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(54) Title: A METHOD OF MAKING A DENTAL RESTORATION

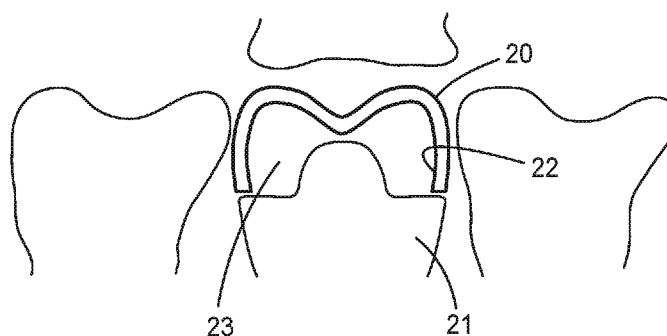


FIG. 6

(57) Abstract: A method of making a dental restoration has the steps of: determining a virtual space available for accommodation of a dental restoration for a tooth to be restored; retrieving a predefined virtual master dental restoration surface from a database; fitting the virtual master dental restoration surface in the space to provide a virtual outer dental restoration surface; creating a virtual inner dental restoration surface independent of a shape of the tooth to be restored; providing a virtual model of a dental restoration based on a combination of the virtual outer dental restoration surface and the virtual inner dental restoration surface; and fabricating the dental restoration based on the dental restoration model.



A METHOD OF MAKING A DENTAL RESTORATION

Field of the Invention

The invention relates to method of making a dental restoration. In particular, the
5 invention relates to a method in which a dental restoration is made based on a standardized
tooth model at a minimum of design steps.

Background Art

Dental restorations, in particular larger dental restorations like replacement teeth,
10 crowns or bridges, for example, can be made in different configurations depending on a
variety of criteria. Such criteria include for example the desired aesthetics, costs, preparation
time or capabilities of a selected manufacturer.

In the adult dentistry dental restorations are typically highly individualized. This
means that the dental restorations are typically prepared using a design process in which the
15 inner and outer surfaces of the dental restoration are customized with respect to the tooth or
teeth to be restored in a patient's mouth and to teeth adjacent or opposite of the tooth or
teeth to be restored. In such a design process virtual wax knife and cusp modification tools
typically allow dental restorations to be designed to well resemble the shape of natural teeth.
Although such a design process has been traditionally used in dental labs they have
20 meanwhile become available for chairside use, meaning for use in a dentist's office.

In pediatric dentistry the patience and cooperation required from a patient during
such a chairside design process typically cannot be expected from children. Therefore in
pediatric dentistry pre-fabricated crowns are often used for restoring teeth. On the other
hand individualized dental restorations would be generally desired because of their good
25 esthetics and clinical performance.

Although existing methods of making dental restorations provide certain advantages
there is still a need for a method of making dental restorations in pediatric dentistry.

Summary of the Invention

30 The invention relates to a method of making a dental restoration. The method comprises
the steps of:

- determining a virtual space available for accommodation of a dental restoration for a tooth to be restored by capturing the shape of a patient's teeth at least in an area adjacent the tooth to be restored;
- retrieving a predefined virtual master dental restoration surface from a database;
- 5 - fitting the virtual master dental restoration surface in the space by three-dimensionally transforming the virtual master dental restoration surface to provide a virtual outer dental restoration surface;
- creating a virtual inner dental restoration surface independent of a shape of the tooth to be restored;
- 10 - providing a virtual model of a dental restoration based on a combination of the virtual outer dental restoration surface and the virtual inner dental restoration surface; and
- fabricating the dental restoration based on the dental restoration model.

The invention is advantageous in that it helps minimizing design steps during the making of the dental restoration. Further, the invention is advantageous in that it facilitates the design of the dental restoration. Accordingly, the time for preparing the dental restoration and the time for treating a patient can be minimized.

