

## Full teeth



Natural mamelon structure with 4 chromatic layers. Additionally incorporated transpa layer creates a "pearl effect" and a natural effect of depth.



Specially incorporated grooves reproduce the natural surface structure.



Optimized functional guide surfaces: The upper and lower teeth interlock like gear wheels.

Optimum curvature of the tooth. This supports the lip and produces a natural, youthful appearance.



## choose natural beauty

The neo.lign® full teeth consist of 5 thin layers of high-impact PMMA composite (polymethyl methacrylate) and 4 chromatic layers. They are suitable for the fabrication of full prosthetic restorations and for the combination technique. Due to their high mechanical strength, neo.lign® teeth are perfectly suited for implant-supported dentures. Just like the novo.lign® veneers,

the neo.lign® full teeth are based on natural teeth. This results in a particularly natural appearance. The morphological layer structure provides an additional and natural effect of depth.

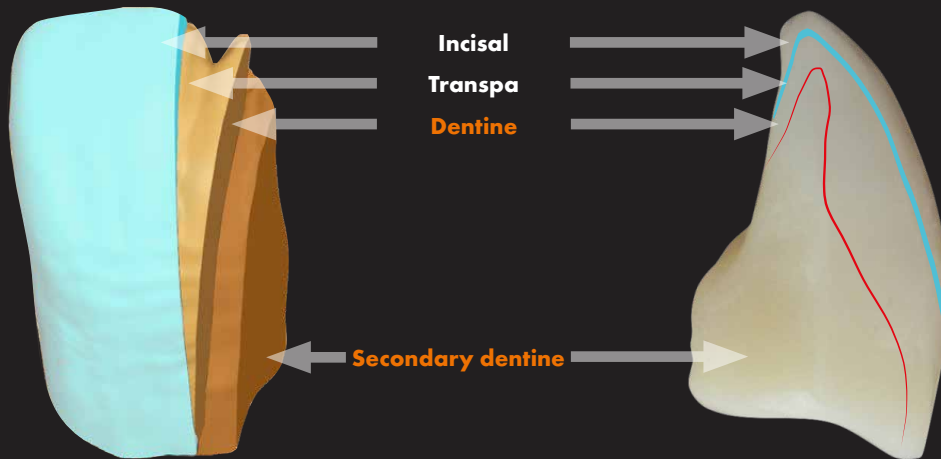
The neo.lign® full teeth feature the same shade, design and material as the novo.lign® veneers. The layer structure of

neo.lign® and novo.lign® is also perfectly coordinated. As a result, neo.lign® and novo.lign® can be combined without any problems.

A homogeneous and dense surface of the neo.lign® full teeth ensures permanent shade stability and plaque resistance.

## ESTHETICS

### 4 chromatic layers



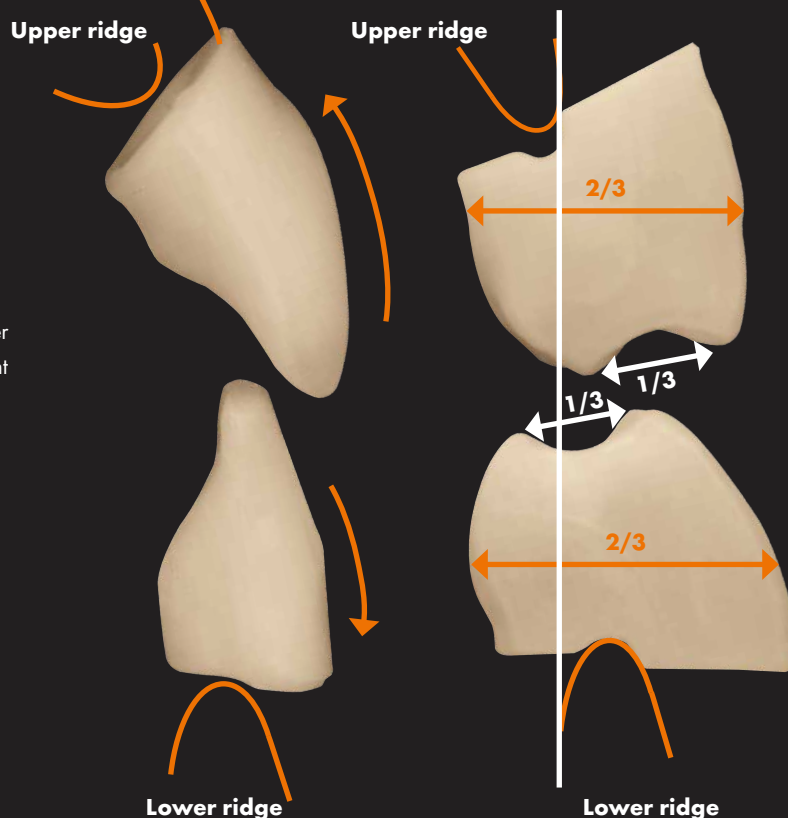
### 5-layer structure

neo.lign<sup>®</sup> full teeth consist of 4 chromatic layers and 5 material layers of high-impact PMMA composite (polymethyl methacrylate). The additionally incorporated transpa layer between incisal and dentine layers creates a "pearl effect" and a natural effect of depth.

