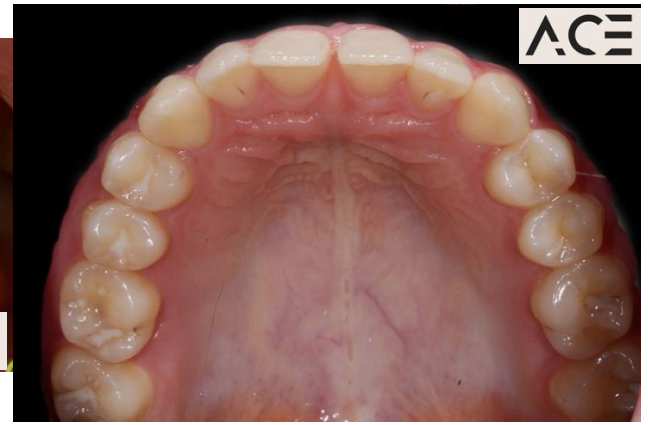
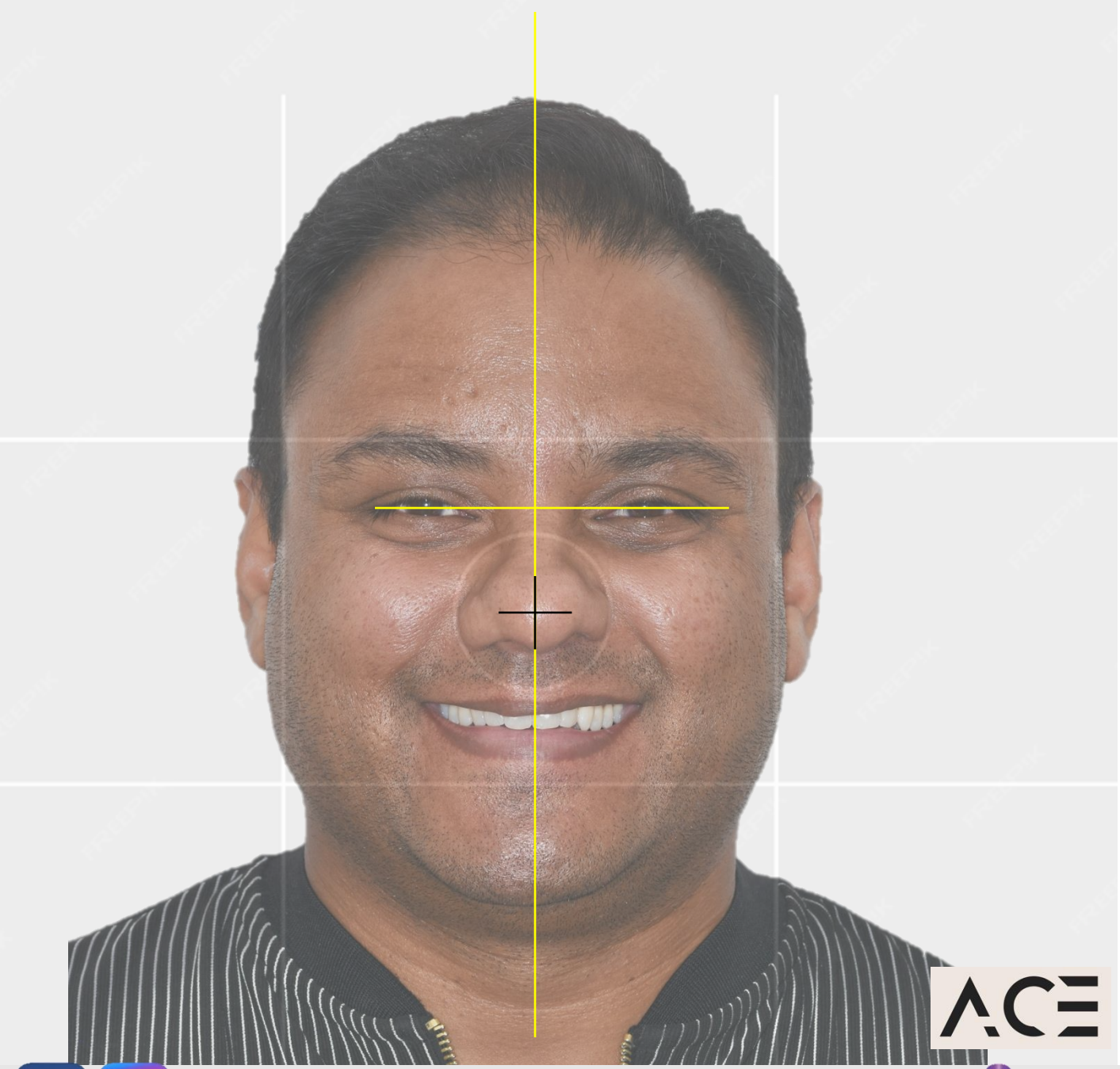
ACE Photography Guide

