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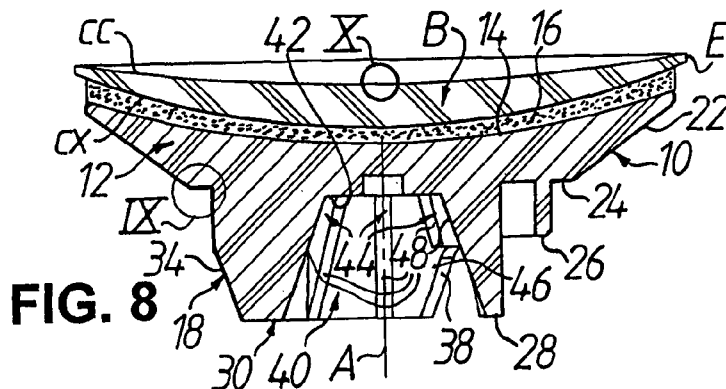
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(54) Title: BLOCK PIECE FOR HOLDING AN OPTICAL WORKPIECE, IN PARTICULAR A SPECTACLE LENS, FOR PROCESSING THEREOF, AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING SPECTACLE LENSES ACCORDING TO A PRESCRIPTION



(57) Abstract: A block piece (10) for holding in particular a spectacle lens blank (B) and its use are proposed, which comprises a basic body (12) having a workpiece mounting face portion (14) against which the workpiece can be blocked with a blocking material (16), and a clamping portion (18) via which the blocked workpiece can be fixed in a machine/ apparatus for processing it. The basic body consists of a material having a defined low water absorption and/or is sealed to at least reduce outgassing of water moisture under vacuum conditions, so that the block piece is adapted to be used also in vacuum coating processes. Alternatively or in addition, the clamping portion is adapted to be clamped by forces directed essentially perpendicular to the radial direction to cancel out each other and not deform the basic body, and/or the workpiece mounting face portion is provided with a predetermined amount of prism.

WO 2009/106296 A1

**BLOCK PIECE FOR HOLDING AN OPTICAL WORKPIECE,
IN PARTICULAR A SPECTACLE LENS, FOR PROCESSING THEREOF,
AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING SPECTACLE LENSES
ACCORDING TO A PRESCRIPTION**

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to a workpiece support block ("block piece") for supporting an optical workpiece during the processing thereof. In particular, the invention relates to a block piece for holding a spectacle lens for processing thereof according to the preamble portion of claim 1, as used in prescription workshops in masses, that is to say production workshops for manufacturing individual spectacle lenses from customary materials (mineral glass, polycarbonate, PMMA, CR 39, HI index, etc.) according to a prescription. The invention also concerns a method for manufacturing spectacle lenses according to a prescription, as outlined in the preamble portion of claim 20.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION AND PRIOR ART

An ophthalmic lens blank generally has a first face with a predetermined curvature and a second face, opposite the first face on which a desired surface contour is generated by a machining process. The overall process is generally referred to as "lens surfacing" and the overall object is to yield a finished spectacle lens so that the first and second face curvatures cooperate to yield desired optical properties. In addition to this the first and/or second faces of the lens are usually coated to provide the finished spectacle lens with an enhanced ability to resist scratching (by means of a "hard coating"), with a low residual reflection and a desired color (by means of

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an "antireflection coating"), and/or with certain surface properties such as hydrophobic, oleophobic and dust repelling properties (by means of a "top coating"). Usually also a further machining process takes place (the so-called "edging"),
5 the aim of which is to finish-machine the edge of the spectacle lens in such a way that the spectacle lens may be inserted into a spectacle frame. In all these process steps the spectacle lens (blank) must somehow be held in the machining machine(s) and coating apparatus respectively.

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In more detail, hitherto the following main process steps are usually carried out in prescription workshops: Firstly, a suitable right and/or left ophthalmic lens blank is removed from a semifinished product store. The term "semifinished" is
15 used to mean that the spectacle lens blanks, which are usually round or oval in plan view and have not yet been edged, have already been molded, machined or in another way contoured (surfaced) on one of their two optically active faces only. The spectacle lens blanks are then prepared for the blocking
20 operation, namely by applying a suitable protective film or a suitable protective lacquer to protect the optically active face which has already been machined or contoured, i.e. the first face or blocking face.

25 The so-called "blocking" of the ophthalmic lens blanks then takes place. During this, the spectacle lens blank is joined to a suitable block piece, for example a lens block according to German standard DIN 58766 or document EP 1 593 458 A2 forming the preamble portion of claim 1. To this end, the block piece
30 is firstly brought into a predefined position with respect to the protected first face of the spectacle lens blank, and then in this position the space between block piece and spectacle lens blank is filled with a molten material (normally a metal alloy or wax) or an adhesive composition that is curable, e.g.,
35 by UV or visible light, as described in the earlier European

patent application 07 013 158.6 by the same applicant for instance. Once this material has solidified or cured, the block piece forms a holder or support for machining the second face of the spectacle lens blank. The block piece is grasped by a 5 chuck or other suitable coupling means during lens generation to provide in particular secure mounting to the profiling machine while avoiding damage to the lens.

Lens surfacing is carried out then using profiling machines 10 which typically have a cutter of some type that is moved across the second face of the ophthalmic lens blank to give the second face its macrogeometry according to the prescription. The spectacle lens blank may be stationary or rotating during the cutting operation, depending on the particular profiling 15 machine which is being used. Typical machining processes for surfacing spectacle lenses include single point diamond turning (as the presently preferred fine cutting process for plastic materials and described in, e.g., document EP 1 719 585 A2 by the same applicant), diamond tool fly-cutting, milling (as the 20 presently preferred rough cutting process for plastic materials and described in, e.g., document EP 0 758 571 A1 by the same applicant), and grinding processes, applied depending on the lens material.

25 Usually fine machining of the ophthalmic lenses then takes place, in which the pre-machined second face of the respective spectacle lens blank is given the desired microgeometry, as described, e.g., in documents EP 1 473 116 A1 and EP 1 698 432 A2 by the same applicant. Depending on inter alia the material 30 of the spectacle lenses, the fine machining process is divided into a fine grinding operation and a subsequent polishing operation, or includes only a polishing operation if a polishable second face has already been produced during the pre-machining stage.

Only after the polishing operation is the ophthalmic lens blank separated from the lens block ("deblocking") before cleaning steps are carried out. Then the coating process(es) take(s) place that, depending on among other things the material of the lens blank, may include spin (or dip) coating of the deblocked spectacle lens blank so as to provide at least the second face of the lens blank with a hard coating or the like, as described, e.g., in the earlier U.S. patent application SN 11/502,306, wherein the spectacle lens blank is held in the spin coating apparatus by means of a lens holder that has a suction cup for instance.

At any rate coating includes vacuum coating of the deblocked spectacle lens blank so as to provide at least the second face of the lens blank with an antireflection coating and optionally a top coating serving the above mentioned purpose(s). In the vacuum coating process the spectacle lens blank is clamped to a substrate carrier of a rotary carrier device that is located in a vacuum chamber in a vertically spaced relation with respect to an evaporation source for emitting a vapor stream onto the lens blank mounted on the substrate carrier, as described, e.g., in document EP 0 806 492 A1.

After the coating step(s) the ophthalmic lens blank usually is edged so that the spectacle lens can be inserted into a spectacle frame. To this end, the coated spectacle lens blank is blocked again, at this time however to a different, smaller block piece by means of an adhesive film portion for instance, as described, e.g., in document EP 1 243 381 A2 by the same applicant. The edging process may also include the forming of bores, grooves, channels and/or bevels corresponding to the respective mounting requirements in the edge area of the spectacle lens, as described, e.g., in document EP 1 243 380 A2 by the same applicant.

Finally, after edging and a further deblocking step the spectacle lens is cleaned again and ready for inspection and insertion into / mounting to the spectacle frame.

5 One disadvantage of the conventional overall process as outlined above consists in the fact that the spectacle lens blank needs to be deblocked after surfacing prior to coating, and then again blocked after coating prior to edging, for this requiring manual operations that are time-consuming and labor-
10 intensive.

In this connection, documents US 5 210 695 A and US 5 341 604 A disclose a system providing a lens blank and block assembly capable of being mounted in any of a surface generating
15 machine, a finishing, i.e. lapping or polishing apparatus and an edging machine without requiring re-blocking of the lens in order to compensate for axis shifts, wherein the lens block is formed from a plastic material capable of being readily cut together with the lens blank in the edging machine. The
20 proposed lens block however is not intended or suitable to be used in coating processes, in particular vacuum coating processes.

In this regard, document WO 2007/017385 A2 proposes a block
25 piece for holding an optical lens to be machined, with a coupling part for holding in a workpiece chuck and with a holding part for fastening the lens, the latter having a convex or concave holding surface corresponding to a first side of the lens, wherein the holding surface is, according to the shape of
30 the lens to be held, provided in the form of a negative aspherical, toric, progressive or free-form surface, and the block piece is made from a plastic material that can be machined. Although this document generally mentions that the lens can remain on the block piece during a coating process, it
35 does not disclose or address how this could be done in a vacuum

coating process in which the lens is subjected to a vacuum of, e.g., $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mbar. It can be expected that liquids from the surfacing and cleaning processes will remain in particular in the "equalizing and pressure medium channels" provided in the proposed block piece, which liquids can excessively prolong the time required to reach, if at all, the necessary vacuum and in addition may lead to impure coating conditions resulting in an imperfect coating.

Another problem with the conventional overall process as outlined above is that, in particular if the block piece is made from a plastic material, and the block piece is supported in the surfacing machine(s) by means of a collet chuck or the like which applies a radial compression force thereon, the block piece may assume a shape other than that which it naturally assumes in the absence of these forces. Such deformation may transfer to the spectacle lens blank blocked on the block piece so that the curve which is cut into the surface of the lens blank may become distorted when the block piece is removed from the chuck and the lens blank is deblocked from the block piece and resumes its natural shape. This problem becomes particularly acute in the manufacture of free-form spectacle lenses requiring very precise tolerances. Any slight distortion of the curve upon deblocking the spectacle lens from the block piece may take it out of the tolerance range of the particular prescription, thereby rendering it useless for its desired purpose and resulting in substantial waste.

