
Minimum Thicknesses

for restorations made with Irix Max,
Irix Plus, and Temporis

For the successful processing of prosthetic restorations made by TSLA Dfab laser printing, it is necessary to ensure that the following points are met from the beginning of treatment:

- Clearly visible and clean preparation margins
- Smooth and rounded tooth preparations
- Finished restoration thicknesses in accordance with the Instructions for Use (IFU), summarized below.

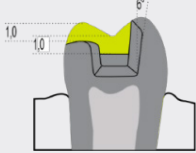

- Chamfer or shoulder preparations free of sharp edges

In general, an anatomically conservative preparation should be made. In particular, the creation of sharp corners or edges, which generate tension peaks in the material, should be avoided. Before making an impression by intraoral scanning, check or perform rounding of the corners of the preparation(s) with appropriate tools (burs and/or polishers).

Preparations/Thickness of Restorations

The following table shows the minimum material thickness required for the various types of restorations, along with the type of prosthetic preparation suggested.

Crown/Bridge abutment in the anterior areas	
	<p>Reduce the anatomical shape observing the minimum thicknesses shown. Shoulder preparation with rounded inner edge or Chamfer with angulation of approximately 10° to 30°, at least 1.0 mm deep at cervical margin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occlusal/incisal reduction of the coronal third of at least 1.5 mm • Vestibular reduction of at least 1,2 mm
Crown/Bridge abutment in the premolar sectors	
	<p>Reduce the anatomical shape observing the minimum thicknesses shown. Shoulder preparation with rounded inner edge or Chamfer with angulation of approximately 10° to 30°, at least 1.0 mm deep at the cervical margin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation taper of 6° • Occlusal reduction of the coronal third min. 1.5 mm; Facial reduction min. 1.5 mm • For self-adhesive cementation, the preparation must have retentive surfaces and sufficient abutment height <p>Connector surface area between units: ≥ 24 mm².</p>
Aesthetic Veneers	
	<p>Preparation should ideally take place in the enamel. Do not extend the incisal preparation limits in the abrasion surfaces and occlusion dynamics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the labial area by a minimum of 0.6 mm and the incisal edge by a minimum of 0.7 mm
Thin Veneers	
	<p>Preparation should ideally take place in the enamel. Do not extend the incisal preparation limits in the abrasion surfaces and occlusion dynamics. In case of sufficient space, a preparation can be waived.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum thicknesses: cervical and labial 0.4 mm; incisal edge 0.5 mm
Inlay Inlays	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider static and dynamic occlusal contacts • Do not make preparation edges in centric occlusal contacts • In groove area min. 1.0 mm preparation depth and min. 1.0 mm isthmus width • Slightly divergent proximal box (6° tapered preparation), with 100°-120° angle between proximal cavity walls and proximal prospective surfaces of the inlay. With accentuated convex proximal surfaces without sufficient proximal step support, avoid marginal ridge contacts on the inlay • Round inner edges and transition areas to avoid stress concentrations in the material <p>Avoid slice-cut or knife edge preparations.</p>

Onlays	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider static and dynamic occlusal contacts • Do not make preparation edges in centric occlusal contacts • In groove area min. 1.0 mm preparation depth and min. 1.0 mm isthmus width • Slightly divergent proximal box (6° tapered preparation), with 100°-120° angle between proximal cavity walls and proximal prospective surfaces of the inlay. With accentuated convex proximal surfaces without sufficient proximal step support, avoid marginal ridge contacts on the onlay • Round the inner edges and transition areas to avoid concentrations of structural tension • Avoid slice-cut or knife edge preparations <p>In cusp capping area, consider a gap of at least 1.0 mm.</p>
Partial Crowns	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider static and dynamic occlusal contacts • Do not make preparation edges in centric occlusal contacts • In cusp capping area, consider a gap of at least 1,5 mm <p>Shoulder preparation with rounded inner edge or Chamfer preparation with angulation of about 20° to 30°.</p>
<p>Do not use for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Bridges with inlays ◦ Cantilever bridges ◦ Maryland bridges ◦ Post and core ◦ Patients with Bruxism ◦ Any other use not listed in the directions 	