A minimum of 13 baseline photo requirements

ACE COURSES





1. FULL FACE
FRONTAL, NON-RETRACTED

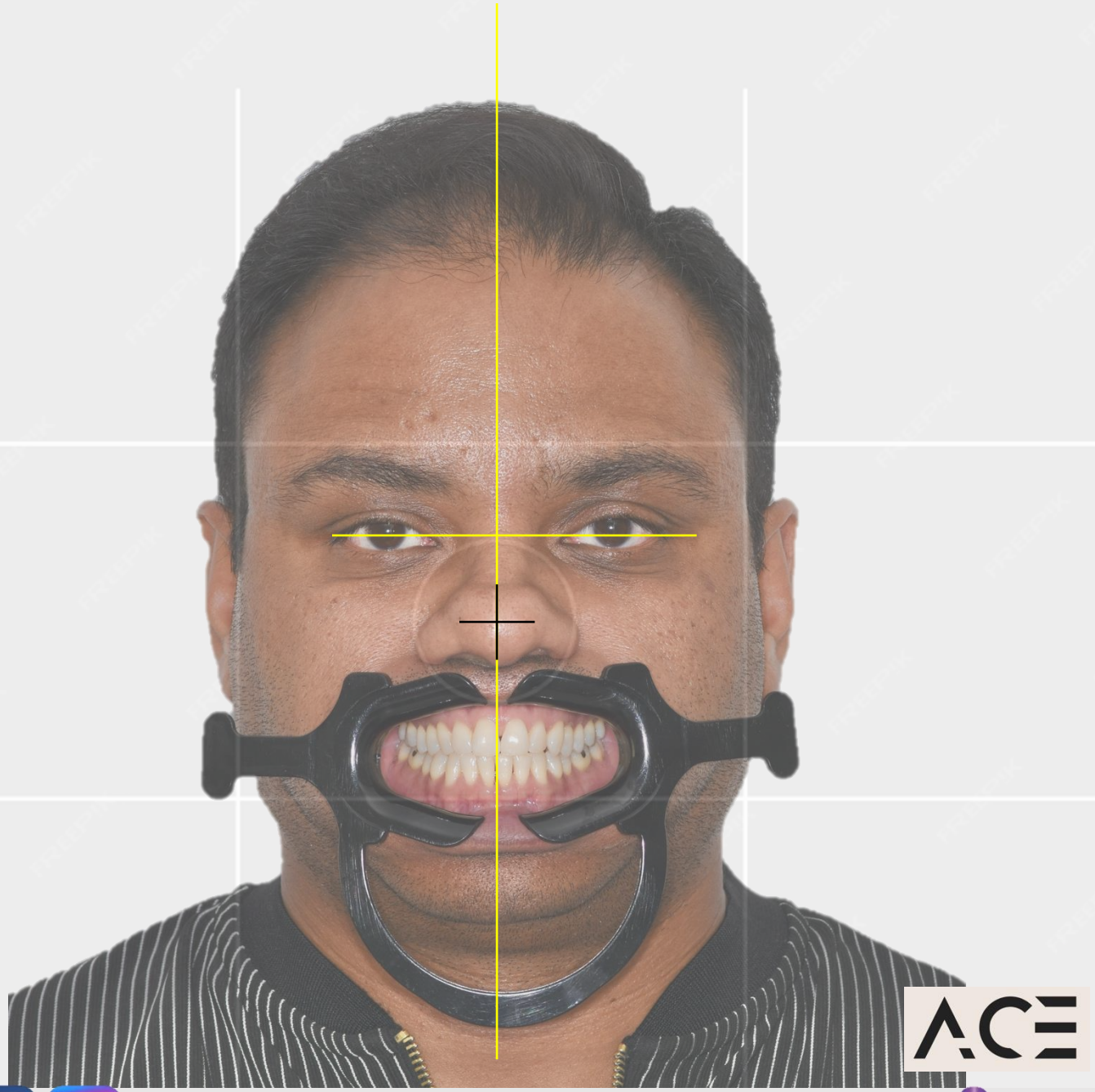
Camera: Landscape

Frame: Nose in the centre, with a small amount of neck and small amount of space above the head. Focus on the nose

Positioning:

- Clear white background
- Look straight into the lens
- Smile
- Vertical reference: midline of the face
- Horizontal reference: Interpupillary line, perpendicular to the vertical reference
- Do not try to correct the dental centre-line or occlusal canting

F11 1/200 ISO100 WB5300 MAG 1:10 / 1:15



2. FULL FACE
FRONTAL, RETRACTED

Camera: Landscape,

Frame: Nose in the centre, with a small amount of neck and small amount of space above the head. Focus on the nose. Useful for smile design

Positioning:

- Clear white background
- Look straight into the lens
- **Cheek retractors with teeth in ICP**
- Vertical reference: midline of the face
- Horizontal reference: Interpupillary line, perpendicular to the vertical reference
- Do not try to correct the dental centre-line or occlusal canting

F11 1/200 ISO100 WB5300 MAG 1:10 / 1:15

3. FULL SMILE
FRONTAL, NON-RETRACTED

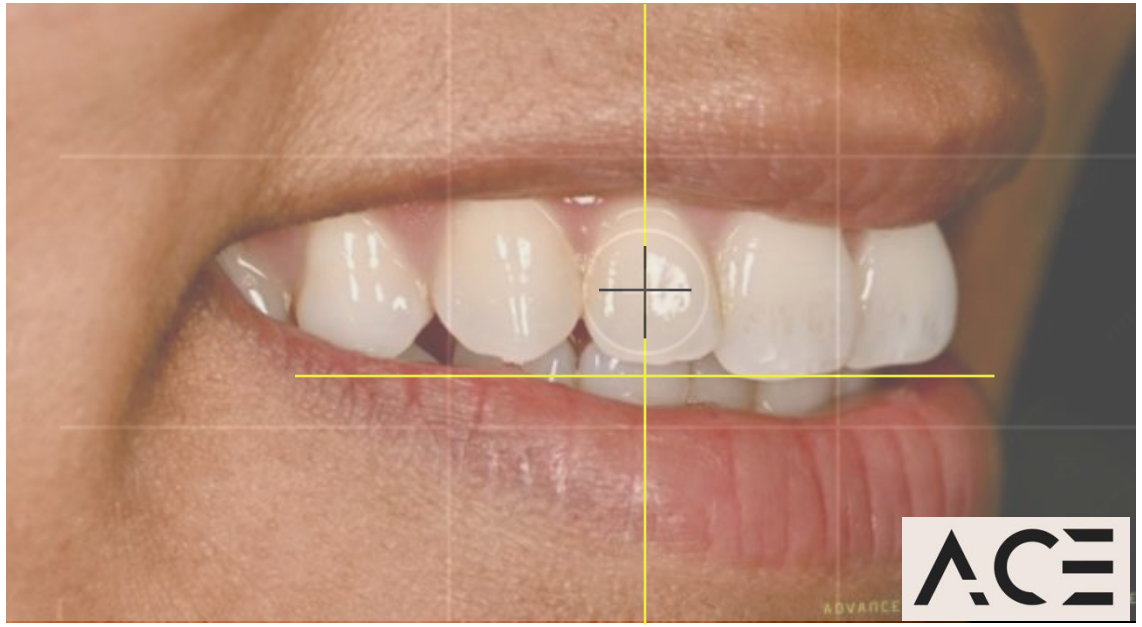
A broad smile captured showing teeth & gingivae

