

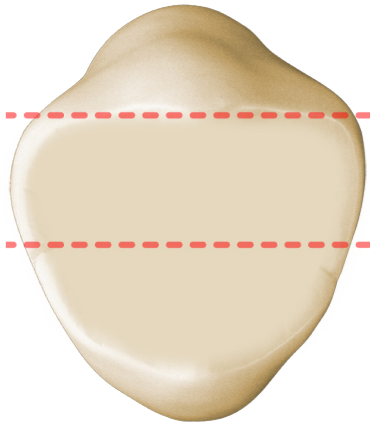


# PTC TechSheet

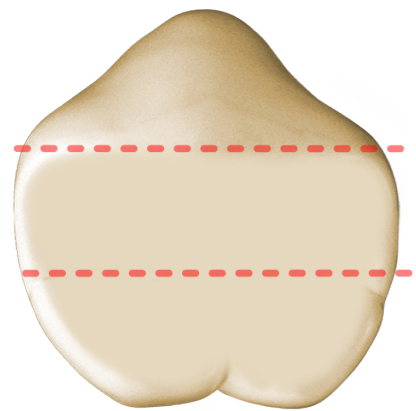
## How to Draw Posterior Teeth

With a red pencil, draw a dotted line through the buccal cusp tips. On molars, follow the curve of the occlusal perimeter. Draw a parallel line from the middle of one marginal ridge to the other.

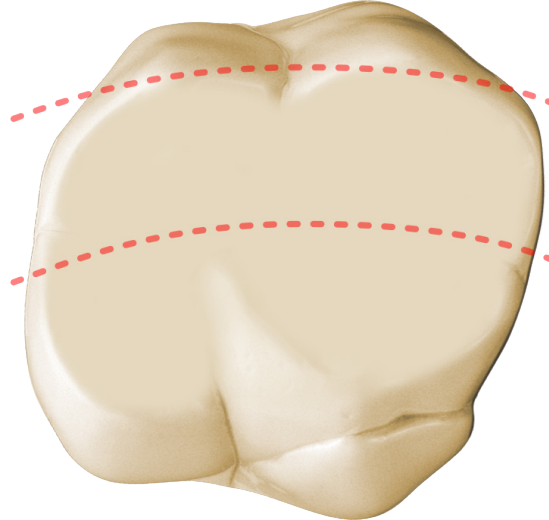
**Upper Bicuspid**



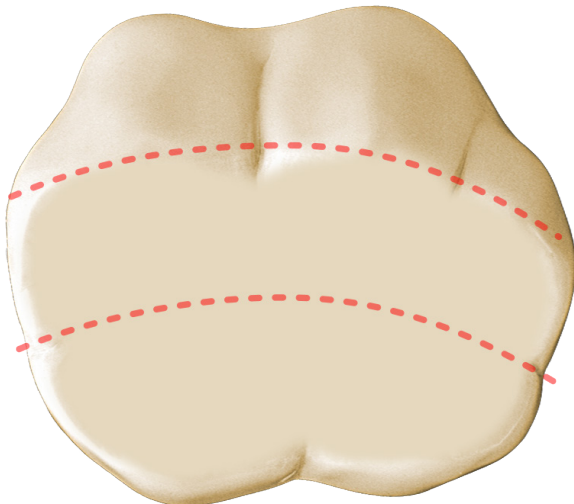
**Lower Second Bicuspid**



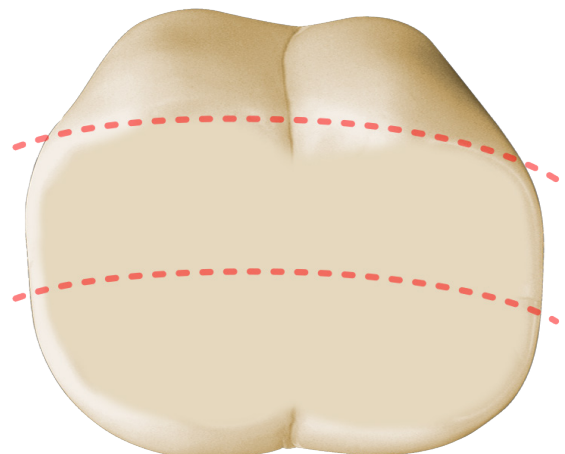
**Upper First Molar**



**Lower First Molar**

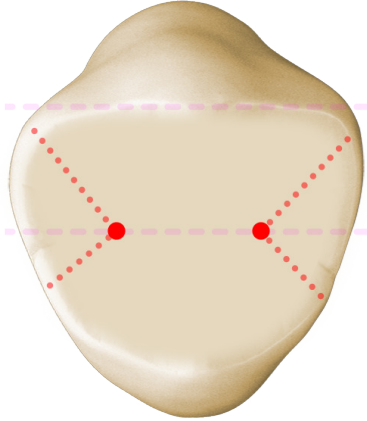


**Lower Second Molar**

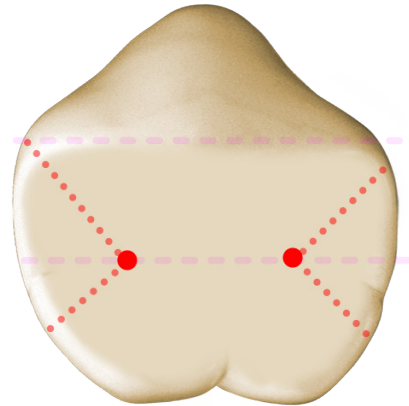


Place the mesial and distal pits on the centerline approximately 45° from the buccal and lingual borders of the marginal ridges.

