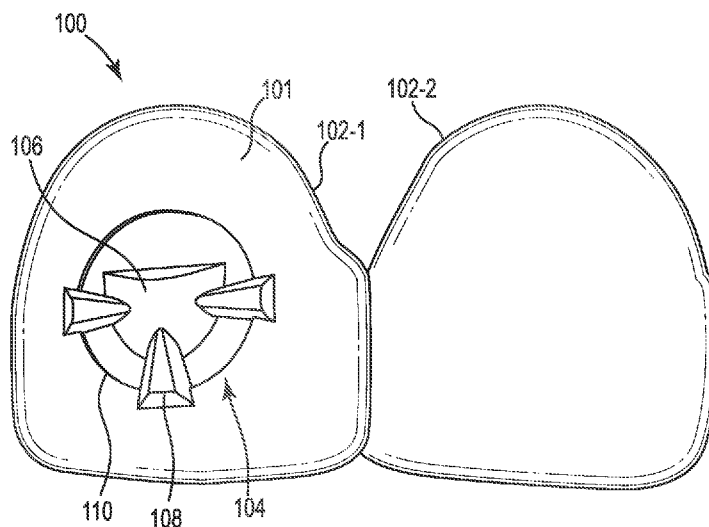




- (51) International Patent Classification:  
A61C 7/00 (2006.01)
- (21) International Application Number:  
PCT/US2018/037530
- (22) International Filing Date:  
14 June 2018 (14.06.2018)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:  
15/623,263 14 June 2017 (14.06.2017) US  
62/648,698 27 March 2018 (27.03.2018) US
- (71) Applicant: **ALIGN TECHNOLOGY, INC.** [US/US];  
2820 Orchard Parkway, San Jose, California 95134 (US).
- (72) Inventors: **WEBBER, Peter**; 384 Genoa Drive, Redwood City, California 94065 (US). **O'LEARY, Siobhan**; 3595 Granada Avenue, Santa Clara, California 95051 (US).
- (74) Agent: **CAMERON, Jeffery L.**; Brooks, Cameron & Huebsch, PLLC, 1201 Marquette Avenue South, Suite 400, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403 (US).
- (81) Designated States (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(54) Title: DENTAL ATTACHMENT PLACEMENT STRUCTURE



**Fig. 1A**

(57) Abstract: The present disclosure provides methods, computing device readable medium, devices, and systems having a dental attachment placement structure. One dental attachment placement apparatus (100) includes a body (101) having an attachment placement surface that is to be placed on an attachment affixing surface of a tooth (134) and wherein the attachment placement surface includes a portion that is shaped to allow placement of an attachment at a particular position on the affixing surface of the tooth and a portion of the body having a contour that is shaped to correspond with a contour of an alignment surface of a tooth and when the contour of the body and the corresponding contour is aligned, the attachment is located at the particular position and can be secured to the affixing surface of the tooth.



**(84) Designated States** (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available*): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:**

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

## DENTAL ATTACHMENT PLACEMENT STRUCTURE

Claim of Priority

This application claims priority based upon United States Patent Application No. 15/623,263,  
5 filed on June 14, 2017, and United States Patent Application No. 62/648,698, filed on March 27, 2018,  
the entire contents of both applications are hereby incorporated by reference.

Background

The present disclosure provides methods, computing device readable medium, devices, and  
10 systems that utilize dental attachment placement structures prior to or during dental treatment. Dental  
treatments involve restorative and/or orthodontic procedures to improve the quality of life of a patient.

For example, restorative procedures may be designed to implant a dental prosthesis (e.g., a  
crown, bridge, inlay, onlay, veneer, etc.) intraorally in a patient. Orthodontic procedures may include  
repositioning misaligned teeth and/or changing bite configurations for improved cosmetic appearance  
15 and/or dental function. Orthodontic repositioning can be accomplished, for example, by applying  
controlled forces to one or more teeth or a jaw of a patient over a period of time.

As an example, orthodontic repositioning may be provided through a dental process that  
uses positioning appliances for realigning teeth. Such appliances may utilize a shell of material  
having resilient properties, referred to as an "aligner," that generally conforms to a patient's teeth but  
20 is slightly out of alignment with a current tooth configuration.

Placement of such an appliance over the teeth may provide controlled forces in specific  
locations to gradually move the teeth into a new configuration. Repetition of this process with  
successive appliances in progressive configurations can move the teeth through a series of  
intermediate arrangements to a final desired arrangement. Appliances can also be used for other  
25 dental conditions, such as application of medications, appliances to help with sleep apnea, and other  
issues.

Attachments are affixed to the one or more teeth of the patient (typically with an adhesive  
material, such as an attachment composite material) or directly cured to the tooth. These  
attachments interact with surfaces on the appliance to impart forces on one or more teeth.

30 Such systems typically utilize a set of appliances that can be used serially such that, as the  
teeth move, a new appliance from the set can be implemented to further move the teeth without

having to take a new impression of the patient's teeth at every increment of tooth movement in order to make each successive appliance. The same attachments may be utilized with successive appliances or attachments may be added, removed, or replaced with other attachment shapes that may impart different force characteristics than a previous appliance and attachment combination (i.e.,  
5 appliance and one or more attachments).

Currently, attachments can be formed by hand by a treatment professional (e.g., a doctor or assistant). In this process, a treatment professional selects an attachment material to be used and inserts the material into a well, formed in a sheet of material, to the desired exterior shape of the attachment is provided to the treatment professional and the mixed attachment material is pushed into  
10 the well to form the attachment based on the shape of the well.

The attachment is then removed from the well and then put on a tooth and cured. The mixing of the attachment material and amount of attachment composite put into attachment wells on templates are uncontrolled, and therefore errors can occur.

The absolute position of the attachment on the tooth is also subject to user error. When this  
15 occurs, the mismatch between the position and/or orientation of the attachment in relation to a contact surface on the appliance, may make using the appliance difficult or impossible and/or make the appliance less effective (reduction of one or more forces being applied by the combination of the attachment and appliance) or provide an incorrect effect (location and/or orientation of the attachment provides different force characteristics than was intended).

Accordingly, the positioning, orientation, and securing of attachments is typically done by a  
20 treatment professional at a dentist or orthodontist's office. However, treatment professionals can make one or more errors when mixing, forming, positioning, orienting, or securing one or more of the attachments and as such, the appliance and attachment combination may not fit together correctly or impart the correct one or more forces.

25

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1A illustrates a front view of a dental attachment placement structure for placement of an attachment according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

Figure 1B illustrates a back view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 1A.

30 Figure 1C illustrates a front view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figures 1A and 1B positioned on a tooth of a patient.

Figure 1D illustrates a front view of a dental attachment attached to a tooth of a patient utilizing the dental attachment placement structure of Figures 1A and 1B.

5 Figure 2 illustrates a front view of a dental attachment placement structure having multiple attachment placement components provided on the structure according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

Figure 3A illustrates a front view of a dental attachment placement structure for etching a tooth according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

Figure 3B illustrates a back view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 3A.

10 Figure 3C illustrates a front view of an etched area of a tooth of a patient that has been etched utilizing the dental attachment placement structure of Figures 3A and 3B.

Figure 4 illustrates a front view of a dental attachment placement structure having multiple attachment placement components provided on the structure according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

15 Figure 5A illustrates a front view of another dental attachment placement structure for etching a tooth according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

Figure 5B illustrates front view of a dental attachment attached to a tooth of a patient utilizing the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 5A.

20 Figure 6A illustrates a front view of another dental attachment placement structure for etching a tooth according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

Figure 6B illustrates front view of multiple dental attachments attached to multiple teeth of a patient utilizing the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 6A.

Figure 7A illustrates a front view of another dental attachment placement structure for etching a tooth according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

25 Figure 7B illustrates front view of a dental attachment attached to a tooth of a patient utilizing the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 7A.

Figure 8A illustrates an angled front view of a dental attachment placement structure having an attachment placement component provided on the structure according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

30 Figure 8B illustrates an angled back view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 8A.

Figure 8C illustrates a cutaway side view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 8A.

Figure 9A illustrates an angled front view of a dental attachment placement structure having an attachment placement component provided on the structure according to a number of  
5 embodiments of the present disclosure.

Figure 9B illustrates an angled back view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 9A.

Figure 9C illustrates a cutaway side view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 9A.

10 Figure 10A illustrates an angled front view of a dental attachment placement structure having an attachment placement component provided on the structure according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

Figure 10B illustrates an angled back view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 10A.

15 Figure 10C illustrates a cutaway side view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 10A.

Figure 11 illustrates a computing device that can be utilized according to one or more embodiments of the present disclosure.

20 Figure 12A illustrates a front view of a dental attachment placement structure for placement of an attachment according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

Figure 12B illustrates an angled side view of the dental attachment placement structure for placement of an attachment of Figure 12A.

Figure 12C illustrates an angled front view of the arch-shaped dental attachment base of Figure 12A.

25 Figure 12D illustrates an overhead view of the arch-shaped dental attachment base of Figure 12A.

Figure 12E illustrates an overhead view of a "Z"-shaped alternative to the arch-shaped dental attachment base of Figure 12A.

30 Figure 12F illustrates an overhead view of a link joint alternative to the arch-shaped dental attachment base of Figure 12A.

Figure 12G illustrates an angled side view of the link joint attachment base of Figure 12F.

Figure 12H illustrates an angled front view of the dental attachment anchors of Figure 12A.  
Figure 12I illustrates an overhead view of the dental attachment anchors of Figure 12H in addition to the teeth which they are anchored to.

Figure 12J illustrates a side view of the dental attachment anchor of Figure 12A.

5 Figure 12K illustrates an overhead view of the dental attachment base of Figure 12A.

Figure 12L illustrates an angled side view of the dental attachment and attachment base of Figure 12A.

Figure 12M illustrates an overhead view of the dental attachment base and base connector of Figure 12A.

10 Figure 12N illustrates an angled side view of the attachment base connector of Figure 12A.

Figure 12O illustrates an angled side view of the attachment bridge of Figure 12A.

Figure 12P illustrates an angled side view of an alternative to the attachment bridge of Figure 12A.

Figure 12Q illustrates an overhead view of the retention feature base of Figure 12A.

15 Figure 12R illustrates an angled side view of the retention feature, retention feature base, and retention feature base connector of Figure 12A.

Figure 12S illustrates a close side view of the retention feature of Figure 12A.

Figure 12T illustrates an angled side view of the retention feature, retention feature bridge, and retention feature base of Figure 12A.

20 Figure 12U illustrates an angled overhead view of the retention feature, retention feature bridge, and retention feature base of Figure 12A.

Figure 13 illustrates an angled side view of the base lattice structures that can be incorporated into the attachment base of Figure 12A.

25

#### Detailed Description

The present disclosure provides methods, computing device readable medium, devices, and systems having a dental attachment placement structure. Such solutions should make mixing, forming, positioning, orienting, and securing attachments easier and quicker, and can make the patient's  
30 experience better than use of past procedures.

One dental attachment placement apparatus includes a body having an attachment placement surface that is to be placed on an attachment affixing surface of a tooth and wherein the attachment placement surface includes a portion that is shaped to allow placement of an attachment at a particular position on the affixing surface of the tooth and a portion of the body having a contour that is shaped to correspond with a contour of an alignment surface of a tooth and when the contour of the body and the corresponding contour is aligned, the attachment is located at the particular position and can be secured to the affixing surface of the tooth.

In the present disclosure, reference is made to the accompanying drawings that form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration how one or more embodiments of the disclosure may be practiced. These embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable those of ordinary skill in the art to practice the embodiments of this disclosure, and it is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and that process, electrical, and/or structural changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

As used herein, the designators "M", "N", "P", "R", "S", "T", and "V", particularly with respect to reference numerals in the drawings, indicate that any number of the particular feature so designated can be included. As used herein, "a number of" a particular thing can refer to one or more of such things (e.g., a number of teeth can refer to one or more teeth).

The figures herein follow a numbering convention in which the first digit or digits correspond to the drawing figure number and the remaining digits identify an element or component in the drawing. Similar elements or components between different figures may be identified by the use of similar digits. For example, 101 may reference element "01" in Figure 1A, and a similar element may be referenced as 301 in Figure 3A.

As will be appreciated, elements shown in the various embodiments herein can be added, exchanged, and/or eliminated so as to provide a number of additional embodiments of the present disclosure. In addition, as will be appreciated, the proportion and the relative scale of the elements provided in the figures are intended to illustrate certain embodiments of the present disclosure, and should not be taken in a limiting sense.

Figure 1A illustrates a front view of a dental attachment placement structure for placement of an attachment according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. In the embodiment of Figure 1A, the apparatus 100 includes a body 101 having at least one surface shaped to conform to one or more of the contours of an exterior surface of a tooth. In the case of the embodiment of

Figure 1A, the body has multiple surfaces, (inner surfaces of portions 102-1 and 102-2), each shaped to conform to the multiple contours of an exterior surface of a tooth, and other surfaces will be discussed in more detail in Figure 1B.

5 The body 101 also includes an attachment mounting structure 104 including the attachment 106, an aperture 110 to allow placement of the attachment 106 on the surface of a tooth, and a number of supports 108. The structure illustrated in Figure 1A, allows the treatment professional to place the apparatus 100 onto the teeth of a patient to provide a more accurate position and orientation for the attachment 106, with respect to the tooth surface, during the securing of the attachment 106 to the surface of the tooth than previous techniques.

10 The securing of the attachment can be accomplished in any suitable manner. For example, the attachment can be cured to the tooth surface, for instance, by use of a light source, such as ultra-violet (UV) light source, which will bond the attachment material directly to the surface of the tooth. In some embodiments, an adhesive material can be applied to the back side of the attachment and the adhesive can be used to secure the attachment to the tooth surface.

15 In various embodiments, the apparatus can be designed to have one surface shaped to conform to one or more contours of an exterior surface of a tooth (e.g., a surface that conforms to a portion of the front surface of a tooth), such that when the two surfaces are aligned, their contours match, thereby indicating to the treatment professional that the apparatus has been placed correctly.

20 This correct placement can be with respect to the placement of the apparatus with respect to the tooth in one or more dimensions (e.g., up, down, right, left, rotationally, etc. with respect to the tooth surface upon which the attachment will be applied). If the apparatus is correctly placed, then the attachment will also be correctly placed with respect to the tooth surface.

25 As used herein, "positioning" is the locating of the attachment at a particular point on the surface of a tooth and "orienting" is the movement of the attachment in a manner that does not change its position on the surface of the tooth (e.g., a rotation of the attachment about an axis or movement of the attachment in one or more directions that does not change its position on the surface of the tooth). For example, an attachment can be positioned at a particular point on the surface of a tooth and then can be oriented by rotating it, for example, parallel to the tooth surface, or along an axis perpendicular to the surface of the tooth. Other angles of rotation can also be used to  
30 orient the attachment without changing the attachment's position.

In the embodiment of Figures 1A and 1B, the apparatus includes many surfaces that are shaped to conform to many contours of many exterior surfaces of multiple teeth (e.g., one or more contours of the front surface, side surfaces, edge surfaces, back surface, etc.).

5 Generally, the more surfaces used, the more accurate the positioning and/or orientation of the attachment, in relation to the tooth, can be to the desired correct placement. Also, when attaching multiple attachments, these surfaces can be used to accurately position and orient the attachments in relation to each other.

10 Once an attachment is placed on the tooth, it has to be secured to the tooth and the apparatus has to be removed. In some embodiments, such as that shown in Figures 1A and 1B, the apparatus can include one or more supports connecting the attachment to the body.

In such embodiments, the one or more supports can be made from a material that allows the support material 108 to be separated from the material of the attachment 106. For example, the support can be made from a material that can be broken at or near the location where the support and attachment are connected.

15 In some embodiments, the attachment between the support and the attachment can be released by a release agent, such as a chemical, heat, moisture, or other type of release agent. The release agent may, for example, dissolve a portion of the support and/or attachment in order to release the support and/or attachment from each other.

20 In various embodiments, the support and attachment can be fabricated from the same material, but the structure of the support can be such that it can be broken at a point to disconnect it from the attachment. Any suitable technique can be used to achieve the breaking or release of the support and/or attachment material in order to release the support from the attachment.

25 For example, the support structure may include a narrow section that is conducive to breaking at that location. In another embodiment, the support structure may include a scored section that is conducive to breaking at that location.

30 In various embodiments, the attachment can be mechanically mounted to the supports such that the attachment can be released from the supports once the attachment is secured to the surface of the tooth. This can be accomplished by any suitable releasable attachment structure. For example, one suitable structure is a groove located on each support and corresponding mating flanges on the attachment surface that can be slid out of the grooves to release the attachment from the supports.

Figure 1B illustrates a back view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 1A. In this view, the back side of the body 101 is shown including the back side of the attachment mounting structure 104 including the attachment 106 and supports 108, and the two inner surfaces of portions 102-1 and 102-2 of the body 101, each shaped to conform to the multiple contours of an exterior surface of a tooth are shown.

As used herein, a surface that is shaped to conform to a contour of an exterior surface of a tooth (i.e., an alignment surface) can be used to accurately position and/or orient the attachment on the tooth. For example, if surface of the apparatus is shaped to conform to a contour of the front surface of the tooth (e.g., surface 102-1 shown in Figure 1A), then when the apparatus is pressed against the front surface of the tooth such that the contours of the tooth and the apparatus correspond to each other, the attachment will be correctly oriented with respect to the angle of the back side of the attachment to the surface of the tooth.

In the view shown in Figure 1B, more surfaces shaped to conform to the multiple contours of an exterior surface of a tooth are shown than were visible in the view of Figure 1A. As discussed above, if another surface is used, for example, a side surface 112-1, then the placement of the attachment can be more accurately accomplished with respect to its position and orientation.

For instance, when the side 112-1 is positioned along the corresponding side of the tooth such that their contours align, then the attachment should be the correct distance from the side of the tooth and will be correctly oriented with respect to the angle of the back side of the attachment to the surface of the tooth.

When more surfaces are utilized, the position and/or orientation of the attachment can be further precisioned. For example, the body 101 includes side surfaces 112-1, 112-3 of a first tooth, and side surfaces 116-1 and 116-3 of a second tooth. The body 101 also includes surfaces that are shaped to conform to the gingival line on a tooth 112-M and 116-N, and surfaces 112-2 and 116-2 that conform to the bottom edge of a tooth (and/or the bottom of the front and/or back side of the tooth).

Additionally, the embodiment of Figure 1B includes a portion that conforms to the back side of the first tooth 114 and another portion that conforms to the back side of the second tooth 118. The use of such surfaces in conjunction with other surfaces can also allow for use of the corners of the teeth to be used to aid in positioning and/or orientation of an attachment. For example, the apparatus can be slid onto the tooth until the bottom edge of the tooth contacts the bottom edge 112-2 of the

apparatus. When the front surface, the sides, corners, and bottom of the apparatus are aligned with their corresponding tooth surfaces, the attachment can be very precisely placed on its intended tooth surface.

Figure 1C illustrates a front view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figures 1A and 1B positioned on a tooth of a patient. In the view of Figure 1C, several teeth and the gingiva of a patient are illustrated, including teeth 134-1, 134-2, 134-3, and 134-R. The apparatus 100 has been placed on the two of the teeth (134-2 and 134-3) such that the inner surfaces of portions 102-1 and 102-2 are placed in contact with tooth surfaces 136-1 and 136-2, respectively.

Figure 1D illustrates a front view of a dental attachment attached to a tooth of a patient utilizing the dental attachment placement structure of Figures 1A and 1B. The resultant placement has been accomplished via the attachment mounting structure illustrated in Figures 1A and 1B.

In this manner, the attachment 106 has been correctly positioned on the surface 136-1 of tooth 134-2 and oriented such that it can provide the desired force to the teeth of the patient (e.g., 134-1, 134-2, 134-3, 134-R, and/or other teeth of the patient) when combined with the dental appliance that will attach to the attachment.

In some embodiments, such as that shown in Figures 1A-1C, the attachment and/or the dental attachment placement structure, can be fabricated through direct fabrication, such as via a three-dimensional (3D) printer). This can be beneficial as the treatment profession can print these components at their location rather than at a manufacturing facility. Further, these components do not need to be formed around a mold of teeth when direct printed, this can save in manufacturing costs due to less time, materials, and employee time in creating such models and removing the components from the models.

Direct fabrication also allows for the design to be more easily and readily changed because the design can be altered via a computing device and direct printed from the modified design stored in memory on the computing device or a connected network or memory. Further, direct fabrication allows for creation of components of different material without substantial changes to equipment that may be used at a manufacturing facility, among other benefits.

For example, a dental attachment placement apparatus can be formed by printing, using a three-dimensional printing apparatus, an attachment, out of an attachment material and printing, using a three-dimensional printing apparatus, a dental attachment placement structure, connected to the attachment to hold the attachment in a particular position. In some embodiments, the dental

attachment placement structure and the attachment can be fabricated from the same material.

Material, examples include: polymers such as, polyester, a co-polyester, a polycarbonate, a thermoplastic polyurethane, a polypropylene, a polyethylene, a polypropylene and polyethylene copolymer, an acrylic, a cyclic block copolymer, a polyetheretherketone, a polyamide, a polyethylene terephthalate, a polybutylene terephthalate, a polyetherimide, a polyethersulfone, a polytrimethylene terephthalate, or a combination thereof, which can be used to make dental appliances, such as aligners, or curable composite (e.g., a resin material) that can be used to attach orthodontic appliances to teeth or create orthodontic structures.

