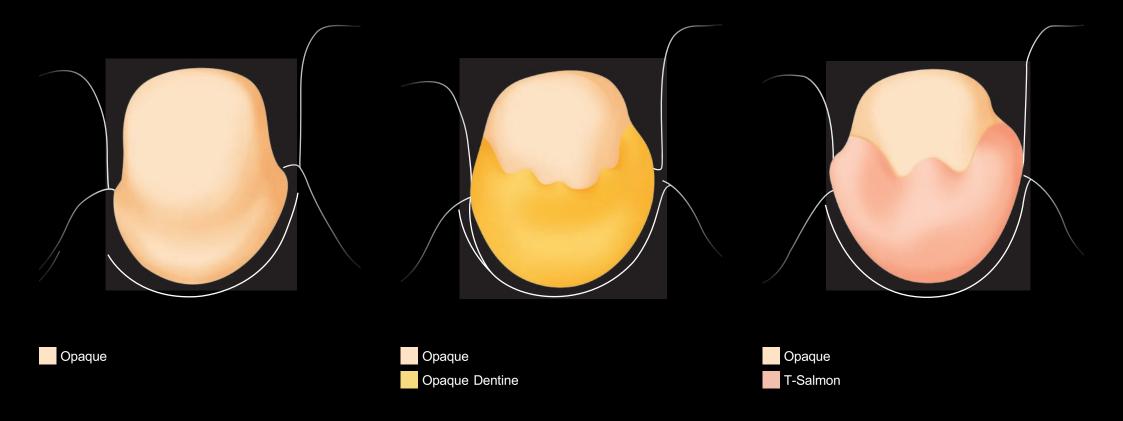




INDEX

FRONT TOOTH (YOU	NG AGE) TECHNIQUE · · · 03
Cervical Accent	04
White Accent	06
Mamelon Accent	08
Internal Accent	10
Opal Accent	
Enamel	
Internal Orange Accent	
Finished Goods	
i misiica sooas	
POSTERIOR (YOUNG	AGE) TECHNIQUE · · · · · 21
Internal Accent	22
Enamel	24
Occlusal-Enamel Accent	
White Accent	27
Finished Goods	28
	20
FRONT TOOTH (OLD)	AGE) TECHNIQUE · · · · · 31
Cut Back	35
Internal Accent	36
Dentine Shape	38
Opal Translucent	40
Opal 1	41
SPRING OUT Stain	43
Amber-color Gradation	44
Finished Goods	46
All porcelain powder in pictures distinguishing each part.	is specially colored for





STEP.1



Cervical Accent

After forming Opaque Dentine, T-Salmon is formed

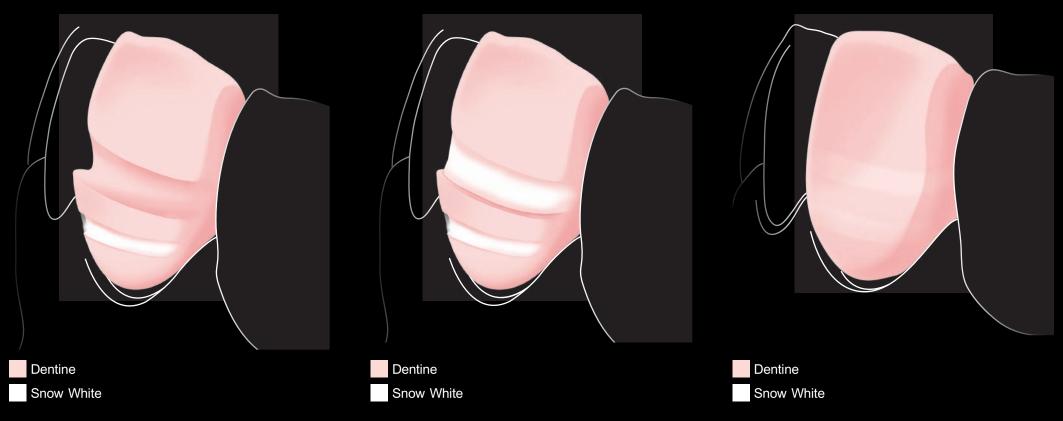
- · Opaque Dentine controls reflection from opaque layer especially at thinner case of cervical area and gets enough dentine chroma.
- Use T-Salmon to express the transparent pinky color at cervical area.