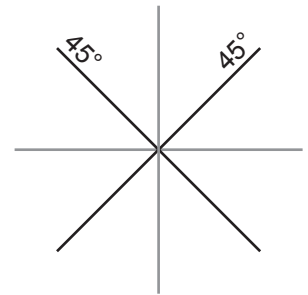
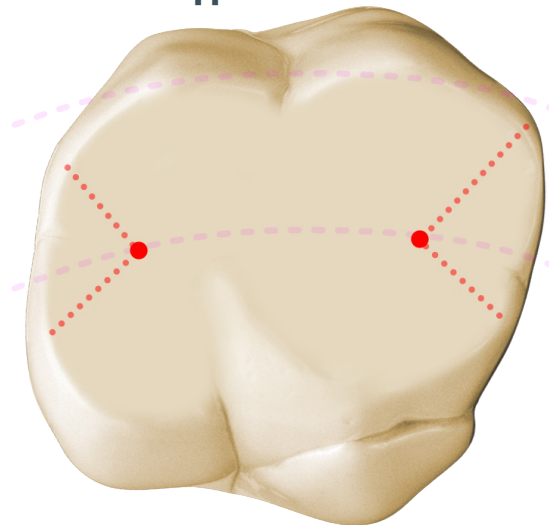
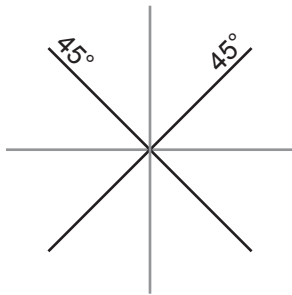
**Upper Bicuspid**



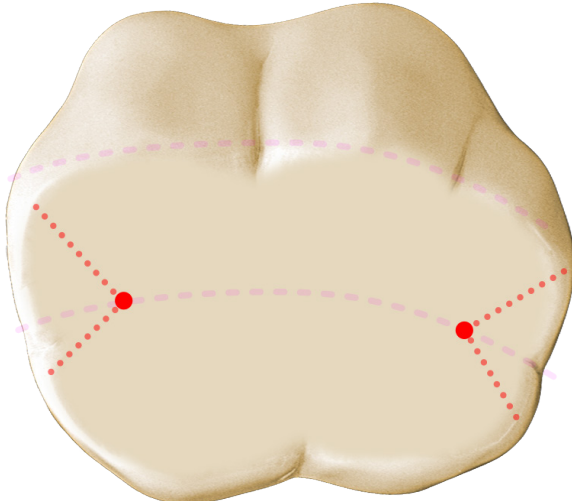
**Lower Second Bicuspid**



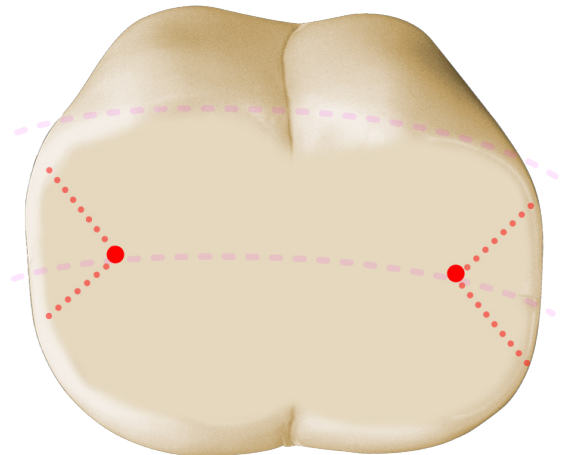
**Upper First Molar**



**Lower First Molar**

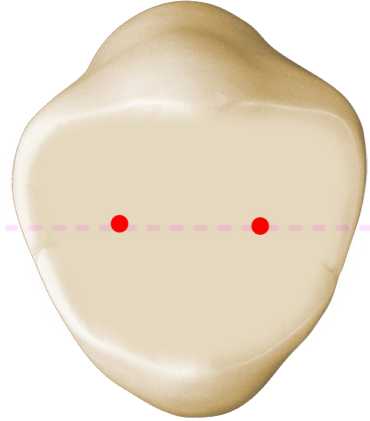


**Lower Second Molar**

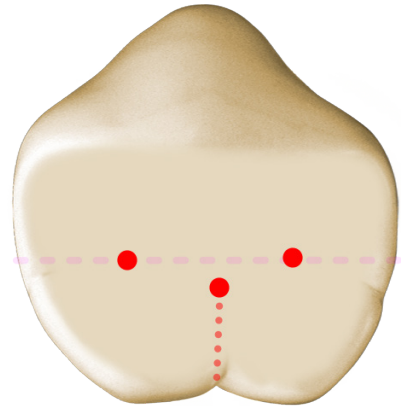


On molars and the lower second bicuspid, place the central pit just off the line in the direction of the buccal or lingual groove that will meet there. On the lower second molar, place it on the line, since both buccal and lingual grooves will meet there.

