

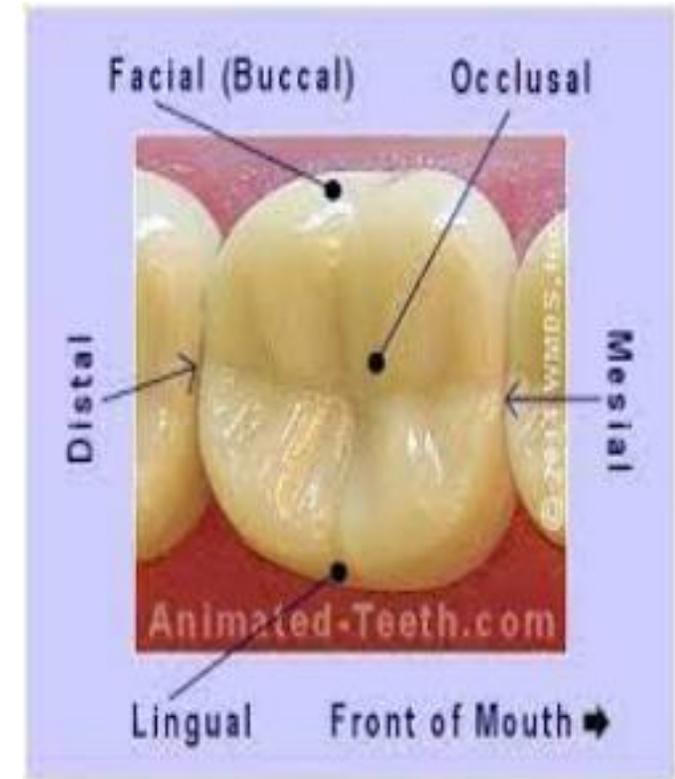
INTRODUCTION

THIRD LECTURE

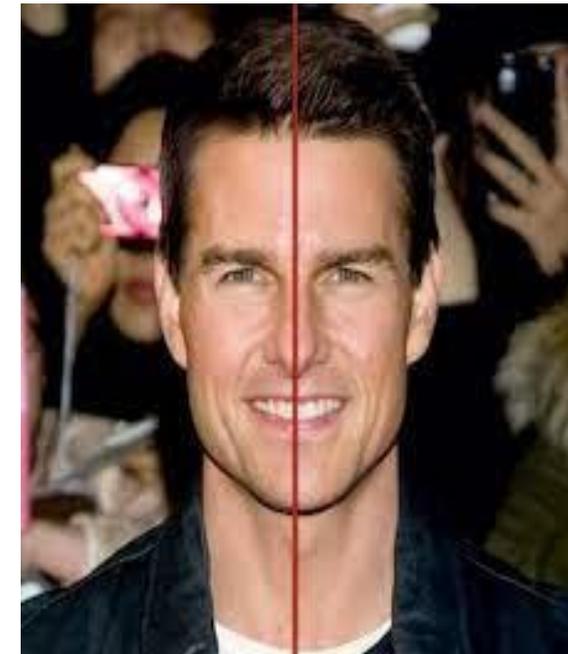
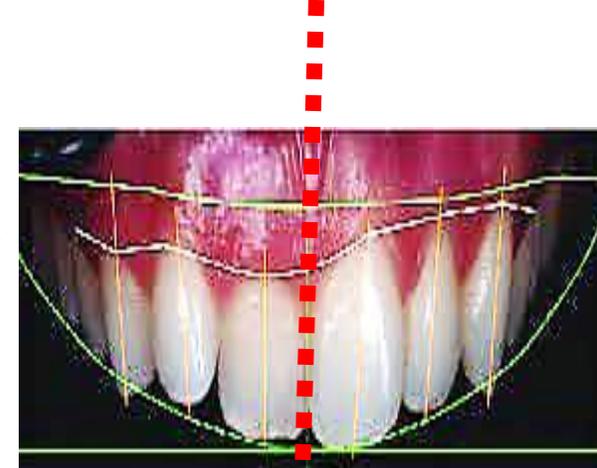
Dr. Omya Meabed

