

# Preparation guidelines and minimum requirements

## Crowns

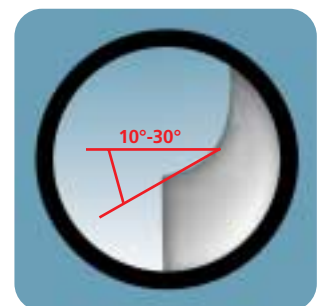
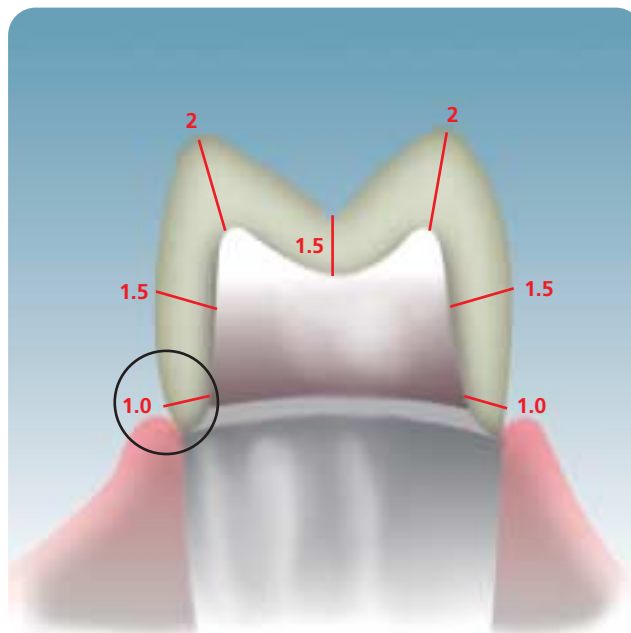
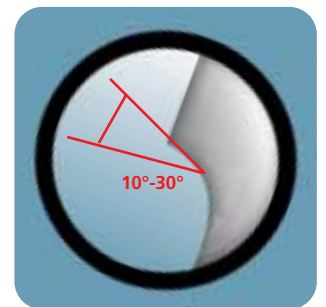
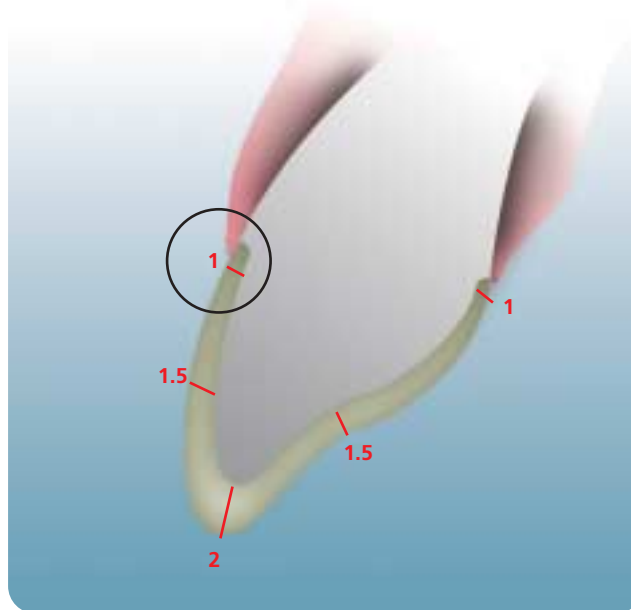
Evenly reduce the anatomical shape and observe the required minimum thickness.

Prepare a 360° chamfer with an angle of approx. 10°–30°. The width of the circular shoulder/ chamfer is approx. 1 mm.

Reduce the incisal crown third by approx. 1.5 mm.

Reduce the incisal and occlusal length by approx. 1.5–2 mm.

For anterior crowns, the reduction in the labial and/or palatal/lingual area is approx. 1.0–1.5 mm.



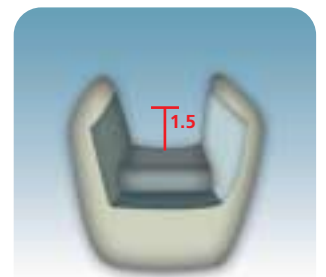
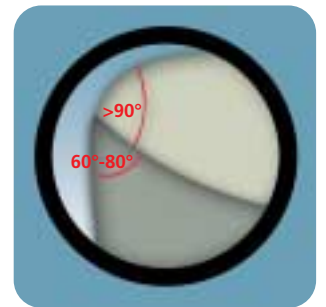
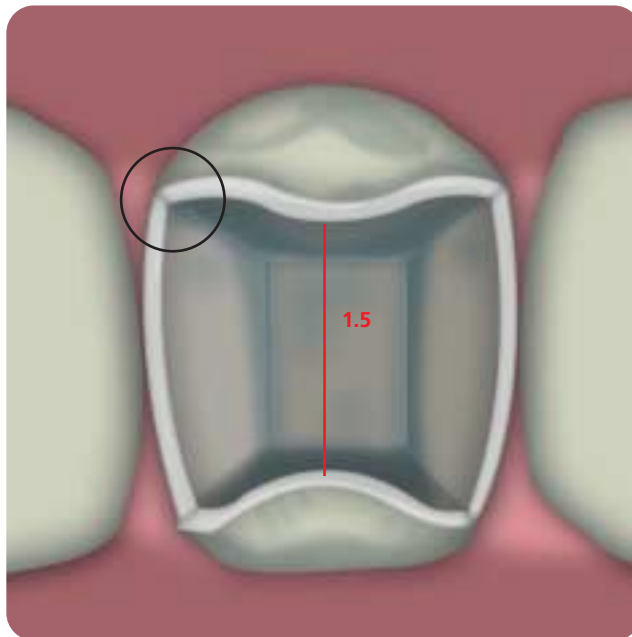
Observe the indicated material thickness. Exactly contour the restoration, particularly in the area of the preparation margins.