Mixing Procedure

• In case thickness of cervical area is not enough, mix and use Opaque Dentine and T-Salmon in the ratio of 3:1.

Two-layers Procedure

• In case thickness at cervical area is enough, form Opaque Dentine and T-Salmon by two-layers.



STEP.2



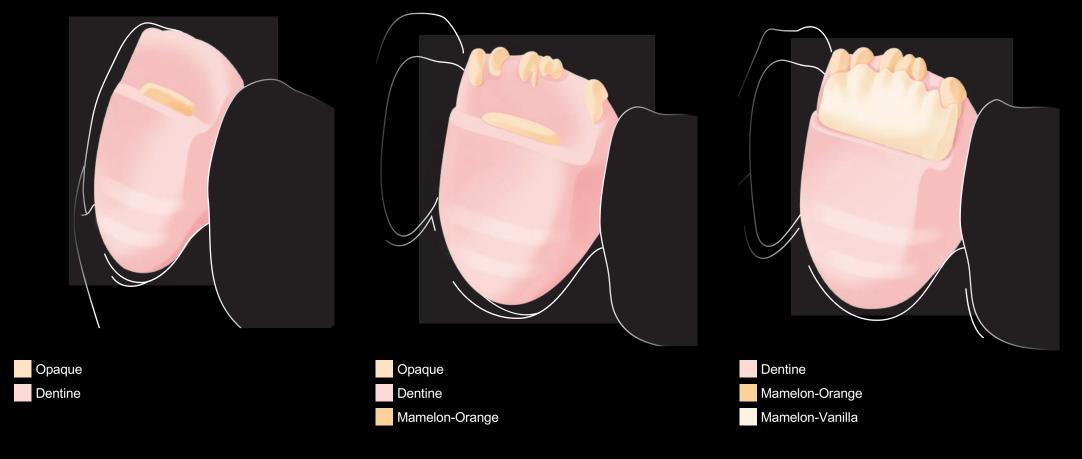
First white band



Second white band

White Accent

- · After finishing regular cut-back, do concave cut-back for giving white band at cervical area of Dentine. Then apply Snow White and cover up by Dentine.
- To weaken the white band level, mix and use a suitable amount of Enamel.
- To strengthen the white band level, mix and use a suitable amount of White.



STEP.3



Mamelon Accent

- Conduct second cut back of Dentine at top 1/3 part, and form Mamelon-Orange on the tip part of mamelon, then form Mamelon-Vanila thinly.
- Tip) No problem if opaque layer appears at the second-cut-back.
- · Mamelon-Orange is effective for opalescence and the reappearance of the opacity layer at the cutting edge of natural tooth dentine.
- · Mamelon-Vanila is effective for the reappearance of the opacity layer at the central part of natural tooth dentine and the color-tone change at cutting edge area.



STEP.4

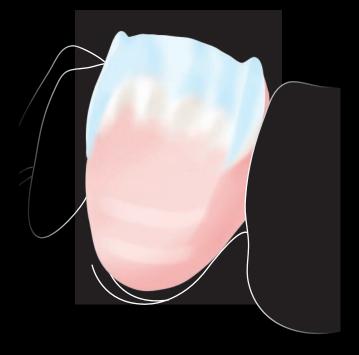


Internal Accent

STEP.4

• Reform primary shape covering up by **Dentine**. Apply Snow White to express the bright enamel layer, then do the mamelon-forming of Dentine layer to build the final dentine shape.

STEP.5



Opal Accent

STEP.5

• Form Opal 1 at the top and valley of mamelon-form to express the transparent layer.

