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The same amount of overall tooth reduction is needed for a **metal-ceramic crown** as for an **all-ceramic crown** *(1.5-2.0 mm)*. However, for **all-ceramic restorations,** the preparation needs to be well-rounded with **no sharp angles** to avoid porcelain fracture.

Note: The **most frequent** cause of failure of a crown *(regardless of which type)* is the lack of attention to tooth shape, position, and contacts. **Important:** For gingival health, the correct contour of interproximal gingival areas and the gingival third are most important.

Important: Gold is regarded as a **more favorable material** for the occlusal surface as its wear characteristics are more in harmony with enamel; porcelain is considered to be **the cause of accelerated wear** of the opposing dentition. **Gold** would certainly be preferred for the restoration of occlusal surfaces in the presence of a **tooth-grinding habit.**

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1. **Axial contours** should correspond to the **emergence profile (usually flat or concave)** of the tooth.
2. The **buccolingua**l dimension of a cast restoration is usually determined by the occlusal morphology of the opposing tooth.
3. Occlusal **point contacts** between opposing teeth are preferred to broad, flat occlusal contacts to prevent wear.
4. **Type I and II** gold alloys are used for inlays.
5. The most commonly used type of gold for all-metal crowns and bridges is **Type III.**

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