

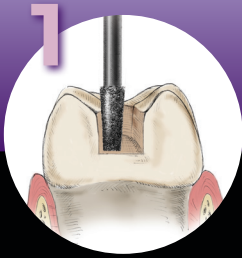
INLAY/
ONLAY

Figure 1
The onlay restoration, prepared with a large **Flat End Tapered Cylinder Diamond**, features rounded internal line angles and a minimum isthmus width of 2.0mm. The minimum depth is 1.5mm in thickness.

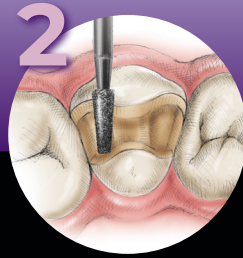


Figure 2
Less extensive restorations can be prepared using a smaller **Flat End Tapered Cylinder Diamond** with rounded corners.

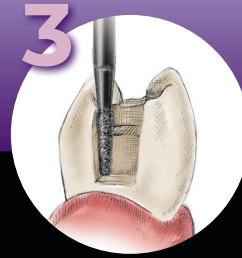


Figure 3
A smaller **Flat End Tapered Cylinder Diamond** is used to taper proximal areas where access is more challenging. Preservation of sound tooth structure is a requisite throughout the approach.



Figure 4
A smooth butt joint gingival margin should be created through the preparation sequence.



Figure 5
The shoulder preparation is frequently used for anterior/posterior crown and bridge indications and is characterized by its 90-degree angle.

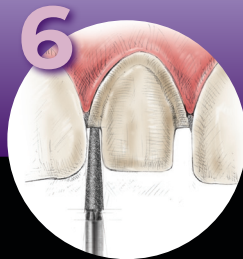


Figure 6
The facial shoulder and lingual beveled margins are rendered with a **Flat End Tapered Cylinder Diamond** and **Round End Straight Cylinder Diamond**, respectively.

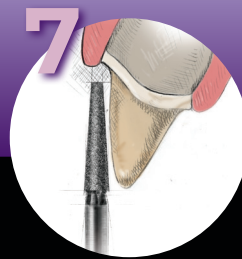


Figure 7
The incisal aspect of the tooth is prepared faciolingually using a **Flat End Tapered Cylinder Diamond** to achieve two-plane reduction and smooth, rounded line angles for the preparation.



Figure 8
Beveled shoulders change the finish line angle to 45-degrees, improving the fit and aesthetics for porcelain-fused-to-metal restorations.

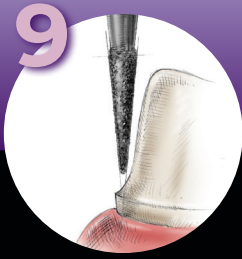
SHOULDER
MARGINSKNIFE-EDGE
MARGINS

Figure 9
The knife-edge margin is often useful on the lingual surfaces of mandibular posterior teeth, on those with convex axial surfaces, and on tilted teeth.

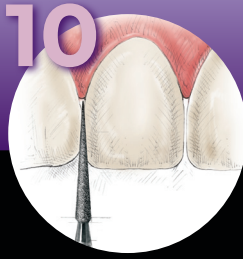


Figure 10
Preservation of the patient's existing tooth structure is priority with the knife-edge margin design.

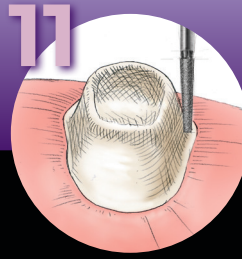


Figure 11
It is important that axial reduction yields a definitive finish line during tooth preparation.

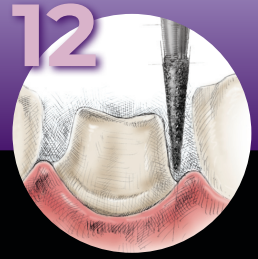


Figure 12
Achieved with the use of a **Needle Tapered Cylinder Diamond**, the knife-edge margin permits the development of an acute margin.

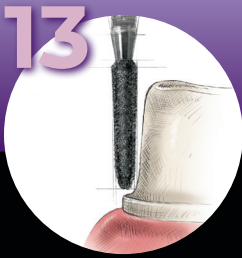


Figure 13
The chamfer margin is popular for various fixed prosthodontic restorations and is characterized by its tapered shape and smooth internal line angles.

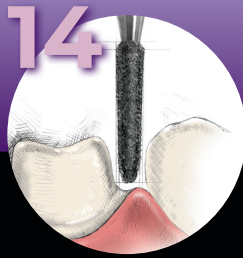


Figure 14
The facial reduction (approximately 1.2mm to 1.5mm) of the tooth surface is completed using the bullet-shaped **Round End Straight Cylinder Diamond**.



Figure 15
The bullet-shaped rounded cylinder **Round End Straight Cylinder Diamond** is used for more extensive reduction of the labial tooth surface. It can also be used for gingival curettage.



Figure 16
The occlusal or lingual reduction of 1.0mm to 1.5mm is performed using a football-shaped **Bud Diamond**. Rounded internal line angles complete the preparation design.

CHAMFER
MARGINS