STEP.5



Opal 1

Dentine Snow White

STEP.5



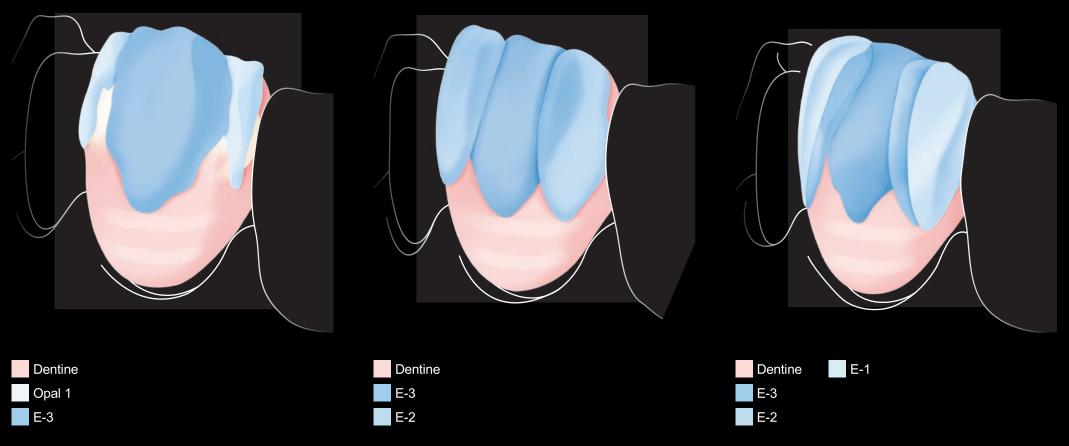
Reflection light

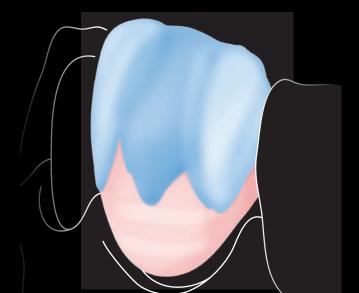


Transmission light

Opalescence

· Able to express the opalescence, which is pale blue color under reflection light and orange color under transmission light.





Dentine E-1 E-3

E-2

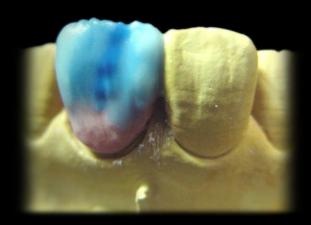
Enamel

STEP.6

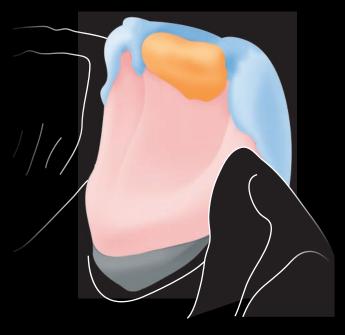
• Use three different kinds of **Enamel**, which have different brightness and chroma, to add the change of transparence on enamel layer. In case base shade of enamel color tone is E-2 or E-1,

use Snow White and White which are whitish type Accent having different transparency express the transparence of enamel.





