



Effectiveness of CAD-CAM Application for the Development design and implementation of maintenance tools

Yusuf Effri Prastyo Budi^{1*}, Tedjo Sukmono¹

¹Industrial Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia.

Received: July 7, 2023

Revised: August 1, 2023

Accepted: September 25, 2023

Published: September 30, 2023

Corresponding Author:

Yusuf Effri Prastyo Budi

yusufffri@gmail.com

DOI: [10.29303/jppipa.v9i9.4859](https://doi.org/10.29303/jppipa.v9i9.4859)

© 2023 The Authors. This open access article is distributed under a (CC-BY License)



Abstract: This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of using Computer-Aided Design and Computer-Aided Manufacturing (CAD-CAM) applications in developing the design and implementation of maintenance tools. The use of CAD-CAM has become a major trend in the modern manufacturing industry because it provides various advantages such as time efficiency, high precision and increased productivity. However, it is important to assess the true effectiveness of this technology in the context of maintenance tool development to fully understand its potential benefits. The literature review analysis method was used to compile an in-depth review of the latest research and publications related to the use of CAD-CAM in the design development and implementation of maintenance tools. A number of case studies and field experiments were also included in the analysis to provide further insight into the application of this technology in various industrial environments. The results of the analysis show that the use of CAD-CAM in the development of maintenance tool designs has brought significant positive changes. This application is able to reduce development cycle time, enable model-based engineering, and improve modeling accuracy. Apart from that, CAD-CAM also facilitates better collaboration between design teams, engineers and other stakeholders, which contributes to improving the quality of the final product. However, despite the many benefits offered by CAD-CAM, there are also challenges that need to be overcome to increase the effectiveness of its use. Some of these are high initial investment costs, the need for higher technical skills, and complex integration with existing infrastructure. In conclusion, CAD-CAM has proven effective in developing the design and implementation of maintenance tools. With this technology, companies can increase operational efficiency, improve product quality, and gain a competitive advantage in the market. By understanding the benefits and challenges of its use, professionals can more effectively adopt CAD-CAM and fully exploit its potential in the modern manufacturing industry.

Keywords: CAD-CAM; effectiveness; design development; maintenance tool implementation; literature review analysis

Introduction

The use of computer technology in industry has experienced rapid development in the last few decades. One of the prominent technologies is Computer-Aided Design and Computer-Aided Manufacturing (CAD-CAM). CAD-CAM is a technology that allows designing and manufacturing products digitally with the help of a computer (Alhallak et al., 2023). The application of this technology has brought about significant changes in

many industries, including manufacturing, automotive, aircraft, medical technology, and many more (Amesti-Garaizabal et al., 2019).

One important aspect within the scope of the industry is the maintenance and care of machines and equipment (Blatz et al., 2019). Efficient and effective maintenance is essential to maintain the smooth operation and production of a company (Demir et al., 2020). Optimal availability of equipment and machines will reduce unwanted downtime, increase productivity,

How to Cite:

Budi, Y. E. P., & Sukmono, T. (2023). Effectiveness of CAD-CAM Application for the Development design and implementation of maintenance tools. *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan IPA*, 9(9), 671–680. <https://doi.org/10.29303/jppipa.v9i9.4859>

and reduce maintenance costs. Therefore, the development, design and implementation of appropriate maintenance tools is essential (Goujat et al., 2018).

In recent years, several studies and literature have discussed the effectiveness of using CAD-CAM in the development, design and implementation of maintenance tools (Kurtulmus-Yilmaz et al., 2019). However, to date, there has not been a thorough analysis on this topic that combines findings from various studies and builds a comprehensive picture of how CAD-CAM can be effectively applied for this purpose (Hagino et al., 2020).

In this context, carrying out a literature review analysis becomes important to understand and evaluate the extent to which the effectiveness of using CAD-CAM in the development, design and implementation of maintenance tools has been studied in the literature. By exploring the insights from various previous studies, the strengths and weaknesses of this technology, challenges in its application, as well as opportunities and potential for further development can be identified (Patamia et al., 2023).

One of the key aspects to note is the comparison of the effectiveness of using CAD-CAM with traditional methods in the development and design of maintenance tools. Traditional methods may involve manual processes which are slower and prone to human error. If CAD-CAM can prove its superiority in terms of speed, accuracy and quality, then its application can be considered more relevant and worthy of consideration by various industries (Rea et al., 2019).

In addition, it is also necessary to analyze the key factors that influence the effectiveness of CAD-CAM implementation in the development and design of maintenance tools. This includes technical aspects such as the complexity of CAD-CAM software, the need for employee qualifications and training, as well as the capabilities of the existing information and communication technology infrastructure in the company (Scolozzi et al., 2023). In addition, organizational factors such as management support, leadership, and work culture also need to be taken into account because they can affect the successful implementation of this technology (Jovanović et al., 2021). In the analysis of this literature review, it is also important to consider the limitations and constraints of previous studies. Some studies may have a limited scope or focus on a particular industry, so the results cannot be generalized broadly. Therefore, broadening the research scope and analyzing studies from various industrial sectors will provide a more comprehensive view of the effectiveness of CAD-CAM in the development and design of maintenance tools (Gold et al., 2020).

