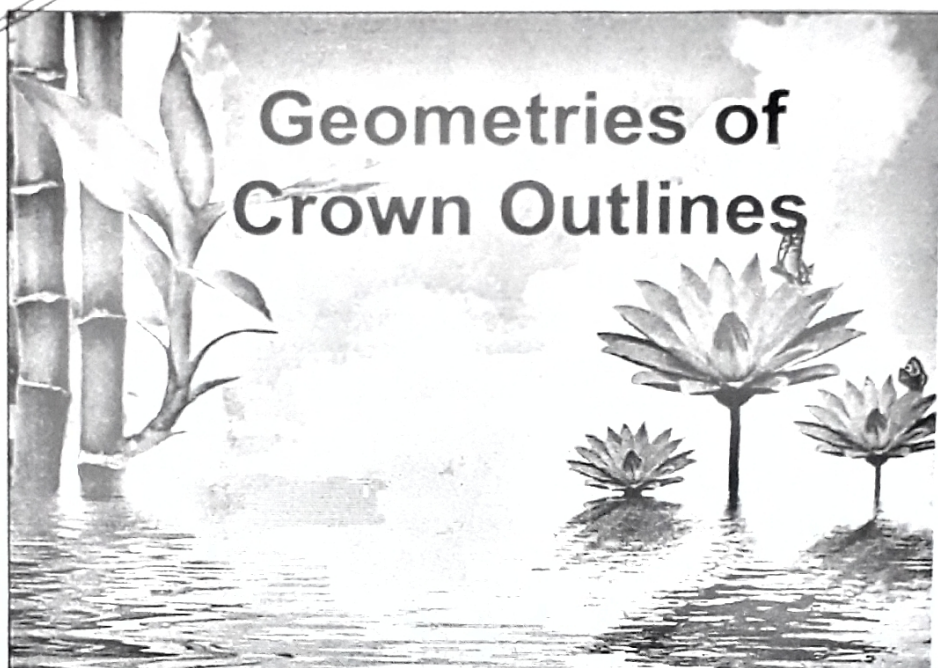


۱۲/۵/۱۴۳۲

تشیع / اول
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دستیار



- All aspects of each tooth crown except the incisal or occlusal aspects may be outlined schematically within three geometric figures:
- Triangle
- Trapezoid
- Rhomboid

Facial and Lingual aspects of all teeth

May be represented by trapezoids of various dimensions

- *The shortest of the uneven sides is toward the tooth cervix.
- *The longest of the uneven sides is toward the occlusal or incisal aspect

*Facial & lingual - longer towards the occlusal
towards the cervical
shorter towards the cervical*

Facial and Lingual aspects of all teeth

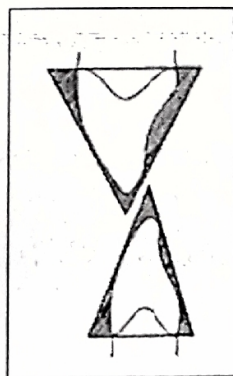


Fundamentals of the trapezoid form

- The interproximal spaces accommodate interproximal tissue.
- Spacing between roots allows sufficient bone investment.
- Each tooth in either dental arch occludes with two adjacent teeth in the opposing arch except the lower central incisor and the upper third molar.
- The contact between the teeth in the same dental arch help protect the interproximal gingival tissue from trauma during mastication.

Proximal crown outline of anterior teeth

- The schematic outline of the crown from the proximal aspect can be triangular in form. The base of this triangle is toward the cervix, while its apex is toward the incisal ridge.



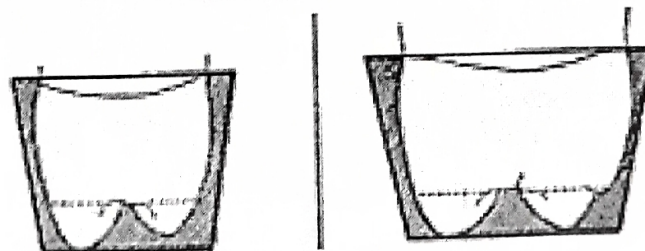
Fundamentals of the triangular form

- A wide base of the crown for strength.
- Tapered outlines (labially and lingually) to a thin ridge to facilitate the penetration of food.



Proximal crown outline of maxillary posterior teeth

- They are trapezoidal in outline.
- The largest of the uneven sides is toward the tooth cervix
- The shortest of the uneven sides is toward the occlusal surface.



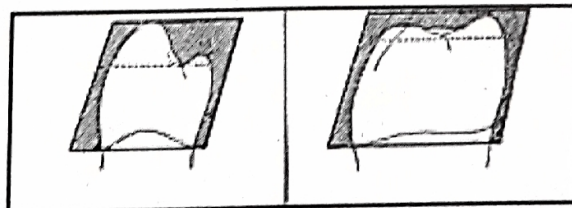
Fundamentals of the trapezoidal form

- The tooth can be forced into food material more easily.
- Wide base for crown support.
- Facilitate the self cleaning process of the teeth.



Proximal crown outline of mandibular posterior teeth

- The outline is rhomboidal.



Fundamentals of the rhomboidal form

- The rhomboidal outline inclines the crowns lingual to the root bases, bringing cusps into proper occlusion with the cusps of their opponents.
- The axes of crowns and roots of the teeth of both jaws are kept parallel so the line of forces of mastication is parallel to the long axes of the teeth.

Fundamentals of the rhomboidal form

- By the lingual inclination the upper molars overlap the lower molars thus protecting the inner surface of the cheek from being bitten during mastication.