Aesthetics is a science about beauty.
Iti is connected with sensual perception.
Rules are changing during the time a there are differences in various regions. .



„Penta en arithmo"
(Pythagoras)
$1 / 1,618=0,618$
Golden cut

## Perception of the object

- Composition
- Single items
- Harmony
- Symetry
- Dominanca
- Lines



## Dentofacil harmony

- Imaginary lines - stuctures must have harmonious relation to them
- Teeth are in harmony with the face, they can attract our attention and distract it form other structures


## Horizontální

 a vertikální linie Symetrála

## Profile:



Balance of lip, nose and chip.

Nasolabial angle:
$90^{\circ}-95^{\circ} \mathrm{men}$
$100^{\circ}-106^{\circ}$ women
Rickets line:
4 mm before upper
2 mm before lower lip

## Line of smile

- Connects incisal edges of upper frontal teeth and touches cusos of upper molars. Lower border is lower lip. Line of lower lip is parallel to line of smile.
- Upper central incisors should be in touch with wett part of upper lip.


## Line of smile



Bilateral negative space



## Dentál harmony

Inclination of long axis
Slight mesial inclination of long axis
Slight inclination vestibulary
Position of contact points:
They become smaller and move apically (50:40:30)

Their elongation can optically widen teeth


## Dental harmony

Interincisal spaces become smaller in distal direction

They become smaller in younger individuals



## Relation between width and height



With of upper central incisor is $70-80 \%$ its height

## Optical width



## Golden cut

Width Height

$$
=0,618
$$

Height Width + Height

Decreasing of width $40 \%$ in distal direction

# Shape of crown principally corresponds to shape of the face 

- Shape of the face:
angular, oval a triangular
- Corresponding shapes of teeth


Front
Zygomatic line

Mandibular line

## Curvature of labial surface - reflection



Reflexe světla