Still another problem with the conventional process in prescription workshops is associated with in particular the single point diamond turning as the presently preferred fine cutting process for spectacle lens blanks made from plastic materials. This surfacing process as such is susceptible to small, but unacceptable errors at the center of rotation of the lens blank that are typically caused by errors of machine and

tool calibration, as explained in great detail in document EP 1
719 584 A1 by the same applicant. This, coupled to certain
limitations of the subsequent (flexible) polishing process,
where it can be difficult to totally "clean up" or remove such
5 center errors, have led to certain limitations in the amount of
prism (i.e. surface tilt or shift with respect to the axis of
rotation) permissible to cut and polish in such combined
surfacing process. Experiments have shown that it can be
relatively easy to cut and polish surfaces having 2 to 3
10 degrees of prism at the center with accurate centers, however
greater amounts of prism at the center can pose problems.

A known method (see, e.g., document US 6 913 356 B2) for
fitting a block piece to a semifinished blank of an ophthalmic
15 lens intended to have a particular prism generally consists of
positioning the lens blank on a fixed base, in a centered and
angularly defined manner, so that the finished face of the lens
blank bears conjointly on a plurality of bearing points of the
base, defining an orientation of the block piece relative to
20 the lens blank, orienting the block piece in the defined
manner, and fixing the block piece to the finished face while
maintaining orientation, by means of a castable low melting
point metal alloy as the blocking material.

25 Once the lens blank is blocked on the block piece with the
predetermined amount of prism that the spectacle lens shall
have after surfacing, there is no need to generate, i.e. cut
any prism during the surfacing process. However, one
disadvantage of this known approach consists in the fact that,
30 if the lens blank is blocked with a greater amount of prism,
say 7 or 8 degrees of prism, the thickness of the wedge-shaped
layer of blocking material between lens blank and block piece
strongly varies along the prism axis. This gives rise to a
different amount of shrinkage of the blocking material in the
35 thickness direction along the prism axis when it solidifies (or

cures if an adhesive composition would be used), which shrinkage in turn may bend/distort (or even shift with respect to the block piece) the blocked lens blank - as described in the earlier European patent application 07 013 158.6 by the same applicant - so that, again, the curve which is cut into the surface of the lens blank may become distorted when the lens blank is deblocked from the block piece and resumes its natural shape. For this reason the amount of prism permissible to be blocked is also limited in the known approach.

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OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to provide a block piece for holding an optical workpiece, in particular a spectacle lens, for processing thereof, which block piece serves to solve the drawbacks previously cited of the techniques known in the art and enables in particular spectacle lenses with high optical qualities to be produced more quickly and at lower cost, without restrictions as to the lens geometries usually processed in prescription workshops. The object of the invention further encompasses the provision of a method for manufacturing spectacle lenses according to a prescription that serves the above purposes.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The above object is solved by the features specified in claims 1, 10, 11 and 20, respectively. Advantageous and appropriate developments of the invention form the subject matter of claims 2 to 9, 12 to 19, 21 and 22.

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a block piece for holding an optical workpiece, in

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particular a spectacle lens, for processing thereof, comprising a basic body that has a workpiece mounting face portion against which the workpiece can be blocked by means of a blocking material, and a clamping portion via which the workpiece blocked
5 on the basic body can be fixed in a machine or apparatus for processing of the workpiece; wherein the basic body consists of mineral glass or a plastic material that has a water absorption of less than 1% at saturation, measured in accordance with DIN EN ISO 62:1999-08, method 1 (determination of water content absorbed
10 after immersion in water at 23°C), and/or the basic body is sealed by a coating and/or tape that serves to prevent or at least reduce outgassing of any water moisture trapped within the material of the basic body under vacuum conditions, so that the block piece is adapted to be used also in thin film coating
15 processes.

All three alternatives - basic body made of mineral glass, basic body made of plastic with a defined (low) water absorption according to the above standard, and basic body of whatever
20 material that is (at least partially) sealed against outgassing - have in common that the respective block piece can be used and remain on the lens blank in a vacuum thin film coating process without the risk that, once the blocked lens blank has been put into the vacuum chamber of the coating apparatus and the vacuum
25 chamber is evacuated, there will be an excessive outgassing of water that may otherwise be present in the block piece because of diffusion phenomena during storage of the block pieces and/or the preceding surfacing operations in which water-containing cooling lubricants, abrasive suspensions and the like are normally being
30 used. It is clear that the block piece because of its material and/or sealing will not absorb water to a greater extent prior to the coating process and (accordingly) not give off water to a greater extent in the vacuum chamber under vacuum conditions; in this respect the sealing may also serve to trap any excessive
35 water in the block piece and to prevent it from outgassing under

vacuum conditions. Thus, any water outgassing in the coating apparatus, if at all, is not detrimental to the coating process because the amount of outgassing water would be so small that it would not prevent the necessary process vacuum from being reached
5 and this without delay, i.e. without prolonged "vacuum pumping times", that it would not lead to an impure coating "environment" and resulting imperfect coatings, and that it would not accumulate in the vacuum chamber of the coating apparatus to an extent which would reduce the efficiency of coating.

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Since the lens blank can therefore remain on the block piece during the vacuum thin film coating process, the block piece can advantageously be used to support the lens blank on the respective substrate carrier in the coating apparatus, e.g., by
15 the block piece(s) and substrate carrier(s) having matching or complementary shaped clamping/holding portions.

Further advantages of mineral glass as the block piece (molding) material consist in the facts that mineral glass is a low-cost
20 and very stiff material which is not susceptible to undesirable deformations due to clamping and cutting forces that directly or indirectly act on the block piece in particular in the surfacing process(es). Such block piece could also be reused, thus helping to reduce costs in prescription workshops, wherein cleaning of
25 the used block piece for the next use including removal of the blocking material or residues thereof could be performed very easily. If however the block piece shall also be used in an edging process the plastic material would be preferred for the block piece over mineral glass since the latter cannot be cut by
30 milling (as the typical edge cutting method for plastic lenses) and thus could (unintentionally) damage the edging tool.

Preferably the basic body of the block piece consists of an essentially pure (i.e. containing no foreign bodies like fillers)
35 plastic material selected from a group comprising Polyethylene

Terephthalate (PET) and Polycarbonate (PC). These low-cost plastic materials as such have a very low water absorption and are easily available on the market.

5 As an alternative the basic body of the block piece can consist of a (preferably low-cost) plastic material of whatever kind - e.g. Polymethyl Methacrylate (PMMA) - containing a filler as a means to reduce water absorption within the basic body. In this instance possible filler materials include glass fibers,
10 mineral/glass beads and/or granulates, the respective fill volume being chosen such that the filled plastic material has a water absorption of less than 1% at saturation, measured in accordance with DIN EN ISO 62:1999-08, method 1 (with the immersion time scale comprising period(s) of 24 h, 48 h, 96 h, 192 h, etc. as in
15 the first-mentioned case and proposed in this standard). To this end, as a further alternative or in addition, the plastic material could also contain an additive for water scavenging via a chemical process, for instance p-Toluenesulfonyl Isocyanate (PTSI), or a carbodiimide such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide or
20 diisopropylcarbodiimide, or the like.

In the case where the basic body of the block piece is (at least partially) sealed by the coating and/or tape the basic body preferably consists of an essentially pure PMMA, again as a low-
25 cost plastic material that is easily available on the market. In this instance the coating for sealing the basic body preferably is selected from a group comprising acrylates and epoxies, one example being a UV curable coating designed for spin coating applications that is available under the product name "SHC-178"
30 from the U.S. company Lens Technology International, and suitable for forming an essentially diffusion tight barrier.

Preferably the plastic material of the basic body of the block piece is injection moldable so that the block piece can be

produced in an extremely cost-effective manner in mass production.

It is further preferred for the basic body of the block piece
5 and, if present, the coating and/or tape for sealing the basic
body to be capable of transmitting UV or visible light (VIS).
This advantageously allows to direct UV or VIS through the
block piece in order to cure a UV/VIS radiation curable
adhesive composition as the blocking material, as disclosed in
10 the earlier European patent application 07 013 158.6 by the
same applicant.

Continuing the concept of the invention the basic body of the
block piece may be formed to be free of undercuts and narrow
15 channels in which liquids could be trapped. This facilitates
the cleaning and any drying operations (e.g. in a conventional
drying oven) for the block piece prior to the coating
process(es).

20 Preferably the workpiece mounting face portion of the block
piece is free of cut-outs to provide full support of the
blocked workpiece. This measure serves to prevent undesirable
deformations of the blocked lens blank due to the machining
forces exerted on the lens blank during the surfacing and any
25 edging process(es), thus helping to obtain processed spectacle
lenses of high optical quality.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is
provided a block piece for holding an optical workpiece, in
30 particular a spectacle lens, for processing thereof, comprising a
basic body that has a central axis, a workpiece mounting face
portion against which the workpiece can be blocked by means of a
blocking material, and a clamping portion via which the workpiece
blocked on the basic body can be fixed in a machine or apparatus
35 for processing of the workpiece; wherein the workpiece mounting
face portion is essentially spherical in shape and tilted or

shifted by a predetermined amount with respect to the central axis of the basic body in order to provide a defined amount of prism in the block piece.

5 For instance 2 degrees of prism could be provided in the block piece by tilting the workpiece mounting face portion of the block piece by 2 degrees with respect to the central axis of the basic body. All lens blanks subsequently blocked on these "pre-blocked prism" (PBP) block pieces would therefore start
10 with 2 degrees of prism (assuming the lens blank is blocked on the respective PBP block piece in such orientation that the prism axis of the spectacle lens to be manufactured according to the prescription is aligned with the prism direction of the PBP block piece). Knowing the orientation of the prism
15 direction of the PBP block piece relative to the block mounting features (datums) that are usually defined by the geometry of the clamping portion of the block piece, one can calculate to increase or decrease the amount of prism cut in the final lens by adding to or subtracting from the prism in the PBP block
20 piece. This can essentially be used to effectively decrease the total prism to be surfaced by the prism angle in the PBP block piece, in order to address the above described limitations of a combined surfacing process in which a spectacle lens blank made from a plastic material is fine cut by single point diamond
25 turning and then polished with the aid of a flexible polishing tool.