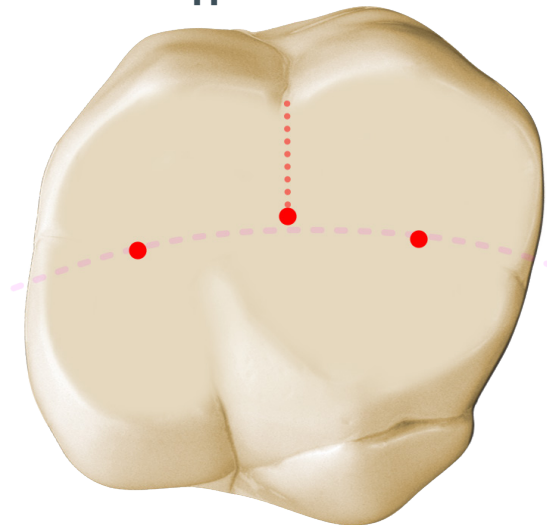
**Upper Bicuspid**



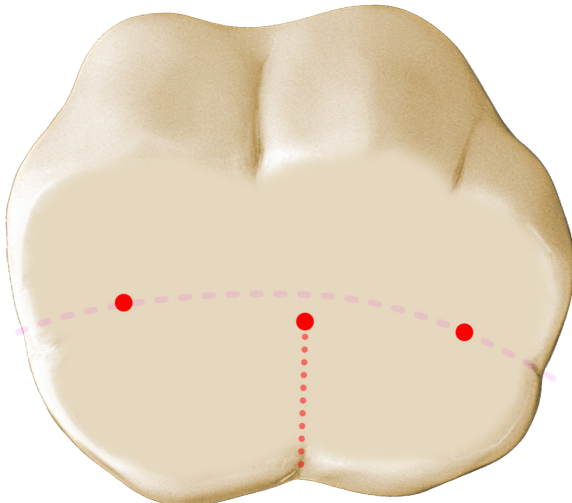
**Lower Second Bicuspid**



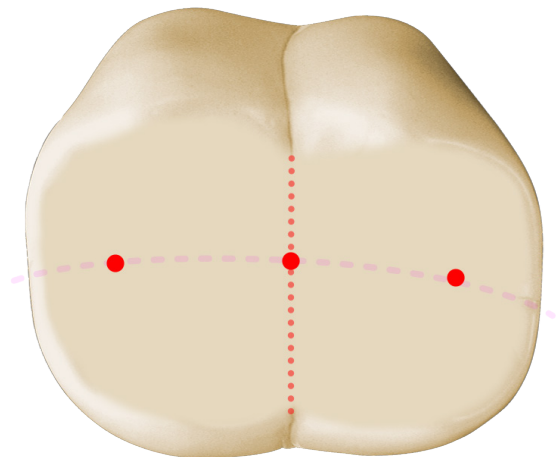
**Upper First Molar**



**Lower First Molar**

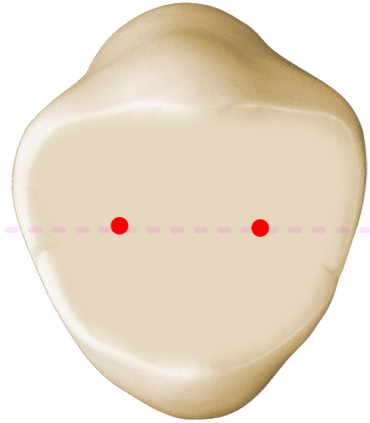


**Lower Second Molar**

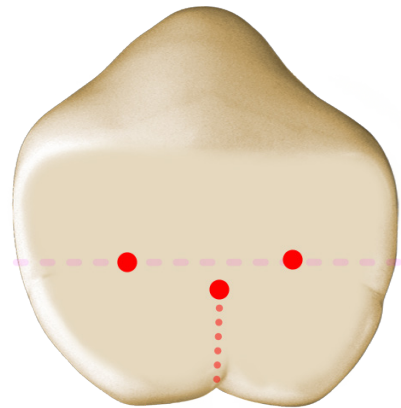


In addition to the occlusal pits on molars, there are slight depressions where some buccal or lingual grooves intersect the central groove. These depressions are not called pits. Mark these intersections where the remaining grooves will meet, just off the line in the direction of the groove.