TOOTH SURFACES

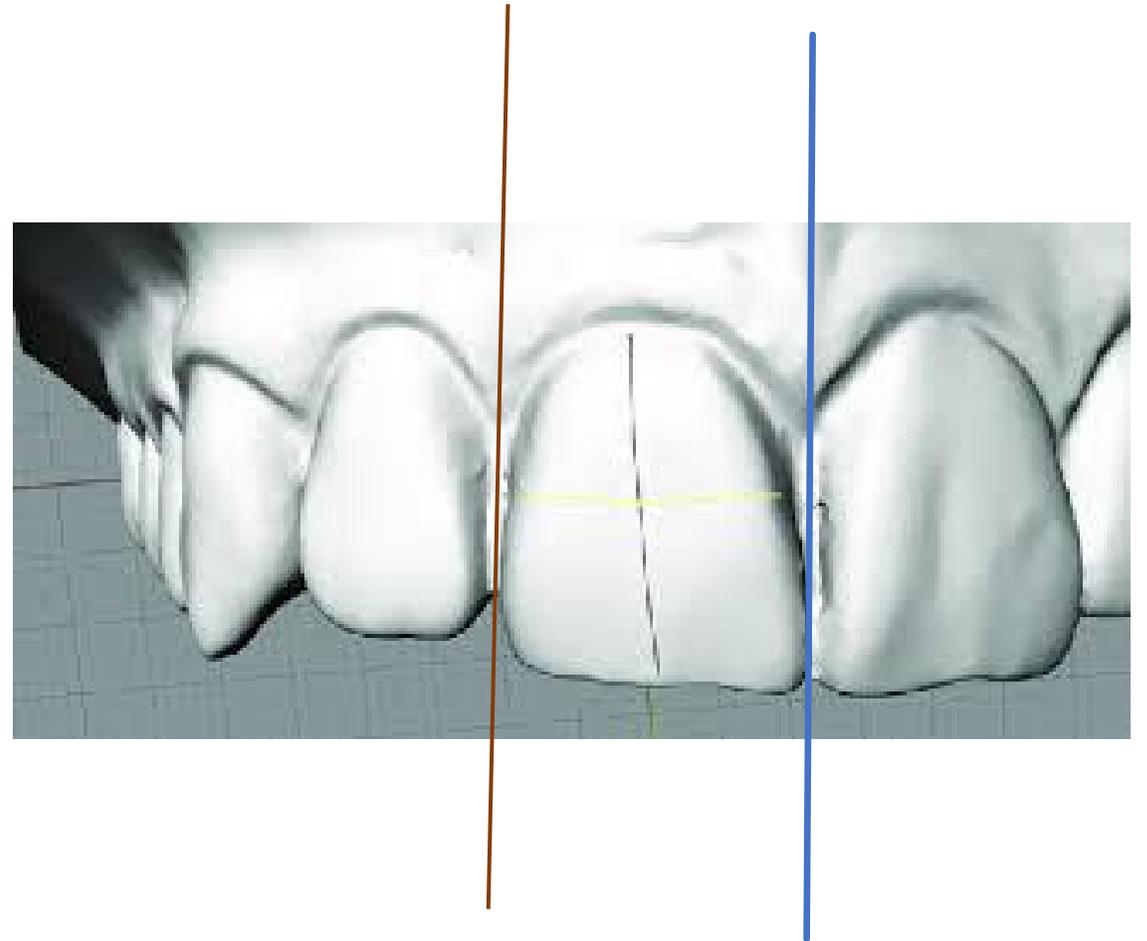
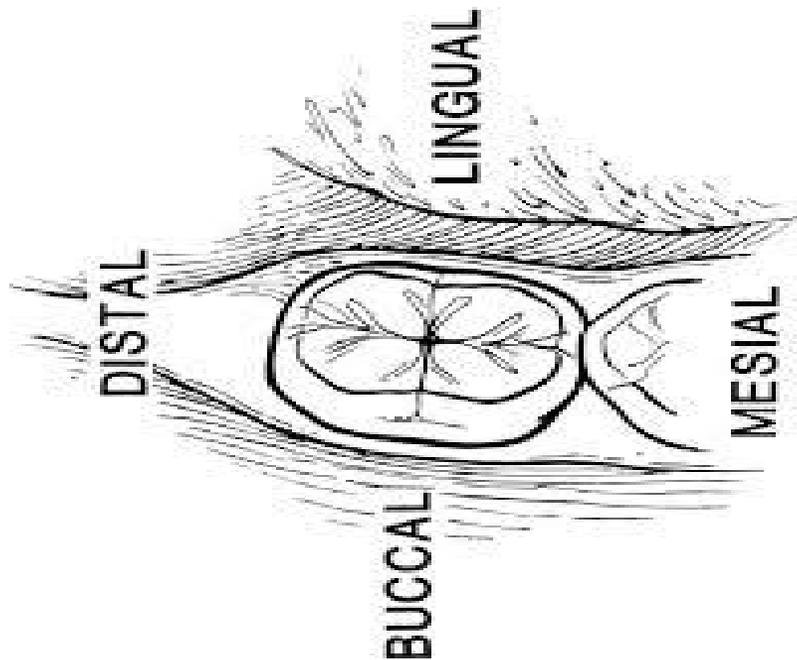
- the crowns of teeth have **five** surfaces.
- The surfaces are named according to their **positions and uses**.
- In the incisors and canines, the surfaces toward the **lips** are called **labial surfaces**
- in the premolars and molars, those facing the **cheek** are the **buccal surfaces**.
- labial and buccal surfaces are called **facial surfaces**.
- All surfaces facing toward the **tongue** are called **lingual surfaces**.
- The surfaces of the premolars and molars that come in contact (**occlusion**) with those in the opposite jaw are called **occlusal surfaces**.
- These are called **incisal surfaces** with respect to **incisors and canines**.



- The surfaces of the teeth facing toward adjoining teeth in the same dental arch are called proximal surfaces.
- The proximal surfaces may be called either mesial or distal. These terms have special reference to the position of the surface relative to the median line of the face.
- mid line is this line which drawn vertically through the center of the face, passing between the central incisors at their point of contact with each other in both the maxilla and the mandible.



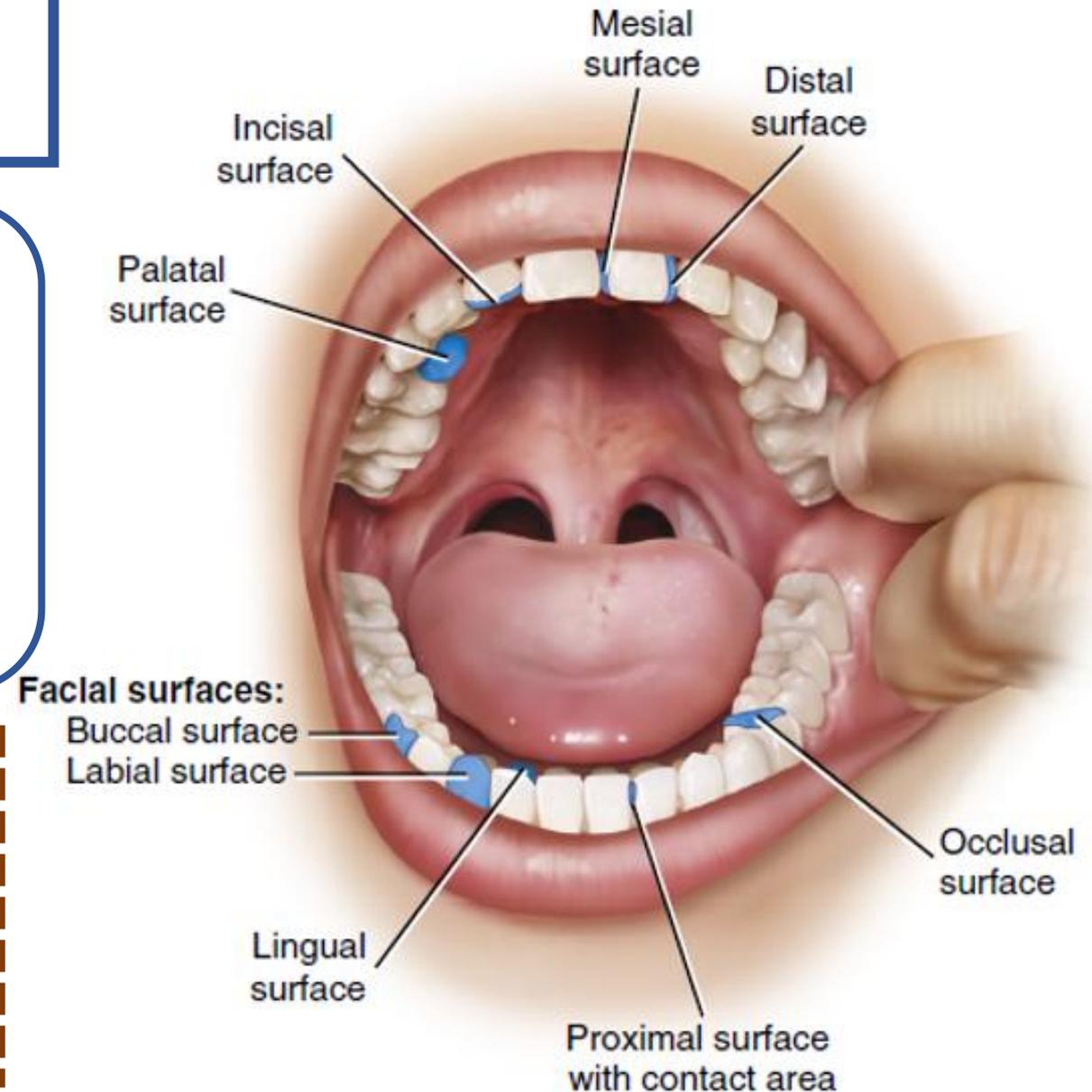
- Those proximal surfaces that, following the curve of the arch, are faced toward **the median line** are called **mesial surfaces**.
- those most distant from the median line are called **distal surfaces**.