The shape of the patient's teeth are preferably captured by intra-oral scanning. Alternatively, the shape of the patient's teeth may be captured from scanning a plaster model of the patient's teeth. The plaster model may be obtained by taking a dental impression from the patient's teeth and using the dental impression to cast the plaster model therein. Preferably, the space is defined by a virtual model of the patient's teeth at least in an area adjacent the tooth to be restored. In particular, the model of the patient's teeth may comprise a virtual model of at least one tooth directly adjacent the tooth to be restored, or two teeth directly adjacent the tooth to be restored. The model of the patient's teeth may further comprise a virtual model of an antagonist (tooth opposite) of the tooth to be restored.

The database may store one or a plurality of virtual master dental restoration surfaces. The database may be provided on a computer. A virtual master dental restoration surface is a predetermined surface of a tooth that for example corresponds to an average or typical shape of a certain type of tooth. For example, there may be a virtual master dental restoration surface that resembles an average or typical molar, premolar, incisor or canine. The virtual master dental restoration surface is typically not related to an individual patient but has a standardized shape.

In one embodiment the virtual inner dental restoration surface is automatically generated by a computer, based on the virtual outer dental restoration surface. The virtual inner dental restoration surface may be automatically generated by a computer, based on only the virtual outer dental restoration surface. At least a portion of the virtual inner dental restoration surface may generated as a three-dimensional equidistant reduction of a corresponding portion of the virtual outer dental restoration surface based on an offset value that is representative of a wall thickness of the dental restoration. Alternatively, the entire virtual inner dental restoration surface may generated as a three-dimensional equidistant reduction of the virtual outer dental restoration surface based on an offset value that is representative of a wall thickness of the dental restoration.

The three-dimensional equidistant reduction as referred to herein means that the virtual inner dental restoration surface (or a portion thereof) is created at an equidistant distance inside the virtual outer dental restoration surface. Thus, the virtual inner and outer dental restoration surface are uniformly spaced. The distance between the virtual inner and outer dental restoration surface corresponds to the wall thickness or the offset value. The wall thickness may be between 0.3 mm and 1.5 mm, preferably 0.5 mm.

The method may comprise the step of allowing a user to enter or select the offset value. For example, in the method the user may enter in a computer a particular value that corresponds to the desired wall thickness of the dental restoration, or the user may select such a particular value from a menu in the computer.

The virtual outer dental restoration surface corresponds to a representation of the surface of the dental restoration which faces away from the restored tooth when the dental restoration is affixed to that tooth. Further, the virtual inner dental restoration surface corresponds to a representation of the surface of the dental restoration which faces the restored tooth when the dental restoration is affixed to that tooth.

In an embodiment the three-dimensional transformation is performed by three-dimensionally proportionally scaling of the virtual master dental restoration surface. This means that each of the three dimensions of the shape of the virtual master dental restoration surface is enlarged or reduced by one common factor. Accordingly the shape as such (including its proportions) does not change although the size of that shape is changed. This is in contrast to a three-dimensional equidistant reduction (or enlargement) in which the proportions (of irregular shaped bodies) change.

In a further embodiment the method further comprises the step of determining a height of the dental restoration model independent from (or in absence of) any preparation margin of the tooth to be restored. The dental restoration model has a tooth axis. The tooth axis is a corresponding axis of a tooth axis of a natural tooth, which is defined in the field of dentistry
5 by a center axis extending through the root and the occlusal surface of the tooth. Although the dental restoration model has no root, the position, dimension and inclination of the tooth axis corresponds to the tooth axis of a natural tooth. The height is defined by a dimension (or size) of the dental restoration model along the tooth axis.

In a preferred embodiment the dental restoration is a crown, preferably a crown for a
10 single tooth. Accordingly, the dental restoration model preferably has the shape of a crown, preferably a crown for a single tooth.

In a further embodiment the method further comprises the step of virtually trimming the dental restoration model based on the determined dental restoration height. The trimming is preferably performed by the computer by virtually cutting away that portion of the virtual
15 inner and outer dental restoration surface that extends beyond the height.

The method may comprise the step of closing a gap between a free edge of the virtual inner dental restoration surface and a free edge of the virtual outer dental restoration surface. The free edges may result from trimming the virtual inner and outer dental restoration surface. Preferably the closing of the gap is performed by generating a surface that extends
20 between the edges and bridges the gap by computer aid.

