(54) **3D SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURING OF CASTS, BRACES, SPLINTS AND OTHER ORTHOSES**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A three-dimensional subtractive manufacturing system configured for constructing an orthopedic orthosis from a first blank of a plurality of blanks includes a scanner configured to capture a 3D model of a body part of a patient, a central processor configured to receive the 3D model and select the first blank based on the three-dimensional model and a computer numerical control machine configured to receive the computer numeric control programming file and an identification of the first blank from the central processor. The central processor is configured to convert the 3D model into a CNC programming file. The CNC machine comprised of a subtractive manufacturing machine. The CNC machine configured to remove material from the first blank to form the orthopedic orthosis.

**Fig. 1**
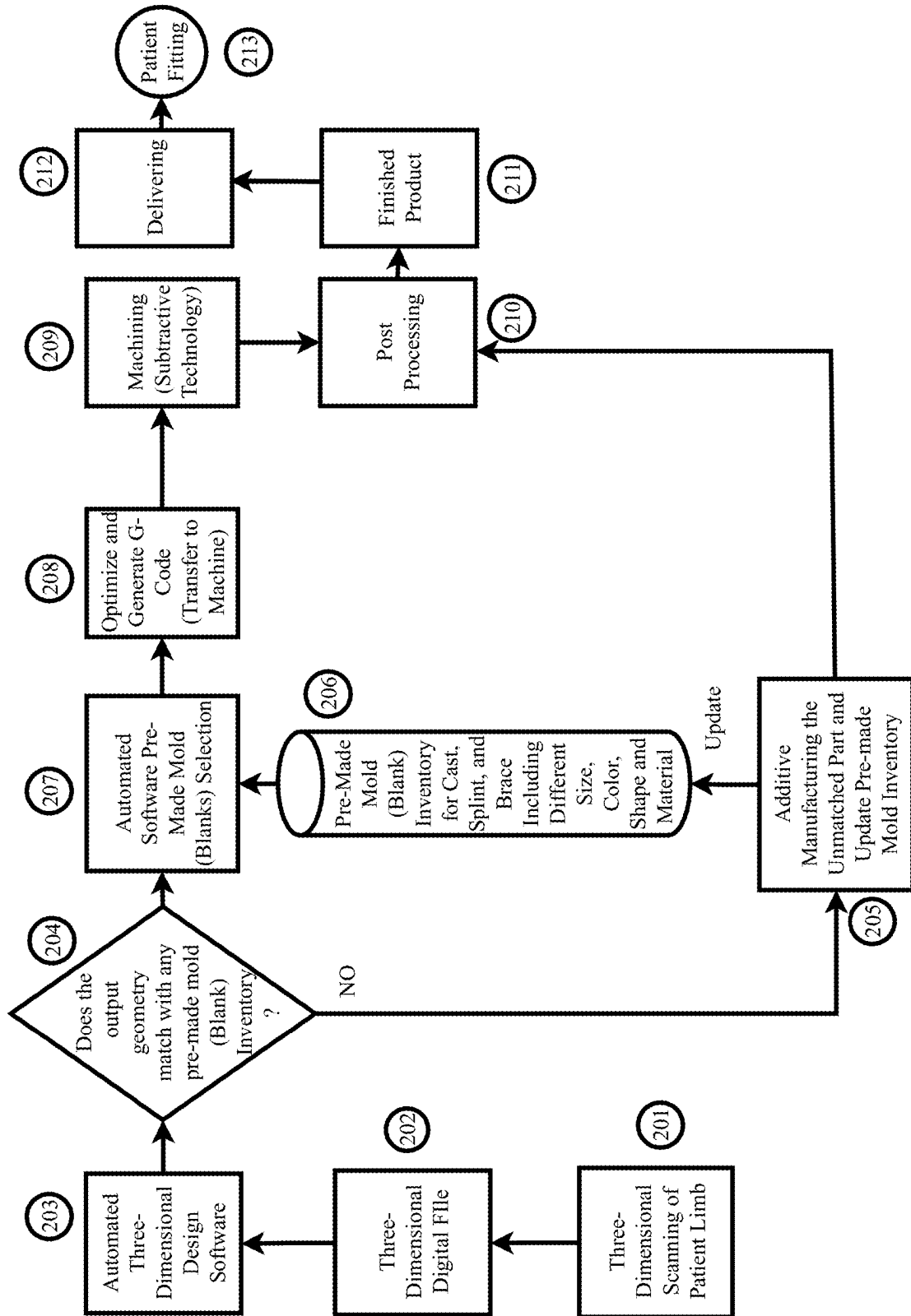
Fig. 2
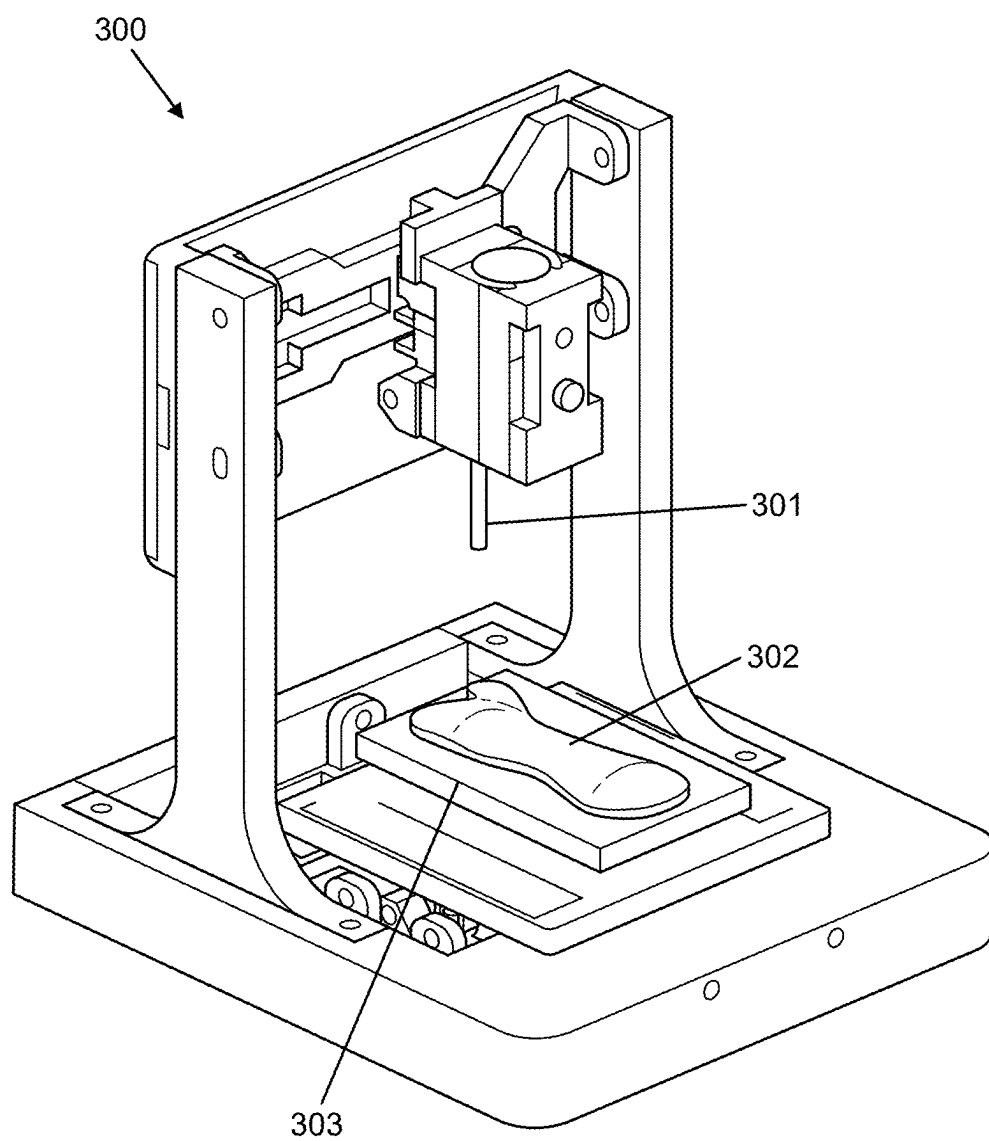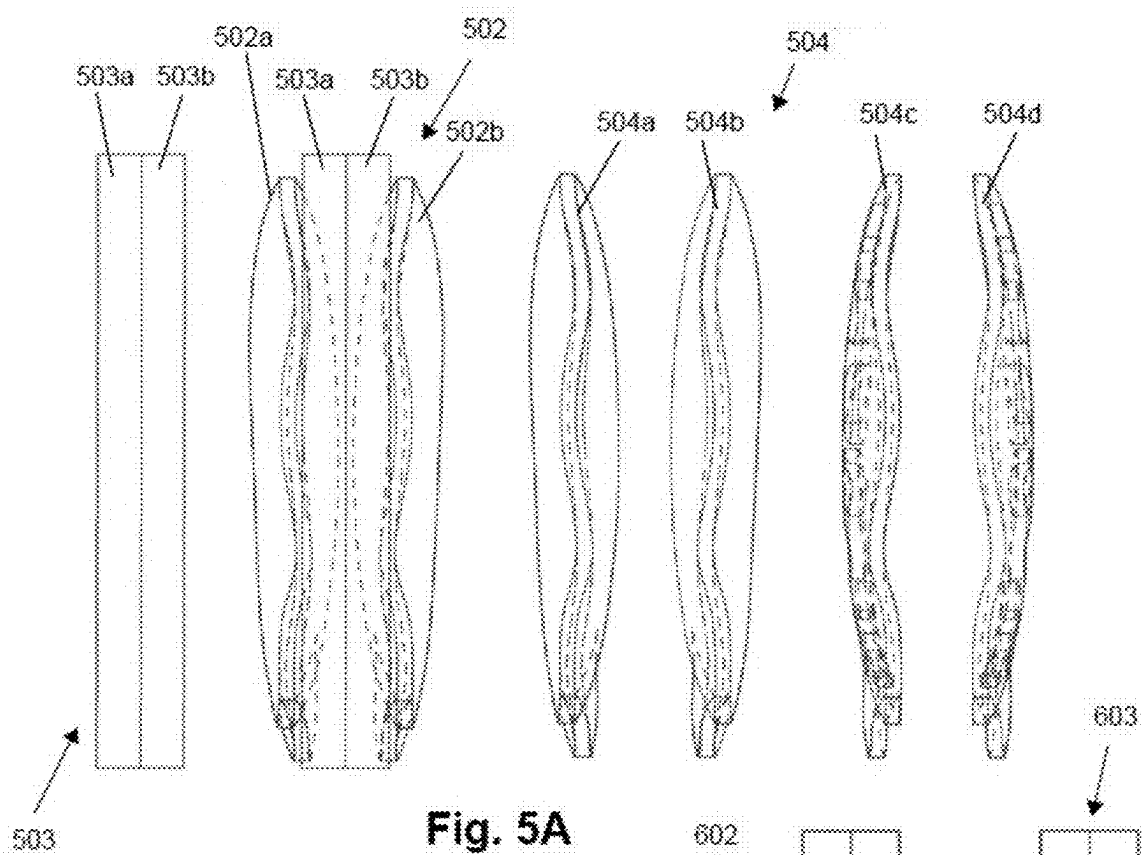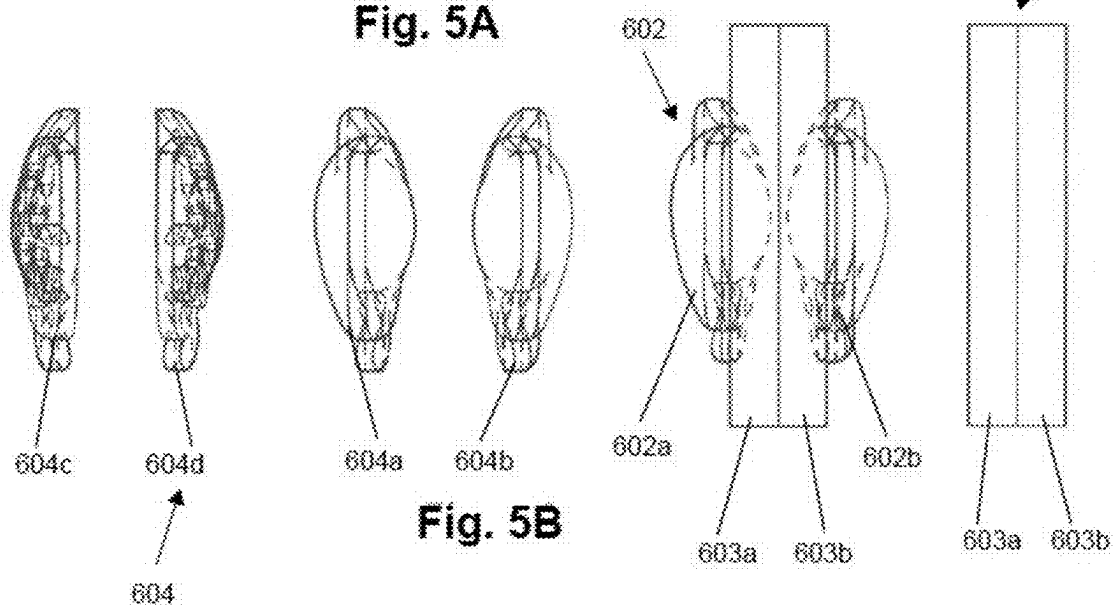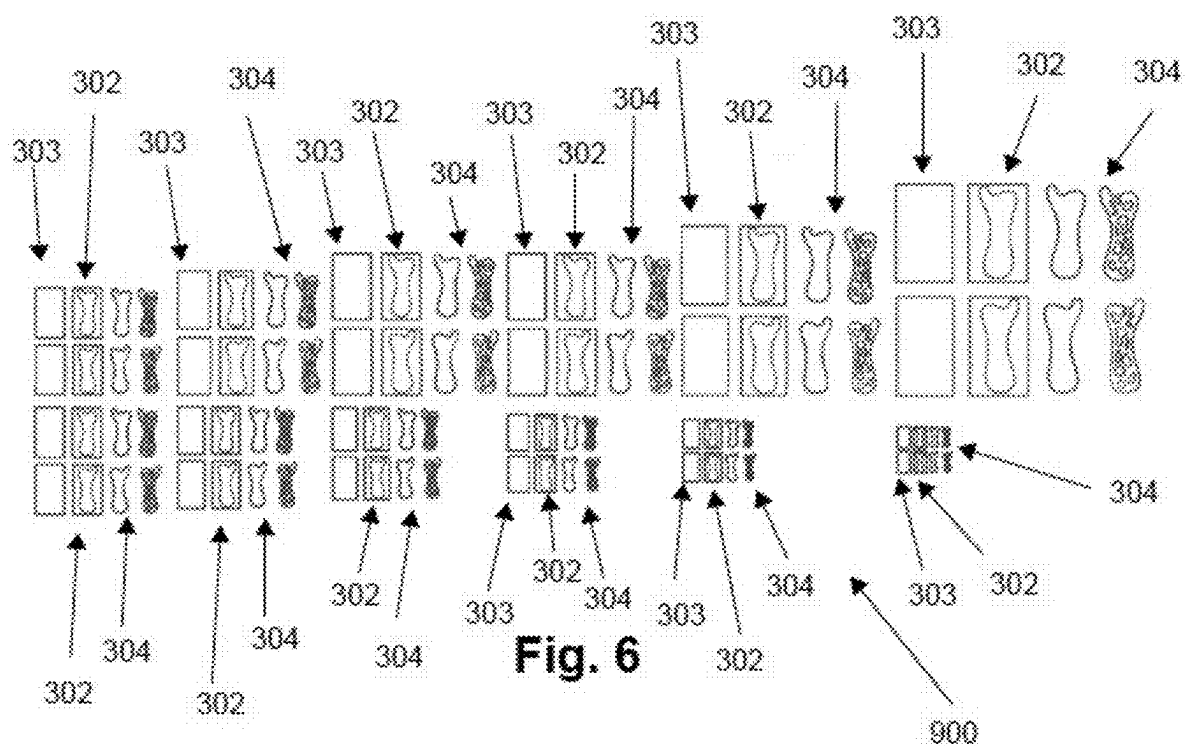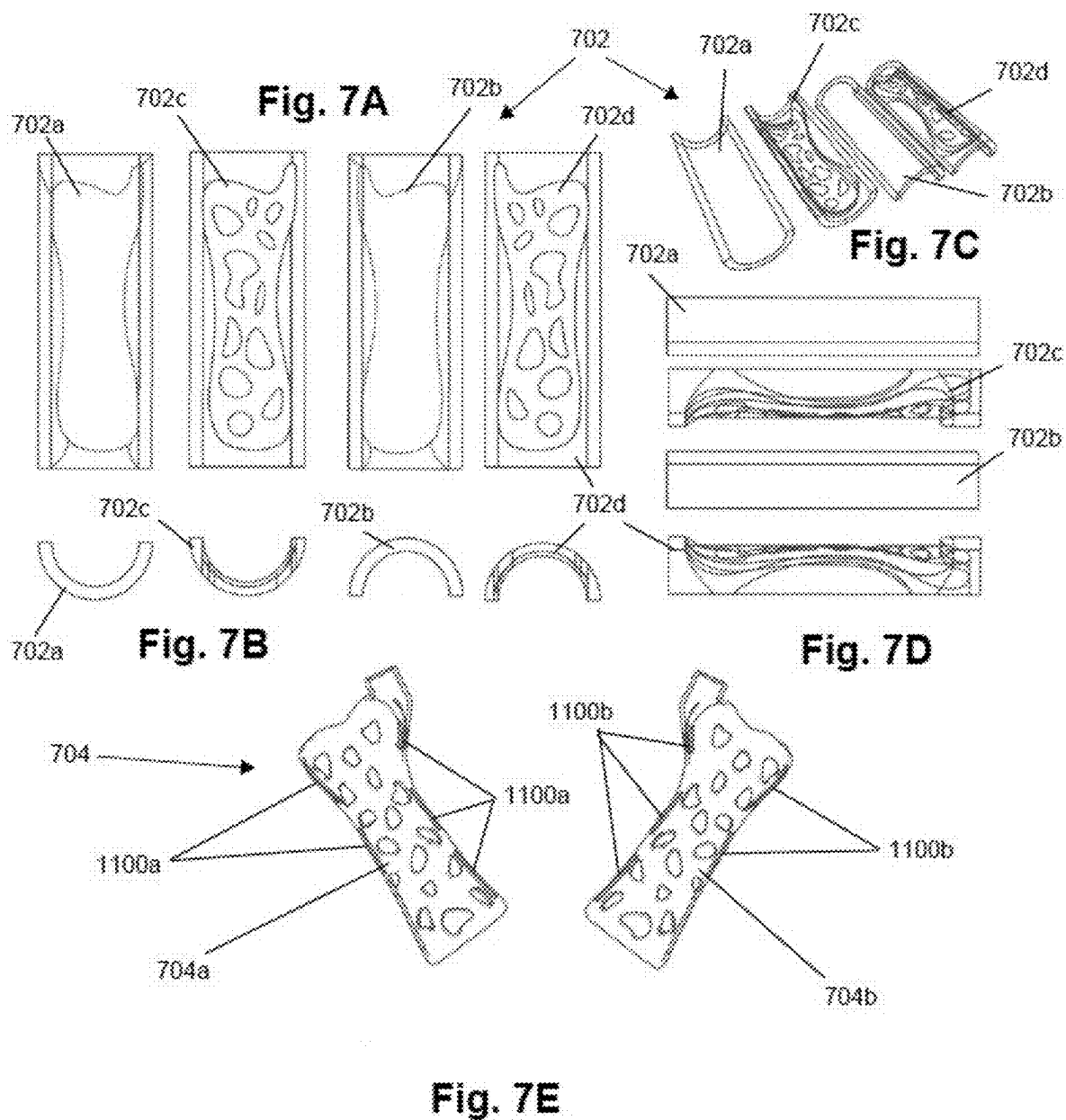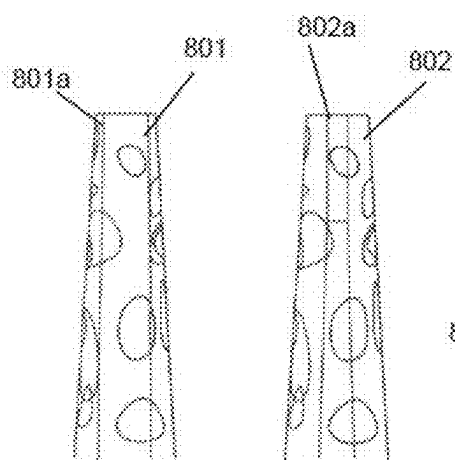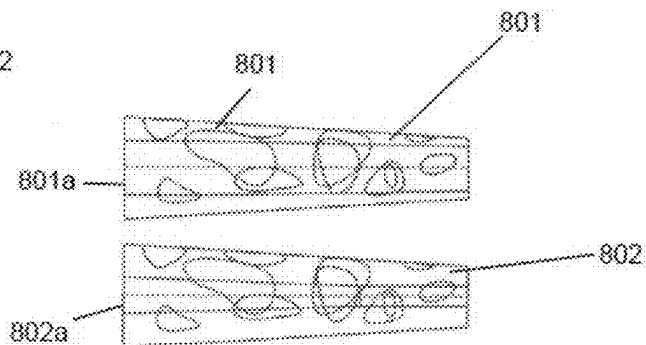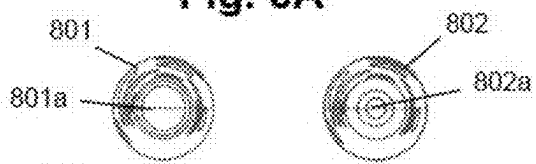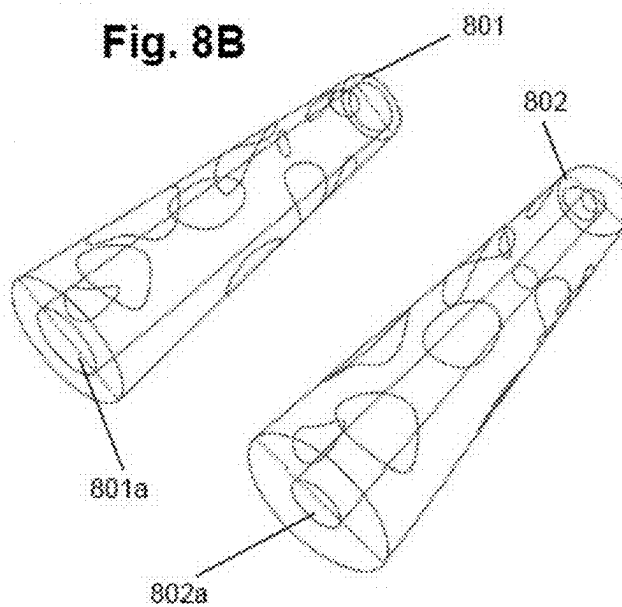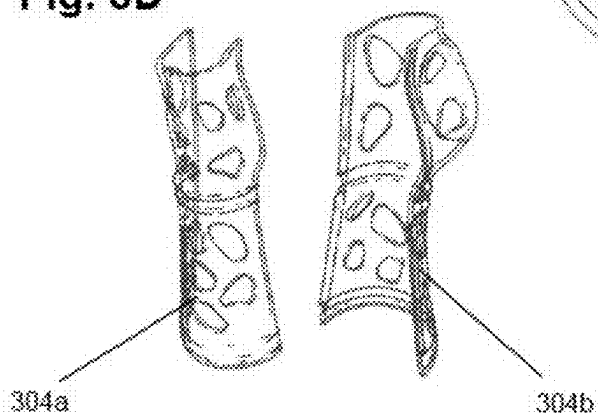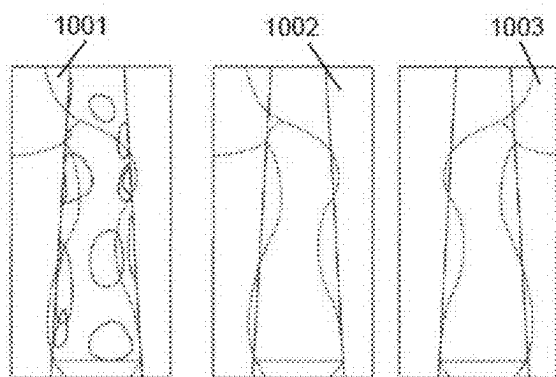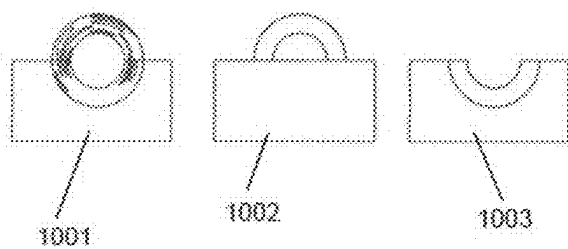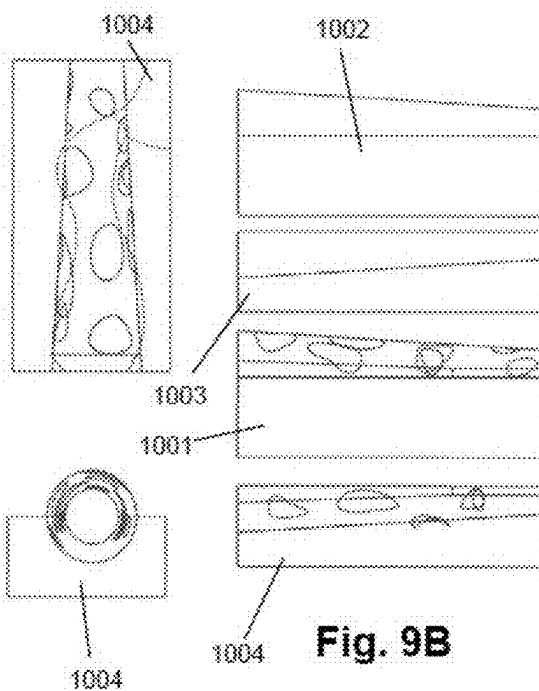
300