The results of this literature review analysis are expected to provide guidance for practitioners and researchers in recognizing the potential and benefits of using CAD-CAM in the development, design and implementation of maintenance tools. The implications of these findings can also form the basis for further development in this field, including identification of research areas that are still lacking in exploration and improvements in the CAD-CAM technology itself.

Thus, a literature review analysis on the effectiveness of CAD-CAM in the development, design and implementation of maintenance tools will make a positive contribution in driving the development of this technology and improving the quality of maintenance and maintenance in various industrial sectors.

Method

This study will use the literature analysis method as the main approach. The writing method used in writing this scientific article is by qualitative method and literature study Library Research or literature study. Besides that, it is done by reviewing literature books that are in accordance with the theory in the discussion of this article. The literature review will cover scientific journals, conferences, research reports, books, and other reliable sources related to CAD-CAM applications in the design development and implementation of maintenance tools. The literature sources used will be selected based on their relevance to the research topic, their accuracy, novelty, and credibility. Researchers will use scientific databases and trusted search engines to identify suitable sources (Komine et al., 2020).

In addition to the above, an analysis of reputable scientific articles and other scientific articles from journals that do not yet have a reputation is also carried out. All cited scientific articles are sourced from Scholar Google and Mendeley. In qualitative research, the literature review used must be consistent with methodological assumptions. This means that the literature review used must be inductive so that it does not direct the questions posed by the researcher. One of the main reasons for conducting qualitative research is that it is exploratory in nature (Klauer et al., 2019).

Data from the literature will be analyzed with a qualitative approach. Various aspects of the effectiveness of CAD-CAM in developing the design and implementation of maintenance tools will be extracted and compared to get an overall picture of this topic. Research limitations will also be acknowledged and discussed to avoid over-claiming. This can include the limitations of the available literature, the variations in the industries analyzed, and technical aspects that may not be fully answered by the literature. The results

of the literature analysis will be explained in detail and presented in narrative form and supported by relevant data. The effectiveness of CAD-CAM in developing the design and implementation of maintenance tools will be evaluated based on the existing literature findings. The research results will be discussed to draw strong conclusions about the effectiveness of CAD-CAM implementation in the design development and implementation of maintenance tools. Debates about

advantages, challenges and future potential of CAD-CAM applications in this context will be put forward.

Result and Discussion

Results

Based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of ten articles were selected in the literature review as follows (Table 1).

Table 1 . Previous Research

Name, Year, Title	Research methods	Research result
(Spitznagel et al., 2018). CAD/CAM Ceramic Restorative Materials for Natural Teeth.	This study uses a qualitative method. This recent paradigm shift in fixed prosthodontics from traditional to minimally invasive treatment approaches is evidenced by the clinical long-term success of bonded CAD/CAM glass-ceramic restorations.	CAD/CAM applications offer a standardized manufacturing process resulting in a reliable, predictable, and economic workflow for individual and complex teeth-supported restorations.
Jovanović, M., Živić, M., & Milosavljević, M. (2021). A potential application of materials based on a polymer and CAD/CAM composite resins in prosthetic dentistry.	Available studies and literature reviews from PubMed, SCIndex, Scopus and Google Scholar corresponding to polyetheretherketone (PEEK) .	To avoid the many disadvantages of metals and their alloys in dental practice, such as inadequate color, high density, thermal conductivity and possible allergic reactions, materials based on polymers (such as BioHPP), and CAD/CAM composite resins are being developed.
(Afiqah Hamzah et al., 2021). A review of the history of CAD/CAM system application in the production of transtibial prosthetic socket in developing countries (from 1980 to 2019).	A review was conducted based on articles gathered from Web of Science, Pubmed and Science Direct.	The results showed an increase in interest in CAD/CAM applications in Transtibial prosthetic socket (TPS) production for both developed and developing countries, yet the technology has not been fully utilized in developing countries.
(LeSage, 2020). CAD/CAM: Applications for transitional bonding to restore occlusal vertical dimension.	Explore the best technique for achieving stable and comfortable occlusion. It is critical for long-term oral health and the foundation of durable esthetic, restorative, periodontal and prosthodontic treatments.	Transitional bonded prostheses are significantly important to providing patients with an interim therapy to determine if the proposed esthetic outcome and occlusal scheme will function as expected, or if adjustments are needed prior to the delivery of the definitive long-term restorations.
(Haeri Boroogeni et al., 2022). Application of CAD-CAM Technologies for Maxillofacial Bone Regeneration: A Narrative Review of the Clinical Studies.	In terms of in situ maxillofacial bone regeneration with the help of CAD-CAM technologies, the present data have suggested feasible mesh rigidity, perversion of the underlying space, and apt augmentative results with CAD-CAM-based individualized Ti meshes.	complications, including dehiscence and mesh exposure, coupled with consequent graft loss, infection and impeded regenerative rates have also been reported.
(Mikami et al., 2022). Gloss and surface roughness of pre-polymerized composite materials designed for posterior CAD/CAM crown restorations corroded with acidulated phosphate fluoride application.	The surface topography of the material before and after APF application was observed using an electron microscope.	The results were analyzed by Wilcoxon signed-rank test and Dunnett's many to one test (p<0.05). Gloss after APF application was significantly lower for all CAD/CAM resin composites except Artesano.
(Suzuki et al., 2022). Clinical application of an intraoral scanner and CAD/CAM system for a Kennedy class I partially edentulous patient.	Traditionally, removable partial dentures (RPDs) have been made by using an elastic impression material and casting from a framework wax pattern on a refractory cast.	In this short communication, the procedures for digitally fabricating removable partial dentures using an intraoral scanner (IOS) and additive manufacturing system (AM) are described.