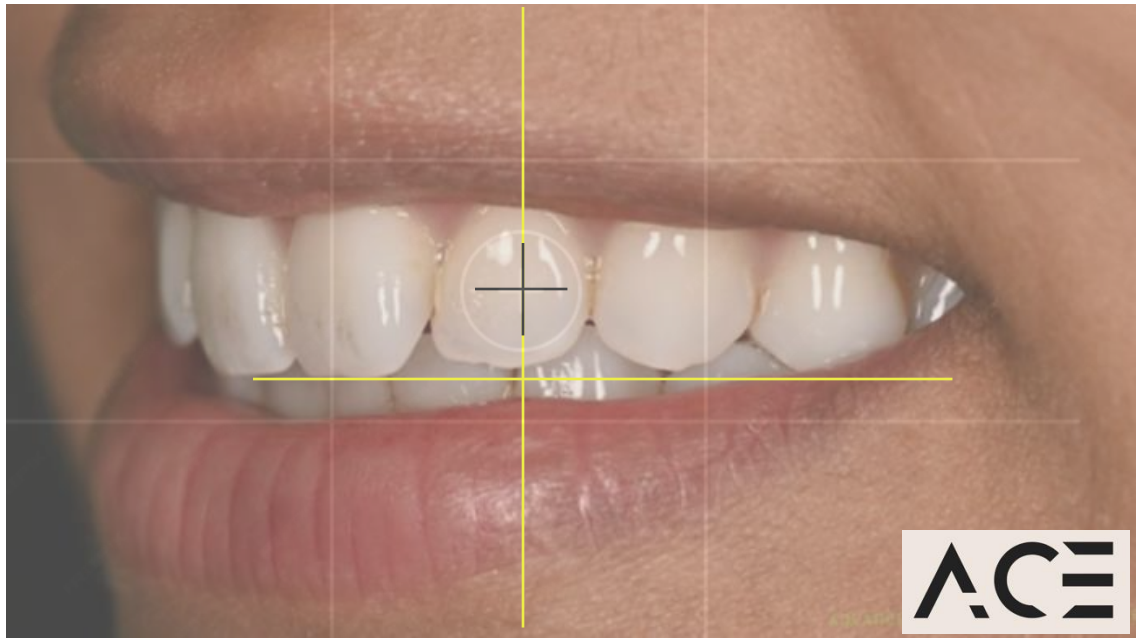
Frame: An even amount of upper lip, lower lip and skin lateral to the commissures. Focus on central incisors.

Positioning:

- Look straight into the lens
- Smile (e.g. get the patient to say E)
- Vertical reference: lip philtrum
- Horizontal reference: incisal edge & canine tips, perpendicular to the vertical reference
- Do not try to correct the dental centre-line or occlusal canting

F11 1/200 ISO100 WB5300 MAG 1:3 / 1:2





4. FULL SMILE
RIGHT & LEFT LATERAL, NON-RETRACTED

A broad smile captured showing teeth & gingivae

Frame: An even amount of upper lip, lower lip and skin lateral to the commissures. Focus on the body of the lateral incisor, you will see two teeth either side (both centrals, and canine and first premolar)

Positioning:

- Face 45° to the camera
- Smile (e.g. get the patient to say E)
- Vertical ref: Vertical axis of the lateral incisor
- Horizontal ref: flat occlusal plane, perpendicular to the vertical reference
- Do not try to correct occlusal canting

F11 1/200 ISO100 WB5300 MAG 1:3 / 1:2

5. UPPER AND LOWER TEETH FRONTAL, RETRACTED

Upper and lower teeth, in ICP

Frame: Fully retracted lips and cheeks, with maximum amount of gingivae showing. Focus on central incisors.

Positioning:

- Look straight into the lens
- Vertical reference: midline of the face
- Horizontal reference: incisal plane of the upper teeth, perpendicular to the vertical midline
- Do not try to correct any canting, reproduce any asymmetry

F22 1/200 ISO100 WB5300 MAG 1:3 / 1:2

6. UPPER AND LOWER TEETH FRONTAL, RETRACTED

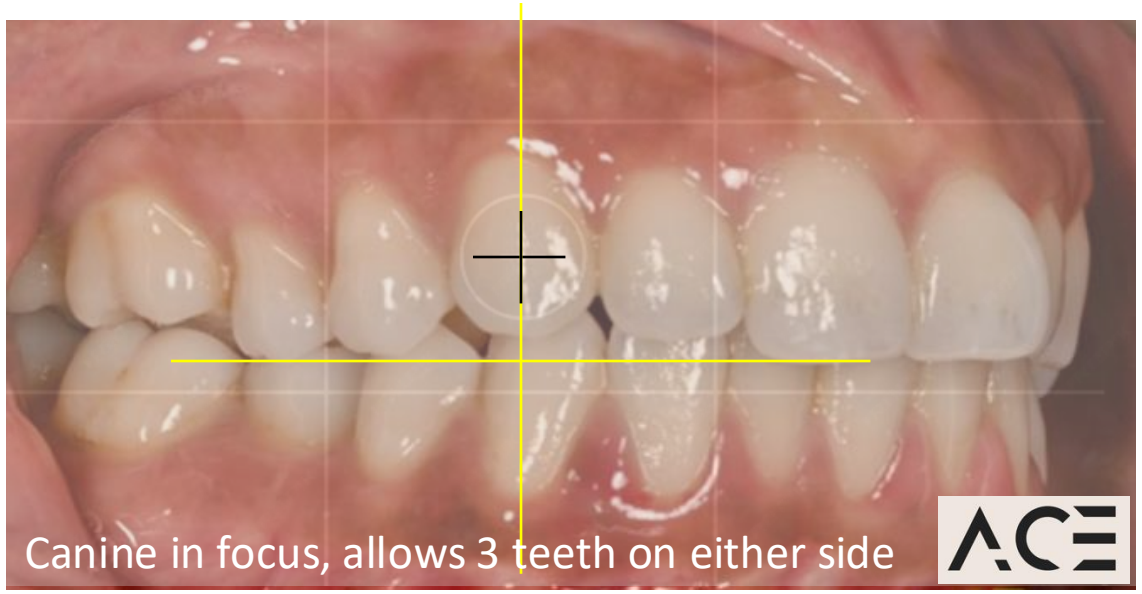
Upper and lower teeth, teeth **very slightly** parted