301

302

303

**Fig. 3**

**Fig. 4**

503a  503b    502a    503a  503b    502

503

502b

504

504a    504b        504c    504d

**Fig. 5A**

603

604c    604d    604a    604b

602

602a        602b

603a  603b    603a  603b

604

**Fig. 5B**

**Fig. 6**

**Fig. 7A**

702c
702a

702
702b
702d

702a
702c
702d

**Fig. 7C**
702c
702d
702b

702c

702b

**Fig. 7B**
702a

702a

702c

702d

702b

**Fig. 7D**

704

1100b

1100a

1100a

1100b

704a

704b

**Fig. 7E**

801a

801

802a

802

**Fig. 8A**

801

801a

**Fig. 8B**

801a

802

802a

801

801a

802

802a

**Fig. 8D**

801

801a

802

802a

**Fig. 8C**

304a

304b

**Fig. 8E**

1001    1002    1003    1004    1002

**Fig. 9A**

1003

1001

**Fig. 9B**

1001    1002    1003    1004    1004

**Fig. 9C**

# 3D SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURING OF CASTS, BRACES, SPLINTS AND OTHER ORTHOSES

## CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] The present application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 63/353,929, filed on June 21, 202 and titled "3D Subtractive Manufacturing of Casts, Braces, Splints and other Orthoses," the entire contents of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Three-dimensional ("3D") scanners are widely used in different industries such as additive and subtractive manufacturing, aerospace, automotive, consumer goods, industrial goods, orthodontics, orthopedics and related sectors and industries. In addition, three-dimensional scanners are commonly used in Augmented Reality ("AR") and Virtual Reality ("VR") devices. Each application requires certain features and qualities in a 3D model that is developed utilizing the scanners. For example, in orthopedics and orthodontics, speed, patient comfort, maintaining anatomical position, accuracy and precision are important parameters for the medical specialists. In AR and VR, the color data (red, green, blue ("RGB") point cloud) of the model is often more important than other factors.