In some embodiments, the dental attachment placement structure can be fabricated out of a second material that is different than the attachment material. For example, the attachment can be fabricated from a composite material and the dental attachment placement structure can be fabricated from a polymer, such as those discussed above. In some embodiments, the attachment and dental attachment placement structure can be constructed such that they are connected to each other. As discussed herein, this connection can be designed to be cut, broken, or otherwise released to allow the dental attachment placement structure to be removed while the attachment is positioned on the tooth.

As discussed herein, one other benefit to direct fabrication is that one or more surfaces that will be used to attach the attachment to a tooth and/or to position an attachment with respect to one or more teeth can be fabricated with surfaces that will mate with the corresponding surface of the one or more teeth to accomplish these functionalities (attachment and/or positioning of the attachment). This can be accomplished by virtual design of these surfaces and then using these virtual designs to fabricate the attachment and/or the dental attachment placement structure directly.

Figure 2 illustrates a front view of a dental attachment placement structure having multiple attachment placement components provided on the structure according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. In the embodiment of Figure 2, the body 201 of apparatus 240 has an attachment mounting structure has an aperture 232-1 with an attachment 206-1 placed in the aperture. Through use of the apparatus 240, the attachment is in the desired position and orientation for securing to the surface 236-3 of tooth 234-1.

Attachments 206-2, 206-3, 206-4, and 206-S are also positioned in apertures 232-2, 232-3, 232-4, and 232-V on surface 236-1 of tooth 234-2, 236-2 of tooth 234-3, and 236-T of tooth 234-R. In such an embodiment, one or more of the teeth can have multiple attachments affixed thereon.

In order to save fabrication time and materials cost, the apparatus may include multiple attachment locations and only some may be used at any given time. In such applications, the apparatus 240 can, for example, be used to affix attachment 206-2 at one point in time and can be reused to attach 206-S at aperture 232-V or an attachment at one or more of the other locations on the apparatus (e.g., apertures 232-1, 232-2, and/or 232-3) at a different time.

Another feature of the embodiment of Figure 2, is that in order to save fabrication time and materials cost, an apparatus with less material can be used. In such embodiments, the apparatus can be designed such that a reduced amount or minimized amount of material is used in order to properly position the attachment at a desired location.

Further, in prior concepts, treatment professionals may only have had access to a few, standardized attachment shapes. In this manner, the options for treatment may have been restricted based on the limited forces that could be provided by the standardized attachments. If any other attachment shape was desired, the treatment professional could file or grind the attachment surfaces to change its shape, but a treatment plan would not take these modifications into account and therefore the actual result would be different than the treatment plan result. This resulted in additional time spent in getting the proper shape, misshapen attachments that did not fit or function correctly, and other issues.

Although embodiments of the present disclosure can be used to form such standardized attachments, since the apparatus can be fabricated to be used with a specific patient's teeth positioning, specialized attachments can also be designed and can be made available to a treatment professional.

Such specialization can also, for example, include the size of the attachment, shape of the attachment, and other suitable specialized characteristics. Accordingly, the patient will be able to get a more customized treatment based on use of such embodiments. This can allow the apparatus to be specialized to the patient, but not be onerous on the treatment professional who, for example, may not have attachment design skills or capabilities.

In some embodiments, the treatment professional may also select one or more attachment materials or attachment types and/or select the location upon which they should be applied. Such embodiments can allow further customization of the apparatus and can be taken into account when the manufacture of the attachment templates are created. Further, in various embodiments, this

customization can be made for each appliance (or for multiple appliances) in a set of appliances of a treatment plan.

In some embodiments, a computing device (such as that described in relation to Figure 10 below) can be used to create a treatment plan to move the teeth of a patient in an incremental manner to improve their position within the patient's mouth. Other dental appliances can be created to aid patients with sleep apnea or medication delivery, among other types of appliances.

A computing device can be used to create such devices or molds to fabricate such dental appliances, attachments, and/or attachment placement structures. In some embodiments, a computing device can be used to virtually model such dental appliances, attachments, and/or attachment placement structures.

For example, through use of a treatment plan and/or virtual modeling, a dental appliance (e.g., an aligner for aligning teeth or jaws of a patient) or attachment placement structure can be made, for example, by thermal-forming a sheet of plastic over a physical dental mold. The physical dental mold, for instance, can represent an incremental position to which a patient's teeth are to be moved and can include attachment shapes formed in the mold.

In this manner, one or more surfaces of the dental appliance can engage with one or more surfaces of the one or more attachments (when the finished dental appliance is placed in the patient's mouth with the actual attachments). By having the attachments on the mold, the dental appliance is formed with the surfaces that will interact with the attachments.

The physical dental mold can be manufactured, for example, by downloading a computer-aided design (CAD) virtual dental model to a rapid prototyping process, such as, for example, a computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) milling, stereolithography, and/or photolithography process.

The dental mold (e.g., set of molded teeth and/or jaw) can be created from a virtual model of a number of teeth and/or jaw of a patient. A virtual model, for example, can include an initial virtual dental model and/or intermediate virtual dental model (wherein the teeth of the patient have been moved with respect to their actual physical position). A dental mold can be formed in accordance with a unique treatment file that, for example, identifies a patient, a stage of a treatment plan, the virtual model of the number of teeth and/or jaw, and/or whether the dental mold is of the upper and/or lower dental arch.

In some computing device system processes, a treatment file can be accessed by a rapid prototyping apparatus machine or direct fabrication device, such as a SLA or 3D printing machine, to

form and/or create the dental mold. As discussed above, the result of the dental mold can include a set of molded teeth.

The set of molded teeth can include at least a replica of a number of teeth of the patient, but can also include other features such as gingival and jaw structures, among others. The dental mold  
5 can be used to make a dental appliance, for example, by creating a negative impression of the dental mold using polymeric sheets of material and vacuum forming the sheets over the dental mold, as discussed above.

For instance, a dental appliance or attachment placement structure can be formed by layering a thermoformable sheet of material and/or multiple sheets of one or more materials over the  
10 dental mold. The materials can include a polymeric material, for instance.

Generally, the dental appliance or attachment placement structure is produced and/or formed by heating the polymeric thermoformable sheet and vacuum or pressure forming the sheet over the dental mold (e.g., a number of molded teeth). A dental appliance or attachment placement structure can, for example, include a negative impression of the dental mold. Such molding  
15 techniques can be used to create the dental appliances and attachment placement structures.

Figures 3A and 3B illustrate another apparatus embodiment that can be used in the placement of an attachment on the surface of a tooth. Figure 3A illustrates a front view of a dental attachment placement structure for etching a tooth according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. Figure 3B illustrates a back view of the dental attachment placement structure of  
20 Figure 3A.

In some instances, it may be beneficial to prepare the surface of the tooth for adhering of a dental attachment thereto. It is ideal if the preparation of the surface of the tooth takes place only at the area in which the attachment is to be attached.

Such preparation can include etching of the surface of the tooth which improves the  
25 adhesion between the tooth surface and the attachment or adhesive material used to adhere the attachment to the tooth. In embodiments such as that illustrated in Figures 3A, 3B, and 4, the dental attachment placement structure can be utilized as an etch mask that allows the etching to occur in the area to which the attachment is to be placed without etching other surfaces not at the attachment area.

Similar to the apparatus of Figure 1A, in the embodiment of Figure 3A, the apparatus 320  
30 includes a body 301 having at least one surface shaped to conform to one or more of the contours of

an exterior surface of a tooth. The body has multiple surfaces, 302-1 and 302-2, each shaped to conform to the multiple contours of an exterior surface of a tooth, and other surfaces will be discussed in more detail in Figure 3B.

In the embodiment of Figure 3A, the body 301 includes an aperture 324 formed in portion 5 302-1. The aperture 324 has a specific shape 322 that, when the apparatus 320 is placed correctly on the tooth, will allow the attachment area (i.e., the area at which the attachment will be attached) to be etched without etching other areas of the tooth. The structure illustrated in Figure 3A, allows the treatment professional to place the apparatus 320 onto the teeth of a patient to provide a mask for purposes of etching in a more accurate position and orientation for placement of an attachment (e.g., 10 the shape of aperture 324 would be appropriate for an attachment such as that illustrated in Figure 1C (106)), with respect to the tooth surface, than previous techniques.

Similar to Figure 1B, the embodiment illustrated in Figure 3B includes multiple surfaces that can be used to assist in the alignment of the etch mask with respect to the intended surface of the tooth to which the attachment is to be secured. For example, one or more of surfaces: 312-1, 312-2, 15 312-3, 312-M, 314, 316-1, 316-2, 316-3, 316-N, 318, and/or inner surfaces of portions 302-1 and/or 302-2 can be utilized in various embodiments of the present disclosure.

In such an embodiment, the surface of the tooth can be etched with an etching material that can, for example be brushed onto the surface of the tooth by the treatment professional through the aperture 324. In the embodiment of Figures 3A and 3B, the shape 322 of the aperture 324 is sized 20 and shaped to be as large or slightly larger or smaller than the attachment that is to be placed on the tooth. However, in some embodiments, the size and/or shape of the aperture may be different than the surface of the attachment that is to be placed in the tooth.

When shaped like the surface of the attachment that is to be placed in the tooth the treatment professional can align the shape of the attachment with the shape of the etched area such 25 that the attachment is at the correct location and in the correct orientation with respect to the surface of the tooth. Although a particular attachment shape and aperture shape are illustrated, any suitable attachment shape and corresponding aperture shape can be utilized in the embodiments of the present disclosure.

The present example also includes a portion of the body (e.g., surfaces 212-1, 212-2, 212-3, 30 212-M, and/or the inner surface of 202-1) having a contour that is shaped to correspond with a contour of an alignment surface of a tooth (e.g., front surface, back surface, side surface, edge

surface, etc.) and when the contour of the body and the corresponding contour is aligned, the etching area is located at the particular position.

In another example embodiment, a dental attachment placement apparatus includes a body that has an attachment mounting structure. The body also includes a surface (e.g., surfaces 212-1, 212-2, 212-3, 212-M, and/or the inner surface of 202-1) having a contour that is shaped to correspond with a contour of an alignment surface (e.g., front surface, back surface, side surface, edge surface, etc.) of a tooth and when the contour of the body and the corresponding contour of the tooth are aligned, a dental attachment, when placed in the attachment mounting structure, is located at the particular position with respect to an exterior surface of the tooth.

In some embodiments, the body includes at least a second surface (e.g., inner surface of 102-2) shaped to correspond with a contour of an alignment surface of a second tooth. Further, the body can include a second attachment mounting structure (e.g., as shown in Figure 3, 332-1 and 332-P) for attaching a second dental attachment to an exterior surface of the second tooth (e.g., 434-3).

Another example embodiment provides a dental attachment placement apparatus having a body that includes an attachment mounting structure having an aperture that allows an attachment to be placed through the body and onto an exterior surface of the tooth. The body also includes a surface having a contour that is shaped to correspond with a contour of an alignment surface of a tooth and when the contour of the body and the corresponding contour of the tooth are aligned, a dental attachment, when placed in the aperture, is located at the particular position with respect to an exterior surface of the tooth.

As illustrated in Figures 1B and 2B, in some embodiments, the body includes multiple surfaces having contours that are shaped to correspond with contours of multiple alignment surfaces of a tooth. In some such embodiments, when the contours of the body and the corresponding contours of the tooth are aligned, they frictionally hold the apparatus in place against the tooth during securement of the attachment. For example, the inner surface of 102-1 and inner surface 114 can engage the corresponding surfaces of the tooth to hold the apparatus in place while the attachment is being placed and/or secured. This can be beneficial as it, for example, can allow the treatment professional to use both hands to address other tasks while the attachment is in position to be secured or is being secured.

In some embodiments, the body can include multiple attachment mounting structures each having an aperture that allows an attachment to be placed through the body and onto

an exterior surface of the tooth. For example, in the embodiment shown in Figure 4, the apparatus 401 includes multiple attachment mounting structures each having apertures (e.g., 432-4 and 432-V) that allows an attachment (406-2 and 406-S) to be placed through the body and onto the exterior surface 436-T of tooth 434-R. Figure 3C illustrates a front view of an etched area of a tooth of a patient that has been etched utilizing the dental attachment placement structure of Figures 3A and 3B. The resultant etched area 306 has been accomplished via the attachment mounting structure illustrated in Figures 3A and 3B.

In this manner, the surface of the tooth can be etched at an area that is large enough to secure an attachment, but not un-necessarily large. Also, in this manner, an attachment can be correctly positioned on the surface of tooth 334-3 and oriented such that it can provide the desired force to the teeth of the patient (e.g., 334-1, 334-2, 334-3, 334-R, and/or other teeth of the patient) when combined with the dental appliance that will attach to the attachment.

Figure 4 illustrates a front view of a dental attachment placement structure having multiple attachment placement components provided on the structure according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. In the embodiment of Figure 4, the body 401 of apparatus 440 has an attachment mounting structure that includes multiple apertures 432-1, 432-2, 432-3, 432-4, and 432-V that can be used to etch portions of teeth 434-1, 434-2, 434-3, 434-R on surfaces 436-1, 436-2, 436-3, and 436-T.

In order to save fabrication time and materials cost, the apparatus may include multiple etch locations and only some may be used at any given time. In such applications, the apparatus 440 can, for example, be used to etch a location on a tooth at one point in time and can be reused to etch another location on a tooth at another point in time.

Similar to the embodiment of Figure 2, another feature of the embodiment of Figure 4, is that in order to save fabrication time and materials cost, an apparatus with less material can be used. In such embodiments, the apparatus can be designed such that a reduced amount or minimized amount of material is used in order to properly etch a surface of a tooth at a desired location.

Figure 5A illustrates a front view of another dental attachment placement structure for etching a tooth according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. The embodiment of Figure 5A is similar to that of Figure 3A.

In the embodiment of Figure 5A, the apparatus 520 includes a body 501 having at least one surface shaped to conform to one or more of the contours of an exterior surface of a tooth. The body

has multiple surfaces, 502-1 and 502-2, each shaped to conform to the multiple contours of an exterior surface of a tooth. Some embodiments may have one or more other surfaces similar to those shown in Figure 3B to aid in the alignment of the dental attachment placement structure with the tooth. In the example of Figure 5A, the surface 502-1 is positioned on tooth surface 535-1 and  
5 surface 502-2 is positioned on tooth surface 535-2.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 5A, the dental attachment placement structure allows for the surface of the tooth to be etched through the aperture. The etched area is illustrated at 574. Adjacent to the aperture is a releasable portion 570.

The releasable portion can be released by any suitable release mechanism. For example, a  
10 series of perforations can be cut into the body 501 to allow the portion 570 to be torn away from the rest of the body 501. This can allow the dental attachment placement structure to also be used as a guide for the placement of an attachment to be placed in the correct position.

For example, once the area is etched as shown in Figure 5A, an attachment can be secured  
15 to the etched area. If an attachment has a surface that is shaped to correspond to the shape of the aperture, then the edges of the aperture can be used as a guide to the correct positioning of the attachment. Once secured, the releasable portion 570 can be removed and the rest of the body 501 can be removed from the teeth while the attachment remains attached to the tooth surface 535-1.

Figure 5B illustrates front view of a dental attachment attached to a tooth of a patient utilizing  
20 the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 5A. This figure includes a tooth surface 535-1 of a first tooth and a tooth surface of a second tooth 535-2, and an attachment 506 mounted on the surface 535-1.

As can be seen from this figure, the attachment 506 is positioned and oriented on the  
25 surface of the tooth 535-1 in the same position and orientation as the etched area 574, thereby allowing better adhesion of the attachment 506 to the surface of the tooth 535-1. This is because the attachment was placed in the aperture of body 501 while it was positioned on tooth surfaces 535-1 and 535-2, then removed after the attachment 506 was adhered to etched area 574.

Figure 6A illustrates a front view of another dental attachment placement structure for  
30 etching a tooth according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. Figure 6A illustrates an embodiment wherein the body 601 of the dental attachment placement structure has apertures that do not fully surround the area to be etched. In such embodiments, the body can be used as a guide for what area is to be etched (e.g., areas 674-1 and 674-2), and as a guide to placement of one

or more attachments (e.g., 606-1 and 606-2), but also allows for removal of the body 601, once the attachment has been secured to the surface of the tooth (e.g., 635-1 and/or 635-2).

For instance, Figure 6B illustrates front view of multiple dental attachments attached to multiple teeth of a patient utilizing the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 6A. This figure includes a tooth surface 635-1 of a first tooth and a tooth surface of a second tooth 635-2, and attachments 606-1 and 606-2 mounted on the surfaces 635-1 and 635-2, respectively.

As can be seen from Figure 6B, the attachments 606-1 and 606-2 are positioned and oriented on the surface of the teeth 635-1 and 635-2 in the same position and orientation as the etched areas 674-1 and 674-2, thereby allowing better adhesion of the attachments 606-1 and 606-2 to the surface of the teeth 635-1 and 635-2. This is because the attachment was placed in the apertures of body 601 while it was positioned on tooth surfaces 635-1 and 635-2, then removed after the attachments 606-1 and 606-2 were adhered to etched areas 674-1 and 674-2.

Figure 7A illustrates a front view of another dental attachment placement structure for etching a tooth according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. The embodiment of Figure 7A is similar to that of Figure 5A.

In the embodiment of Figure 7A, the apparatus 720 includes a body 701 having at least one surface shaped to conform to one or more of the contours of an exterior surface of a tooth. The body has multiple surfaces, 702-1 and 702-2, each shaped to conform to the multiple contours of an exterior surface of a tooth.

As with other embodiments discussed herein, some embodiments may have one or more other surfaces similar to those shown in Figure 3B to aid in the alignment of the dental attachment placement structure with the tooth. In the example of Figure 7A, the surface 702-1 is positioned on tooth surface 735-1 and surface 702-2 is positioned on tooth surface 735-2 to aid in positioning and/or orientation of the dental attachment placement structure with respect to the tooth to which an attachment is to be attached and thereby the positioning and/or orientation of the attachment to the tooth.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 7A, the dental attachment placement structure allows for the surface of the tooth to be etched through the aperture. The etched area is illustrated at 774. Adjacent to the aperture is a removable portion 770.

The removable portion can be held in place by any suitable mechanism. For example, the removable portion can be shaped like a puzzle piece that mates with the rest of the body 701 in a

particular orientation based on the removable portion 770 having an irregular shape. As used herein, an irregular shape is a shape that can only be positioned in one way with the rest of the body 501 such that the aperture has a desired shape for etching and/or positioning of an attachment therein. This can allow the dental attachment placement structure to be used for etching of the surface of a tooth and/or to be used as a guide for the placement of an attachment to be placed in the correct position.

For example, once the area is etched as shown in Figure 7A, an attachment can be secured to the etched area. If an attachment has a surface that is shaped to correspond to the shape of the aperture, then the edges of the aperture can be used as a guide to the correct positioning of the attachment. Once secured, the removable portion 770 can be removed and the rest of the body 701 can be removed from the teeth while the attachment remains attached to the tooth surface 735-1.

In some embodiments, the edges of the removable portion and the edges on the body that correspond to the edges of the removable portion can be slanted such that when the removable portion is positioned into the rest of the body, it can be held in place. This can allow the treatment professional the ability to use their hands to do other things without having to hold the removable portion in place.

Also, in embodiments such as that shown in Figure 7A, the apparatus can be positioned to accomplish etching (with the removable portion in place). The removable portion can be removed once the etch material and has been applied. Then, the removable portion can be repositioned with the rest of the body for securing of an attachment to the tooth. Once the attachment is secured to the tooth, the removable portion can be removed again to allow for removal of the apparatus for the patient's mouth without having to pull a portion of the apparatus over the attachment.

Figure 7B illustrates front view of a dental attachment attached to a tooth of a patient utilizing the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 7A. This figure includes a tooth surface 735-1 of a first tooth and a tooth surface of a second tooth 735-2, and an attachment 706 mounted on the surface 735-1.

As illustrated in this figure, the attachment 706 is positioned and oriented on the surface of the tooth 735-1 in the same position and orientation as the etched area 774, thereby allowing better adhesion of the attachment 706 to the surface of the tooth 735-1. As with the embodiment of Figures 5A and 5B, this is because the attachment was placed in the aperture of body 701 while it was

positioned on tooth surfaces 735-1 and 775-2, then removed after the attachment 706 was adhered to etched area 774.

5           Figures 8A-10C provide three embodiments that each include different support structures that make the connection between the body of the dental attachment placement structure and the attachment. These embodiments may each have benefits for some implementations and those differences and their benefits are discussed below.

10           As shown and described in the embodiments of Figures 8A-10C, the attachment is located within an aperture and the dental attachment placement structure includes at least one support connecting the attachment to the body. As can be seen from the embodiment of Figure 8C, the attachment 806 can be connected to the one or more supports 808. The direct connection can be arched as shown to reduce or eliminate contact of the support to the surface of the tooth.

15           Such an arch may be beneficial, for example, because the treatment professional may not have to maneuver a detachment tool as close to the tooth as an embodiment where the support or the connection between the support and the attachment touch the tooth surface. In some such embodiments, the support can be connected to the attachment such that it can be released from the attachment.

          For example, in some embodiments, the junction between the attachment and the support can include a feature to assist in the detachment of the attachment from the support. This feature can be located at or near the transition between the support material and the attachment material.

