

- **the distal box has an axiopulpal line angle that is shorter from facial to lingual than the axiokingival line angle**

Remember:

- When preparing teeth with short clinical crowns, the facial and lingual walls should have a **minimal** gingival-to-occlusal divergence angle for **maximum retention**.
- From facial to lingual, the **axiopulpal line angle** of an onlay preparation is **longer** than the **axiokingival line angle** (*if it were not, the preparation would be undercut and the onlay would not seat*).
- For a cast onlay or inlay, **ALL axial** walls must be convergent or there will be an undercut



1. The bevel (*0.5 mm width*) on the **cavosurface** margin permits **closer adaptation** of the gold margin because the thinner margin of gold overlying the bevel is more ductile and is able to be burnished. The desirable metal angle at the margins of onlays is **40 degrees**, except gingivally, where the metal angle should be **30 degrees**. **Note:** You can burnish a 30- to 40-degree gold margin, less than 30 degrees may be too thin and break, greater than 40 degrees may be too thick and will not burnish.
2. During cementation, the finishing (*burnishing*) of the margins of a cast gold restoration should be started as soon as the restoration is well seated into the preparation.
3. While preparing a tooth to receive an inlay or onlay, a **gingival bevel** is used to **remove unsupported enamel** and to **compensate for casting inaccuracies**. Gingival margin trimmers, carbide finishing burs, or fine, tapered diamonds are used to place this bevel.
4. This gingival margin is always **placed gingival** to the contact area.