspective view and FIG. 8B is a plan view;

(9) FIGS. 9A and 9B show a joining structure for processing according to a third embodiment of the present invention, wherein FIG. 9A is a perspective view showing a state before joining, and FIG. 9B is a perspective view showing a joined state;

(10) FIGS. 10A and 10B show a joining structure for processing according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention, wherein FIG. 10A is a perspective view showing a state before joining, and FIG. 10B is a perspective view showing a joined state;

- (11) FIGS. **11A** to **11K** are perspective views of dental CAD/CAM blocks showing various modifications of the engaging part of the third embodiment shown in FIGS. **9A** and **9B**;
- (12) FIG. **12** is a perspective view showing a modified example of the outer shape of a dental CAD/CAM block having a joining structure for processing according to the present invention;
- (13) FIGS. **13A** and **13B** show perspective views of a dental CAD/CAM block showing a joining structure for processing according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention, wherein FIG. **13A** is a perspective view of the dental CAD/CAM block, and FIG. **13A** is a plan view;
- (14) FIG. **14** is a plan view of a dental CAD/CAM block showing a modification of the fifth embodiment shown in FIGS. **13A** and **13B**;
- (15) FIGS. **15A** and **15B** are views for explaining a joining structure for processing according to a comparative example, wherein FIG. **15A** is a perspective view showing a state before joining, and FIG. **15B** is a perspective view showing a state of joining; and
- (16) FIG. **16** is a perspective view showing an outline of a dental prosthesis for a back tooth as a processed dental product in which a dental CAD/CAM block is cut.

## DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

(17) It will be described hereinafter joining structures for processing according to preferred embodiments of the present invention with reference to the drawings. It will be exemplified a case where a dental CAD/CAM block is provided to a cutting machine and cut to form a dental prosthesis **1** for a back tooth as a dental product as shown in FIG. **16**. That is, the dental prosthesis **1** is formed by cutting the dental CAD/CAM block with remaining a joint portion **1a** joined to a block holder **110** and a holding rod **1b** connected to the joint portion **1a** to hold the dental prosthesis **1** as portions other than the dental prosthesis **1**. The other portions of the dental CAD/CAM block are cut and removed.

### First Embodiment

(18) FIGS. **1A**, **1B**, **2A** and **2B** show a joining structure for processing according to a first embodiment of the present invention. FIGS. **1A** and **1B** are perspective views of a block to be processed **10** as a dental CAD/CAM block and a block holder **13**. A state before the joining of the block to be processed **10** and the block holder **13** is shown in FIG. **1A**, and the state where the block to be processed **10** is joined to the block holder **13** is shown in FIG. **1B**. FIGS. **2A** and **2B** are perspective views showing the block holder **13**, wherein FIG. **1A** is a perspective view showing the side opposite to the side shown in FIGS. **1A** and **1B** from above, and FIG. **2B** is a perspective view seen from below.

(19) The block to be processed **10** is formed into a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped with a ceramic, a hybrid resin or the like as a raw material. When one face of the block to be processed **10** is used as a front face **10a**, the face on the opposite side is defined as a rear face **10b** and the right and left side faces toward the front face **10a** are defined as a right side face **10c** and a left side face **10d**. One of the bottom faces is a block-side joint face **10e** as a first joint face, and the other is a bottom face **10f**. An engaging protrusion **11** is provided on a block-side joint face **10e** as an engaging part projecting from the block-side joint face **10e** in a rail shape. The engaging protrusion **11** is formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped having a function to be described later. One face of the engaging protrusion **11** is a front face **11a** disposed in the same plane with the front face **10a** of the block to be processed **10**. The engaging protrusion **11** is formed so as to extend from an end part where the front face **11a** is formed toward the rear face **10b** side. Each of the right side face **11b** and the left side face **11c** of the engaging protrusion **11** is parallel to each of the right side face **10c** and the left side face **10d** of the block to be processed **10**.

(20) The block holder **13** made of a metal material is integrally formed with a disk-shaped base part **14** and a columnar holding prop **15**. One face side of the base part **14** is a holder-side joint face **14a** as a second joint face, and the other face side is a holding side face **14b**

(21) A holding prop **15** is erected at or near the center of the holding side face **14b**. A part of the

base part **14** is larger in diameter than the outer side of the holding prop **15**, and the expanded part is formed as a flange part **16**. The holder-side joint face **14a** of the base part **14** is provided with a recess toward the holding side face **14b** as an engagement receiving part or engaging depression **17** for functioning as a guide groove to be engaged with the engaging protrusion **11** provided on the block-side joint face **10e** of the block to be processed **10**.

(22) The holding side face **14b** is provided with a positioning recess **18** having a predetermined depth along the axial direction of the holding prop **15**. The positioning recess **18** is provided so as to have a prescribed length from the peripheral edge part of the joint flange part **16**, but the position on the center side in the radial direction does not reach the holding prop **15**. The positioning recess **18** has a constant width with a radial direction as a center line.

(23) As shown in FIGS. **2A** and **2B**, the positioning recess **18** does not penetrate the joint flange **16**. Note that FIGS. **1A**, **1B**, **2A** and **2B** show a shape in which the engaging depression **17** and the positioning recess **18** are formed at positions shifted by approximately 180 degrees each other, but the positional relationship thereof is not limited to this, and set in relation to a block fixing tool of the cutting machine.

(24) The holding prop **15** of the block holder **13** is formed at the center thereof with a fixing chuck **15a** recessed in a curved state from the outer peripheral face of the holding prop **15**. The holding prop **15** is fixed by engaging a set screw, a fixing protrusion, or the like provided in a chuck device of the cutting machine with the fixing chuck part **15a**. As shown in FIGS. **2A** and **2B**, the holding prop **15** is cut out partially at the tip end thereof to provide a cutout portion **15b**.

(25) As shown in FIG. **1B**, the block holder **13** is positioned at a predetermined position with respect to the block to be processed **10** when the engaging protrusion **11** is engaged with the engaging depression **17**. The engaging protrusion **11** and the engaging depression **17** are provided with an appropriate gap between these when engaged with each other. At the time of joining these, an adhesive is applied to either or both of the engaging protrusion **11** and the engaging depression **17**, and an adhesive holding space capable of holding the adhesive corresponds to the gap between the engaging protrusion **11** and the engaging depression **17**.

(26) The adhesive holding space is configured to hold the adhesive between an engaging part and an engaging reception part when these are engaged and 50% or more of the surface area (hereinafter called as “the facing surface area of the engaging part at engagement”) of the surface of the engaging part (hereinafter called as “the facing surface of the engaging part at engagement”) and 50% or more of the surface area (hereinafter called as “the facing surface area of the engaging reception part at engagement”) of the surface of the engaging reception part (hereinafter called as “the facing surface of the engaging part at engagement”) come into contact with the adhesive respectively. In this case, the region where the engaging part and the engaging reception part face each other at engagement, and the surface area of the engaging part and the surface area of the engaging reception part at engagement (that is, the facing surface area of the engaging part at engagement and the facing surface area of the engaging reception part at engagement) mean the surface area of the portion where the engaging part and the engaging reception part are opposed to each other when the engagement is completed. Both of the areas are the same. For example, in the case where the engaging part is the engaging protrusion **11** and the engaging reception part is the engaging depression **17**, the facing surface area of the engaging part at engagement or the facing surface area of the engaging reception part at engagement is equal to the total area of the surface area of the part where the upper face of the engaging protrusion **11** and the bottom face of the engaging depression **17** face each other and overlap with each other, and the surface area of the part where the entire side face of the engaging protrusion **11** or the entire side face of the engaging depression **17**.

(27) The adhesive holding space is formed by a gap provided between the engaging portion and the engaging reception, and the width of the gap is set appropriately as 50% or more, preferably 70% or more, and most preferably 100% of the facing surface area of the engaging part at engagement



or the facing surface area of the engaging reception part at engagement so as to be in contact with the adhesive and retain the adhesive. In order to form a gap that serves as such an adhesive holding space, the width and/or height of the upper face of the engaging protrusion **11** is set to be, for example, smaller than the width and/or depth of the bottom face of the engaging depression **17** respectively. It may be set slightly smaller, for example, in the range of 25  $\mu\text{m}$  or more and 300  $\mu\text{m}$  or less, preferably in the range of 50  $\mu\text{m}$  or more and 200  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.