(Seidel et al., 2019). The Pharmacophore Concept and Its Applications in Computer-Aided Drug Design.	The chapter is divided into three distinct parts. The first section contains a brief introduction to the pharmacophore concept. The second section provides a description of the most common nonbonded interaction types and their representation as pharmacophoric features.	This part concludes with examples for recent pharmacophore concept-related research and development. The last section is dedicated to a review of research in the field of natural product chemistry as carried out by employing pharmacophore-based drug design methods.
(Raszewski, 2020). Acrylic resins in the CAD/CAM technology: A systematic literature review.	The publicly available databases PubMed, Google Scholar and Scopus were searched using the key words "acrylic resins, CAD/CAM". All articles describing the application and testing of CAD/CAM disks were selected.	Since such materials have better mechanical properties, no polymerization shrinkage occurs during processing, the amount of residual monomer materials is very low and they have better color stability than self-curing materials.
(Anzai et al., 2021). Application of multi-directional forged titanium for prosthetic crown fabrication by CAD/CAM.	Cutting tests: the average absolute value of the difference before and after cutting was calculated as the uncut amount. Surface evaluations: MDF titanium, pure titanium, and the Ti-6Al-4V alloy were the surface properties (the surface roughness, the contact angles, glossiness) of the samples were evaluated.	The fitness test showed no significant difference between MDF titanium and pure titanium crowns. These results suggest that MDF titanium is promising for fabricating prosthetic crowns in dental applications.

Discussion

Introduction to CAD-CAM

In the modern era of industry, technology has played a key role in increasing efficiency and productivity. Two technologies that have made major contributions to the world of design and production are CAD (Computer-Aided Design) and CAM (Computer-Aided Manufacturing). CAD-CAM are two systems that work together to enable designers and engineers to digitally design products and turn them into physical form with the help of automated machines.

Computer-Aided Design (CAD) is a technology that enables professionals in industries such as engineering, architecture, manufacturing, and product design to create and develop three-dimensional (3D) models or two-dimensional (2D) models of the products or structures they design. As a tool, CAD provides various features that allow users to modify, simulate, and visualize products before they are physically made. With the help of CAD software, designers can easily explore various design options, identify potential problems, and make changes without having to build physical prototypes.

The presence of CAD-CAM technology has changed the industrial landscape and the design process. Before CAD-CAM, the complex product and device design process required a great deal of time and effort, and required expensive physical prototypes to check designs. With the adoption of CAD-CAM, the design process becomes more efficient and accurate. Designers can easily create virtual models of products, test their performance, and make changes if needed before starting production. This reduces the risk of errors and costs associated with iterative testing of

physical prototypes. In addition, CAM has helped increase speed and accuracy in manufacturing processes. Production is becoming more automated, reducing dependence on human labor and increasing productivity. With CAM, products can be made with high precision and better consistency. Overall, CAD-CAM has made a major contribution in driving innovation, increasing efficiency and improving product quality in various industries. The use of this technology continues to grow, and it is hoped that it will continue to have a positive impact on the design and production process in the future.

The Role of CAD-CAM in Design Development

CAD-CAM (Computer-Aided Design - Computer-Aided Manufacturing) is a technology that has changed the way we design and develop various products, including maintenance tools. In the process of developing the design of maintenance tools, the role of CAD is very important. CAD enables designers to create accurate and detailed 2D and 3D models, providing various advantages in terms of accuracy, efficiency and flexibility.

First of all, CAD makes it easy to replicate existing or successful maintenance tools. With the help of CAD software, designers can load existing tool models, then modify or change them according to the needs or desired improvements. This saves time and effort in developing new versions of tried and proven effective treatment tools.

In addition, CAD also facilitates the from-scratch design process for completely new maintenance tools. In the design stage, designers can draw initial ideas digitally, with the ability to create highly detailed and

detailed models. Designers can measure dimensions, add special features, and examine possible form and function before building a physical prototype. This minimizes the risk of errors or inconsistencies in the design, as all changes can be made quickly and easily to the CAD model without having to make physical changes to the prototype.