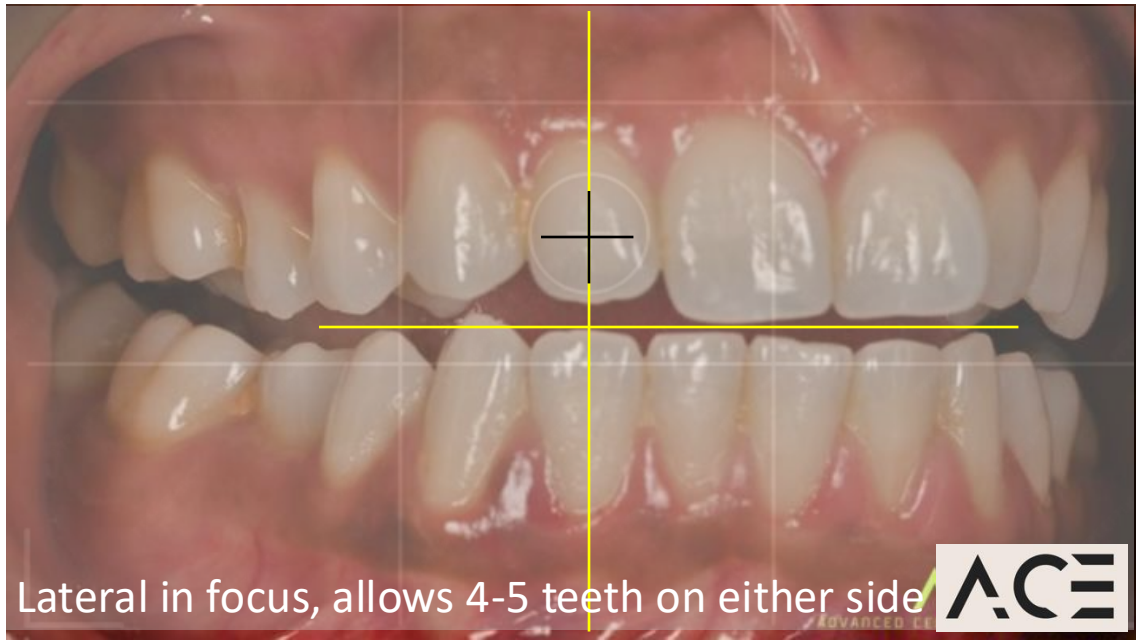
Frame: Fully retracted lips and cheeks, with maximum amount of gingivae showing. Focus on central incisors.

Positioning:

- Look straight into the lens
- Roll the tongue back to create a black space
- Vertical reference: midline of the face
- Horizontal reference: incisal plane of the upper teeth, perpendicular to the vertical midline
- Do not try to correct any canting, reproduce any asymmetry

F22 1/200 ISO100 WB5300 MAG 1:3 / 1:2





7. UPPER AND LOWER TEETH RIGHT LATERAL, RETRACTED

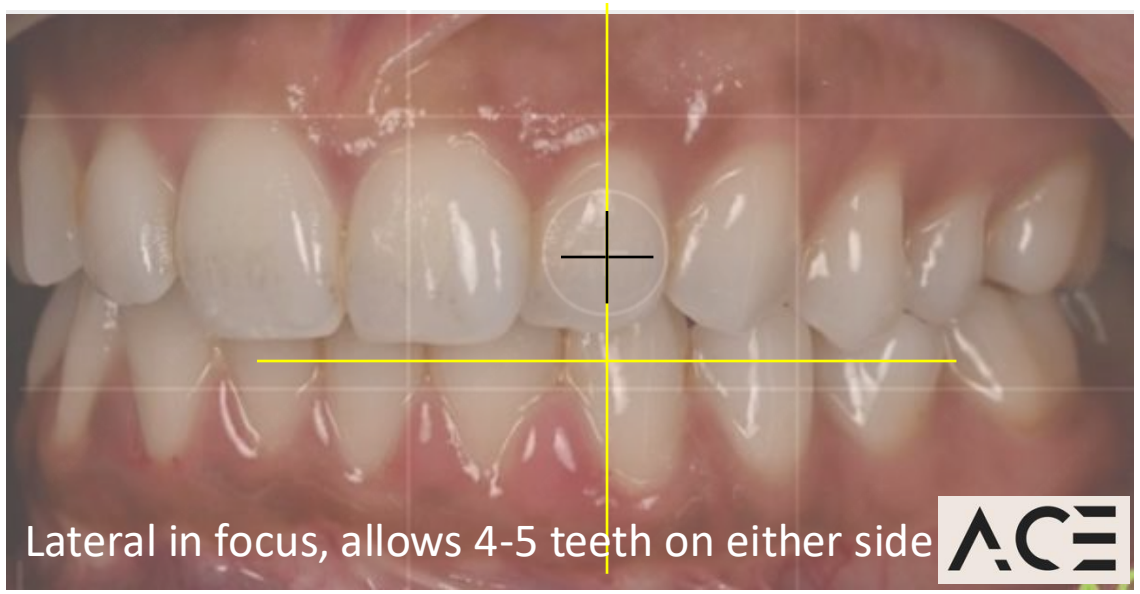
Upper and lower teeth, first in **ICP**, then **very slightly** parted