#### Second Embodiment

(28) It will be described a second embodiment of the joining structure for processing according to the present invention with reference to FIGS. 3A, 3B, 4A and 4B. FIGS. 3A and 3B are a perspective view of a block to be processed **20** as a dental CAD/CAM block and a block holder **23**, FIG. 3A is a perspective view showing a state in which the block to be processed **20** and the block holder **23** are joined together. FIGS. 4A and 4B are a perspective view showing the block holder **23**, and FIG. 4A is a perspective view of the side opposite to the side shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B from above, and FIG. 4B is a perspective view viewed from below.

(29) The block to be processed **20** is formed into a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped by a material such as a ceramic or a hybrid resin, and each face has a front face **20a**, a rear face **20b**, a right side face **20c**, a left side face **20d**, a block-side joint face **20e** as a second joint face, and a bottom face **20f**. The block-side joint face **20e** is provided with an engaging depression **21** as an engaging reception part by a recess recessed from the block-side joint face **20e** to an appropriate depth. The engaging depression **21** is formed by opening one end to the front face **20a** and extending toward the rear face **20b** side. The engaging depression **21** is formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped. The right side face **21a** and the left side face **21b** inside the engaging depression **21** forming the rectangular parallelepiped or the substantially rectangular parallelepiped are parallel to the right side face **20c** and the left side face **20d** of the block to be processed **20**.

(30) The block holder **23** made of a metal material is integrally formed with a disk-shaped base part **24** and a columnar holding prop **25**. One face side of the base part **24** is a holder side joint face **24a** as a first joint face, and the other face side is a holding side face **24b**.

(31) A holding prop **25** is erected at or near the center of the holding side face **24b**. A part of the base part **24** is larger in diameter than the outer side of the holding prop **25**, and the expanded part is formed as a flange part **26**. The holder-side joint face **24a** of the base part **24** is provided with an engaging protrusion **27** as an engaging part to be engaged with an engaging depression **21** provided on the block-side joint face **20e** of the block to be processed **20**.

(32) The holding side face **24b** is provided with a positioning recess **28** having a predetermined depth along the axial direction of the holding prop **15**. The positioning recess **28** is provided so as to have a prescribed length from the peripheral edge part of the joint flange part **26**, but the position on the center side in the radial direction does not reach the holding prop **25**. The positioning recess **28** has a constant width with a radial direction as a center line.

(33) As shown in FIGS. 4A and 4B, the positioning recess **28** does not penetrate the joint flange **26**. Note that FIGS. 3A, 3B, 4A and 4B show a shape in which the engaging protrusion **27** and the positioning recess **28** are formed at positions shifted by approximately 180 degrees each other, but the positional relationship thereof is not limited to this, and set in relation to a chuck device of the cutting machine.

(34) The holding prop **25** of the block holder **23** is formed at the center thereof with a fixing chuck **25a** recessed in a curved state from the outer peripheral face of the holding prop **25**. The holding prop **25** is fixed by engaging a set screw, a fixing protrusion, or the like provided in the chuck device of the cutting machine with the fixing chuck part **25a**. As shown in FIGS. 4A and 4B, the holding prop **25** is cut out partially at the tip end thereof to provide a cutout portion **25b**.

(35) As shown in FIG. 3B, the block holder **23** is positioned at a predetermined position with respect to the block to be processed **20** when the engaging protrusion **27** is engaged with the

engaging depression **21** so as to be received. The engaging depression **21** and the engaging protrusion **27** are provided with an appropriate gap between these when engaged with each other. At the time of joining these, an adhesive is applied to either or both of the engaging depression **21** and the engaging protrusion **27**, and an adhesive holding space capable of holding the adhesive corresponds to the gap between the engaging depression **21** and the engaging protrusion **27**.

**Operation of First Embodiment and Second Embodiment**

(36) The block to be processed **10** and the block holder **13** according to the first embodiment, and the block to be processed **20** and the block holder **23** according to the second embodiment are both joined by an adhesive. As such an adhesive, it may be used ones suitable for joining the blocks to be processed **10**, **20** made of a material such as ceramic or hybrid resin, and the block holders **13**, **23** made of a metal such as aluminum or duralumin.

(37) In order to join the blocks to be processed **10** and **20** to the block holders **13** and **23**, the block holders **13** and **23** are gripped by using a robot arm or the like. The block holders **13** and **23** are then lowered toward the blocks to be processed **10** and **20** from above the block-side joint faces **10e** and **20e** of the blocks to be processes **10** and **20**.

(38) In the first embodiment, an adhesive is applied to either or both of the engaging protrusion **11** of the block to be processed **10** and the engaging depression **17** of the block holder **13**. At this time, the adhesive is filled in the adhesive holding space (not shown) and is appropriately held.

(39) After the adhesive is applied, the holder-side joint face **14a** of the block holder **13** is put on the block-side joint face **10e** of the block to be processed **10** and the engaging protrusion **11** is received in the engaging depression **17**. At this time, the block holder **13** is positioned at a predetermined position with respect to the block to be processed **10** by the engaging protrusion **11** and the engaging depression **17**. Since the applied adhesive is maintained in a state of being held in the adhesive holding space, it does not exude from the engaging portion between the engaging protrusion **11** and the engaging depression **17**. Then, the hardening of the adhesive ensures that the block to be processed **10** and the block holder **13** are joined to each other, and the block to be processed **10** and the block holder **13** are integrated.

(40) In the second embodiment, an adhesive is applied to either or both of the engaging depression **21** of the block to be processed **20** and the engaging protrusion **27** of the block holder **23** to be filled in the adhesive holding space (not shown) to properly hold the adhesive.

(41) After the adhesive is applied, the holder-side joint face **24a** of the block holder **23** is put on the block-side joint face **20e** of the block to be processed **20** and the engaging protrusion **27** is received in the engaging depression **21**. At this time, the block holder **23** is positioned at a predetermined position with respect to the block to be processed **20** by the engaging depression **21** and the engaging protrusion **27**. Since the applied adhesive is maintained in a state of being held in the adhesive holding space, it does not exude from the engaging portion between the engaging depression **21** and the engaging protrusion **27**. Then, the hardening of the adhesive ensures that the block to be processed **20** and the block holder **23** are joined to each other, and the block to be processed **20** and the block holder **23** are integrated.

(42) When a joint body between the block to be processed **10** or the block holder **13** according to the first embodiment and the joint body of the block to be processed **20** and the block holder **23** according to the second embodiment is supplied to a block fixing tool (not shown), a positioning member (not shown) which may a projection or the like provided with the block fixing tool is inserted into the positioning recess **18** or **28** from the extending side of the holding prop **15** or **25**. Thus, the block to be processed **10** or **20** joined to the block holder **13** or **23** is positioned with respect to the block fixing tool provided in the cutting machine.

(43) Various types of cutting machines are available for the blocks to be processed **10**, **20** and each has a unique positioning mechanism. Therefore, there are provided joined bodies to which the block holder **13** or **23** is joined, dedicated for respective cutting machines and having shapes corresponding to respective positioning mechanisms. On the other hand, the block holder **13** or **23**

may be configured as a so-called universal type in which positioning recess **18a** or **28a** and the like are provided in several types so as to correspond to the positioning mechanism of a typical several kinds of cutting processing devices.

