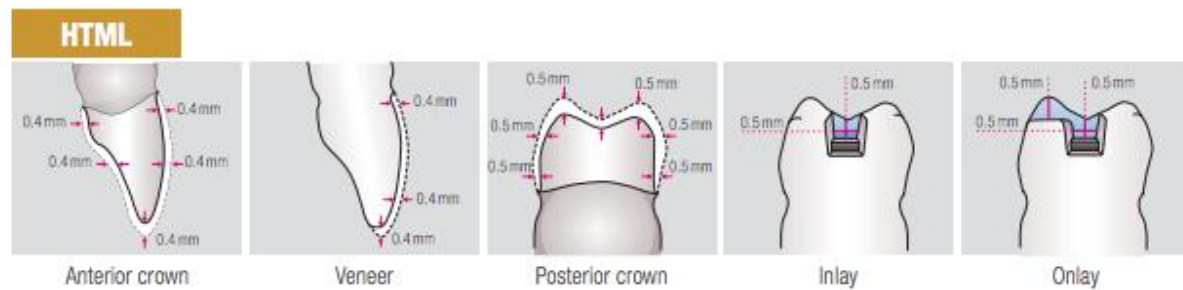
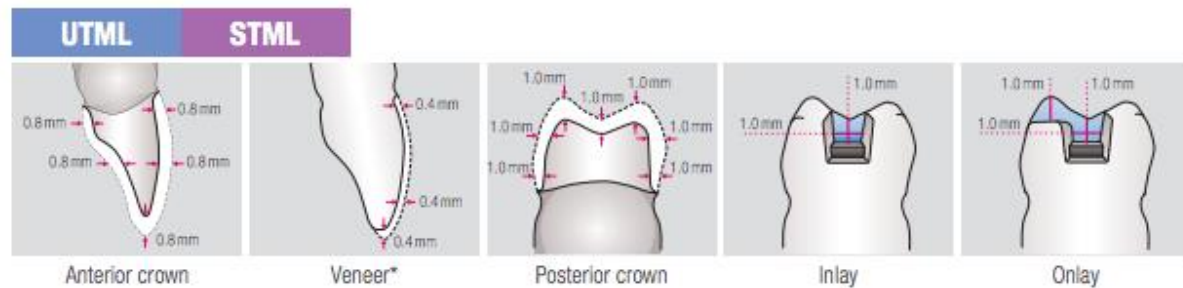


ANTERIOR CROWN, VENEER, POSTERIOR CROWN, INLAY, ONLAY

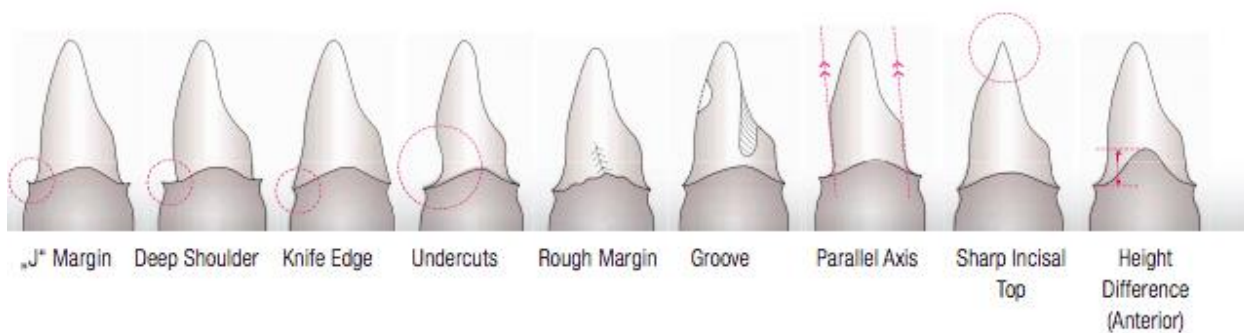
It is crucial to keep a minimum wall thickness* for a successful restoration, and keep in mind:

*Not including the thickness of build-up porcelain

Minimum Wall Thickness of Zirconia



Contraindications



BRIDGE / CONNECTOR CROSS SECTION

UTML, STML and HTML are products that offer consistent strength. You can design your restorations easily, safely and be confident that connectors will not lose their strength.

Follow the formula of applicable wall thickness.

- 1 Do not make a sharp cut to adjust connector cross section by using a diamond disc as the disc creates sharp notches that may lead to cracks and imminent bridge failure.
- 2 UTML and STML are not suitable for a cantilevered pontic bridge.
- 3 HTML are limited to 2 pontics within a bridge. When 2 pontics connect, the cross section should be 12mm² or more. The cantilevered pontic is limited to 1 and cross section should be 12mm² or more.

Minimum Connector Cross Section

	UTML	STML	HTML
Anterior 2-3 units	12 mm ² or more	12 mm ² or more	7 mm ² or more
Anterior 4 units or more	(not recommended)		9 mm ² or more
Posterior 2-3 units	16 mm ² or more (Premolar only)	16 mm ² or more	9 mm ² or more
Posterior 4 units or more	(not recommended)		9 mm ² or more

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONNECTOR SHAPE AND SIZE

To ensure a long lasting, reliable and strong bridge prosthetic it is essential to have the correct shape and size of connector. The highest force applied to a connector is vertically, from top to bottom. The following diagram shows the best and safest shape to design in order to avoid fractures or chipping. Strength is in the height.