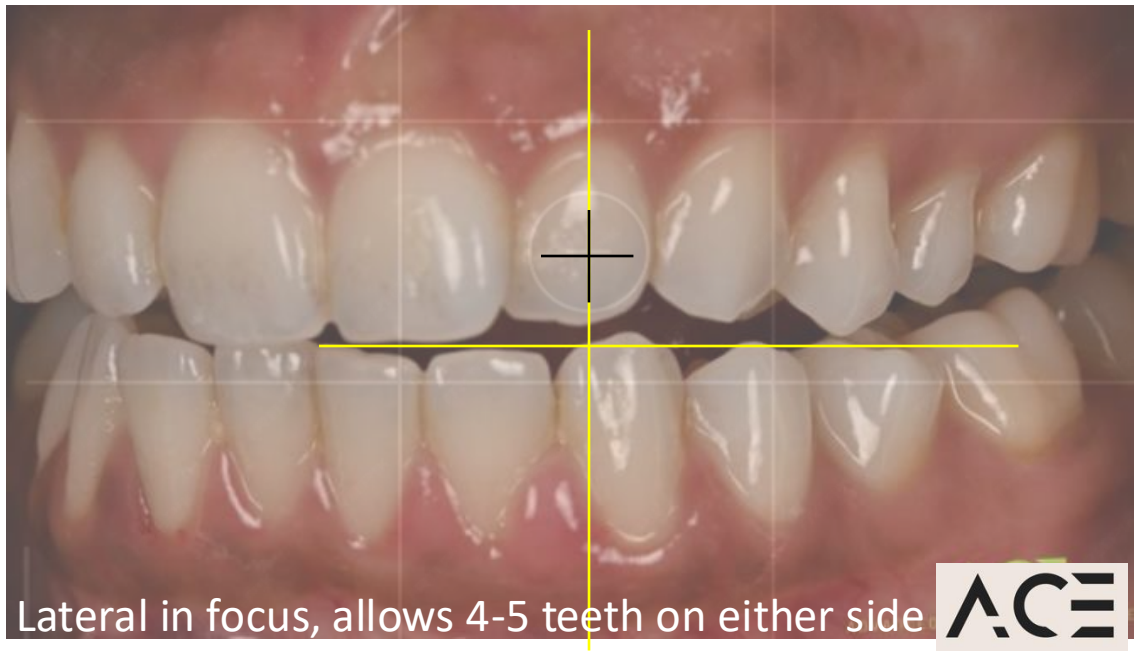
Frame: Fully retracted lips & cheeks, with maximum amount of gingivae showing. Focus on lateral incisors or canine (captures 3-5 teeth either side).

Positioning:

- Face 45° to the camera
- Vertical reference: vertical midline of the lateral or canine tooth
- Horizontal reference: incisal plane of upper teeth, perpendicular to the vertical midline
- Roll the tongue back to create a black space

F22 1/200 ISO100 WB5300 MAG 1:3 / 1:2





8. UPPER AND LOWER TEETH LEFT LATERAL, RETRACTED

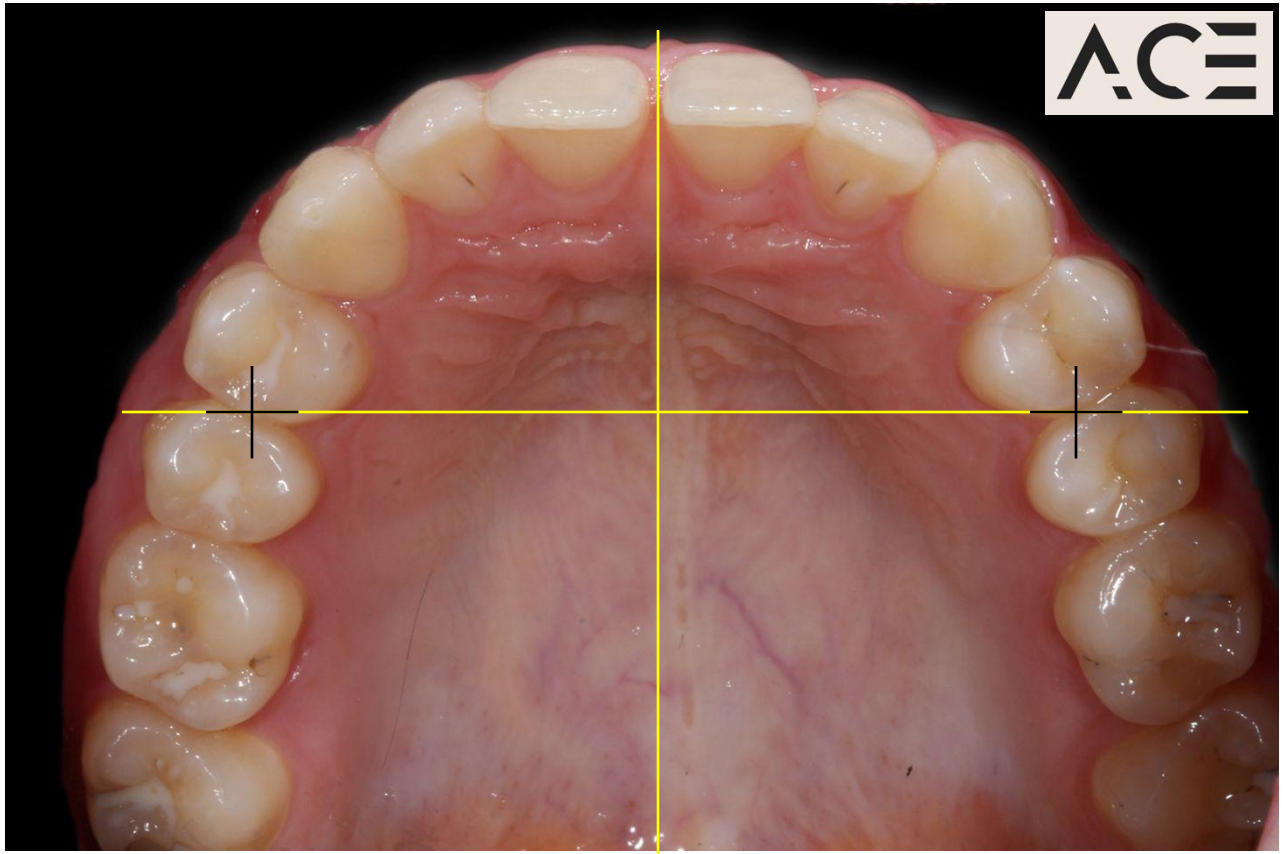
Upper and lower teeth, first in **ICP**, then **very slightly** parted

Frame: Fully retracted lips & cheeks, with maximum amount of gingivae showing. Focus on lateral incisors or canine (captures 3-5 teeth either side).