(44) By the way, as described above, there is a risk of misalignment of the block holder **13** or **23** with respect to the block to be processed **10** or **20**, which may occur when the joint body between the block to be processed **10** or **20** and the block holder **13** or **23** is moved before the adhesive is cured. In order to cope with this risk, it was considered and attempted, for example, to provide a rail-like projection on the block-side joint face **10e** or **20e** of the block to be processed **10** or **20**, provide a recessed groove to be engaged with the projection on the holder-side joint face **14a** or **24a** of the block holder **13** or **23**, insert, slide and move the projection into the recessed groove to ensure the engagement relationship between these so that the block holder **13** or **23** could be fixed to the block to be processed **10** or **20** at a predetermined position. However, on a result of our test, it has been found that the adhesive used is scraped or extruded from the block-side joint face **10e**, **20e** or the holder-side joint face **14a**, **24a** at sliding movement, and there is a risk that sufficient adhesive strength cannot be obtained due to insufficient adhesive. As another problem, it has been found that a part of the adhesive protrudes from the engagement part to impair the aesthetic appearance or the adhesion of dirt.

(45) As a result of further examination, we have found that the poor adhesion can be eliminated by a structure in which a gap is provided between the projection and the recessed groove to hold the adhesive in the gap can eliminate. We also successfully found an engaging structure in which such a gap can be formed and which can be easily taken out from a mold when the block is molded by using the mold.

(46) In addition to the effect of providing the adhesive holding space, the problem in the case that the adhesive holding space the is not provided is not limited to the combination of the rail-shaped projection and the recessed groove. For example, a gap is not substantially provided between the engaging part and the engaging reception part, and similar problems can be occurred even when the engaging protrusion **11** and the engaging depression **17** are fitted tightly, for example. That is, in this case, in the process of engaging both of these, the gap between the upper face of the engaging protrusion **11** and the bottom face of the engaging depression **17** are gradually narrowed toward zero and the side faces of the engaging protrusion **11** and the engaging depression **17** where are respectively released and exposed are gradually narrowed, so that the adhesive applied to these faces The adhesive applied to these faces has no choice but to lose its place and try to stay in the engaging depression, or to try to flow out onto the flat joint face where the engaging protrusion **11** and the engaging depression **17** are not formed on the joint face of the block **10** and block holder **13**. As a result, the complete engagement may be prevented or the thickness of the adhesive may become nonuniform by the adhesive flowing out on the flat face so that the block **10** and the block holder **13** may be relatively tilted and joined as these are. If the block **10** and the block holder **13** are strongly pressed in order to prevent such tilting, a large amount of adhesive spills out from the joint face as in the above-mentioned case, resulting in deterioration of aesthetic appearance, dust, etc. If the amount of adhesive that overflows is too large and the amount of adhesive remaining on the joint face is small, there is a risk that sufficient adhesive strength cannot be obtained. Then, such a problem is considered to become more remarkable when the application location and application amount of the adhesive cannot be highly controlled.

(47) On the other hand, in the engagement structure of the present invention, since the adhesive holding space functions as a buffer, the occurrence of such a problem can be effectively prevented even when the application site and the application dose of the adhesive cannot be highly controlled. For example, in a method of adhering the engaging part and the engaging reception part by applying an adhesive in the first embodiment or the second embodiment as described above, the adhesive can be naturally filled in the adhesive holding space on a process for supplying the adhesive having an amount approximately equal to the volume of the adhesive holding space on the

upper face of the engaging protrusion, which is the facing face of the engaging part at engagement, in the first embodiment or on the bottom face of the engaging depression, which is the facing face of the engaging reception part at engagement, in the second embodiment and then putting on the engaging part and the engaging reception part each other. Therefore, the adhesive can be surely adhered while preventing the overflow of the adhesive by the very simple method of simply controlling only the volume of the adhesive without especially considering the application place and the coating amount (thickness) of the adhesive.

(48) Hereinbefore described respective structures of the engaging protrusion **11** and the engaging depression **17** being combined in the first embodiment, and the engaging depression **21** and the engaging projection **27** being combined in the second embodiment. Each of these is used in single, but the engaging protrusion **11** and the engaging depression **17**, and the engaging depression **21** and the engaging protrusion **27** can be provided without being limited to the singular. The engaging protrusion **11** and the engaging depression **17**, and the engaging depression **21** and the engaging protrusion **27** are described as a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped shape, but may be other shapes. The engaging protrusion **11** and the engaging depression **21** are formed into a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped or other shape, and each of the brocks to be processed **10**, **20** can be formed into an arbitrary shape when cutting and molding from a block such as an ingot having a large shape.

(49) However, the brocks to be processed **10**, **20** used for forming the dental products are expensive materials such as ceramic and hybrid resin, and the parts corresponding to shavings generated when cutting out are wasted. It makes the brocks to be processed **10**, **20** expensive. Therefore, the brocks to be processed **10**, **20** formed by mold processing are advantageous in terms of price. In the mold processing, the brock to be processed **10** or **20** is formed from one or more of the above mentioned materials by filling the material into a molding die and curing it without cutting it. If the structure of the molding die is complicated, mold processing becomes complicated. It is preferable to take out the brock to be processed **10** or **20** from the molding die by sliding the brock to be processed **10** or **20** formed in one direction with respect to the molding die. As described below, the brocks to be processed **10**, **20** are formed by using the molding dies shown in FIGS. 5A and 5B.

(50) (Molding Die and Molding of Block to be Processed)

(51) FIGS. 5A and 5B shows schematic perspective views of molding dies suitable for molding brocks to be processed **10**, **20**. The molding die **2** shown in FIG. 5A is for the brock to be processed **10** according to the first embodiment, and the molding die **3** shown in FIG. 5B is for the brock to be processed **20** according to the second embodiment.

(52) The molding die **2** is formed as that the outer shape thereof is a cylindrical shape having a rectangular parallelepiped shape or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped shape, and houses, in a rear side end **2a** on the rear side of the cylinder in a direction indicated by an arrow mark P in FIGS. 5A and 5B, a pusher plate **2b** movably along the axial direction inside the cylinder. The front face **10a** of the brock to be processed **10** molded by the molding die **2** is formed at a front end **2c** on the side opposite to the end where the pusher plate **2b** is arranged. That is, the side of the front end **2c** becomes the front face **10a** of the brock to be processed **10**, and the engaging protrusion **11** is arranged on the side of the front side end **2c**. The molding die **2** is provided with a molding depression **2d** to which the engaging protrusion **11** is molded. FIG. 5A shows a state in which a molding material is filled and a brock to be processed **10** is formed inside the molding die **2**.

(53) When a molding material such as a hybrid resin is filled in the molding die **2** while the pusher plate **2b** is positioned at the rear side end **2a**, the brock to be processed **10** is molded. After the molding material is cured, the pusher plate **2b** is slid in the direction of the arrow P in FIG. 5A. Then, the molding material filled in the molding die **2** is pushed out from the front end **2c**, and the molded brock to be processed **10** is taken out from the molding die **2**.

(54) The molding die **3** is formed as that the outer shape thereof is a cylindrical shape having a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped tubular shape, and houses, at

the rear end **3a** on the rear side in the direction indicated by the arrow mark Q on FIG. 5B, a pusher plate **3b** movably along the axial direction inside the cylinder. The front face **20a** of the brock to be processed **20** molded by the molding die **3** is molded on the rear side end **3a** of the molding die **3**. The rear side end **3a** of the molding die **3** is formed with a molding protrusion **3c** to which the engaging depression **21** of the brock to be processed **20** is molded. The front side in the direction of the arrow mark Q of the molding die **3** is a front side end **3d**.

(55) When the molding die **3** is filled with a molding material such as a hybrid resin while the pusher plate **3b** is positioned at the rear end **3a**, a brock to be processed **20** is molded. After the molding material is cured, the pusher plate **3b** is slid in the direction of the arrow Q in FIG. 5B. As a result, the molding material filled in the molding die **3** is pushed out from the front end **3d**, and the molded brock to be processed **20** is taken out from the molding die **3**.

(56) As described above, when the brocks to be processed **10**, **20** are molded by the molding dies **2**, **3**, it is preferable that the molding material filled in the molding dies **2**, **3** is extruded from one end side to the other end side of the molding dies **2**, **3** to be easily molded. In this way, the engaging part or the engaging reception part provided on the brock to be processed **10** or **20** must be in a position or a shape allowing the pushing operation to be pushed out from one end side to the other end side. The engaging part or the engaging reception part is required to be provided at a plurality of places so as to surely join the brock to be processed **10**, **20** and the block holder **13**, **23**, and in this case, it is necessary to easily perform the pushing operation of the brock to be processed **10**, **20** from the mold **2**, **3**.

