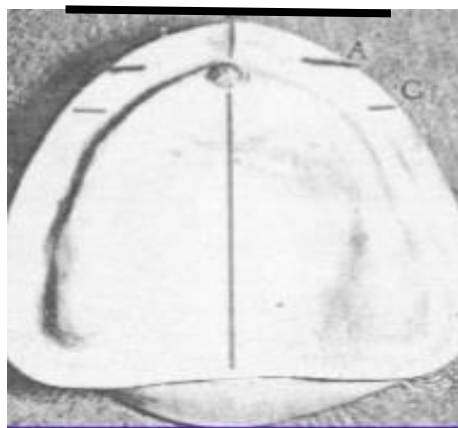


## *Arrangement of teeth*

**Teeth arrangement:** It's the placement of teeth on a denture with definite objective in mind, or it's the setting of teeth on temporary bases.

### *Guide lines for teeth arrangement in maxillary cast:*

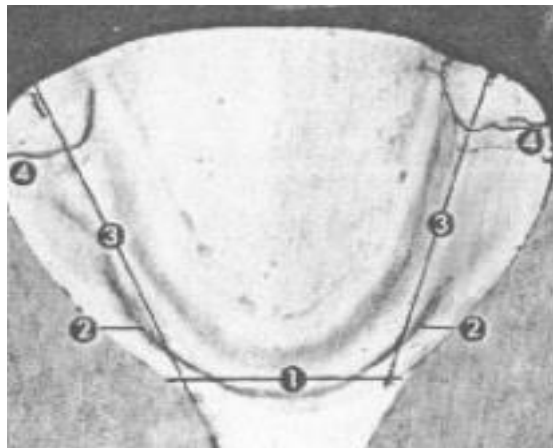
- 1- A line is drawn parallel to the frontal plane that touches the anterior margin of the incisive papilla, aids in the positioning of the upper central incisors.
- 2- The midline follows the mid palatal suture and bisects the incisive papilla, this line is perpendicular to the line 1.
- 3- The canine eminence line is recorded on the cast when it's present.



### *Guide lines for teeth arrangement in Mandibular cast:*

- 1- A line is drawn parallel to the frontal plane bisecting the residual ridge, aids in positioning of the mandibular central incisors.

- 2- Canine point represent the location of the mandibular canines.
- 3- A line follow the crest of the residual ridge from the canine point to the middle of retromolar pad, aids in the buccolingual position of the mandibular posterior teeth.
- 4- A line that bisects the vertical height of the retromolar pad aids in establishing the vertical position of the occlusal surfaces of the posterior teeth.



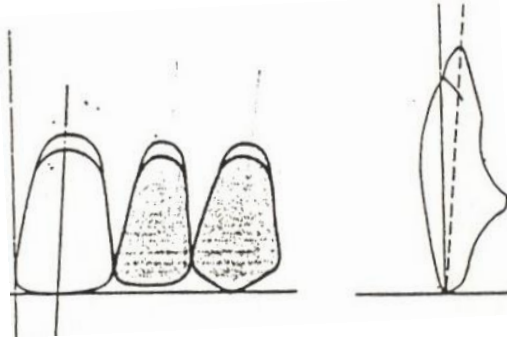
## ***Arrangement of anterior teeth***

### **The importance of anterior teeth:**

- 1- Provide proper lip support.
- 2- Restore phonetics.
- 3- Pleasing esthetics.

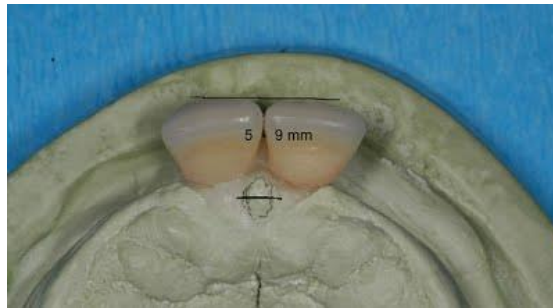
### **Upper central incisors:**

- In frontal plane (view) the contact points between right and left central incisors should coincide with the midline. The long axis perpendicular. The incisal edge of each central incisor should touch the occlusal plane.
- In the sagittal view the long axis should have slight labial inclination (5 degrees).