STEP.7





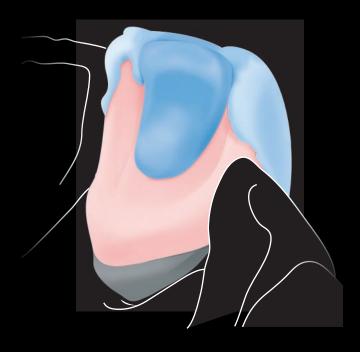
Internal Orange Accent

STEP.7

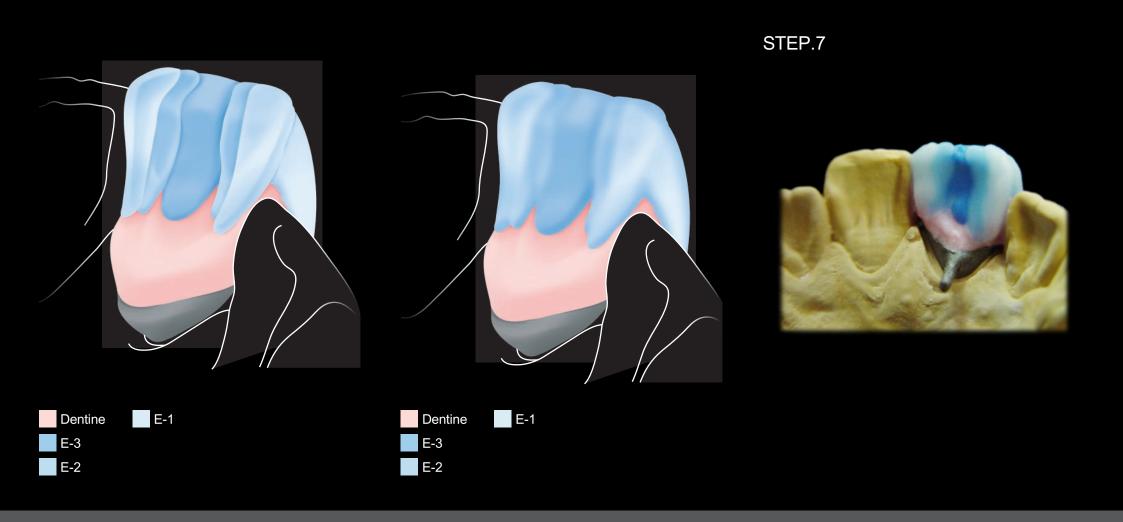
• Use T-Amber on the central incisal part of lingual side as the expression of amber color.

Then form the three kinds of **Enamel** on it as well as labial side to express the gradation of brightness and chroma.

T-Amber is the more vivid orangish transparent color than **T-Buff** to express the orangish transparent color of front and posterior tooth.







Using these Accent porcelain makes it possible to express the same tone of natural tooth.





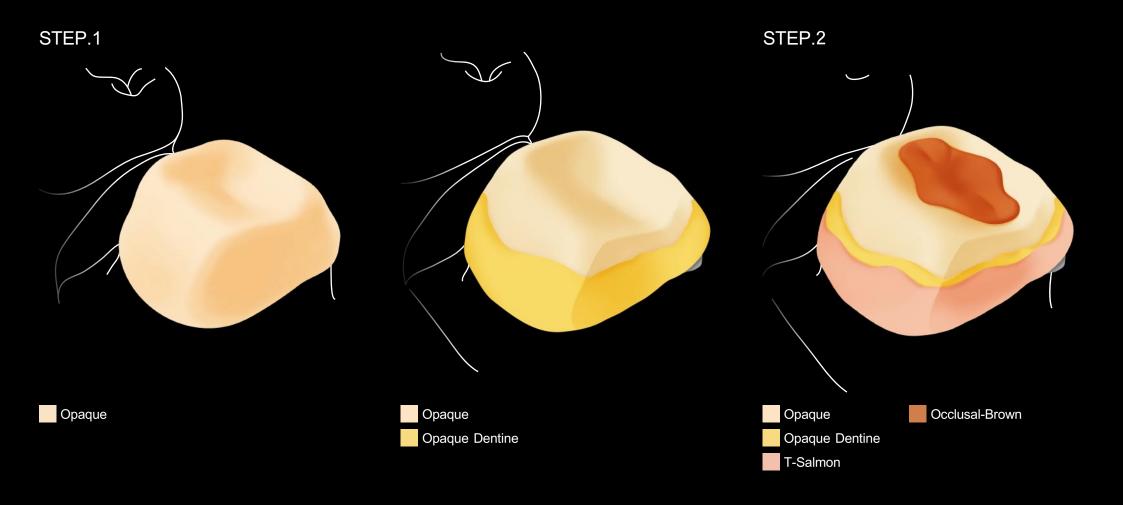


Finished Goods





) ACCENT.



POSTERIOR (YOUNG AGE) TECHNIQUE

Opaque Occlusal-Brown Opaque Dentine Occlusal-Orange T-Salmon

Internal Accent

STEP.2

• Form T-Salmon on cervical area, then use Occlusal-Brown on the central part of occlusal surface color in layers, and Occlusal-Orange on the whole part of occlusal surface as the foundation .