Apart from that, CAD also allows for better design team collaboration. The maintenance tool design development process often involves multiple team members, including engineers, materials experts, and end users. Using the same CAD software, teams can work simultaneously on the same model, observe and provide feedback to one another, and avoid misunderstandings that may occur in communications. This also helps in reaching consensus more quickly and ensures that the resulting design meets the requirements of all parties involved.

Another advantage of using CAD in the development of maintenance tool designs is the ability to realistically visualize products. In 3D design, designers and end users can view maintenance tools from different angles, zoom in or out, and virtually test tool performance. This allows identification of potential problems or deficiencies before the tool is produced in large quantities. Thus, the risk of design errors can be reduced, thus saving costs and time in product development.

Furthermore, CAD also facilitates integration with other technologies, such as FEA (Finite Element Analysis) simulation or analysis. In the maintenance tool design process, it is important to ensure that the product is safe, efficient and reliable in its use. By using FEA analysis in CAD models, designers can evaluate how the tool will behave under certain loads, identify potential areas of failure, and make repairs prior to mass production.

Flexibility is also an important aspect of using CAD in the development of maintenance tool designs. In some cases, designers may need to find better or more efficient design alternatives. With the help of CAD, exploration of various design options can be done quickly and easily. Designers can create several variations of the same model, test each alternative, and compare the results. Thus, the designer can achieve an optimal design and maximize the performance of the treatment tool.

Overall, the role of CAD in the development of maintenance tool designs is very important and provides a number of advantages for designers and manufacturers. The use of CAD technology enables designers to create accurate and detailed models, facilitating the design process from start to finish, increasing efficiency and flexibility in product development, and reducing the risk of errors and

production costs. Hence, CAD remains one of the key tools in the modern manufacturing and product design industry.

The Role of CAD-CAM in the Implementation of Maintenance Tools

CAD-CAM (Computer-Aided Design and Computer-Aided Manufacturing) is a technology that has changed the paradigm of design and production of maintenance tools in various industries. The role of CAD-CAM in the implementation of maintenance tools is very significant because this technology enables an accurate and efficient design process, as well as the transformation of the design into a physical form through CAM technology. In this context, CAM technology acts as a bridge that connects the virtual design created through CAD with the physical form of the maintenance tool to be implemented.

The process of implementing maintenance tools before the advent of CAD-CAM technology often experienced challenges in terms of accuracy, speed, and production costs. In some cases, maintenance tools that result from manual design require multiple revisions and iterations, which can consume valuable time and resources. In addition, manual implementation often causes errors that can affect the effectiveness and safety of the resulting maintenance tools.

With the advent of CAD-CAM, the process of implementing maintenance tools underwent a major revolution. CAM technology takes designs created in digital format from CAD and turns them into computer programs that contain instructions for production machines, such as CNC (Computer Numerical Control) machines, 3D printers, and others. This process is known as CAM programming, and at this stage, a very detailed specification of the maintenance tool will be generated automatically from the virtual design.

One example of the application of CAM technology in the production of maintenance tools is in the dentistry industry. In this industry, the manufacture of dental crowns or bridges requires very high accuracy to match the shape and size of the patient's mouth. Through CAM software integrated with CAD, dentists or dental laboratory technicians can easily design a dental crown based on a 3D scan of the patient's mouth.

After the virtual design is complete, the CAM software will generate a program that will be understood by the CNC machine used to cut ceramic or metal blocks with high precision. The CNC machine will then work on the material based on the program created, resulting in maintenance tools with consistent accuracy and quality.

Apart from the dentistry industry, CAM technology is also used in the manufacture of maintenance tools in the manufacturing industry, such

as industrial chisels, electronic devices, automotive inspection tools, and many more. In every application, CAM technology provides advantages in terms of speed, accuracy and consistent repetition. One of the main advantages of using CAM technology is time and cost efficiency. Conventional manual processes can take days or weeks, while with CAM technology, the process can be completed in just a few hours or even minutes. In addition, reducing the required revisions and iterations also saves on production costs and reduces material waste.

However, despite having many advantages, implementing CAD-CAM technology also has its challenges. One is the initial investment required to buy production software and machines. In addition, CAD-CAM software also requires a high level of expertise in its use, so adequate training and education is required for professionals who will use it.

In conclusion, the role of CAD-CAM in the implementation of maintenance tools is very important in increasing the accuracy, efficiency and quality of the products produced. CAM technology facilitates the transformation of virtual designs into physical forms of maintenance tools using computerized production machines. Various industries have successfully applied this technology in various contexts, and despite the challenges, the benefits are far greater and can have a positive impact on various industrial sectors. With the continuous development of technology, CAD-CAM is expected to continue to be the backbone in the process of design and production of maintenance tools in the future.