(57) When forming an engaging structure of an engaging part and an engaging reception part on a joint face of a block by cutting or the like, loss of a block material such as expensive ceramics or hybrid resin is not avoided, whereas the loss of such a material is reduced when the block is formed by molding using the molding die **2** or **3** as described above.

#### Modified Example of First Embodiment

(58) In FIGS. **6A** to **6K**, brocks to be processed provided with engaging protrusions in various shapes are exemplified, wherein the number and shapes of the engaging protrusions **11** of the brocks to be processed **10** are different from each other. It will be described as that, for each of the brocks to be processed of various shapes shown in FIGS. **6A** to **6K**, the main body excluding the engaging protrusion **11** of the brock to be processed **10** is shown by a block body **4**, and various engaging protrusions **5** are formed on the block body **4**.

(59) FIG. **6A** shows a block body **4** provided with a single engaging protrusion **5a** formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped. The engaging protrusion **5a** is formed from a front face **4b** to a rear face **4c** on a block-side joint face **4a**.

(60) FIG. **6B** shows a block body **4** provided with a single engaging protrusion **5b** formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped. The engaging protrusion **5b** is formed in a width smaller than that of the engaging protrusion **11** shown in the first embodiment, and is formed from the front side **4b** to the vicinity of the center on the block-side joint face **4a**.

(61) FIG. **6C** shows a block body **4** provided with a single engaging protrusion **5c** formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped. The engaging protrusion **5c** is formed in the block-side joint face **4a** from the front side **4b** of the block body **4** to the vicinity of the center of the block-side joint face **4a**, and the tip part on the center side is formed in a shape of a part of a cylinder.

(62) FIG. **6D** shows a block body **4** provided with two engaging protrusions **5d1**, **5d2** formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped. The engaging protrusions **5d1**, **5d2** are formed from a front face **4b** to the rear face **4c** on the block-side joint face **4a**.

(63) FIG. **6E** shows a block body **4** provided with two engaging protrusions **5e1**, **5e2** formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped shape in parallel with the block body **4**. The engaging protrusions **5e1**, **5e2** are formed in the block-side joint face **4a** from the front face **4b** of the block body **4** to the vicinity of the center of the block-side joint face **4a**.

(64) FIG. 6F shows a block body 4 provided with two engaging protrusions 5f1 and 5f2 formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped shape in parallel with the block body 4. The engaging protrusions 5f1 and 5f2 are formed in the block-side joint face 4a from the front face 4b of the block body 4 to the vicinity of the center of the block-side joint face 4a. The engaging protrusion 5f2 is shorter than the engaging protrusion 5f1.

(65) FIG. 6G shows a block body 4 provided with two engaging protrusions 5g1 and 5g2 formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped shape in parallel with the block body 4. The engaging protrusions 5g1 and 5g2 are formed in the block-side joint face 4a from the front face 4b of the block body 4 to the vicinity of the center of the block-side joint face 4a. The engaging protrusion 5g2 is made shorter than the engaging protrusion 5g1, and the distal end of the engaging protrusion 5g2 is formed in a shape of a part of a cylinder.

(66) FIG. 6H shows a block body 4 provided with two engaging protrusions 5h1, 5h2 formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped shape in parallel with the block body 4. The engagement protrusions 5h1, 5h2 are formed so as to extend from the front face 4b toward the rear face 4c side directly from the front face 4b. That is, the engaging protrusions 5h1, 5h2 are shorter than the engaging protrusions 5e1 and 5e2 shown in FIG. 6E, and the tips of the engagement protrusions 5h1 and 5h2 are formed in a shape of a part of a cylinder.

(67) FIG. 6I shows a block body 4 provided with a single engaging protrusion 5i formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped. The engaging protrusion 5i is wider than the engaging protrusion 11 shown in the first embodiment. The engaging protrusion 5i is formed in the vicinity of the center from the front side 4b on the block-side joint face 4a.

(68) FIG. 6J shows a block body 4 provided with a single engaging protrusion 5j. The engaging protrusion 5j is formed in an approximately isosceles triangle shape, its bottom side coincides with the front face 4b, and the apex is formed in the vicinity of the center of the block-side joint face 4a.

(69) FIG. 6K shows a block body 4 provided with a single engaging protrusion 5k. The engaging protrusion 5k is formed in a shape in which a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped part 5k1 and a triangular part 5k2 are combined. The part 5k1 is formed from the front face 4b to the vicinity of the center of the block-side joint face 4a. The part 5k2 is formed by positioning the base on the front face 4b of the block-side joint face 4a and positioning the vertex in the vicinity of the center of the part 5k1.

(70) Any block body 4 provided with the engaging protrusion 5 shown in FIGS. 6A to 6K can be taken out from the mold by pushing out the direction indicated by the arrow mark P in FIG. 6A, that is, from the rear face 4c side to the front face 4b side.

(71) In FIGS. 6A to 6K, shapes in which the engaging protrusions 5 as engagement parts are formed are shown. Therefore, in order to take out the block body 4 from the molding die, the block body 4 is pushed out from the rear face 4c side to the front face 4b side. On the contrary, for the shape where the block body is provided with the engaging depression 21 according to the second embodiment in place of the engaging protrusion 5, the block body 4 is pushed out from the front face 4b side to the rear face 4c side, that is, in a direction opposite to the arrow mark P direction.

(72) (Regarding Conditions of Position and Shape of Engaging Part and Engaging Reception Part)

(73) One or more engaging parts or engaging reception parts are described with reference to FIG. 7 with respect to a state in which the blocks to be processed 10, 20 and the block holders 13, 23 are surely joined. FIG. 7 is a diagram for defining a coordinate system for the block body 4 excluding the engaging protrusion 11 and the engaging depression 21 from the blocks to be processed 10, 20, and shows a state in which a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped-shaped engaging protrusion 5 is provided.

(74) With respect to the block body 4, as shown in FIG. 7, the direction of the boundary between the front face 4b and the right side face 4d of the block body 4 is defined as a Z axis, the direction of the boundary between the right side face 4d and the bottom face 4e is defined as the X axis, and the direction of the side (second side) of the boundary between the front face 4b and the bottom

face **4e** is defined as the Y axis, and the X axis, the Y axis, and the Z axis are determined. The coordinates of the side opposite to the side passing through the origin are defined as (100,0,0), (0, 100,0), and (0, 0, 100). The position and shape of the one or more engaging parts or the engaging reception part are made to satisfy the following conditions.

(75) (Condition 1)

(76) (1) When the value of the x coordinate of the side end of the rear face **4c** is defined as L for each engaging part or each engaging reception part of one or a plurality of engaging protrusions or one or more of engaging depressions, and the maximum value therein is defined as Lmax, then:

$$100 \geq L_{\max} \geq 10 \quad (\text{Formula 1})$$

more preferably,

$$95 \geq L_{\max} \geq 15$$

more preferably,

$$90 \geq L_{\max} \geq 20$$

(Condition 2)

(2) When the x coordinate value of each engaging g part or each engaging reception part of the one or a plurality of engaging protrusions or the one or more engaging depressions is p (where p is 0 or more and L or less rational number), and when the width of each engaging part or each engaging reception part is defined as Wn, then the sum of the width Wn of all the engaging parts or the engaging reception parts is 1 or more and 70 or less, and the width Wn of all the engaging parts or the engaging reception parts are:

$$70 \geq W_o \geq 1 \text{ when } P=0, \text{ and}$$

$$W_{p-r} \geq W_p \text{ when } p > 0 \text{ (where } r \text{ is an arbitrary rational number of more than 0 and equal to or less than } p \text{)} \quad (\text{Formula 2})$$

(77) In Formula 2, Wo is more preferably  $60 \geq W_o \geq 3$ , more preferably  $50 \geq W_o \geq 5$ .