If for instance the maximum amount of prism that can safely be cut with no excessive center defect in such combined surfacing
30 process would be 3 degrees, while the maximum prism that should be supported in the surfacing process would be 5.5 degrees, the PBP block piece would be provided with 2.5 degrees of pre-blocked prism. Thus, all lens blanks blocked on these PBP block pieces would have 2.5 degrees of prism tilt in a known
35 direction. Then, this 2.5 degrees of prism could be cancelled

out by cutting -2.5 degrees of prism to end up with a lens of 0 degrees of prism, or prism could be added to the 2.5 degrees of pre-blocked prism by cutting up to 3 degrees of prism to obtain a total of 5.5 degrees of prism, i.e. without cutting more than
5 the above limit of 3 degrees of prism. As a result, any prism angle in between +/- 3 degrees could safely be cut to obtain between 0 and 5.5 degrees of prism in the final lens. In the prescription workshop the lens layout calculation program would then need to keep track of the placement of the cylinder axis
10 according to the prescription relative to the prism axis as the PBP block piece has a fixed prism orientation, but a variable cylinder axis orientation relative to the block reference geometry (unlike the conventional surfacing technology where the cylinder axis is aligned in a fixed orientation relative to
15 the block reference geometry, and the prism alignment is variable). This implies that such a PBP block piece is primarily used for "flexible" polishing as opposed to conventional hard lap polishing requiring a fixed cylinder axis orientation.

20

In addition, such a PBP block piece also addresses the above described problems that are associated with a strong thickness variation in any wedge-shaped layer of blocking material between lens blank and block piece. It is evident that, even if
25 the final lens shall have a greater amount of prism, say, e.g., the above 5.5 degrees of prism, with the PBP block piece the thickness of the layer of blocking material along the prism axis does not vary as strongly as would be the case if a block piece without prism in the workpiece mounting face portion was
30 used. In the example the wedge angle between lens blank and block piece would only amount to 3 degrees with the PBP block piece having 2.5 degrees of prism in the workpiece mounting face portion, whereas it would amount to 5.5 degrees without prism in the workpiece mounting face portion of the block
35 piece. Consequently also the risk that any shrinkage of the

blocking material upon solidifying or curing will distort the blocked lens blank and/or change the desired prism is minimized by using the PBP block piece.

5 In this connection an advantageous secondary effect consists in the fact that, since the gap between lens blank and block piece that must be filled with the blocking material is minimized by using the PBP block piece, also the amount of blocking material necessary for this purpose is minimized, again helping to
10 reduce costs in prescription workshops.

According to a still further aspect of the present invention there is provided a block piece for holding an optical workpiece, in particular a spectacle lens, for processing
15 thereof, comprising a basic body that has a central axis, a workpiece mounting face portion against which the workpiece can be blocked by means of a blocking material, and a clamping portion via which the workpiece blocked on the basic body can be fixed in a machine or apparatus for processing of the workpiece;
20 wherein the clamping portion is adapted to be clamped by clamping forces that are directed essentially in a circumferential direction with respect to the central axis of the basic body, or essentially in a tangential direction at a distance with respect to the central axis of the basic body.

25

The main effect of this block piece design is that, even if the block piece would be made from a rather soft plastic material, the clamping forces that are exerted on the block piece in the circumferential or tangential direction by a correspondingly
30 adapted chuck in the surfacing or edging machine(s) do not "travel" or pass through the whole block piece as in the conventional case where a radial compression force is applied to the clamping portion of the block piece, thereby avoiding any excessive deformation of the block piece that could
35 transfer to the workpiece blocked on the block piece and cause

any undesirable distortion of the finished workpiece geometry. Again, this helps to manufacture in, e.g., prescription workshops spectacle lenses with high optical qualities.

5 In one embodiment the clamping portion of the basic body may comprise at least one radially extending clamping protrusion that has two opposed side faces each facing in the circumferential direction, for application of the clamping forces. Preferably the clamping portion of the basic body
10 comprises three radially extending clamping protrusions that are distributed over the perimeter. This could be a uniform distribution; preferred however would be a non-uniform distribution of the clamping protrusions over the perimeter so that the clamping protrusions can also serve to rotationally
15 orient the block piece in the machining machine(s).

It is further preferred for the clamping protrusions of the clamping portion to each have a radial outer face that is inclined with respect to the central axis of the basic body so
20 that the radial outer faces together define an outer conical centering portion of the basic body, corresponding to German standard DIN 58766, for centering the block piece in the assigned chuck of the respective machining machine.

25 Further, the clamping protrusions preferably each have an axial end portion facing away from the workpiece mounting face portion, wherein the axial end portions each have a V-shaped cross-section seen in the radial direction, again serving to facilitate the mounting of the block piece in the assigned
30 chuck of the respective machining machine.

In a preferred embodiment of the block piece, on a side facing away from the workpiece mounting face portion, the basic body comprises two annular portions of different diameter that are
35 concentrically arranged about the central axis of the basic

body, the radial inner annular portion protruding beyond the radial outer annular portion in the axial direction, wherein the clamping protrusions extend between the annular portions. Such design is particularly advantageous if the block piece shall be injection molded from a plastic material since it serves to provide for essentially uniform wall thicknesses throughout the basic body thereby avoiding shrinkage related problems in the injection molding process. In this embodiment the clamping protrusions, by extending between the annular portions or bridging across the annular gap therebetween, advantageously also serve to stiffen or reinforce the basic body of the block piece. A further advantage of this embodiment is that the block piece, owing to its "honeycombed" structure already, has a low weight so that there are lower moving masses on the workpiece side during machining of the blocked workpiece compared to conventional block pieces, e.g., the block piece according to German standard DIN 58766.

In this instance the radial inner annular portion of the basic body may be provided with two cut-outs that are arranged on diametrically opposed sides with respect to the central axis of the basic body, for cylinder axis alignment of the block piece on a spindle of a machining machine, corresponding to German standard DIN 58766.

In this embodiment the radial inner annular portion of the basic body may further define a central cylindrical blind hole having a flat bottom, wherein a plurality of stiffening ribs extends between the bottom and an inner circumference of the radial inner annular portion. In this instance the stiffening ribs preferably each have a radial inner face that is inclined with respect to the central axis of the basic body, wherein the radial inner faces together define an inner conical centering portion of the basic body, again corresponding to German standard DIN 58766, so that the block piece as a whole is

compatible with standard chuck situations, including the reception in handling devices and in job trays (e.g. such as described in German standard DIN 58763).

5 The invention also provides for a method for manufacturing spectacle lenses according to a prescription, comprising the steps of: (i) blocking a lens blank with a blocking face on a workpiece mounting face portion of a block piece with the aid of a blocking material, the lens blank having a second face,
10 opposite the blocking face, and an edge between the blocking face and the second face, (ii) processing the blocked lens blank on the second face and, if required, the edge to obtain a processed lens, and (iii) deblocking the processed lens from the block piece; wherein one and the same block piece as
15 described above is used on which the blocked lens blank remains throughout step (ii).

Since the spectacle lens blank remains on the block piece throughout the whole processing step the latter can be carried
20 out faster and more efficient with less handling effort as compared to the conventional approach where the lens blank needs to be deblocked and blocked again in the processing stage. This reduces the manufacturing costs and even allows for more automation in the prescription workshops. The approach
25 according to the invention also serves to ensure the production of spectacle lenses with high optical qualities because one and the same geometrical relation between lens blank and block piece is maintained throughout the whole processing stage, thus any errors that are consequential on the conventional re-
30 blocking approach where the orientation of the lens blank relative to the assigned different block pieces may unintentionally change upon re-blocking are avoided. Further, as the lens blank is always held on the block piece as standardized interface and handling means during the processing
35 stage the risk that any operator unintentionally touches the

lens blank - thereby possibly causing problems in a coating substep - is reduced. A further advantage consists in the fact that all production information can be kept on the block piece, for instance by means of a "transponder" integrated in or fixed to the block piece, as proposed in the generic document EP 1 593 458 A2, which offers full tracking possibility throughout the whole process.

Continuing the concept of the invention, the above processing step (ii) may comprise the following substeps: machining of the blocked lens blank to give the second face a macrogeometry according to the prescription; fine machining of the blocked lens blank to give the second face the required microgeometry; cleaning the blocked lens blank that has been machined and fine machined; if required, spin or dip coating of the blocked lens blank in order to provide the second face with a hard coating, or a primer, or a primer and a hard coating; vacuum coating of the blocked lens blank to provide an antireflection coating and, if required, a top coating such as hydrophobic and/or oleophobic and/or dust repelling coating on the second face; and, if required, edging of the blocked lens blank to give the edge the required geometry so that the processed lens is ready for insertion into a spectacle frame or a spectacle holder. Since there is no deblocking step in the processing stage any more, some processing substeps could even be carried out in a - as compared to the conventional time sequence - different sequence where a certain fixed sequence is not necessary from a product point of view, in particular all machining operations including edging could be carried out prior to the coating process(es) if desired or required.

Finally, it is preferred for the blocking face of the lens blank to be fully finished prior to the above blocking step (i), including hard coating, antireflection coating and, if required, top coating such as hydrophobic and/or oleophobic

and/or dust repelling coating. In this instance the blocked spectacle lens blank could advantageously be shipped from the lens manufacturer to the prescription workshop where only the second face and, if required, the edge of the lens blank would
5 need to be processed to obtain a spectacle lens ready for insertion into / mounting to the spectacle frame, wherein the first face of the lens blank would be protected by the block piece until the finished spectacle lens is deblocked. This approach would also minimize the production efforts in the
10 prescription workshop.