20           The feature can, for example, be a physical feature provided at the junction, such as one or more perforations, a portion that is thinner than the rest of the support and/or attachment, or a different material than the attachment and/or the support, among other attachment separation structures discussed herein. The feature can also be the use of a particular material at the junction that allows for a stimulant to be applied to that material that allows the attachment to be more easily removed. Such materials could, for example, make the material more brittle, thereby allowing it to be more easily broken, or cause the material to dissolve or disintegrate. Examples, of stimulants include wavelengths of light, such as UV, or chemical materials that cause the above affects based on interaction with the support material at the junction between the attachment and the one or more supports.

30           Once the attachment 806 is separated from the body 801, the attachment will remain on the tooth (e.g., attachment is affixed via adhesive to the surface of the tooth) during a portion or all of one

or more treatment periods and the dental attachment placement structure body will be removed from the teeth of the patient. For example, this can be accomplished by lifting parts of the body over the attachment or by cutting/breaking the body into pieces and removing it in that manner.

5 The embodiment also includes a dental attachment placement structure, connected to a dental attachment to hold the attachment in a particular position. A portion of the body has a contour that is shaped to correspond with a contour of an alignment surface of a tooth such that when the contour of the body and the corresponding contour of the tooth are aligned, the aperture is located over the particular position on the surface of the tooth.

10 The attachment placement surface can include the portion of the body that is shaped to conform to corresponding contours of an alignment surface of the tooth. As stated herein, the alignment surface of the tooth is any shape on the surface of the tooth that can be used in connection of the attachment placement surface to more precisely position an attachment in the surface of the tooth. In this manner, when the contour of the body and the corresponding contour of the tooth are aligned, the aperture is located over the particular position in three dimensions on the surface of the  
15 tooth. For example, a ridge on the tooth can mate with a corresponding, but complementary surface of the attachment placement surface.

In some embodiments, a dental attachment placement structure, can include a body that includes a dental attachment placement structure, connected to a dental attachment to hold the attachment in a particular position, the body also can include a surface having a contour that is  
20 shaped to correspond with a contour of an alignment surface of a tooth. As used herein, an alignment surface of a tooth is any surface that when mirrored in the shape of a corresponding surface on the body can be used to properly locate the body with respect to the tooth. For example, when the contour of the body that mirrors the contour of the tooth and the corresponding contour of the tooth are aligned, a dental attachment, when placed in the attachment mounting structure, is located at the  
25 particular position with respect to an exterior surface of the tooth. Examples, of alignment surfaces on a tooth include: a ridge on a front surface of a tooth, a valley in a front surface, an edge of a tooth, a corner of a tooth, a contour of the gingival line of a tooth, a ridge or valley on a back surface of a tooth, among other such features that can be used to more precisely locate the dental attachment placement structure in relation to the tooth to aid in the correct placement of the attachment.

As discussed elsewhere in the specification the body can include at least a second surface shaped to correspond with a contour of an alignment surface of a second tooth. Such additional surfaces allow for greater accuracy in the placement of the attachment.

5           Figure 8A illustrates an angled front view of a dental attachment placement structure having an attachment placement component provided on the structure according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. conforming to the surface of the tooth and that there is a top surface In the view of Figure 8A, an attachment placement structure that conforms to the front surfaces of a tooth at a top of the tooth, sides of the tooth and bottom of the tooth (along the gingival  
10 line of the tooth). The illustrated structure is shown for a lower jaw, but such embodiments are not limited to use with the lower jaw. The attachment placement structure 800 of Figure 8A includes a body 801 having several tooth shaped portions, at least one of those portions having an attachment 806 connected thereto by a number of supports 808, the supports separated by one or more apertures 810.

15           Figure 8A shows the attachment 806 attached to the body 801 by three supports 808. One feature of the supports shown in Figure 8A, is that they are arched along their direction of elongation. This feature can allow the surface of the supports that is closest to the tooth to be a distance that is further away from the tooth than the surface of the attachment that is closest to the tooth (the surface of the attachment that is to be attached to the tooth).

20           This can be beneficial for a number of reasons. For example, being farther away from the tooth reduces the potential for the support to be adhered to the tooth by stray adhesive that has leaked from between the tooth and the attachment during the securing process or that was sloppily applied during application of the adhesive to the surface of the attachment.

25           Additionally, the spaced nature of the arched support from the tooth may also allow separation of the attachment from the supports in a manner that reduces the potential for damage of the tooth during separation. For example, if the support is to be cut away from the attachment to form the separation, the tip of the cutting device may have space to pass between the support and the tooth during separation where there would be no space if the support were in contact with the tooth.

30           Further, as can be seen in the embodiment of Figure 8A, the support can be tapered from a first thickness at its connection to the body 801 to a second, thinner thickness at its connection to the attachment 806. This can be beneficial in various ways. For example, the thinned connection at the

attachment end of the support allows more space for a separation tool to be placed, while the thicker end allows a more stable and substantial support member during positioning and separation.

This can be beneficial in that when the structure is placed on the teeth of the patient, force may be applied to the supports and the thicker portion can resist the potential for the support to break during the placement of the structure. This could affect the positioning of the attachment or render the dental attachment placement structure ineffective to assist in placement of the attachment (e.g., the structure may not be able to hold the attachment in proper position for attachment at the correct location or orientation).

The tapering also makes separation of the attachment from the dental attachment placement structure body easier. For example, when a cutting tool is used to separate the attachment from the body, it must cut completely through the support to accomplish the separation.

A thinner support means that less cutting needs to be done. Furthermore, a tapered support may negate the need for a cutting tool and separation of the attachment from the support may only require the user to apply a compressive or tensile force on the thinner support end to initiate the break. Additionally, when the separation between the body and the attachment is accomplished, there may be a little of the support material still attached to the attachment (e.g., if the treatment professional did not cut exactly at the junction between the attachment and the support).

This may leave non-biocompatible material on the attachment and may make the attachment not fit with the dental appliance that is placed over the attachment (the attachment is a different shape in one or more dimensions than the cavity into which the attachment is to be placed). By using a thinner support end at the junction between the attachment and the support, the likelihood that extra support material is left on the attachment is reduced.

The illustration of the embodiment in Figure 8A also shows that the body may not cover the entire front surfaces of the teeth adjacent to the tooth on which the attachment 806 is to be affixed. For example, an aperture 809 may be formed in the body over a portion that would cover a part of the adjacent tooth.

Having more or less material on the adjacent tooth surfaces provides several benefits and these can be weighed when designing various implementations. For example, having more material will increase the strength of the body which may be beneficial in some implementations, such as where the installation of the dental attachment placement structure may be difficult.

Having more material will increase the rigidity of the body which may be beneficial in some implementations, such as where accurate positioning is important. Further, having used less material for the body may be beneficial for reasons of reducing weight of the structure, reducing cost of manufacture as less materials and time may be used, and improving flexibility of the structure to aid in  
5 removal, among other benefits.

Figure 8B illustrates an angled back view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 8A. In this view, the body 801 of the structure 800 has a number of tooth cavities for the placement of a tooth therein. In the example of Figure 8B, four cavities are shown, however, embodiments are not limited to four teeth and more or less tooth cavities can be provided in various  
10 embodiments.

Each cavity is formed from a number of surfaces of the structure that are used to contact a corresponding surface of the tooth onto which the cavity is placed. As shown in Figure 8A, those surfaces may represent complete surfaces of a tooth or parts of such surface (e.g., the aperture 809).

The apparatus includes a body 801 having a tooth-shaped surface that is shaped to conform  
15 to the front surface of a tooth and is to be placed against the front surface of the tooth. This tooth-shaped surface of the body can include an aperture (e.g., aperture 810) to allow placement of an attachment at a particular position on the tooth surface. It will be understood that, in some embodiments, the aperture may not be completely closed around its edge. Such designs should be considered to be within the embodiments of the present disclosure.

As shown in Figure 8A, Figure 8B also shows the apertures 810 that provide spaces  
20 between the supports 808. In the embodiment of Figure 8B, the structure also includes a first back side portion 814 that conforms to the back side of the first tooth and a second back side portion 818 that conforms to the back side of the second tooth. As will be discussed with respect to Figure 8C, a surface of the structure may also be used in conjunction with the biting surface of a tooth for  
25 improving the alignment of the attachment prior to affixing it to the tooth.

Also, it should be noted by the reader that the surface on which the line for element number 806 is positioned is the surface on the attachment that is to be attached to the tooth. It is on this surface that an adhesive material is to be placed (the adhesive is not shown). The adhesive can be applied to the entire surface or to a part thereof. The adhesive can be ultra-violet (UV) curable  
30 adhesive or any other suitable type of adhesive that can be used to affix the attachment to the tooth surface.

In some embodiments, the attachment can, for example, include an adhesive layer positioned to secure the attachment to an affixing surface of a tooth. In some embodiments, the adhesive is only located on the portion of the attachment that will contact the tooth. In this manner, it is unlikely that the adhesive will secure other parts of the apparatus to the tooth or create excess dried adhesive that may need to be removed from the tooth.

In some embodiments, the surface of the attachment that contacts the tooth may contain a recessed well or pocket in which an adhesive can be applied. This controls the location of where the adhesive is applied and avoids issues surrounding excess adhesive, for example, unwanted flash, unwanted adherence of the positioning structure supports to the tooth.

In some implementations, a release layer is provided over the adhesive. The release layer can be a thin film of plastic, wax paper, or other suitable covering that can be removable by the treatment professional when it is time for the attachment to be placed on the tooth of the patient. This can be beneficial, for example, to allow the adhesive to be applied at or shortly after fabrication of the apparatus, does not expose the adhesive to contaminants that may harden or make the adhesive less effective (e.g., dust).

The use of surfaces (e.g., 814, 818, and/or 812 of Figure 8C) in conjunction with other surfaces can also allow for use of the corners of one or more teeth to be used to aid in positioning and/or orientation of an attachment. The use of corners can be beneficial in that they can be used to control the positioning of the attachment in more axes of movement than use of the edge surfaces of a tooth.

Figure 8C illustrates a cutaway side view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 8A. Figure 8C provides a view of the shape of the cavity described above as well and more detail regarding the supports 808 and attachment 806 and their connection.

As discussed above with respect to Figure 8B, the cavity for placement of a tooth is formed from a number of surfaces of the body 801 of the structure. For example, the cavity, in the embodiment of Figure 8A-8C is formed from the inside surface that conforms to the front side of the tooth (e.g., buccal side), a surface 812 that contacts and wraps around the tooth's incisal edge (top surface of the tooth in this embodiment, but may be bottom surface, if the structure is designed for the upper jaw), and surface 814 that conforms to the back side of the tooth (e.g., lingual side). In this manner, the three surfaces, when in contact with the tooth, can provide more precise locating of the attachment for placement on the tooth.

Figure 9A illustrates an angled front view of a dental attachment placement structure having an attachment placement component provided on the structure according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. Figure 9B illustrates an angled back view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 9A.

5 In Figures 9A and 9B, the structure 900 includes an attachment 906 that is connected by a single connection member 905 to four supports 908 that are connected to the body 901. In this type of embodiment, the connection that is severed to detach the appliance from the rest of the dental attachment placement structure offers several benefits.

10 For example, the connection is a single connection allowing the detachment to be made with only one breaking of the connection with the attachment. Also, with a single connection, any residual material from the single connection member is located in one area of the attachment making removal of the extra material easier.

15 Additionally, in the embodiment shown in Figures 9A-9C, the connection is at the top of the attachment which makes detachment and removal of any excess material easier as the connection area is away from the surface of the tooth and more easily accessible. In addition, only one surface of the attachment is affected by the presence of these supports, therefore preserving the integrity of all other attachment surfaces. This is important as these surfaces play a critical role in the orthodontic treatment and require a high degree of dimensional accuracy.

20 Any suitable number of supports can be utilized. For example, in Figures 9A-9C four supports 908 are used, but in other embodiments, for example, those shown in Figures 8-A-8C and 10A-10C, other numbers of supports are provided.

25 In some embodiments, the support functionality can be provided by a material that spans across at least part of the area covering the front surface of tooth. In such an embodiment, the attachment can be attached to the material or to one or more connection members such as the type shown at 905 in Figure 9A.

In such embodiments, the material may, for example, be cut away to allow access to the connection between the connection member and the attachment in order to detach the attachment. In some embodiments, a stimulant that can be applied as discussed above. In such embodiments, the stimulant can be used, for example, to make the material (or a portion thereof) and/or connection member brittle or dissolve the material and/or connection to detach the attachment therefrom.

30

Figure 9C illustrates a cutaway side view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 9A. Figure 9C, provides a better view of the single connection member 905 that connects the attachment 906 to the supports 908. As shown in Figures 9A-9C, in some embodiments, there is a single connection area between the attachment and the attachment placement structure. As stated  
5 herein, this, for example, allows the attachment to be separated from the rest of the apparatus more easily and/or with less potential for damage to the tooth or attachment during the separation process.

Figure 10A illustrates an angled front view of a dental attachment placement structure having an attachment placement component provided on the structure according to a number of  
10 embodiments of the present disclosure. Figure 10B illustrates an angled back view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 10A.

As shown in the embodiment illustrated in Figures 10A and 10B, at least one of the attachment mounting structures can have a support connected between the body and a dental attachment. In this manner the supports can be cut instead of a solid layer of material thereby making  
15 it easier to release the attachment from the rest of the apparatus.

For instance, in Figures 10A and 10B, the supports, that connect the attachment 1006 to the body 1001 of the structure 1000, can be formed individually or can be formed as a sheet of material and then apertures, such as apertures 1010 can be formed in the sheet of material. This sheet of material can be formed with the body 1001 or can be attached to the body after fabrication. The support structure can be fabricated as shown in Figures 10A and 10B or can be fabricated to fill the  
20 entire inside area of inside shape of the tooth of the body 1001 and then a part of the support can be removed to form aperture 1007.

The body can also include an additional attachment mounting structure (e.g., a second attachment mounting structure) for attaching one or more dental attachments to an exterior surface of another tooth. This allows further elements of the patient's mouth to be used to further corroborate  
25 the position of the appliance. This is, for example, because the surfaces and edges of the apparatus when they contact the mouth of the patient, at surfaces and edges of the tooth or teeth that those surface and/or edges of the apparatus.

For example, as shown in Figures 10A and 10B, more than one attachment can be provided on the structure for attachment to a user's teeth. In such embodiments, the supports can be the same  
30 type of configuration, as shown with respect to supports 1008 in Figure 10A, or can be different types

of configurations (e.g., a support type from 8A-8C could be utilized, and/or from another embodiment shown herein).

In some embodiments, having more support material (e.g., the support structure of Figures 10A-10C compared to the thinner supports of Figures 8A-8C) may provide benefits in certain implementations. For example, a more stable structure may provide for better positioning of the attachment, due to its rigidity or other characteristics.

Figure 10C illustrates a cutaway side view of the dental attachment placement structure of Figure 10A. Figure 10C better shows the arrangement of the support structure 1008 and the aperture 1007 formed with respect to the attachment 1006 and body 1001. In this embodiment, the support structure is not arched, which may be easier to manufacture, among other benefits, and its connections to the attachment 1006 are away from the surface that will contact the tooth of the patient. As stated elsewhere, this may be beneficial in allowing for easier detachment of the attachment 1006 from the support structure 1008 and less potential for damaging the tooth during the detachment process, among other benefits.

In one method of forming a structure as discussed in embodiments disclosed herein, the method includes forming an attachment out of an attachment material and a dental attachment placement structure body, connected to the attachment to hold the attachment in a particular position wherein there is a single connection area between the attachment and the attachment placement structure. In some embodiments, the dental attachment placement structure can be printed using the three-dimensional printing apparatus.

Another strategy method can include printing the dental attachment placement structure out of a second material that is different than the attachment material. Such embodiments can be beneficial in several ways. For example, the body can be made from a material that is easier to break, thereby making the separation occur on the body rather than on the attachment (which could deform the attachment in a manner that would make it unusable). The body material could also be made from a less expensive material or a non-biocompatible material (it could be compatible for the short time it is in the mouth of the patient, but may not be biocompatible over the course of a longer period, such as the treatment period).

In some embodiments, printing the attachment and dental attachment placement structure is done such that they are connected to each other at at least one point when printed. For instance, the

attachment is connected by three points in Figures 8A-8C, one point in Figure 9A-9C, and three points in Figures 10A-10C.

In another method of forming a dental attachment placement structure, the method includes receiving dental data of a patient's teeth to form a virtual dental model of a patient's dentition. From this dental data, a treatment plan for moving one or more of a patient's teeth, that includes the use of at least one attachment that is affixed to a tooth of the patient, can be created.

In this treatment planning process, the process further includes, locating a position and orientation of an attachment on the surface of a tooth of the patient. Then, a dental attachment placement structure can be designed, including a body, a number of supports, and an attachment connected to the number of supports, wherein the shape of the body is based on the virtual dental model.

In various embodiments, the attachment can be printed to include one surface of the attachment with a contour that will mate with a corresponding contour of an exterior surface of a tooth. In this manner, the attachment can be fitted closely to the surface of the tooth which may increase its ability to be secured to the surface of the tooth. In such implementations, more force may be applied to the attachment without it coming loose from the surface of the tooth, among other benefits.

Some embodiments can provide printing one surface of the dental attachment placement structure with a contour that will mate with a corresponding contour of an exterior surface of a tooth. Such embodiments may be able to more accurately place the attachment on the tooth surface due to the mating nature of the surface of the structure and the tooth surface, among other benefits.

As shown in Figure 8C, for example, in some embodiments, the dental attachment placement structure includes printing multiple surfaces of the dental attachment placement structure having contours that will mate with corresponding contours of exterior surfaces of one or more teeth. As stated elsewhere herein, the more surfaces that can be used to align the placement structure with respect to the tooth on which the attachment is to be applied, the more accurate the placement of the attachment should be.

As can be appreciated by the discussion of these different embodiments, it can be noted that each of these types of attachment mounting structures can provide an accurate mechanism for positioning and orienting the attachment with respect to the surface of the tooth to which the attachment is to be secured, but one type may have benefits over another in some applications based

on one or more characteristics (e.g., whether etching is desired, space available for placement of the attachment, number of attachments to be placed on a single tooth, type of securement that will be used, etc.).

Figure 11 illustrates a computing device that can be utilized according to one or more  
5 embodiments of the present disclosure. For instance, a computing device 1142 can have a number of components coupled thereto.

The computing device 1142 can include a processor 1144 and a memory 1146. The memory 1146 can have various types of information including data 1148 and executable instructions 1150, as discussed herein.

10 The processor 1144 can execute instructions 1150 that are stored on an internal or external non-transitory computer device readable medium (CRM). A non-transitory CRM, as used herein, can include volatile and/or non-volatile memory.

Volatile memory can include memory that depends upon power to store information, such as various types of dynamic random access memory (DRAM), among others. Non-volatile memory can  
15 include memory that does not depend upon power to store information.

Memory 1146 and/or the processor 1144 may be located on the computing device 1142 or off of the computing device 1142, in some embodiments. As such, as illustrated in the embodiment of Figure 11, the computing device 1142 can include a network interface 1152. Such an interface 1152 can allow for processing on another networked computing device, can be used to obtain information  
20 about the patient, and/or can be used to obtain data and/or executable instructions for use with various embodiments provided herein.

As illustrated in the embodiment of Figure 11, the computing device 1142 can include one or more input and/or output interfaces 1154. Such interfaces 1154 can be used to connect the computing device 1142 with one or more input and/or output devices 1156, 1158, 1140, 1142, 1164.

25 For example, in the embodiment illustrated in Figure 11, the input and/or output devices can include a scanning device 1156, a camera dock 1158, an input device 1140 (e.g., a mouse, a keyboard, etc.), a display device 1142 (e.g., a monitor), a printer 1164, and/or one or more other input devices. The input/output interfaces 1154 can receive executable instructions and/or data, storable in the data storage device (e.g., memory), representing a virtual dental model of a patient's dentition.

30 In some embodiments, the scanning device 1156 can be configured to scan one or more physical dental molds of a patient's dentition. In one or more embodiments, the scanning device 1156

can be configured to scan the patient's dentition, a dental appliance, and/or attachment placement structure directly. The scanning device 1156 can be configured to input data into the computing device 1142.

5 In some embodiments, the camera dock 1158 can receive an input from an imaging device (e.g., a 2D or 3D imaging device) such as a digital camera, a printed photograph scanner, and/or other suitable imaging device. The input from the imaging device can, for example, be stored in memory 1146.

10 The processor 1144 can execute instructions to provide a visual indication of a treatment plan, a dental appliance, and/or a one or more attachments on the display 1142. The computing device 1142 can be configured to allow a treatment professional or other user to input treatment goals. Input received can be sent to the processor 1144 as data 1148 and/or can be stored in memory 1146.

15 Such connectivity can allow for the input and/or output of data and/or instructions among other types of information. Some embodiments may be distributed among various computing devices within one or more networks, and such systems as illustrated in Figure 11 can be beneficial in allowing for the capture, calculation, and/or analysis of information discussed herein.

20 The processor 1144, in association with the data storage device (e.g., memory 1146), can be associated with the data 1148. The processor 1144, in association with the memory 1146, can store and/or utilize data 1148 and/or execute instructions 1150 for creating and/or modeling interactions between an attachment and a tooth; interactions between an attachment and an appliance; and/or combinations of interactions between one or more attachments, one or more teeth and/or other structure in the mouth of the patient, and/or one or more appliances for moving teeth.