(78) (Condition 3)

(79) (3) When the x coordinate value of each engaging part or each engagement reception part of one or a plurality of engaging protrusions or one or a plurality of engaging depression parts is p (where p is 0 or more and L or less rational number), and the y coordinate value is q (where q is an arbitrary y coordinate value in a region where the engaging part or the engaging reception part exists when  $x=p$ ), then the depth of all the engaging parts or the depth of all the engaging reception parts Hp,q is, in actual size:

$$10 [\text{mm}] \geq H_{o,q} \geq 0.1 [\text{mm}] \text{ when } p=0,$$

$$(80) H_{p-r,q} \geq H_{p,q} \text{ (} r \text{ is an arbitrary rational number of more than 0 and less than } p \text{) when } p > 0$$

(Formula 3)

(81) In Formula (3), Ho,q are more preferably  $7 [\text{mm}] \geq H_{q,q} \geq 0.3 [\text{mm}]$ , and more preferably  $5 [\text{mm}] \geq H_{o,q} \geq 0.5 [\text{mm}]$ .

(82) That is, while Formulae 1 to 3 are satisfied, the adhesive holding space is made 50% or more of the surface area of the engaging part and 50% or more of the surface area of the engaging reception part, in a region where the engaging part and the engaging reception part face each other at the time of engagement, be respectively brought into contact with the adhesive to hold it, thereby the block to be processed **10, 20** and the block holder **13, 23** can be joined or adhered reliably and with high strength. Moreover, by providing the adhesive holding space, almost all of the applied adhesive is used for joining the block to be processed **10, 20** and the block holder **13, 23** each other.

(83) FIGS. **8A** and **8B** show a condition in which the block to be processed can be removed from the mold for the shapes of the one or more engaging parts or the engaging reception part. FIG. **8A** is a perspective view and (B) is a plan view. FIGS. **8A** and **8B** are a diagram defining a coordinate system for the block body **4** excluding the engaging protrusion **11** and the engaging depression **21** from the blocks to be processed **10, 20**, and being provided with an engaging protrusion **5** having a substantially triangular planar shape.

(84) On the block body **4**, as shown in FIGS. **8A** and **8B**, the direction of the side of the boundary between the right side face **4d** and the bottom face **4e** of the block body **4** is defined as an x-axis, the direction of the side of the boundary between the front face **4b** and the bottom face **4e** is defined as a y-axis, and the intersection of the x-axis and the y-axis is defined as the origin zero, and the x-axis and the y-axis are defined as the origin zero. The y coordinate of the intersection of the right side face **5r** and the front face **4b** of the engaging projection **5** is  $y_a$ , the y coordinate of the intersection of the left side face **5l** and the front face **4b** is  $y_b$ , and the difference ( $y_a - y_b$ ) in the y axis direction between the  $y_a$  and  $y_b$  is  $y_{ab}$ .

(85) In the x-axis direction  $x_x$  coordinate shown in FIGS. **8A** and **8B**, the coordinates of the intersection with the right side face **5r** are  $y_{xa}$ , and the coordinate of the intersection of  $y_{xa}$  and  $y_{xb}$  is  $y_{xb}$ , and the difference ( $y_{xb} - y_{xa}$ ) in the y-axis direction between these  $y_{xa}$  and  $y_{xb}$  is represented by  $y_{xab}$ .

(86) Assuming that the y coordinate of the point on the engaging protrusion **5** is  $y_i$ , the shape of the engaging protrusion **5** is set to satisfy:

$y_a \leq y_i \leq y_b$  (Formula 4)

and when the relationship of x coordinates is  $x_i < x_j$ , and when  $y_{xab}$  in  $x_i$  is  $y_{xi}$  and  $y_{xab}$  in  $x_j$  is  $y_{xj}$ , then:

$y_{xj} \leq y_{xi}$  (Formula 5)

(87) Thus, when the block body **4** provided with the engaging protrusion **5** is molded, it can be taken out from the molding die by sliding it in the direction indicated by the arrow mark **P** in the FIG. **8A**.

(88) In addition, even when an engaging depression as an engaging reception part having a shape other than a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped is formed in the block to be processed instead of the engaging part, it is necessary to satisfy the condition of Formula 4 and Formula 5. In this case, the block to be processed in which the engaging depression is formed is slid in the direction of the arrow mark **P**, so that it can be taken out from the molding die.

(89) That is, by adopting a combination of an engagement protrusion and an engaging depression having a shape satisfying Formula 4 and Formula 5 as a combination of the engaging part and the engaging reception part, a dental CAD/CAM block can be manufactured by a molding method capable of taking out the product from the molding die by sliding it in one direction with respect to the molding die. It can reduce the manufacturing cost of the CAD/CAM block and improve the manufacturing efficiency.

### Third Embodiment

(90) It will be described a joining structure for processing according to a third embodiment of the present invention with reference to FIGS. **9A** and **9B**. FIGS. **9A** and **9B** show perspective views of a block to be processed **30** and a block holder **33**, wherein FIG. **9A** shows a perspective view of a state before joining the block to be processed **30** and the block holder **33**, and FIG. **9B** shows a perspective view of a state in which the block to be processed **30** and the block holder **33** are joined. Similarly to the block holder **13** according to the first embodiment, the block holder **33** has the same shape as the shape shown in FIGS. **2A** and **2B**.

(91) The block to be processed (**30**) is formed in such a shape that the upper edge of the right side face **10c** and the left side face **10d** of the block-side joint face **10e** of the block to be processed **10** shown in FIGS. **1A** and **1B** is cut out from the front face **10a** toward the bottom face **10f** over the rear face **10b**.

(92) That is, as shown in FIGS. **9A** and **9B**, on the block to be processed **30** which is made of ceramic, hybrid resin or the like as a raw material and formed into a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped, and having a front face **30a** corresponding to the front face **10a**, a right side face **30c** corresponding to the right side face **10c**, a left side face **30d** corresponding to the left side face **10d**, and a bottom face **30f** corresponding to the bottom face **10f**,



a block-side joint face **30e** is formed in the center of the right side face **30c** and the left side face **30d** on the upper face on the opposite side of the bottom face **30f**. A right cutout portion **30g** in which a part of the upper face is cutout portioned is formed at an edge part of the upper face and the right side face **30c**, and a left cutout portion part **30h** in which a part of the upper face is cutout portioned is formed on an edge part of the upper face and the left side face **30d**. Depending on the shape of the dental prosthesis to be molded, a portion corresponding to the right cutout portion **30g** and the left cutout portion **30h** is not a part of the dental prosthesis, and it is clear that the cut is always cut, and in such a case, the right cutout portion **30g** and the left cutout portion **30h** are formed for not only the time of cutting work being shortened but also the material of the block being saved.

(93) The block-side joint face **30e** is provided with an engaging protrusion **31** as an engaging part projecting from the block-side joint face **30e**. The engaging protrusion **31** is formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped so that the engaging protrusion **31** does not interfere with taking out from the molding die at molding of the block to be processed **30** and can be securely joined with the block holder **33**. One face of the engaging protrusion **31** is a front face **31a** where is arranged in the same plane as the front face **30a** with one face as a front face **31a**. The engaging protrusion **31** is formed so as to extend from an end part where the front face **31a** is formed toward a rear face **30b** side. The right side face **31b** and the left side face **31c** of the engagement protrusion **31** are respectively parallel to the right side face **30c** and the left side face **30d** of the block to be processed **30**.

(94) Since the block holder **33** joined to the block to be processed **30** has the same shape as the block holder **13** according to the first embodiment, the same reference numerals as those shown in FIGS. 2A and 2B are assigned and descriptions will be omitted.

(95) As shown in FIG. 9B, when the engaging protrusion **31** of the block to be processed **30** is engaged so as to be received by the engaging depression **17** of the block holder **33**, the block holder **33** is engaged with the block to be processed **30** in a predetermined position. When the engaging protrusion **31** and the engaging depression **17** are engaged with each other, an appropriate gap is provided between these. At joining these, an adhesive is applied to either or both of the engaging protrusion **31** and the engaging depression **17**, and the adhesive holding space capable of holding the adhesive corresponds to the above-mentioned gap between the engaging protrusion **31** and the engaging depression **17**.