Further effects and advantages of the proposed block piece(s) and method for manufacturing spectacle lenses according to a prescription will become apparent to the skilled person from
15 the following description of currently preferred examples of embodiment of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20

Hereinbelow, the invention will be explained in more detail on the basis of preferred examples of embodiment and with reference to the appended, partially schematic drawings. In the drawings:

25

FIG. 1 shows a perspective view of a block piece according to a first example of embodiment of the invention obliquely from the front/top, which is shown on an enlarged scale compared to the actual size;

30

FIG. 2 shows a perspective view of the block piece of FIG. 1 obliquely from behind/below;

35

FIG. 3 shows a view from below of the block piece of FIG. 1;

- FIG. 4 shows a sectional view of the block piece of FIG. 1 along the section line IV-IV in FIG. 3;
- FIG. 5 shows a sectional view of the block piece of FIG. 1 along the section line V-V in FIG. 3;
- FIG. 6 shows a sectional view of the block piece of FIG. 1 along the section line VI-VI in FIG. 3;
- FIG. 7 shows a view from below of the block piece of FIG. 1 on a reduced scale compared to the previous figures, with a spectacle lens blank as optical workpiece blocked thereon by means of an adhesive composition;
- FIG. 8 shows a sectional view of the block piece and of the spectacle lens blank of FIG. 7 blocked thereon, along the section line VIII-VIII in FIG. 7;
- FIG. 9 is an enlarged view of detail IX in FIG. 8, illustrating in section a coating that may be applied to the block piece for sealing it;
- FIG. 10 is an enlarged view of detail X in FIG. 8, illustrating an example for a coating that may be applied to the concave and/or convex face of the spectacle lens blank;
- FIG. 11 shows a perspective view of a block piece according to a second example of embodiment of the invention obliquely from the front/top, which is shown on a scale that nearly corresponds to the actual size;
- FIG. 12 shows a perspective view of the block piece of FIG. 11 obliquely from behind/below;

FIG. 13 shows a side view of the block piece of FIG. 11;

FIG. 14 shows a view from below of the block piece of FIG. 11;

5

FIG. 15 is a sectional view of the block piece of FIG. 11 along the section line XV-XV in FIG. 14, illustrating how the essentially spherical workpiece mounting face portion of the block piece is tilted with respect to the central axis of the block piece to provide a predetermined amount of prism in the block piece;

10

FIG. 16 shows a plan view of a spectacle lens blank with its horizontal and vertical mounting axes, a prescribed prism axis and a prescribed cylinder axis; and

15

FIG. 17 is a flow chart illustrating among other things the main process steps of a method for manufacturing spectacle lenses according to a prescription in accordance with the present invention.

20

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

25 FIGS. 1 to 6 show a block piece 10 for holding an optical workpiece, in particular a spectacle lens blank B (cf. FIGS. 7 and 8), for processing thereof. The block piece 10 comprises a basic body 12 that has a workpiece mounting face portion 14 against which the spectacle lens blank B can be blocked by means of a blocking material 16 (see FIG. 8), preferably a UV and/or VIS curable adhesive blocking composition as disclosed in the earlier European patent application 07 013 158.6 by the same applicant. The basic body 12 of the block piece 10 further comprises a clamping portion 18 via which the spectacle lens blank B blocked on the basic body 12 can be fixed in a machine or

35

apparatus for processing (i.e. surfacing, coating, edging, tinting, cleaning, etc., as the case may be) of the spectacle lens blank B.

5 As to the material of the basic body 12 that allows the block piece 10 to be used in vacuum thin film coating processes, reference is made to the introductory portion of the description. In the examples of embodiment shown the basic body 12 is injection molded as one piece from a plastic material that is
10 capable of transmitting UV and VIS for the curing of the blocking material 16, and has a water absorption of less than 1% at saturation, measured in accordance with DIN EN ISO 62:1999-08, method 1 (determination of water content absorbed after immersion in water at 23°C). Only FIGS. 8 and 9 illustrate that the basic
15 body 12 could also be sealed by a sealing coating 20 (or tape, as the case may be) which at least partially covers the outer surface of the basic body 12 so as to prevent or at least reduce outgassing of any water moisture trapped within the material of the basic body 12 under vacuum conditions. As to materials
20 suitable for the sealing coating 20, reference is made again to the introductory portion of the description. It is clear that such sealing coating 20, if present, should cover those surface portions of the basic body 12 that are exposed to the "environment" in the vacuum chamber of the apparatus for coating
25 the spectacle lens blank B.

As can be seen in particular from FIGS. 4 to 6 and 8, the workpiece mounting face portion 14 on the front side of the block piece 10 is essentially spherical in shape and free of cut-outs
30 to provide full support of the blocked spectacle lens blank B, nearly up to the edge E between the (in this instance convex) first or blocking face cx and the (in this instance concave) second face cc of the blocked spectacle lens blank B. It can also be seen from these figures that the basic body 12 as a

whole is formed to be free of undercuts and narrow channels in which liquids could be trapped.

5 Adjoining the workpiece mounting face portion 14 of the basic body 12 on the outer circumference side is an essentially conical transition face 22 that leads to an essentially flat back face 24 on the back side of the block piece 10. Starting from the back face 24 of the basic body 12 the latter is provided with two annular portions 26, 28 of different diameter
10 that are concentrically arranged about a central axis A of the basic body 12, wherein the radial inner annular portion 28 protrudes beyond the radial outer annular portion 26 in the axial direction, as becomes apparent from FIGS. 1, 4 to 6 and 8 in particular.

15

An important feature of the block piece 10 consists in the fact that the clamping portion 18 of the basic body 12 is adapted to be clamped by clamping forces that are directed essentially in a circumferential direction with respect to the central axis A
20 of the basic body 12, or essentially in a tangential direction at a distance with respect to the central axis A of the basic body 12. To this end the clamping portion 18 of the basic body 12 comprises at least one, in the examples of embodiment shown three radially extending clamping protrusions 30 that are non-
25 uniformly distributed over the perimeter and, starting from the back face 24 of the basic body 12, bridge across the annular gap between the radial outer annular portion 26 and the radial inner annular portion 28. Each clamping protrusion 30 has two opposed side faces 32 each facing in the circumferential
30 direction, for application of the above clamping forces that are schematically shown by arrows at F in FIGS. 1 to 3 and 7. It is evident that the clamping forces F cancel out each other at the respective clamping protrusion 30, without passing through the whole basic body 12. Therefore, the clamping forces
35 F do not bend the block piece 10 and accordingly do not distort

the workpiece mounting face portion 14 and the spectacle lens blank B blocked thereon.

Further, the clamping protrusions 30 each have a radial outer face 34 that is inclined with respect to the central axis A of the basic body 12, wherein the radial outer faces 34 together define an outer conical centering portion of the basic body 12, adjoining the outer circumference of the radial outer annular portion 26. Finally, the clamping protrusions 30 each have an axial end portion 36 facing away from the workpiece mounting face portion 14, wherein the axial end portions 36 each have a V-shaped cross-section seen in the radial direction to form a "roof"-shaped end, again for centering purposes in the assigned chuck (not shown) of the respective machining machine.

15

As can best be seen in FIGS. 1, 2, 4 and 6, the radial inner annular portion 28 of the basic body 12, starting from its free end, is provided with two cut-outs 38 for cylinder axis alignment of the block piece 10 on the spindle of the respective machining machine, corresponding to German standard DIN 58766, which cut-outs 38 are arranged on diametrically opposed sides with respect to the central axis A of the basic body 12, and taper essentially in a V-shaped manner towards the back face 24 of the basic body 12 to stop in the axial direction in front of the radial outer annular portion 26 as seen in a side view (cf. FIGS. 4 to 6).

20

Furthermore, the radial inner annular portion 28 of the basic body 12 defines a central cylindrical blind hole 40 having an essentially flat bottom 42, wherein a plurality of stiffening ribs 44 extends between the bottom 42 and an inner circumference 46 of the radial inner annular portion 28. The stiffening ribs 44 each have a radial inner face 48 that is inclined with respect to the central axis A of the basic body 12, wherein the radial inner faces 48 together define an inner

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conical centering portion of the basic body 12. As a result, when the basic body 12 is rotated about the central axis A, the outer circumference of the radial outer annular portion 26, the radial outer faces 34 and the axial end portions 36 of the clamping protrusions 30, the back face of the radial inner annular portion 28 and the radial inner faces 48 of the stiffening ribs 44 together define an "envelope" body, the geometry of which basically corresponds to the geometry of the block piece according to German standard DIN 58766, although the present block piece 10 due to its material and its "honeycombed" structure is much lighter than the standard block piece. This geometry of the basic body 12 together with the cut-outs 38 provided in the radial inner annular portion 28 makes the block piece 10 compatible with standard chuck situations.

With regard to the actual blocking operation, the result of which is shown in FIGS. 7 and 8, explicit reference is made to the earlier European patent application 07 013 158.6 by the same applicant, disclosing a blocking apparatus that could be used and the currently preferred approach for blocking.

The following describes the second example of embodiment of the block piece 10 with reference to FIGS. 11 to 16 only insofar as it differs from the first example of embodiment whereby the same reference numbers identify the same or equivalent components or parts.

The back side of the basic body 12 according to the second example of embodiment of the block piece 10 differs from the back side of the basic body 12 according to the first example of embodiment only in that the conical transition face 22 is provided with a plurality of recesses 50 that are uniformly distributed over the circumference, and serve to provide for essentially uniform wall thicknesses throughout the basic body

12 thereby avoiding shrinkage related problems in the preferred plastic injection molding process. Basically, however, the back side of the block piece 10 according to the second example of embodiment could also be formed different, for instance as disclosed in the generic document EP 1 593 458 A2.

The more important difference is on the front side of the basic body 12. As can be seen best in FIGS. 13 and 15, the workpiece mounting face portion 14 that is essentially spherical in shape again, is tilted or shifted by a predetermined amount with respect to the central axis A of the basic body 12 in order to provide a defined amount of prism in the block piece 10. In the example of embodiment shown the workpiece mounting face portion 14 is tilted by 2 degrees with respect to the central axis A. Such prism in the geometry of the block piece 10 can be used as explained in great detail in the introductory portion of the description to which reference is made in this regard at this point.

