Attributes of Porcelain Veneers:

1. **Minimal tooth reduction**
2. **Excellent gingival response**
3. **Light reflection/refraction & color**

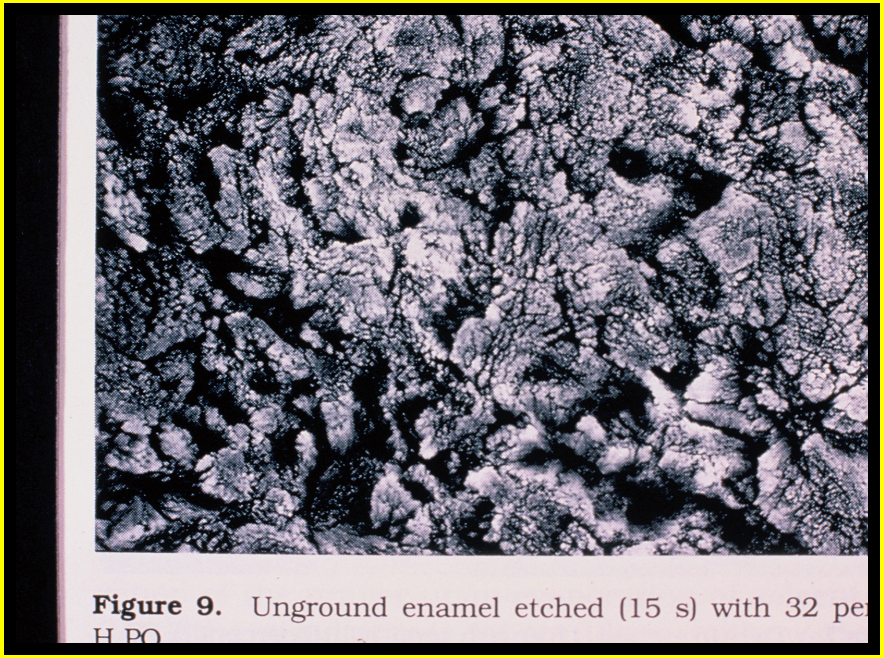
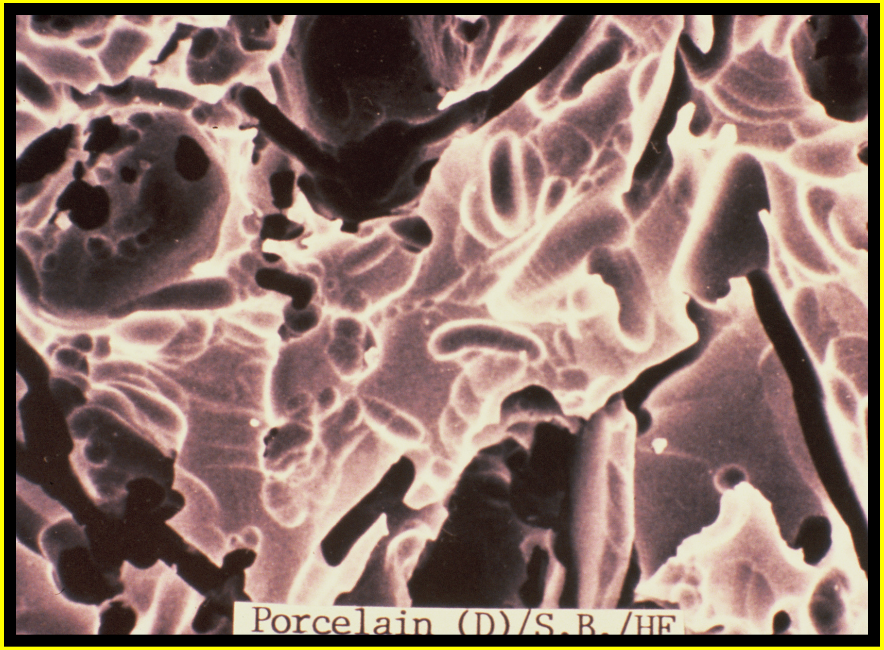
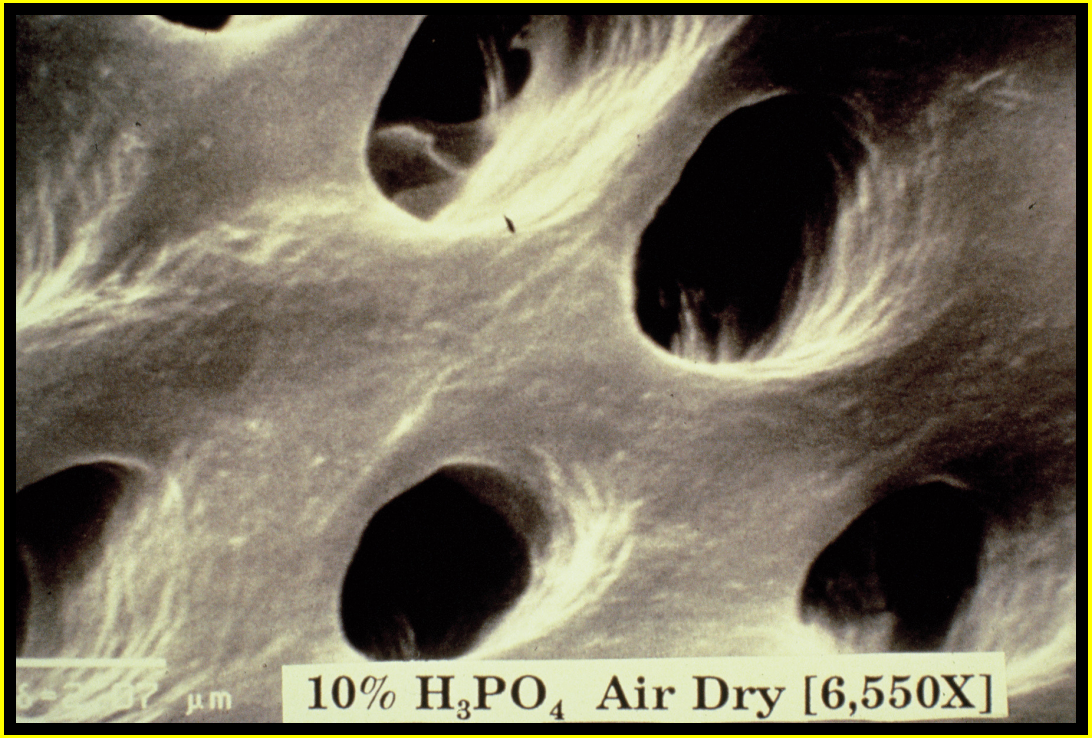