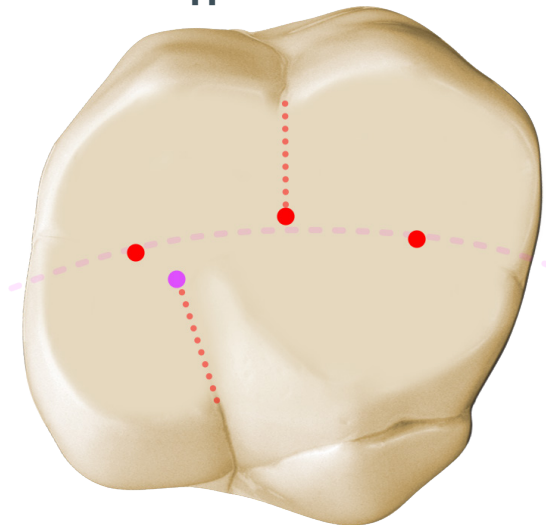
**Upper Bicuspid**



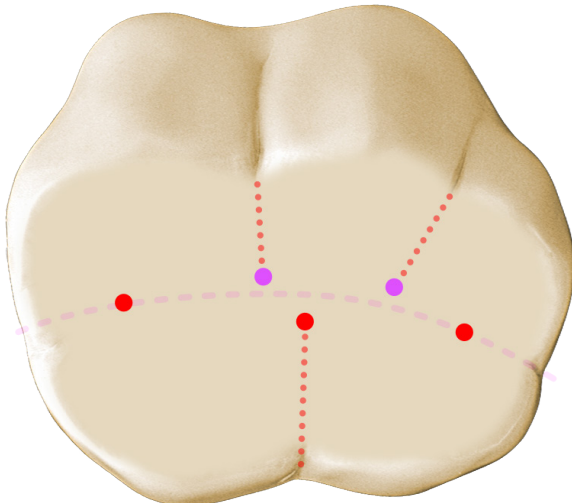
**Lower Second Bicuspid**



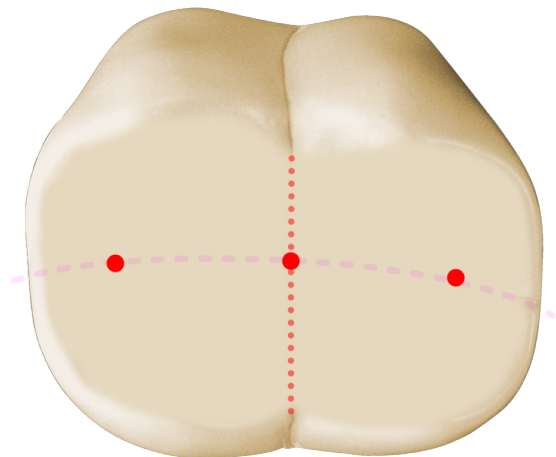
**Upper First Molar**



**Lower First Molar**

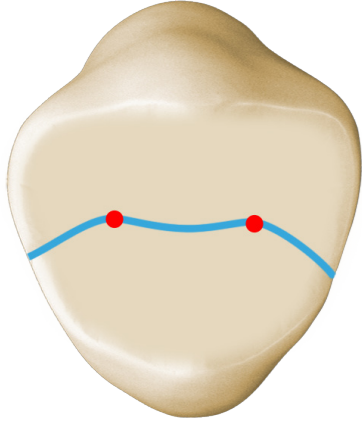


**Lower Second Molar**

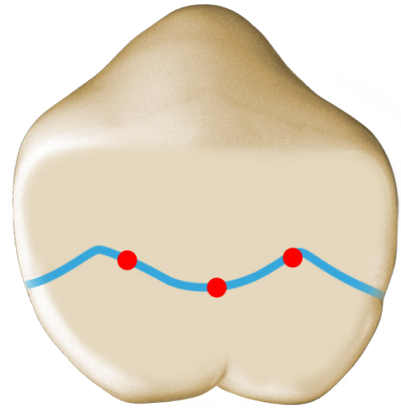


With a black pencil, draw a gently curving central dissectional groove from marginal ridge to marginal ridge, through each pit and intersection you drew.

