A beautiful smile is never out of style.
You want to look **your best**.

You take time to choose the right **hair style** and the most **flattering clothes**.

but...

you may not realize that a **poor smile** can have an overwhelming impact on your **appearance**!

Just as you choose your hair style and clothes, you can choose an attractive **smile**.

With today's modern dental techniques you have the opportunity to make your smile **the best it can be**.
Talented cosmetic dentists can design a smile with features that can help the face appear more youthful, healthy and attractive.

Features such as the size, length, and position of the teeth are determined by using knowledge of anatomy, function and aesthetic requirements of the individual.

Other features such as tooth color, shape, and tooth length can be chosen by you.

This Smile Style Guide gives you the visual tool you need to choose the right smile for your personality.
Did you know that the shape of each tooth affects the look of your entire smile?

Take a few moments to become familiar with the teeth.

The following pages will describe how the shape of each tooth helps define a smile.

With the help of a dental professional, and the three simple steps presented in this book, select the style that best represents what you feel would be your perfect smile.
By far the most prominent part of the smile is made up of the 10 to 12 upper front teeth. The upper four front teeth (incisors) are the focus of the smile when viewed from the front.

While the cuspids (eye teeth) and bicuspids are most prevalent when viewed from the side.
The shape of each of the four front teeth can be defined by the corners of the biting edges. In nature, these corners are either square or round.

For example, this tooth is described as **SQUARE ROUND** because the inner corner is square and the outer corner is round.

The following two photos show corners changing from square to round.
The shape of a cuspid (eye tooth) is defined by the shape of its biting edge. There are three basic shapes that occur in nature: flat, pointed and round.

The shape of the cuspid dominates the appearance of the smile from the side view.

You can choose all square corners, all round corners, or any of the aesthetic combinations that will be reviewed in this book.
**Using your smile style guide:**

1. **Step One | Define the cuspid shape**
   Turn to the Step One tab. Here you will see the three major cuspid shapes as they appear in the smile from the profile view. You will rarely see yourself from this view, but it is often how observers see your smile. Select the cuspid shape you feel looks the best. The chosen shape will be used to define a family of smile styles all related by the shape of the cuspid. Note the family as F (for flat), P (for pointed), or R (for round.)

2. **Step Two | Define the shape of the incisors**
   There are six variations of the incisor shapes that can be combined with the chosen cuspid to create a smile style family. Turn to the Step Two tab and then select the tab for the cuspid family you have chosen. From the six smile styles, select the one you feel looks the best. Note the number of the smile.

3. **Step Three | Define the relative length of the incisors**
   The Step Three tab of the Smile Style Guide shows the smiles with naturally occurring variations in the length of the incisors. Choose the variation you prefer. Note and record the relative length code to complete your smile selection.

   Your final choice should contain three designators: one for the cuspid family, one for the incisor shape variation and one for the relative length of the incisors. For example, a complete shape selection should look like this: R3-1.
Cuspid Shapes

Step One | Define the cuspid shape

Incisor Shapes

Step Two | Define the shape of the incisors

Flat Cuspid Family

Pointed Cuspid Family

Round Cuspid Family

Relative Lengths

Step Three | Select the relative lengths of the incisors
Step One | Cuspid Shapes

Cuspids have many shapes, but predominantly they fall into one of three distinct shapes: flat, pointed or round.

From the three cuspid shapes below, select the one you like best.

![Flat Cuspid Shape](image1)

![Pointed Cuspid Shape](image2)
Round Cuspid Shape

R F A M I L Y
Step Two | Incisor Shapes

Now that you have selected your cuspid shape, turn directly to the cuspid family tab that corresponds to your selection.
Flat Cuspid Family

Pointed Cuspid Family

Round Cuspid Family
You have selected the Flat Cuspid Family

There are six smile designs in each cuspid family, differing in the subtle variation of the shapes of the four incisors.

Select from the incisor shape combinations F1 through F6.
Flat Cuspid with Square-Square Central Incisors & Square-Square Lateral Incisors
FLAT CUSPID WITH

SQUARE-SQUARE
CENTRAL INCISORS

&

SQUARE-ROUND
LATERAL INCISORS
SMILE

F3
Flat cuspid with square-square central incisors & round-round lateral incisors.
Flat cuspid with Square-round central incisors & Square-round lateral incisors
Flat cuspid with square-round central incisors & round-round lateral incisors
FLAT CUSPID WITH

ROUND-ROUND CENTRAL INCISORS

&

ROUND-ROUND LATERAL INCISORS
Although the overall length of your teeth must fall within parameters defined by function, anatomy, and rules of aesthetics, the relative length of the front teeth can often be defined by personal preference.
Select the relative lengths of the incisors to complete your smile design.
The lateral and central incisors are the same length as the cuspids.

The lateral and central incisors are slightly (~0.5mm) shorter than the central incisors and cuspids.

The lateral incisors are significantly (~0.75mm) shorter than the central incisors and cuspids.
The lateral incisors are slightly (~0.5mm) shorter than the cuspids, and the central incisors are slightly (~0.5mm) longer than the cuspids.
Congratulations!

You have now completed your smile selection, an important step towards improving your smile.

If your dentist has computer imaging capability, ask about a simulated “try-in” of your chosen smile.