In one embodiment the method further comprises the step of determining a tooth color for the dental restoration. The tooth color may be determined by use of a shade guide, for example a VITA classical A1-D4[®] or VITA SYSTEM 3D-MASTER[®], available from VITA Zahnfabrik H. Rauter GmbH & Co. KG, Germany.

In one embodiment the method further comprises the step of providing a dental material from which the dental restoration is fabricated based on the tooth color. The dental material is preferably a light hardenable resin. The dental material further is preferably suitable for being processed in a 3D printing machine. The dental restoration is further preferably fabricated by 3D printing of the dental material, in particular from the light hardenable resin.
25 A suitable machine for 3D printing of the dental restoration may be based on stereo lithography. An exemplary machine is available under the designation RapidShape S30, from Rapid Shape GmbH, Germany. Although 3D printing is preferred, other fabrication

methods are possible. For example milling or grinding the dental restoration from a blank of dental material (for example composite or zirconia).

In one embodiment the light hardenable resin is based on a composition comprising: reactive monomers, photo initiators, optionally inorganic fillers and optionally additives.

5 In a further embodiment the finished dental restoration has an outer shape that corresponds to the shape of the virtual outer dental restoration surface. The finished dental restoration may have an outer shape that corresponds to the shape of a three-dimensional proportional reduction or enlargement of the surface of the virtual outer dental restoration surface. The latter accounts for any shrinking or swelling that may occur during the
10 fabrication of the dental restoration.

In one embodiment the method further comprises the step of displaying, in combination, (i) the shape of the patient's teeth at least in the area adjacent the tooth to be restored and (ii) the virtual master dental restoration surface, and wherein the fitting of the virtual master dental restoration model into the space is performed by a user by optical control based on
15 the combination (i) and (ii) displayed. The shape of the patient's teeth and the virtual master dental restoration surface may be displayed on a dental CAD System. A user may (if necessary) drag the virtual master dental restoration surface in the space for the dental restoration and resize the virtual master dental restoration surface to fit it into the space. The user preferably does not perform any or any substantial design steps, like for example
20 partially modifying the virtual master dental restoration surface.

In a further embodiment the method is performed prior to any invasive treatment of the tooth to be restored. This means that the teeth of the patient may be captured but the tooth to be restored may not be treated by material removal, for example by grinding, until the dental restoration is finished.

25 In a further embodiment the terms used above may be designated as follows:

- virtual space or first virtual space;
 - dental restoration or first dental restoration;
 - tooth to be restored or first tooth to be restored;
 - patient's teeth or first patient's teeth;
 - 30 - virtual outer dental restoration surface or first virtual outer dental restoration surface;
 - virtual inner dental restoration surface or first virtual inner dental restoration surface;
- and

- virtual model of a dental restoration or a virtual model of a first dental restoration.

The method comprises the steps of:

- determining a second virtual space available for accommodation of a second dental
5 restoration for a second tooth to be restored by capturing the shape of a second patient's
teeth at least in an area adjacent the second tooth to be restored;
- retrieving the same predefined virtual master dental restoration surface from the
database;
- fitting the virtual master dental restoration surface in the second space by three-
10 dimensionally transforming the virtual master dental restoration model to provide a
second virtual outer dental restoration surface;
- creating a second virtual inner dental restoration surface independent of a shape of the
second tooth to be restored;
- providing a virtual model of a second dental restoration based on a combination of the
15 second virtual outer dental restoration surface and the second virtual inner dental
restoration surface; and
- fabricating the second dental restoration based on the second dental restoration model.

In the method the finished second dental restoration may have an outer shape that
corresponds to the outer shape of the dental restoration or a three-dimensionally
20 proportionally scaled shape thereof.

Brief Description of the Figures

- Fig. 1 is a schematic view of a virtual situation of a patient's teeth in a method
according to an embodiment of the invention;
- 25 Fig. 2 is a schematic illustration of a step of determining a space for a dental
restoration in a method according to an embodiment of the invention;
- Fig. 3 is a schematic illustration of a step of three-dimensionally transforming a
virtual master dental restoration surface in a method according to an
embodiment of the invention;
- 30 Fig. 4 is a schematic illustration of a step of creating an virtual inner dental
restoration surface in a method according to an embodiment of the
invention;

Fig. 5 is a schematic illustration of a step of determining a height of a dental restoration in a method according to an embodiment of the invention; and
Fig. 6 is a schematic view of a physical situation of the patient's teeth with a dental restoration placed on a tooth to be restored.

