

CREATING BEAUTIFUL ANTERIOR DIRECT RESTORATIONS... ...REQUIRES A PLAN

FUNDAMENTALS

The building blocks of great direct restorative works begins with a solid understanding of smile design and golden proportion. Without this depth of knowledge the clinician will never be able to master the materials and techniques required to create proportionally beautiful smiles.

Golden Proportion

Based on the Fibonacci sequence; The sum of each two terms equal the next number in the sequence. The ratio between each number is .618 (PHI)

The ratio of 1:1.618 is the golden proportion. This ratio represents beauty in nature. We see this ratio in seashells, spirals, leaf/stems, pinecones, planetary orientation, music, human skeletal proportions, facial proportions, etc.

We should build the golden proportion into our smile design and understand how this helps us create beautiful smiles.

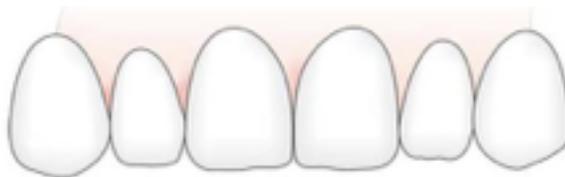
Anterior contacts & Connectors

Contacts between the anterior teeth is where the teeth actually touch; the connector is where the teeth appear to touch. Appropriate ratio for connector between central incisors is 50% of tooth height; ratio for central and lateral incisor connector is 40% of central incisor height; ratio for lateral incisor and canine connector is 30% of central incisor height. Embrasures are smallest between central incisors and grow larger as they progress posteriorly in dentition.

Anterior contacts & Connectors (Cont.)

This alone can make or break a cosmetic case. good cases become great cases if contacts and connectors are done properly.

LECTURE EXCERSIZE



Mark the ideal embrasures, contacts, connectors & long axis on the image to the left

Clinical Tip

PUSH INJECTION TECHNIQUE

****NOTES****

Shade Selection

- ◆ Shade selection should be made prior to tooth preparation or isolation.
- ◆ A desiccated tooth will appear lighter than normal.
- ◆ Examine the proximal and incisal areas to select an enamel shade.
- ◆ If using 1-shade for the restoration-- choose a dentin shade.
- ◆ For best results layer an enamel shade over a dentin shade.

Shade map direct restorations so you have a way to duplicate results in case of repair or may help in restoring adjacent or other teeth in the arch or mouth.

Enamel thickens as it approaches the incisal edge, and is thin to non-existent in the cervical.

- At the cervical, since it is so thin it allows more dentin to shine through, Hence more saturation of cervical 1/3.
- Due to its thickening at the incisal 2/3rds, there is a destruction of the fairly monochromatic dentin.
- Enamel is translucent, therefore allowing the darker oral cavity to shine through the dentin tmamelons creating edge translucency.

Dentin is closer to the surface in the cervical 1/3.

Dentin tapers to the lingual as it approaches the incisal 2/3
mammelons are created in dentin shade.

Materials to use

COMPOSITE

- Opaque dentin shade
- translucent incisal shade
- Body shade

BONDING AGENT

- 6th or 7th generation Bonding agent/ 1 or 2 bottle system

BURS



1368023C

1847KR016C

379109

1859012C

386205

389514

**Burs pictured are Midwest Burs

Clinical Tip
COATED BITE PAPER

NOTES

Clinical Tip

ORTHODONTIC LETTER RE; LATERAL SPACE MNTNC.

NOTES

Fiber Reinforced Matrix

Everstick—GC America— Unidirectional long glass fibers with a polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) outer membrane.

Construct (KERR) Woven polyethylene fiber-reinforced composite

Ribbon-(Ribbon inc.) Braided polyethylene

QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS

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