Laboratory Rx for Successful Personalized Dentures

- 1. Patient and dentist information
- 2. Tooth shade, anterior mould and posterior form
- 3. Denture base shade
- 4. Midline, lip line at rest and/or smile line
- 5. Width of anterior segment of the arch
- 6. Canine position
- 7. Asymmetry/dominant side; Posterior seal (post dam) design
- 8. Special set-up instructions:
 - Anterior tooth arrangement number
 - Spacing/diastema
 - Tooth rotation
 - Tooth inclination
 - Posterior arrangement cross bite/lingualized occlusion
 - Number of posterior teeth (with space available)

Prescription Pad Ref #4061-K available upon request.

Aesthetic Considerations at the Dress Rehearsal

- 1. Midline harmony
- 2. Relation of anterior teeth to the lips (smile line)
- 3. Prominence of canines
- 4. Anterior-posterior position of anterior teeth (lip support)
- 5. Occlusal plane
- 6. Overall aesthetic and phonetic factors
- 7. Vertical dimension
- 8. Centric/occlusal relation
- 9. Overall patient acceptance



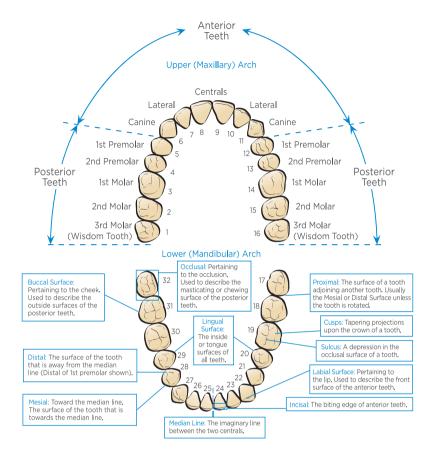
Individual Anterior Tooth Arrangement Manual

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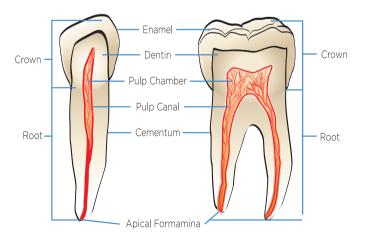




Identification of Teeth and Tooth Surfaces



Anatomy of Natural Teeth



Individualized Anterior Arrangements

A picture is worth a thousand words. This brochure offers a means of visual communication between clinicians and laboratories. The arrangements within provide an actual illustration and description of the aesthetic effect that will be achieved with the mould form noted.

Face Form As A Guide To Natural Anterior Arrangement

The principle of natural aesthetic harmony between face form and maxillary anterior tooth arrangement has been well demonstrated by extensive clinical research and application in many private dental offices. In essence, the principle is there are four basic face form classifications observed in nature. For each of these face forms there is a workable corresponding basic anterior tooth arrangement. Similarly, modifications appearing in the basic face form may be reflected by corresponding modifications in the anterior arrangement.

Below, the four face forms are described and illustrated. On the following pages, twenty-four anterior arrangements are shown - four Basic arrangements plus five modifications for each of the four basic forms. A suggested procedure is to classify the patient by face form, then to specify the desired arrangement for the try-in denture. Final individualizing can be accomplished at the try-in appointment.

The Square Face

In the Square Form, the sides of the face from the hairline to the levels of the condyles to the angles of the jaw are straight and parallel.



The Square Tapering Face

In the Square Tapering Form, the sides of the head are parallel from the condyles upward. From the condyles downward along the sides of the face, the outline tapers into the angles of the jaw.



The Tapering Face

The Tapering Face is widest at the hairline and narrowest at the angles of the jaw. The lines converge in towards the jaw.



The Ovoid Face

The Ovoid Face is widest through the center at the level of the condyles. It curves upward and downward to form an oval outline.





Square and Modified Square Arrangements

Labial Aspect Incisal Aspect Description A medium sized Square-type tooth set in a 1 typical arch form. Note that the centrals are set practically straight across, with the laterals **Basic** also having a full labial aspect. **Arrangement** Mould 12G Illustrated To achieve a softening of the basic Square form and arrangement, in this case a Square Ovoid tooth has been used. Note that while Softened the centrals are predominantly Square, the distal corners are rounded to achieve the Arrangement Ovoid or softening effect. An additional softening of this arrangement has been Mould 31F Illustrated created by the inward rotation of both laterals toward the distal. In this arrangement, a slightly larger and longer Square-type central has been used. The centrals are rotated outwardly at the Vigorous distals and the right lateral is depressed at the mesial. The left lateral is rotated slightly inward Arrangement at the distal. Mould 11G Illustrated This arrangement utilizes a Square Tapering form tooth to achieve the desired asymmetry. The right side has been softened by Asymmetrical depressing the lateral and canine. Conversely, the left side presents a more dominant Arrangement appearance with the central and lateral set prominently, as in a typical Square-type Mould 22E Illustrated arrangement. The left lateral is rotated outward at the distal to achieve a slightly stronger effect. Normally, a crowded condition is not usually found in the Square arch because of its broadness and resulting adequate room for Crowded the eruption of all teeth. However, in some instances, particularly where the natural teeth Arrangement may be slightly larger than normal, this does result in a crowded condition. In this Mould 12E Illustrated arrangement the centrals and laterals are lapped and rotated to produce the effect of In the Square arch form, spacing is more 6 likely to be found than the crowded condition. The spacing condition in the Spaced Square arch obviously results from the opposite cause of crowding. The natural Arrangement tooth form is smaller than normal, and variable spaces develop between Mould 13E Illustrated practically all the teeth. In this arrangement

The anterior arrangements shown represent Portrait® IPN® and Bioform® IPN® mould forms. For more information, visit www.dentsplysirona.com.