Positioning:

- Face 45° to the camera
- Vertical reference: vertical midline of the lateral or canine tooth
- Horizontal reference: incisal plane of upper teeth, perpendicular to the vertical midline
- Roll the tongue back to create a black space

F22 1/200 ISO100 WB5300 MAG 1:3 / 1:2



9. MAXILLARY ARCH OCCLUSAL VIEW

Taken using an occlusal mirror encompassing the full maxillary arch

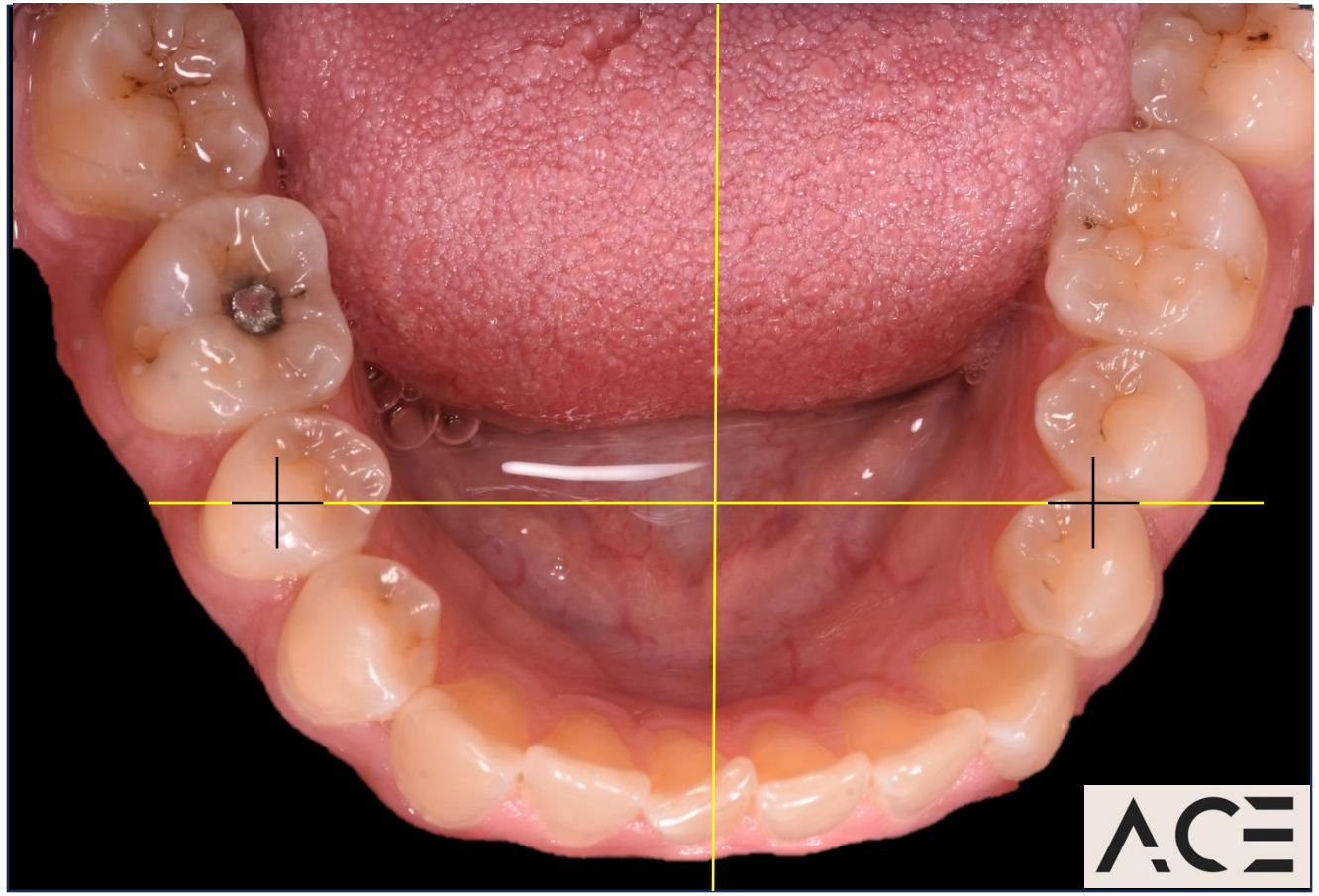
Frame: Fully retracted upper lips & cheeks, with minimum distraction from the lips and no fogging

Positioning:

- Personal preference: either front of the patient (partially reclined) or fully reclined
- Focus on first premolars
- Must include labial surfaces of the incisors and some sulcus, and ideally extending to the distal of the second molars where possible.
- Ideally, use a black contrastor to retract lips and cheeks

F22 1/200 ISO100 WB5300 MAG 1:3 / 1:2

10. MANDIBULAR ARCH
OCCLUSAL VIEW



Taken using an occlusal mirror encompassing the full mandibular arch

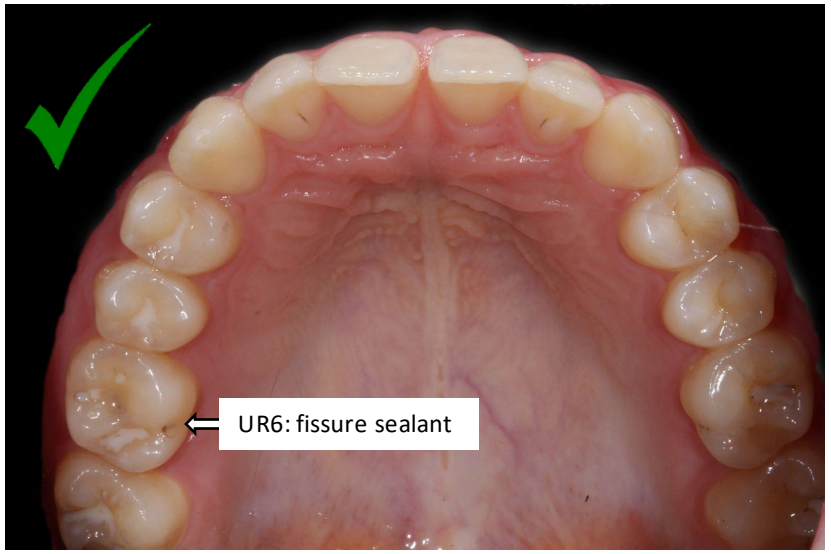
Frame: Fully retracted upper lips & cheeks, with minimum distraction from the lips and no fogging