25 The processor 1144, in association with the memory 1146 can, in addition to or alternatively, store and/or utilize data 1148 and/or execute instructions 1150 for creating and/or modeling attachment placement structures and/or attachments, and/or adhesive and/or releasable materials, as well as a virtual modeling of such items with or without an appliance for moving teeth, and/or one or more teeth. The virtual model of the attachment placement structure and/or attachments to attach a dental appliance to the teeth of a patient can be used to create a physical dental appliance, attachment placement structure and/or attachments, for instance, as discussed further herein.

The processor 1144 coupled to the memory 1146 can, for example, include instructions to cause the computing device 1142 to perform a method including, for example, creating a treatment plan based on a virtual model of a jaw of a patient, wherein the treatment plan includes use of an attachment.

5 In some embodiments, the processor 1144 coupled to the memory 1146 can cause the computing device 1142 to perform the method comprising modeling a virtual dental attachment based on the treatment plan, wherein the virtual dental attachment is constructed to provide one or more forces desired by the treatment plan.

10 In various embodiments, the processor 1144 coupled to the memory 1146 can cause the computing device 1142 to perform the method comprising creating a virtual dental attachment placement apparatus that includes a body having an attachment mounting structure and including a surface having a contour that is shaped to correspond with a contour of an alignment surface of a tooth such that when the contour of the body and the corresponding contour of the tooth are aligned, the dental attachment is placed in the attachment mounting structure, the dental attachment is located at a particular position with respect to an exterior surface of the tooth.

15 Such analysis can be accomplished one or more times for a treatment plan. For example, if a treatment plan has 30 stages, it would be possible to have different attachments for each stage or possibly more, if desired. However, in many instances the attachment type, position, and/or orientation may be changed a few times during the treatment plan.

20 Through use of virtual modeling, attachments can be virtually tested and the best attachment type, shape, position, and/or orientation can be selected without inconveniencing the patient with trial and error of attachments during treatment. Additionally, use of virtual modeling can also allow for custom design of attachment shapes that will be suitable for a specific patient's needs and/or a specific function within an area of a patient's mouth. From such analysis, different physical dental attachment placement apparatuses can be created from the virtual dental attachment placement apparatus data that would be utilized to create the attachments needed for the different stages.

25 Further, the specialized nature of the design of such attachments can also allow the attachments to be made from different materials. In this manner, attachments during a treatment plan or even during one stage can be of a different material that may provide more specialized force distribution than was possible with standard attachments.

30 In some embodiments, the printer 1144 can be a three dimensional or direct fabrication device that can create a dental appliance directly from instructions from the computing device 1142.

Embodiments of the present disclosure utilizing such technology can be particularly beneficial for a variety of reasons. For example, such direct manufacture allows for less waste of materials due to less processing steps and increased specialization of the attachment placement structure, attachment materials, and/or other components of the appliances described herein.

5           In some embodiments, the attachment placement structure can be formed and one or more attachments formed with the attachment placement structure. Such technologies can be particularly useful in some such embodiments as the two can be fabricated during the same process.

Figure 12A illustrates a front view of a dental attachment placement structure for placement of an attachment according to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. The structure  
10 (also referred to herein as a template or dental attachment placement apparatus) illustrated include several components that when used together can be beneficial in the accurate placement and orientation of an attachment on the buccal surface of a patient's tooth. The features specifically illustrated in this figure are the dental attachments (e.g., examples of which are identified as 1202-1, 1202-2) and anchors (examples of which are identified as 1201-2, 1201-4, 1201-6).

15           As discussed herein, the attachments are structures that are specifically shaped to provide particular forces to move one or more teeth of a patient. They can be used to move a tooth directly (e.g., to move a tooth to which they are attached) or indirectly (e.g., to act as an anchor and to direct force elsewhere to move a tooth in another location in a patient's mouth).

The attachment provides force when used in conjunction with a cavity formed in an aligner.  
20 The cavity is shaped to have at least one surface that contacts a surface of the attachment, with the aligner providing the force to the attachment which is then used to move the one or more teeth.

In order to impart such force accurately, the attachment must be placed on at a precise position on a surface of a tooth and in a particular orientation to the tooth, such that when the aligner is placed over the teeth, the specialized cavity having the surface therein will contact the desired  
25 surface of the attachment in a manner that will accurately impart the desired force at the desired force vector.

This accurate positioning is referred to herein as registration, which means a condition of correct alignment or proper relative position and orientation with respect to a surface of a tooth. This term can be used to describe the proper positioning of an attachment, but can also be used to  
30 describe the proper fit between an alignment structure of the template and a surface or edge of a tooth used to make sure the template is in it's proper position and orientation.

This, for example, can describe a template surface having unique undulations or grooves that match the unique undulations or grooves on the surface of a particular tooth of a patient, wherein registration means the alignment of the undulations or grooves of the template with those of the tooth surface and when aligned, it indicates that the template is in the correct position and orientation for placement of the attachment. As can be understood by the reader, the more features (e.g., undulations, grooves, surfaces of a tooth, edges of a tooth, number of surfaces or edges of other teeth) the more accurate the positioning and orientation of the attachment can be.

As such, the embodiments of Figures 12A-13 provide various structures for utilizing tooth features to attain better registration between the template and the teeth of the patient to more accurately position and orient one or more attachments with respect to the patient's teeth. Through this registration, the attachments can be precisely placed for their use with the desired surfaces of the aligners.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 12A, the attachments are being positioned and oriented precisely on the buccal surfaces of the teeth of the patient. The anchors are being used to register the position of the attachment at the proper position and orientation through use of one or more tooth surfaces that are matched with corresponding surfaces of the template.

Figure 12B illustrates an angled side view of the dental attachment placement structure for placement of an attachment of Figure 12A, also including attachment bridges 1203, attachment bases 1204, attachment base connectors 1205, retention features 1206, retention feature bridges 1207, retention feature bases 1208, retention feature base connectors 1209, and device base 1210. These features will be described in more detail herein. It should also be noted that although the embodiments shown in Figures 12C and 12D, and 12H-12U are based on Figures 12 A and 12B, they may not contain all of the elements shown in Figures 12A or 12B to allow certain features to be examined and discussed more closely to aid the reader in understanding those elements better and the benefits of each element.

Figure 12C illustrates an angled front view of the arch-shaped dental device base 1210-1 of Figure 12A. The base 1210-1 is a solid structure that can follow the shape of the arch of the patient. These base elements allow the different anchor portions to be positioned on different teeth, but work together to register the attachments with respect to each other. Another benefit of such base elements is that when 3D printing the template, the base 1210-1 can be the lowest part and can be

placed or adhered to the build platform, which ensures that the part can be 3D printed without support that would later need to be removed before shipping to the doctor.

Figure 12D illustrates an overhead view of the arch-shaped dental device base of Figure 12A. The buccal aspect 1213 (i.e., the tallest point of the buccal surfaces of a tooth) of the anchor teeth 1211 can be used as the outermost limit of the template, in some embodiments, as is shown in  
5 Figure 12D. The base 1210-1 structure can be placed as close to the anchor tooth 1211 as practical. The thickness and width of the base 1210 are parameters that can be varied.

Figure 12E illustrates an overhead view of a "Z"-shaped alternative to the arch-shaped dental attachment base of Figure 12A. In such an embodiment, the base 1210-2 can also have a zig  
10 zag or s-shaped pattern to improve flexibility of the base element (these geometrical changes can influence flexibility, as stress is distributed over a bigger surface, thus reducing stress concentrations that could lead to breakage) as opposed to that of base element 1210-1. Because dental composites are inherently brittle, these features can help reduce the rates of breakage in the hands of the user, for example. These types of features can be placed anywhere they are needed along the arch and is  
15 some implementations element such as 1210-1 and 1210-2 can be used on the same template depending upon the suitability of each type of element to the usage needed in that position within the patient's mouth.

Figure 12F illustrates an overhead view of a link joint alternative to the arch-shaped dental attachment base of Figure 12A. Figure 12G illustrates an angled side view of the link joint attachment  
20 base of Figure 12F. In the embodiment of Figures 12F and 12G, the base 1210-3 can also incorporate classic mechanical joint features such as the link joint design (seen here) or hinge designs that can be directly printed as one piece. Features like these can be placed anywhere they are needed along the arch and are used to decrease rates of breakage when taking the parts off the platform after printing as well as in the hands of the user during installation in the patient's mouth.  
25 Features like these also allow for higher pack ability of parts on the platform, reduced dimensions for packaging, reduced rates of breakage in manufacturing, and other benefits.

Figure 12H illustrates an angled front view of the dental attachment anchors of Figure 12A. Figure 12I illustrates an overhead view of the dental attachment anchors of Figure 12H in addition to the teeth which they are anchored to.

30 Once the anchor teeth are selected by a treatment professional, an anchor 1201 (e.g., anchors 1201-1-1201-6) is placed on each tooth to be used to anchor the template to the jaw of the

patient. In the embodiment shown in Figures 12H and 12I, the anchors 1201 start at the base and extend until the anchor encapsulates the incisal edge of the tooth (the base extends over portions of the top and one or more side surfaces of a tooth). The anchor 1201 is a solid structure that encapsulates and grips the incisal edge of the tooth and is used to place the template in the right location. If the anchor tooth is a molar, the anchor 1201 can be designed to encapsulate the outer, or buccal, half of the molar, as shown in Figures 12H and 12I.

Figure 12J illustrates a side view of the dental attachment anchor of Figure 12A. The thickness and height 1214 of the anchor 1201, as well as its offset from the tooth, must be specified by a treatment professional during the design on the template. The anchor 1201 must also allow for clearance 1215, so as not to interfere with the attachment 1202 or the bridge holding the attachment.

Figure 12K illustrates an overhead view of the dental attachment base of Figure 12A. To determine the location of the attachment base, the centroid of the attachment is located and projected vertically until it intersects with the plane of the base (1210 in Figure 12C). This point will form the center of a circle used to create the attachment base 1204 (examples of such bases are illustrated at 1204-1, 1204-2, 1204-3).

Although not necessary in all embodiments, the attachment bases 1204 can be a solid, extruded, circular structure. This structure can be centered under the attachment 1202 that acts as the base for the attachment bridge. The diameter and thickness of the attachment base 1204 are parameters that can be varied.

Figure 12L illustrates an angled side view of the dental attachment and attachment base of Figure 12A. This figure provides a different view of shown the positioning of the attachment base 1204 with respect to the attachment 1202.

Figure 12M illustrates an overhead view of the dental attachment base and base connector of Figure 12A. Figure 12N illustrates an angled side view of the attachment base connector of Figure 12A. Together, Figures 12M and 12N illustrate the positioning of the attachment base and base connector. As shown in these figures, when the attachment base 1204 does not contact the base 1210 or anchor 1201, an attachment base connector 1205 (examples shown at 1205-1-1205-3) is placed to connect the attachment base 1204 to the base (element 1210 in Figure 12C) or anchor 1201.

The attachment base connector 1205 starts from the plane of the base 1210. The thickness and width of the attachment base connector 1205 are parameters that can be varied.

Figure 12O illustrates an angled side view of the attachment bridge of Figure 12A. An attachment bridge 1203 is connected between the attachment 1202 and, either directly or indirectly, to the base 1210 or an anchor. In the embodiment shown, the bridge 1203-1 appears to attach directly  
5 to the base 1210.

Figure 12P illustrates an angled side view of an alternative to the attachment bridge of Figure 12A. The illustration of Figure 12P shows several bridges 1203 each attached between an attachment and, either directly or indirectly, to a base or an anchor. In some embodiments, by changing the bridge 1203 to follow a Z-shaped or curved path (such as bridge 1203-2) such shapes  
10 can increase the flexibility of the bridge and reduce breakage rate in manufacturing as well as in the hands of the user. It can also aid in reducing the risk of the bridge 1203-2 being accidentally adhered to the tooth surface by extending away from the tooth's surface.

Figure 12Q illustrates an overhead view of the retention feature base of Figure 12A. The retention feature base 1208 is a solid circular structure that acts as the base for the retention feature  
15 bridge that will be discussed in more detail below. The retention feature base 1208 can be connected, either directly or indirectly, to the base 1210 or an anchor.

Figure 12R illustrates an angled side view of the retention feature, retention feature base, and retention feature base connector of Figure 12A. The retention feature base connector 1209 can be a solid structure that connects the retention feature base 1208 to the base 1210, if the retention feature  
20 base 1208 does not directly contact the base 1210. The retention feature 1206 can be a solid structure that sits in the interproximal region between two teeth. It contacts the teeth and allows the positioner to grip the teeth on the lingual side. The retention feature base 1208 can, for example, be an extruded circle that is centered under interproximal region on the lingual side of teeth. The diameter and thickness of the retention feature base 1208 are parameters that can be varied.

Figure 12S illustrates a close side view of the retention feature of Figure 12A. The retention  
25 feature 1206 should be placed in the interproximal region.

The retention feature 1206 can, for example, be created by placing a sphere in the interproximal region and subtracting the teeth from the sphere (this is done in a virtual environment with a virtual model of the teeth). In this process, in some embodiments, the gingiva can be enlarged by a scaling  
30 factor (e.g., making the gingiva 10% larger), and this any portions of the sphere that are contacting the scaled up gingiva are subtracted from the sphere. In this manner, the retention feature can be

formed such that its surfaces will match those of the teeth that it will be in contact with and will not interfere with the gingiva which would cause discomfort to the patient.

Figure 12T illustrates an angled side view of the retention feature, retention feature bridge, and retention feature base of Figure 12A. Figure 12U illustrates an angled overhead view of the retention feature, retention feature bridge, and retention feature base of Figure 12A. The retention feature bridge 1207 can, for example, be a solid structure that connects the retention feature 1206 to the retention feature base 1208.

Figure 13 illustrates an angled side view of an example of base lattice structures that can be incorporated into the attachment base of Figure 12A. The base 1210 can incorporate lattice structures that also increase the flexibility of the feature as well as reduce material consumption and weight. These types of features can be placed anywhere they are needed, such as along the base 1210, anchors 1201, bridges 1203, etc. As such, the rigidity or flexibility of the elements (for example, shown in Figure 12A) can be adjusted based upon the desired implementation. Such adjustments can allow for easier placement and removal of the template into the patient's mouth or onto a jaw of the patient, among other benefits.

The embodiments of the present disclosure can provide a number of benefits. For example, the embodiments can save time and cost in manufacture, improve the accuracy of the type of attachment material used, the preparation of the material, formation of the attachments, the positioning and/or orientation of the placement of the attachments, allow more ability to create specialized attachment sizes and shapes, and can save time and improve the experience of the patient and/or treatment professional in creating and/or securing attachments, among other benefits.

Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that any arrangement calculated to achieve the same techniques can be substituted for the specific embodiments shown. This disclosure is intended to cover any and all adaptations or variations of various embodiments of the disclosure.

It is to be understood that the above description has been made in an illustrative fashion, and not a restrictive one. Combination of the above embodiments, and other embodiments not specifically described herein will be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reviewing the above description. The scope of the various embodiments of the disclosure includes any other applications in which the above structures and methods are used. Therefore, the scope of various embodiments

of the disclosure should be determined with reference to the appended claims, along with the full range of equivalents to which such claims are entitled.

In the foregoing Detailed Description, various features are grouped together in example embodiments illustrated in the figures for the purpose of streamlining the disclosure. This method of disclosure is not to be interpreted as reflecting an intention that the embodiments of the disclosure  
5 require more features than are expressly recited in each claim.

Rather, as the following claims reflect, inventive subject matter lies in less than all features of a single disclosed embodiment. Thus, the following claims are hereby incorporated into the Detailed Description, with each claim standing on its own as a separate embodiment.

What is claimed is:

1. A method forming a dental attachment placement apparatus, comprising:  
forming an attachment out of an attachment material and a dental attachment placement structure, the dental attachment placement structure connected to the attachment to hold the attachment in a particular position wherein there is a single connection area between the attachment and the attachment placement structure.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein printing, using the three-dimensional printing apparatus, the dental attachment placement structure includes printing the dental attachment placement structure out of a second material that is different than the attachment material.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein printing the dental attachment placement structure out of the second material that is different than the attachment material includes printing the attachment and dental attachment placement structure such that they are connected to each other at at least one point when printed.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein printing the attachment includes printing one surface of the attachment with a contour that will mate with a corresponding contour of an exterior surface of a tooth.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein printing the dental attachment placement structure includes printing one surface of the dental attachment placement structure with a contour that will mate with a corresponding contour of an exterior surface of a tooth.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein printing the dental attachment placement structure includes printing multiple surfaces of the dental attachment placement structure having contours that will mate with corresponding contours of exterior surfaces of one or more teeth.
7. A dental attachment placement apparatus, comprising:  
a body having;

a surface that is to be placed against a tooth surface and wherein the surface of the body includes an aperture to allow placement of an attachment at a particular position on the tooth surface;

a dental attachment placement structure, connected to a dental attachment to hold the attachment in a particular position; and

a portion of the body having a contour that is shaped to correspond with a contour of an alignment surface of a tooth such that when the contour of the body and the corresponding contour of the tooth are aligned, the aperture is located over the particular position on the surface of the tooth.

8. The dental attachment placement apparatus of claim 7, wherein the attachment placement surface includes the portion of the body that is shaped to conform to corresponding contours of an alignment surface of the tooth.

9. The dental attachment placement apparatus of claim 7, wherein the attachment includes an adhesive layer positioned to secure the attachment to an affixing surface of a tooth.

10. The dental attachment placement apparatus of claim 9, wherein the adhesive is only located on the portion of the attachment that will contact the tooth.

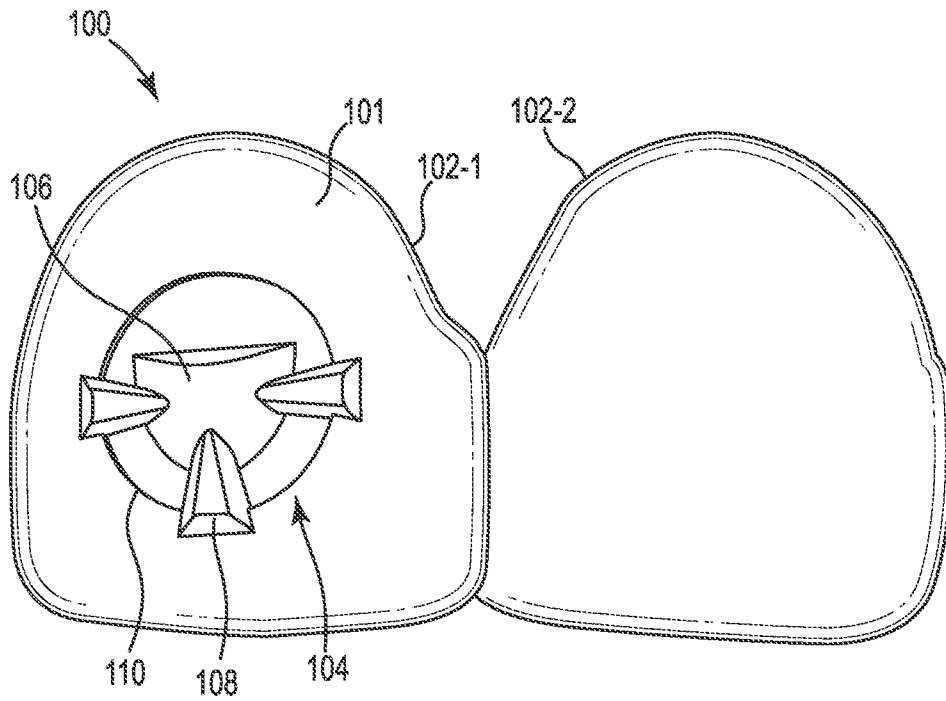
11. The dental attachment placement apparatus of claim 9, wherein a release layer is provided over the adhesive.

12. The dental attachment placement apparatus of claim 7, wherein there is a single connection area between the attachment and the attachment placement structure.

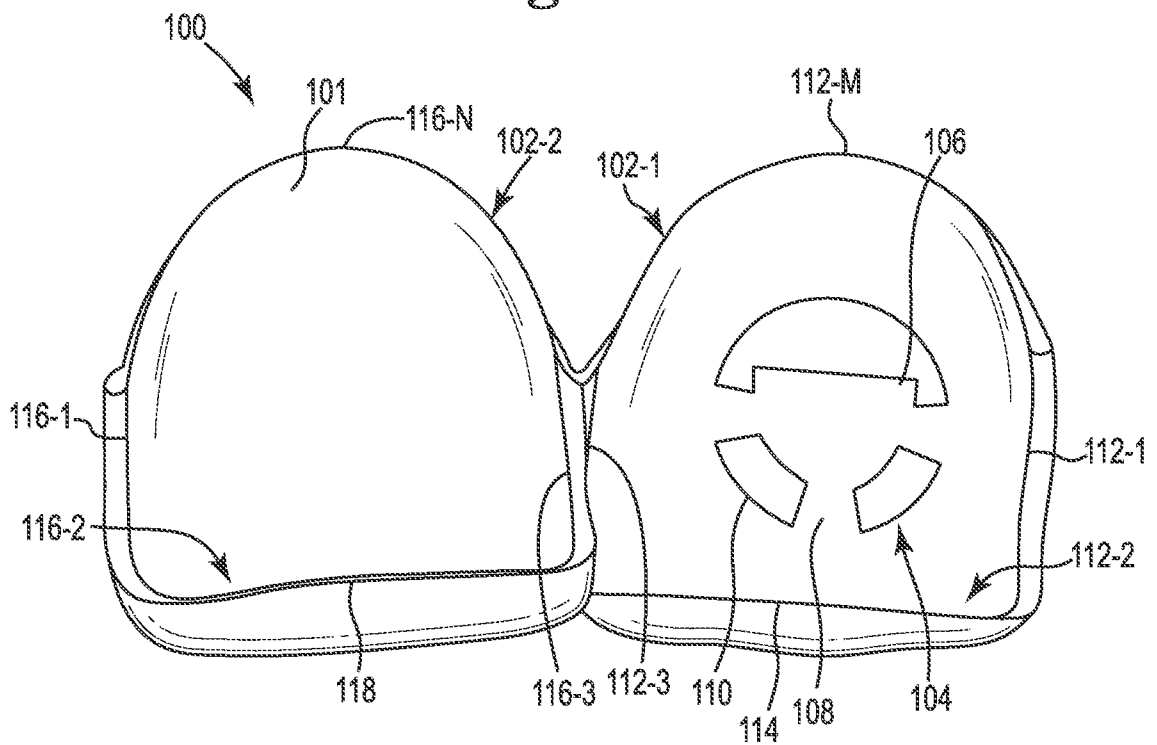
13. The dental attachment placement apparatus of claim 7, wherein the attachment is located within the aperture and the dental attachment placement structure includes at least one support connecting the attachment to the body.