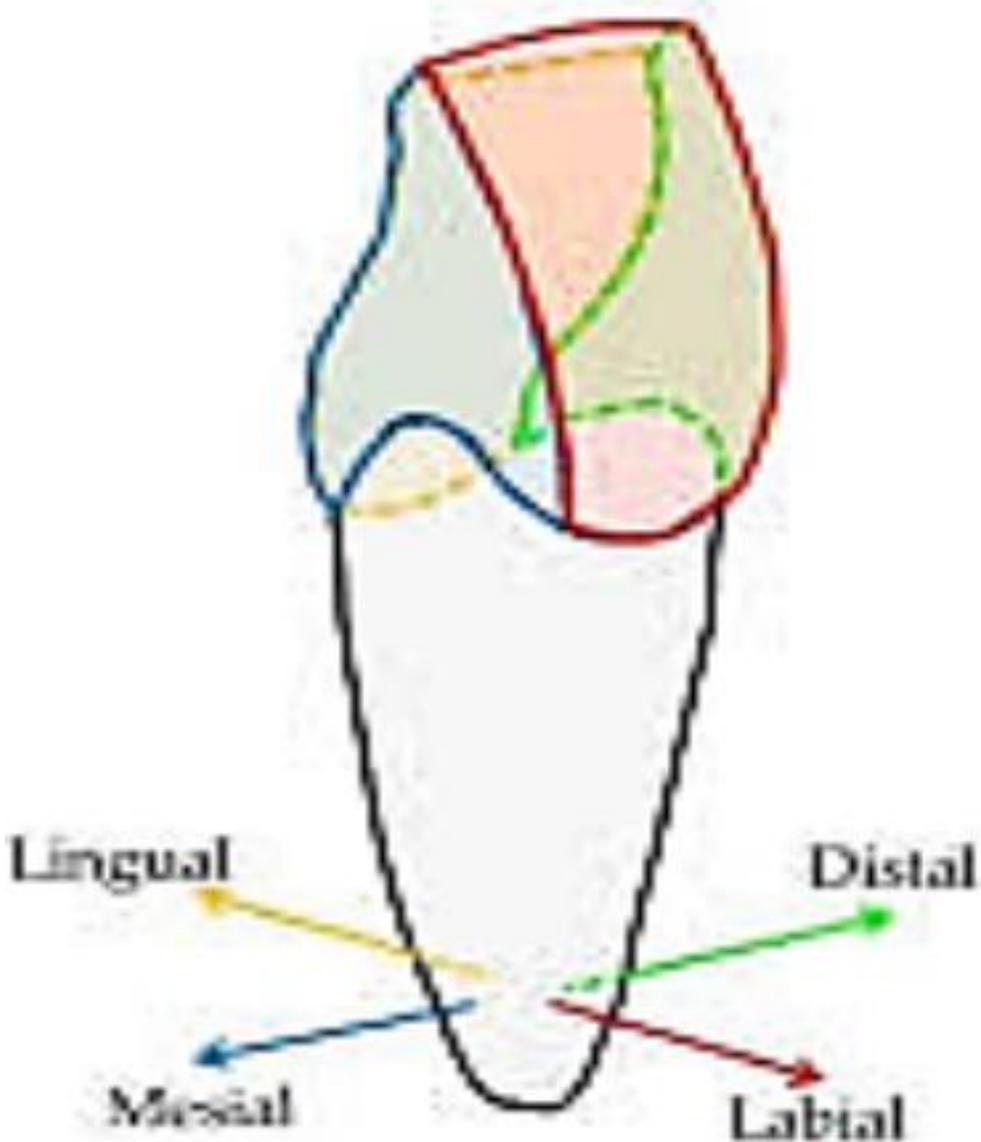


- Four teeth have mesial surfaces that contact each other: the maxillary and mandibular central incisors.

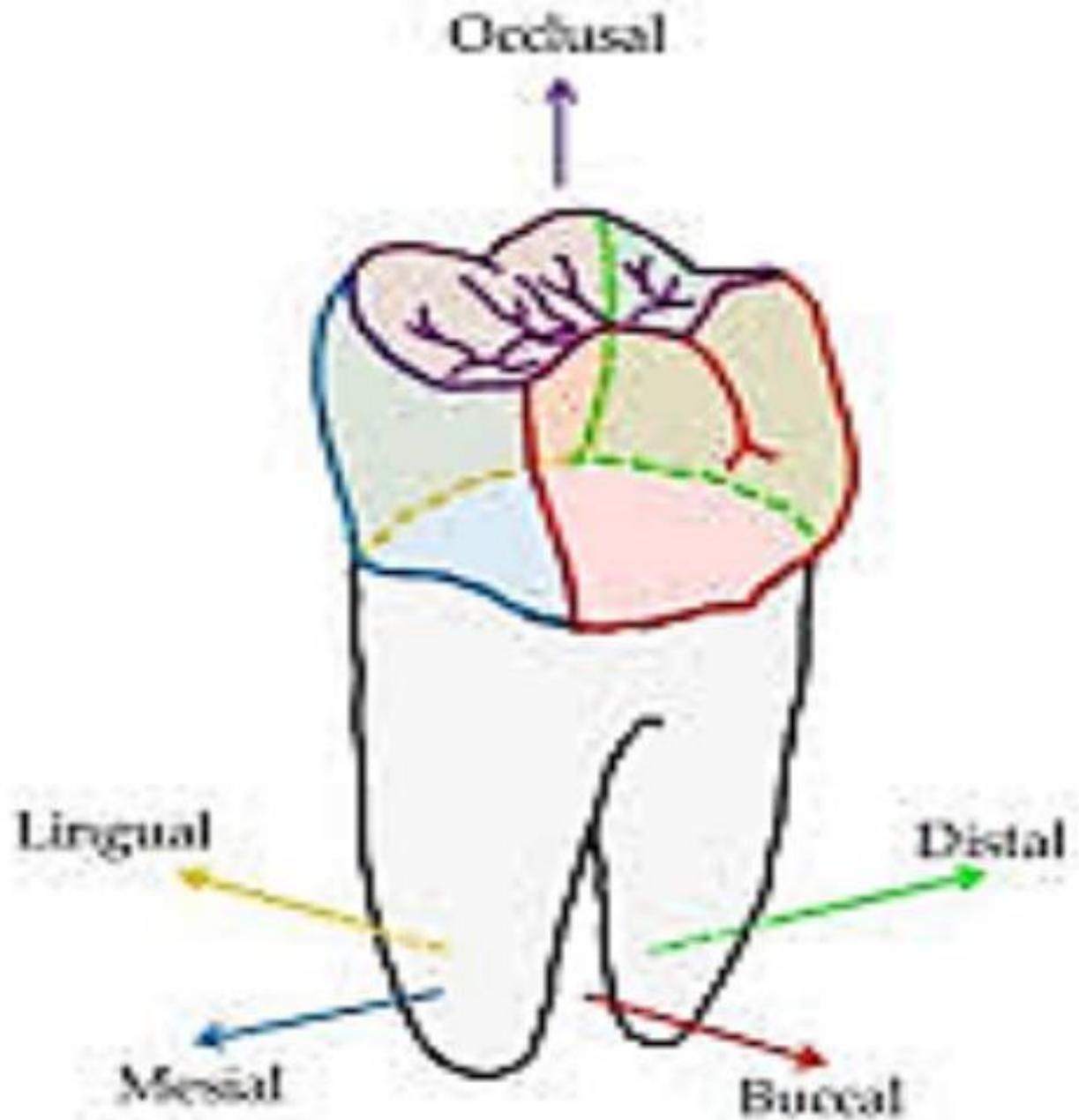
- the mesial surface of one tooth contacts the distal surface of its neighbor, except for the distal surfaces of third molars of permanent teeth and distal surfaces of second molars in deciduous teeth, which have no teeth distal to them.