## STABILITY on the ridge

Despite the atrophied upper jaw (dorsal), the upper front tooth is situated on the alveolar ridge (stable zone). A natural overbite is formed and the upper lip is supported. The upper incisal edge points to the lower mucolabial fold. The lower anterior tooth is also in a straight position on the alveolar ridge.

Due to the design of the neo.lign<sup>®</sup> teeth, the masticatory force is diverted towards the ridge. The set-up is esthetic and stable, as if the neo.lign<sup>®</sup> teeth had grown naturally.



The neo.lign<sup>®</sup> posterior teeth feature a perfect structure with a ratio of 1/3 occlusal surface to 2/3 tooth body. This increases the masticatory force of the occlusal surfaces and food can be chewed more easily.

The body distributes the pressure evenly across the denture base. This protects the denture base and avoids overloading or fracture of the tooth.

## OPTIMUM CURVATURE of the neo.lign® teeth

### • Anterior teeth



**Competitor**  
C.

**Competitor**  
P.

**neo.lign®**  
(bredent)

**Competitor**  
V.

### Optimum curvature of the neo.lign® teeth

- this supports the lip and produces a natural, youthful appearance
- the tooth is positioned on the alveolar ridge (stable zone) which prevents the denture from tilting in the dorsal area
- the overbite is not too large - this also ensures a natural appearance
- the incisal edge is not displaced towards the vestibular - this creates a natural appearance and prevents the denture from tilting in the dorsal area

### • Posterior teeth

#### Lingual / palatal curvature:

##### Benefits:

- patient does not bite his tongue
- directs chewed food to the tongue
- enables perfect chewing

#### Labial curvature:

##### Benefits:

- patient does not bite his cheek
- stable fit of the tooth in the denture
- optimal flow of chewed food

## FUNCTION

The occlusal surfaces gradually become flatter from tooth 4 to tooth 7.

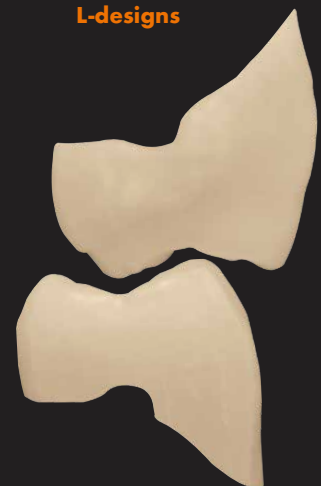
- As a result, freedom of movement is enabled
- Interfering and early contacts are avoided
- The denture is stabilized and tilting of the denture is prevented

#### G-designs



Cusp inclination approx. 40°

#### L-designs



Cusp inclination approx. 28°

Proper function for each patient situation

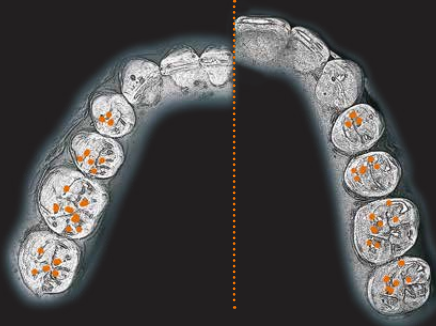
## Tooth to tooth

Occlusion concept in which each tooth rests only on a single antagonist.

Defined idealized occlusal concepts in ICP or centrics.

Advantages for full dentures: increased masticatory stability and protection of the denture base.

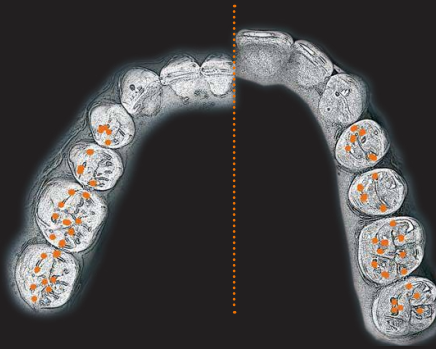
Combinations of idealized functional concepts are frequently found in the natural dentition.



## Tooth to two teeth

In addition to contact with the main antagonist, there is contact with the marginal ridges of the adjacent upper and lower posterior teeth.

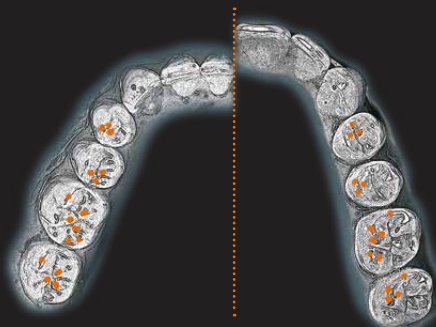
The multi-functional, anatomical occlusal surfaces of the neo.lign® P teeth allow the application of all occlusion concepts.

