

## PREPARATION GUIDELINES AND MINIMUM THICKNESSES

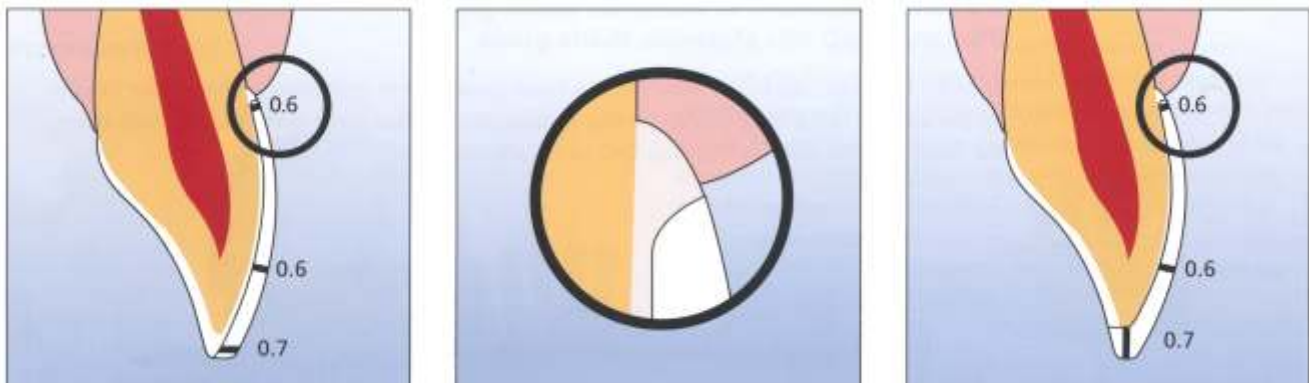
Successful results can only be achieved with IPS e.max CAD if the guidelines and framework thickness are strictly observed.

### Veneer

If possible, the preparation should be entirely located in the enamel. The incisal preparation margins should not be located in the area of the abrasion surfaces or dynamic occlusal surfaces. By preparing orientation grooves using a depth marker, controlled enamel reduction can be achieved. Dissolution of the proximal contacts is not required.

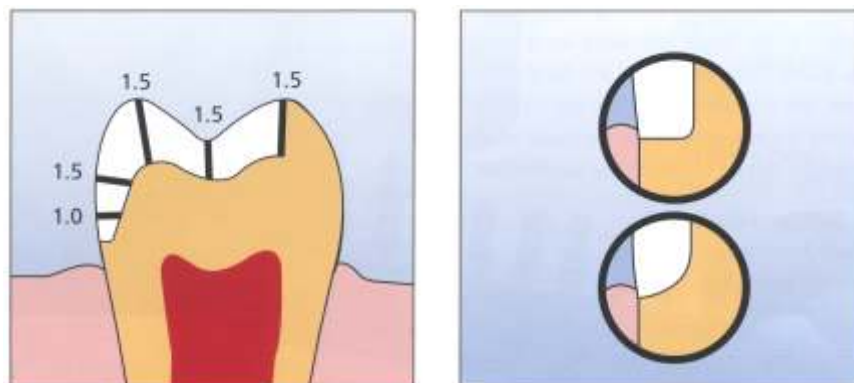
For preparation without involving reduction of the incisal edge (only labial reduction), the preparation depth in the labial area should be at least 0.6 mm.

For preparation involving reduction of the incisal edge (labial/incisal reduction), the preparation depth in the cervical and labial area should be at least 0.6 mm. The incisal edge must be reduced by 0.7 mm. The extent of the incisal reduction depends on the desired translucency of the incisal area to be built up. The more transparent the incisal edge of the intended veneer, the more pronounced the reduction should be. Discolored teeth may require more preparation.



### Partial Crown

Provide at least 1.5 mm of space in the cusp areas. Partial crowns are indicated if the preparation margin is less than approximately 0.5 mm away from the cusp tip, or if the enamel is severely undermined. The shoulder should be prepared with a chamfer, i.e. in a 90° angle to the residual tooth structure.



## Anterior and Posterior Crowns

The anatomic shape is evenly reduced while observing the given minimum framework thickness. A circular shoulder is prepared with rounded inner edges or a chamfer at an angle of 10-30°. The width of the circular shoulder/chamfer is approximately 1.0 mm reduction incisal or occlusal by approximately 1.5 mm. The vestibular or lingual reduction is approximately 1.2 mm for anterior teeth and approximately 1.5 mm for posterior teeth. The incisal edge of the preparation should be at least 1.0 mm (milling tool geometry) in order to permit optimum milling of the incisal edge during CAD/CAM processing.

