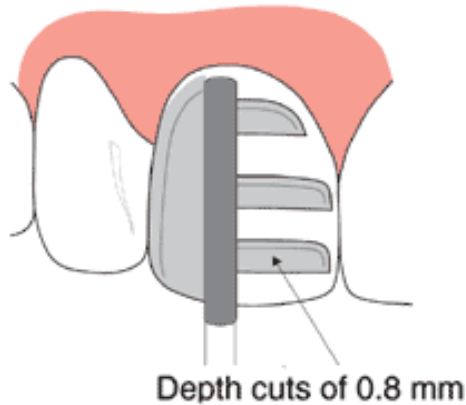


# Veneer Preparation Technique Tips

- \* On average, allow for a minimum of 1 mm of porcelain. A reduction greater than 1 mm may be required in areas masking severely discolored enamel.
- \* Allow for veneer thickness of approximately 0.8 mm labially (with incisal covering).
- \* Proximal margins are completed labial to contact point. Preserve contacts wherever possible. It may be necessary to prepare through the proximal contact point when clinical conditions dictate (such as slice prep), interproximally to obtain proper emergence profile.
- \* Provide a definite finish line for the technician with a chamfer lingual preparation and a 0.5 mm labial gingival finishing area.



- \* Use medium grit, round-ended diamond bur to remove uniform thickness of facial enamel by joining the depth-cut grooves.

## Incisal Preparation:

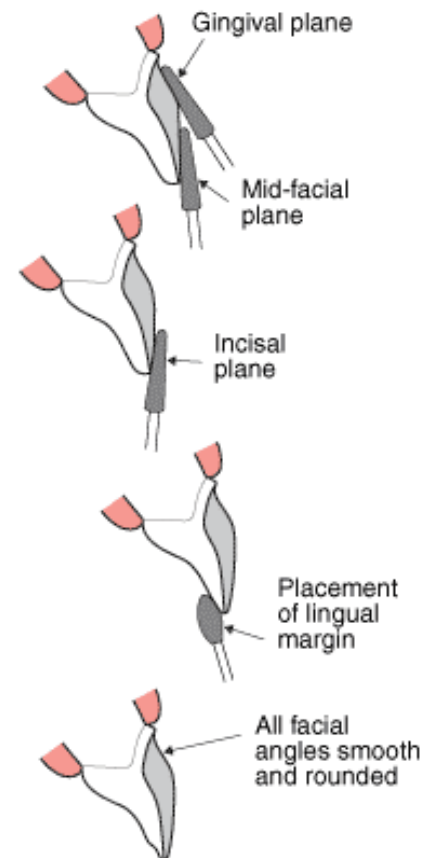
- \* Overlap of incisal edge is recommended.
- \* Long bevel lingual preparation.
- \* Lingual butt margin provides greatest strength as butt shoulder.
- \* 0.5 mm labial gingival finishing line.
- \* All line angles rounded, preparation smooth.

## Interproximal Extension:

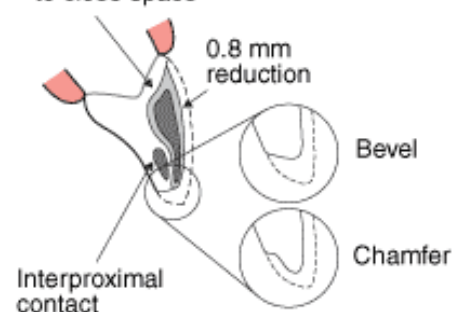
- \* Using round-ended diamond bur, extend the interproximal preparation from the gingival chamfer into the interproximal space.
- NOTE: Eliminate all discolored enamel into the interproximal (i.e., elbow prep).

## Lingual Reduction to Increase Length:

- \* Reduce tooth surface in stress bearing areas to provide bulk of porcelain for function.
- \* Angle diamond bur to eliminate undercuts and establish deep chamfer on lingual aspect of preparation.



Extension of proximal margin to close space



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