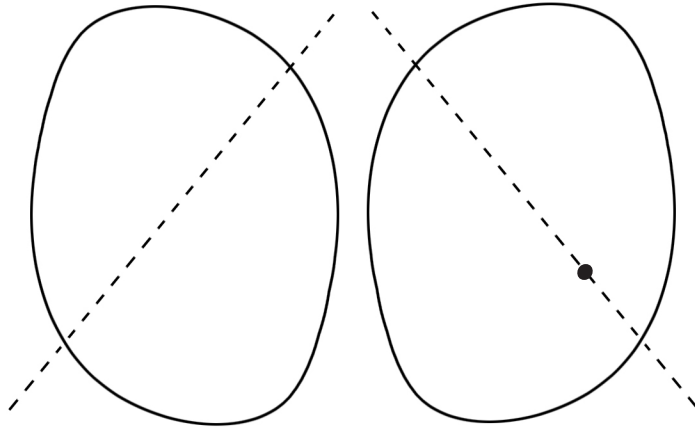


Tyrannosaurus rex tooth

Pattern by Becky Barnes

This is a "shed" *Tyrannosaurus rex* tooth, from upper left maxilla, or lower right dentary. Reverse the pattern for opposite side. T-rexes, much like sharks, lose and regrow their teeth - no need for dino-dentures! The portion you are carving is the white of the tooth - the crown, without root.



Teeth are not perfect ovals. They're funkyly lopsided. If you carve your tooth more narrow side-to-side, that could mean your tooth is from a "younger" animal, or the tooth is farther to the side, than front of the mouth. Fatter tooth? Older animal, or more to the front of the mouth.

View from bottom of carving. Dotted line represents angle of serration on tooth.

View from top of carving. Notice the tip of the tooth (the dot) is not centered! The tooth is curved in what is called a "D" profile.

Did a chunk of your tooth go flying? No problem! Just call it "battle damage."

Q: What is a *Tyrannosaurus*' least favorite reindeer?

A: Comet

Q: Why do museums have old dinosaur bones?

A: Because they can't afford new ones...

Timeraptor

Velociraptor =

Distraptor

Opposite sides of your tooth - notice the serrations are on opposing corners, but NOT right in the middle of your tooth. If you accidentally carve the serrations along the midline, that just means it's from a *Giganotosaurus* or *Carcharodontosaurus*. See? This project is very forgiving.

You can either leave the bottom flat for easy display, or carve a domed recess up in to the tooth (like a bowl) for the missing nerve canal. Don't forget to add some light, fine cracks to give your tooth character.