- The area of the mesial or distal surface of a tooth that touches its neighbor in the arch is called the **contact area**.





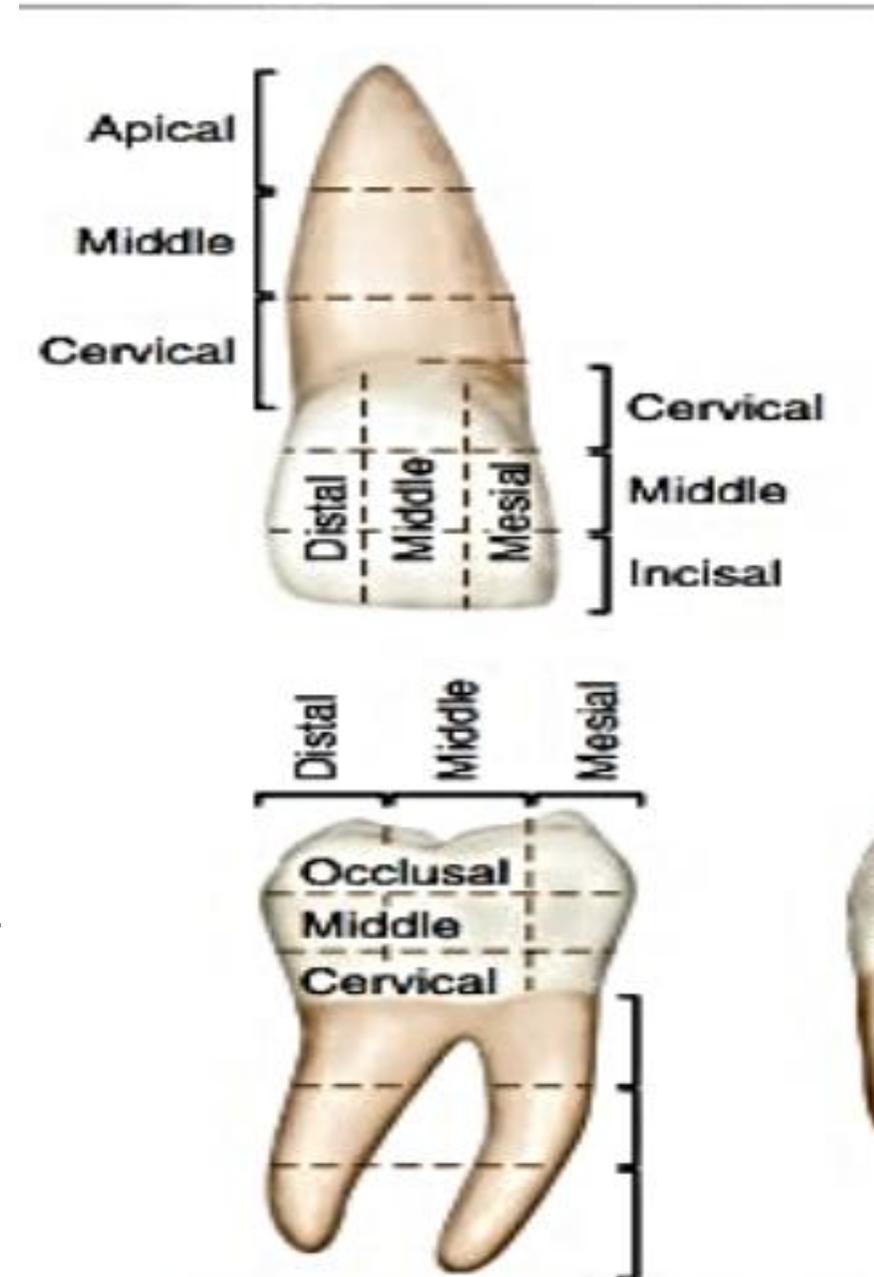
Anterior Tooth Surfaces



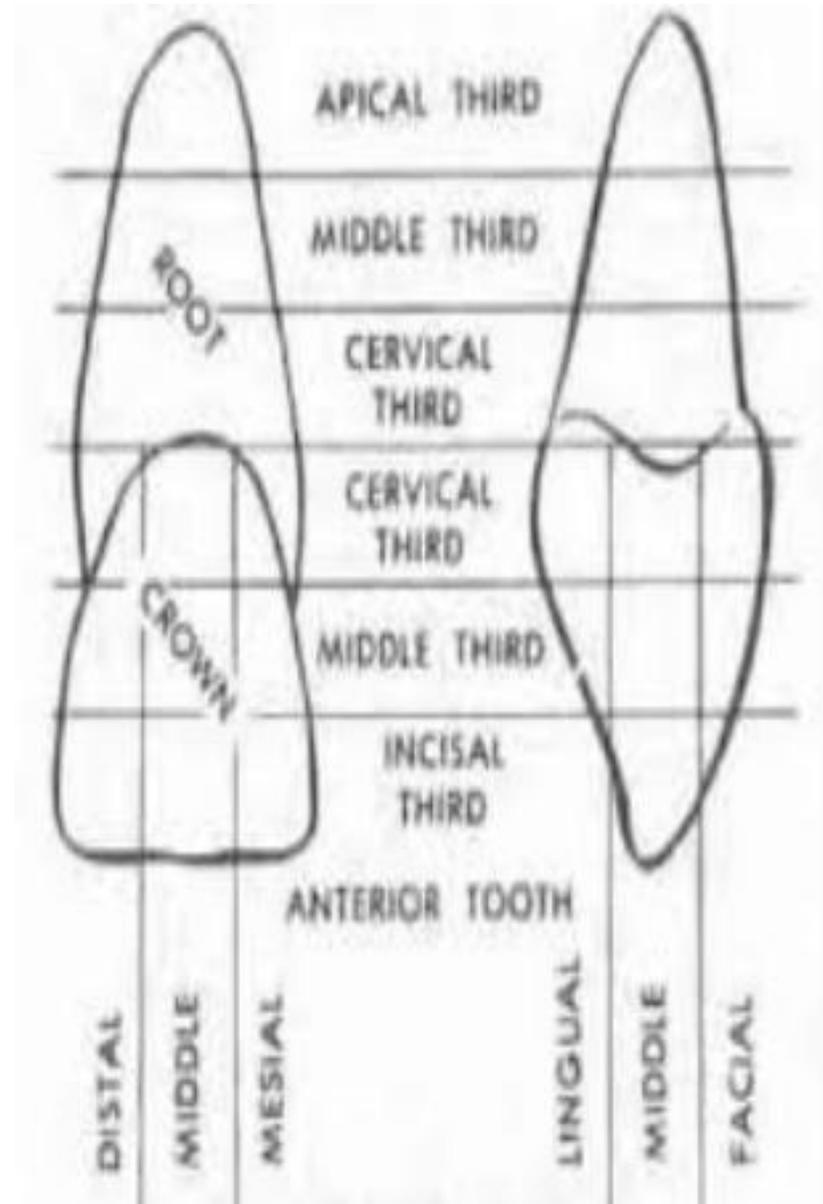
Posterior Tooth Surfaces

Division into thirds

- When the surfaces of the crown and root portions are divided into thirds, these thirds are named according to their location.
- From the labial or buccal aspect, the crown and root may be divided into thirds from the incisal or occlusal surface of the crown to the apex of the root .
- The crown is divided into an incisal or occlusal third, a middle third, and a cervical third.