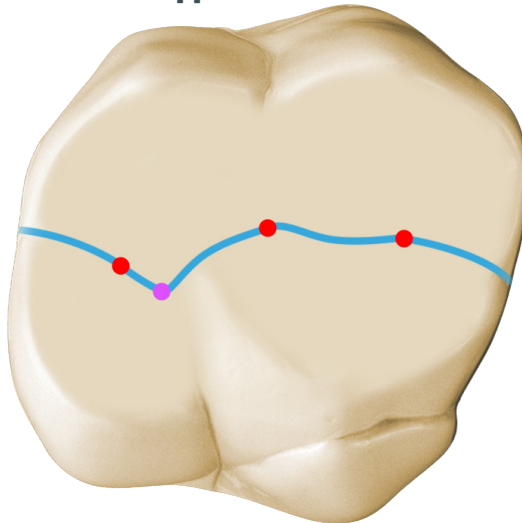
**Upper Bicuspid**



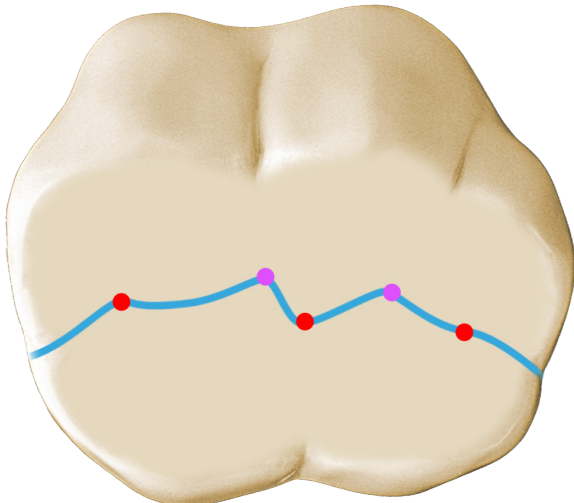
**Lower Second Bicuspid**



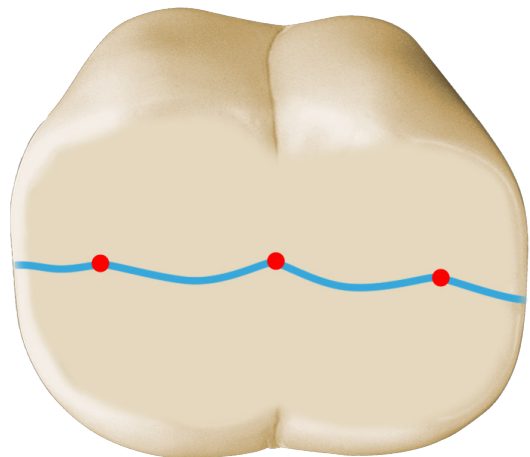
**Upper First Molar**



**Lower First Molar**

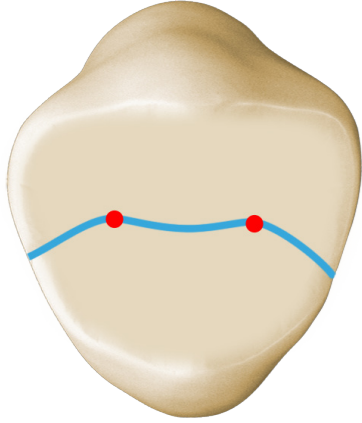


**Lower Second Molar**

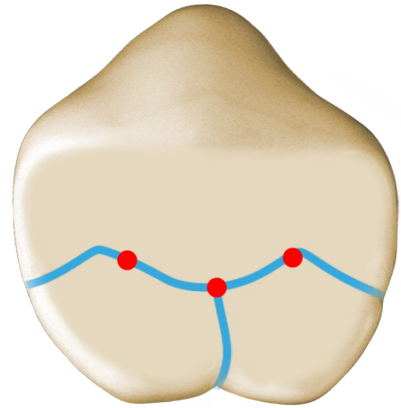


Draw the buccal and lingual dissectional grooves.

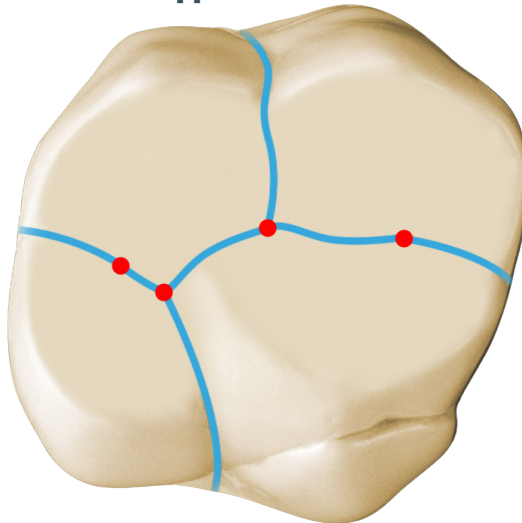
**Upper Bicuspid**



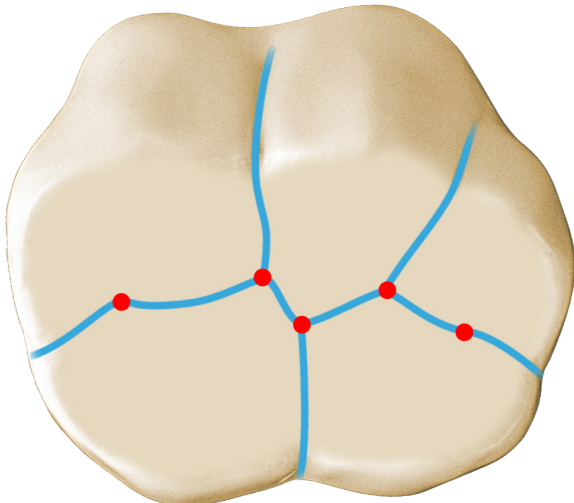
**Lower Second Bicuspid**



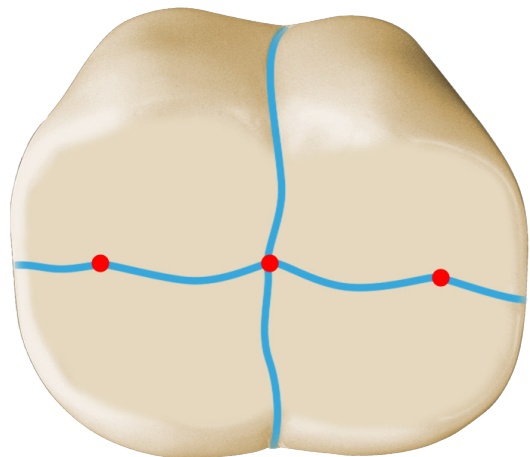
**Upper First Molar**



**Lower First Molar**

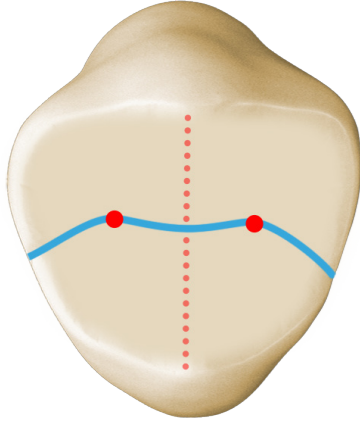


**Lower Second Molar**

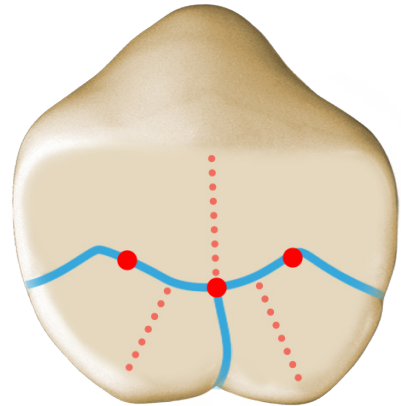


With a red pencil, mark the cusp ridges from cusp tip to midway between the two adjacent pits that define the ridge.

