### Abstract
Planning an esthetic restoration for anterior teeth not only needs the art and skill of contouring and shaping but also the knowledge of proportions, esthetic parameters, color and principles of illumination. This abstract reviews some of the most important factors in this regard.

The first esthetic parameters are macroesthetics which means face height, lip length and lip mobility. Lip length is 20-22mm average and it lengthens with age. Lip hypermobility leads to excess gingival display.

Dentofacial symmetry and midline should be considered next along with incisal plane which shouldn't be canted. Buccal corridor shows the excessive or inadequate negative space. The relationship of upper and lower lip to teeth position is also of great importance. Lower lip cradles not conceals the incisal edge of maxillary anterior teeth, and the upper lip ideally is up to gingival line that makes a dynamic smile. In gentle repose 3-4 mm incisal edge of maxillary central incisors are displayed and after 40,1mm decreases per decade.

In case of microesthetics gingival zenith and inclination of teeth should be considered and also the interproximal contact areas and embrasures. Incisal edge configuration and tooth morphology is best described in Lombardi matrix.

In color selection one should bear in mind that the middle third of the teeth has lower chroma and higher value and chroma increases in gingival third. Illusion techniques are simplified in 3 categories: shaping and contouring (vertical lines accentuate height), arrangement of teeth (alteration of axial inclination) and staining (by increasing the value the area will appear closer).