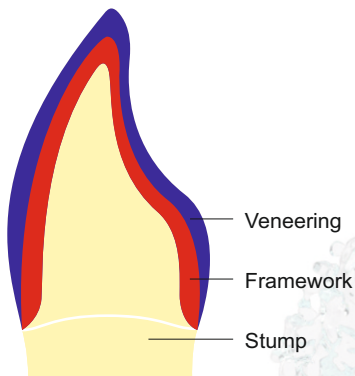
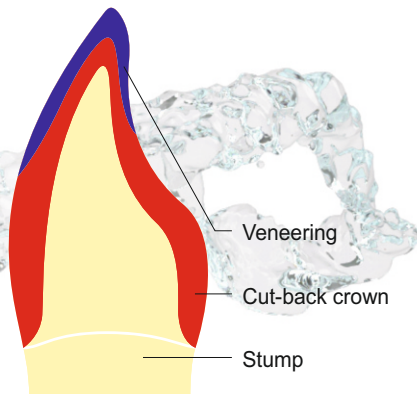


## CLARA LDL APPLICATION DIAGRAM

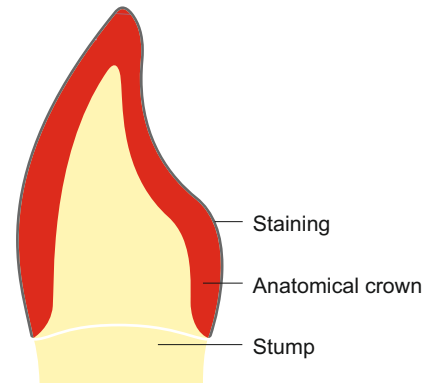
### Layering technique



### Cut-back technique



### Staining technique



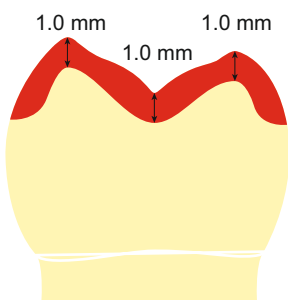
### Occlusal veneers, onlays:

- Reducing the anatomical shape in the occlusal area by 1.0mm
- No preparation of undercut areas
- The preparation angle of the cavity wall towards the tooth axis should form an angle of 6°
- All internal edges and angles should be rounded
- Do not prepare feather edges

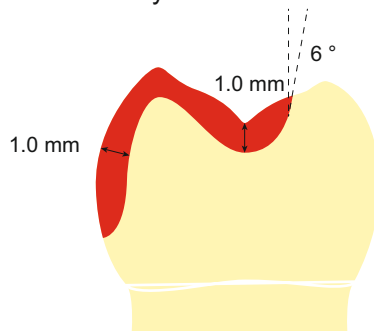
### Inlays

- There must be a preparation depth of at least 1.0mm and an isthmus width in the area of the fissures of at least 1.0mm
- No preparation of undercut areas
- The preparation angle of the cavity wall towards the tooth axis should form an angle of 6°
- Do not prepare a tooth with feather edges
- All internal edges and angles should be rounded

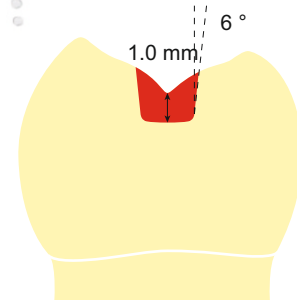
### Occlusal veneers



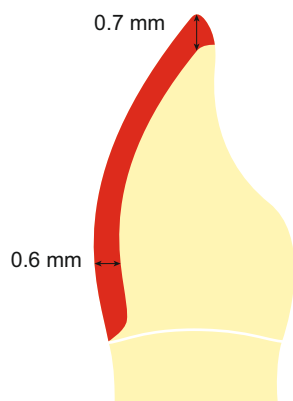
### Onlays



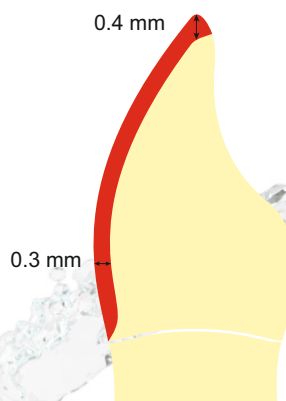
### Inlays



### Veneers



### Thin veneers



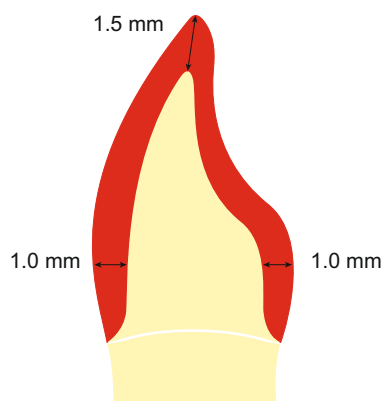
#### Veneers, thin veneers

- Reducing the labial area by at least 0.3 mm and the cutting edge by at least 0.4 mm
- The reduction of the substance should be in the enamel area
- Do not prepare a tooth with feather edges

### Crowns in the anterior region

- The incisal edge should be reduced by about 1.5 mm
- The reduction in the body (vestibular, interdental, palatal) should be 1.0 mm
- The width of the shoulder/chamfering should be at least 1.0 mm

#### Anterior crowns



### Crowns in the posterior region

- Reducing the anatomical shape in the occlusal area by 1.5 mm
- Reducing the crown in the circular area by at least 1.0 mm
- The cusps and edges must be rounded

#### Posterior crowns