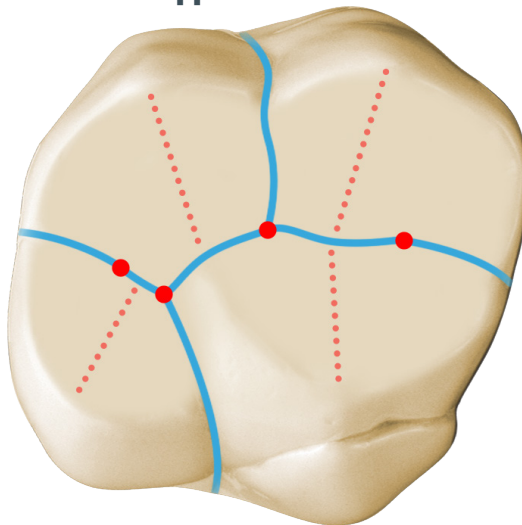
**Upper Bicuspid**



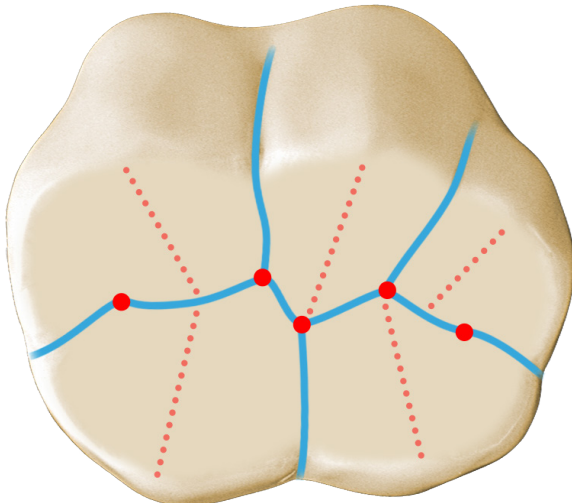
**Lower Second Bicuspid**



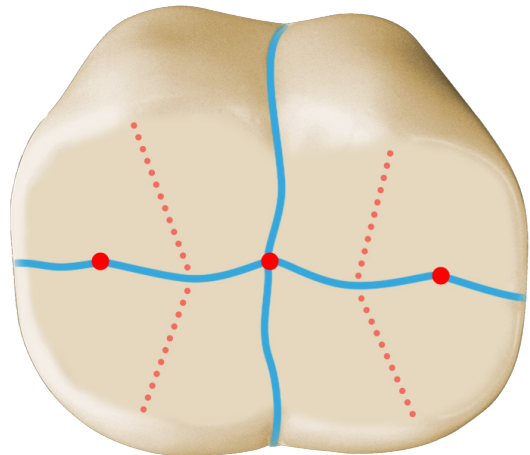
**Upper First Molar**



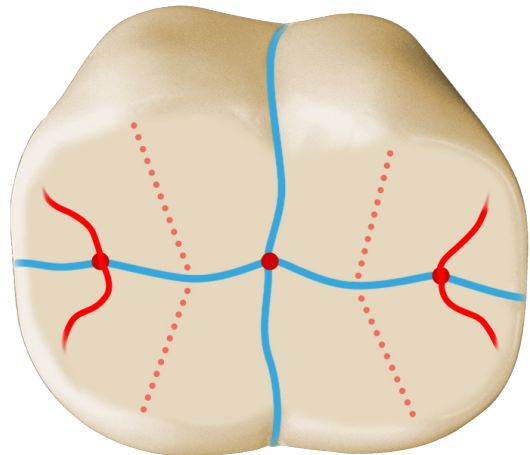
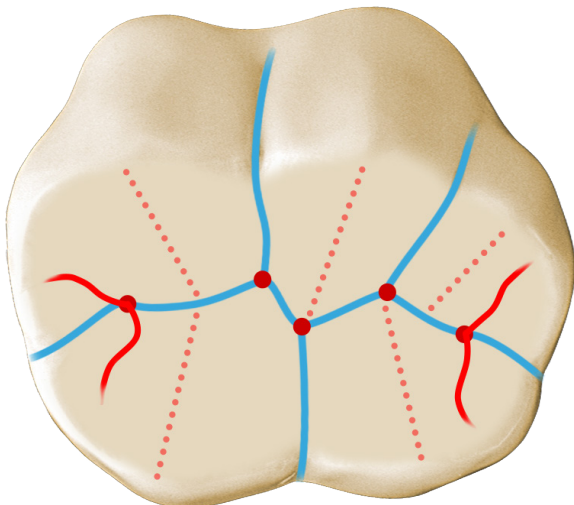
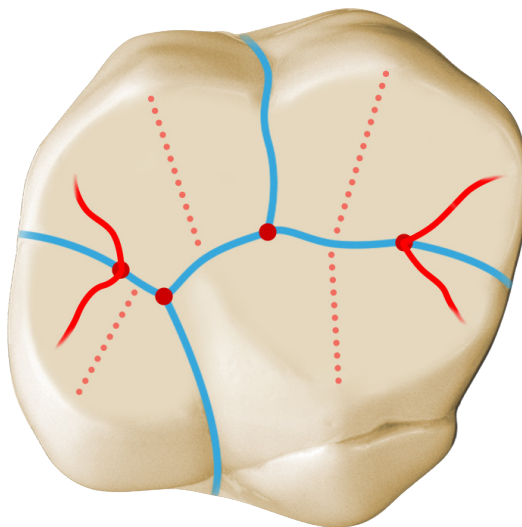
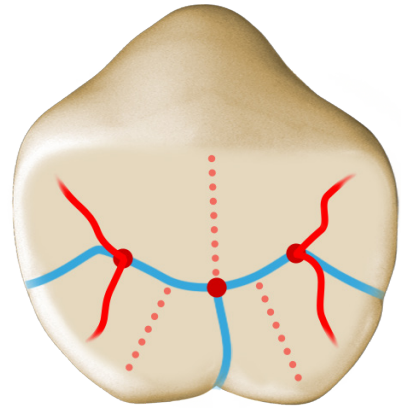
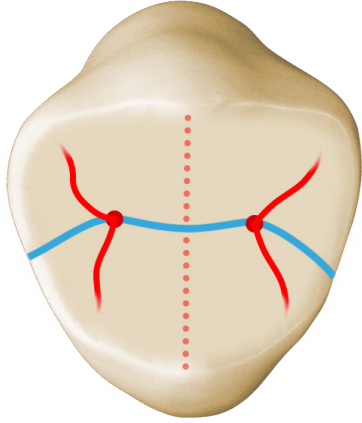
**Lower First Molar**