[0003] In traditional methods for treating broken bones and injured joints, the patient's body part, such as the arm or foot, is immobilized by circulating roles of plaster, resin or fiberglass around the impacted body part or adjacent anatomy. Although the plaster, resin or fiberglass can be applied in a short time, there are shortcomings with prior art casting and related methods. Conventional casts are not resistant to water and lose their properties over time, which can have a negative impact on patient outcomes. The conventional plaster casts severely limit activity of the patient by requiring avoidance of water, limiting sweating and otherwise avoiding any activity that could introduce foreign substances into the space between the cast and the patient's skin. Another limitation of the traditional cast is the continuous and solid nature of the final casts that do not include a lattice or holes therein to allow air flow though the cast to avoid or limit sweating and subsequently avoid or limit skin itching, as well as to monitor and treat the patient's skin. The lack of lattice or holes also prevents foreign substances from being removed from the patient's skin when captured in internal spaced between the inner surface of the cast and the patient's skin, which can cause severe irritation by rubbing against the patient's skin. The patient's skin may require or benefit from treatment due to skin injuries or irritation resulting from a trauma that also causes the patient's injury or as a result of foreign object irritation while wearing the cast. In the conventional casting system and process, the patient is required to keep their body part, such as an arm or foot, immobile for a long time before the cast dries and hardens and the rigid cast may result in immobilization of a joint near or at the patient's injury location. It would be desirable to design, deploy and distribute a system for manufacturing a cast or orthopedic orthosis that may be completed in shorter amounts of time and requires no or minimal contact with the patient's impacted body part.

[0004] Laser scanners may be constructed or adapted for portability or may be constructed or adapted for hand-held use. The laser scanner may be coupled to a robotic arm or Articulated Arms Coordinate Measuring Machines ("AACMM") for automated processing. For these scanners, the operator or the robotic arm turns or moves the object around to capture all or most of the points on the surface of the object. In these rotating 3D scanners, the process of capturing all or most points of the body part, such as a hand or foot, takes between one to five minutes (1-5 min), which is a significant period of time for a typical patient to hold the body part, such as the arm, foot or other body part, in a generally immobile position without movement during the scanning process. There are other methods of 3D scanning such as photogrammetry in which ten to twenty (10-20) digital single-lens reflex ("DSLR") cameras are set at fixed positions around the object to capture two-dimensional ("2D") images and the 2D images are merged into a 3D point cloud or to facilitate development of a 3D model. Although this method is relatively quick during processing, it is not a cost-effective process for medical applications. The casts, splints, braces and other orthoses are also preferably manufactured in the most efficient and accurate manner after the 3D model of the patient's limb is prepared. Manufacturing the casts, splints, braces and other orthoses utilizing additive manufacturing based on a 3D model of the limb can be time consuming and expensive. This particular system and method also requires a designated space for the set-up, which may not be possible in all medical facilities. There is another type of photogrammetric 3D-scanning in which one camera is turned around the object to provide twenty to forty (20-40) photos of the object. This method is cost-effective but lacks speed, accuracy, precision and is mostly used for in-home applications. The preferred 3D scanner and related methods address the shortcomings of the prior art devices and methods to provide an accurate scan of a patient's anatomy, transform the scan into a 3D model, define a cast or splint based on the 3D model and is optimized for rapid manufacturing of the product that is used in patient care. The preferred 3D subtractive manufacturing process also addresses additional shortcomings of the prior art, as is described in greater detail below.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] Briefly stated, the preferred invention is directed to a 3D subtractive manufacturing system configured for constructing an orthopedic orthosis from a first blank of a plurality of blanks for a patient. The 3D subtractive manufacturing system includes a scanner configured to capture a 3D model of a body part of the patient, a central processor configured to receive the 3D model and select the first blank based on the 3D model and a computer numerical control machine configured to receive the computer numeric control programming file and an identification of the first blank from the central processor. The central processor configured to convert the 3D model into a computer numeric control programming file. The computer numerical control machine is comprised of a subtractive manufacturing machine. The computer numerical control machine is configured to remove material from the first blank to form the orthopedic orthosis.
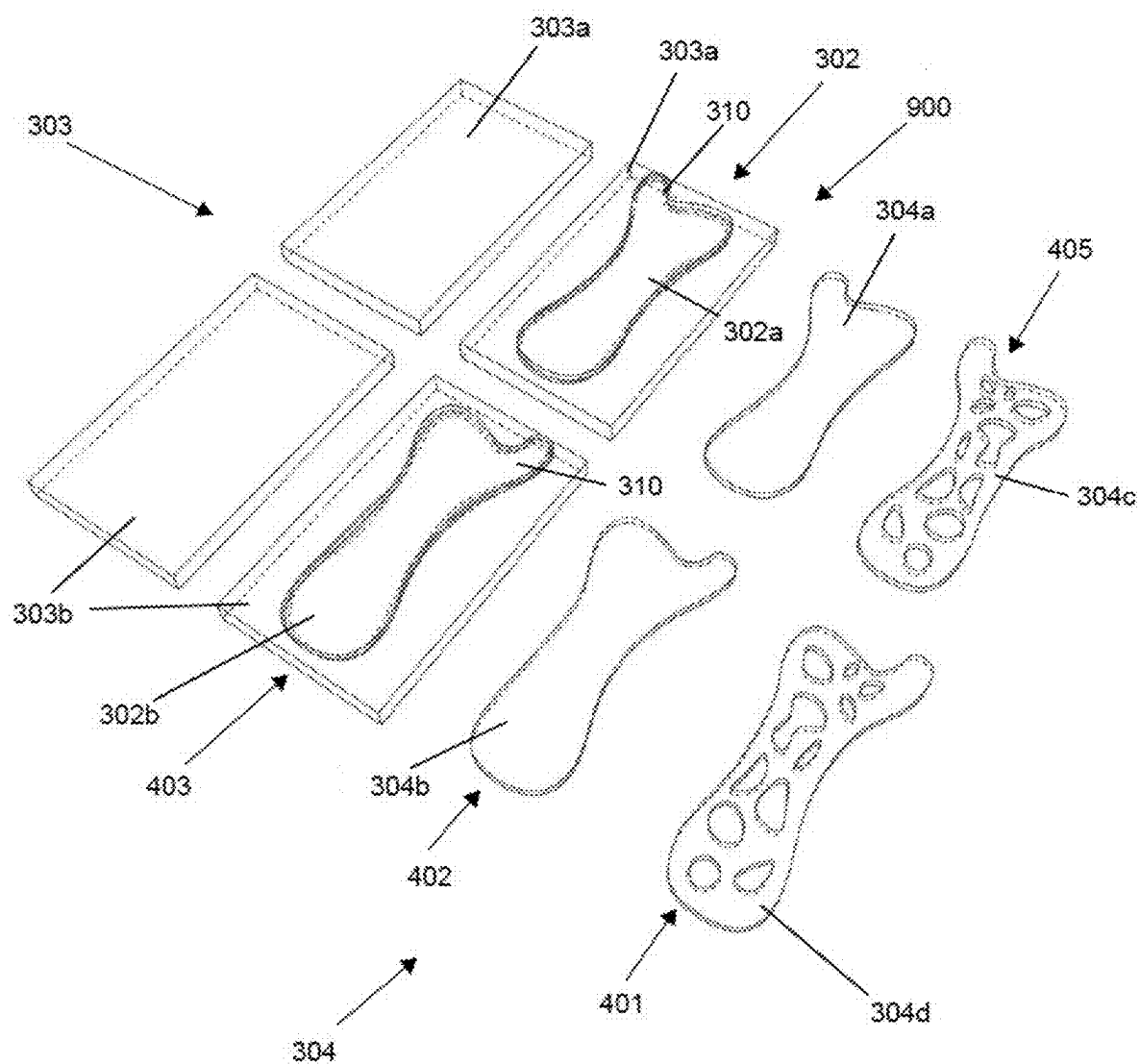
[0006] In another aspect, the preferred invention is directed to a scanner system for capturing a 3D model of a body part of a patient. The scanner system includes a light

source configured to project a stripe of light to illuminate the body part, a sensor configured to capture 2D and 3D images of the body part, a housing configured to support the light source, the sensor and a central processor configured to receive the two-dimensional and three-dimensional images of the body part from the sensor and convert the two-dimensional and three-dimensional images into a three-dimensional model of the body part. The housing includes an opening configured to receive the body part therein.

[0007] A scanner system for capturing a 3D model of an object including a light providing a stripe of light to illuminate the object, a capturing device to capture 2D and 3D images of the object, a holder configured to hold the capturing device, a central processor configured to receive data collected from the capturing devices, send commands and process data, a mechanical structure comprised of an open box to fix the capturing devices, and a graphical user interface to assist the patient limb positioning based on the clinical requirements with augmented reality ("AR") or virtual reality ("VR"), process the two-dimensional and three-dimensional images and construct a 3D model. The graphical user interface configured to navigate over a 3D model of the object. The capturing device may include a camera, a sensor, a tablet, or a smartphone. The mechanical structure configured to receive the object.

[0008] In another aspect, the preferred invention is directed to 3D subtractive manufacturing of casts, braces, splints and other orthoses that is relatively efficient and straight-forward for quick production of the cast, brace, splint or other orthoses at the point of patient care. The preferred system utilizes augmented reality scanning solutions to improve fit, comfort and accuracy for the clinician and patient. 3D subtractive methods for manufacturing orthoses, preferably orthopedic orthoses allows for rapid turnaround for creation of the product to be applied to the patient for prompt immobilization of the impacted area. The production method streamlines and optimizes the process to expedite patient care and is novel compared to prior art practices.

[0009] In a further aspect, the preferred invention is directed to a scanner system for capturing a 3D model of an object including a light providing a stripe of light to illuminate the object, a capturing device to capture 2D and 3D images of the object, a holder configured to hold the capturing device, a central processor configured to receive data collected from the capturing devices, send commands and process data, a mechanical structure comprised of an open box to fix the capturing devices, and a graphical user interface to process the two-dimensional and three-dimensional images and construct a 3D model. The graphical user interface configured to navigate over a 3D model of the object. The capturing device may include a camera, a sensor, a tablet, or a smartphone. The mechanical structure configured to receive the object.