(96) When the block to be processed **30** and the block holder **33** according to the third embodiment are joined, as shown in FIG. 9B, a part of the joint flange **16** of the block holder **33** protrudes sideways from the block-side joint face **30e**. That is, this protruding portion is separated from each of the right cutout portion **30g** and the left cutout portion **30h**, and is a portion that is not involved in joining with the block to be processed **30**. Therefore, the block to be processed **30** and the block holder **33** are securely joined by the engagement between the engaging protrusion **31** and the engaging depression **17** and the close contact between the holder-side joint face **14a** and the block-side joint face **30e**.

(97) As described above, it has been described the third embodiment using the block to be processed **30** on which the right cutout portion **30g** and the left cutout portion **30h** are formed. If it is clear that the dental prosthesis to be molded is small, the block to be processed itself may be miniaturized (for example, thinned) without providing these cutout portions.

#### Forth Embodiment

(98) It will be described a joining structure for processing according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention with reference to FIGS. 10A and 10B. FIGS. 10A and 10B show views corresponding to FIGS. 3A and 3B, wherein FIG. 10A shows a perspective view of a state before joining a block to be processed **40** and a block holder **43** and FIG. 10B shows a perspective view of a state in which the block to be processed **40** and the block holder **43** are joined. Similarly to the block holder **23** according to the second embodiment, the block holder **43** has the same shape as the

shape shown in FIGS. 4A and 4B.

(99) The brock to be processed **40** according to the fourth embodiment is formed in such a shape that an upper edge of a right side face **20c** and a left side face **20d** of a block-side joint face **20e** of a brock to be processed **20** shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B is cut out from a front face **20a** toward a bottom face **20f** over a rear face **20b**

(100) That is, as shown in FIGS. 10A and 10B, on the brock to be processed **40** which is made of ceramic, hybrid resin or the like as a raw material and formed into a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped, and having a front face **40a** corresponding to the front face **20a**, a right side face **40c** corresponding to the right side face **20c**, a left side face **40d** corresponding to the left side face **20d**, and a bottom face **40f** corresponding to the bottom face **20f**, a block-side joint face **40e** is formed in the central part of the right side face **40c** and the left side face **40d** on the upper face on the opposite side of the bottom face **40f**. A right side cutout portion **40g** in which a part of the upper face is cutout is formed at an edge part of the upper face and the right side face **40c**, and a left side cutout portion **40h** in which a part of the upper face is cutout is formed on an edge part of the upper face and the left side face **40d**.

(101) The block-side joint face **40e** is provided with an engaging depression **41** as an engaging reception part recessed from the block-side joint face **30e**. The engaging depression **41** is formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped so that the engaging depression **41** does not interfere with taking out from the molding die at molding of the block to be processed **40** and can be securely joined with the block holder **43**. The engaging depression **41** is formed by opening one end to the front face **40a** and extending from the opening toward the rear face **40b** side. The right side face **41a** and the left side face **41b** of the engaging depression **41** are respectively parallel to the right side face **40c** and the left side face **40d** of the brock to be processed **40**.

(102) Since the block holder **43** joined to the block to be processed **40** has the same shape as the block holder **23** according to the second embodiment, the same reference numerals as those shown in FIGS. 4A and 4B are assigned and descriptions will be omitted.

(103) As shown in FIG. 10B, when the engaging depression **41** of the brock to be processed **40** is engaged so as to receive the engaging protrusion **27** of the block holder **43**, the block holder **43** is positioned at a predetermined position with respect to the brock to be processed **40**. When the engaging depression **41** and the engaging protrusion **27** are engaged with each other, a proper gap is provided between these. In the joining, an adhesive is applied to either or both of the engaging depression **41** and the engaging protrusion **27**, and the adhesive holding space capable of holding the adhesive corresponds to a gap between the engaging depression **41** and the engaging protrusion **27**.

(104) When the brock to be processed **40** and the block holder **43** according to the fourth embodiment are joined, a part of the joint flange **26** of the block holder **43** protrudes laterally from the block-side joint face **40e**, as shown in FIG. 10B. That is, the protruded part is separated from each of the right side cutout part **40g** and the left side cutout part **40h**, and is a part not involved in joining with the brock to be processed **40**. Therefore, the block to be processed **40** and the block holder **43** are surely joined by the engagement of the engaging depression **41** with the engaging protrusion **27** and the adhesion between the holder-side joint face **24a** and the block-side joint face **40e**.

#### Operation of Third Embodiment and Fourth Embodiment

(105) The brock to be processed **30** according to the third embodiment and the brock to be processed **40** according to the fourth embodiment are formed by filling a molding die (not shown) with a molding material. For taking out the molded brock to be processed **30** from the molding die, the brock to be processed **30** is pressed in the direction of the arrow mark P in FIG. 9A. For taking out the formed brock to be processed **40** out from the molding die, the brock to be processed **40** is pressed in the direction Q of the arrow mark Q in FIG. 10A.

(106) Both the brock to be processed **30** according to the third embodiment and the brock to be processed **40** according to the fourth embodiment have a shape in which the right side cutout portion **30g**, **40g** and the left side cutout portion **30h**, **40h** are formed. When the brock to be processed **30**, **40** and the block holder **33**, **43** are surely joined, the portions corresponding to the cutout portions **30g**, **40g** and **30h**, **40h** become parts which can be reduced weight from the brock to be processed **30**, **40**. That is, with respect to the brock to be processed according to the third embodiment **30**, in the case where it can be surely performed the engaging and joining between the engaging protrusion **31** of the brock to be processed **30** and the engaging depression **17** of the block holder **33** and the joining of the block-side joint face **30e** and the holder-side joint face **14a**, even if the cutout parts **30g**, **30h** are provided, it does not interfered the stable holding of the brock to be processed **30** on cutting process of the brock to be processed **30**. With respect to the brock to be processed **40** according to the fourth embodiment, in the case where can be reliably performed the engaging and joining between the engaging depression **41** of the brock to be processed **40** and the engaging protrusion **27** of the block holder **43** and the joining of the block-side joint face **40e** and the holder-side joint face **24a**, even if the cutout parts **40g**, **40h** are provided, it does not interfered the stable holding of the brock to be processed **40** on cutting process of the brock to be processed **40**. Moreover, even when the dental prosthesis **1** is processed from the brock to be processed **30**, **40**, there is no trouble in forming the outer shape of a dental prosthesis **1**, a joint **1a**, a holding rod **1b**, and the like. Therefore, it can be reduced the material of the parts of the cutout portions **30g**, **30h**, **40g**, **40h**. In particular, the cost increase can be suppressed in the brocks to be processed **30**, **40** formed of expensive materials.

#### Modified Embodiment of Third Embodiment

(107) In FIGS. **11A** to **11K**, brocks to be processed provided with engaging protrusions in various shapes are exemplified, wherein the number and shape of the engaging protrusions **31** of the brock to be processed **30** are different from each other. It will be described as that, for each of the brocks to be processed of various shapes shown in FIGS. **11A** to **11K**, the main body excluding the engaging protrusion **31** of the brock to be processed **30** is shown by a block body **6**, and various engaging protrusions **7** are formed on the block body **4**. The number and shape of the engaging protrusions **7** shown in FIGS. **11A** to **11K** correspond to that of the engaging protrusion **5** shown in FIGS. **6A** to **6K**.

(108) In either of the block bodies **6** shown in FIGS. **11A** to **11K**, a left side cutout portion **6g** and a right side cutout portion **6h** are formed by cutting out an upper end of a right side face **6c** and a left side face **6d**. An engaging protrusion **7** is formed on a block-side joint face **6e** of a part between the left side cutout portion **6g** and the right side cutout portion **6h**. The block body **6** has a front face **6a** and a rear face **6b**.