5

Detailed Description of the Invention

Fig. 1 illustrates a patient's teeth 100 captured from a patient's mouth in and adjacent an area of a tooth to be restored 101. Although the Figure illustrates only the directly adjacent teeth 102, 103 and the antagonist 104 in another example more (or less) teeth may be captured as appropriate. For example, a full quadrant of the patient's teeth, two opposite
10 quadrants or one or both full arches may be captured as necessary.

As illustrated, the tooth to be restored 101 is not yet prepared. Although any defect of the tooth 101 is not illustrated, in another example the tooth to be restored may be incomplete, for example may lack one or more portions.

15 Preferably, the patient's teeth are captured by intra-oral scanning. It is however possible to first make one or more physical dental impressions from which one or more plaster models are obtained, which finally are scanned. By capturing the shape of the patient's teeth at least in the area adjacent the tooth to be restored 101 a space (105 in Fig. 2) available for accommodation of a dental restoration is determined.

20 Fig. 2 illustrates the space 105 that is available for accommodation of the dental restoration. The space 105 is determined by boundaries of the teeth 102, 103, 104. Although the space 105 is illustrated as a dedicated area between adjacent and opposite teeth 102, 103, 104 it is noted that the space 105 itself may or may not be in the form of a separate virtual model.

25 Fig. 3 illustrates the retrieving of a virtual master dental restoration surface 106 from a database 10. The virtual master dental restoration surface may be part of a virtual standard dental restoration model that has a virtual inner and an outer surface of which the virtual outer surface forms the virtual master dental restoration surface. In the example shown the virtual master dental restoration surface 106 is a surface only. As illustrated, the virtual
30 master dental restoration surface 106 may have a default size which may not fit the space 105 between the teeth 102, 103 and 104. However, according to the method of the invention the virtual master dental restoration surface 106 can be fitted in the space 105 by three-

dimensionally proportionally scaling (enlargement or reduction). Thus, a virtual outer dental restoration surface 107 is provided. As shown, the virtual outer dental restoration surface 107 is provided without performing a design step that modifies only isolated portions the of the virtual master dental restoration surface 106. For example, the virtual master dental restoration surface 106 is not only partially modified but the overall shape is scaled. This is in contrast to prior art methods in which a master model may be used but in which the master model is customized to a patient's dental situation by computer aided but manually controlled design steps.

Fig. 4 illustrates the creation of a virtual inner dental restoration surface 109. The virtual inner dental restoration surface 109 is created automatically by computer aid. In particular, the virtual inner dental restoration surface 109 performed by three-dimensionally equidistant shifting, in particular reduction, of the virtual outer dental restoration surface 107 by a common offset 108. Accordingly, the virtual outer and inner dental restoration surface 107, 109 are equidistant. This may be performed by shifting each of the coordinates defining the virtual outer dental restoration surface 107 by the offset 108 in a direction perpendicular to the surface portion at the coordinate of the virtual outer dental restoration surface 107. In this regard the term "shifting" is understood in a figurative sense and covers, in practice, for example the creation of a new coordinate by calculation from the original coordinate and deleting the original coordinate. Other ways of performing a three-dimensional equidistant reduction are possible.

Fig. 5 illustrates the determination a height H of the dental restoration model. The height H is defined by a dimension of the dental restoration model along a tooth axis A. The determination of the Height H may be performed automatically by a computer, for example based on a pre-determined standard height stored in the computer. Alternatively, the determination of the Height H may be performed manually, for example by manually entering the desired height or by manually indicating a cutting line at which the virtual inner and outer dental restoration surface are trimmed for determining the height of the dental restoration model. The step of determining the height is performed independent from the preparation of the tooth to be restored. Therefore during the preparation of the dental restoration the tooth to be restored is still not prepared. Once the height H of the dental restoration model is determined the dental restoration model is created by closing any gaps between the virtual inner and outer dental restoration surface 107, 109. In particular, an

additional surface 111 that bridge a gap between the virtual inner and outer dental restoration surface 107, 109 may be (preferably automatically) added. Alternatively, the free end of the virtual inner dental restoration surface 109 may be conformed to the free end of the virtual outer dental restoration surface 107 (as indicated by the dashed lines 112 in the Figure).