POSTERIOR (YOUNG AGE) TECHNIQUE

STEP.3

Enamel

STEP.3

• Cut back after reforming primary shape covering up by Dentine, then form Enamel to avoid the central part of occlusion.



STEP.4



Dentine

Enamel

Occlusal-Enamel

STEP.4

Occlusal-Enamel Accent

STEP.4

 Occlusal-Enamel is effective for the expression of orangish enamel color which is characteristic of posterior occlusal surface. In forming, make the shape of occlusal surface.



POSTERIOR (YOUNG AGE) TECHNIQUE

STEP.5 STEP.5

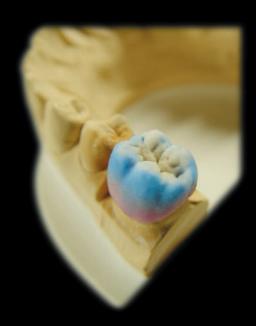


Occlusal-Enamel

White Accent

STEP.5

• Use Snow White for the expression of whitish color which can be seen on the crest of occlusal surface.





Using these Accent porcelains makes it possible to express the color tone of posterior tooth with the sense of being alive.

POSTERIOR (YOUNG AGE) TECHNIQUE





Finished Goods



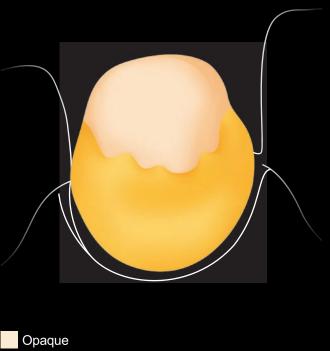
STEP.1



STEP.1 Cervical Accent

• Use for supplementing choroma near cervical area where porcelain-forming layer is thin.

STEP.1





Opaque Dentine

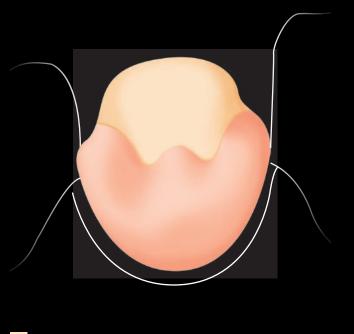
STEP.2



STEP.2

• Form T-Salmon at cervical area once, and express the reddish transparence near cervical area.

STEP.2



Opaque

T-Salmon



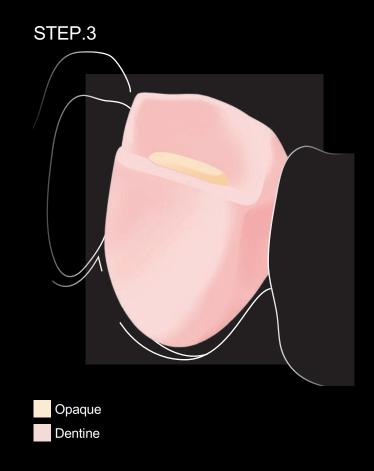




Cut Back

STEP.3

• Reform primary shape covering up by Dentine, and cut back the surface layer to form enamel layer. Then cut back vertically at the top to express the opacity layer.



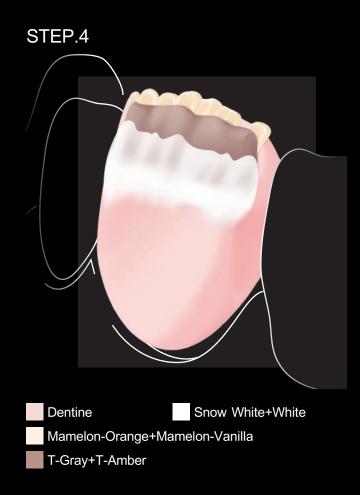






Internal Accent

- STEP.4 Expression of opacity layer, transparence layer and high brightness layer which are seen at the cutting edge of old age
 - Mix and form Mamelon-Orange and Mamelon-Vanilla in the ratio of 1:1 to express the orangish opacity layer at cutting edge.
 - Then, cover mamelon part by using T-Gray and T-Amber mixed in the ratio of 1:1 to express the grayish transparent layer.
 - Lastly, use Snow White and White in the ratio of 3:1 to express the whitish high brightness layer.