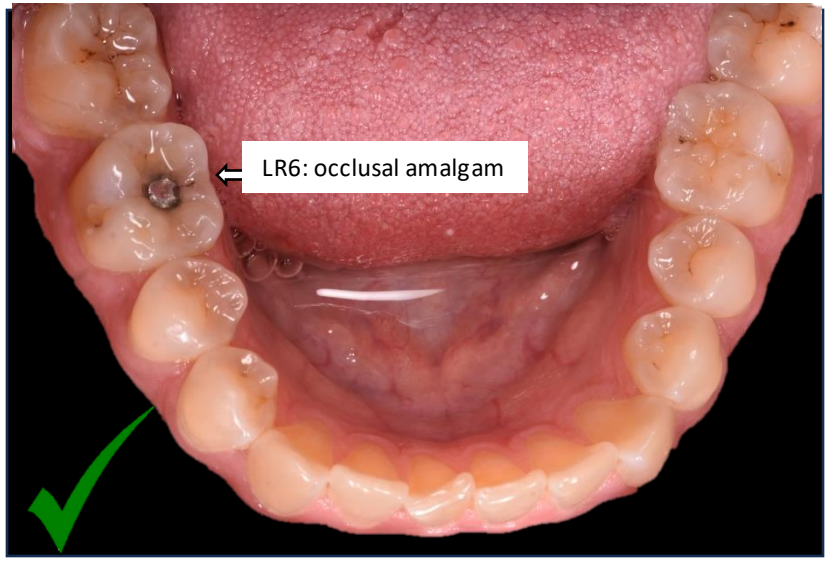
Positioning:

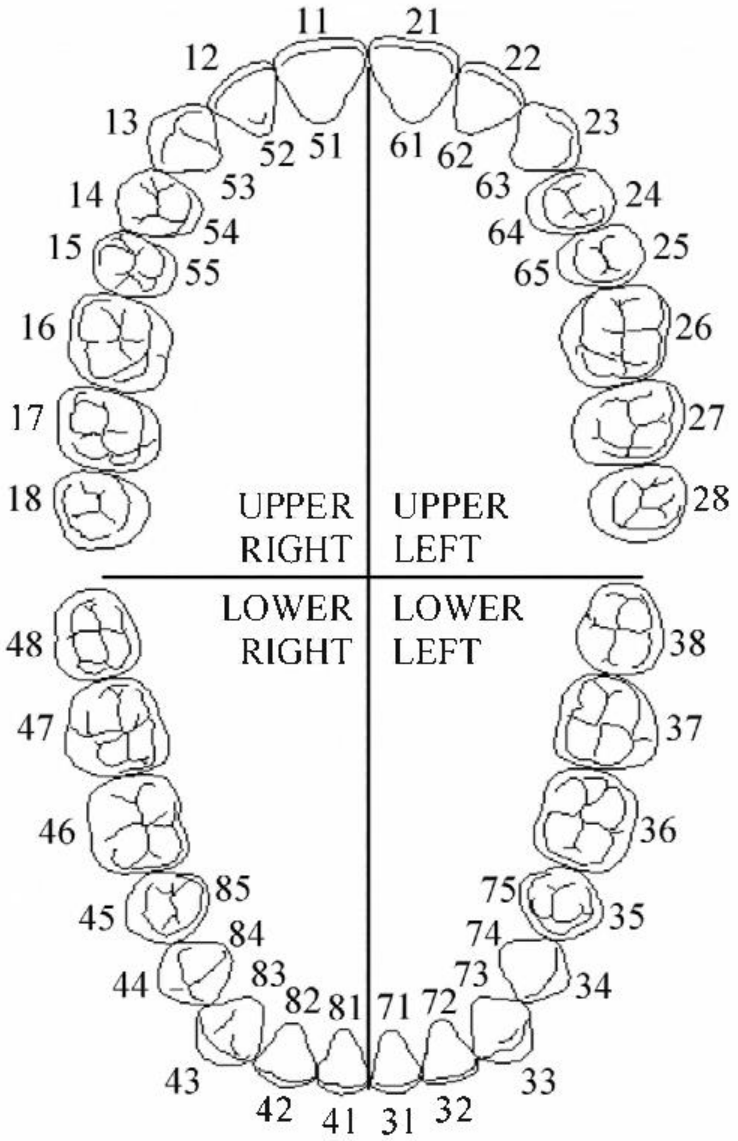
- Personal preference: either front of the patient (partially reclined) or fully reclined
- Focus on first premolars
- Must include labial surfaces of the incisors and some sulcus, and ideally extending to the distal of the second molars where possible
- Ideally, use a black contrastor to retract lips and cheeks

