

Preparation guidelines

Successful results can only be achieved with IPS e.max Press if the guidelines and minimum layer thicknesses are strictly observed.

Basic preparation guidelines for all-ceramic restorations

- no angles or sharp edges
- shoulder preparation with rounded inner edges and/or deep chamfer preparation
- the indicated dimensions reflect the minimum thickness for IPS e.max Press restorations

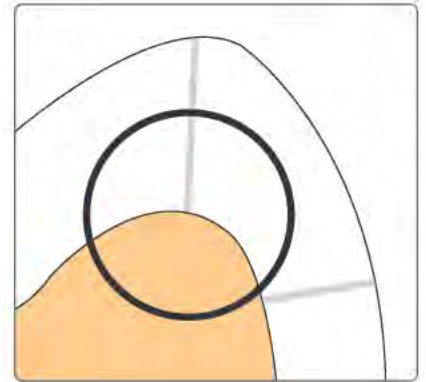
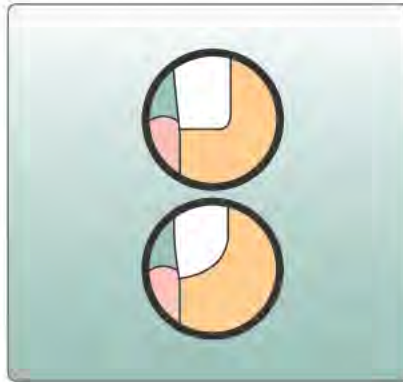
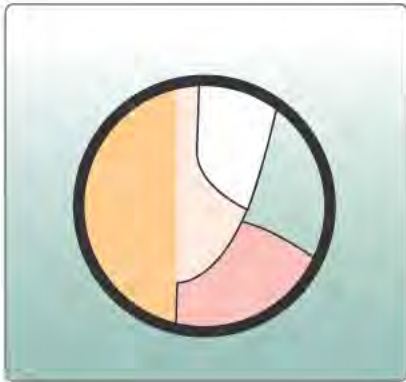
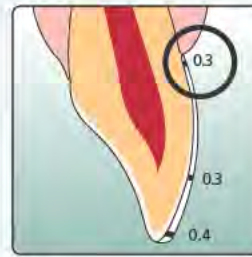


Table Top



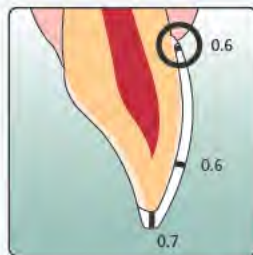
- Reduce the anatomical shape and observe the stipulated minimum thickness.
- Prepare a shoulder with rounded inner edges or a deep chamfer. Width of the shoulder/chamfer at least 1.0 mm.
- Reduce the occlusal by approx. 1.0 mm.

Thin Veneer



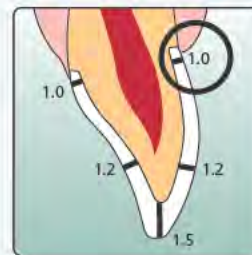
- If possible, the preparation should be located in the enamel.
- The incisal preparation margins should not be located in the area of static or dynamic occlusal contact.
- The minimum layer thickness of the thin veneer in the cervical and labial area is 0.3 mm. A restoration thickness of 0.4 mm must be planned at the incisal edge.
- **If there is enough space, preparation is not necessary.**

Veneer



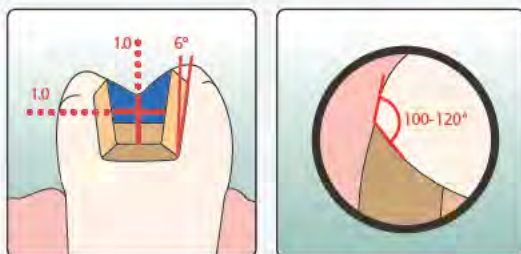
- If possible, the preparation should be located in the enamel.
- The incisal preparation margins should not be located in the area of static or dynamic contacts.
- Reduce the cervical and/or labial area by 0.6 mm, and the incisal edge by 0.7 mm