**Lower Second Molar**



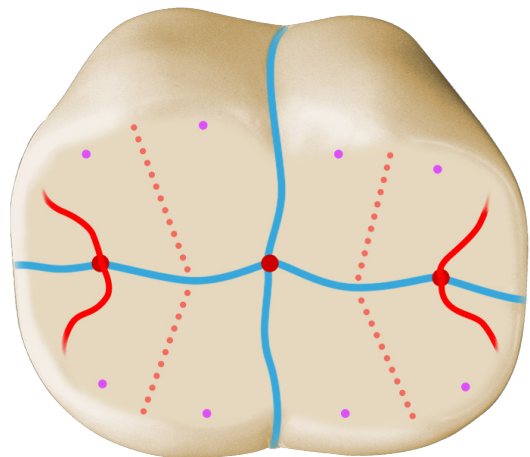
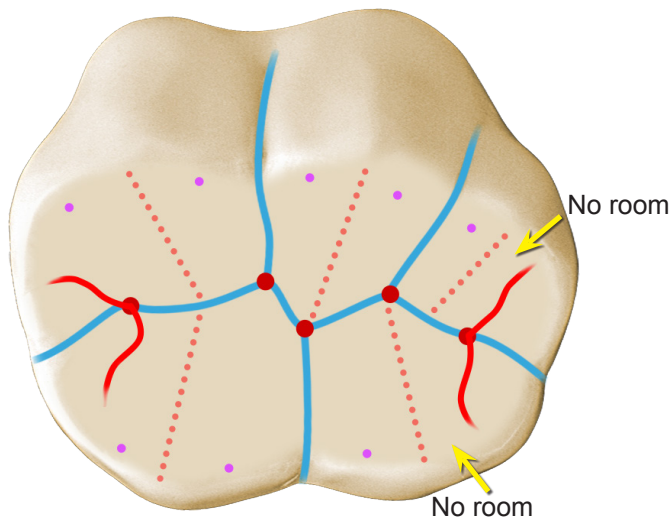
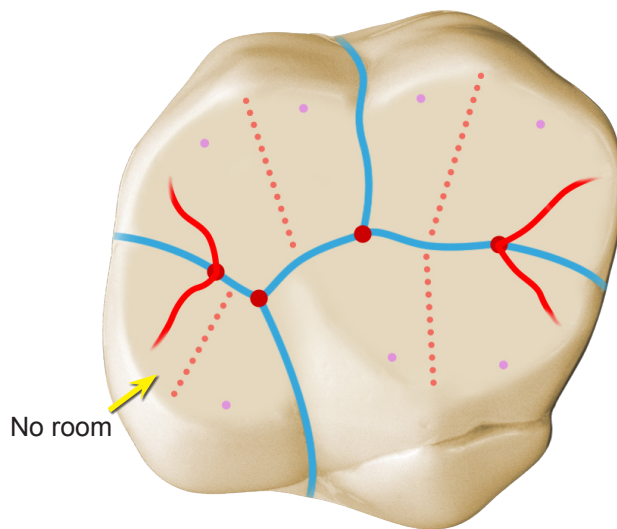
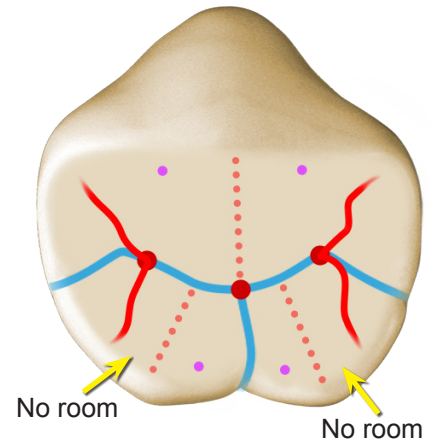
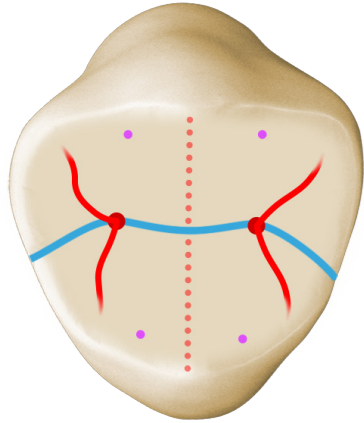
Draw the secondary grooves for the marginal ridges. Start in the pit and draw an elongated “S” at 45° toward the end of the marginal ridge, ending just short of the occlusal perimeter.