(109) FIG. **11A** shows an engaging protrusion **7a** which corresponds to the engaging protrusion **5a** shown in FIG. **6A**;

(110) FIG. **11B** shows an engaging protrusion **7b** which corresponds to the engaging protrusion **5b** shown in FIG. **6B**;

(111) FIG. **11C** shows an engaging protrusion **7c** which corresponds to the engaging protrusion **5c** shown in FIG. **6C**;

(112) FIG. **11D** shows engaging protrusions **7d1** and **7d2** which correspond to the engaging protrusions **5d1** and **5d2** shown in FIG. **6D**;

(113) FIG. **11E** shows engaging protrusions **7e1** and **7e2** which correspond to the engaging protrusions **5e1** and **5e2** shown in FIGS. **6A** to **6K** (E);

(114) FIG. **11F** shows engaging protrusions **7f1** and **7f2** which correspond to the engaging protrusions **5f1** and **5f2** shown in FIG. **6F**;

(115) FIG. **11G** shows engaging protrusions **7g1** and **7g2** which correspond to the engaging protrusions **5g1** and **5g2** shown in FIG. **6G**;

(116) FIG. **11H** shows engaging protrusions **7h1** and **7h2** which correspond to the engaging

protrusions **5h1** and **5h2** shown in FIG. **6H**;

(117) FIG. **11I** shows an engaging protrusion **7i** which corresponds to the engaging protrusion **5i** shown in FIG. **6I**;

(118) FIG. **11J** shows an engaging protrusion **7j** which corresponds to the engaging protrusion **5j** shown in FIG. **6J**; and

(119) FIG. **11K** shows engaging protrusions **7k1** and **7k2** which correspond to the engaging protrusions **5k1** and **5k2** shown in FIG. **6K**.

(120) With respect to the engaging protrusion **7** shown in FIGS. **11A** to **11K**, the joint between the block body **6** and the block holder **33** can be surely performed by satisfying the conditions 1 to 3 described above in the same manner as the engaging protrusion **5** shown in FIGS. **6A** and **6K**.

(121) Any block body **6** provided with the engaging protrusion(s) **7** shown in FIGS. **11A** to **11K** can be taken out from the molding die by pushing out the direction indicated by the arrow mark **P** in FIG. **11A**, that is, from the rear face **6b** side to the front face **6a** side.

(122) The examples shown in FIGS. **1A** and **1B** are that formed with the engaging protrusion **7** as engaging parts, so that each of these block bodies **6** are to be pushed out from the rear face **6b** side to the front face **6a** side for taking out from the molding die. On the other hand, in the case where the engaging depression **41** shown in the fourth embodiment is formed on the block body **6** instead of the engaging protrusion **7**, the block body **6** is pushed out from the front face **6a** side to the rear face **6b** side, that is, by pushing out the block body **6** in the direction of the arrow mark **P**, to be taken out from the molding die.

(123) Even when the block body **6** is provided with an engaging depression similar to the engaging depression **41** shown in the fourth embodiment, the joint between the block body **6** and the block holder **43** can be surely performed by satisfying the condition 1 to condition 3 in the engaging depression part.

(124) (Shape of Dental CAD/CAM Block)

(125) FIGS. **12** to **14** show modified examples of the shapes of the block bodies of the brocks to be processed.

(126) In the modified example shown in FIG. **12**, a block-side joint face **8a** of a block body **8** is formed into a shape approximately half the center of an elliptic shape or a flat circular shape, and a side face **8c** crossing a front face **8b** and a block-side joint face **8a** is provided in a curved face shape. When an engaging protrusion is to be provided as an engaging part in the block body **8**, it is provided along the radial direction of an elliptical axial direction or a flat circular shape from the front face **8b** toward the rear. On the other hand, when an engaging depression is to be provided, it is provided from a top part of the elliptical shape or the flat circular shape toward the front face **8b**. Thus, the block body **8** can be smoothly taken out from the molding die by sliding the block body **8** in the direction of the arrow mark **P** in FIG. **12**.

Fifth Embodiment

(127) FIGS. **13A** and **13B** show a joining structure for processing according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention, wherein FIG. **11A** is a perspective view seen from the side of a front face **50a**, and FIG. **11B** is a plan view. A brock to be processed **50** according to the fifth embodiment is formed of a material such as a ceramic or a hybrid, and is joined to a block holder (not shown) similar to the block holder **13** according to the first embodiment.

(128) The brock to be processed **50** comprises a front side portion **51** shaped as a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped and including a front face **50a**, and a columnar rear side portion **52** having a trapezoidal or substantially trapezoidal cross-section continuous at a lower bottom portion on the front side portion **51**. A rear face **50b** is present in the rear side portion **52**. Thereafter, the face **50b** is a portion of the upper bottom of the trapezoidal or substantially trapezoidal cross-section of the rear side portion **52**. A front right side face **50c** and a front left side face **50d**, which are side faces, are formed on the front side portion **51**. A rear right side face **50e**, which is a side face continuing to the front right side face **50c** of the rear side portion

**52**, is provided, and a rear left side face **50f** which is a side face continuing to the front left side face **50d** is provided. On the brock to be processed **50**, a bottom face **50g** is formed continuously from the bottom face of the front side portion **51** and the rear side portion **52**, and a block-side joint face **50h** serving as a first joint face is formed on the upper face opposite to the bottom face **50g**. On the edge of the upper face and the front right side face **50c**, a right side cutout portion **50i** is formed in which a part of the upper face is cut out, and similarly, a left side cutout portion **50j** in which a part of the upper face is cut out is formed at an edge part of the upper face and the front left side face **50d**.

(129) The block-side joint face **50h** is provided with an engaging protrusion **53** as an engaging part projecting from the block-side joint face **50h**. The engaging protrusion **53** is formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped so that the engaging protrusion **53** does not interfere with taking out from the molding die at molding of the block to be processed **50** and can be securely joined with the block holder (not shown). A front face **53a** of the engaging protrusion **53** is arranged in the same plane as the front face **50a** of the block to be processed **50** and is formed so as to extend from an end part where the front face **50a** is formed toward a rear face **50b** side. The right side face **53b** and the left side face **53c** of the engaging protrusion **53** are respectively parallel to the front right side face **50c** and a front left side face **50d** of the brock to be processed **50**.

(130) As described above, the block holder joined to the brock to be processed **50** can be used having the same shape as that of the block holder **13** according to the first embodiment.

(131) The brock to be processed **50** can be taken out from the molding die when molding by sliding the brock to be processed **50** in direction of an arrow mark P with respect to the molding die (not shown).

(132) On the other hand, when an engaging depression as an engaging reception part is formed in place of the engaging protrusion **53** on the brock to be processed **50**, the end part of the engaging depression is opened to the rear face **50b**. The opposite end is formed so as to extend toward the front face **50a** side. In the case of the brock to be processed **50** provided with the engaging depression, the brock to be processed **50** can be taken out from the molding die by sliding the brock to be processed **50** in the direction of the arrow mark P in FIG. 13A.

#### Modified Example of Fifth Embodiment

(133) A brock to be processed **60** shown in FIG. 14 is a modification example of the brock to be processed **50** according to the fifth embodiment shown in FIGS. 13A and 13B, and the same parts with the brock to be processed **50** are assigned same reference numerals. The brock to be processed **60** has a shape in that a plane part of the cross-sectional trapezoid or substantially trapezoidal side face of the rear side portion **52** of the brock to be processed **50** is deformed into a curved face of a part of an arc. The same reference numerals are assigned to the same part as the brock to be processed **50**.

(134) That is, as shown in FIG. 14, the rear right side face **50e** and the rear left side face **50f** of the block to be processed **50** shown in FIGS. 13A and 13B are replaced by a rear right side face **60a** and a rear left side face **60b** respectively, each having a curved face of a part of an arc.

(135) The block to be processed **60** can be taken out from the molding die in FIG. 14 by sliding it with respect to the molding die in the arrow P direction shown in FIGS. 13A and 13B.