The Effectiveness of Using CAD-CAM in the Development and Implementation of Maintenance Tools

In the modern era of industry, technology has played a crucial role in increasing the productivity and efficiency of the process of designing, producing and implementing various tools and equipment. Among the technologies that have made a major contribution in this context is CAD-CAM (Computer-Aided Design and Computer-Aided Manufacturing). CAD-CAM is a system that uses computers to assist in the process of designing and manufacturing products. In this context, the application of CAD-CAM in the development and implementation of maintenance tools is an important focus to be analyzed for its effectiveness.

The effectiveness of using CAD-CAM in the development of maintenance tools can be seen from various aspects which include process efficiency, design accuracy, and product quality. One of the main advantages of using CAD-CAM is its ability to increase time efficiency in the process of designing and manufacturing maintenance tools. For example, in the

conventional method, the designer needs to draw a manual sketch and design a physical prototype repeatedly to test the design. However, with CAD-CAM, designers can use software that is intuitive and has simulation features that make it possible to carry out virtual tests before creating physical prototypes. In this way, the design process can be streamlined, saving time, and enabling quicker maintenance tools to be up and running (Wendler et al., 2021).

In addition to time efficiency, the use of CAD-CAM can also improve the design accuracy of maintenance tools. In the conventional method, the possibility of human error in manual drawing or designing can lead to inaccuracies and the need for repeated revisions. However, with CAD-CAM, the software ensures consistent dimensions and geometries that match requirements. This reduces the risk of errors and ensures maintenance tools are produced with a high degree of accuracy.

The effectiveness of CAD-CAM is also reflected in the final quality of the treatment tools produced. The use of this technology enables the proper use of materials and minimizes wastage of resources. Computer-controlled production processes reduce the possibility of defects and ensure consistent quality standards. As a result, the resulting treatment tools tend to be of higher quality and can be used more effectively.

Furthermore, a comparison between the results of using CAD-CAM with conventional methods in the development and implementation of maintenance tools can provide valuable insights about the advantages of this technology. In conventional methods, there are limitations in the complexity of designs that can be produced, while CAD-CAM allows the manufacture of maintenance tools with a higher level of complexity. With more sophisticated maintenance tools, the potential for increasing efficiency and quality in maintenance tasks is also greater.

In addition, the cost comparison is also an important consideration. While the initial investment in using CAD-CAM technology may be higher, in the long term, the ability to save time, resources, and reduce errors can offset the initial cost. Thus, the use of CAD-CAM in the development and implementation of maintenance tools can be a more economical option in the long run.

However, it must be acknowledged that the application of CAD-CAM technology also has its own challenges. Some companies or individuals may face difficulties in adopting and integrating this technology into their processes. Adequate training and adjustment to new software can be a temporary bottleneck. However, with a commitment to addressing these constraints, the long-term benefits of using CAD-CAM

in the development and implementation of maintenance tools can far outweigh the challenges.

In conclusion, the use of CAD-CAM has proven to be effective in increasing the efficiency, design accuracy, and quality of maintenance tools. Comparison with conventional methods shows that CAD-CAM provides advantages in design complexity, potential for increased efficiency, and potential for long-term cost savings. While there are challenges to implementing this technology, its long-term benefits offer a significant impetus for the continued adoption and integration of CAD-CAM in the industrial and maintenance manufacturing world.

Challenges and Barriers to the Use of CAD-CAM in the Development and Production of Maintenance Tools

The use of Computer-Aided Design and Computer-Aided Manufacturing (CAD-CAM) technology in the development and production of maintenance equipment has brought many benefits to the industry, but it also faces a number of challenges and barriers that need to be overcome to maximize their effectiveness. In this section, we will discuss some of the obstacles that are often encountered when adopting CAD-CAM, as well as various attempts and solutions that have been proposed to overcome these problems (Yu et al., 2018).

Technological and Learning Complexity One of the main challenges in using CAD-CAM is the level of complexity of the technology itself. CAD-CAM software has a variety of features and functionality that users need time to learn and master. An intensive training and learning process is required so that the technical team and designers can master the application properly.

Efforts to overcome this problem include the provision of high-quality training by CAD-CAM software manufacturers or through specialized training programs. Additionally, leveraging online resources such as video tutorials, user forums and web-based guides can help reduce the learning curve and accelerate adaptation to these technologies.

High Initial Investment The introduction of CAD-CAM technology requires a significant initial investment in appropriate software, hardware and infrastructure. This can be a particular constraint for small and medium sized businesses which may be limited in financial resources. To overcome this challenge, several solutions have been proposed. Some CAD-CAM software manufacturers offer cloud-based subscription options, which can help reduce initial costs because no large investment in software licensing is required. In addition, there is also a cloud-based infrastructure provision service that allows companies to rent computing capacity as needed, which can help reduce hardware costs.

In many companies, CAD-CAM implementation must be integrated with existing systems, including data management systems, enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems, and other relevant software. Challenges arise when there are differences in file formats and incompatibilities between different systems. Efforts to address this challenge include choosing a CAD-CAM solution that supports open standards or can easily integrate with existing systems. The use of universal file formats and standards such as STEP (Standard for the Exchange of Product model data) can facilitate the exchange of data between various platforms (Mühlemann et al., 2019).

