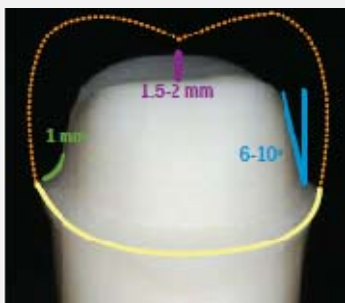


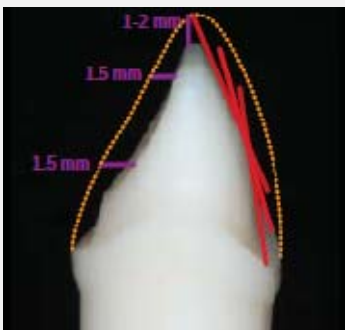
Preparation Guidelines for e.max Crowns

IDEAL CROWN PREPARATION



IDEAL POSTERIOR RESTORATION

- Rounded internal angles
- Reduction 1.5-2 mm and 1 mm at the margin
- Heavy chamfer, shoulder, or butt joint margins
- 6-10° taper



IDEAL ANTERIOR RESTORATION

- Facial and lingual reduction 1-1.5 mm
- Incisal reduction 1-2 mm, margin reduction 1 mm
- 6-10° taper
- Chamfer, shoulder margin
- Prep should follow three plane reduction based on natural anatomical shape

PREPARATIONS TO AVOID



AVOID FEATHER EDGE MARGINS

Because of possible milling complications and material limitations, feather edge margins should be avoided. If necessary, compensate by adding additional material thickness at the margin to avoid causing ragged or shy margins.



AVOID UNDERCUTS

Presence of undercuts could cause insufficient thickness in the areas where the undercuts were blocked.

Preparation Guidelines for e.max Crowns

PREPARATIONS TO AVOID

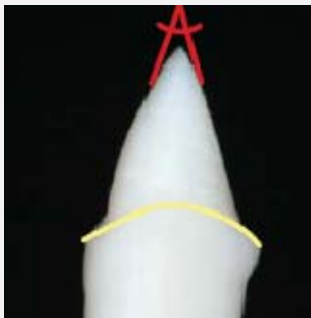


AVOID ANGLED PREPS

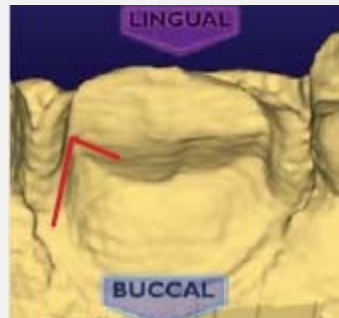
This type of prep might present challenges for Autogenesis® and also for milling. Ensure the entire margin can be seen from the occlusal.

AVOID SHARP PREPS

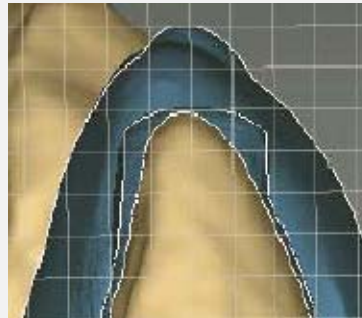
If the diameter of the bur is larger than the tip of the prep, overmilling will occur. This can happen in cases like lower anterior preps or when angles in the prep are not rounded. Overmilling will be reduced when using Detailed Mode (conical bur).



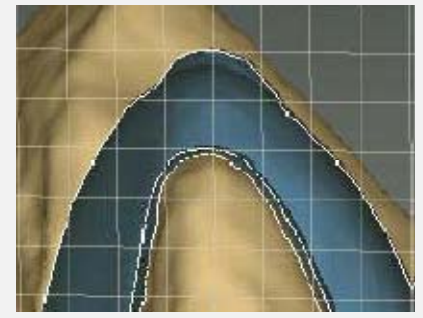
Lower Anterior



Sharp Angles



Overmilling



Detailed Mode (conical bur)

AVOID THIN WALL ENDO PREPS

When treating endo preparations, avoid leaving thin walls which could cause possible fractures of these areas over time. Also make sure that the access area is not smaller than 1.5 mm to avoid material failure.