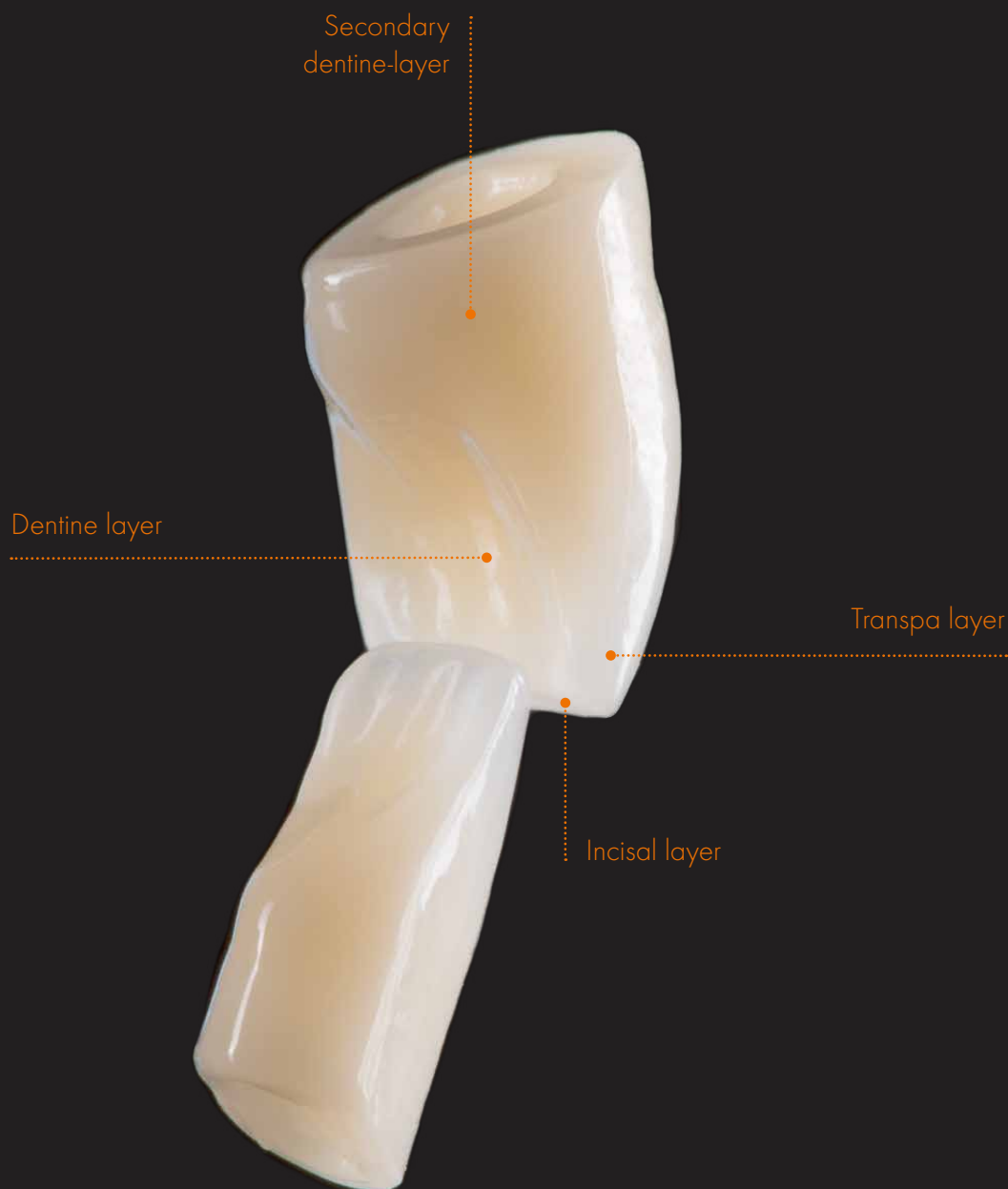


## Lingualization

In the lingualized occlusion, one cusp of a pair of teeth is in contact with the antagonist groove and the marginal ridge. The buccal cusps do not have antagonist contacts.

This occlusion is extremely rare in the natural dentition but offers static benefits in full dentures.





## 4 CHROMATIC LAYERS

neo.lign® full teeth are available as anterior and posterior teeth.

The posterior teeth enable the implementation of any occlusion concept thanks to the special occlusal designs of the neo.lign® G and L designs.

- With the L designs, the visio.lign® system offers a lingualized occlusal surface design especially for the fabrication of full prosthetic restorations.
- With the neo.lign® G designs, a multifunctional occlusal surface design is available. Due to its slender shape, the G design is particularly suited for cases of limited space.

All neo.lign® anterior and posterior designs are available in the classic A-D shades and in a Bleach shade BL3.

neo.lign®

Full teeth



choose natural beauty

bredent  
group

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