14. The dental attachment placement apparatus of claim 7, wherein when the contour of the body and the corresponding contour of the tooth are aligned, the aperture is located over the particular position in three dimensions on the surface of the tooth.

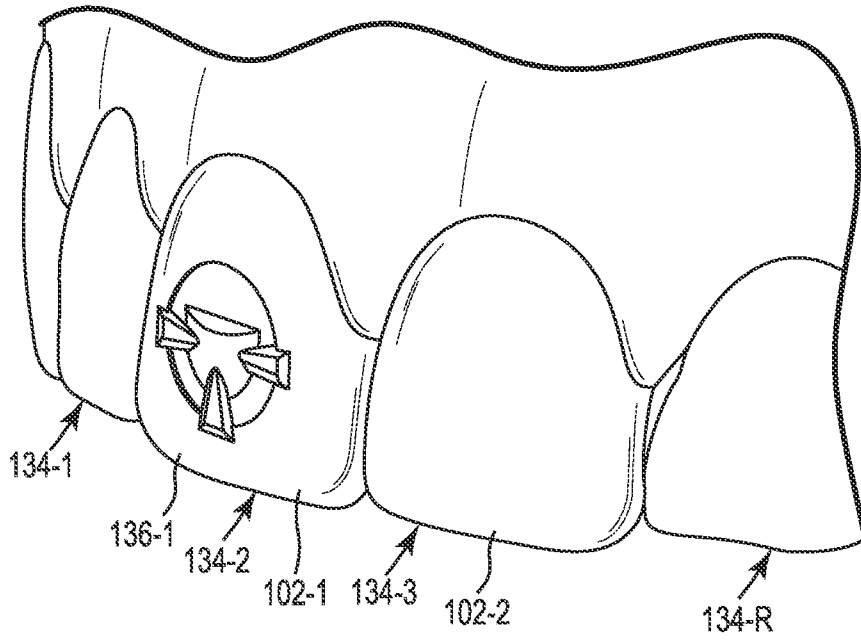
15. A dental attachment placement apparatus, comprising:  
a body that includes a dental attachment placement structure, connected to a dental attachment to hold the attachment in a particular position, the body also including a surface having a contour that is shaped to correspond with a contour of an alignment surface of a tooth and when the contour of the body and the corresponding contour of the tooth are aligned, a dental attachment, when placed in the attachment mounting structure, is located at the particular position with respect to an exterior surface of the tooth.
16. The dental attachment placement apparatus of claim 15, wherein the body includes at least a second surface shaped to correspond with a contour of an alignment surface of a second tooth.
17. The dental attachment placement apparatus of claim 16, wherein the body includes a second attachment mounting structure for attaching a second dental attachment to an exterior surface of the second tooth.
18. The dental attachment placement apparatus of claim 15, wherein the body includes a second attachment mounting structure for attaching a second dental attachment to an exterior surface of a second tooth.
19. The dental attachment placement apparatus of claim 18, wherein at least one of the attachment mounting structures has a support connected between the body and a dental attachment.
20. The dental attachment placement apparatus of claim 19, wherein the support is connected to the attachment such that it can be released from the attachment.