5 The so finished (still virtual) dental restoration model 110 is provided to a machine for fabricating the dental restoration. For example, the dental restoration model 110 may be provided in the form of a STL file or any other appropriate file format. The machine is preferably a 3D printing machine, for example one which is operating by processing light hardenable materials.

10 Fig. 6 illustrates the physical fabricated dental restoration 20 placed on the physical tooth to be restored 21. The tooth to be restored 21 is prepared from receiving the dental restoration 20. This means that a dentist has ground the tooth to be restored to a shape (typically a stump) that allows the dental restoration 20 to be mounted on the tooth to be restored 21. Other than in prior art methods, the shape of the prepared tooth to be restored
15 21 differs from the inner shape 22 of the dental restoration. In particular, the dental restoration 20 in combination with the prepared tooth to be restored 21 forms a wide gap that is filled with a dental material, for example a dental cement. The preparation of the tooth to be restored can start after the fabrication of the dental restoration. Accordingly, the treatment of the patient for providing the patient with a dental restoration does not need to
20 be interrupted for the preparation of the dental restoration but can be completed in one contiguous process. Generally, the treatment is perceived more inconvenient if interrupted and divided in two sessions. By the method of the invention, the treatment time (including any interruptions) can be minimized. This qualifies the method of the invention particularly for pediatric dentistry.

25

What is claimed is:

1. A method of making a dental restoration, comprising the steps of:

5 determining a virtual space available for accommodation of a dental restoration for a tooth to be restored by capturing the shape of a patient's teeth at least in an area adjacent the tooth to be restored;

 retrieving a predefined virtual master dental restoration surface from a database;
 fitting the virtual master dental restoration surface in the space by three-dimensionally
10 transforming the virtual master dental restoration surface to provide a virtual outer dental restoration surface;

 creating a virtual inner dental restoration surface independent of a shape of the tooth to be restored;

 providing a virtual model of a dental restoration based on a combination of the
15 virtual outer dental restoration surface and the virtual inner dental restoration surface;
 and

 fabricating the dental restoration based on the dental restoration model.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the virtual inner dental restoration surface is
20 automatically generated by a computer, based on the virtual outer dental restoration surface.

3. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein at least a portion of the virtual inner dental restoration surface is generated as a three-dimensional equidistant reduction of a
25 corresponding portion of the virtual outer dental restoration surface based on an offset value that is representative of a wall thickness of the dental restoration.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the wall thickness is between 0.3 mm and 1.5 mm, preferably 0.5 mm.

30

5. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the three-dimensional transformation is performed by three-dimensionally proportionally scaling of the virtual master dental restoration surface.
- 5 6. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising the step of determining a height of the dental restoration model independent of any preparation margin of the tooth to be restored, wherein the dental restoration model has a tooth axis and wherein the height is defined by a dimension of the dental restoration model along the tooth axis.
- 10 7. The method of claim 5, further comprising the step of virtually trimming the dental restoration model based on the determined dental restoration height.
8. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising the steps of
15 determining a tooth color for the dental restoration and providing a dental material from which the dental restoration is fabricated based on the tooth color.
9. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the dental restoration is fabricated by 3D printing of a light hardenable resin.
- 20 10. The method of claim 9, wherein the light hardenable resin is based on a composition comprising: reactive monomers, photo initiators, optionally inorganic fillers and optionally additives.
- 25 11. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the finished dental restoration has an outer shape that corresponds to the shape of the virtual outer dental restoration surface or a three-dimensionally proportional reduction or enlargement thereof.
- 30 12. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the shape of the patient's teeth are captured by intra-oral optical scanning.

13. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising the step of displaying, in combination, (i) the shape of the patient's teeth at least in the area adjacent the tooth to be restored and (ii) the virtual master dental restoration surface, and wherein the fitting of the virtual master dental restoration model into the space is performed by a user by optical control based on the combination (i) and (ii) displayed.
14. The method of any of the preceding claims, being performed prior to any invasive treatment of the tooth to be restored.
15. The method of any of the preceding claims, comprising the steps of:
- determining a second virtual space available for accommodation of a second dental restoration for a second tooth to be restored by capturing the shape of a second patient's teeth at least in an area adjacent the second tooth to be restored;
 - retrieving the same predefined virtual master dental restoration surface from the database;
 - fitting the virtual master dental restoration surface in the second space by three-dimensionally transforming the virtual master dental restoration model to provide a second virtual outer dental restoration surface;
 - creating a second virtual inner dental restoration surface independent of a shape of the second tooth to be restored;
 - providing a virtual model of a second dental restoration based on a combination of the second virtual outer dental restoration surface and the second virtual inner dental restoration surface; and
 - fabricating the second dental restoration based on the second dental restoration model.

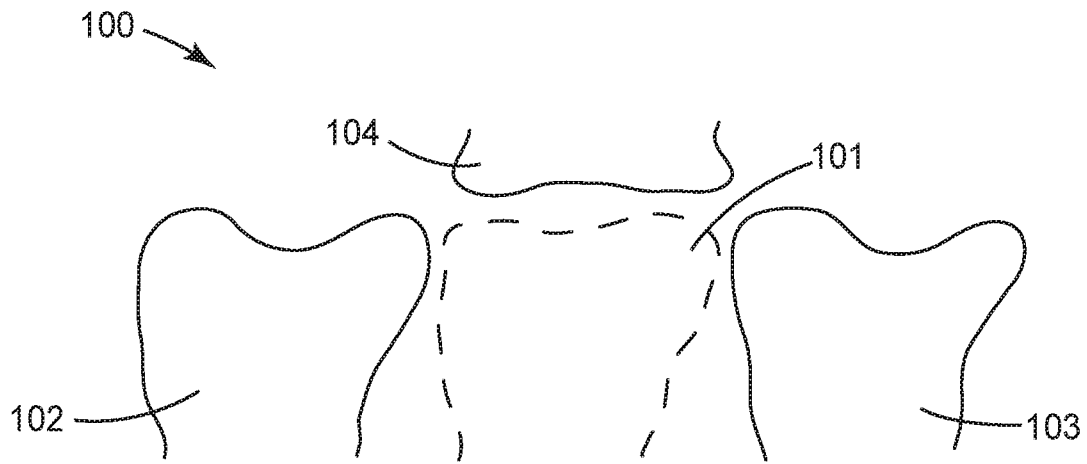


FIG. 1

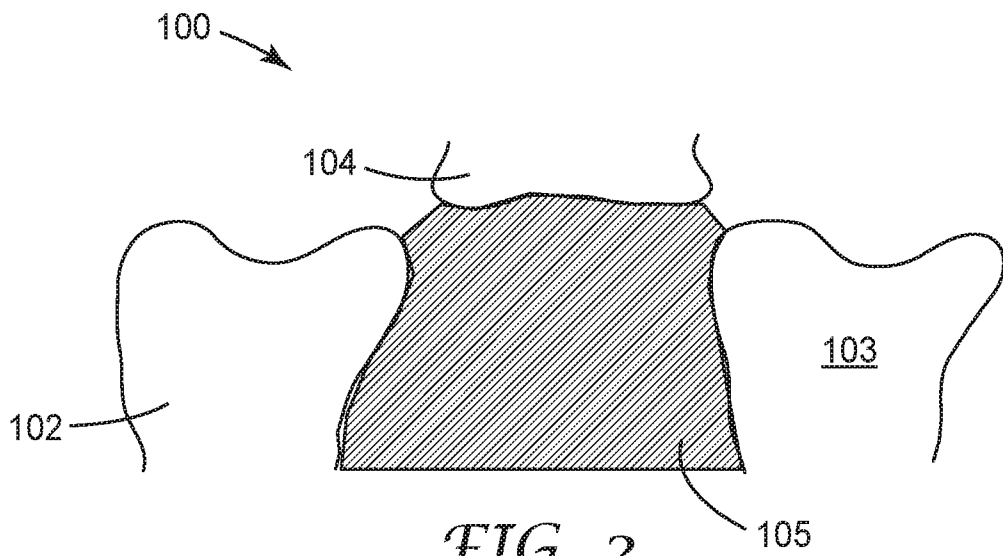
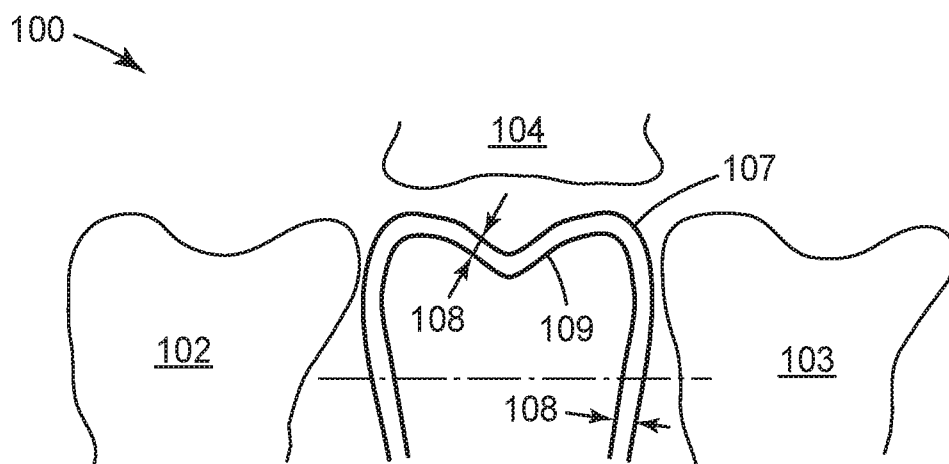
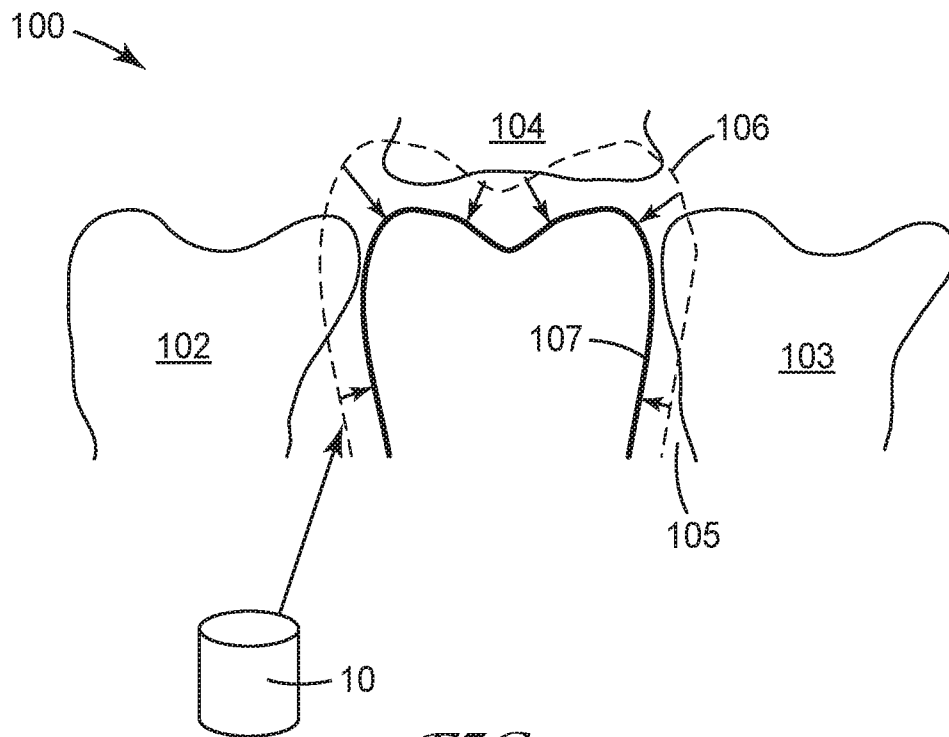
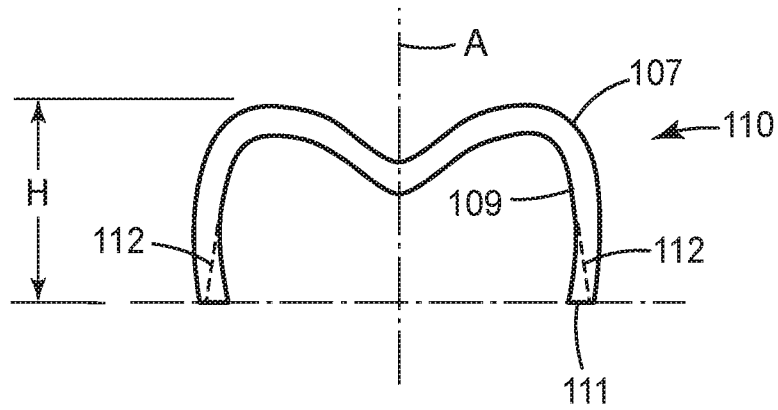
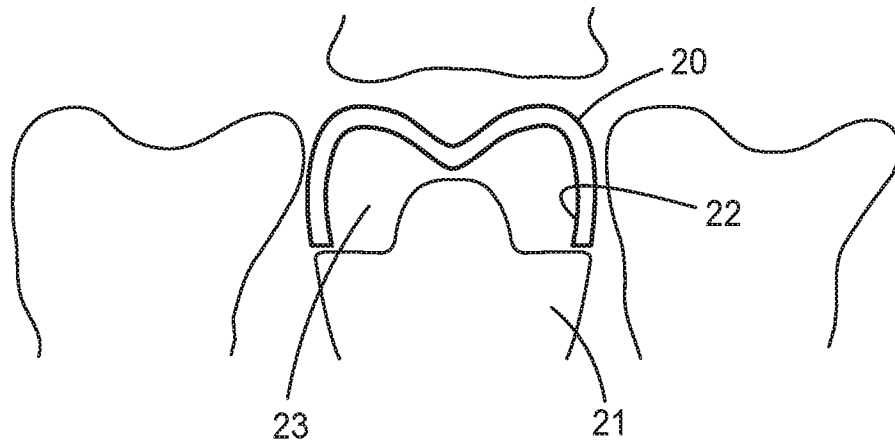