Figure 9. Unground enamel etched (15 s) with 32 pe
H PO



Dentin



Ferrari, et al, 1992,

***Int J Periodontics Restorative Dent*:**

enamel of ***anterior teeth*** was:

1.0 – 2.1 mm at the incisal third

0.6 – 1.0 mm at the middle third

0.3 – 0.5 mm at the gingival third

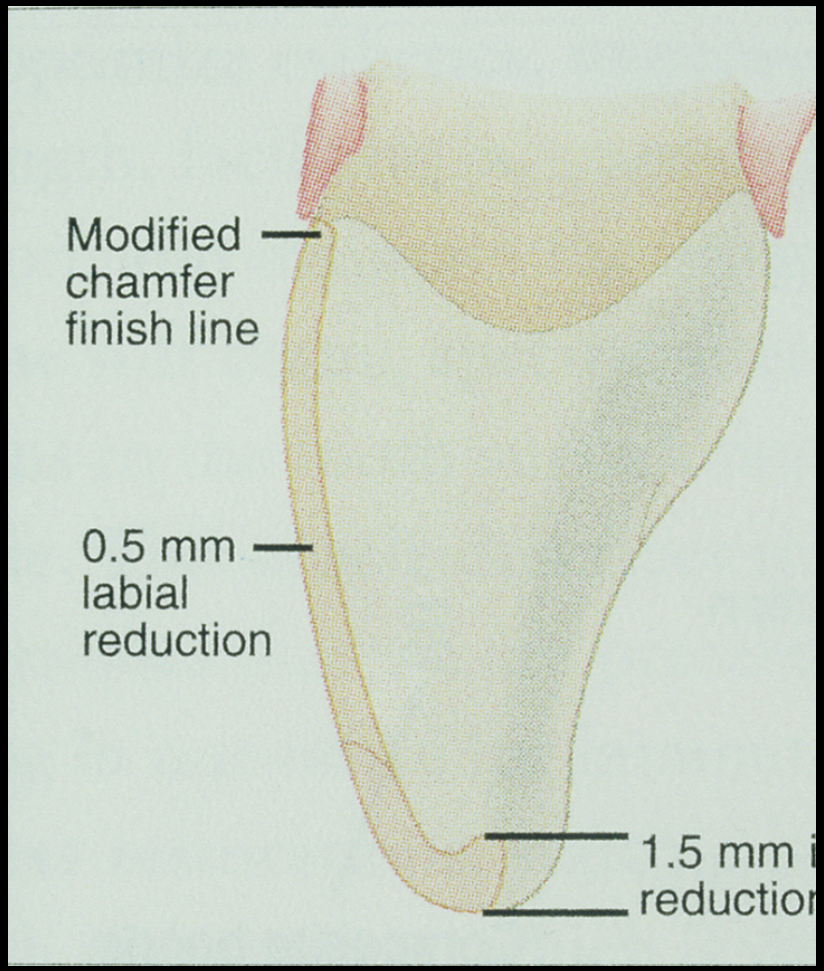
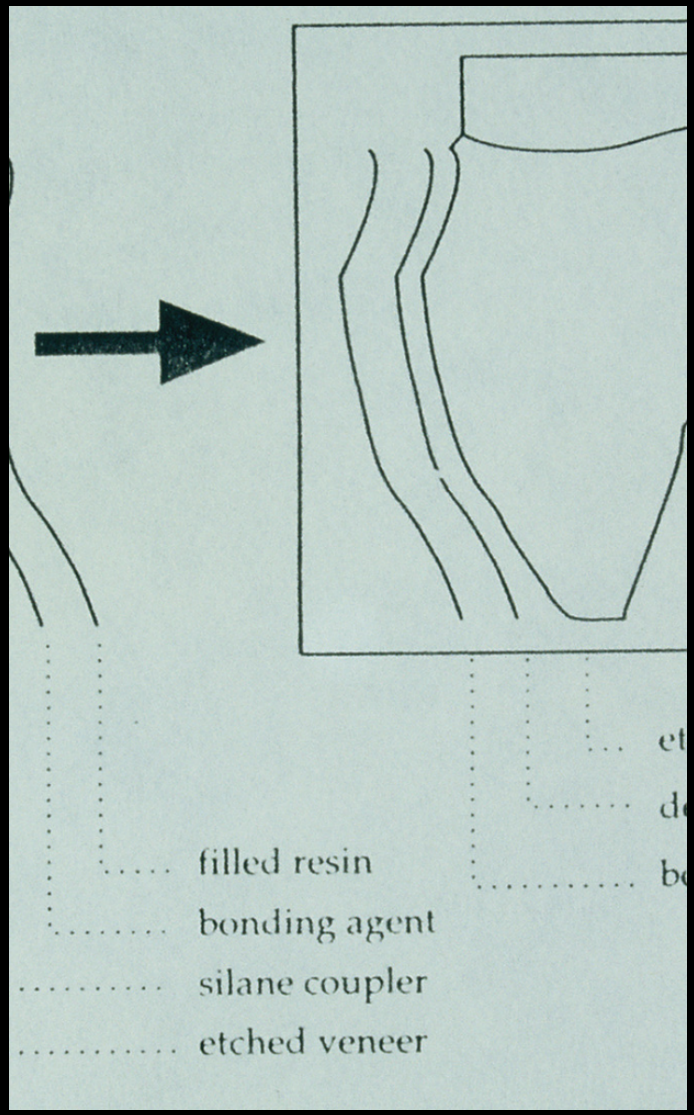
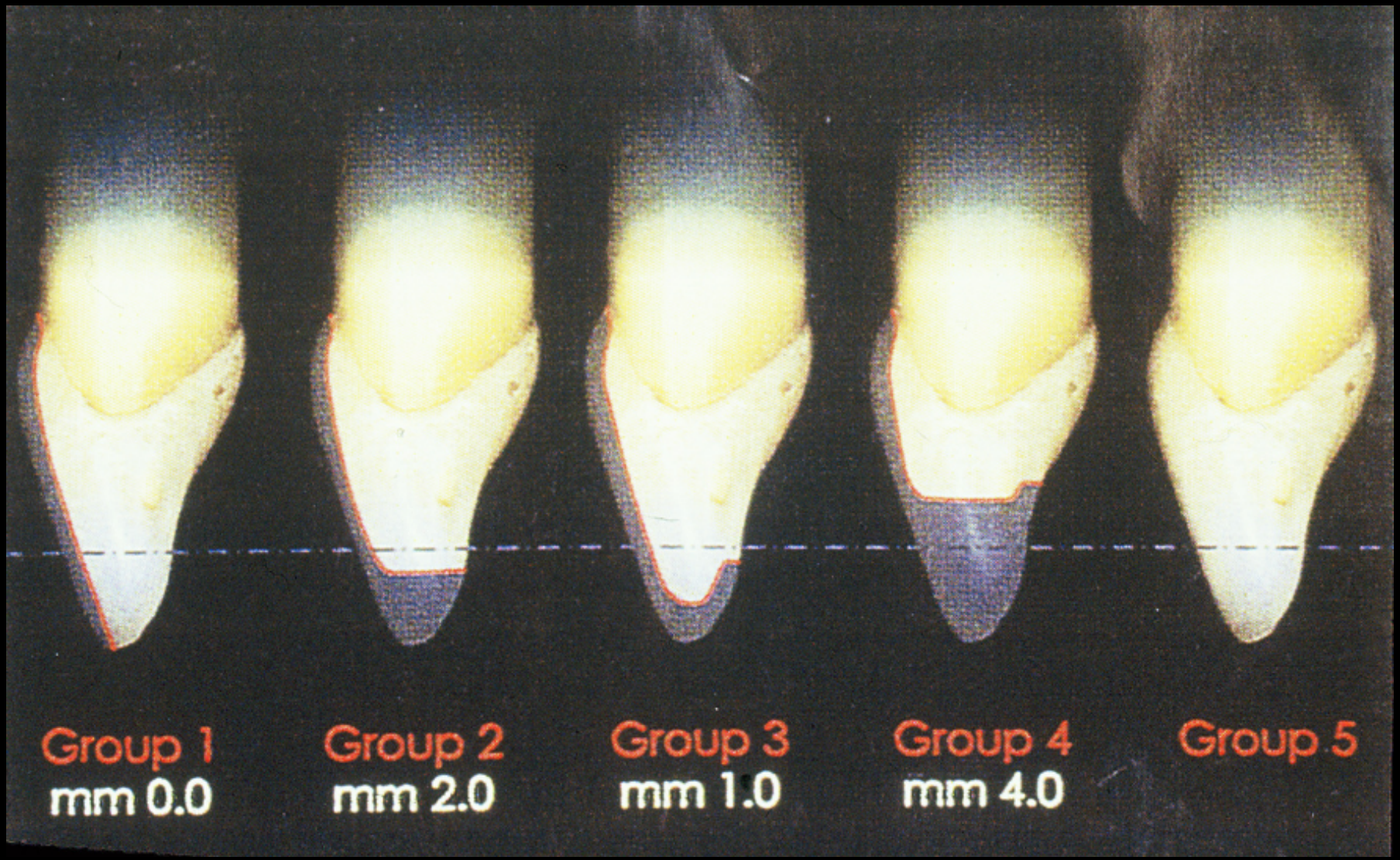