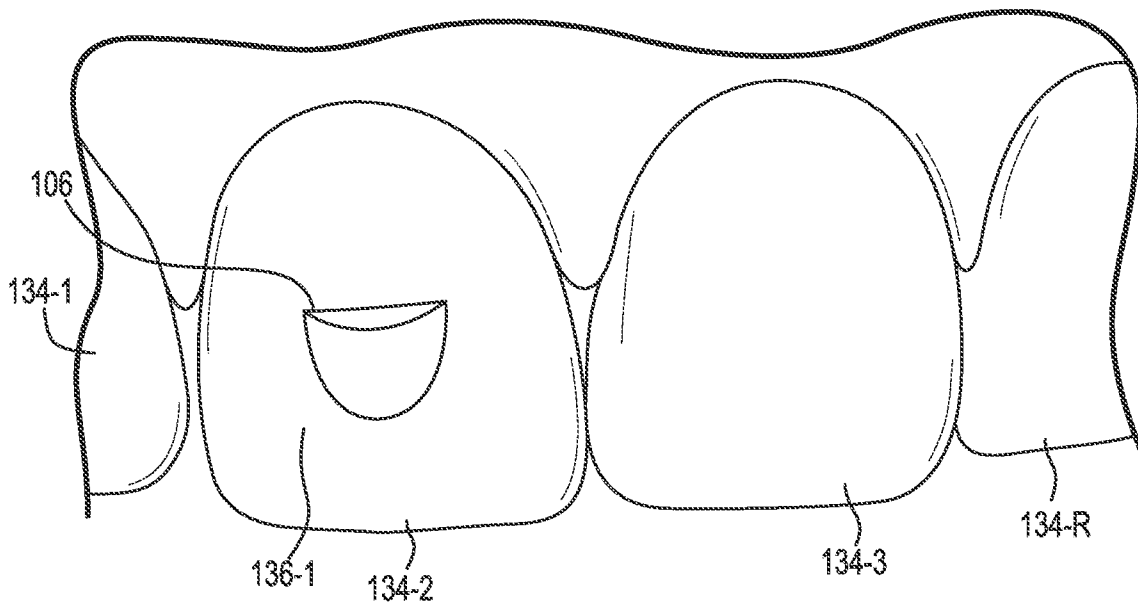
**Fig. 1A**



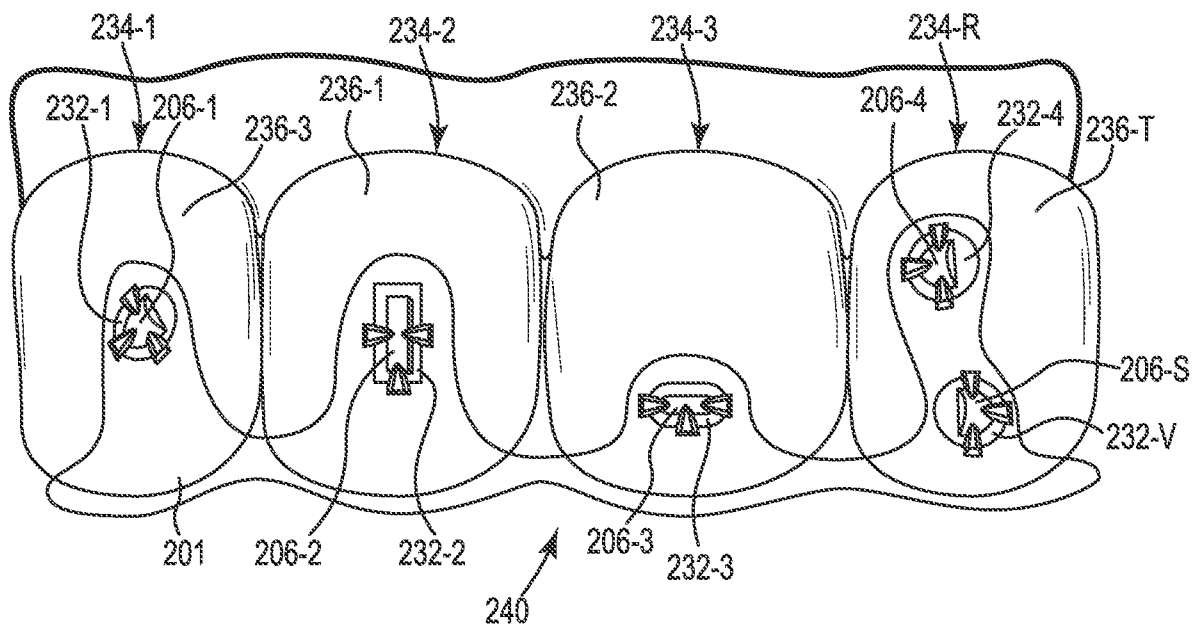
**Fig. 1B**



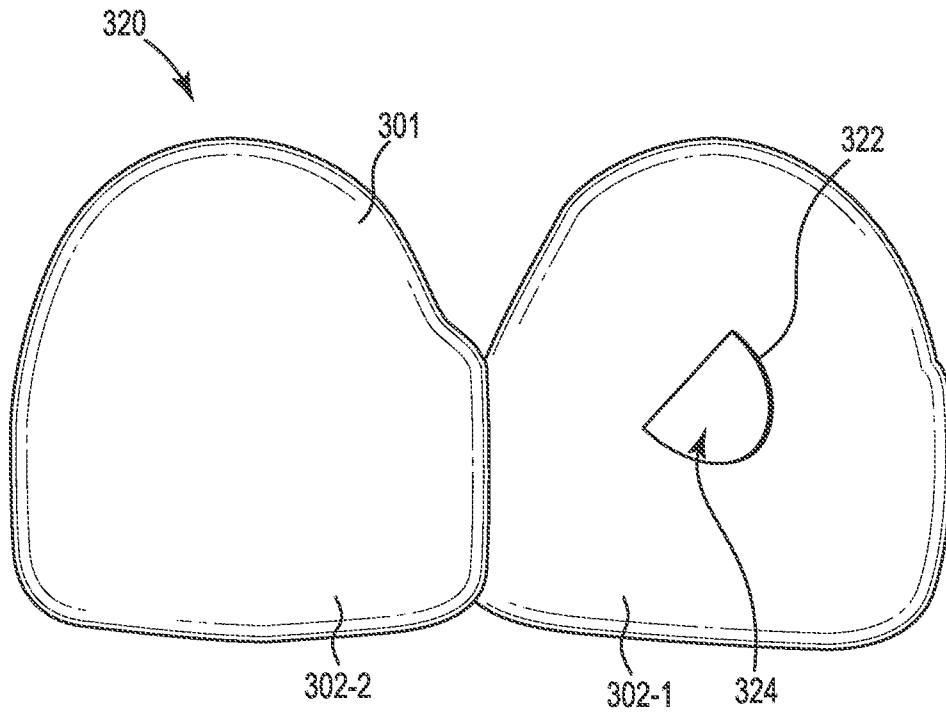
**Fig. 1C**



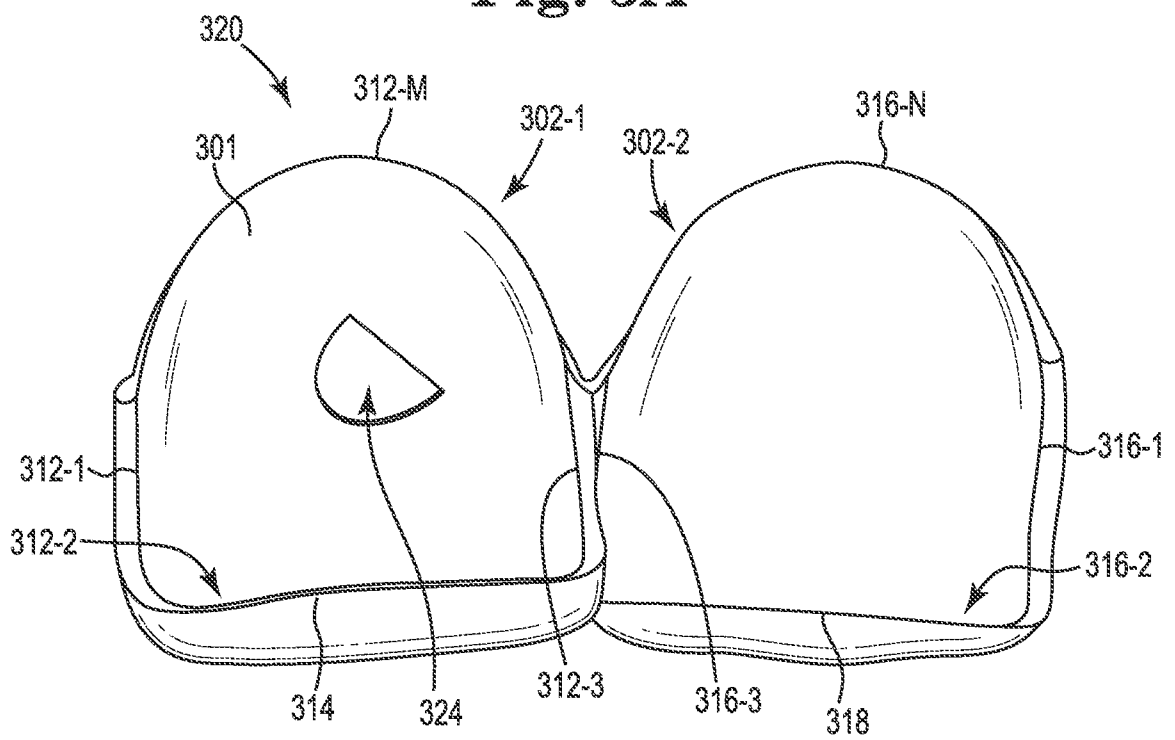
**Fig. 1D**



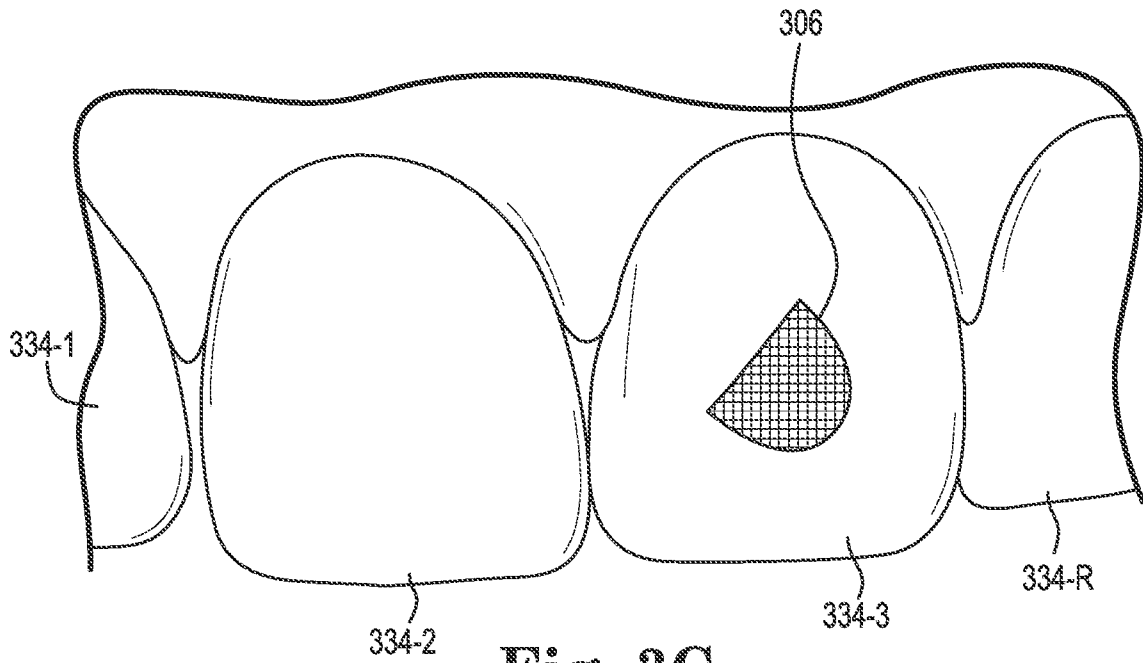
**Fig. 2**



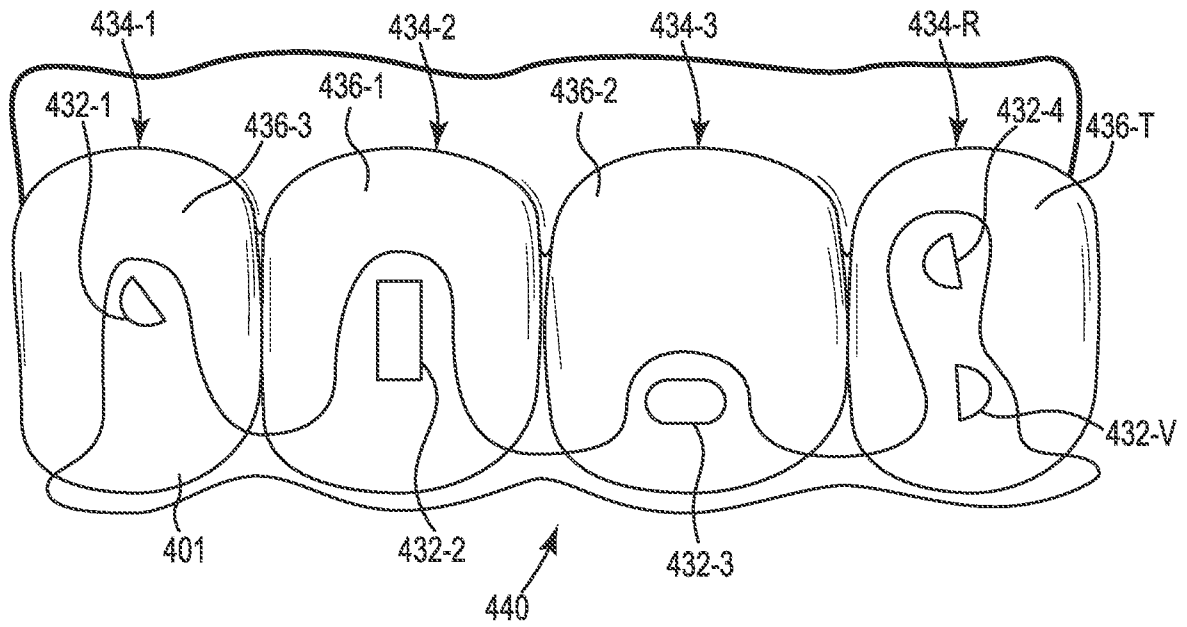
**Fig. 3A**



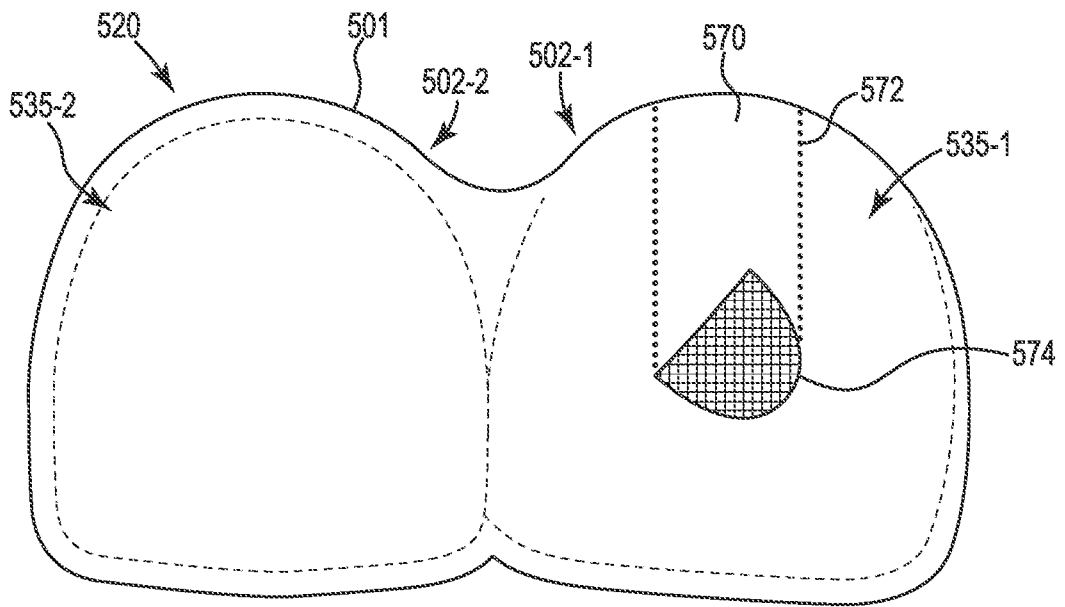
**Fig. 3B**



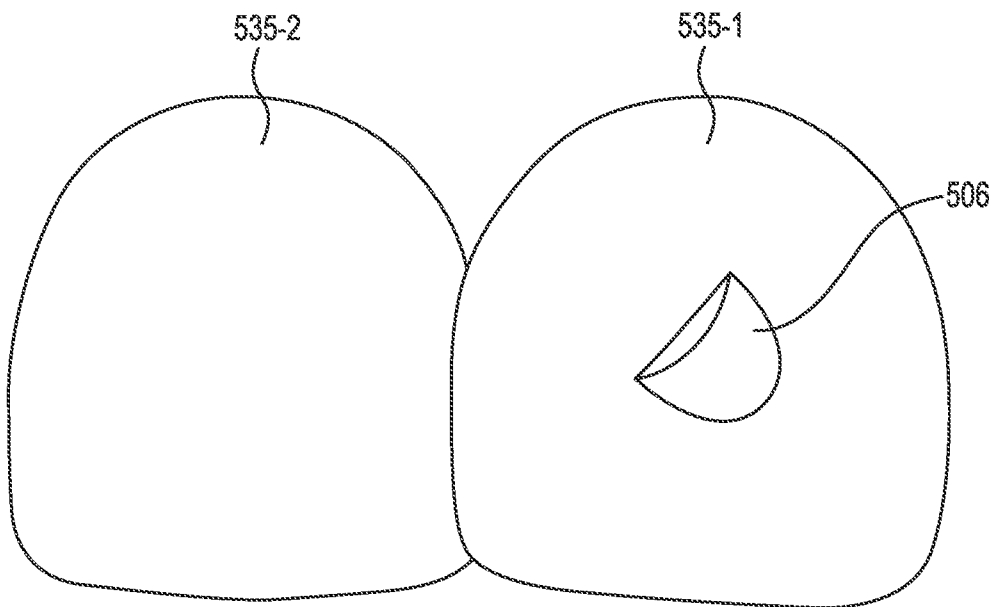
**Fig. 3C**



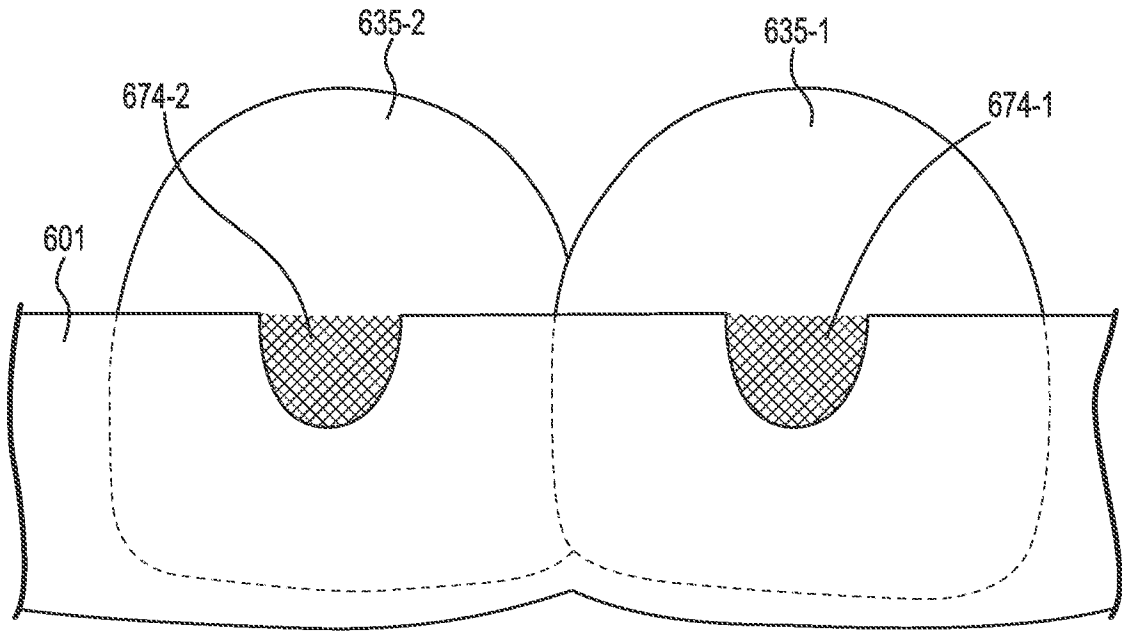
**Fig. 4**



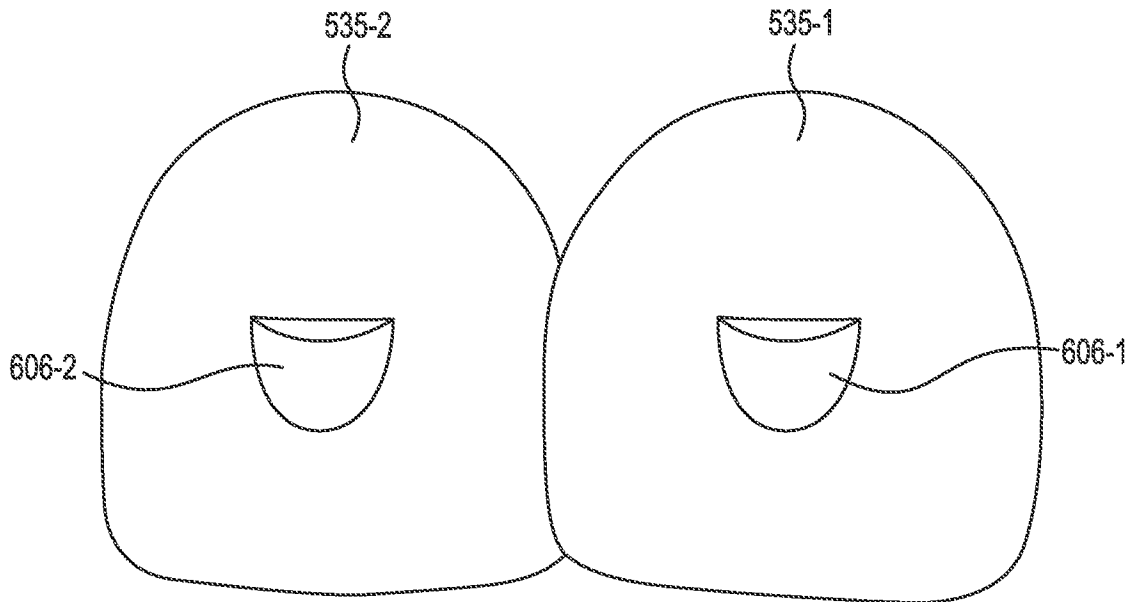
**Fig. 5A**



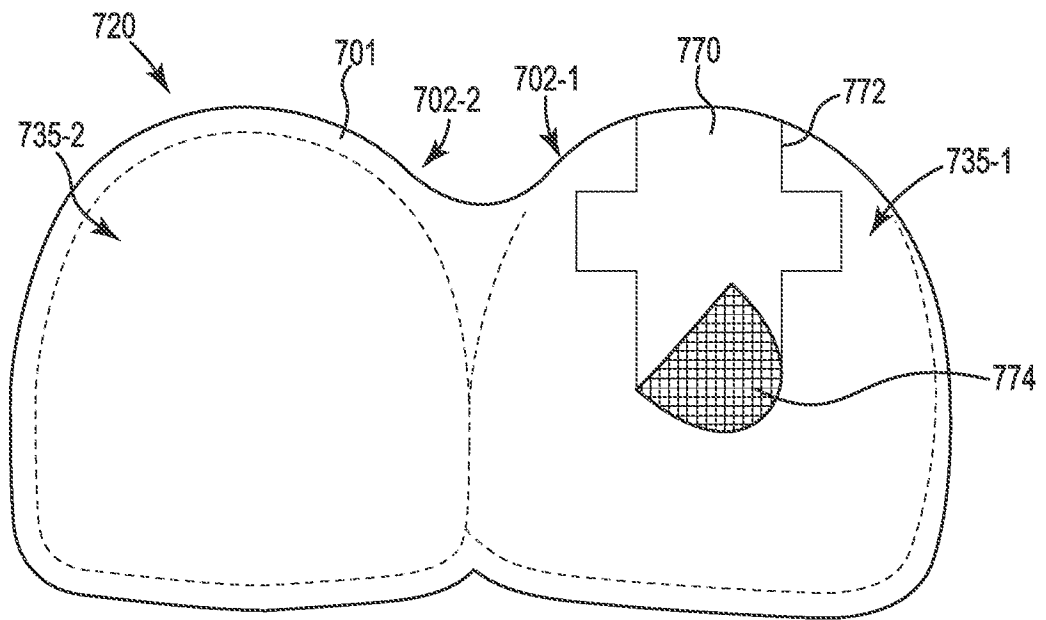
**Fig. 5B**



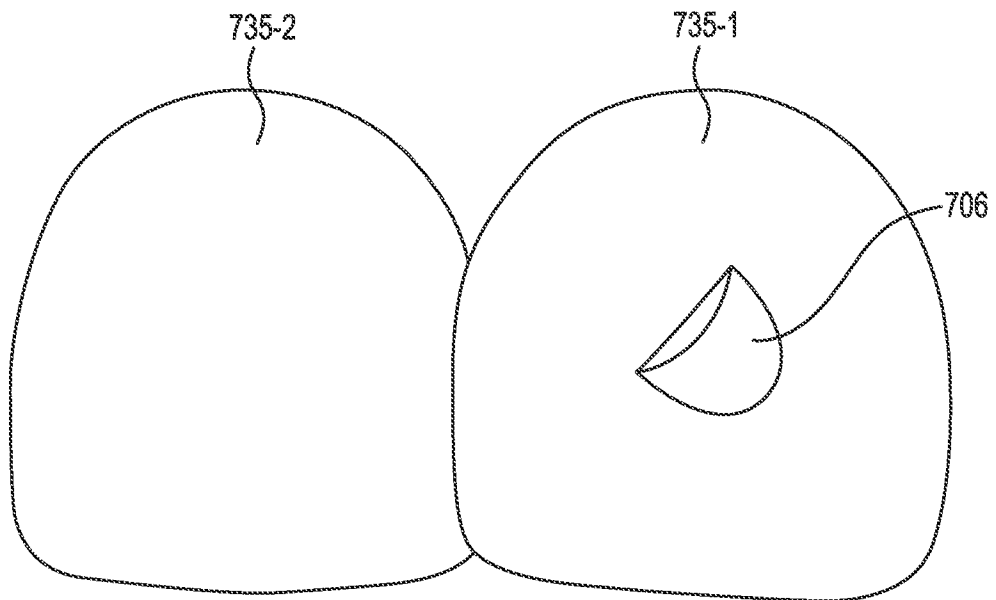