In an increasingly connected and digitized environment, data safety and security is a top concern. The risk of leaking confidential data, tampering with data, or even targeted cyberattacks can hinder the use of CAD-CAM. To solve this security problem, sophisticated IT security measures must be adopted, such as the use of data encryption, dual authentication, and strong firewall protection. Secure and protected use of the cloud can also be a solution for some organizations (Matinlinna et al., 2018).

The use of CAD-CAM technology requires a team that is trained and has deep knowledge of the system and its applications. Reliance on experts can be a problem if there are few people with in-depth knowledge of CAD-CAM in the organization. To address this problem, organizations should invest in developing employee skills and knowledge through advanced training and certification programmes. In addition, collaboration with educational institutions or professional training providers can help create a high-quality workforce in this field.

Suitability to Special Needs Not all maintenance tools or manufacturing processes can be accommodated by CAD-CAM technology. Some cases may require highly specialized design and production, which is difficult to achieve through standard software. In cases like these, creative adaptation and use of assistive technologies such as parametric modeling or computer simulation can help overcome this obstacle and enable the application of CAD-CAM in more complex scenarios.

In conclusion, the use of CAD-CAM in the development and production of maintenance equipment provides many advantages, but also presents various challenges that must be overcome. Efforts to address these issues include proper training and learning, prudent investment management, effective integration with existing systems, and a focus on data security and special needs. By addressing these challenges, organizations can increase the effectiveness of using CAD-CAM technology and make full use of it

to produce high quality and efficient maintenance tools (Okada et al., 2018).

Case Studies and Application Examples

In the modern industrial era, CAD-CAM technology has become an integral part of the process of designing and producing various products. Especially in the manufacturing and engineering industries, this technology has brought about revolutionary changes and efficiencies in maintenance tool development. Case studies and examples of the application of CAD-CAM technology in the development and production of maintenance equipment have revealed significant advantages and achievements for companies and industries that adopt it.

A global automotive manufacturing company has chosen to apply CAD-CAM technology in its maintenance tool development process for their production line. Previously, the company relied on traditional manual designs which were time consuming and prone to human error. By adopting CAD-CAM technology, they can speed up the design process, reduce costs, and improve the quality of maintenance tools. The result is as follows:

Simplification of the Design Process: The company is able to produce more accurate maintenance tool designs with the help of CAD software. This allows the design team to create more complex and detailed shapes, which are difficult to achieve with manual methods.

Production Optimization: With CAM integration, companies can instantly convert designs into CNC machine command code for production. The use of CAM technology ensures compatibility between design and production output, reducing production time and material waste.

Cost Savings: CAD-CAM implementation reduces the time and resources required to manufacture maintenance tools, saving overall manufacturing costs.

A company in the aviation industry faces challenges in developing maintenance tools for increasingly complex aircraft. Previously, they had to design and test physical prototypes again and again, which was extremely time-consuming and budget-intensive. By using CAD-CAM technology, the company was able to change their approach to treatment development. Results:

Virtual Simulation: With the help of CAD software, these companies can carry out virtual simulations before producing physical equipment. This allows them to identify potential problems and refine designs prior to production, reducing the risk of errors and revision costs.

Reverse Engineering: CAD-CAM technology also assists companies in developing maintenance tools from existing parts or components. By doing reverse engineering, companies can design the right maintenance equipment to meet the needs of a particular aircraft.

Reducing Provision Time: CAD-CAM implementation helps companies speed up design and production processes, enabling them to provide maintenance tools to customers more quickly and reduce aircraft downtime.

Based on case studies and examples of application in various industries, it is clear that CAD-CAM technology provides many benefits for the development and production of maintenance equipment (Seidel et al., 2019). The speed, accuracy, and efficiency gained from implementing this technology have had a positive impact on the companies and industries that use it (Ludovichetti et al., 2018). In addition, the use of CAD-CAM technology also enables further innovation in the design of complex and sophisticated treatment tools. However, companies also need to face several challenges related to initial investment, human resource training, and software maintenance to ensure successful long-term deployment of CAD-CAM technology. By continuing to develop and improve this technology, it is hoped that its effectiveness and benefits will increase in the future (Lee et al., 2023).

Acknowledgments

The author would like to express our deepest gratitude to all those who have helped, guided, provided support, and provided advice for the implementation of this work. Hopefully, this work can be useful for all who read it.

Author Contributions

All author contributions

Funding

This research was independently funded by researchers.

Conflicts of Interest

No Conflicts of interest.