[0010] In another aspect, the preferred invention is directed to 3D subtractive manufacturing of casts, braces, splints and other orthoses that is relatively efficient and straight-forward for quick production of the cast, brace, splint or other orthoses at the point of patient care. The preferred system utilizes mass-customization molds and customization machining for rapid turnaround to create the product to be applied to the patient for prompt immobilization of the impacted area.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL
VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] The foregoing summary, as well as the following detailed description of preferred embodiments of the orthopedic orthosis, instrument, system, implant and method of the present application, will be better understood when read in conjunction with the appended drawings. For the purposes of illustrating the 3D subtractive manufacturing system and method for manufacturing orthopedic orthoses, including splints, braces, casts and other orthoses, there are shown in the drawings preferred embodiments. It should be understood, however, that the application is not limited to the precise arrangements and instrumentalities shown. In the drawings:

[0012] FIG. 1 illustrates a side perspective view of a 3D or stationary scanner, including a uniform light or light source, a limb holder, a housing or mechanical structure, a central processor and a sensor or camera in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0013] FIG. 2 is a block diagram flowchart of a method of manufacturing an orthopedic orthosis utilizing subtractive manufacturing technology in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0014] FIG. 3 is a side perspective view of a subtractive machining mechanism or computer numerical control machine for manipulating a blank, a block or a dorsal splint in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0015] FIG. 4 is top perspective view of blanks, blocks and orthopedic orthoses that may be constructed utilizing the 3D scanner and method of FIGS. 1 and 2 and representing a machining process for transforming the blanks and blocks into the orthopedic orthosis or an arm, wrist and hand splint or cast, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0016] FIG. 5A illustrates side elevational views of blanks, blocks and orthopedic orthoses that may be constructed utilizing the 3D scanner and method of FIGS. 1 and 2, wherein the orthopedic orthosis may be a volar wrist splint or cast or a forearm splint or cast in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0017] FIG. 5B illustrates side elevational views of blanks, blocks and orthopedic orthoses that may be constructed utilizing the 3D scanner and method of FIGS. 1 and 2, wherein the orthopedic orthosis may be a hand or wrist splint or cast in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0018] FIG. 6 illustrates top plan views of blocks, blanks and orthopedic orthoses in a mold or blank inventory, wherein the inventory includes various sizes, shapes, product types and stages of blocks, blanks and orthopedic orthoses in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0019] FIG. 7A illustrates various top plan views of blanks of the mold or blank inventory of FIG. 6, particularly blanks of a plurality of blanks for an arm, hand and/or wrist splint or cast in accordance with the preferred embodiment of FIG. 6;

[0020] FIG. 7B illustrates rear elevational views of the blanks of FIG. 7A;

[0021] FIG. 7C illustrates bottom perspective views of the blanks of FIG. 7A;

[0022] FIG. 7D illustrates side elevational views of the blanks of FIG. 7A;

[0023] FIG. 7E illustrates top perspective views of first and second portions of an orthopedic orthosis constructed from one of the plurality of blanks of FIG. 7A, particularly an arm, hand and wrist splint or cast;

[0024] FIG. 8A illustrates top plan views of blanks of a mold or blank inventory in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, particularly blanks for an arm, hand and wrist splint;

[0025] FIG. 8B illustrates side elevational views of the blanks of FIG. 8A;

[0026] FIG. 8C illustrates top perspective views of the blanks of FIG. 8A;

[0027] FIG. 8D illustrates rear elevational views of the blanks of FIG. 8A;

[0028] FIG. 8E illustrates a side elevational view of first and second portions of an orthopedic orthosis constructed from one of the blanks of FIG. 8A, particularly an arm, wrist and hand splint or cast;

[0029] FIG. 9A illustrates top plan views of blanks of a mold or blank inventory in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, particularly blanks for arm and wrist splints;

[0030] FIG. 9B illustrates side elevational views of the blanks of FIG. 9A; and

[0031] FIG. 9C illustrates rear elevational views of the blanks of FIG. 9A.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0032] Certain terminology is used in the following description for convenience only and is not limiting. Unless specifically set forth herein, the terms "a", "an" and "the" are not limited to one element but instead should be read as meaning "at least one". The words "right", "left", "lower" and "upper" designate directions in the drawings to which reference is made. The words "inwardly" or "distally" and "outwardly" or "proximally" refer to directions toward and away from, respectively, the patient's body, or the geometric center of the preferred scanner system, 3D subtractive manufacturing system, orthopedic orthoses or casts, splints, braces or other orthoses and related parts thereof. The words, "anterior", "posterior", "superior," "inferior", "lateral," "ulnar," "radial" and related words and/or phrases designate preferred positions, directions and/or orientations in the human body to which reference is made and are not meant to be limiting. The terminology includes the above-listed words, derivatives thereof and words of similar import.

[0033] It should also be understood that the terms "about," "approximately," "generally," "substantially" and like terms, used herein when referring to a dimension or characteristic of a component of the preferred invention, indicate that the described dimension/characteristic is not a strict boundary or parameter and does not exclude minor variations therefrom that are functionally the same or similar, as would be understood by one having ordinary skill in the art. At a minimum, such references that include a numerical parameter would include variations that, using mathematical and industrial principles accepted in the art (e.g., rounding, measurement or other systematic errors, manufacturing tolerances, etc.), would not vary the least significant digit.

[0034] Referring to FIG. 1, components of a three-dimensional scanner 100 and associated central processor 105 include a uniform light source 101, a 3D and/or 2D camera or sensor 102, a limb holder 103 to rest the patient's body part 107, such as a hand or another anatomy, a checkerboard 104, camera recognition or calibration indicator 104 that assists gauging sizes and shapes of a scanned object, a monitor 105a, central processor or processing unit 105 and a mechanical structure or housing 106. The camera or sensor 102 may be comprised of TrueDepth or light detection and ranging ("LiDAR") cameras or sensors that are able to create depth or 3D models based on 2D image capture or utilizing several 2D and/or 3D images. The sensor 102 is not limited to being comprised of TrueDepth or LiDAR cameras or sensors and may be comprised of any sensor, camera or sensors that are able to collect and image or images of the body part 107 and communicate with the central processor 105 to facilitate performance of the functions of the preferred system described herein, including capturing the 3D model of the body part 107 or capturing images that facilitates creation of the 3D model of the body part 107 by the central processor 105.

[0035] In operation, the central processor 105 preferably calibrates the camera or sensors 102 with a calibration indicator 104, which is comprised of a checkerboard 104 in the preferred embodiment but is not so limited. The system is not limited to inclusion of the calibration indicator 104 and may be otherwise designed and configured for operation, such as by operating without calibration or by operating recognizing the body part 107 or another object. The system is not limited to scanning and modelling the body part 107 and may be operated with nearly any object that is able to fit into the housing 106 and can be imaged by the sensor 102. The system, however, is utilized to image the body part 107, such as the patient's arm, hand, wrist, leg, foot, ankle, knee, hip, torso, back, neck, finger or other body part or portion. The subject body part 107 is preferably positioned on the holder 103 to orient and generally maintain the position of the body part 107 during scanning. The central processor 105 preferably assists the patient in visualizing a desired positioning of the body part 107 in the housing 106 and on the holder 103, such as by augmented or virtual reality ("AR" or "VR"), as positioning of the body part 107 on the holder 103 and within the housing 106 relative to the sensor 102 may be desired for collection of the images with the sensor 102 and subsequent creation of the 3D model. Positioning of the body part 107 in a predetermined position based on the particular body part 107 and the injury is desirable for preferred visualization of the body part 107 for image collection and the AR and/or VR can assist the patient with positioning the body part 107 in the desired position and orientation. The mechanical structure or housing 106 of the 3D scanner 100 can be adjusted in size, including in length, width, height and depth or in nearly any shape that accommodates a particular body part, such as a barrel or cylindrical shape, to fit the body part 107 therein, such as the patient's hand, wrist, arm, torso, neck, leg, knee, ankle, fingers, toes, hip or other body part or object that is being scanned.

[0036] The 3D processing procedure for the 3D scanner 100 preferably involves taking red, green and blue ("RGB") images along with LiDAR and TrueDepth data utilizing the sensor 102. Advanced computerized tomography ("CT") scanning, magnetic resonance imaging ("MRI") and other medical image data can be integrated into the preferred process by adapting or utilizing multiple sensors 102. The data is preferably collected, calibrated, and processed with machine vision algorithms of the central processor 105 to

form a 3D scanned file or a 3D model. The central processor **105** may utilize and algorithm, including machine vision and feature detection, in order to create the 3D scan or 3D model and fill any missing data points to find the best-matched object and deform a mesh with image processing algorithms as iterative closest Point ("ICP") to fill the missing part or parts of the scanned object, such as the body part **107**.

