**Legends**

**Figure 1:** Preoperative frontal view of the smile.

**Figure 2:** Incongruous restoration of 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, with wrong shape, unnatural color and marginal over contours.

**Figure 3:** Photographs according to the DSD protocol were obtained as well as diagnosis cast. Keynote was used to produce a 2D smile design and obtain the calibrated measurements for a 3D smile design.

**Figure 4:** After radiological evaluation, color was selected with a custom shade guide of enamel composite resin at the incisal third and dentin composite at the cervical third. A translucent composite was placed at the incisal edge and photoactivated.

**Figure 5:** Grayscale photography used for evaluation of value of the enamel composite resins.

**Figure 6:** Fluorescent light to highlight the restorative material and minimize enamel reduction. The aspect must be smooth, clean and uniform.

**Figure 7:** To improved analysis and planning, golden ratio grids was used.

**Figure 8:** Measurements from the 2D smile design were transferred to the cast and a diagnostic wax-up was produced to make a silicon guide.

**Figure 9:** All surfaces were acid etched with 37% phosphoric acid (Ultra-etch, Ultradent, USA) for 30 s and slightly dried.

**Figure 10:** The palatal wall is built with a thin layer of enamel composite resin.

**Figure 11:** Interposition of unilateral matrix to build up the proximal wall.

**Figure 12:** To form the opacious body, dentine mass was applied: a thin layer of high saturation composite resin and a second layer to reproduce mamelons and intrinsic characteristics.

**Figure 13:** Finish layerof chromatic enamel composite resin was applied to the entire outer surface.

**Figure 14:** The distance between the transition lines and reflection angles were delimited.

**Figure 15:** Macro and micro texture details.

**Figure 16:** The final result of restoration.

**Figure 17:** One-week follow-up showing the final result of the smile.