PROSTHODONTIC CROWN PREPARATION CAST METAL - Tooth #3

ADEX 2026

Criteria applicable January 1 through July 31

| CRITICAL ERRORS | | |
|-----------------------------|----|-----|
| Wrong tooth/surface treated | NO | YES |
| Procedure not challenged | NO | YES |

NOTE: Those SUBs that are highlighted are part of the 3-SUB Rule

ACC = Adheres to Criteria **SUB** = Marginally Substandard **DEF** = Critical Deficiency

| CERVICAL MARGIN AND DRAW | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Margin/Extension | | | | |
| ACC | The cervical margin is at the level of or ≤ 1.5 mm occlusal to the simulated free gingival margin. | | | |
| SUB | A. The cervical margin is over-extended > 0.5 mm below crest of the simulated free gingival margin. | | | |
| DEF | A. The cervical margin is over-extended > 0.5 mm below the crest of the simulated free gingival margin and causes visual damage to the typodont. B. The cervical margin is under-extended > 1.5 mm above the simulated free gingival margin. | | | |
| Margir | Margin/Definition/Bevel | | | |
| ACC | The cervical margin is continuous but may be slightly rough and/or may lack some definition. The cervical bevel, when used, is ≤ 1.5 mm and/or may lack some definition. | | | |
| SUB | A. The cervical bevel, when used, is > 1.5 mm but ≤ 2.0 mm.B. The cervical bevel, when used, has very poor definition. | | | |
| DEF | A. The cervical bevel, when used, is > 2.0 mm in length. B. The cervical margin has no continuity and/or definition. C. The cervical margin is cupped or J-shaped. | | | |
| Margin/Width | | | | |
| ACC | The margin varies slightly in width from visually and explorer detectable to ≤ 1.0 mm. | | | |
| SUB | The margin width is > 1.0 mm but ≤ 2.0 mm. | | | |
| DEF | A. The margin width is > 2.0 mm. B. The margin is not detectable and/or is feathered. | | | |
| Line of Draw | | | | |
| ACC | The path of insertion/line of draw deviates < 20° from the long axis of the tooth. | | | |
| SUB | The path of insertion/line of draw deviates 20° to $< 30^{\circ}$ from the long axis of the tooth. | | | |
| DEF | The path of insertion/line of draw deviates ≥ 30° from the long axis of the tooth. | | | |
| WALLS, TAPER, AND MARGIN | | | | |
| Axial T | issue Removal | | | |
| ACC | The axial tissue removal is > 0.5 mm but ≤ 2.0 mm. | | | |
| SUB | A. The axial tissue removal is > 2.0 mm but ≤ 2.5 mm. | | | |
| DEF | A. The axial tissue removal is > 2.5 mm. B. The axial tissue removal is < 0.5 mm. | | | |
| Axial V | Valls Smoothness/Undercut | | | |
| ACC | The walls may be slightly rough and may lack some definition. | | | |
| DEF | There is an undercut, which, when blocked out, would compromise margin width criteria and/or is > 0.5 mm deep. | | | |
| Taper | Taper Taper | | | |
| ACC | Taper is present, from nearly parallel to ≤ 12°. | | | |
| SUB | There is excessive taper that is > 12° or ≤ 16°. | | | |
| DEF | The taper is grossly over-reduced > 16° per wall. | | | |

| MALIS | TARER AND MARGIN (cont'd) | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| WALLS, TAPER, AND MARGIN (cont'd) Occlusal Reduction | | | |
| ACC | Occlusal reduction is ≥ 1.0 mm but ≤ 2.0 mm. | | |
| SUB | A. Occlusal reduction is > 2.0 mm but ≤ 2.5 mm. | | |
| DEF | A. Occlusal reduction is > 2.5 mm. B. Occlusal reduction is < 1.0 mm. | | |
| Internal Line Angles | | | |
| ACC | Internal line angles and cusp tip areas may not be completely rounded and may show a slight tendency of being sharp. | | |
| DEF | Internal line angles or cusp tip areas are excessively sharp with no evidence of rounding. | | |
| BRIDGE FACTOR | | | |
| Path of Insertion/Line of Draw | | | |
| ACC | The line of draw or path of insertion is direct or may require altering the path of insertion from a direct vertical axis to allow full seating. | | |
| DEF | No line of draw or path of insertion exists through any plane of rotation without the removal of additional tooth structure in the apical ¾ of either/both of the preparations. | | |
| TREATMENT MANAGEMENT | | | |
| Condition of Adjacent/Opposing Teeth | | | |
| ACC | Any damage to adjacent tooth/teeth can be removed with polishing without adversely altering the shape of the contour and/or contact. | | |
| SUB | A. Damage to adjacent tooth/teeth requires recontouring that changes the shape and/or position of the contact. B. Opposing hard tissue shows minimal evidence of damage and/or alteration inconsistent with the procedure. | | |
| DEF | A. There is gross damage to adjacent tooth/teeth, requiring a restoration. B. There is evidence of gross damage and/or alteration to opposing hard tissue inconsistent with the procedure. | | |
| Condition of Surrounding Tissue | | | |
| ACC | There may be slight damage to simulated gingiva and/or typodont consistent with the procedure. | | |
| SUB | There is iatrogenic damage to the simulated gingiva and/or typodont inconsistent with the procedure. | | |
| DEF | There is gross iatrogenic damage to the simulated gingiva and/or typodont inconsistent with the procedure. | | |