Conclusion

From the results of this analysis, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of CAD-CAM in the development, design and implementation of maintenance tools is highly dependent on several factors. First, the level of sophistication of the CAD-CAM software used and the extent to which technical support is available to users. The more sophisticated and integrated CAD-CAM software is, the more efficient the process of development and design of maintenance tools becomes. Second, the knowledge and skills of the users in

operating the CAD-CAM system also affect its effectiveness. Adequate training is necessary so that professionals can maximize the potential of this technology and avoid potentially costly mistakes. Third, collaboration between the design team, maintenance team and other departments in an organization is also important. The effectiveness of CAD-CAM is enhanced when there is good coordination and smooth exchange of information between the relevant departments. However, although CAD-CAM offers many potential advantages, some constraints can also be encountered, such as initial investment costs, training time required, and the complexity of system integration with existing infrastructure. Therefore, wise decision-making is necessary to ensure that the investment in this technology fits the company's needs and goals (Wendler et al., 2021). In conclusion, an analysis of the literature reviews on the effectiveness of CAD-CAM in the development, design, and implementation of maintenance tools shows that this technology can provide significant benefits if properly managed. With the right software and adequate skills, CAD-CAM can improve efficiency and quality in the maintenance and maintenance processes of industrial equipment. However, efforts to overcome challenges that may arise need to be made so that implementation can run smoothly and produce the expected results.

References

- Afiqah Hamzah, N., Razak, N. A. A., Sayuti Ab Karim, M., & Gholizadeh, H. (2021). A review of history of CAD/CAM system application in the production of transtibial prosthetic socket in developing countries (from 1980 to 2019). *Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part H: Journal of Engineering in Medicine*, 235(12), 1359–1374. <https://doi.org/10.1177/095441192111035200>
- Alhallak, K., Hagi-Pavli, E., & Nankali, A. (2023). A review on clinical use of CAD/CAM and 3D printed dentures. *British Dental Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41415-022-5401-5>
- Amesti-Garaizabal, A., Agustín-Panadero, R., Verdejo-Solá, B., Fons-Font, A., Fernández-Estevan, L., Montiel-Company, J., & Solá-Ruíz, M. F. (2019). Fracture resistance of partial indirect restorations made with CAD/CAM technology. A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, 8(11). <https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm8111932>
- Anzai, M., Kumasaka, T., Inoue, E., Seimiya, K., Kawanishi, N., Hayakawa, T., Ohkubo, C., Miura, H., Hoshi, N., & Kimoto, K. (2021). Application of multi-directional forged titanium for prosthetic crown fabrication by cad/cam. *Dental Materials Journal*, 40(4), 1049–1054. <https://doi.org/10.4012/dmj.2020-351>
- Blatz, M. B., & Conejo, J. (2019). The Current State of Chairside Digital Dentistry and Materials. *Dental Clinics of North America*, 63(2), 175–197. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cden.2018.11.002>
- Demir, N., Karci, M., & Ozcan, M. (2020). Effects of 16% Carbamide Peroxide Bleaching on the Surface Properties of Glazed Glassy Matrix Ceramics. *BioMed Research International*, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/1864298>
- Gold, D., Hahnel, S. F., Schierz, O., & Rauch, A. (2020). Practicability of a chairside approach for characterizing cad/cam resin-based composites. *Journal of Oral Science*, 62(4), 430–434. <https://doi.org/10.2334/josnusd.19-0507>
- Goujat, A., Abouelleil, H., Colon, P., Jeannin, C., Pradelle, N., Seux, D., & Grosgeat, B. (2018). Mechanical properties and internal fit of 4 CAD-CAM block materials. *Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry*, 119(3), 384–389. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.prosdent.2017.03.001>
- Haeri Boroojeni, H. S., Mohaghegh, S., & Khojasteh, A. (2022). Application of CAD-CAM Technologies for Maxillofacial Bone Regeneration: A Narrative Review of the Clinical Studies. *Current Stem Cell Research & Therapy*, 18. <https://doi.org/10.2174/1574888x18666221111154057>
- Hagino, R., Mine, A., Kawaguchi-Uemura, A., Tajiri-Yamada, Y., Yumitate, M., Ban, S., Miura, J., Matsumoto, M., Yatani, H., & Nakatani, H. (2020). Adhesion procedures for CAD/CAM indirect resin composite block: A new resin primer versus a conventional silanizing agent. *Journal of Prosthodontic Research*, 64(3), 319–325. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpor.2019.09.004>
- Jovanović, M., Živić, M., & Milosavljević, M. (2021). A potential application of materials based on a polymer and cad/cam composite resins in prosthetic dentistry. *Journal of Prosthodontic Research*, 65(2), 137–147. https://doi.org/10.2186/JPR.JPOR_2019_404
- Klauer, E., Belli, R., Petschelt, A., & Lohbauer, U. (2019). Mechanical and hydrolytic degradation of an Ormocer®-based Bis-GMA-free resin composite. *Clinical Oral Investigations*, 23(5), 2113–2121. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00784-018-2651-3>
- Komine, F., Honda, J., Kusaba, K., Kubochi, K., Takata, H., & Fujisawa, M. (2020). Clinical outcomes of single crown restorations fabricated with resin-based cad/cam materials. *Journal of Oral Science*,

