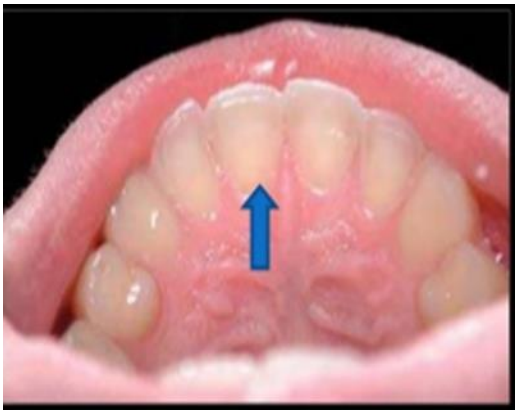
Anatomy of tooth structure

Surfaces of anterior teeth have four surfaces and a ridge.:

Labial surfaces: The surfaces of incisors and canines that are facing toward the lips.

Lingual surfaces: The surfaces which are facing toward the tongue.



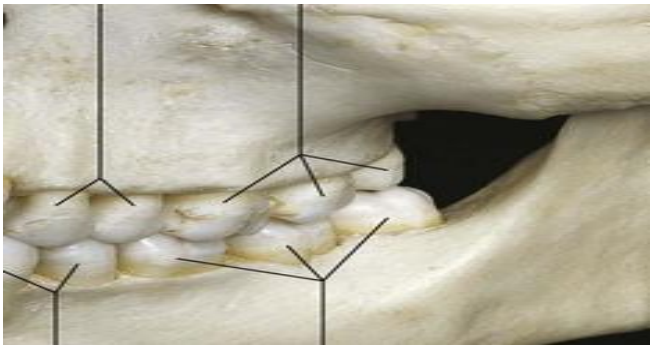
Mesial surfaces*:* Those surfaces which are facing toward the midline.

Distal surfaces**:** Those surfaces which are away from the midline.

Incisal surface: *T*he surfaces of the teeth which come in contact with those of opposite jaw during the act of closure cutting the food.

Surfaces of posterior teeth(The crowns of premolars and molars (posterior teeth) have five surfaces and the surfaces are named according to their positions and uses:

***Buccal surfaces*:** Those surfaces of the premolars and molars which are facing toward the cheek.



Lingual surfaces: Those surfaces which are facing the tongue.

Mesial surfaces: Those surfaces which are facing the midline.

***Distal surfaces*:** Those surfaces which are away from the midline.

Occlusal surfaces: The surfaces of the teeth which come in contact with those in the opposite.

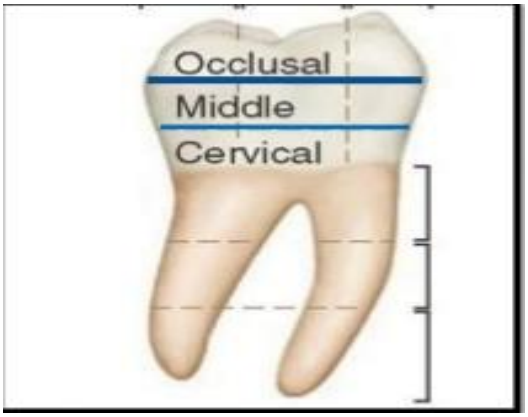
Proximal surface: surface (mesial, distal) which faces or lies adjacent to teeth in the same dental arch.

The Crown will be divided into three thirds:

*1-**Incisal third:*** **-** Is that part of the tooth which is located between the incisal edge and middle third.

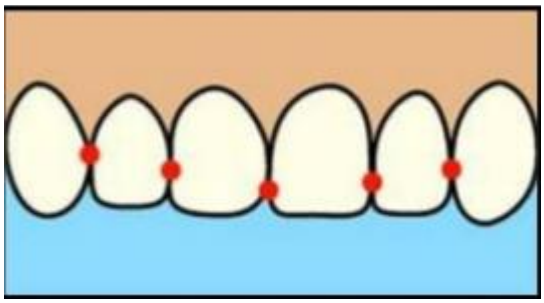
*2-**Middle third:*** **-** that part of the tooth located between the incisal third and cervical third.

*3-**Cervical third***: -That part is located between the middle third and cervical line.



Contact area: area that formed when the mesial surface of the tooth contacts the distal surface of its neighbor by the same token, a distal surface of one tooth contact t mesial surface of another except for the distal surface of the last molar in both arches.

In posterior teeth are called the contact area while in anterior teeth are called the contact point

. 

Functions of contact are:-

1-Prevent food force from going into the gum.

2- prevent trauma and pressure against the gingival.

THANK YOU