[0037] Referring to FIGS. **1-9**, in the preferred process, the 3D scanner **100** generates the digital scan file **201**, **202** or the 3D model. The orthopedic orthosis, which may be comprised of a cast, splint, or brace designed for the specific body part **107**, is preferably designed with customized automated 3D designing orthotics software **203**. In the next preferred step, the software selects a pre-made mold or a blank from a plurality of blanks or molds from a blank or mold inventory **900** based on a minimum estimated production time **204**. The central processor **105** determines the best fitted pre-made mold or blank **207** from the blank inventory **900**. The blank inventory **900** preferably includes the pre-made molds or blanks for the orthopedic orthosis, such as casts, splints, and braces, including different sizes, colors, shapes, and materials **206**. The selected blank may be optimized, and a computer numeric control programming file, such as a G-code file, may be generated based on the design and blank with the attached support **208**. The desired orthopedic orthosis is manufactured by subtractive technology or computer numeric control ("CNC") machining techniques, such as milling, laser engraving, lathes, drilling, combinations and related techniques **209**. If an appropriately sized and shaped pre-made mold or blank is unavailable, the process may be performed by additive manufacturing technology, simultaneously generating the pre-made mold or blank and the requested part **205**. The final product or orthopedic orthosis may be post-processed with various post-processing methods or processes, including ultraviolet ("UV") processing, sandblasting, coating, buffing or any desired post-processing procedure **210**. The finished product, preferably the final orthopedic orthosis, may be delivered to the clinic or any location to fit the manufactured orthopedic orthosis, such as a cast, splint, or brace **211**, **212**. Referring to FIG. **3**, a CNC machine **300** may be utilized to manufacture the

[0038] orthopedic orthosis, such as a cast, splint or brace. The machining steps may generally be comprised of the CNC machine **300** receiving a selection of a first blank from the central processor **105** based on the 3D model **207**, potentially using additive manufacturing techniques to add material for unmatched parts or voids where the 3D model indicates material should be included **205**, receiving information from the central processor **105** related to the blank inventory **900**, the case, splint or brace to be manufactured, the blank and final orthopedic orthosis size, color, shape and material **206**, optimizing the computer numeric control programming file, such as G-code, for manufacture of the orthopedic orthosis **208** and machining the orthopedic orthosis **209**, as represented in FIG. **2**. The subtractive machining process is typically comprised of three major components, which include the CNC machine **300** with a bit or a laser engraver **301**, the pre-made mold or blank **302** that is preferably loaded into the CNC machine **300** where the CNC machine **300** follows the subtraction contour to produce the output product or the orthopedic orthosis and a block part **303** in various shapes, colors, and thicknesses are preferably utilized to support the construct during machin-

ing. The blank **302** may be in the shape of a cylinder, the shape of a cone, or an outline of a block. The pre-made mold or blank **302** can be manufactured by a 3D-printing process when the block part **303** is unavailable in the inventory or is an alternative subtractive manufacturing process utilizing only the block part **303** or the blank **302** that is machined directly by the CNC machine **300**.

[0039] Referring to FIGS. **4** and **6**, an illustrative subtractive manufacturing process for a splint or cast is shown in four steps. The pre-made mold or blank **302** is selected based on the required shape, size, color, and porosity of the desired final orthopedic orthosis by the central processor **105** based on the 3D model in an initial step **207**, which may be comprised of a generally box-shaped blank **303**. The box-shaped blank **303** is preferably retrieved from the mold or blank inventory **900** with multiple sizes for the desired splint in an initial step **404**. The contour is preferably milled and machined based on the CNC programming file, such as G-code, with the CNC machine **300** in another step **403**. The lattice and support are preferably also generated with machining using the CNC machine **300** in a further step **401** or the blank **302** may initially include pre-defined lattice therein. The final product or orthopedic orthosis is ready to be delivered and fitted to the patient after a post-processing step **405** that may include coating, other surface treatments, inclusion of additional padding or comfort materials, attachment of movable portions to accommodate movement of the patient's body part, such as at the wrist, elbow, knee or ankle, application of medicament to surfaces or other post-processing steps.

[0040] Referring to FIG. **4**, in the preferred embodiment, the process includes utilizing two blocks **303**, including first and second blocks **303a**, **303b** and two blanks **302**, including first and second blanks **302a**, **302b**. The 3D cast or orthopedic orthosis **304** may be made in two or more portions from different shaped blanks **302** in a similar process. Referring to FIGS. **5A** and **5B** the preferred process may also be utilized to construct second and third preferred orthopedic orthoses **504**, **604**. The second and third preferred embodiments also include the blanks **502**, **602**, including the first and second blanks **502a**, **502b**, **602a**, **602b**, the blocks **503**, **603**, including the first and second blocks **503a**, **503b**, **603a**, **603b** and the orthotic orthoses **504**, **604**, including the first and second solid and latticed orthoses **504a**, **504b**, **504c**, **504d**, **604a**, **604b**, **604c**, **604d**. The second and third preferred blanks **502**, **602** and blocks **503**, **603** are preferably included in the mold or blank inventory **900** for selection by the central processor **105** and machining utilizing the CNC machine **300**.

[0041] Referring to FIG. **7**, in a fourth preferred embodiment, an alternative plurality of blanks **702**, including first and second solid blanks **702a**, **702b** and first and second latticed blanks **702c**, **702d** may be utilized by the system to construct a fourth preferred orthopedic orthosis **704**. The fourth preferred blanks **702** has the general shape of a cylinder when combined into pairs and are relatively close to the final shape of the orthopedic orthosis **704**, including the first and second latticed orthoses **704a**, **704b**, of the fourth preferred embodiment that is constructed from machining and securing together the semi-cylindrical first and second latticed blanks **702c**, **702d** or by also machining lattice into the first and second solid blanks **702a**, **702b**. The CNC machine **300** preferably cuts the contour based on the CNC programming file, preferably the G-code, from the

central processor **105** to produce the final cast or orthopedic orthosis **704**, including the first and second latticed orthoses **704***a*, **704***b*. the CNC machine **300** may, accordingly, form the first and second latticed orthoses **704***a*, **704***b* by machining the first and second solid blanks **702***a*, **702***b* or the first and second latticed orthoses **702***c*, **702***d* to define the final cast or splint, which is preferably comprised of the arm, wrist and hand orthosis **704** of the fourth preferred embodiment.

[0042] Referring to FIG. 8, in a fifth preferred embodiment, the system may utilize first and second latticed blanks **801**, **802** having a truncated hollow cone shape that are substantially identical but may a larger hollow **801***a* in the first latticed blank **801** compared to a smaller hollow **802***a* in the second latticed blank **802** or may be pre-serrated for separation. The first and second latticed blanks **801**, **802** are preferably separated by the CNC machine **300** to construct the orthopedic orthosis **804**, including first and second latticed orthoses **804***a*, **804***b*.

[0043] Referring to FIG. 9, in a sixth preferred embodiment, the system may utilize first, second, third and fourth blocks **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** having various partial truncated hollow cone shapes and latticed features that may be machines by the CNC machine **300** to define the final orthopedic orthosis constructed of a unitary cast or brace or having first and second portions that are connected to define the final orthopedic orthosis. are the illustrations for the 3D cast of the cylinder and the block.

[0044] Referring to FIGS. 1-9, the preferred invention is directed to a 3D subtractive manufacturing system configured for constructing the orthopedic orthoses **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804** from a first blank **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **801**, **802** of a plurality of blanks or a block or blank inventory **900**. The 3*d* subtractive manufacturing system includes the scanner **100**, the central processor **105** and the CNC machine **300**. The scanner **100** is configured to capture the 3D model of the body part **107** of the patient and the central processor **105** is configured to receive the 3D model and select the first blank **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **801**, **802** based on the 3D model. The central processor **105** converts the 3D model into a CNC programming file, such as a G-Code file, that may be transmitted to the CNC machine **300** to construct the orthopedic orthosis **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804** from the first blank **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **801**, **802**. The first blank **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **801**, **802** is preferably selected from the blank inventor **900** based on the 3D model that is received and/or developed by the central processor **105**.

[0045] The preferred system includes a post processing unit, which may be comprised of the CNC machine **300**, to remove a support from the orthopedic orthosis **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804** and to surface treat the orthopedic orthosis **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804**. The CNC machine **300** may be adapted to remove the support from the orthopedic orthosis **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804** by utilizing different tools and may also be utilized to surface treat or finalize the orthopedic orthosis **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804** for appearance and/or comfort purposes.

[0046] The system may be configured to construct orthopedic orthoses **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804** for various patient body parts. The body parts may include an arm, a wrist, a leg, a hand, a knee and an ankle. The plurality of blanks or blank inventory **900** may include arm blanks, wrist blanks, leg blanks, hand blanks, knee blanks, ankle blanks and additional blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **801**, **802**, as well as

various blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** that are configured to be subtractively manufactured to define orthopedic orthoses that are adapted for the various subject body parts.

[0047] The central processor **105** is configured to track used blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **801**, **802**, as well as the blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** of the plurality of blanks or blank inventory **900** based on the identification of the first blank **302***a*, **502***a*, **602***a*, **702***a*, **801** as well as the blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** that are used during the manufacturing processes. The central processor **105** may predict needs for replenishment of the first blank **302***a*, **502***a*, **602***a*, **702***a*, **801** as well as the blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** so that the blank inventory **900** may be replenished. The central processor **105** may analyze patterns of the used first blank **302***a*, **502***a*, **602***a*, **702***a*, **801**, as well as the blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** for inventory optimization.

[0048] The central processor **105** may include an automatic modeling software that creates the 3D model to select the first blank **302***a*, **502***a*, **602***a*, **702***a*, **801** or the blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004**. The automatic modeling software is preferably configured such that if the plurality of blanks or blank inventory **900** does not include the first blank **302***a*, **502***a*, **602***a*, **702***a*, **801** or the blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** or an irregular shape of the body part is detected, the central processor **105** suggests an additive manufacturing process.

[0049] The plurality of blanks or blank inventory **900** includes multiple sized blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **801**, **802** and blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** that have overlap for the body part. The orthopedic orthosis **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804** may be constructed from the first blank **302***a*, **502***a*, **602***a*, **702***a*, **801** and the second blank **302***b*, **502***b*, **602***b*, **702***b*, **802**, as well as potentially the first and second blocks **303***a*, **303***b*, **503***a*, **503***b*, **603***a*, **603***b*, **1001**, **1002**, **1003** **1004**, that are machined for combination to define the orthopedic orthosis **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804**.

