Dr. Ruiz/ LA Institute Laboratory Requirements:

Onlays:

- Restorative material: eMax for most cases, Empress on high esthetic cases. Always high translucency, with few exceptions.
- Check for clearance, if thinner that 1.5mm adjust preparation using egg shape bur. Make reduction coping if possible
- Broad proximal contact area
- Non-working cusp to be approximately the same height as adjacent teeth, never higher than working cusp. Curve of Wilson. Proper overjet, insure no possibility of interference.
- Working cusp to be naturally acute (pointed) and not flat.
- Occlusal contact along central groves, marginal ridges and tips of working cusp, if normal bite.
- Do not over deepen groves to avoid weakening the material.

All Ceramic Crown

Anterior

- Layered zirconia for anterior with a 0.3mm facial zirconia coping with proper design including maximum lingual support for occlusion. Zirconia should be cemented with RRGI.
- If e-Max is used it requires 0.5mm reduction (space), 1mm lingual and incisal space or reduction. E-max should be bonded.
- Anterior teeth on occlusal contact
- 1.5 minimum overjet with good cingulum supporting a centric stop.
- Solid lingual ridge for canine guidance.

Posterior

- Layered zirconia for bicuspids and first molars & full zirconia for 2nd and 3rd molars
- On layered zirconia, coping design with 0.5mm facial & occlusal thickness and full marginal ridge support and contacts on zirconia to avoid any unsupported porcelain.
- ZCR Press (Noritake) with high translucency over zirconia coping.
- Preparation should be 0.5mm cervical axial reduction (space), transitioning to 1mm mid facial axial reduction (space) and 1.5 occlusal reductions (space).
- Check for clearance, if thinner that 1.5mm occlusal space, adjust preparation using egg shape bur. Make reduction coping if possible
- Broad proximal contact area
- Non-working cusp to be approximately the same height as adjacent teeth, never higher than working cusp. Curve of Wilson. Proper overjet, insure no possibility of interference.
- Working cusp to be naturally acute (pointed) and not flat.
- Occlusal contact along central groves, marginal ridges and tips of working cusp
- Do not over deepen groves to avoid weakening the material.

Veneers:

- Feldesphatic layered veneers with minimal thickness and ideal 50% translucency, unless indicated otherwise.
- Pressable or e-Max only when the space exceeds 1mm, and in that case layer porcelain for characteristics, not just stain. (rarely used)
- Always use approved provisional to duplicate approved provisional incisal edge position, tooth width, and tooth fullness. Of course enhancing esthetics, confirming with a silicone matrix.
- Match transitional line angles as the natural LA Institute model.
- Match incisal embrasures as natural LA Institute model.
- Have pink gingiva model to insure gingival embrasure closure.
- Subtle texture and incisal edge effects.
- Always lingual ridge on canines for canine guidance on porcelain when needed.
- Very minor shade gradation starting on canines, ¼ shade more chroma, towards the back.

Night Guards/ Splint

- Fabricated on a semi-precision articulator
- Full coverage soft/hard
- 1 1/2mm minimum thickness
- Equal contacts, flat occlusal table.
- Small anterior and canine guidance ramps.
- 1 1/5mm overjet (freedom for envelop of function)
- Minimum facial acrylic wrap for esthetics, more wrap in posterior for retention.

Implant abutments:

- If zirconia, facial and proximal margins ¼ mm below gingiva, lingual margins ½ mm above gingiva.
- If titatnium, facial and proximal margins ½ mm below gingival, lingual margin ½ above gingiva.
- Usually with moderate tissue displacement to enhance emergence profile,