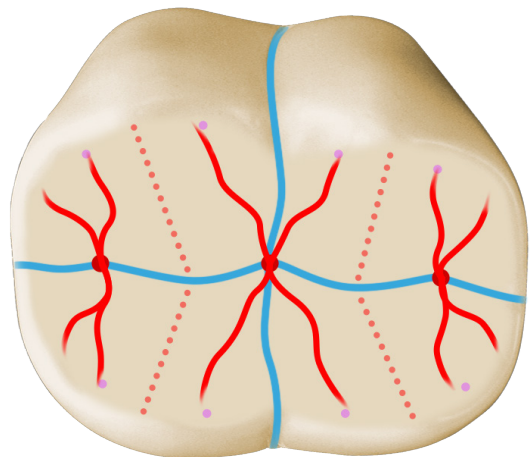
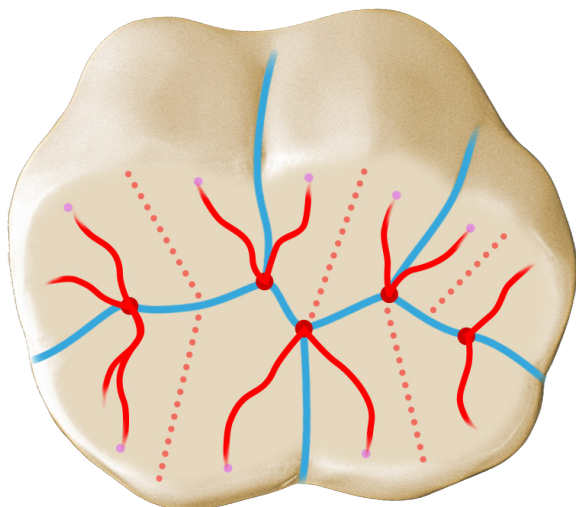
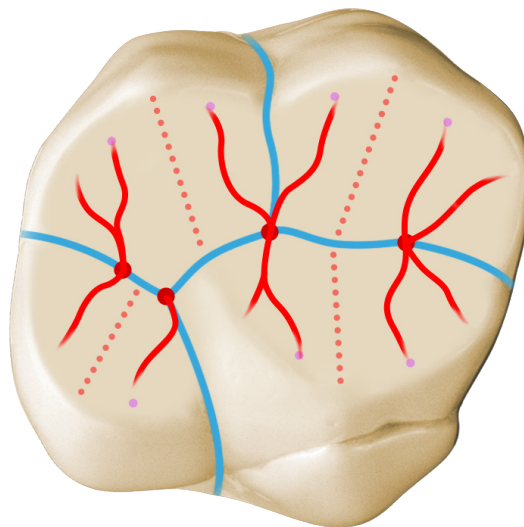
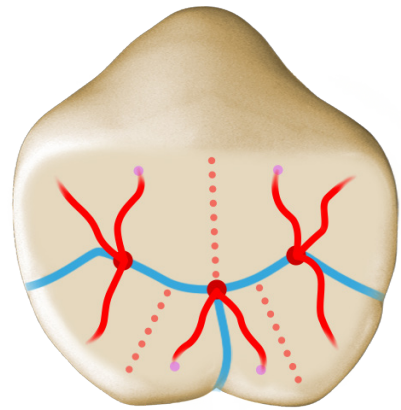
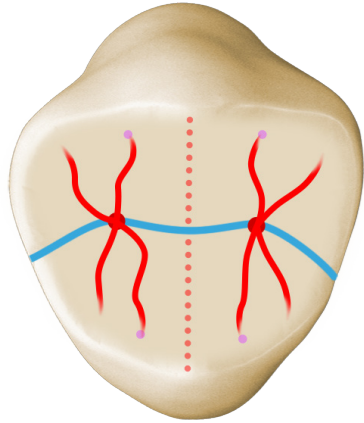


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Place a dot to mark the end of the cusp ridge grooves. Make the dot just short of the occlusal perimeter, half way between the crest of the ridge and the adjacent groove. If there's not enough room for another groove, leave it off.



Draw the secondary grooves for the cusp ridges. Start in the pit and make an elongated “S”, ending just short of the occlusal perimeter, midway between the cusp ridge and the adjacent groove. If room is limited, you can branch one groove off another or leave it off entirely.



Give your drawings a final check. All dissectional grooves should go through the pits and break through the occlusal perimeter. All secondary grooves should start in the pits and should never cross a cusp ridge or break the occlusal perimeter.