Anterior Crown



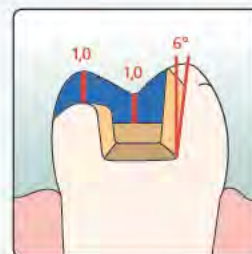
- Reduce the anatomical shape and observe the stipulated minimum thickness. Prepare a shoulder with rounded inner edges or a deep chamfer. Width of the shoulder/chamfer at least 1 mm.
- Reduce the incisal by approx. 1.5 mm.
- Reduce the facial and/or lingual area by approx. 1.2 mm.
- For conventional and/or self-adhesive cementation, the preparation must demonstrate retentive surfaces and sufficient preparation height.

Inlays



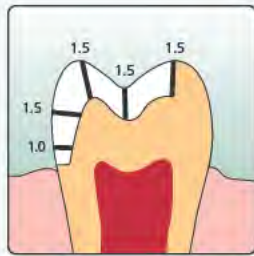
- static and dynamic occlusal contacts must be taken into consideration.
- The preparation margins must not be located on centric occlusal contacts.
- A preparation depth of at least 1.0 mm and an isthmus width of at least 1.0 mm must be observed in the fissure area.
- Prepare the proximal box with slightly diverging walls and observe an angle of 100°-120° between the proximal cavity walls and the prospective proximal inlay surfaces. In case of pronounced convex proximal surfaces without adequate support by the proximal shoulder, marginal ridge contacts on the inlay should be avoided.
- Round out internal edges and transitions in order to prevent stress concentration within the ceramic material.
- Do not prepare slice-cuts/bevels or feather edges.

Onlay



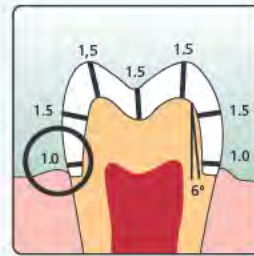
- Static and dynamic occlusal contacts must be taken into consideration.
- The preparation margins must not be located on centric occlusal contacts.
- A preparation depth of at least 1.0 mm and an isthmus width of at least 1.0 mm must be observed in the fissure area.
- Prepare the proximal box with slightly diverging walls and observe an angle of 100°-120° between the proximal cavity walls and the prospective proximal onlay surfaces. For onlays with pronounced convex cavity walls without adequate support by the proximal shoulder, marginal ridge contacts should be avoided.
- Round out internal edges in order to prevent stress concentration within the ceramic material.
- Do not prepare slice-cuts/bevels or feather edges.
- Provide at least 1.0 mm of occlusal clearance.

Partial crown



- Static and dynamic occlusal contacts must be taken into consideration.
- The preparation margins must not be located on centric occlusal contacts.
- Provide at least 1.5 mm of reduction in the cusp areas.
- Prepare a shoulder with rounded inner edges or a deep chamfer. Width of the shoulder/chamfer should be at least 1.0 mm.

Posterior crown



- Reduce the anatomical shape and observe the stipulated minimum thickness. Prepare a shoulder with rounded inner edges or a deep chamfer. Width of the circular shoulder/chamfer should be at least 1.0 mm.
- Reduce the occlusal by approx. 1.5 mm.
- Reduce the buccal and/or lingual area by approx. 1.5 mm.
- For conventional and/or self-adhesive cementation, the preparation must demonstrate retentive surfaces and sufficient preparation height

3-Unit Bridge



Given the different masticatory forces, the maximum acceptable pontic width is different in the anterior and posterior region.

The pontic width is determined on the unprepared tooth.

- In the anterior region (up to the canine) the pontic width should not exceed 11 mm.
- In the premolar region (canine to the 2nd premolar), the pontic width should not exceed 9 mm.

For conventional and/or self-adhesive cementation, the preparation must demonstrate retentive surfaces and sufficient preparation height.