

**Table 6-3 PRIMARY TOOTH SIZE COMPARED TO THEIR SUCCESSORS**

		CROWN LENGTH		ROOT LENGTH		OVERALL LENGTH		MESIODISTAL CROWN		FACIOLINGUAL CROWN		MESIODISTAL CERVIX		FACIOLINGUAL CERVIX		AVERAGE OF ALL MEASUREMENTS
		mm	%	mm	%	mm	%	mm	%*	mm	%	mm	%	mm	%	%
<b>Maxillary teeth</b>	Central incisor	6.4	57	11.3	82	17.2	73	7.4	86	5.0	70	5.7	89	4.4	70	75.3
	Lateral incisor	7.4	76	10.9	81	16.8	75	5.8	88	4.9	79	4.0	85	4.5	78	80.3
	Canine	7.6	72	13.5	78	20.2	80	7.4	97	5.4	67	5.3	95	5.0	66	78.8
	First molar	6.0	70	12.5	93	17.1	80	8.1	114*	9.5	103	5.9	123	8.9	108	98.7
	Second molar	6.4	83	10.4	74	15.9	75	9.7	147*	10.3	114	7.1	151	9.6	118	108.8
<b>Mandibular teeth</b>	Central incisor	6.1	69	10.5	83	16.0	77	4.5	85	4.5	79	3.5	100	4.2	78	81.6
	Lateral incisor	7.3	78	10.6	78	16.5	75	4.9	86	4.8	79	3.7	94	4.5	78	81.4
	Canine	8.2	74	11.7	74	18.7	72	6.1	90	5.7	74	4.2	81	5.0	67	76.0
	First molar	7.1	81	9.7	67	15.9	71	8.7	124*	7.4	96	7.2	150	5.3	78	95.3
	Second molar	6.6	80	10.8	68	15.5	70	10.3	145*	9.2	112	7.6	152	7.1	97	103.4

Measurements are derived from 2392 maxillary and 2180 mandibular secondary tooth specimens compared to plastic model replicas of primary teeth made by the Shofu Dental Manufacturing Company (Kyoto, Japan) reflecting the size of Japanese primary teeth. In most instances, these measurements on the plastic model teeth were 0.5 to 1 mm larger than measurements made by G.V. Black at the turn of the century (deciduous teeth).

Percentages are based on the average size for the secondary dentition successor as equaling 100%. In instances in which the deciduous tooth dimension is greater than its successor, the percentage is over 100, even as high as 152% on the mandibular second molar mesiodistal cervix dimension, indicating that this part of the deciduous molar is 1.5 times larger than the corresponding region on its successor, the mandibular second premolar.

\*Denotes percentages where primary crown measurements are wider mesiodistally than succedaneous teeth.