

tic conditions
7 are the pro-
e of procedure
to the cavity.
surplus edges
ure gold leaf
a fastening,



as retainers for
pleted sections,
portion of the
as cemented in

e prepared sec-
Figs. 3 and 4,
y is built upon
s to imitate the
the lost portion
own in Figs. 5
en placed on a
ed in a gas fur-
twenty minutes
and fifteen for
completed, they
n porcelain of
natural organs,
rfectly, both in
They are then



19
cemented in
the cavity, ei-
ther with gut-
ta-percha fill-
ing or oxy-phosphate cement. When the
anterior side of a molar or bicuspid is decayed,
as shown in Figs. 10 and 15, the enamel front
or veneer, 13, is added to the porcelain body,
and when completed it will appear as shown in Fig. 14. This
veneer serves as a ready and efficient means of securing the proper
shade and contour of each class of teeth: To those who are not
familiar with the use of a gas furnace this class of work may seem
difficult, but a little experience with the modern appliances now
within the reach of every dentist, makes the operation a compar-
atively simple and easy one. Figs. 17, 18, 19 and 20 are a modifica-
tion. Fig. 17 represents a tooth filled with gold, having two pins
attached. Fig. 18 is a platinum disk, with tubes adjusted
to correspond to the position of the pins in Fig. 17. Porcelain body
is built about the tubes, and when fused in the furnace the whole
will form a porcelain crown as shown in Fig. 19. Fig. 20 illustrates
the relative position of the tubes, which are designed to form
countersinks for the pins in Fig. 17. When cemented in place, it
makes a very durable and beautiful piece of work. Fig. 16 is an
incisor constructed in a similar manner. From this will be seen the
great advantage of being able to have the porcelain in a plastic
state, as it enables the dentist to perfectly adapt the form of each
peculiar case with the utmost precision, and this could not be so
admirably done with manufactured crowns.

In bringing this new mode of practice to the notice of the den-
tal profession, I wish to call especial attention to the large amount
of tooth substance preserved. In nearly all the modern systems of
crown work there seems to be too much good tooth material cut
away, and I think a careful investigation will demonstrate this new
process to be far superior, making it possible to save the greater
portion of the crown, it not being necessary to cut beneath the gum.
In nearly every case, sufficient tooth substance can be retained to
preserve the pulp alive, and when the teeth are devitalized, the
major portions of the crown can be left intact, serving for retaining
purposes and making it unnecessary, in the majority of cases, to
resort to screws or posts. Fig. 16 illustrates a section of porcelain
adjusted to a central incisor, which, when carefully done, makes a
very acceptable piece of work. Although the joint may sometimes