- The root is divided into a cervical third, a middle third, and an apical third

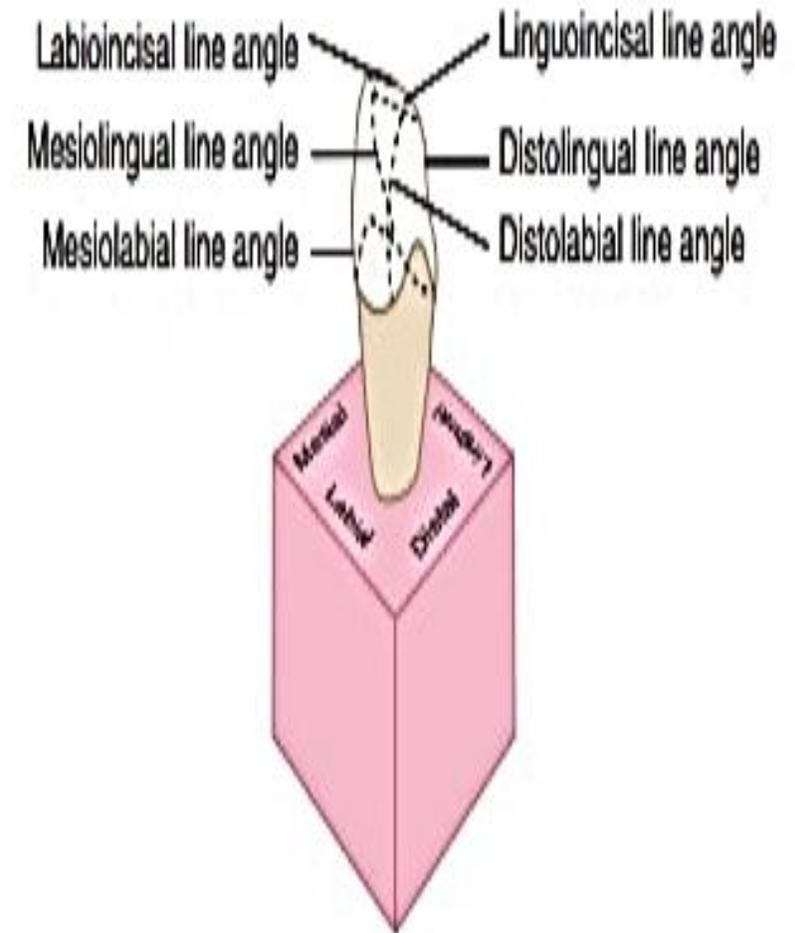


- The crown may be divided into thirds in three directions: **inciso- or occlusocervically, mesiodistally, or labio- or buccolingually.**
- **Mesiodistally**: it is divided into the mesial, middle, and distal thirds.
- **Labio- or buccolingually**: it is divided into labial or buccal, middle, and lingual thirds.
- Each of the five surfaces of a crown may be so divided.
- There will be one middle third and two other thirds, which are named according to their location, for example, cervical, occlusal, mesial, lingual.