**Fig. 6A**



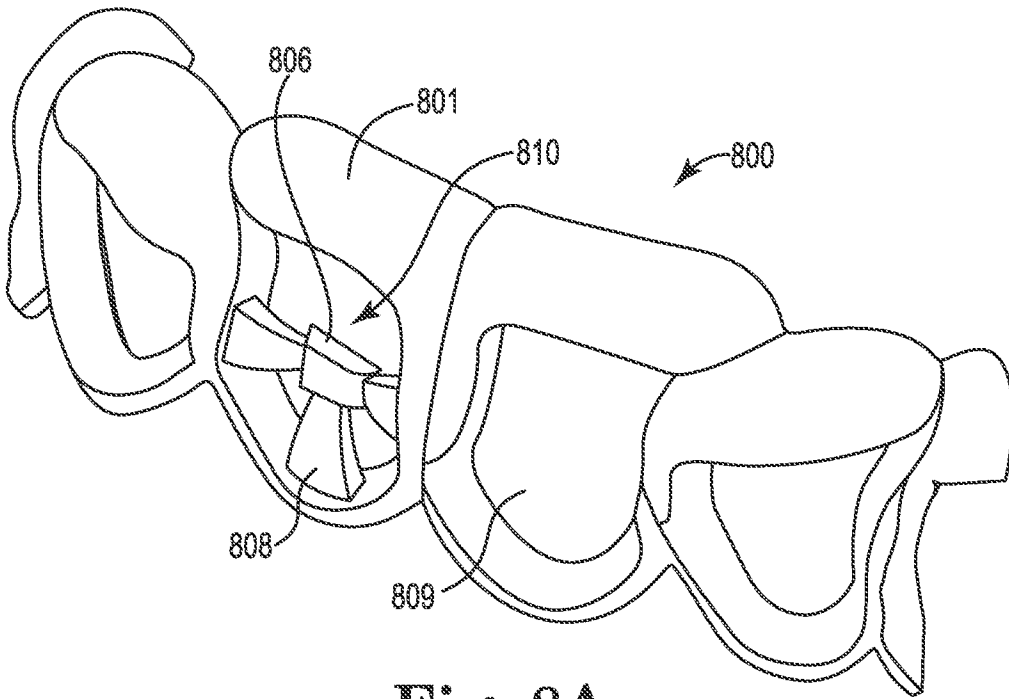
**Fig. 6B**



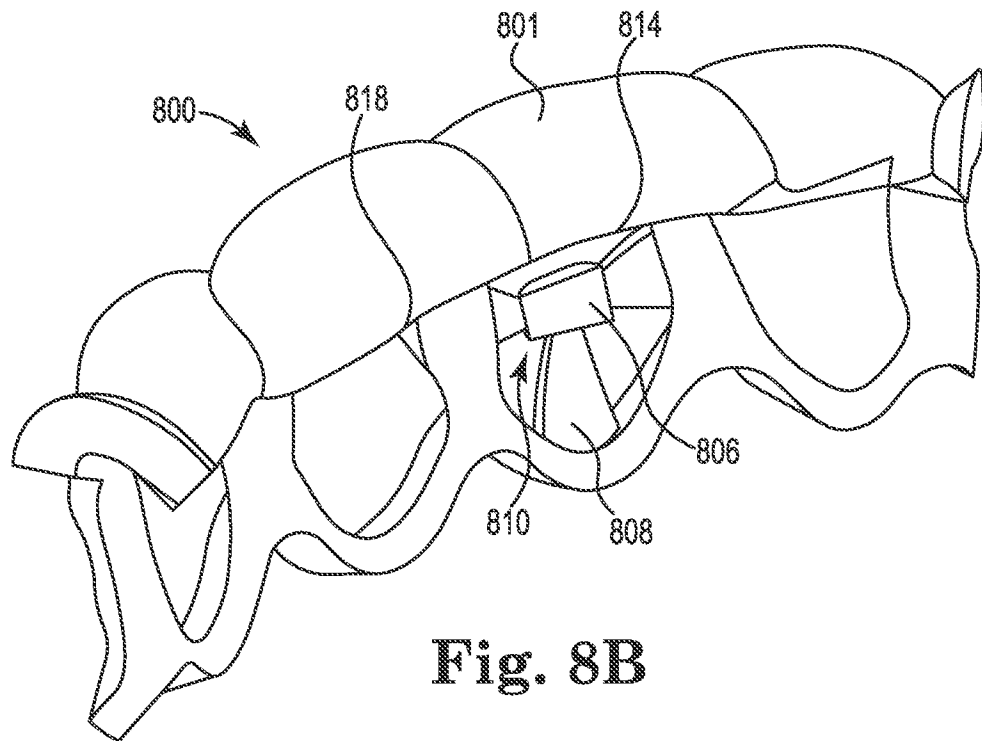
**Fig. 7A**



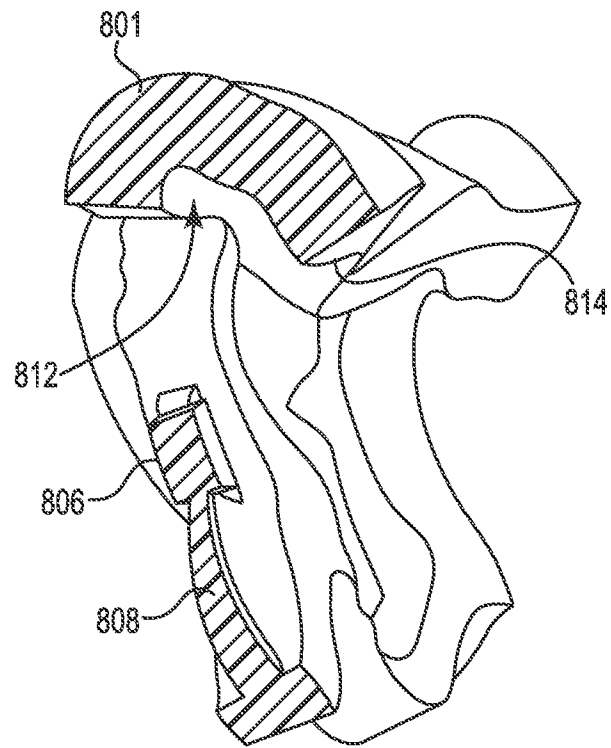
**Fig. 7B**



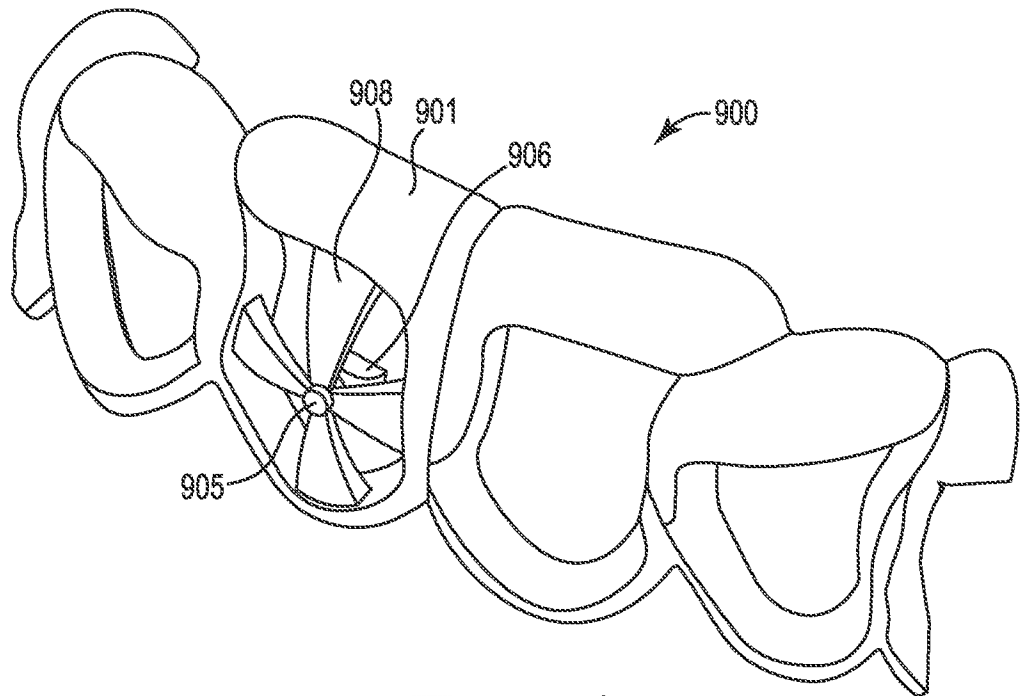
**Fig. 8A**



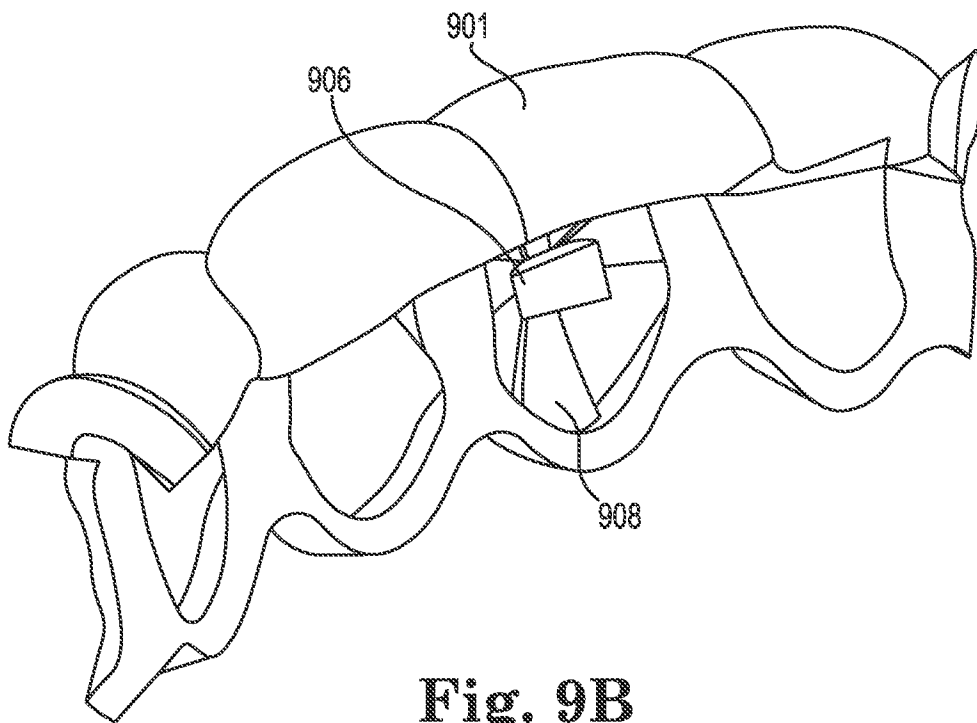
**Fig. 8B**



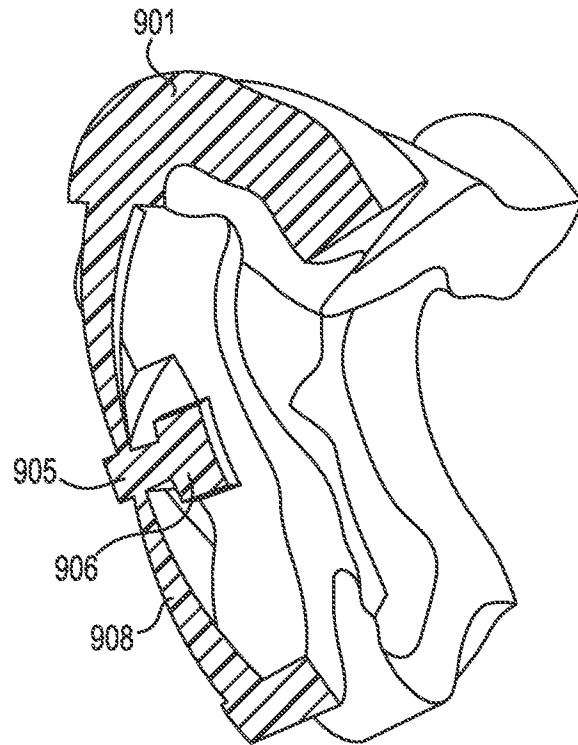
**Fig. 8C**



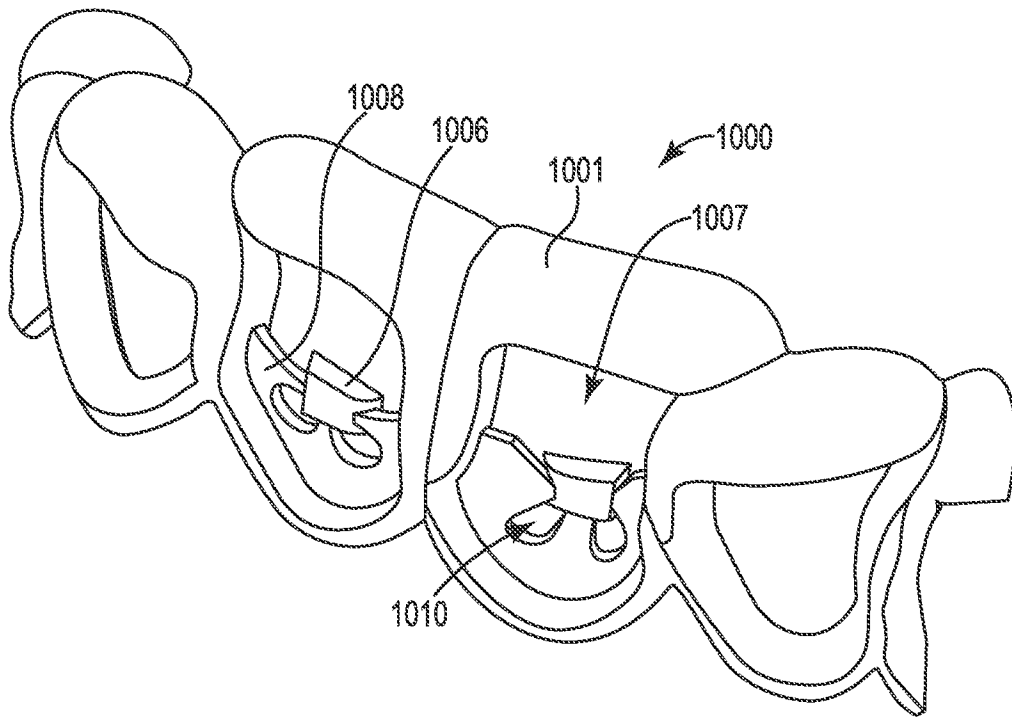
**Fig. 9A**



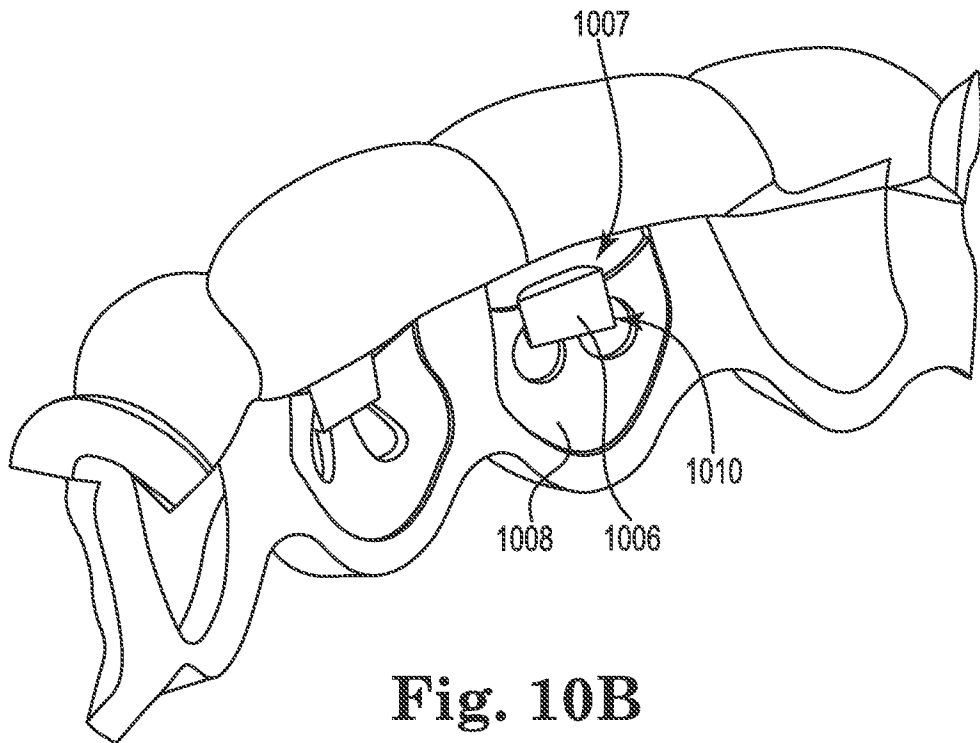
**Fig. 9B**



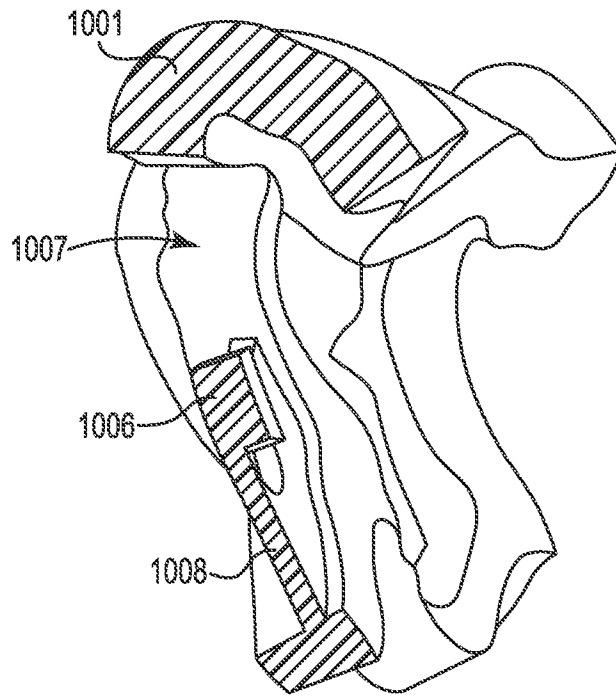
**Fig. 9C**



**Fig. 10A**



**Fig. 10B**



**Fig. 10C**

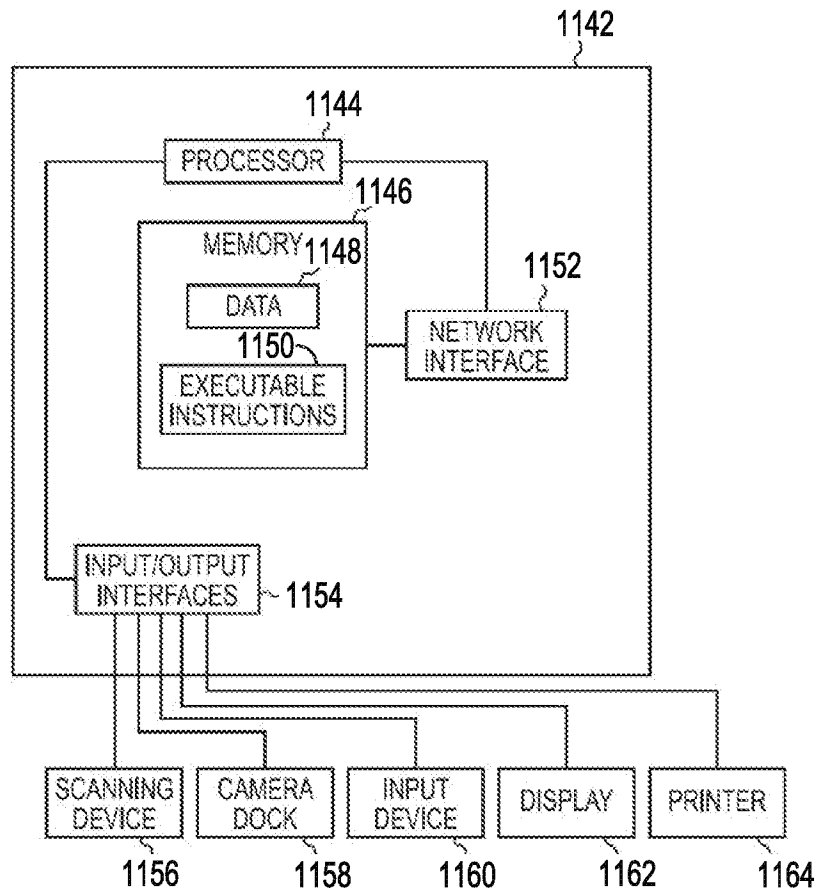
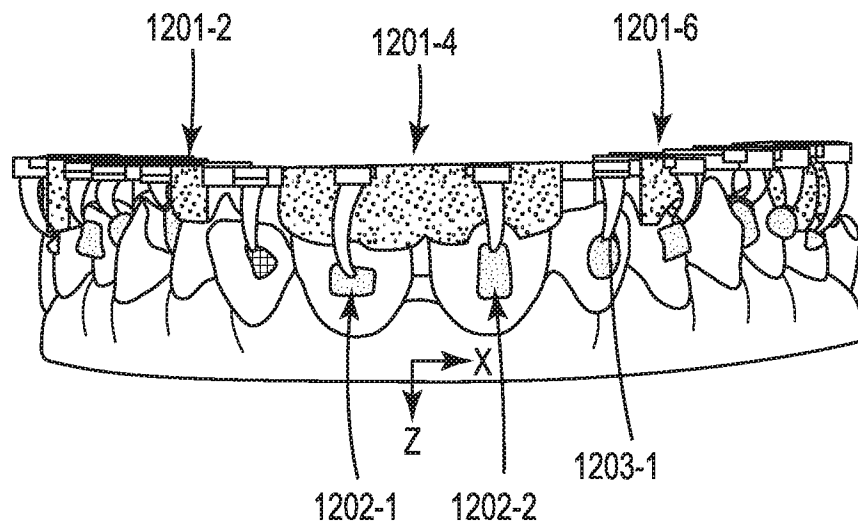
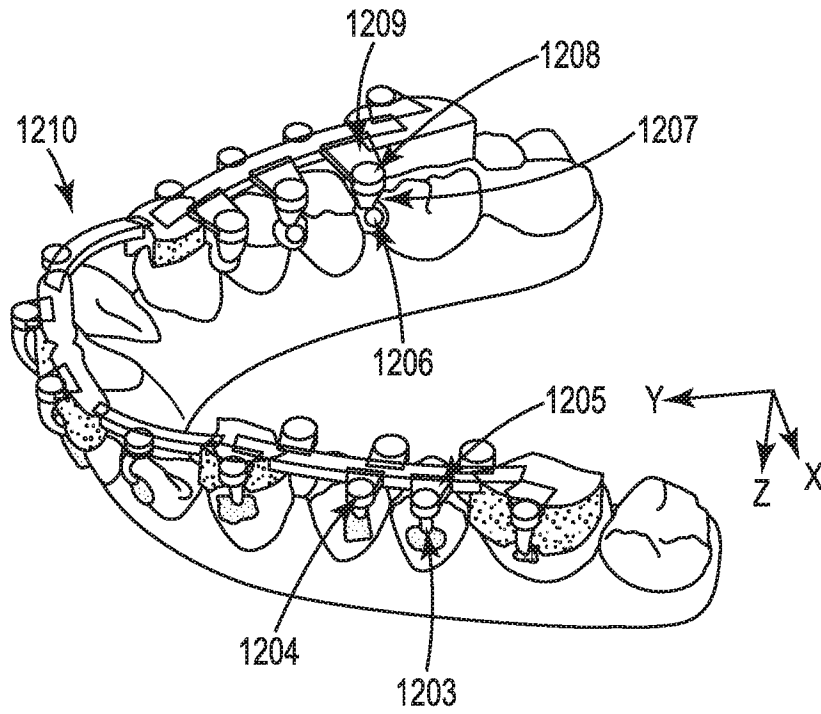