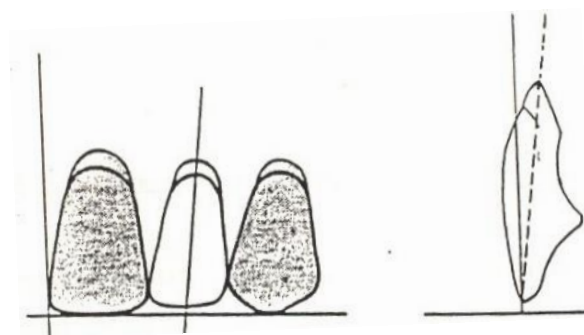
- In the horizontal plane (occlusal plane), the two central incisors should be placed to give the beginning of the curvatures of the arch.

Generally the labial surfaces of the two central incisors will be 8-10 mm anterior to the center of the incisive papilla.



### **Upper lateral incisor:**

- In frontal plane (view) the incisal edge is 1 mm above the occlusal plane. The long axis show little distal inclination.
- In the sagittal view the lateral incisor should have slight labial inclination (10 degrees).

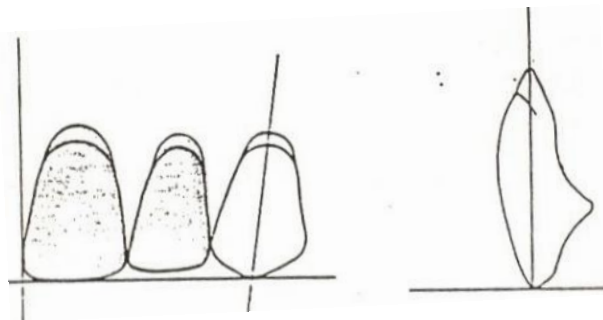


- In the horizontal view the cervical area of the tooth is depressed more than the central incisors, and the incisal edge should be rotated lingually to form the arch curvature.



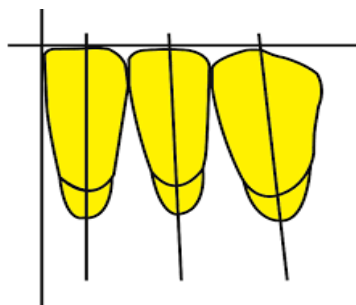
### **Upper canine:**

- In frontal view, the tip of the canine should touch the occlusal plane, and the long axes is perpendicular to the plane (or slightly curved distally).
- In sagittal view the long axis is vertical.
- In the horizontal view the cervical areas is prominent. The upper canine represents the corner of the mouth forming the turning point of the upper arch, also it form the transition from the anterior teeth to posterior teeth.

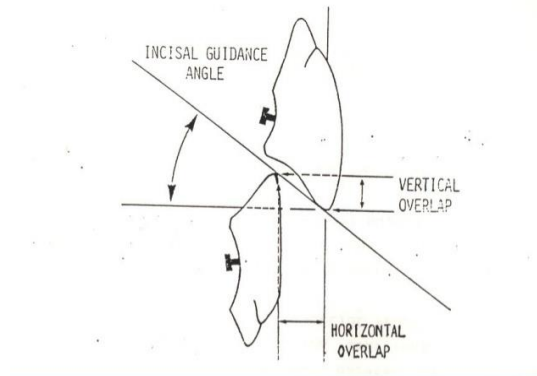


### **Lower central incisor:**

- In frontal view the long axis is vertical and the midline of the lower centrals should coincide with the maxillary arch midline.
- In sagittal view should have slight labial inclination.



- The incisal edge should have 1 mm of vertical overlap (overbite), and 1 mm of horizontal overlap (overjet), in respect to maxillary central incisors.



### **Lower lateral incisors:**

- In frontal view, the long axis vertical to the occlusal plane.
- In sagittal view should have slight labial inclination.
- In the horizontal view the distal part of the incisal edge rotated lingually to form the arch curvature.



- The incisal edge should have 1 mm of horizontal and vertical overlap in respect with the maxillary central incisors.

### **Lower canine:**

- In frontal view the long axis have slight distal inclination (the cervical part more distally).
- In sagittal view the long axis have slight lingual inclination.
- In horizontal view the cervical area is more prominent.



- The tip of lower canine, should be placed in the embrasure between upper lateral and upper canine.



- ☒ The arrangement of anterior teeth should follow the form of the arch either square, tapered or ovoid.