#### Comparative Example

(136) FIGS. 15A and 15B show a comparative example of a joining structure for processing. In this comparative example, a block-side joint face **101** formed in a plane is arranged on one face of a brock to be processed **100** formed in a rectangular parallelepiped or a substantially rectangular parallelepiped, and a block holder **110** is joined to the block-side joint face **101**.

(137) The block holder **110** is formed by integrally forming a disk-shaped base part **111** and a columnar holding support part **112**. The face on one side of the base part **111** is a planar holder-side joint face **111a**, and a holding prop **112** whose diameter is smaller than that of the base part **111** is

erected at or near the center of the other side face. The base part **111** is formed with a cutout portion **111b** cut out in a proper length and width in the radial direction from the edge part. A chuck part **112a** which is curved by being curved is formed at an intermediate part of the holding prop **112**.

(138) An adhesive is applied to one of the block-side joint face **101** and the holder-side joint face **111a**, and the block holder **110** is placed on the block-side joint face **101** of the brock to be processed **100** by using a robot arm or the like. Then, the adhesive is cured to produce a joined body of the brock to be processed **100** and the block holder **110** as shown in FIG. 15B.

(139) The joined body is served to a block fixing tool (not shown), then a positioning member (not shown) such as a projection or the like, provided in a block fixing tool, is inserted from the side of the holding prop **112** into the cutout portion **111b** of the base part **111**. Thus, the block holder **110** with respect to the block fixing tool is positioned, the brock to be processed **100** in a predetermined positional relation with the block holder **110** is positioned relative to the block fixing tool, and the block fixing tool is set to the predetermined positional relation.

(140) Then, it is subjected to cut processing by a cutting machine to produce the dental prosthesis **1**.

(141) Since the cutout portion **111b** according to the comparative example is formed by a cutout penetrating the base part **111** from one face side to the other face side, there is a risk that the adhesive for joining the brock to be processed **100** and the block holder **110** may infiltrate the cutout portion **111b**. When the infiltrated adhesive is cured, the cutout portion **111b** is closed, and it may happen a risk that the positioning member of the block fixing tool cannot be inserted.

(142) In contrast, in each of the first embodiment, the second embodiment, the third embodiment, and the fourth embodiment, since the holder-side joint face **14a**, **24a** side of the positioning recess **18**, **28** is closed, the adhesive applied to the holder-side joint face **14a**, **24a** is prevented from entering the positioning recess **18**, **28**, and the positioning member is reliably inserted into the positioning recess **18**, **28**.

(143) The brocks to be processed **10**, **20**, **30**, **40**, **50**, **60** and the block bodies **4**, **6**, **8** or the like according to the respective embodiments described above are made of a single layer. On the other hand, it may be used a laminate comprising a plurality of hybrid resin layers for these brocks to be processed **10**, etc. or the block bodies **4**, etc. When such a laminate is used, at least one kind of property selected from the group consisting of color tone, transparency, refractive index of the matrix polymer and/or the filler constituted, strength, hardness, elastic modulus, abrasion resistance, fluorescent property, and polishing property can be made preferably different from each other. The dental prosthesis having a color tone pattern with high aesthetic properties can be obtained by different properties such as color tones for the respective layers.

(144) As described above, according to the joining structure for processing according to the present invention, the dental CAD/CAM block and the block holder are surely joined to perform cutting processing of the dental CAD/CAM block and contribute to suppress the occurrence of defective products.

## Claims

1. A joining structure for processing comprising a dental CAD/CAM block to be processed by a machine for producing a dental product and a block holder joined to the dental CAD/CAM block to hold it and to fix it to a cutting machine, further comprising: an engaging part formed by one or a plurality of engaging protrusions protruding from a first joint face that is either one of a joint face of the dental CAD/CAM block and a joint face of the block holder; an engagement reception part formed by one or a plurality of engaging depressions depressed from a second joint face that is the other of the joint face of the dental CAD/CAM block and the joint face of the block holder to receive the one or a plurality of engaging protrusions respectively; an adhesive holding space configured to hold an adhesive between an engaging part and an engaging reception part so as to

contact 50% or more of the surface area of the surface of the engaging part and 50% or more of the surface area of the surface of the engaging reception part come with the adhesive respectively; the engaging part and the engaging reception part being engaged with each other, and the dental CAD/CAM block and the block holder being joined by the adhesive held in the adhesive holding space; the dental CAD/CAM block is provided in a rectangular parallelepiped shape, and one of bottom faces thereof is the joint face; the engaging part or the engaging reception part is formed, when defining one face arbitrarily from the four rectangular parallelepiped side faces as the front face, the opposite face as a rear face, and the faces adjacent to the right and left sides toward the front face as a right side face and a left side face respectively, that one end face of the engaging part or the engaging reception part is on the same plane as the front face and extends toward the rear face direction; the engaging part or the engaging reception part is shaped, in a coordinate system in which a shared vertex of the other bottom face of the rectangular parallelepiped shape, the front face and the right side face is defined as an origin, x, y and z axes arranged along the first side shared by the other bottom face and the right side face, the second side shared by the other bottom face and the front face, and the third side shared by the front face and the right side face respectively and coordinates (x, y, z) of the end opposite the origin on the first, second and third sides are (100,0,0), (0, 100,0), and (0, 0, 100) respectively, as satisfy the following conditions; that (1) when the value of the x coordinate of the side end of the rear face is defined for each engaging part or each engaging reception part of the one or a plurality of engaging protrusions or the one or more of engaging depressions as L, the length of that engaging part or engaging reception part, and the maximum value therein is defined as Lmax, the maximum length of the one or a plurality of engaging protrusions or the one or more of engaging depressions, then:

$95 \geq L_{\max} \geq 10$ ; (2) when the x coordinate value of each engaging part or each engagement reception part of the one or a plurality of engaging protrusions or the one or a plurality of engaging depression parts is p (where p is 0 or more and L or less rational number), and the y coordinate value is q (where q is an arbitrary y coordinate value in a region where the engaging part or the engaging reception part exists when  $x=p$ ), then the height of that engaging part or the depth of that engaging reception part  $H_{p,q}$  is, in actual size:

$10 [\text{mm}] \geq H_{0,q} > 0.1 [\text{mm}]$  when  $p=0$ , and  $H_{p-r,q} \geq H_{p,q}$  when  $p>0$ , where r is an arbitrary rational number of more than 0 and less than p; the block holder includes: a plate-shaped base part on which one face is set as the first joint face or the second joint face and joins to the joint face of the dental CAD/CAM block, and the other face is a holding side face; an holding prop is erected in the center of the holding side face of the base part; a joint flange is provided around the holding prop by a part of the base part extending in a sword guard shape from the holding prop; and a positioning recess is provided in an appropriate depth from the holding-side face of the joint flange along the axial direction of the holding prop, and from the peripheral edge portion of the joint flange toward the holding prop, in the circumferential direction, for engaging with a positioning tool of a cutting machine cutting the dental CAD/CAM block, wherein the positioning recess has no portion penetrating the base part from the holding side face to the joint face of the block holder, and the planar shape size of the joint face of the dental CAD/CAM block is larger than the planar shape size of the joint face of the block holder.

2. The joining structure for processing according to claim 1, wherein: the dental CAD/CAM block is a laminated body composed of a plurality of layers, and each layer is a hybrid resin layer having different property from others.

3. The joining structure for processing according to claim 1, wherein: the following conditions (3) is satisfied; (3) when the x coordinate value of each engaging part or each engaging reception part of the one or a plurality of engaging parts or the one or more engaging reception part is p (where p is 0 or more and L or less rational number), and when the width of each engaging part or each engaging reception part is  $W_n$  defined by the absolute value of the difference between the value of the y coordinate of one end part of that engaging part or engaging reception part and the value of

the y coordinate of the other end part thereof, then the sum of the width  $W_n$  of all the engaging parts or the engaging reception parts is 1 or more and 70 or less, and the width  $W_n$  of all the engaging parts or the engaging reception parts are:

$70 \geq W_0 \geq 1$  when  $P=0$ , and  $W_{p-r} \geq W_p$  when  $p>0$ , where  $r$  is an arbitrary rational number of more than 0 and equal to or less than  $p$ .

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