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there is mild spacing between all teeth.



Tapering and Modified Tapering Arrangements

Labial Aspect Incisal Aspect Description This Tapering arch converges to a point 7 midline between the centrals. The case is developed to give the typical effect **Basic** of the Tapering-type arrangement. Arrangement Mould 42F Illustrated A long ratio tooth form is set in a 8 typical Tapering alignment, with the overall effect of softness created by the Softened rounded form of the laterals. Slight asymmetry with dominance on the left Arrangement side has been introduced. The right side is slightly softened by the rotation Mould 45F Illustrated distally of the lateral. A slight departure from the typical 9 Tapering alignment. This effect has been created by the outward rotation Vigorous of both laterals at the distal, with slight spacing between the right central, Arrangement lateral and canine. Larger canines are used for a more vigorous effect. Mould 43F Centrals and Laterals with Mould 42G Canine Illustrated In this arrangement, the left side is 10 dominant. This has been accomplished by rotation of the left lateral out at the Asymmetrical distal. Each tooth is set to a different long axis, adding to the natural Arrangement appearance of the arrangement. Mould 45F Illustrated A typical crowded arrangement 11 frequently found in the Tapering arch. The left central overlaps the right Crowded central, and the distal of the right central overlaps the mesial of the right Arrangement lateral. The left lateral has been noticeably elevated. Mould 42G Illustrated In the Tapering arch, spacing between 12 the teeth will usually be found when the teeth are too small in relation to the Spaced size of the arch. To simulate this effect, spacing may be introduced to a Arrangement variable degree between any or all teeth as indicated or desired. Mould 42D Illustrated

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Mould 21C Illustrated

Labial Aspect Incisal Aspect Description A medium sized Square Tapering tooth 13 is set in a softer arrangement than the typical Square-type arrangement. The **Basic** centrals are set fairly prominently, with the laterals and canines elevated. **Arrangement** Mould 22G Illustrated A Square Tapering form set to a softer 14 arrangement. The laterals have slightly rounded distal corners and are rotated Softened in at the distal, thereby creating a narrower arch effect. Arrangement Mould 21D Illustrated A medium sized tooth in an 15 arrangement made more vigorous by arranging the centrals without rotation. Vigorous The left lateral is slightly rotated out at the distal, and the right lateral is Arrangement depressed and elevated. This gives an overall appearance of vigor or strength. Mould 25G Illustrated A Square Tapering Ovoid or composite 16 tooth form is used in this arrangement to develop asymmetry. The right side of Asymmetrical the arrangement is dominant, due to the prominent position of the right Arrangement lateral, as contrasted with the depressed and rotated position of the Mould 75E Illustrated left lateral. This crowded arrangement is produced by lapping the left central over the right 17 central. Right and left laterals are Crowded elevated and rotated, so that the overall appearance gives a lapped or Arrangement crowded effect. Mould 21X Illustrated A smaller sized tooth than normal has 18 been used in this case. Slight spacing has been introduced between all of the Spaced Arrangement

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Mould 55D Illustrated

Labial Aspect Incisal Aspect Description The typical full curvature of the arch is 19 shown in this Ovoid-type arrangement. The soft Ovoid characteristics of the **Basic** tooth form are quite evident in the centrals, laterals and canines, and the **Arrangement** teeth are set to a full curve. Mould 65G Illustrated A softening effect of the basic Ovoid 20 arrangement developed by using tooth forms slightly less broad in their labial Softened aspect. A Tapering Ovoid tooth form is set to the characteristic curve of the Arrangement Ovoid arch. The long axis of the centrals is noticeably divergent. The Mould 55F Illustrated laterals are elevated and canines have been rotated in slightly at the distal. A vigorous arrangement of the basic 21 Ovoid form. Mould 62G is a wider and longer Ovoid form and presents a Vigorous bolder labial surface. This is noticeably accentuated by the outward rotation of Arrangement the centrals at the distal. Mould 62G Illustrated This arrangement utilizes a Square 22 Ovoid form as part of the asymmetrical influence. This effect has been created Asymmetrical by the depression of the right lateral and canine. The left lateral is elevated, Arrangement rotated and spaced at the mesial. Mould 32E Illustrated While the crowded condition is not too 23 commonly observed in the Ovoid arch, the eruption of oversized teeth in a Crowded normal or small arch will obviously produce crowding. This is generally Arrangement anifest by a lapping and rotating within the basic curvature of the Ovoid-type Mould 62D Illustrated form. Characteristically, this lapping or rotating is usually minor and not as pronounced as in the Tapering arch form. An example of an Ovoid modified form 24 (Tapering Ovoid) in an Ovoid arch. The teeth are slightly out of proportion, Spaced being smaller than normal for this size arch. This manifests itself by variable Arrangement spacing between one or more of the

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