

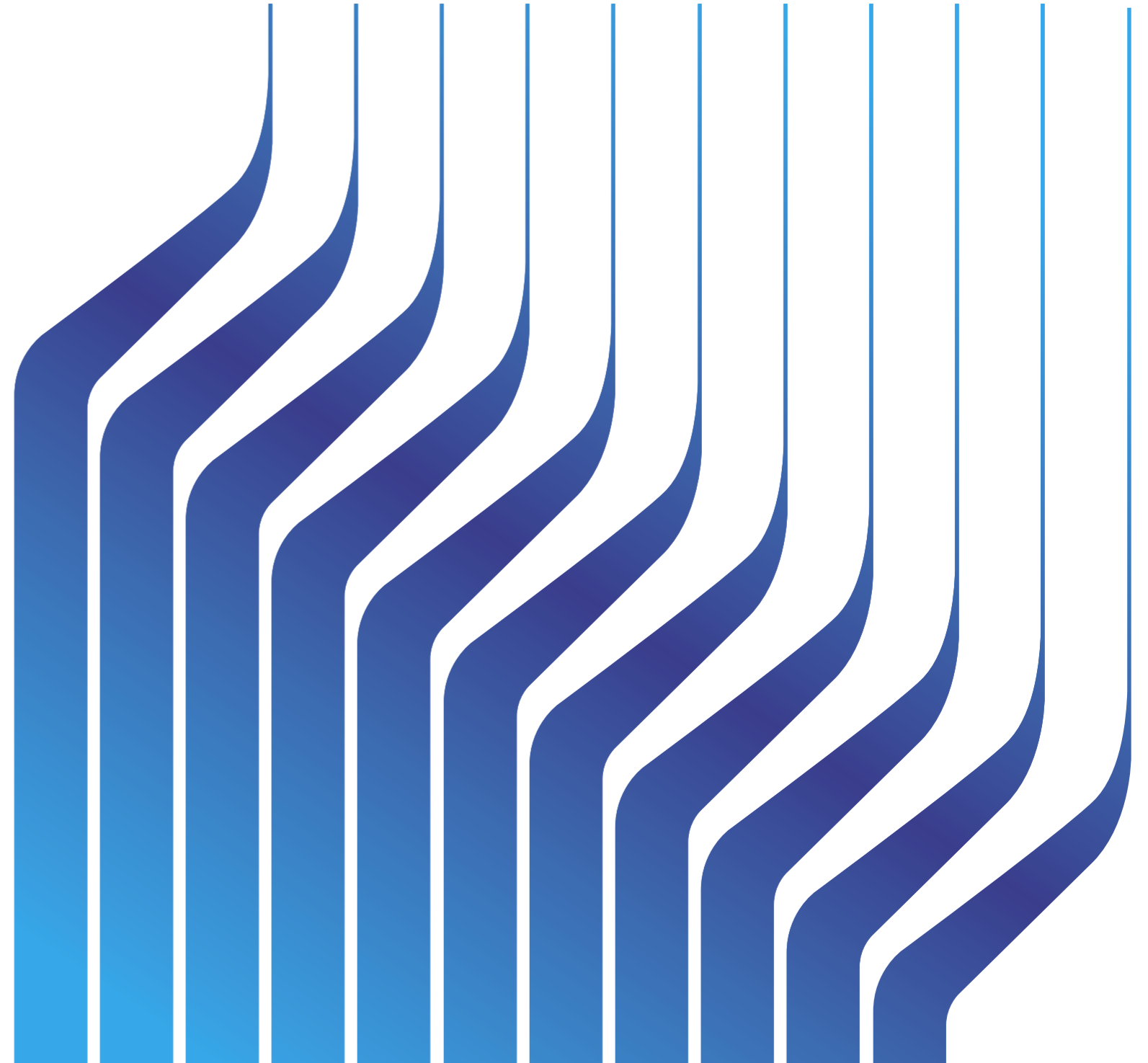
# Products for Dentistry



## OSUNG Catalogue 2022°2023

### ENDODONTIC

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# Intraligamentary Syringe · Endo Explorers · Broach Holder

## Intraligamentary Syringe

**BEST**

**SAE1**

• Designed to incorporate a leverage factor which enables the syringe to develop the high injection pressure, required for intraligamentary anesthesia with less energy. One complete squeeze of the trigger releases one dose(0.2cc), which is sufficient to anesthetize a single Video root tooth for 30 minutes to one hour.

