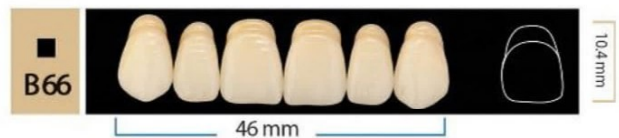


Upper Anterior Teeth

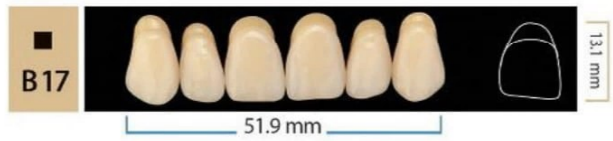
Small Size



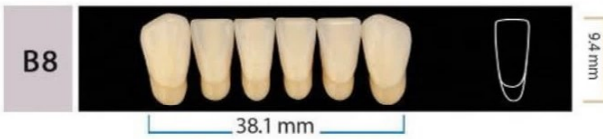
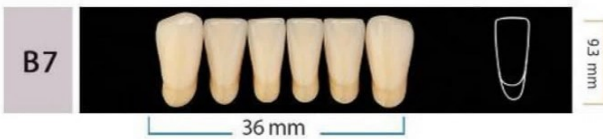
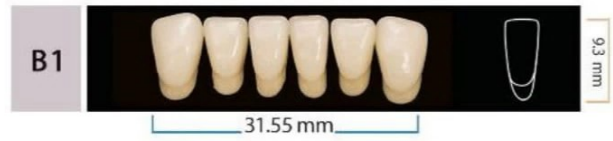
Medium Size



Large Size



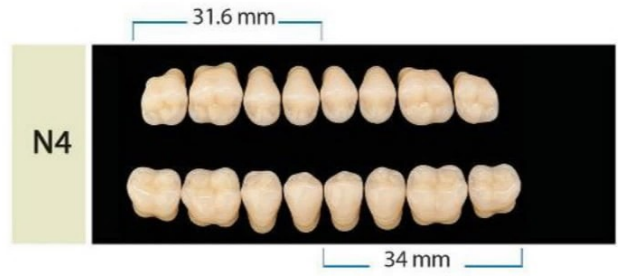
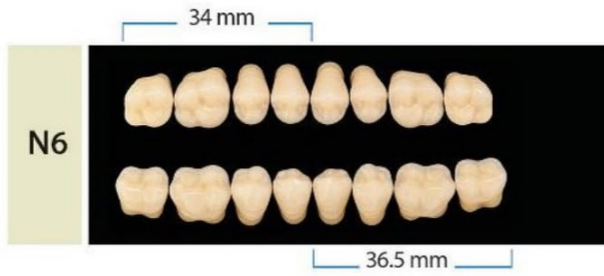
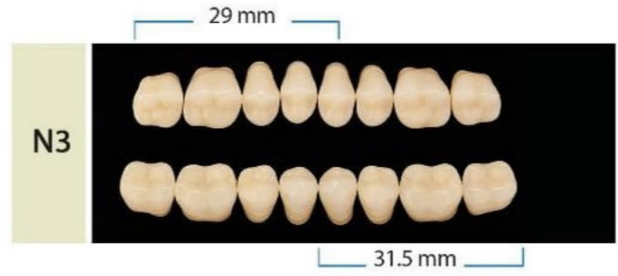
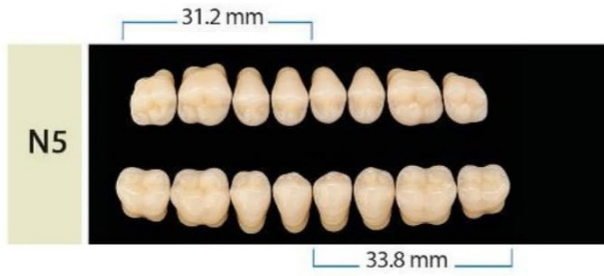
Lower Anterior Teeth



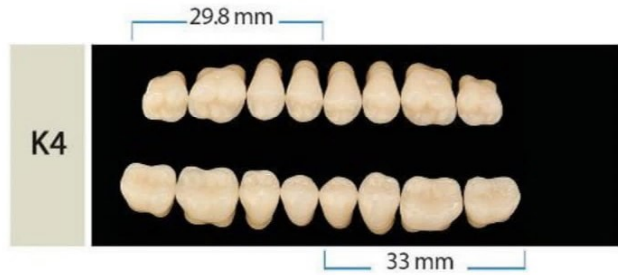


Upper And Lower Posterior Teeth

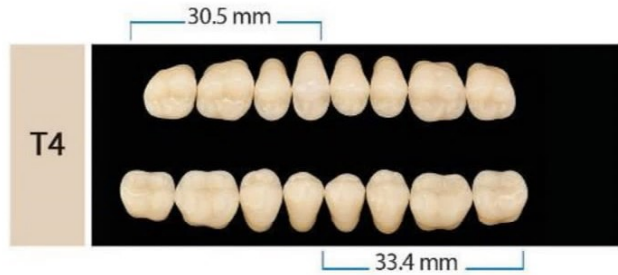
Normal Bite





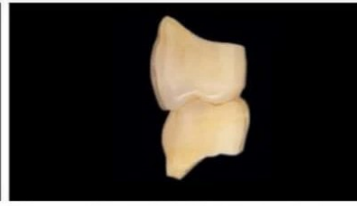
Crossbite



Overbite



Mould chart related to selecting teeth is designed on page 10 of the catalogue in order to choose the appropriate size between the anterior and posterior teeth. The correct choice of size and shade based on Standard Criteria has a direct impact on the quality of treatment.

		
<p>K-type mould for crossbite</p> <p>The normal bite mould (based on the angle of class 1) Tooth line is perpendicular from curve profile of the anterior teeth to the occlusal surface.</p>	<p>T-type mould for overbite</p> <p>In dental mould for overbite (bite of second distal), the mandible is in contrast with maxilla.</p>	<p>N-type mould for normal bit</p> <p>In the mould for cross-bite (class 3), protruding of mandible creates a relatively steep angle in comparison to occlusal surface.</p>

Choosing of posterior teeth

Posterior teeth are chosen based on buccolingual width and mesiodistal total width, cusp height from cervical and the slope of the cusp which applied based on the type of occlusion to rebuild mouth.

Artificial teeth should be set slightly higher than the anticipated dimension of occlusal and vertical in order to create dental contact between mandible and maxilla.

Application of posterior teeth

- Full dentures
- Partial denture and partial denture based on implant
- Denture based on implant
- Full denture with attachments

Biocompatibility and coordination with natural teeth

Completely normal form and appearance and also biocompatible with gum tissue and variety of shade and size are factors that make the Beta Dent's teeth unique.