[0050] The first and second blanks **302***a*, **502***a*, **602***a*, **702***a*, **801**, **302***b*, **502***b*, **602***b*,

[0051] **702***b*, **802** may be connected to each other with a latching mechanism **1100***a*, **1100***b* that is machined or formed into the first and second blanks **302***a*, **502***a*, **602***a*, **702***a*, **801**, **302***b*, **502***b*, **602***b*, **702***b*, **802** or the first and second orthoses **304***a*, **304***b*, **304***c*, **304***d*, **504***a*, **504***b*, **504***c*, **504***d*, **604***a*, **604***b*, **604***c*, **604***d*, **704***a*, **704***b*, **804***a*, **804***b*. The latching mechanism **1100***a*, **1100***b* may be comprised of a snap-lock mechanism formed in the first and second blanks **302***a*, **502***a*, **602***a*, **702***a*, **801**, **302***b*, **502***b*, **602***b*, **702***b*, **802** or the first and second orthoses **304***a*, **304***b*, **304***c*, **304***d*, **504***a*, **504***b*, **504***c*, **504***d*, **604***a*, **604***b*, **604***c*, **604***d*, **704***a*, **704***b*, **804***a*, **804***b* but is not so limited and may be comprised of alternative latching mechanisms that are able to connect to each other and how together to secure the first and second orthoses **304***a*, **304***b*, **304***c*, **304***d*, **504***a*, **504***b*, **504***c*, **504***d*, **604***a*, **604***b*, **604***c*, **604***d*, **704***a*, **704***b*, **804***a*, **804***b* to the body part **107**. In the preferred embodiment, the latching mechanism **1100***a*, **1100***b* is comprised of first and second latching mechanisms **1100***a*, **1100***b* that snap lock together to secure the first and second orthoses **304***a*, **304***b*, **304***c*, **304***d*, **504***a*, **504***b*, **504***c*, **504***d*, **604***a*, **604***b*, **604***c*, **604***d*, **704***a*, **704***b*, **804***a*, **804***b* together in a mounted configuration.

[0052] The preferred blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **801**, **802** and blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** may have

a pre-bent shape conforming generally to the body part **107** for which the blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **801**, **802** or blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** are selected. The pre-bent shape is generally configured to limit the amount of subtractive manufacturing required to finally form the orthopedic orthoses **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804** and for best fit to the body part **107**.

[0053] Referring to FIGS. **4** and **6**, the first and second blanks **302***a*, **302***b* may include a ninety degree portion **310** that is pre-formed in the first and second blanks **302***a*, **302***b* or may be machined into the first and second block parts **303***a*, **303***b* by the CNC machine **300**. The ninety degree portion **310** is configured to accommodate an ulnar gutter where a hand meets a patient's fingers. The blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **801**, **802** and blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** are not limited to inclusion of the ninety degree portion **310** and may include other or additional anatomic features or bends to accommodate joints associated with the patient's body part **107**, such as the knee, elbow, wrist, ankle or other joint.

[0054] Referring to FIGS. **1-9**, the first blank **302***a*, **502***a*, **602***a*, **702***a*, **801** as well as the blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** and additional blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **802** may have a multicolor or patterned appearance, include logos or other indicators that are formed in these components during the subtractive manufacturing process. The blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **802** and blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** may have various colors, sizes and shapes for inclusion in the **900** blank or block inventory **900** for selection by the central processor **105** and machining with the CNC machine **300**. The first blank **302***a*, **502***a*, **602***a*, **702***a*, **801** as well as the blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** and additional blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **802** may include holes and patterns prefabricated thereon that may be configured and designed for the specific final orthopedic orthoses **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804**.

[0055] The CNC machine **300** is configured to receive the CNC programming file and an identification of the first blank **302***a*, **502***a*, **602***a*, **702***a*, **801** from the central processor **105** during use, after the scanner **100** collects the images for creation of the 3D model of the body part **107**. The CNC machine **300** is comprised of a subtractive manufacturing machine that is configured to remove material from the first blank **302***a*, **502***a*, **602***a*, **702***a*, **801** or any of the blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **802** and blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** to form the orthopedic orthosis **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804**.

[0056] The central processor **105** may include an inventory management processing unit that is configured to optimize the CNC programming file and production time of the orthopedic orthosis **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804** by selection of the first blank **302***a*, **502***a*, **602***a*, **702***a*, **801** or any of the blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **802** and blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** and machining parameters implementation in the CNC programming file. The inventory management processing unit may optimize the programming language and production time by high precision premold size selection and machining parameters implementation in the CNC programming file, which may be comprised of G-code.

[0057] Each of the plurality of blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **802** and blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** may be constructed by injection molding or additive manufacturing of a polymeric material but is not so limited and may

be constructed of nearly any material formed by nearly any method that is able to produce the blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **802** and blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** having the desired sizes and shapes, withstand the normal operating conditions of the blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **802** and blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** and perform the preferred functions of the blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **802** and blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** described herein. The CNC machine **300** is preferably configured for subtractive manufacturing of the blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **802** and blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** to define the orthopedic orthosis **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804**.

[0058] The preferred invention is also directed to scanner system for capturing the images to define the 3D model of the body part **107** of the patient. The scanner system includes a light source **101** configured to project a stripe of light to illuminate the body part **107**, a sensor **102** configured to capture the 2D and 3D images of the body part **107**, a housing **106** configured to support the light source **101** and the sensor **102** and the central processor **105**. The housing **106** includes an opening **106***a* configured to receive the body part **107** therein. The body part **107** is preferably introduced into the housing **106** through the opening **106***a* and onto the holder **103** to position the body part **107** in preparation for scanning or imaging with the sensor **102**. The central processor **105** is configured to receive the 2D and 3D images of the body part **107** from the sensor **102** and convert the 2D and 3D images into a three-dimensional model of the body part **107**.

[0059] In the preferred embodiment, a graphical user interface is utilized to process the 2D and 3D images. The graphical user interface is preferably configured to navigate over the 3D model. The graphical user interface may be displayed on the monitor **105***a* but is not so limited and the graphical user interface may be displayed on a separate device, such as a user's smartphone through an application, or at a remote processor or separate processor with a monitor or display of the scanner system. The graphical user interface and the central processor **105** may assist in directing the patient with augmented or virtual reality to position the body part **107** in the opening **106***a* of the housing **106** relative to the sensor **102** and the light source **101**. The augmented or virtual reality may adjust a guide based on clinical need or preferred position of the body part **107** based on a known injury or a known orthosis pattern. The central processor **105** may also use artificial intelligence and computer vision based on a limb 3D database to reconstruct missing datapoints of the 3D model. The central processor **105** may further calibrate, contouring and reconstruct a scanned digital file of the 3D model based on the pre-marked calibration data on the body part **107** or other object. The central processor **105** may also configure contouring and reconstruct a scanned digital file of the 3D model based on the markers **108** or the pre-marked calibration data on the body part **107** and camera/sensor properties of the sensor **102**.

[0060] The sensor **102** may be comprised of a camera that is mounted in a stationary position on the housing **106** but is not so limited. The sensor **102** may alternatively be comprised of a capturing devices, such as a TrueDepth camera, Lidar cameras or sensors, depth cameras or other cameras or sensors that are able to collect images or scans that may be used to define the 3D model of the body part **107**. The sensor **102** or camera may be movably mounted to

the housing **106** and configured to scan greater than fifty percent (50%) of the outer surface of the body part **107**. The sensor **102** and capturing devices may include a camera, a sensor, a tablet, a smartphone, another scanning device or combinations of these devices that operate to scan the body part **107** and define the 3D model. The sensor **102** may be calibrated with the checkerboard or calibration indicator **104** to facilitate sizing and calibration of the sensor **102** during use. The checkerboard or calibration indicator **104** is preferably position on a floor of the housing **106** within the housing **106**.

[0061] The preferred system may include markers **108** are positioned on the body part **107**. The sensor **102** preferably captures images of the markers **108** and the central processor **105** is configured to utilize the markers **108** in the 2D and 3D images to calibrate the 3D model.

[0062] The central processor **105** may use an iterative, closest point or 3D reconstruction algorithm to reconstruct blind spots of the 3D model. An automated uniform-making process of the central processor **105** is configured to reconstruct incomplete surfaces of the body part **107** in the 3D model as the sensor **102** captures the 2D and 3D images.

[0063] The central processor **105** is preferably configured to define the CNC programming file such that the CNC machine **300** mills equal or more planes from the blanks **302, 502, 602, 702, 802** and/or blocks **303, 503, 603, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004** to subtract material and form the orthopedic orthosis **304, 504, 604, 704, 804**, which is preferably comprised of a cast, splint, brace or other orthoses. The blank inventory **900** may be derived from mass-customizing human limbs into multiple sizes, wherein each size of the plurality of blanks **302, 502, 602, 702, 802** and/or blocks **303, 503, 603, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004** has overlap with another size or may be entirely independent. During use, the central processor **105** may calculate and predict a size, shape and color of the blanks **302, 502, 602, 702, 802** and/or blocks **303, 503, 603, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004** based on input of the 3D model (scanned object), which is preferably defined by the central processor **105** based on the scans from the sensor **102**. The blanks **302, 502, 602, 702, 802** and/or blocks **303, 503, 603, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004** may have a multicolor or patterned appearance (3D or 2D pattern) for aesthetics or patient preferences.