Video Clip



## Endodontic Explorer

**2EXD5-8**

• Silicone Handle/ Double-Ended

134°C Autoclavable



**2EXDG16**

• Silicone Handle/ Double-Ended

134°C Autoclavable



**EXDG16**

• Metal Handle/ Double-Ended



## Broach Holder



Video Clip

**BRH (10pcs)**

• Used for holding broach files.  
• Trisection chucking structure for powerful grip.  
• 10pcs



# Endodontic Excavators

The shank of the tip is long enough so that it can reach canals. To curettage inside of tooth to base of pulp chamber.

## Excavator\_Plastic Handle

134°C Autoclavable

**3EXC31L**

Endodontic Excavator,  
EXC31L



**3EXC32L**

Endodontic Excavator,  
EXC32L



**3EXC33L**

Endodontic Excavator,  
EXC33L



## Excavator\_Meatal Handle

**EXC31L**

Endodontic Excavator,  
EXC31L



**EXC32L**

Endodontic Excavator,  
EXC32L



**EXC33L**

Endodontic Excavator,  
EXC33L



# Spreaders · Endo Locking Plier · Endo Products

## Spreaders

**SR1S**  
 Spreader, 1S  
 • Length : 22mm

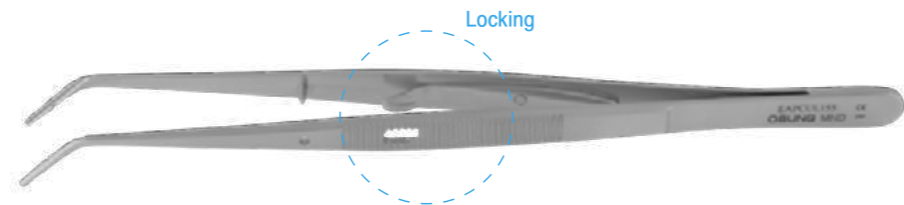


**SRMA57**  
 Spreader, MA57  
 • Length : 28mm




## Endo Locking Plier

**EAPCUL155**  
 • Length : 155mm (± 5mm)




## Endo Ruler

**Z-50Z460**  
 Endo ruler  
 • Ring  
 • With small and large handles  
 Autoclavable




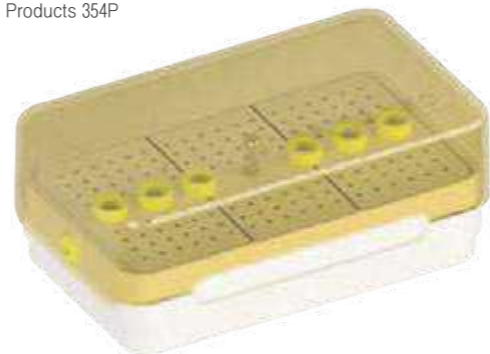
## Endo Ruler

**NEW**  
**ERU-S**  
 Endo ruler  
 • The diagonal scale makes it highly recognizable when measuring length, making accurate and convenient measurements.  
 • The stainless steel plate is made in one piece to be durable enough to last a long time.  
 Autoclavable



## Endo Box

**COMING SOON**  
**EAX**  Autoclavable  
 Endo BOX  
 • Size 143x82x56 (H) mm  
 • Box used for autoclaving for endodontic treatment files  
 • Endo file storage and disinfection possible.  
 • Automatic cleaning and steam sterilization are possible thanks to Engineering plastics materials that are both mechanically strong, heat resistant, moisture resistant, and hygienically free.  
 • It is convenient to be classified into six districts and utilize 6 kinds of Endo files (K, H, long, short, Ni-Ti, GG Bur), respectively.  
 • Related Products 354P



# Root Canal Pluggers

## Root Canal Pluggers

• Used to compact canal filling material during vertical condensation.