As to the actual blocking operation, which basically can be carried out as described in the earlier European patent application 07 013 158.6 by the same applicant, it should be pointed out here that the block piece 10 with inherent prism ("pre-blocked prism" (PBP) block piece) needs a different orientation with respect to the lens blank B as compared to the conventional approach, as will be explained with reference to FIG. 16.

FIG. 16 shows a plan view of a spectacle lens blank B with its vertical axis 52 and its horizontal axis 54 corresponding to the mounting axes of the finished spectacle lens in a spectacle frame. It will be assumed that the second face cc of the spectacle lens blank B must be shaped, in relation to the blocking face cx, so as to have a predetermined prism value, measured in prismatic diopters, with a predetermined orientation

of the prism axis 56 with respect to, e.g., the horizontal axis 54. Moreover, it will be assumed that the spectacle lens has to be given a toric configuration with a cylinder axis 58 having a predetermined orientation with respect to, e.g., the horizontal axis 54, which orientation, as a rule, differs from the orientation of the prism axis 56. Now, in the conventional blocking approach, the cylinder axis 58 is normally aligned with the cut-outs 38 in the block piece 10. This obviously cannot be done with the present PBP block piece 10. It is clear that, if a defined amount of prism shall be generated in the spectacle lens, the spectacle lens blank B must be blocked with its prism axis 56 aligned with the prism direction in the PBP block piece 10. In the example of embodiment shown the prism in the workpiece mounting face portion 14 is oriented along the line XV-XV in FIG. 14, which in turn runs at right angles with respect to the cut-outs 38 in the basic body 12 (cf. FIG. 15). However, this could be different as long as there is a defined relation between the prism orientation of the workpiece mounting face portion 14 and the block piece mounting features on the back side of the block piece 10.

Finally, FIG. 17 shows by means of a flow chart the main process steps of a method for manufacturing spectacle lenses according to a prescription with the aid of a block piece 10 as described above.

Basically, this method comprises the steps of: (i) blocking a spectacle lens blank B with its blocking face cx on the workpiece mounting face portion 14 of the block piece 10 with the aid of a blocking material 16, (ii) processing the blocked spectacle lens blank B on the second face cc and optionally the edge E to obtain a processed spectacle lens, and (iii) deblocking the processed spectacle lens from the block piece 10, with the characterizing feature that the spectacle lens blank B remains on the proposed block piece 10 throughout the

whole processing stage or step (ii). According to FIG. 17, the latter stage or step generally comprises the following substeps: "Generating", i.e. machining of the blocked spectacle lens blank B to give the second face cc a macrogeometry according to the prescription; "Polishing", i.e. fine machining of the blocked spectacle lens blank B to give the second face cc the required microgeometry; cleaning the blocked spectacle lens blank B that has been machined and fine machined; (optionally) spin (or dip) coating of the blocked spectacle lens blank B in order to provide the second face cc with a hard coating HC (see FIG. 10), or a primer, or a primer and a hard coating; vacuum coating of the blocked spectacle lens blank B to provide an antireflection coating AR (normally consisting of four to seven layers made up of two to four materials with different refractive indices, as illustrated in FIG. 10) and (optionally) a top coating TC (cf. again FIG. 10) such as a hydrophobic and/or oleophobic and/or dust repelling coating on the second face cc; and (optionally) edging of the blocked spectacle lens blank B to give the edge E the required geometry so that the processed spectacle lens, after deblocking and final inspection, is ready for insertion into a spectacle frame or a spectacle holder. Since the single processing substeps and the equipment used in those are well known to the person skilled in the art further explanations in this respect are not required at this point.

As can further be seen from FIG. 17, for the reasons indicated in the introductory portion of the description already, it is preferred that the blocking face cx of the spectacle lens blank B is fully finished prior to the above blocking step (i), including hard coating HC, antireflection coating AR and optionally top coating TC such as (super) hydrophobic and/or oleophobic and/or dust repelling coating, i.e. the blocking face cx of the spectacle lens blank B would carry the multilayer system as shown in FIG. 10 prior to blocking.

A block piece for holding in particular a spectacle lens blank and its use are proposed, which comprises a basic body having a workpiece mounting face portion against which the workpiece can
5 be blocked with a blocking material, and a clamping portion via which the blocked workpiece can be fixed in a machine/apparatus for processing it. The basic body consists of a material having a defined low water absorption and/or is sealed to at least reduce
10 outgassing of water moisture under vacuum conditions, so that the block piece is adapted to be used also in vacuum coating processes. Alternatively or in addition, the clamping portion is adapted to be clamped by forces directed essentially
perpendicular to the radial direction to cancel out each other and not deform the basic body, and/or the workpiece mounting
15 face portion is provided with a predetermined amount of prism.

LIST OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

	10	block piece
	12	basic body
5	14	workpiece mounting face portion
	16	blocking material
	18	clamping portion
	20	sealing coating
	22	conical transition face
10	24	back face
	26	radial outer annular portion
	28	radial inner annular portion
	30	clamping protrusion
	32	side face
15	34	radial outer face
	36	axial end portion
	38	cut-out
	40	blind hole
	42	bottom
20	44	stiffening rib
	46	inner circumference
	48	radial inner face
	50	recess
	52	vertical axis
25	54	horizontal axis
	56	prism axis
	58	cylinder axis
	A	central axis
30	B	spectacle lens blank
	E	edge of spectacle lens blank
	F	clamping force
	cc	second face of spectacle lens blank
35	cx	blocking face of spectacle lens blank

AR	antireflection coating
HC	hard coating
TC	top coating

CLAIMS:

1. A block piece (10) for holding an optical workpiece (B), in particular a spectacle lens, for processing thereof, comprising:
a basic body (12) having
a workpiece mounting face portion (14) against which
5 the workpiece (B) can be blocked by means of a blocking material (16), and
a clamping portion (18) via which the workpiece (B) blocked on said basic body (12) can be fixed in a machine or apparatus for processing of the workpiece (B);
10 **characterized in that** said basic body (12) consists of mineral glass or a plastic material that has a water absorption of less than 1% at saturation, measured in accordance with DIN EN ISO 62:1999-08, method 1, and/or
said basic body (12) is sealed by a coating (20) and/or tape
15 that serves to prevent or at least reduce outgassing of any water moisture trapped within the material of said basic body (12) under vacuum conditions,
so that the block piece (10) is adapted to be used also in thin film coating processes.
20
2. The block piece (10) according to claim 1, characterized in that said basic body (12) consists of an essentially pure plastic material selected from a group comprising Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) and Polycarbonate (PC).
25
3. The block piece (10) according to claim 1, characterized in that said basic body (12) consists of a plastic material containing a filler as a means to reduce water absorption within said basic body (12).
30
4. The block piece (10) according to claim 1, characterized in that said basic body (12) that is sealed by said coating (20)

and/or tape consists of an essentially pure Polymethyl Methacrylate (PMMA).

5 5. The block piece (10) according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that said coating (20) for sealing said basic body (12) is selected from a group comprising acrylates and epoxies.

10 6. The block piece (10) according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the plastic material of said basic body (12) is injection moldable.

15 7. The block piece (10) according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that said basic body (12) and, if present, said coating (20) and/or tape for sealing said basic body (12) are capable of transmitting UV or visible light.

20 8. The block piece (10) according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that said basic body (12) is formed to be free of undercuts and narrow channels in which liquids could be trapped.

25 9. The block piece (10) according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that said workpiece mounting face portion (14) is free of cut-outs to provide full support of the blocked workpiece (B).

30 10. The block piece (10) according to one of the preceding claims or the preamble portion of claim 1, wherein said basic body (12) has a central axis (A), **characterized in that** said workpiece mounting face portion (14) is essentially spherical in shape and tilted or shifted by a predetermined amount with respect to the central axis (A) of said basic body (12) in order to provide a defined amount of prism in the block piece
35 (10).

11. The block piece (10) according to one of the preceding claims or the preamble portion of claim 1, wherein said basic body (12) has a central axis (A), **characterized in that** said clamping portion (18) is adapted to be clamped by clamping forces (F) that are directed essentially in a circumferential direction with respect to the central axis (A) of said basic body (12), or essentially in a tangential direction at a distance with respect to the central axis (A) of said basic body (12).

12. The block piece (10) according to claim 11, characterized in that said clamping portion (18) of said basic body (12) comprises at least one radially extending clamping protrusion (30) that has two opposed side faces (32) each facing in the circumferential direction, for application of said clamping forces (F).

13. The block piece (10) according to claim 12, characterized in that said clamping portion (18) of said basic body (12) comprises three radially extending clamping protrusions (30) that are distributed over the perimeter.

14. The block piece (10) according to claim 13, characterized in that said clamping protrusions (30) each have a radial outer face (34) that is inclined with respect to the central axis (A) of said basic body (12), wherein said radial outer faces (34) together define an outer conical centering portion of said basic body (12).

15. The block piece (10) according to claim 13 or 14, characterized in that said clamping protrusions (30) each have an axial end portion (36) facing away from said workpiece mounting face portion (14), wherein said axial end portions

(36) each have a V-shaped cross-section seen in the radial direction.

16. The block piece (10) according to one of the claims 13 to 5 15, characterized in that, on a side facing away from said workpiece mounting face portion (14), said basic body (12) comprises two annular portions (26, 28) of different diameter that are concentrically arranged about the central axis (A) of said basic body (12), the radial inner annular portion (28) 10 protruding beyond the radial outer annular portion (26) in the axial direction, wherein said clamping protrusions (30) extend between said annular portions (26, 28).

17. The block piece (10) according to claim 16, characterized 15 in that said radial inner annular portion (28) of said basic body (12) is provided with two cut-outs (38) that are arranged on diametrically opposed sides with respect to the central axis (A) of said basic body (12), for cylinder axis alignment of the block piece (10) on a spindle of a machining machine.

20

18. The block piece (10) according to claim 16 or 17, characterized in that said radial inner annular portion (28) of said basic body (12) defines a central cylindrical blind hole (40) having a flat bottom (42), wherein a plurality of 25 stiffening ribs (44) extends between said bottom (42) and an inner circumference (46) of said radial inner annular portion (28).