- 62(4), 353–355. <https://doi.org/10.2334/josnusd.20-0195>
- Kurtulmus-Yilmaz, S., Cengiz, E., Ongun, S., & Karakaya, I. (2019). The Effect of Surface Treatments on the Mechanical and Optical Behaviors of CAD/CAM Restorative Materials. *Journal of Prosthodontics*, 28(2), e496–e503. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jopr.12749>
- Lee, C., Yamaguchi, S., & Imazato, S. (2023). Quantitative evaluation of the degradation amount of the silane coupling layer of CAD/CAM resin composites by water absorption. *Journal of Prosthodontic Research*, 67(1), 55–61. https://doi.org/10.2186/jpr.JPR_D_21_00236
- LeSage, B. P. (2020). CAD/CAM: Applications for transitional bonding to restore occlusal vertical dimension. *Journal of Esthetic and Restorative Dentistry*, 32(2), 132–140. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jerd.12554>
- Ludovichetti, F. S., Trindade, F. Z., Werner, A., Kleverlaan, C. J., & Fonseca, R. G. (2018). Wear resistance and abrasiveness of CAD-CAM monolithic materials. *Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry*, 120(2), 318.e1–318.e8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.prosdent.2018.05.011>
- Matinlinna, J. P., Lung, C. Y. K., & Tsoi, J. K. H. (2018). Silane adhesion mechanism in dental applications and surface treatments: A review. *Dental Materials*, 34(1), 13–28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dental.2017.09.002>
- Mikami, W., Koizumi, H., Kodaira, A., Hiraba, H., Yoneyama, T., & Matsumura, H. (2022). Gloss and surface roughness of pre-polymerized composite materials designed for posterior CAD/CAM crown restorations corroded with acidulated phosphate fluoride application. *Dental Materials Journal*, 41(1), 60–67. <https://doi.org/10.4012/dmj.2021-137>
- Mühlemann, S., Bernini, J. M., Sener, B., Hämmerle, C. H. F., & Özcan, M. (2019). Effect of Aging on Stained Monolithic Resin-Ceramic CAD/CAM Materials: Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of Surface Roughness. *Journal of Prosthodontics*, 28(2), e563–e571. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jopr.12949>
- Okada, R., Asakura, M., Ando, A., Kumano, H., Ban, S., Kawai, T., & Takebe, J. (2018). Fracture strength testing of crowns made of CAD/CAM composite resins. *Journal of Prosthodontic Research*, 62(3), 287–292. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpor.2017.10.003>
- Patamia, V., Zagni, C., Brullo, I., Saccullo, E., Coco, A., Floresta, G., & Rescifina, A. (2023). Computer-Assisted Design of Peptide-Based Radiotracers. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 24(7). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms24076856>
- Raszewski, Z. (2020). Acrylic resins in the CAD/CAM technology: A systematic literature review. *Dental and Medical Problems*, 57(4), 449–454. <https://doi.org/10.17219/DMP/124697>
- Rea, F. T., Roque, A. C. C., Macedo, A. P., & de Almeida, R. P. (2019). Effect of carbamide peroxide bleaching agent on the surface roughness and gloss of a pressable ceramic. *Journal of Esthetic and Restorative Dentistry*, 31(5), 451–456. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jerd.12469>
- Scolozzi, P., Michelini, F., Crottaz, C., & Perez, A. (2023). Computer-Aided Design and Computer-Aided Modeling (CAD/CAM) for Guiding Dental Implant Surgery: Personal Reflection Based on 10 Years of Real-Life Experience. *Journal of Personalized Medicine*, 13(1). <https://doi.org/10.3390/jpm13010129>
- Seidel, T., Schuetz, D. A., Garon, A., & Langer, T. (2019). The Pharmacophore Concept and Its Applications in Computer-Aided Drug Design. *Progress in the Chemistry of Organic Natural Products*, 110, 99–141. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-14632-0_4
- Spitznagel, F. A., Boldt, J., & Gierthmuehlen, P. C. (2018). CAD/CAM Ceramic Restorative Materials for Natural Teeth. *Journal of Dental Research*, 97(10), 1082–1091. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022034518779759>
- Suzuki, Y., Harada, N., Watanabe, K. I., Maruo, R., Shimpo, H., & Ohkubo, C. (2022). Clinical application of an intraoral scanner and CAD/CAM system for a Kennedy class I partially edentulous patient. *Journal of Oral Science*, 64(1), 109–111. <https://doi.org/10.2334/josnusd.21-0409>
- Wendler, M., Stenger, A., Ripper, J., Priewich, E., Belli, R., & Lohbauer, U. (2021). Mechanical degradation of contemporary CAD/CAM resin composite materials after water ageing. *Dental Materials*, 37(7), 1156–1167. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dental.2021.04.002>
- Yu, H., Zhang, C. Y., Wang, Y. N., & Cheng, H. (2018). Hydrogen peroxide bleaching induces changes in the physical properties of dental restorative materials: Effects of study protocols. *Journal of Esthetic and Restorative Dentistry*, 30(2), E52–E60. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jerd.12345>