

IPS Empress Esthetic – Practical Working Steps

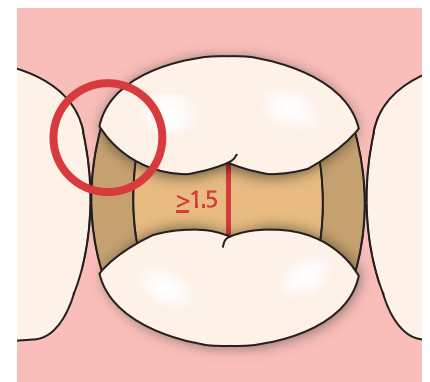
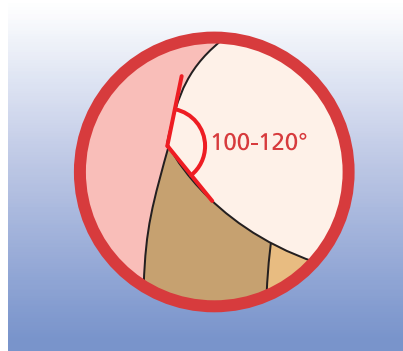
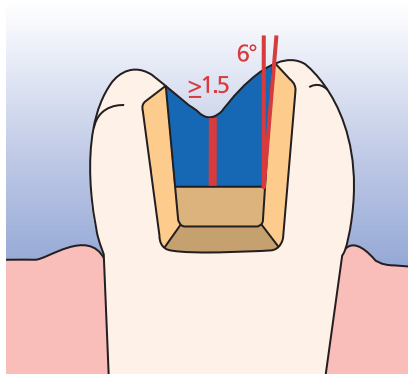
Preparation guidelines and minimum thicknesses

Successful results with IPS Empress Esthetic can only be achieved if the guidelines below and minimum layer thicknesses are strictly observed.

Inlays and onlays

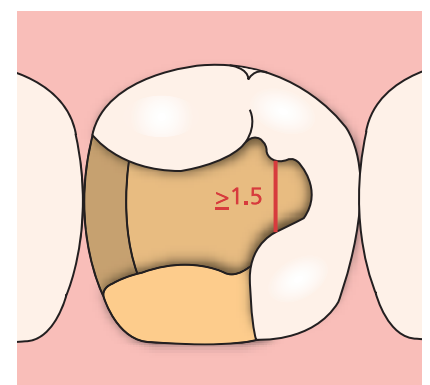
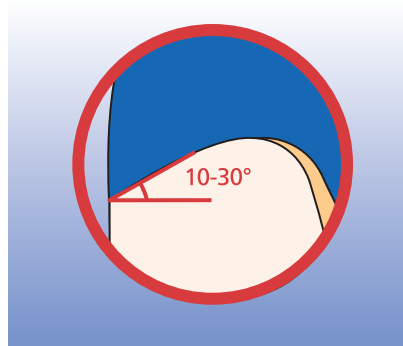
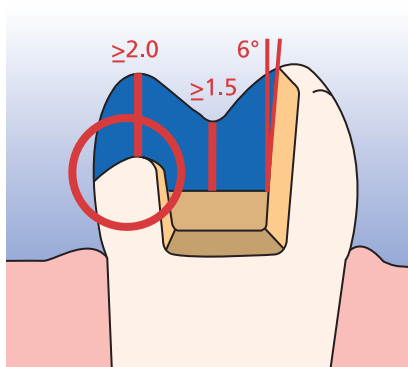
Static and dynamic antagonist contacts must be taken into consideration. The preparation margins must not be located on centric antagonist contacts.

A preparation depth of at least 1.5 mm and an isthmus width of at least 1.5 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. For inlays 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. Eliminate the proximal contacts on all sides. Do not prepare slice-cuts or feather edges.



Dimensions in mm

For onlays, provide at least 2 mm of space in the cusp areas. On the vestibular side, the shoulder should be prepared with a chamfer (10°-30°) to improve the aesthetic appearance of the transitions between the ceramic material and the tooth. Partial crowns are indicated if the preparation margin is less than approximately 0.5 mm away from the cusp tip, or if the enamel is severely undermined.

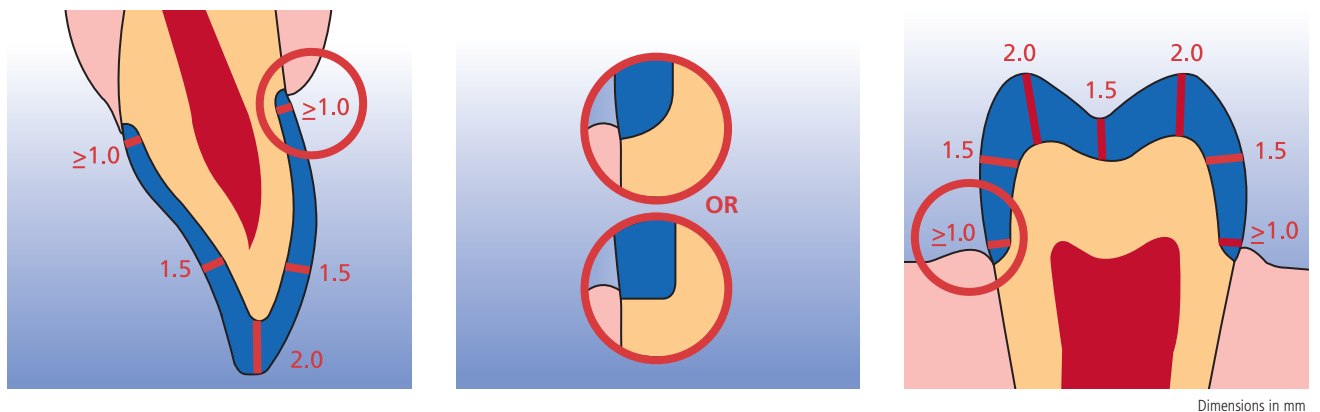


Dimensions in mm

Full crown

Anterior and posterior crown

The anatomical shape is evenly reduced while observing the given minimum thicknesses. A circumferential shoulder is prepared with rounded inner edges or a chamfer. The width of the circular shoulder or chamfer should be ≥ 1 mm. The incisal/occlusal third of the crown is reduced by approximately 1.5 mm. The incisal or occlusal part should be reduced by approximately 2 mm.



Veneer

If possible, the preparation should be entirely located in the enamel, either without involving reduction of the incisal edge or traditional preparation involving reduction of the incisal edge. The incisal preparation margins should not be located in the area of the abrasion surfaces.

The extent of the incisal reduction depends on the desired translucency of the incisal area to be built up. The more transparent the incisal edge of the intended veneer, the more pronounced the reduction should be. The incisal edge must be reduced by at least 1 mm. By preparing orientation grooves using a depth marker, controlled enamel reduction can be achieved. The minimum preparation thickness is $\geq 0.6 - 1$ mm, depending on the preparation technique selected. Dissolution of the proximal contacts is not required. Discoloured teeth may require more preparation. In the cervical area, prepare a chamfer.