19. The block piece (10) according to claim 18, characterized 30 in that said stiffening ribs (44) each have a radial inner face (48) that is inclined with respect to the central axis (A) of said basic body (12), wherein said radial inner faces (48) together define an inner conical centering portion of said basic body (12).

35

20. A method for manufacturing spectacle lenses according to a prescription, comprising the steps of:

(i) blocking a lens blank (B) with a blocking face (cx) on a workpiece mounting face portion (14) of a block piece (10) with the aid of a blocking material (16), the lens blank (B) having a second face (cc), opposite said blocking face (cx), and an edge (E) between said blocking face (cx) and said second face (cc),

(ii) processing the blocked lens blank (B) on said second face (cc) and optionally said edge (E) to obtain a processed lens, and

(iii) deblocking the processed lens from said block piece (10);

characterized in that the block piece (10) according to one of the preceding claims is used on which the blocked lens blank (B) remains throughout step (ii).

21. The method according to claim 20, characterized in that step (ii) comprises the following substeps:

machining of the blocked lens blank (B) to give said second face (cc) a macrogeometry according to the prescription, fine machining of the blocked lens blank (B) to give said second face (cc) the required microgeometry,

cleaning the blocked lens blank (B) that has been machined and fine machined,

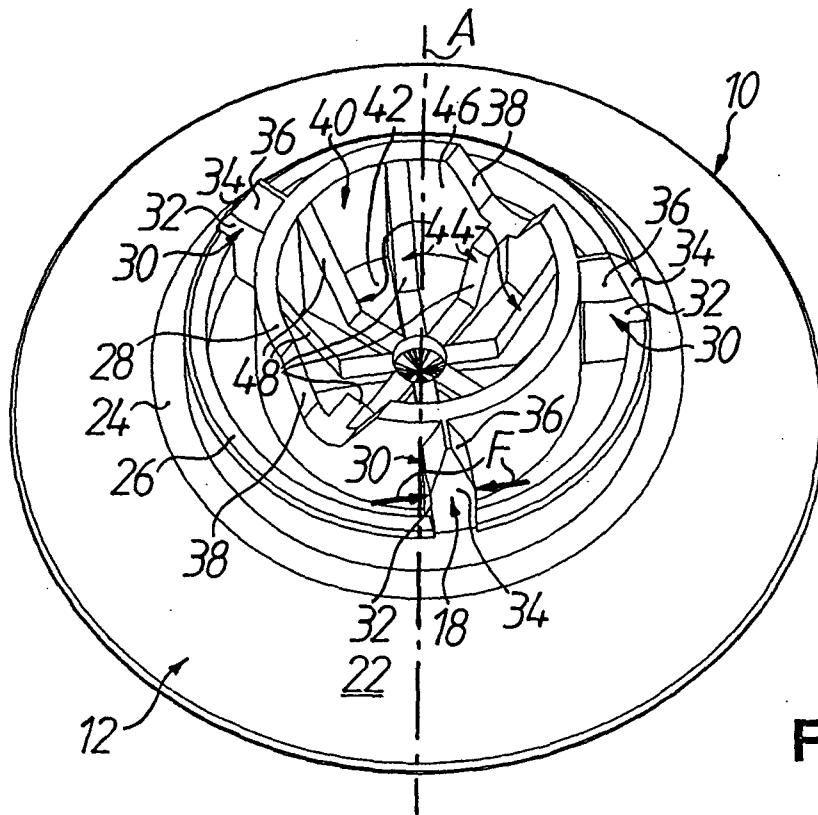
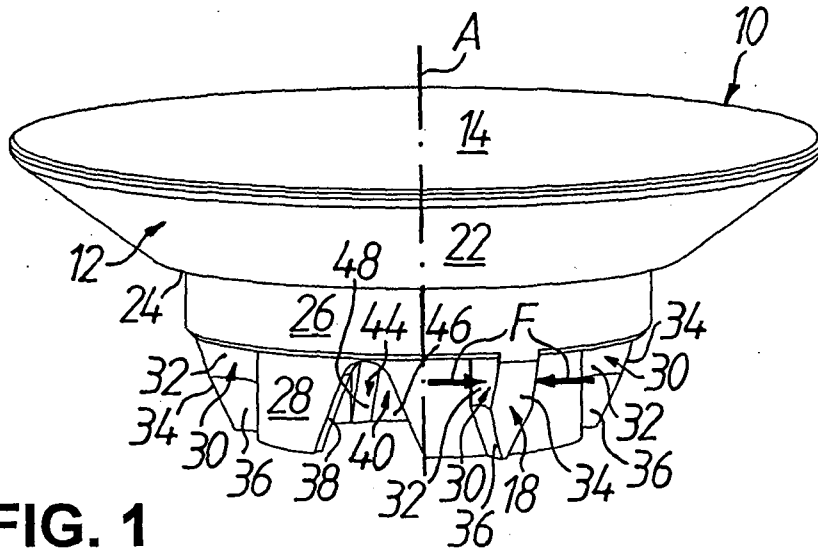
optionally spin or dip coating of the blocked lens blank (B) in order to provide said second face (cc) with a hard coating (HC), or a primer, or a primer and a hard coating,

vacuum coating of the blocked lens blank (B) to provide an antireflection coating (AR) and optionally a top coating (TC) such as hydrophobic and/or oleophobic and/or dust repelling coating on said second face (cc), and

optionally edging of the blocked lens blank (B) to give said edge (E) the required geometry so that the processed lens

is ready for insertion into a spectacle frame or a spectacle holder.

22. The method according to claim 20 or 21, characterized in
5 that said blocking face (cx) of the lens blank (B) is fully finished prior to step (i), including hard coating (HC), antireflection coating (AR) and optionally top coating (TC) such as hydrophobic and/or oleophobic and/or dust repelling coating.