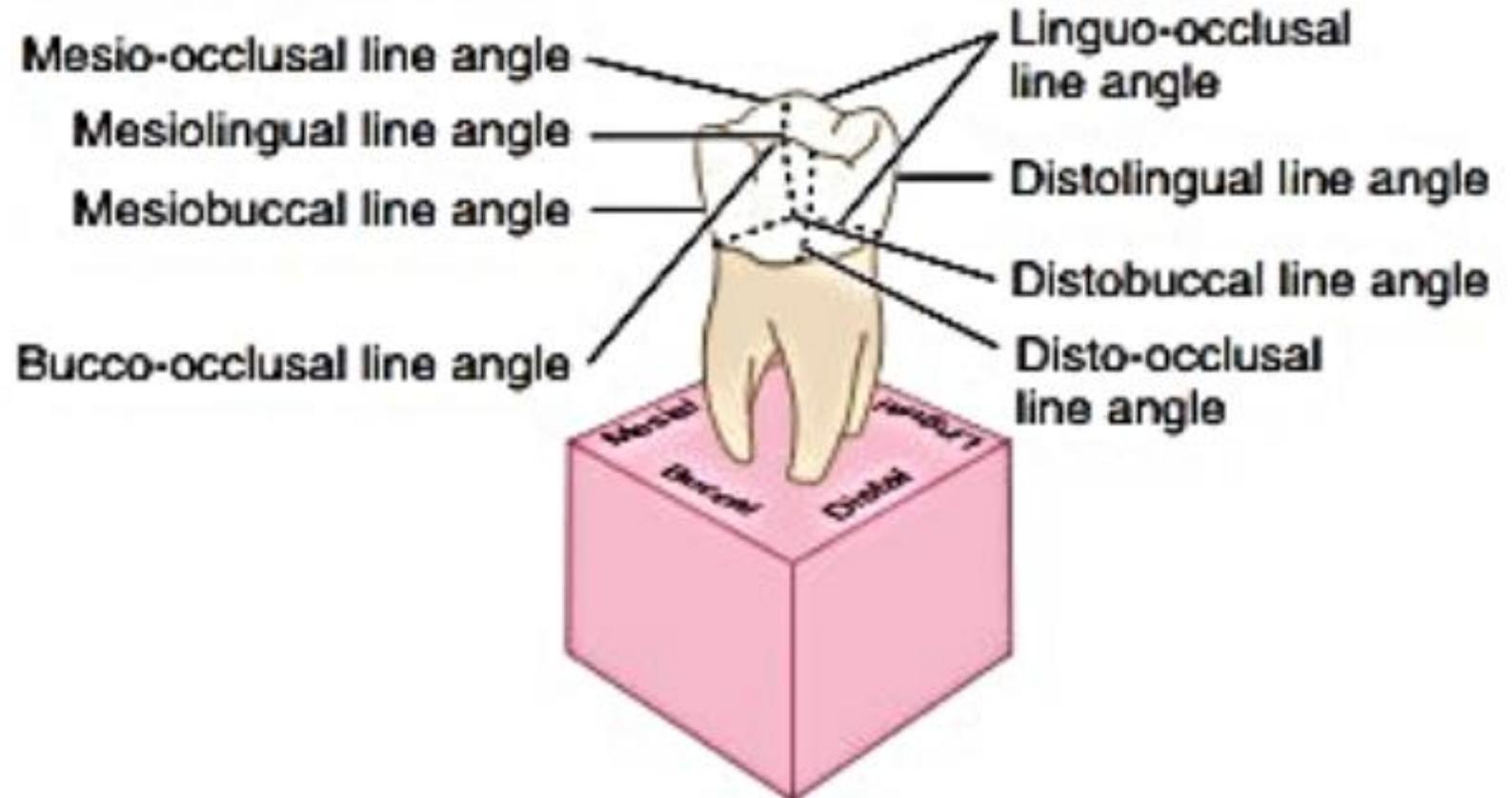
Line angels and point angels

- **A line angle** is formed by the junction of two surfaces and derives its name from the combination of the two surfaces that join.
- on an anterior tooth, the junction of the **mesial** and **labial** surfaces is called the **mesiolabial** line angle.
- The line angles of the anterior teeth are as follows:
 1. mesiolabial
 2. distolingual
 3. Distolabial
 4. labioincisal
 5. mesiolingual
 6. linguoincisal



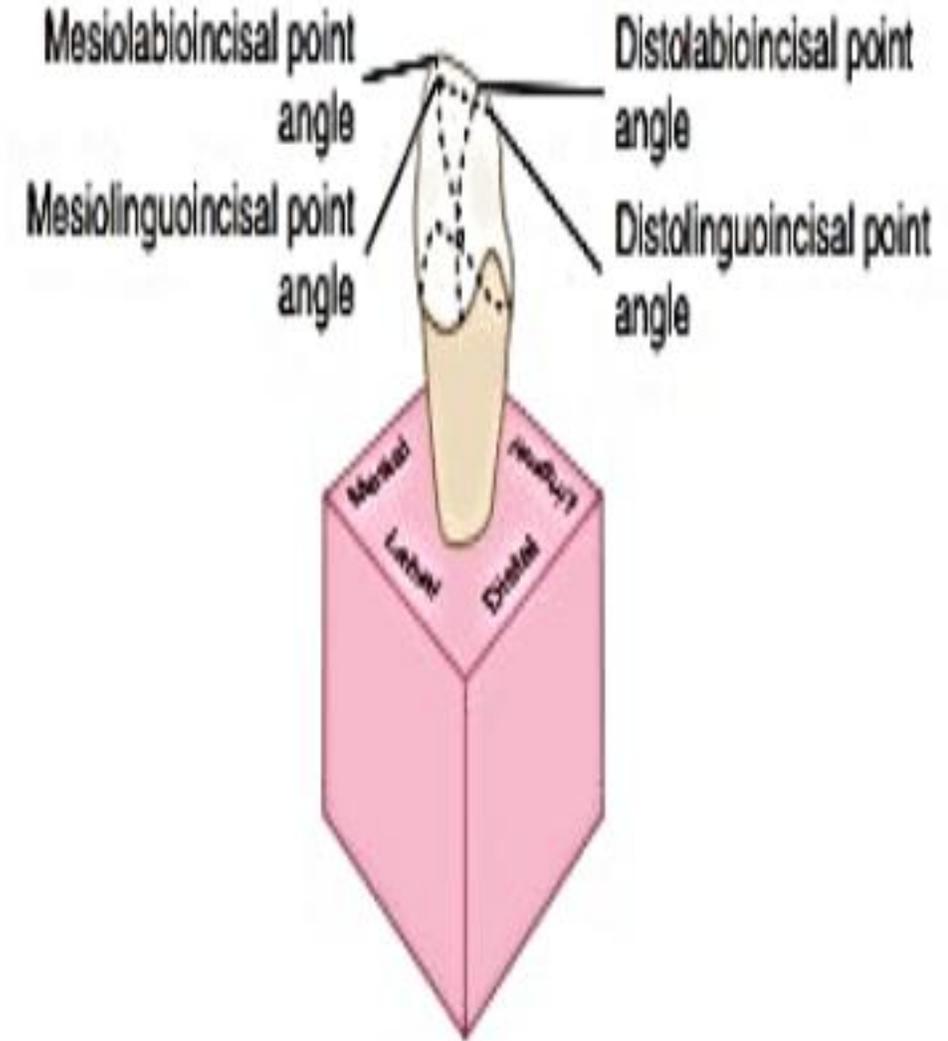
- Because the mesial and distal incisal angles of anterior teeth are rounded, mesioincisal line angles and distoincisal line angles are usually considered nonexistent.
- They are called mesial and distal incisal angles only.
- The line angles of the posterior teeth (are as follows:

1. mesiobuccal
2. distolingual
3. bucco-occlusal
4. distobuccal
5. mesio-occlusal
6. linguo-occlusal
7. mesiolingual
8. disto-occlusal



