

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)

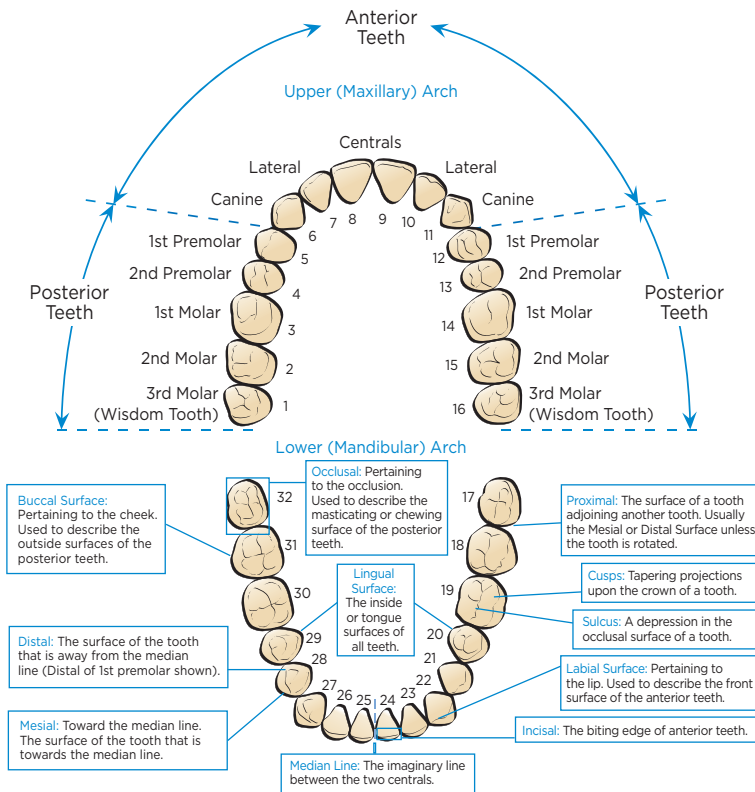
Aesthetic Considerations at the Dress Rehearsal

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

Identification of Teeth and Tooth Surfaces



Individualized Anterior Arrangements

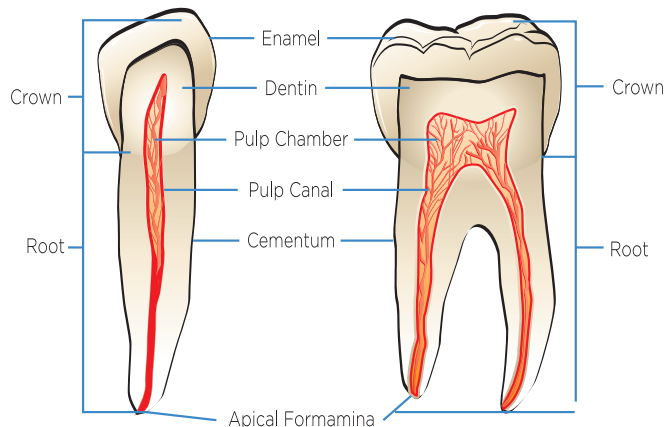
A picture is worth a thousand words. This brochure offers a means of visual communication between clinicians and laboratories. The arrangements within provide an actual illustration and description of the aesthetic effect that will be achieved with the mould form noted.

Anatoform Trubyte System (ATS)

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.

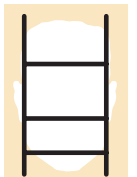
Below, the four face forms are described and illustrated. On the following pages, twenty-four anterior arrangements are shown - four basic arrangements plus five modifications for each of the four basic forms. A suggested procedure is to classify the patient by face form, then to specify the desired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

Anatomy of Natural Teeth



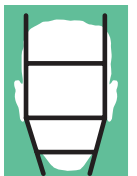
The Square Face

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.



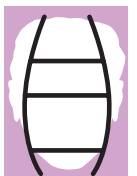
The Tapering Face

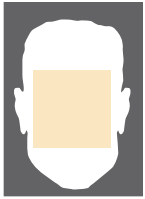
The Tapering Face is widest at the hairline and narrowest at the angles of the jaw. The lines converge in towards the jaw.



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

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



Tapering and Modified Tapering Arrangements

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

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Square Tapering and Modified Square Tapering Arrangements

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

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Ovoid and Modified Ovoid Arrangements

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

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