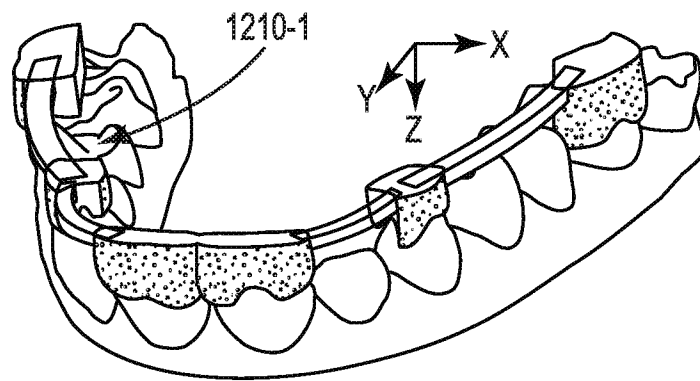
Fig. 11



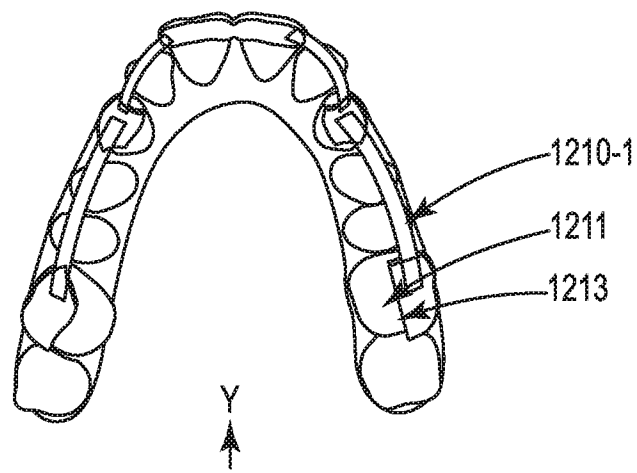
**Fig. 12A**



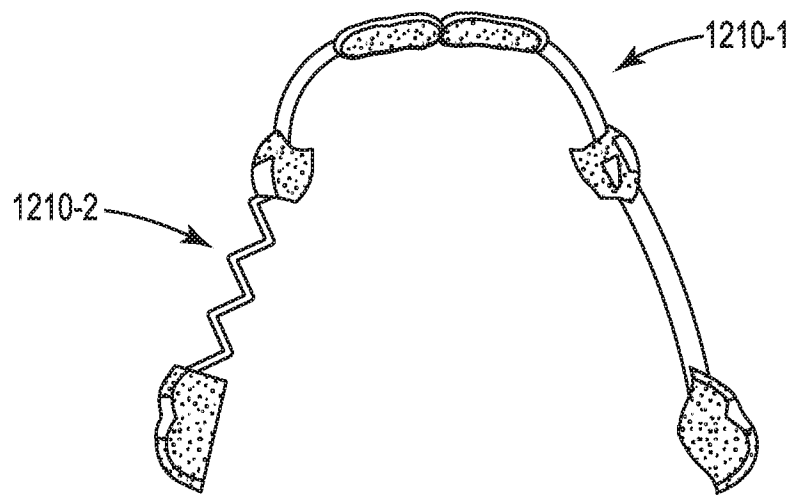
**Fig. 12B**



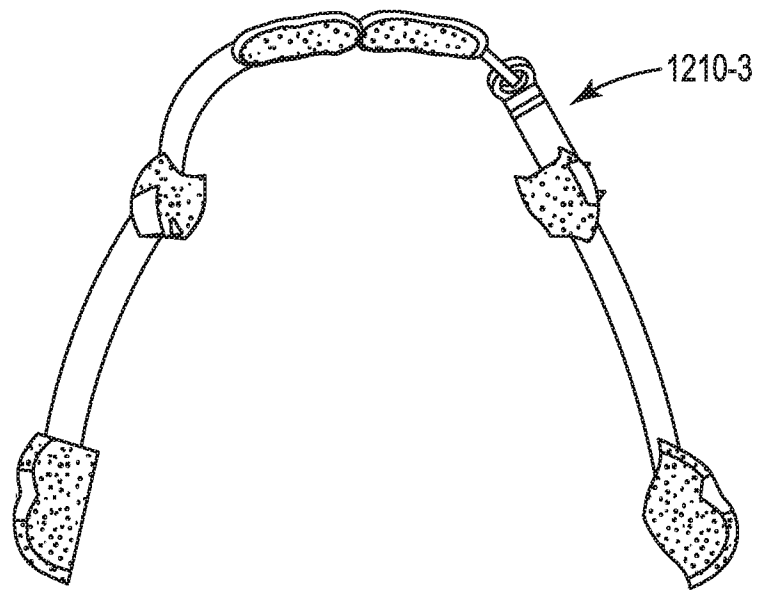
**Fig. 12C**



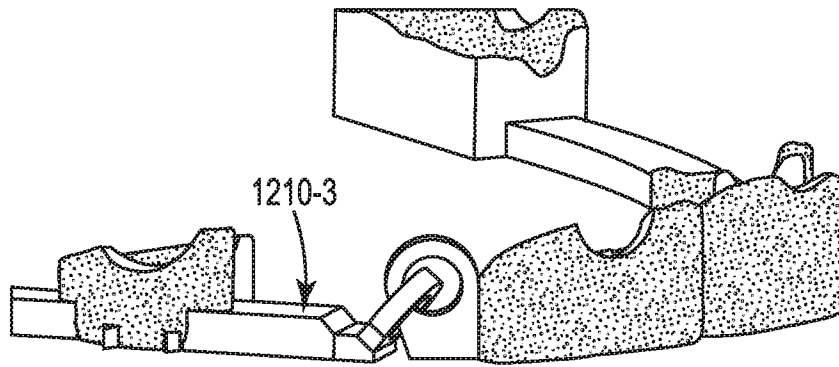
**Fig. 12D**



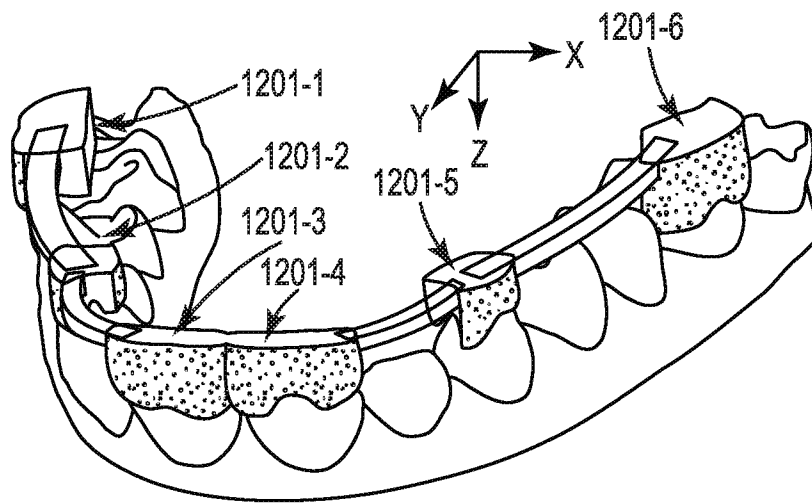
**Fig. 12E**



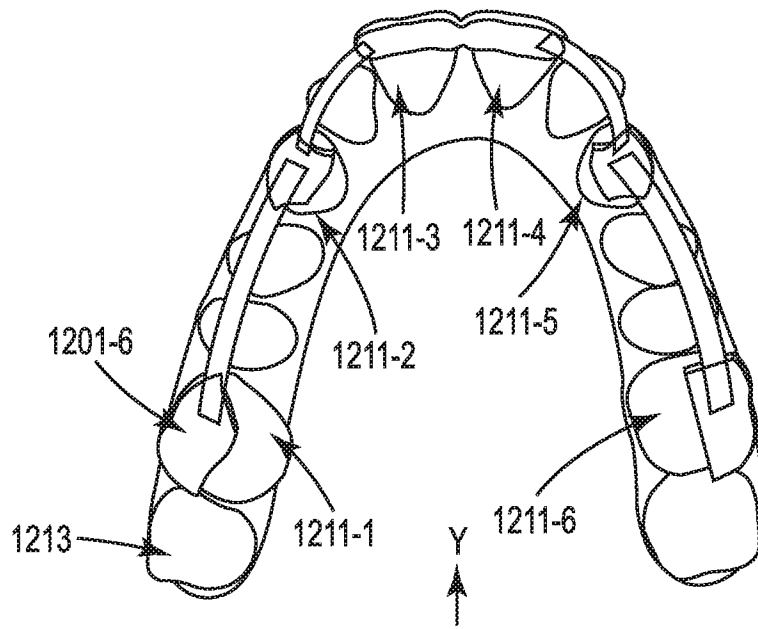
**Fig. 12F**



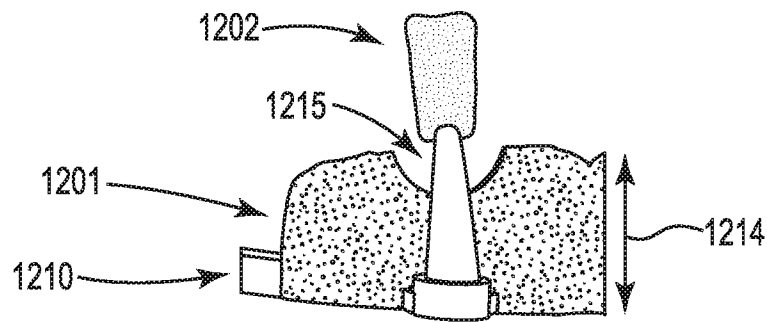
**Fig. 12G**



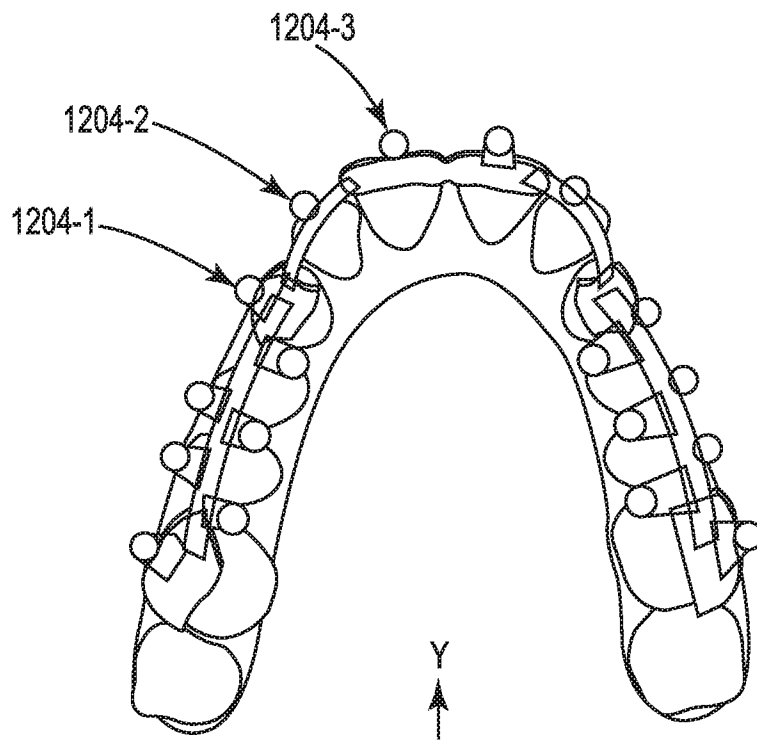
**Fig. 12H**



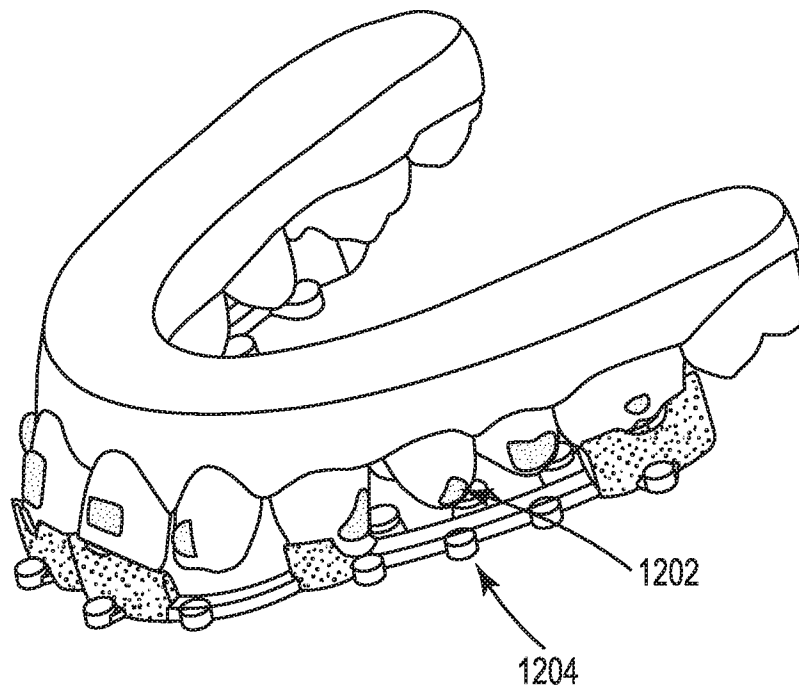
**Fig. 12I**



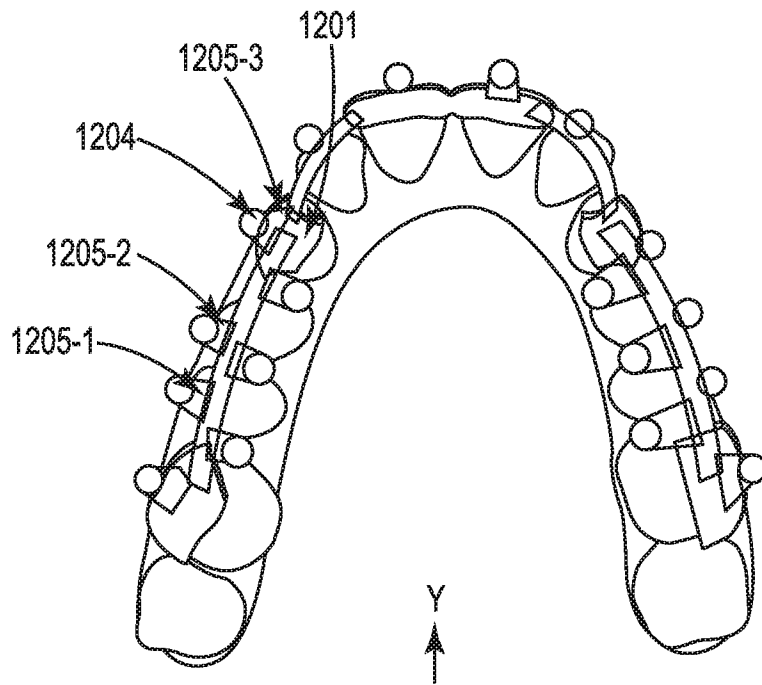
**Fig. 12J**



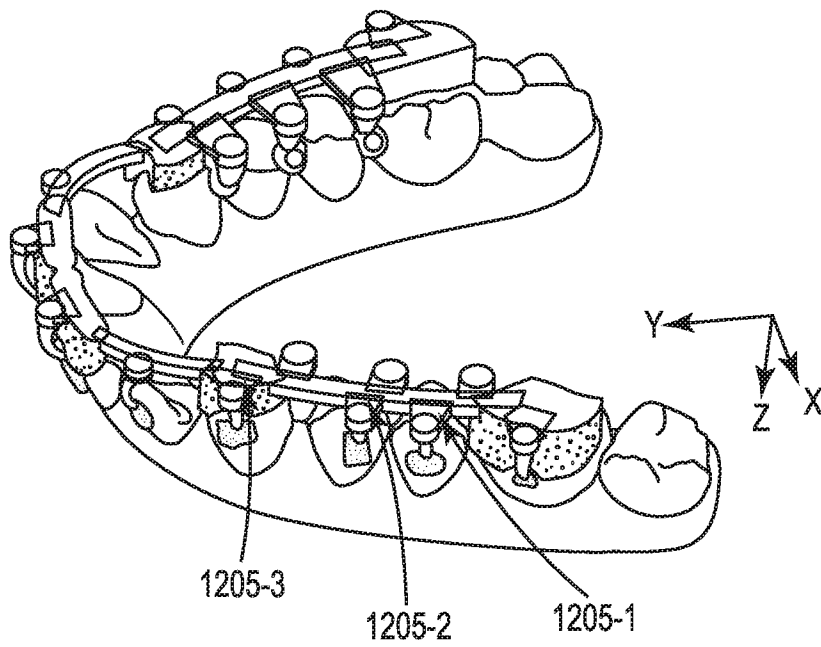
**Fig. 12K**



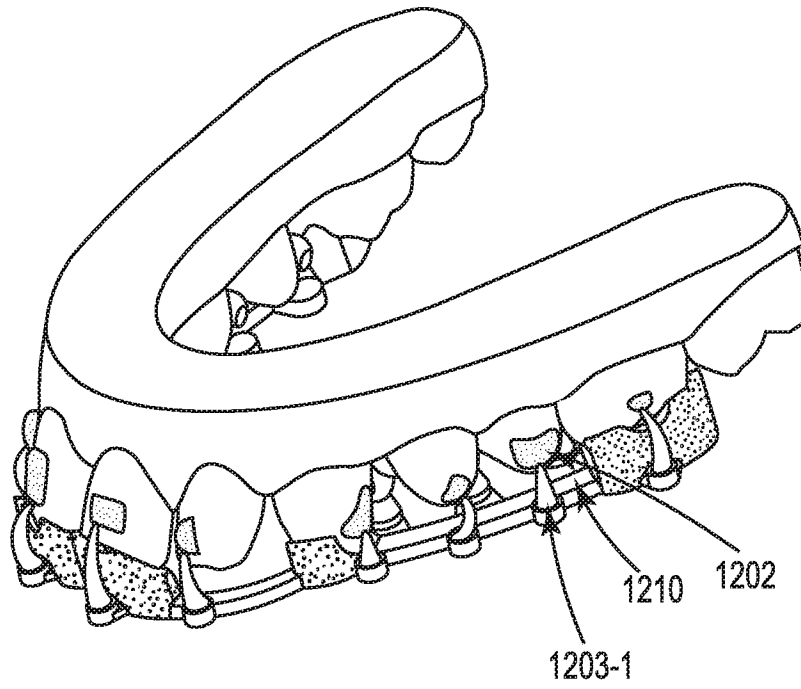
**Fig. 12L**



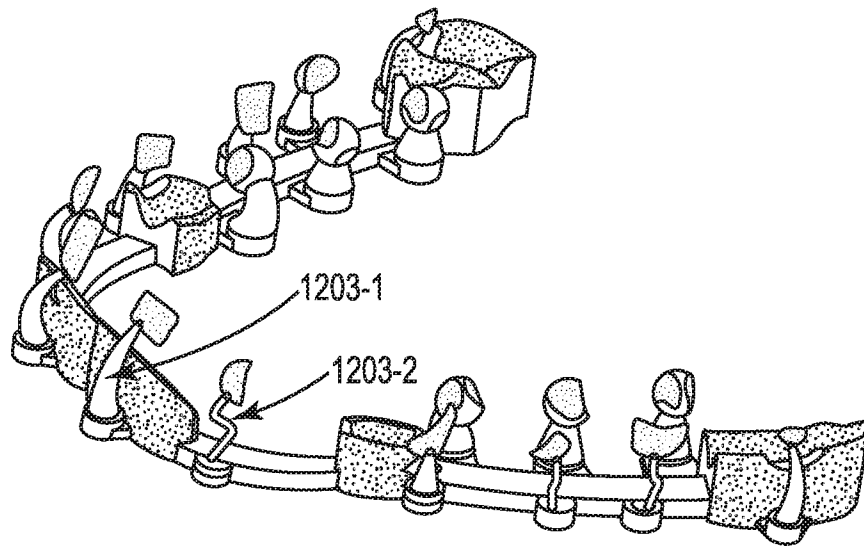
**Fig. 12M**



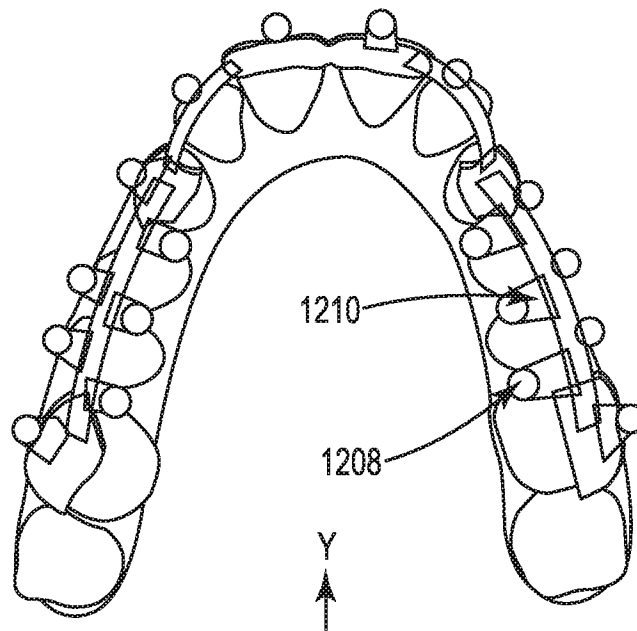
**Fig. 12N**



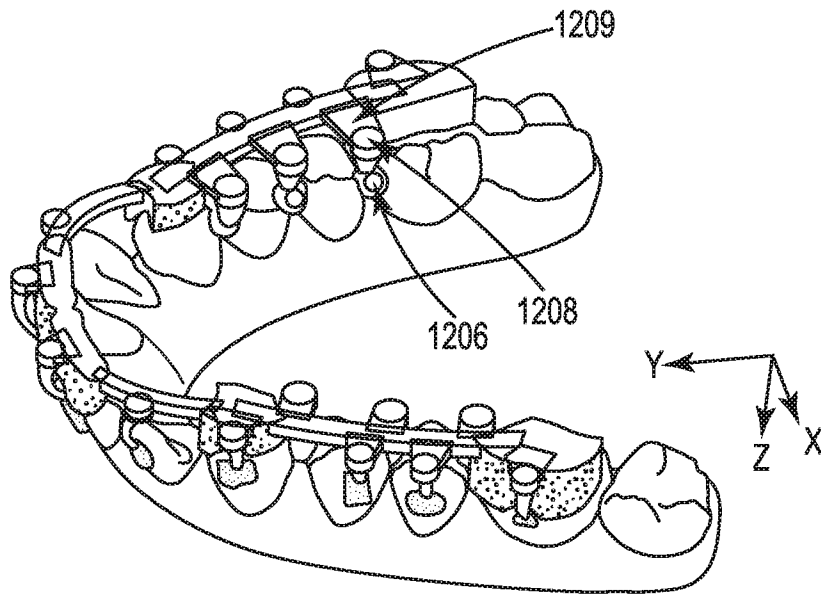
**Fig. 120**



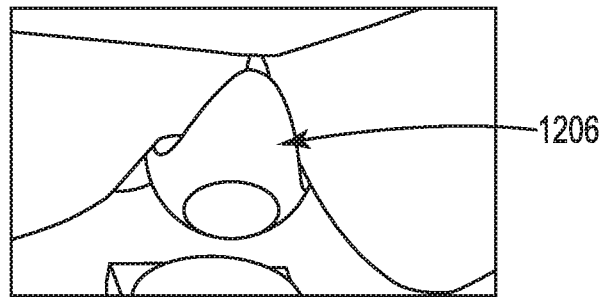
**Fig. 12P**



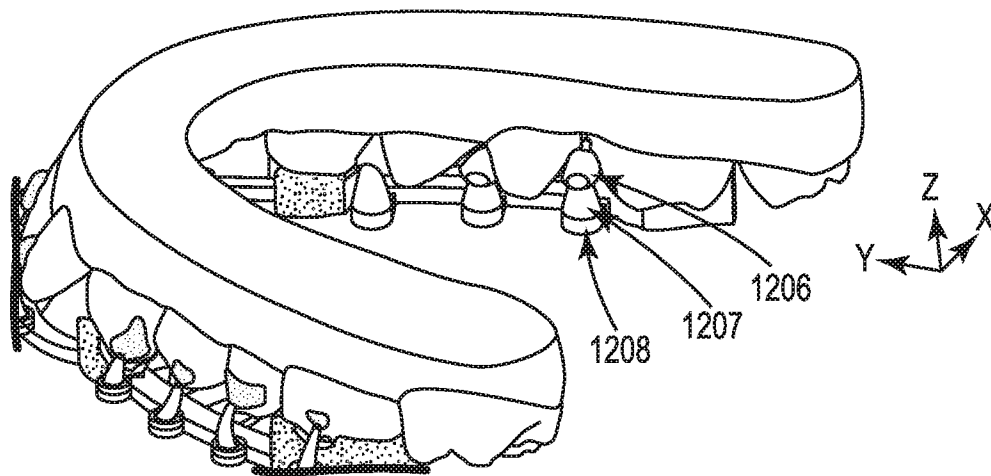
**Fig. 12Q**



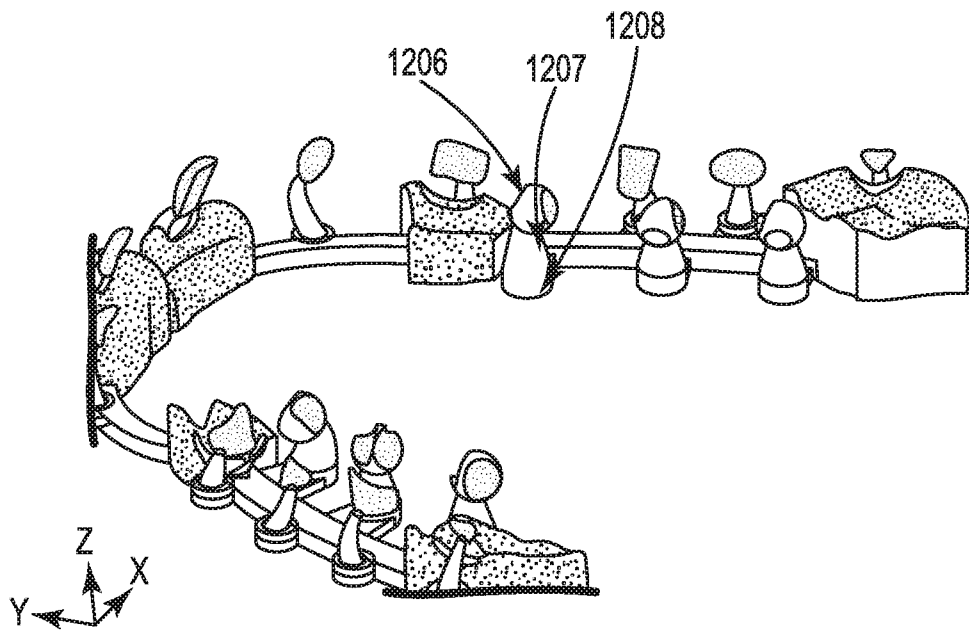
**Fig. 12R**



**Fig. 12S**

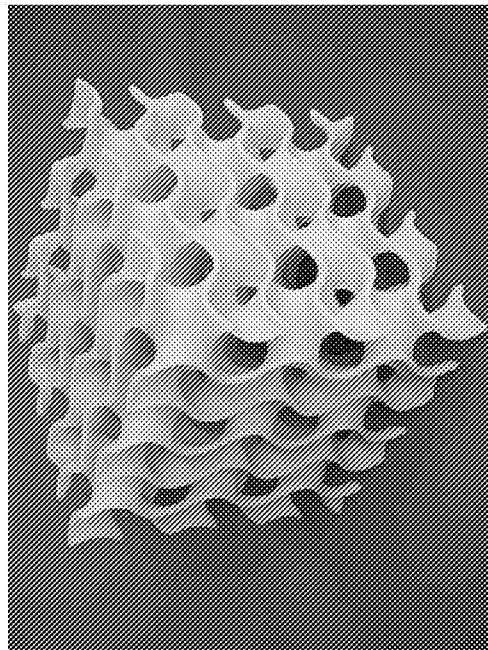


**Fig. 12T**



**Fig. 12U**

Fig. 13



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No PCT/US2018/037530
---

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> INV. A61C7/00 ADD.				
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC				
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> 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				
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>				
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.		
X	US 4 117 596 A (WALLSHEIN MELVIN) 3 October 1978 (1978-10-03) figures 1,2 -----	1,4,7-14		
X	US 2014/106289 A1 (KOZLOWSKI JEFFREY T [US]) 17 April 2014 (2014-04-17) paragraph [0034]; figure 3B -----	1,15		
X	US 2015/216626 A1 (RANJBAR N DANIEL [US]) 6 August 2015 (2015-08-06) paragraph [0029]; figure 4 -----	1,15		
X	US 2017/007368 A1 (BORONKAY ALLEN [US]) 12 January 2017 (2017-01-12) paragraph [0225]; figure 17B -----	1		
-/--				
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.</td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.</td> </tr> </table>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.			
* Special categories of cited documents :				
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "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 "&" document member of the same patent family			
Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report			
15 August 2018	07/09/2018			
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  Schmidt, Karsten			

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No PCT/US2018/037530
---

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	KR 101 675 089 B1 (LEE RO BUN [KR]) 11 November 2016 (2016-11-11)	1-6, 15-20
Y	figure 7  -----	7-14
Y	CN 105 496 575 A (SHANGHAI NINTH PEOPLE'S HOSPITAL AFFILIATED TO SHANGHAI JIAOTONG UNIV) 20 April 2016 (2016-04-20) Abstract; figures 1, 6  -----	7-14

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No PCT/US2018/037530
---

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4117596	A	03-10-1978	NONE
US 2014106289	A1	17-04-2014	US 2014106289 A1 17-04-2014 WO 2014062671 A1 24-04-2014
US 2015216626	A1	06-08-2015	NONE
US 2017007368	A1	12-01-2017	CN 107847296 A 27-03-2018 EP 3319542 A1 16-05-2018 US 2017007361 A1 12-01-2017 US 2017007368 A1 12-01-2017 WO 2017007962 A1 12-01-2017
KR 101675089	B1	11-11-2016	KR 101675089 B1 11-11-2016 WO 2018012839 A1 18-01-2018
CN 105496575	A	20-04-2016	NONE