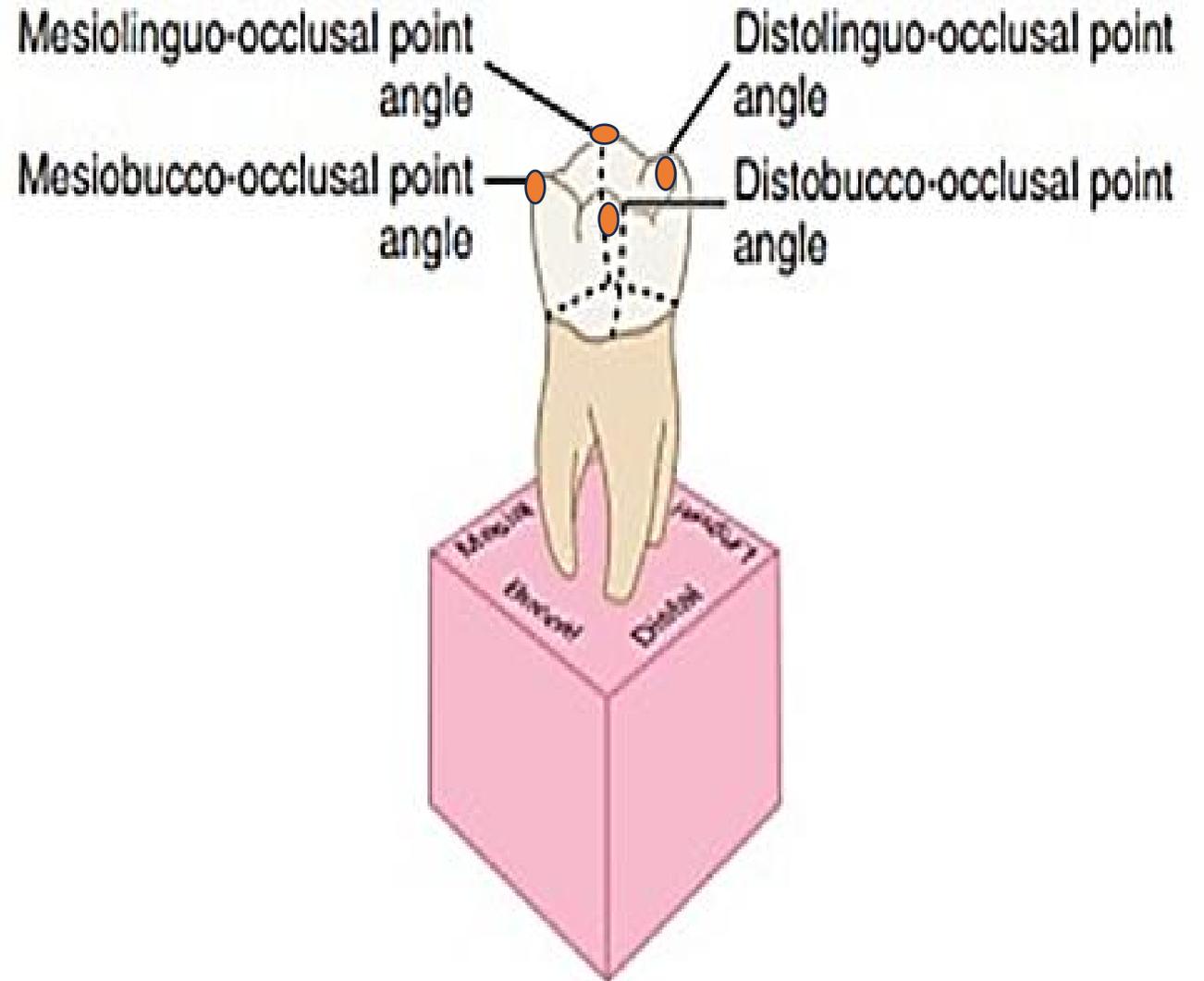
point angles

- **A point angle** is formed by the junction of three surfaces.
- point angle also derives its name from the combination of the names of the surfaces forming it.
- For example, the junction of **the mesial, buccal, and occlusal** surfaces of a molar is called **the mesiobucco-occlusal point angle**.
- The point angles of the anterior teeth are :
 1. **mesiolabioincisal**
 2. **mesiolinguoincisal**
 3. **distolabioincisal**
 4. **distolinguoincisal**