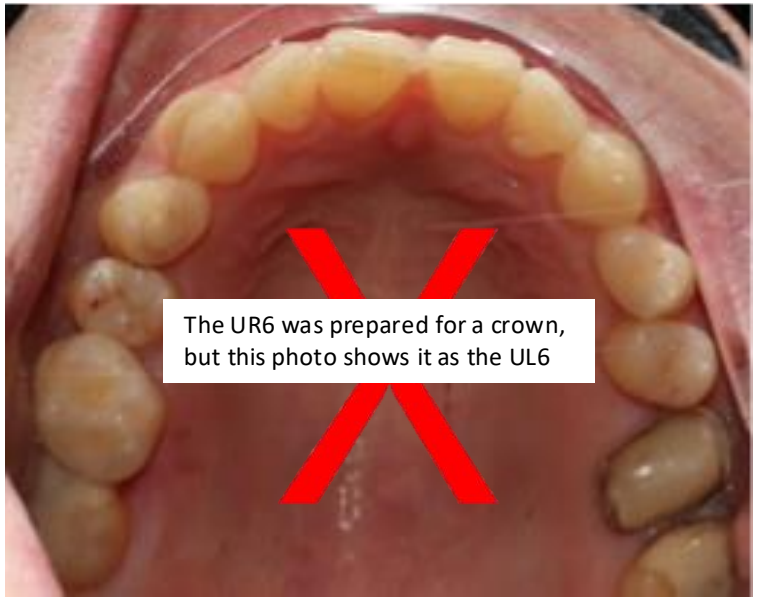
F22 1/200 ISO100 WB5300 MAG 1:3 / 1:2

OCCLUSAL PHOTOS MUST BE FLIPPED AND ROTATED TO REFLECT DENTAL CHARTING

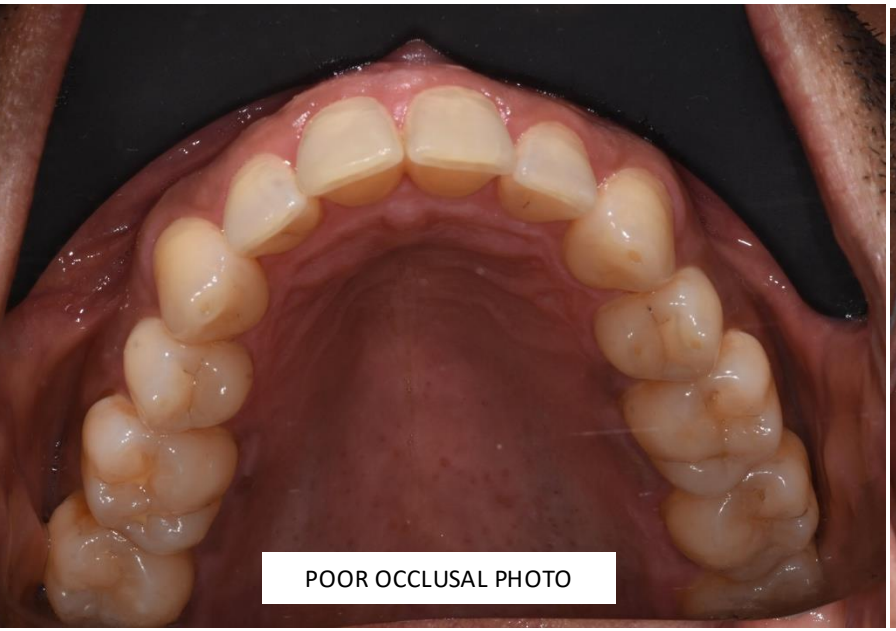


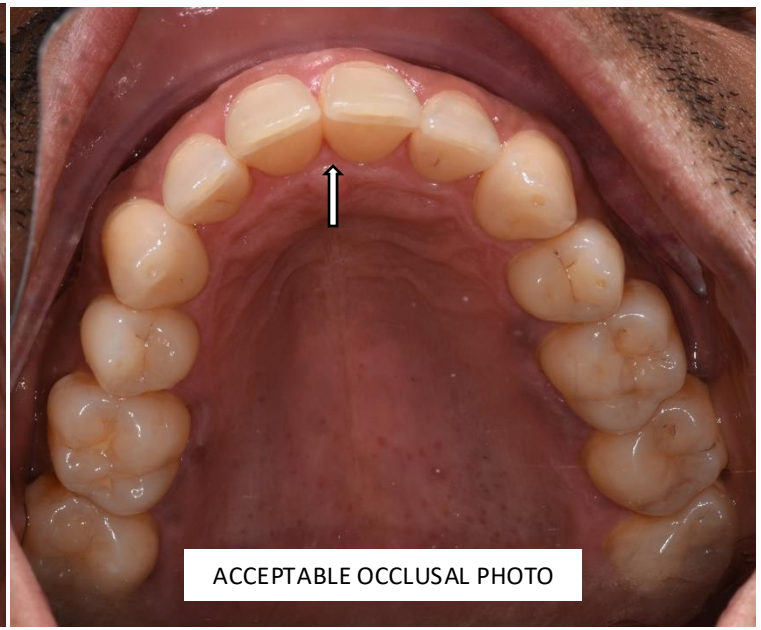


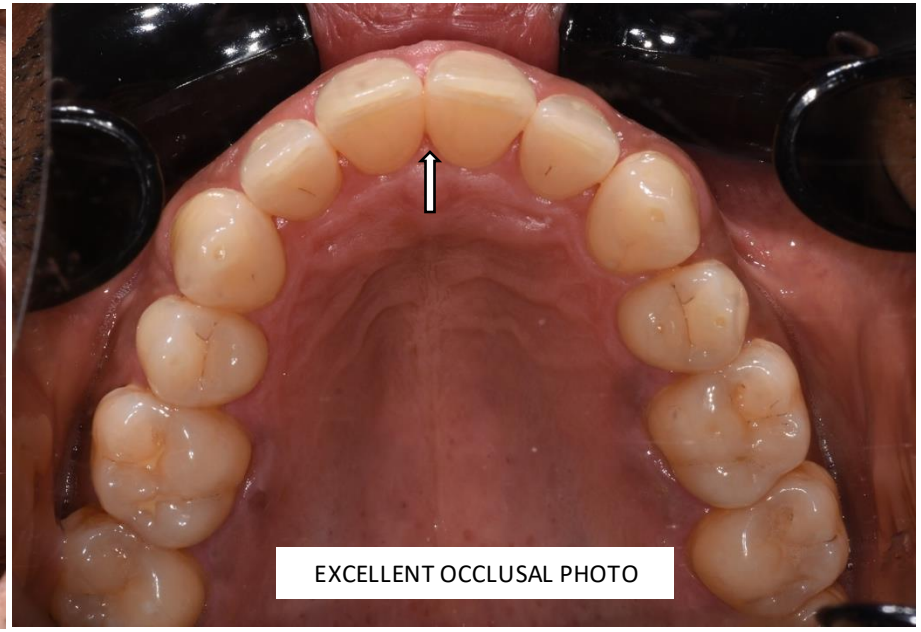


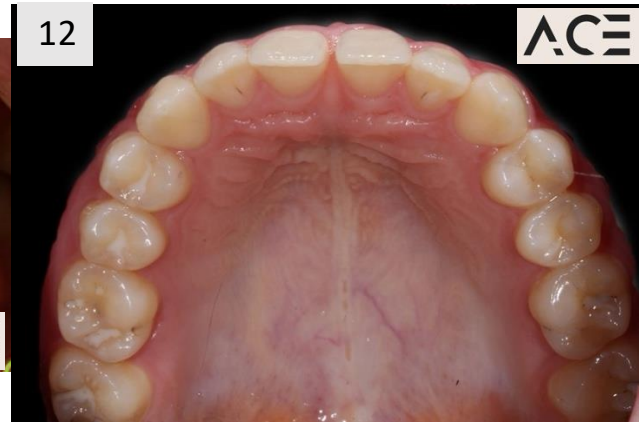


OCCLUSAL PHOTOS SHOULD IDEALLY SHOW THE PALATAL EMBRASURES CLEARLY









Taking the photos in the numbered order may help you take these photos in under 5 minutes