### Inlay

Take antagonist contacts into account.

Observe at least 1.5 mm preparation depth and an isthmus width of 1.5 mm in the fissure area.

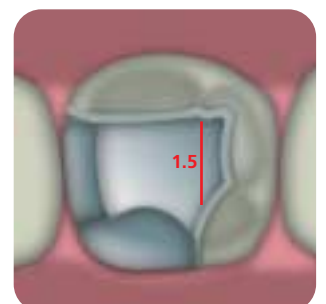
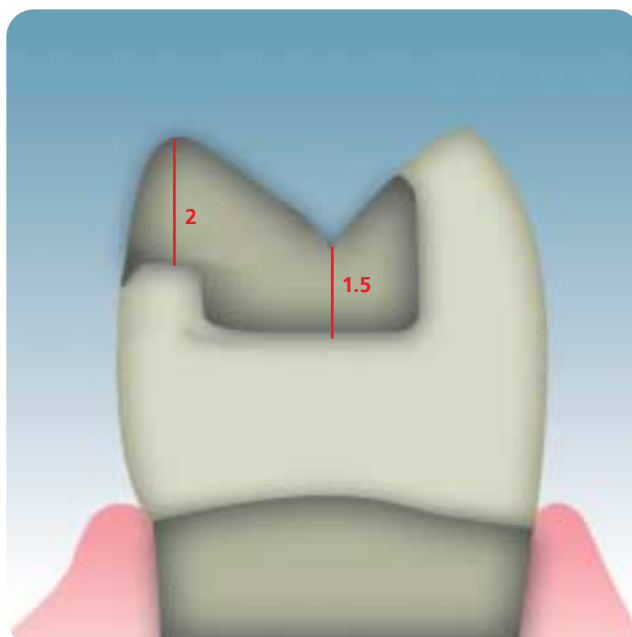
Prepare the proximal box with a slightly diverging flare. Observe a  $>60^\circ$  angle between the proximal cavity walls and the prospective proximal surfaces of the inlays. Break the internal edges in order to prevent stress concentration in the ceramic material. Remove proximal contacts on all sides. Do not prepare a slice-cut or feather edges.



### Onlays

Observe the same procedure as for inlays.

Provide for 2 mm space requirement in the area of the cusp tips. The shoulder should be prepared with a chamfer ( $10^\circ$ - $30^\circ$ ) to improve the esthetic appearance of the transitions between the ceramic material and the tooth. Onlays are indicated if the preparation margin is less than 0.5 mm away from the cusp tip or if the enamel is strongly undermined.



Observe the indicated material thickness. Exactly contour the restoration, particularly in the area of the preparation margins.

## Veneers

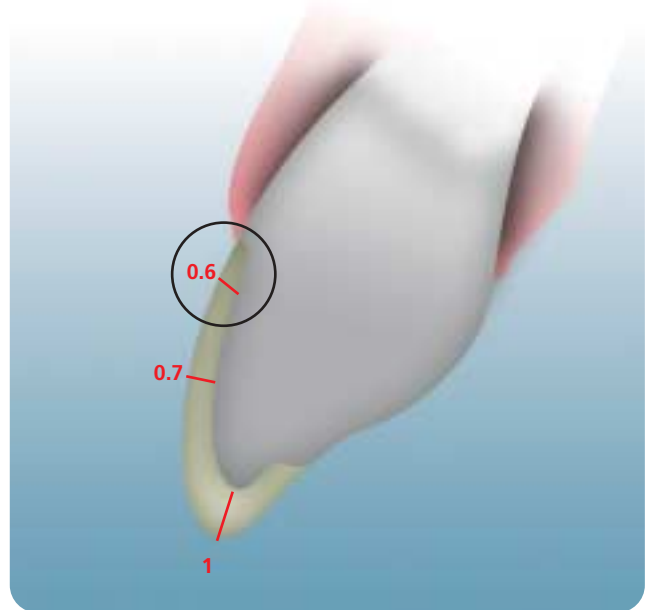
If possible, the preparation should be exclusively located in the enamel. Either design a classical preparation with lingual-incisal, chamfer-type embrasure of the incisal edge, or a simple incisal reduction without embrasure of the incisal edge. Make sure that the incisal preparation margin is not located in the area of the abrasion surfaces.

The extent of the incisal reduction depends on the desired translucency of the incisal area to be reconstructed. The more transparent the incisal edge of the veneer is planned to appear, the larger the

reduction should be (incisal reductions: approx. 1.0–1.5 mm). By providing orientation grooves with a groove bur, a controlled enamel reduction can be achieved.

The minimum preparation thickness is approx. 0.6–1.0 mm depending on the preparation technique selected.

Removing the proximal contacts is not required. Discoloured teeth may have to be further reduced. Prepare a cervical chamfer or shoulder with an angle of approx. 10°–30° (same as for crowns).



**Observe the indicated material thickness. Exactly contour the restoration, particularly in the area of the preparation margins.**