FIG. 2



3/3

*FIG. 5**FIG. 6*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2018/026217

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 14
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2018/026217

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. A61C13/00
ADD.

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)

A61C

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 practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2016/153830 A1 (3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES CO [US]) 29 September 2016 (2016-09-29) page 1, lines 5-7 figures page 6, line 11 - page 11, line 13 -----	1-13,15
X	US 2014/372085 A1 (KORTEN MALTE [DE] ET AL) 18 December 2014 (2014-12-18) paragraph [0057] - paragraph [0080] figures -----	1-13,15
A	KR 101 687 821 B1 (JANG WON SEOK [KR]) 20 December 2016 (2016-12-20) the whole document ----- -/-	1-13,15



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 June 2018

Date of mailing of the international search report

25/06/2018

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
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Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Fortune, Bruce

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2018/026217

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	KR 101 590 140 B1 (DIORCO CO LTD [KR]; JIN YONG KYU [KR]) 29 January 2016 (2016-01-29) the whole document -----	1-13,15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2018/026217

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FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box II.1

Claims Nos.: 14

Claim 14 is a method of making a dental restoration which is performed prior to any invasive treatment of the tooth to be restored. Therefore, claim 14 encompasses the step of performing an invasive treatment of the tooth to be restored. This step involves the surgical treatment of the tooth to be restored. Therefore, this step is considered as a surgical step. Therefore, claim 14 is considered as a method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery under the Rule 39.1 (iv) PCT. No search for such method is required (Rule 39.1 (iv) PCT). Therefore, this claim is not treated in the present search report (Article 17(2)(a)(i) PCT).