[0064] Multiple blanks **302, 502, 602, 702, 802** and/or blocks **303, 503, 603, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004** may be utilized to define the orthopedic orthosis **304, 504, 604, 704, 804**, which is preferably comprised of a cast, splint, brace or other orthoses, based on the input CNC programming file, which is preferably comprised of G-code or a digital file of the patient's limb or body part **107**. The orthopedic orthosis **304, 504, 604, 704, 804** may include the latching mechanism **1100***a*, **1100***b* that tightens or enlarges the orthopedic orthosis **304, 504, 604, 704, 804**, which may be comprised of the cast, splint, brace or other orthoses. The latching mechanism **1100***a*, **1100***b* may be machined into or otherwise connected to the first and second blanks **302***a*, **302***b* **502***a*, **502***b*, **602***a*, **602***b*, **702***a*, **702***b*, **702***c*, **702***d*, **801, 802** or any of the blanks **302, 502, 602, 702, 802** and blocks **303, 503, 603, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004**. The latching mechanism **1100***a*, **1100***b* may be comprised of a strap or loop closure to immobilize the body part **107**, preferably the patient's limb, in the orthopedic orthosis **304, 504, 604, 704, 804**, which is preferably comprised of the cast, splint, brace or other orthoses.

[0065] The CNC machine **300** for construction of the orthopedic orthoses **304, 504, 604, 704, 804**, which are preferably comprised of a cast, splint, brace or other orthoses, may be comprised of laser cutters, milling machines, drills or other CNC machines for machining the blanks **302, 502, 602, 702, 802** and/or blocks **303, 503, 603, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004** into the orthopedic orthoses **304, 504, 604, 704, 804**.

[0066] The central processor **105** may be configured to utilize 3D mapping and contouring to determine geometrical data of cut place and shape/pattern per a patient's 3D scan or digital input when defining the CNC programming file for subtractive machining of the blanks **302, 502, 602, 702, 802** and/or blocks **303, 503, 603, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004** during use. The central processor **105** may also develop the CNC programming file to include multiple portions of the blanks **302, 502, 602, 702, 802** and/or blocks **303, 503, 603, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004** and the multiple portions can be pared and manipulated to make the orthopedic orthoses **304, 504, 604, 704, 804** that may be assembled into the preferred cast, splint, brace or other orthopedic orthoses.

[0067] The system may include a positioning jig (can be produced with subtractive or additive manufacturing) for placing the orthopedic orthoses **304, 504, 604, 704, 804**, preferably the cast, splint, brace or other orthoses, onto the patient's body part **107**. The positioning jig may be positioned back into the CNC machines **300** (i.e., CNC, milling) to adjust a geometrical shape of the orthopedic orthoses **304, 504, 604, 704, 804** after production to tighten or enlarge a fit of the orthopedic orthoses **304, 504, 604, 704, 804**.

[0068] The blanks **302, 502, 602, 702, 802** and/or blocks **303, 503, 603, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004** may include external features and attachment mechanisms, such as the latching mechanisms **1100***a*, **1100***b* thereon prior to manipulation with the CNC machine **300**.

[0069] The orthopedic orthoses **304, 504, 604, 704, 804** may be configured for alteration by placing the orthopedic orthoses **304, 504, 604, 704, 804** back into the subtractive manufacturing machine or CNC machine **300** after an initial machining process for positioning or adding a clamp/marker that can be further altered. The orthopedic orthoses **304, 504, 604, 704, 804** may be altered by placing the orthopedic orthoses **304, 504, 604, 704, 804** back into the CNC machine **300** after 3D scanning the orthopedic orthoses **304, 504, 604, 704, 804** following an initial machining process and a 3D printed positioning jig is produced to re-calibrate the orthopedic orthoses **304, 504, 604, 704, 804** for further modification by the subtractive CNC machine **300**.

[0070] A special adaption may be incorporated or milled into the orthopedic orthoses **304, 504, 604, 704, 804** to allow for receipt of a bridge (premanufactured) piece which may be made of elastic material to provide a modular component, adaptive design or swelling zone to the orthopedic orthoses **304, 504, 604, 704, 804**.

[0071] The housing **106** is configured to support the sensor **102**, the light source **101**, the holder **103**, the checkerboard **104**, the central processor **105**, the monitor **105***a* and other portions of the system associated with the 3D scanner **100**. The sensor **102** may be configured to scan and collect images of the body part **107** and to send commands and process data in the preferred embodiment. In the preferred embodiment, the housing **106** is a mechanical structure in the shape of an open box to fix the sensor **102**, the uniform light source **101**, the holder **103**, the checkerboard **104**, the

central processor **105** and the monitor **105***a*. The mechanical structure or housing **106** is configured to receive the body part **107** or other object therein for scanning. The housing **106** is not limited to the open box configuration and may be designed and configured to have nearly any size and shape that is able to accept the body part **107** for scanning and to perform the additional functions of the housing **106** described herein. The housing **106** may support the sensor **102** and the light source **101** therein in single or multiple arrays depending on design preferences or application particularities.

[0072] The central processor **105** may be configured to develop optimization of 3D manufacturing parameters, mechanical properties prediction, mesh post-processing, and use the data for orthopedic applications such as designing the orthopedic orthoses **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804** described herein. The central processor **105** may be in communication with an electronic medical record ("EMR") of the patient and perform optical character recognition ("OCR") of the patient's electronic medical record to assist in defining the 3D model and the CNC programming file.

[0073] The sensor **102** may scan a texture of the body part **107** and the central processor **105** preferably includes an algorithm that reconstructs the orthopedic orthoses **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804** automatically based on a prescribed size, marked outlines on the patient limb, application, features such as deformities, ulcers, sores, wounds, and related features automatically or manually.

[0074] The central processor **105** may include a deformation algorithm that corrects the 3D model, wherein the 3D model is configured as a hand/foot or any scanned limb or body part **107**. The central processor **105** may correct the 3D model automatically or manually to a required anatomical position for casting, splinting, and any orthoses.

[0075] The preferred process may include the steps of: 1) making the pre-made mold, 2) customizing the pre-made mold, 3) remove the support, and 4) capturing the output product. The preferred subtractive technology manipulates the blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **802** and/or blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004** based on the customized orthotic shape (3D Cast) of the 3D model.

[0076] The mold inventory **900** may include thicker cylindrical pre-made blanks **302**, **502**, **602**, **702**, **802** and/or blocks **303**, **503**, **603**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **1004**, wherein the process to be utilized by the subtractive technology to generate the orthopedic orthoses **304**, **504**, **604**, **704**, **804**.

[0077] It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes could be made to the embodiments described above without departing from the broad inventive concept thereof. As a non-limiting example, artificial intelligence ("AI") can be utilized to adjust the position of the arm/hand/limb of the patient using augmented reality ("AR"), virtual reality ("VR"), or AI can be used to model the hand and give visual feedback to the prescribed (doctor or practitioner using AR or VR), particularly when positioning the body part **107** on the holder **103**. It is understood, therefore, that this invention is not limited to the embodiments disclosed, but it is intended to cover modifications within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the present description.

1-20. (canceled)

21. A three-dimensional subtractive manufacturing system configured for constructing an orthopedic orthosis from a first blank and a second blank of a plurality of blanks, the system comprising:

    a scanner configured to capture a three-dimensional model of a body part of a patient, the scanner including a light source configured to illuminate the body part and a sensor to capture images of the body part;

    a central processor configured to receive the three-dimensional model and select the first and second blanks based on the three-dimensional model, the central processor configured to convert the three-dimensional model into a computer numeric control programming file; and

    a computer numerical control machine configured to receive the computer numeric control programming file and an identification of the first and second blanks from the central processor, the computer numerical control machine comprised of a subtractive manufacturing machine, the computer numerical control machine configured to remove material from the first and second blanks to define first and second orthoses, the first orthosis secured to the second orthosis to form the orthopedic orthosis.

22. The three-dimensional subtractive manufacturing system of claim **21**, further comprising:

    a post processing unit to remove a support from the orthopedic orthosis and to surface treat the orthopedic orthosis.

23. The system of claim **21**, wherein the body part includes an arm, a wrist, a leg, a hand, a knee and an ankle, the plurality of blanks includes arm blanks, wrist blanks, leg blanks, hand blanks, knee blanks, ankle blanks and additional blanks.

24. The system of claim **21**, wherein the central processor is configured to track used blanks of the plurality of blanks based on the identification of the first blank and any additional blanks of the plurality of blanks, predict needs for replenishment of the plurality of blanks, and analyze patterns of the used blanks for inventory optimization.

25. The system of claim **21**, wherein the central processor includes an inventory management processing unit, the inventory management processing unit configured to optimize the computer numeric control programming file and production time of the orthopedic orthosis by selection of the first blank and machining parameters implementation in the computer numeric control programming file.

26. The system of claim **21**, wherein the central processor includes an automatic modeling software, the automatic modeling software creates the three-dimensional model to select the first blank, the automatic modeling software configured such that if the plurality of blanks does not include the first blank or an irregular shape of the body part is detected, the central processor suggests an additive manufacturing process.

27. The system of claim **21**, wherein the plurality of blanks includes multiple sized blanks that have overlap for the body part, the orthopedic orthosis constructed from the first blank and a second blank that are machined for combination.

28. The system of claim **27**, wherein the first and second blanks are connected with a latching mechanism.

**29**. The system of claim **21**, wherein the first blank has a pre-bent shape conforming generally to the body part.

**30**. The system of claim **21**, wherein the first blank includes a ninety degree portion, the ninety degree portion configured to accommodate an ulnar gutter where a hand meets a patient's fingers.

**31**. The system of claim **21**, wherein the first blank has a multicolor or patterned appearance.

**32**. The system of claim **21**, wherein the first blank includes holes and patterns prefabricated thereon.

**33**. The system of claim **21**, wherein each of the plurality of blanks is constructed by injection molding or additive manufacturing of a polymeric material, the computer numerical control machine configured for subtractive manufacturing of the first blank to define the orthopedic orthosis.

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