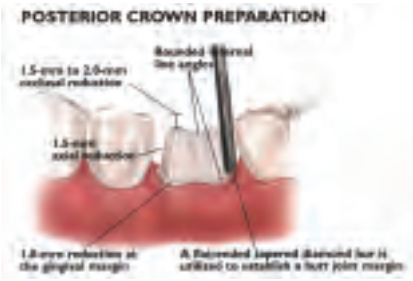
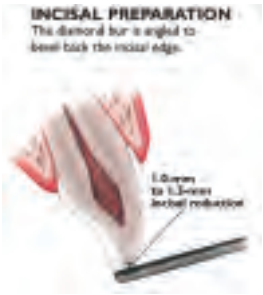
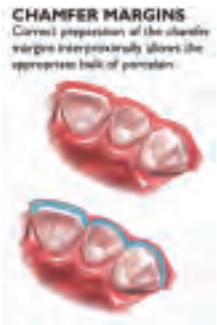
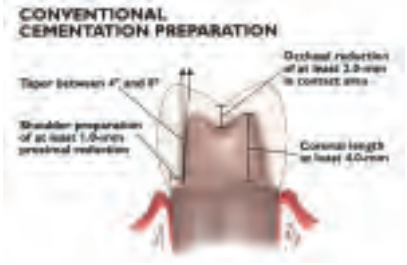
Crown Prep Guide
Basic Rules









Anterior and posterior crowns
(IPS e.max Press | IPS e.max CAD)

Evenly reduce the anatomical shape and observe the stipulated minimum thicknesses. Prepare a circular shoulder with rounded inner edges or chamfer with an angle of approx. 10–30°. The width of the circular shoulder/chamfer is approx. 1 mm. Reduce the crown third – incisal or occlusal areas – by approx. 2 mm. For anterior crowns, the labial and palatal/lingual part of the tooth should be reduced by approx. 1.5 mm.

IPS e.max CAD

The incisal edge of the preparation should be at least 1 mm (milling tool geometry) in order to permit optimum milling of the incisal edge during CAD/CAM processing. A retentive tooth preparation design cannot be used if an adhesive luting technique is chosen.

Single crowns and up to 6-unit bridges

Evenly reduce the anatomical shape and observe the stipulated minimum thicknesses. Prepare a circular shoulder with rounded inner edges or chamfer. The width of the circular shoulder/chamfer is approx. 1 mm. Reduce the crown third – incisal or occlusal areas – by approx. 1.2 mm. Reduce the incisal and occlusal areas by approx. 1.5 mm.

Preparation 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 more transparent the incisal edge of the intended veneer, the more pronounced the reduction should be.

The incisal edge of the preparation should be at least 1 mm (milling tool geometry) in order to permit optimum milling of the incisal edge during CAD/CAM processing.

Do you have additional questions? No problem! Our trained professional representatives are here to help. Call **1-800-445-0345** to speak to someone live today!
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