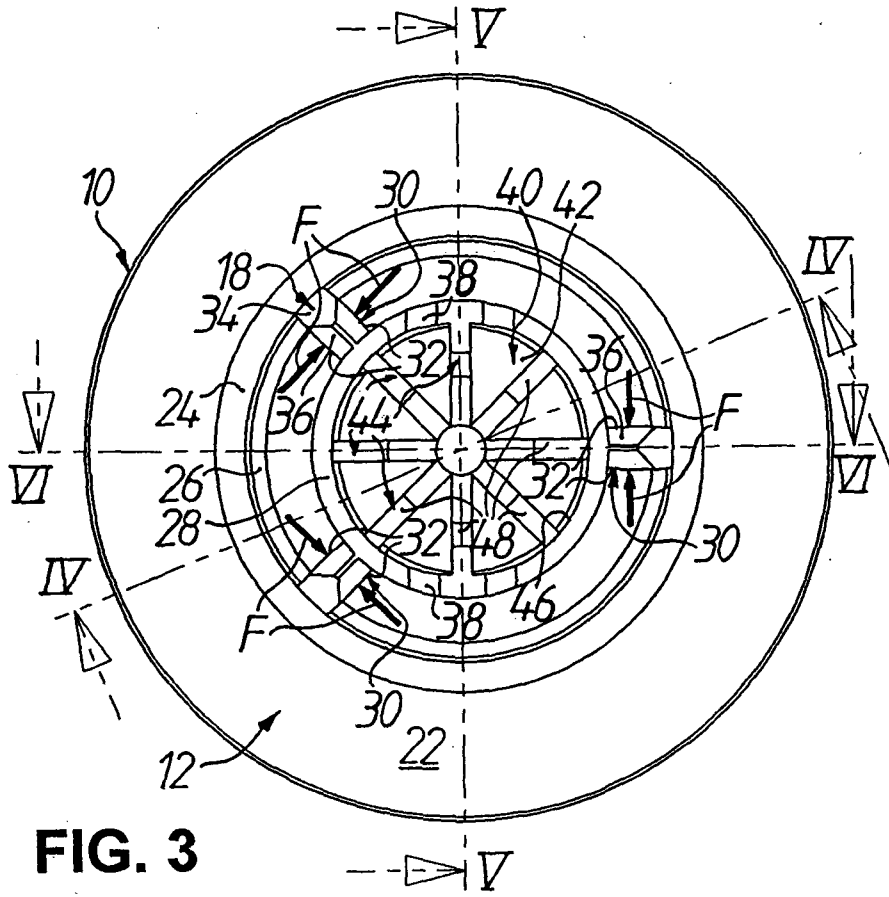


FIG. 3

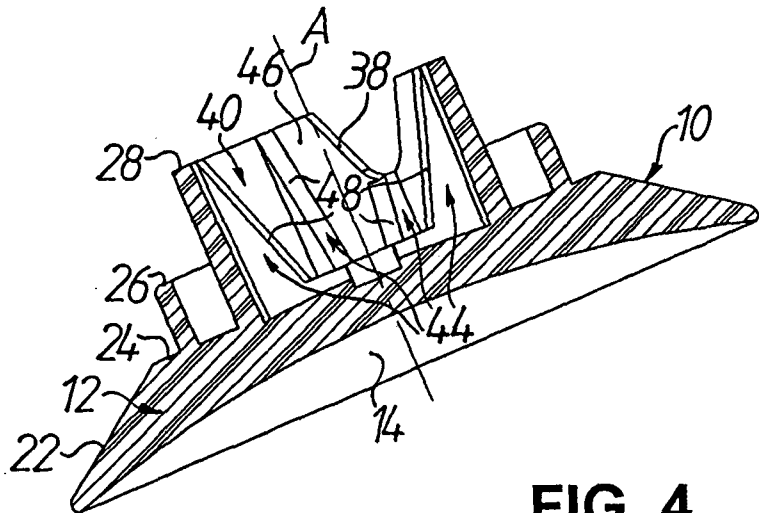


FIG. 4

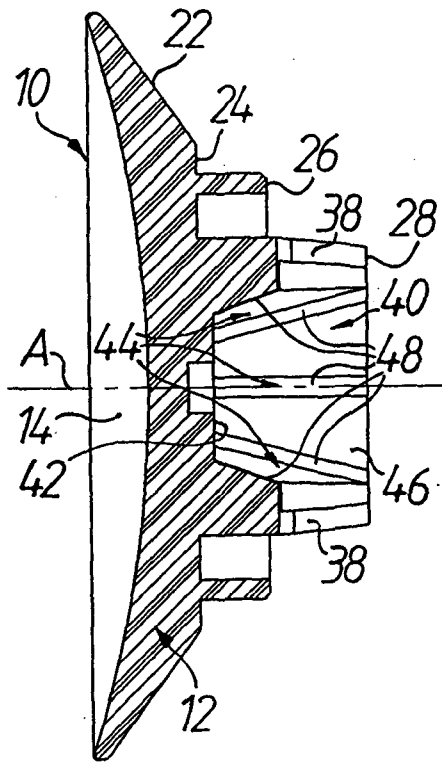


FIG. 5

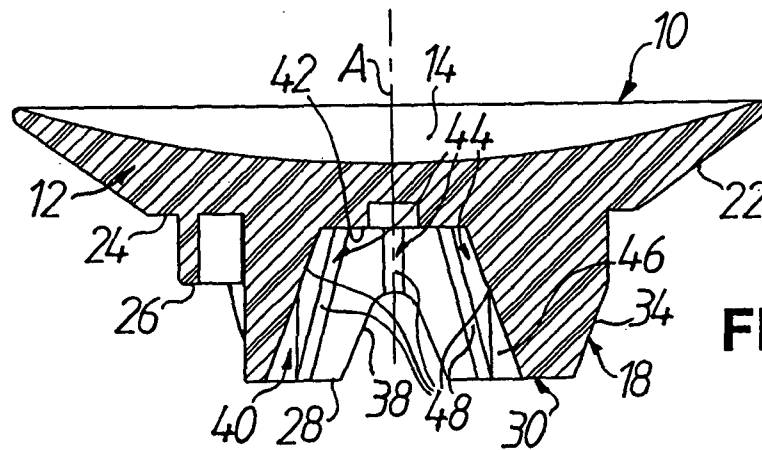


FIG. 6

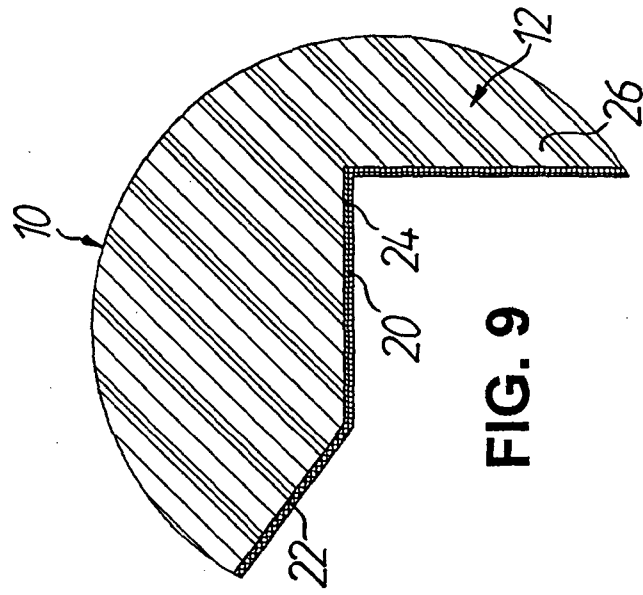


FIG. 9

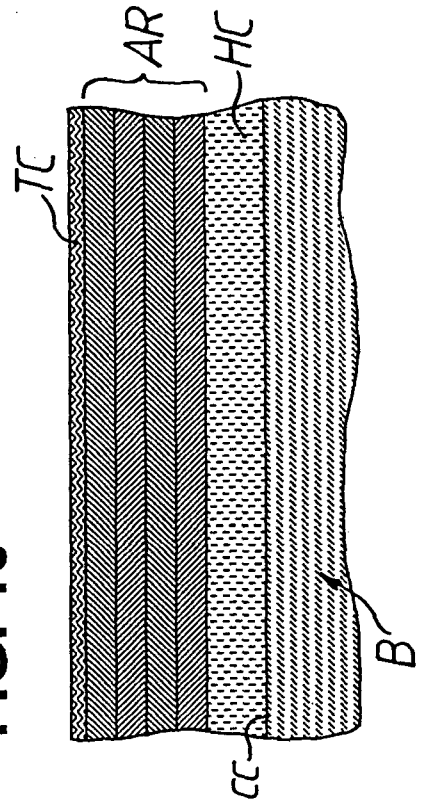


FIG. 10

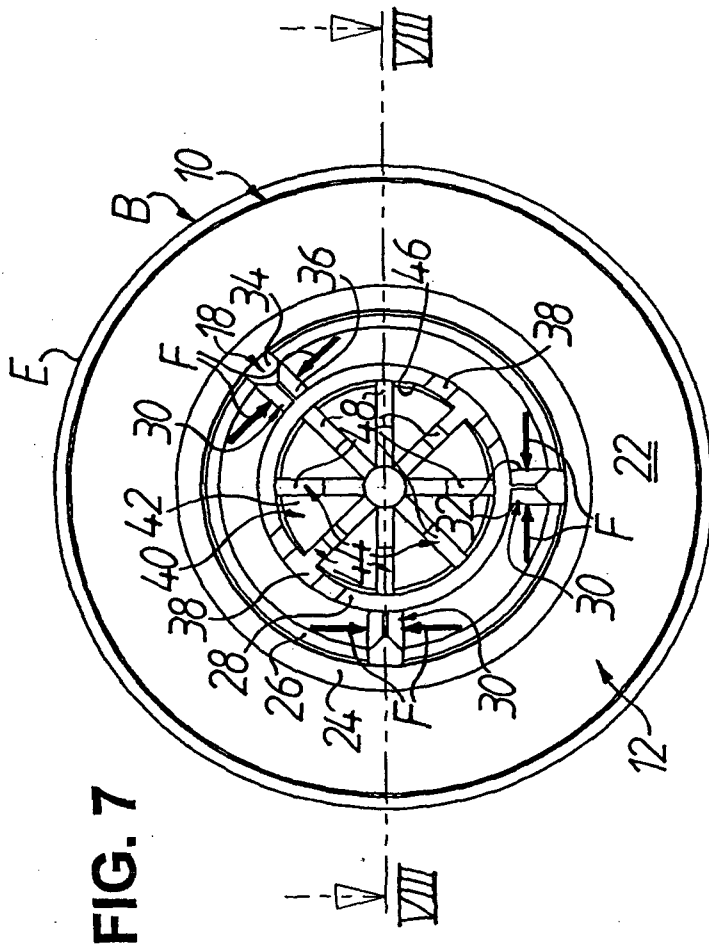


FIG. 7

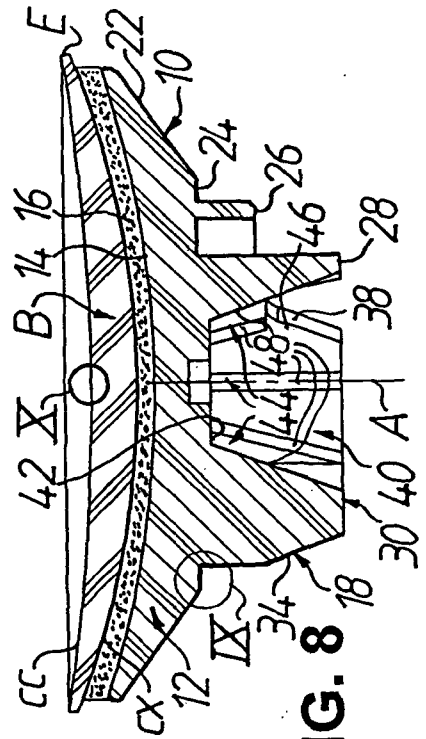


FIG. 8

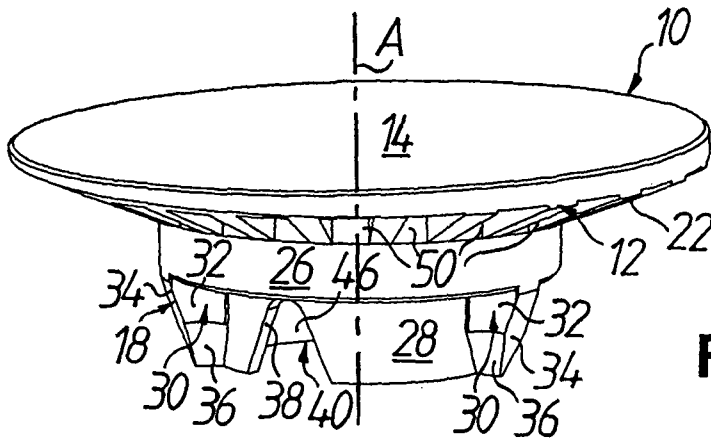


FIG. 11

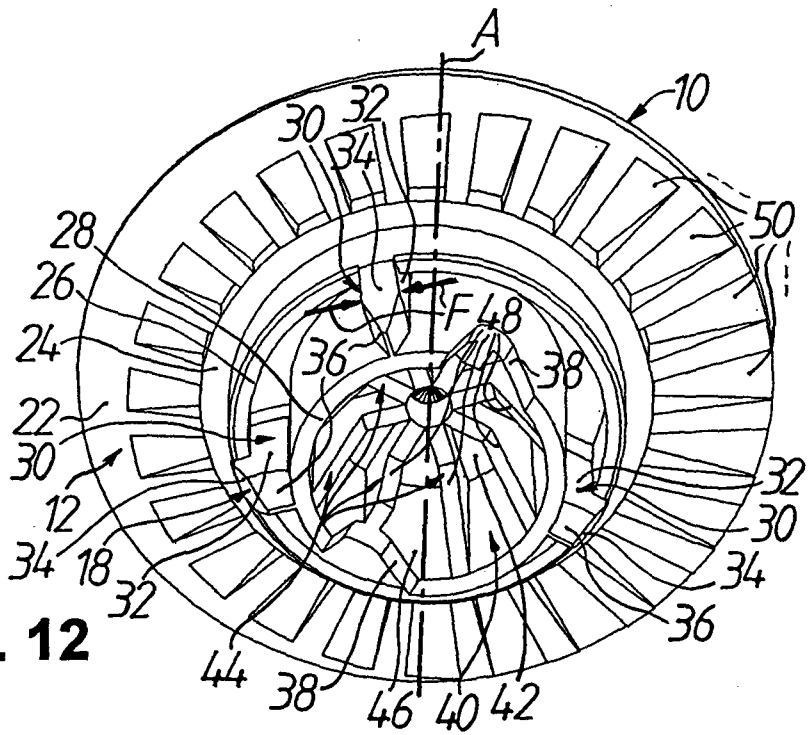


FIG. 12

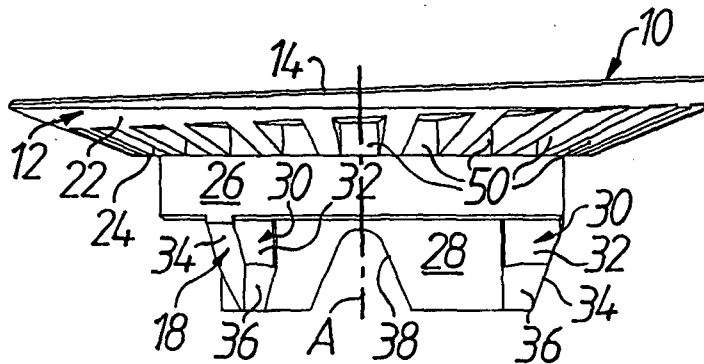


FIG. 13

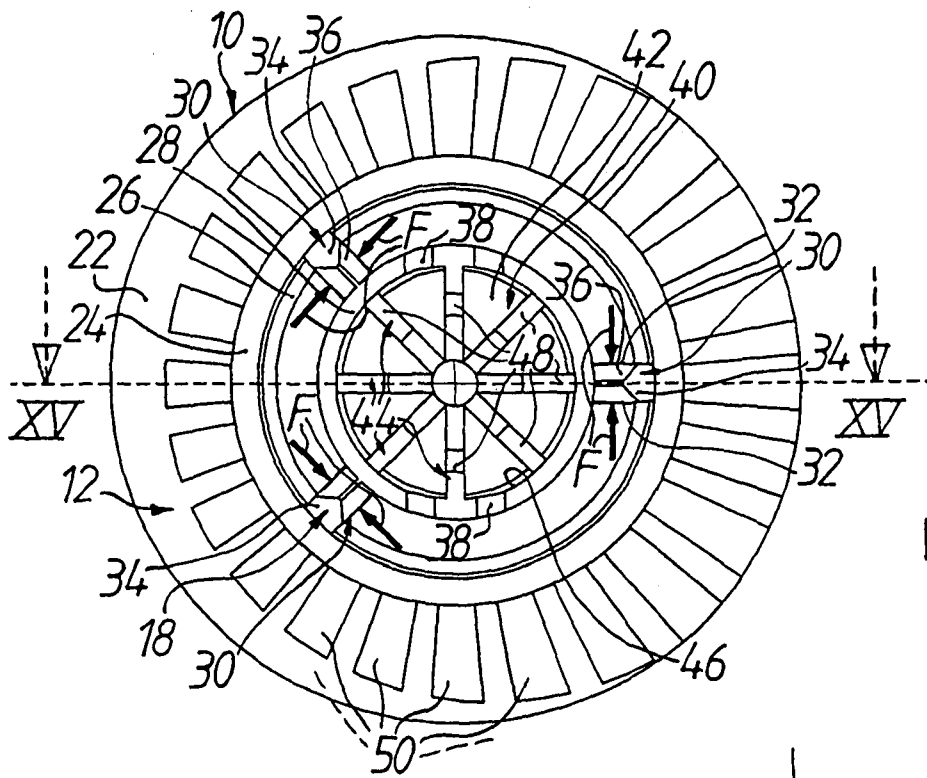


FIG. 14

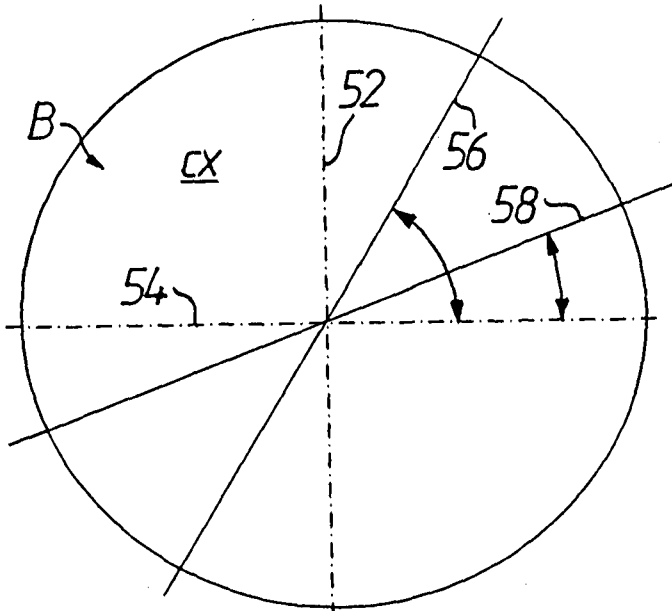