**RCP1-3**  
 Root Canal Plugger, RCP1-3



**BEST**  
**RCP5-7**  
 Root Canal Plugger, RCP5-7



**RCP9-11**  
 Root Canal Plugger, RCP9-11



**BEST**  
**RCPGL1**  
 Root Canal Plugger, RCPGL1  
 • Glick1



## Root Canal Pluggers

**RCP9**  
 Root Canal Plugger, RCP9



**RCP10**  
 Root Canal Plugger, RCP10  
 • 직경 0.75mm



**RCP11**  
 Root Canal Plugger, RCP11



# Rubber Dam Set

## Rubber Dam Set

### RDSET



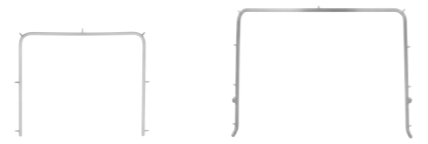


• Frame 2pcs, Clamp Set, Punch, Plier with a stainless steel cassette.



러버댐 세트 동영상



### 제품구성

1	Rubber Dam Punch		A device that makes a hole in the rubber dam for teeth
2	Rubber Dam Plier		A tool to hold the clamp, attach it to and remove it from the teeth
3	Rubber Dam Frame (105mm, 129mm)		A tool to keep the rubber dam in a square shape
4	Clamp Stand		Sterile stand
5	Rubber dam Clamp (210, 211, 2, 2A, 207, 201, 202, 203, 204)		Clamp, set of 9

# Rubber Dam Punch · Rubber Dam Plier · Rubber Dam Frames

## Rubber Dam Punch

### RDPN1P



• To punch a hole on Rubber Dam

### RDPN1



\* Greatly improved the cutting force with prolonged durability by using a flexible spring type punch pin. It provides excellent tactile sensitivity with great performance even for long-term use with repetitive stress.

\* OSUNG Rubber dam punch can cut the small hole to the large hole on rubber dam uniformly due to 3D deformation and resilient spring structure unlike existing punches which consist of hard type punch pin.

