Maxillary Canines
2 canines

Mandibular Canines
2 canines
Maxillary Canines

- Longest tooth in the mouth
- Mesially the outline is straighter with a slight convex at the contact area
- Distally the outline is more rounded
- The middle lobe is much larger
- Wedge shaped with a pointed cusp tip
- Greatest labiolingual bulk than any other anterior tooth
- Labial surface is more convex than any other maxillary anterior teeth
- Huge cingulum in comparison to other anterior teeth
- Lingual ridge that runs from the cusp tip to the cingulum
- Sometimes the lingual surface is so smooth that no fossae are present
Cusp tip is labial to the centre of the crown
Distal aspect appears thinner than the mesial aspect
Incisal ridge has a cusp that is formed by the mesial and distal ridges
Mandibular Canines

- Straighter outline than the maxillary canine
- Slightly narrower and longer crown than maxillary canine
- Distal outline resembles the maxillary canine
- Mesial outline is less convex than maxillary canine
- Similar wedge shape and pointed cusp as the maxillary canine
- Thinner marginal ridges
- Cusp tip is more lingually inclined
- Flatter lingual surface than the maxillary canine, therefore lingual features are less prominent
- Lingual surface resembles that of other mandibular anteriores, but the cingulum is larger
- Incisal edge slants towards the lingual side
- Distal incisal ridge slants more lingually than the mesial
- Cusp tip is located more lingually than the maxillary canine
Maxillary & Mandibular Canines

Maxillary Canines

- Facial
- Lingual
- Incisal
- Distal
- Mesial
- Distal

Mandibular Canines

- Facial
- Lingual
- Incisal
- Mesial
- Distal