Diagram of sagittal section of an incisor prepared for a porcelain veneer.



Layering of bonding agents


Group 1
mm 0.0
Group 2
mm 2.0
Group 3
mm 1.0
Group 4
mm 4.0
Group 5

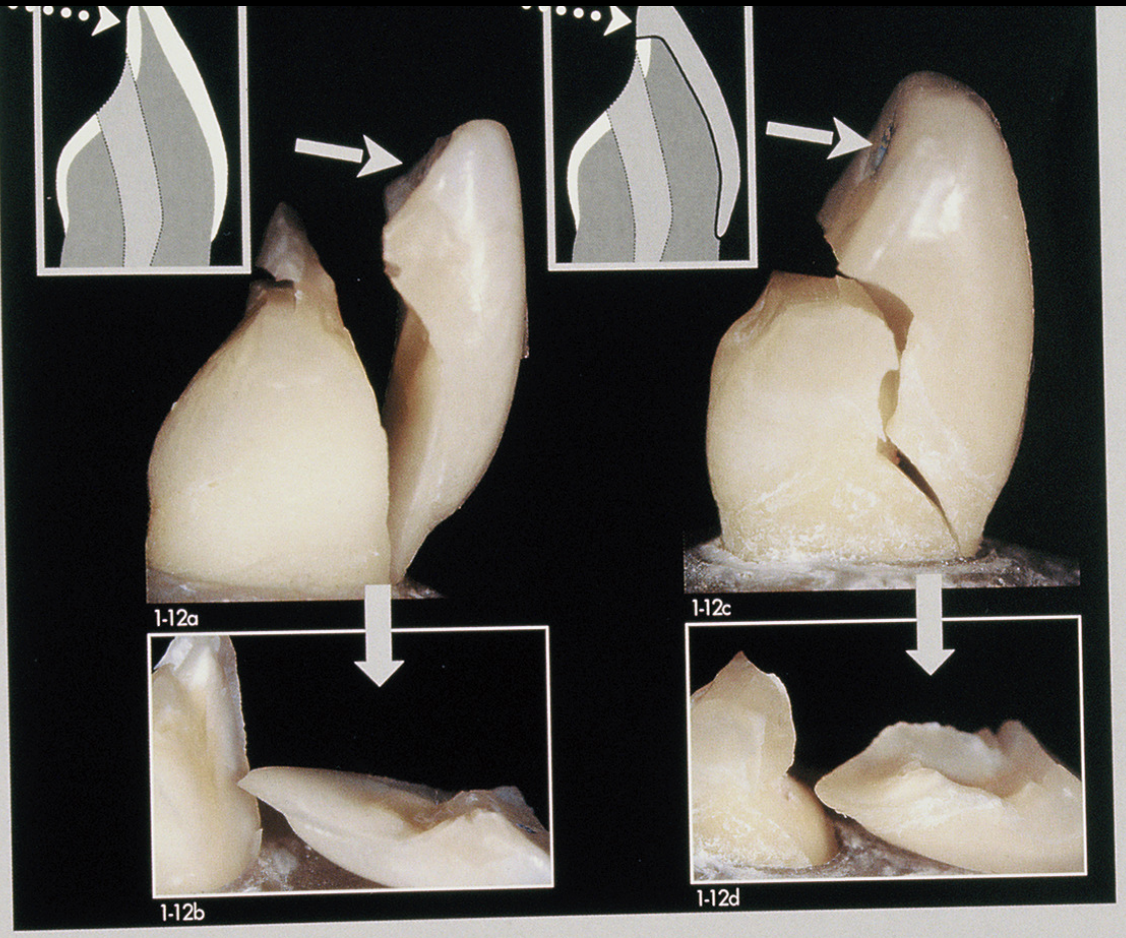


FIGURE 1-12: CATASTROPHIC FAILURE OF INTACT INCISORS VERSUS INCISORS RESTORED WITH DEN
BONDED PORCELAIN VENEERS.* Natural (1-12a, 1-12b) and veneered (1-12c, 1-12d) incisors have been
jected to cumulative restorative procedures (endodontic treatment followed by Class 3 restorations) followed by s
lated aging (thermocycling 1000× at 5°C to 55°C) and impact testing (catastrophic palatal load at incisal e
notched palatal surface). Note the similar fracture pattern. Both teeth behaved like cantilever beams. Due to stress
tribution within the tooth, cracks did not propagate horizontally but obliquely by respecting the facial compre
stress area (see Fig 1-5b). Crack propagation in the restored tooth (1-12c, 1-12d), however, followed a charac
tic path that precisely avoids the dentin-bonded veneer. A significant amount of dentin cohesively failed (1-12d),
ing the restoration intact and uncracked. The restoration was made of feldspathic porcelain.