STEP.5

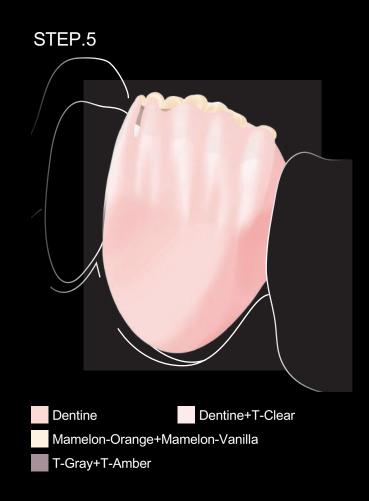




Dentine Shape

STEP.5

• Use Dentine with high transparency which is mixed Dentine and T-Clear in the ratio of 1:3 at cutting edge, and cover Internal Accent of STEP4, then form dentine shape.



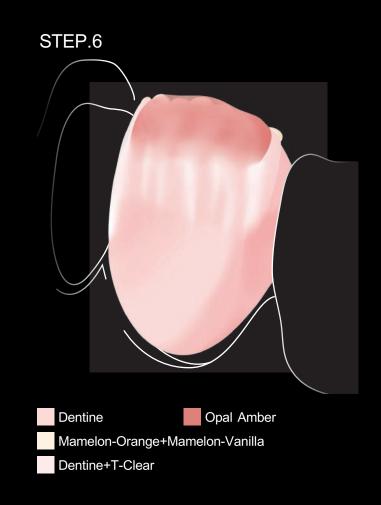
STEP.6



Opal Translucent

STEP.6

• Form Opal Amber to express the amber color transparency at cutting edge of dentine.



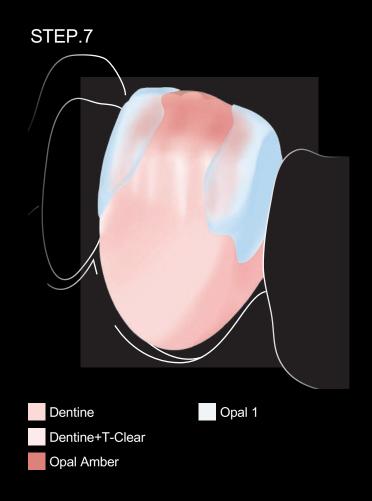
STEP.7



Opal 1

STEP.7

 Form Opal 1 to express bluish transparent layer at both proximal surface of tooth crown.





STEP.8





SPRING OUT Stain

Original staining technique representing natural tooth color seems spring water flow

STEP.8 Internal Staining

- · Use Stain Orange, Light Orange proximal surface area and Brown to raise the chroma at cervical or contact area.
- Use Stain Milky to express the crack.
- Use Stain Dark Brown to express hair-line.

STEP.9



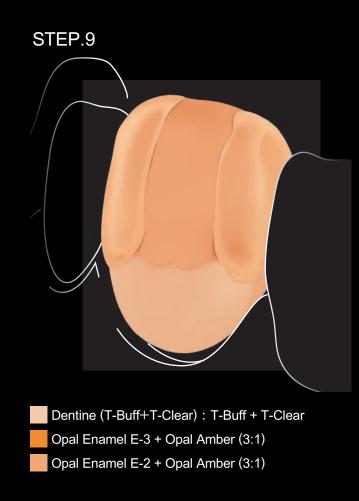




STEP.9 Expression of the amberish gradation which is characteristic of tooth enamel at old age

- · Use mixture of T-Buff and T-Clear at random ratio to express the gradation of amberish transparence toward cervical area.
- Use Opal-Enamel E-3 and Opal Amber in the ratio of 3:1 at the central cutting edge.
- Use Opal-Enamel E-2 and Opal Amber in the ratio of 3:1 to express the gradation of the amberish enamel color toward the proximal surface of cutting edge.

Tip) mixing ratio is different depending on cases.







Finished Goods