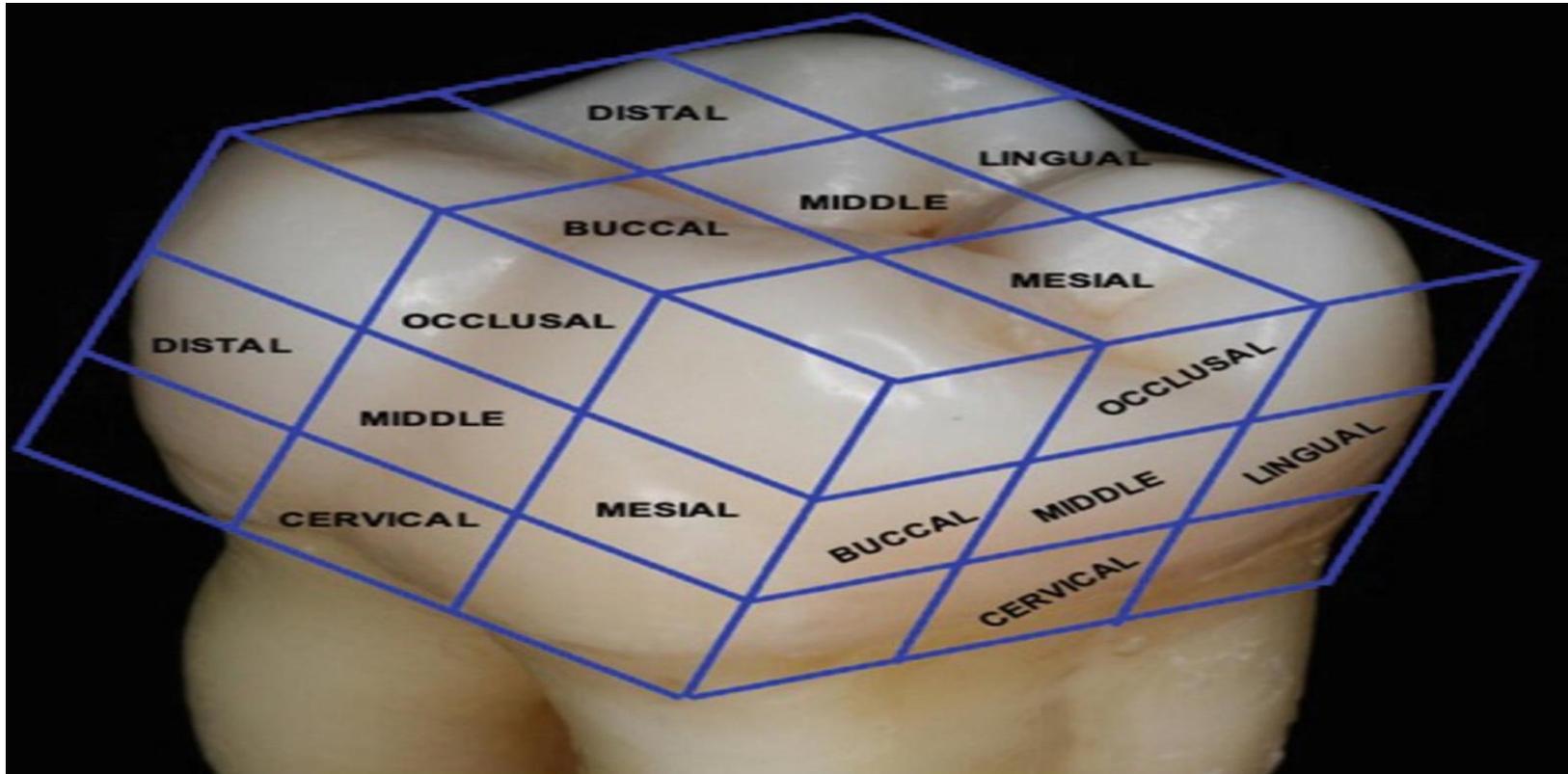


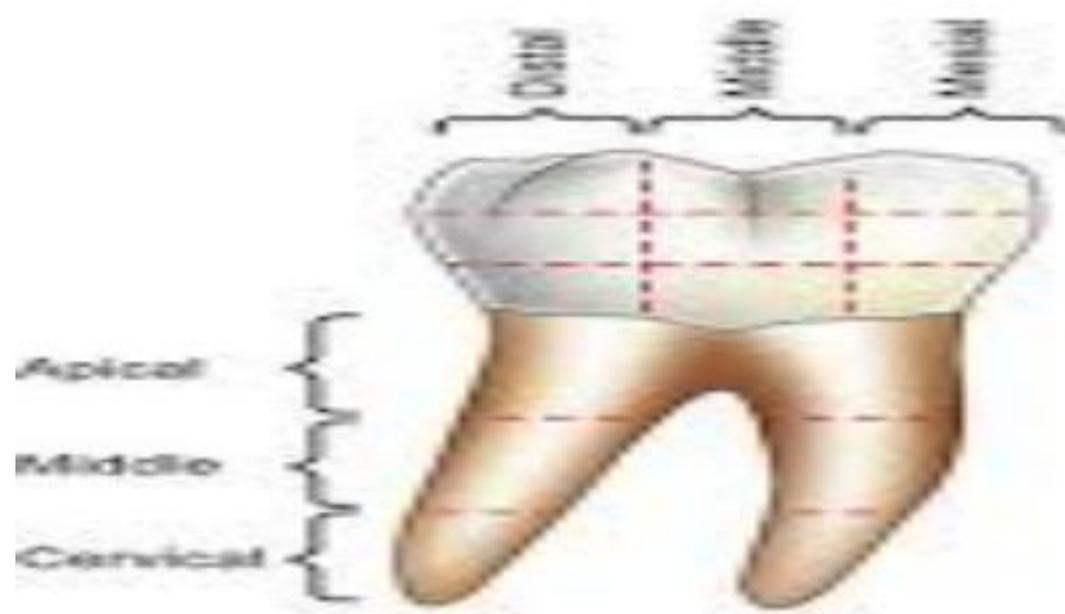
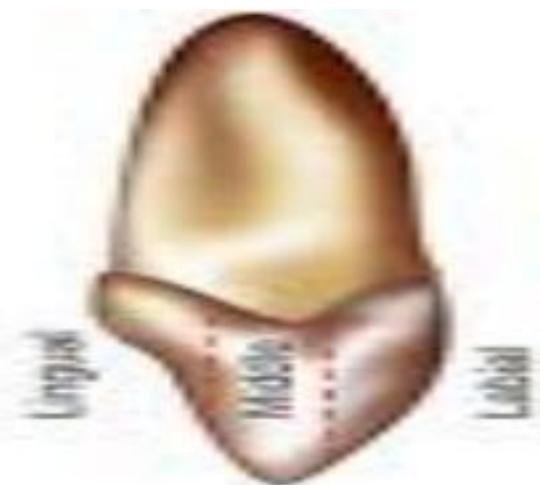
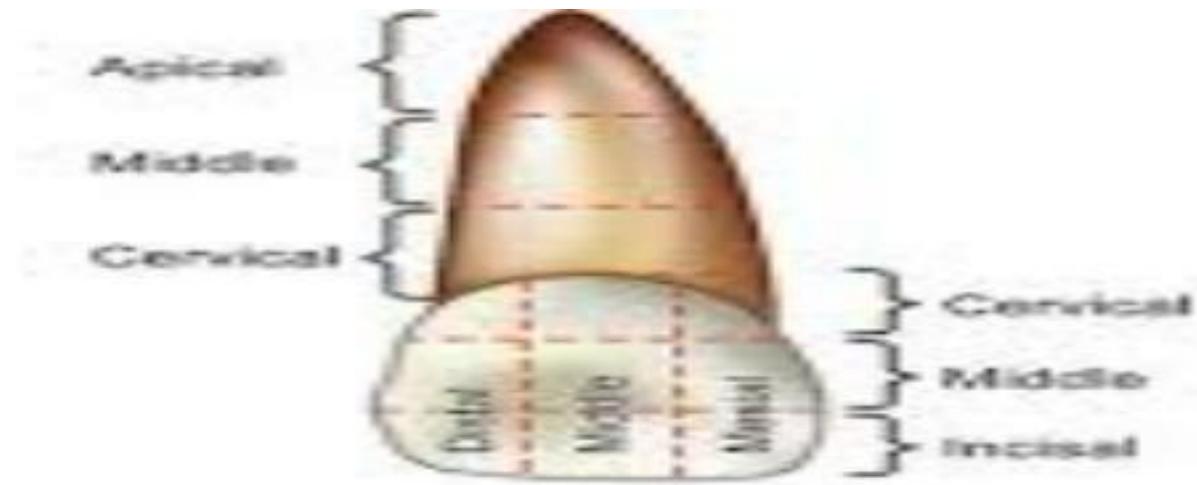
• The point angles of the posterior teeth are:

1. mesiobucco-occlusal
2. mesiolinguo-occlusal
3. distobucco-occlusal
4. distolinguo-occlusal



Refresh your mind





THANK
YOU