FIG. 16

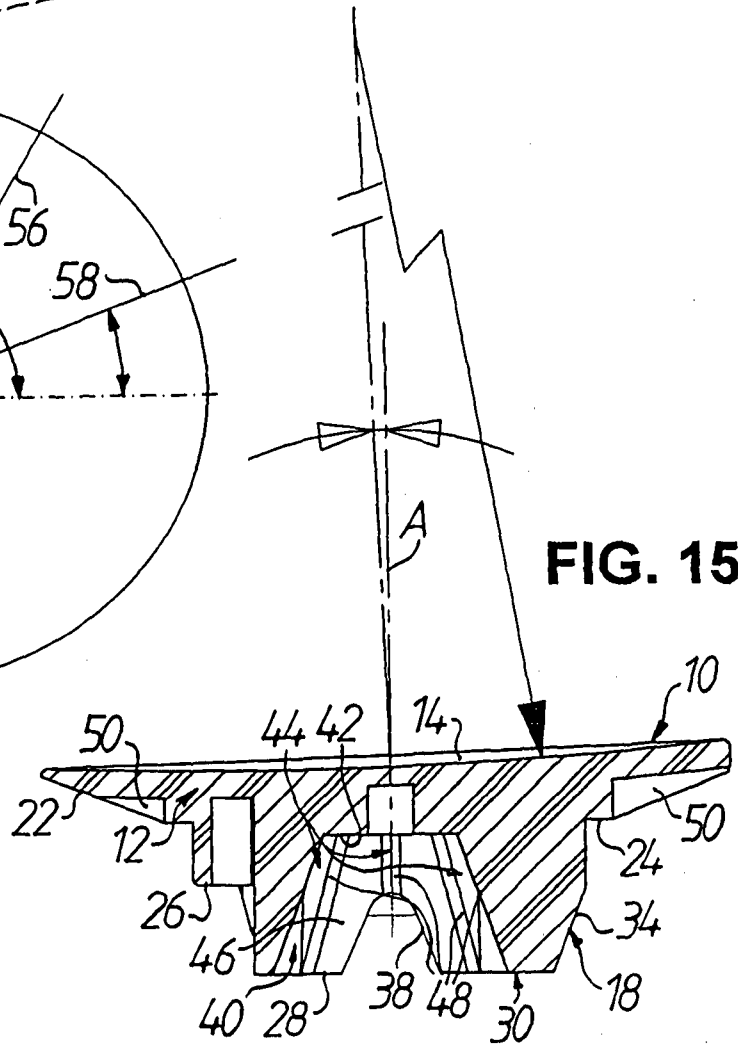


FIG. 15

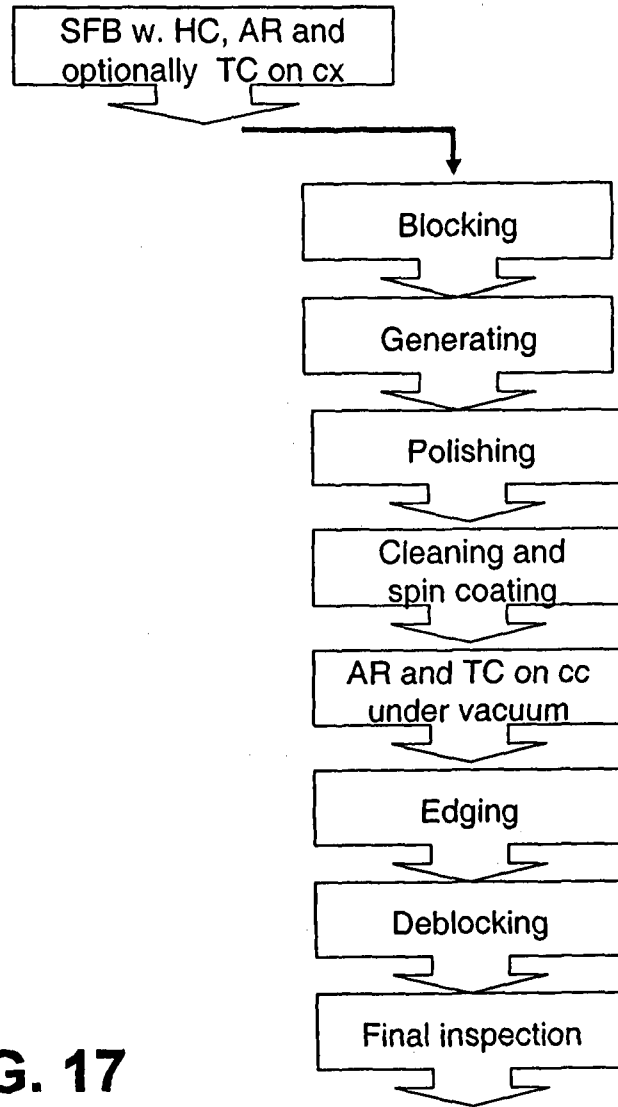


FIG. 17

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2009/001310A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. B24B13/005

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
B24B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 March 2009

Date of mailing of the international search report

15/04/2009

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Koller, Stefan

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2009/001310

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