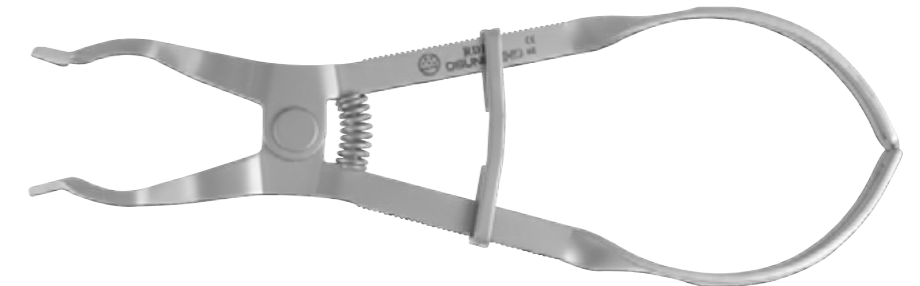


Hole size  
Ø0.8-Ø1.0-Ø1.4-Ø1.6-Ø1.8-Ø2.0-Ø2.3

## Rubber Dam Plier

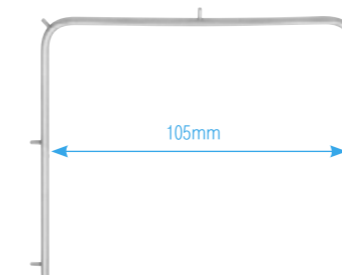
### RDPL1

• For mounting rubber dam clamp to tooth

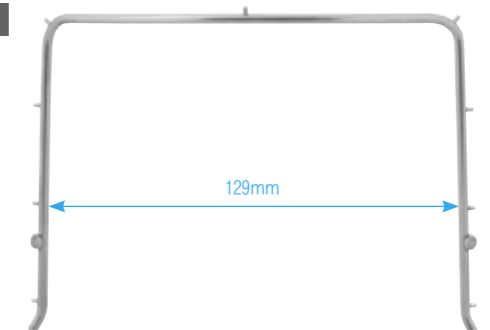


## Rubber Dam Frame

### RDFR1



### RDFR2





# Rubber Dam Clamps

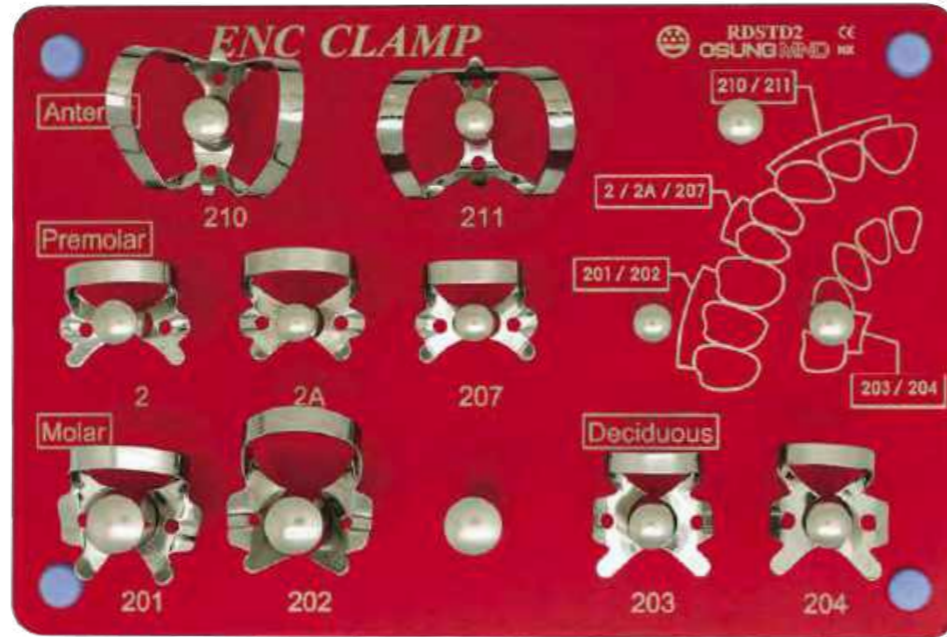
## Rubber Dam Clamp

### RDCSET

Rubber Dam Clamp Set  
 • Including a sterilization stand  
 • 9 kinds of clamp

### RDSTD2

Clamp Stand  
 • Sterilization stand



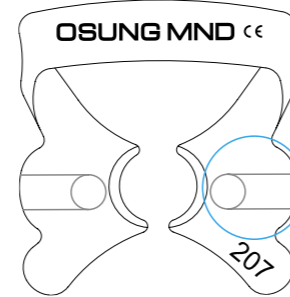
**NEW**  
**RDSTD3**

Clamp Stand



The stand has long posts to pile clamps

Added spare posts for additional capacity.  
 Pile up anterior 210, 211 by 6ea, other clamps by 7ea.



Furrow structure for easy removal of rubber

### Character

1. Designed not to press the peripheral soft tissue during setting on a tooth (In case of current type, the beak of clamp often presses the gingiva).
2. The hole and furrow are formed to take out rubber and the instrument easily.
3. The metal which is hard and has high durability is used, so the clamping force is superior.

# Rubber Dam Clamps

## Anterior Adult

### RDC210

Rubber Dam Clamp, 210  
 • For adult anterior (Upper jaw)



### RDC211

Rubber Dam Clamp, 211  
 • For adult anterior (Lower jaw)



## Premolar Adult

### RDC2

Rubber Dam Clamp, 2  
 • For adult premolar (Upper jaw)



### RDC2A

Rubber Dam Clamp, 2A  
 • For adult premolar (Lower jaw)



### RDC207

Rubber Dam Clamp, 207  
 • For adult premolar (Upper jaw, Lower jaw)



## Molar Adult

### RDC201

Rubber Dam Clamp, 201  
 • For adult molar (Upper jaw)



### RDC202

Rubber Dam Clamp, 202  
 • For adult molar (Lower jaw)



## Molar Child

### RDC203

Rubber Dam Clamp, 203  
 • For pedo primary tooth, adult premolar (Upper jaw left, lower jaw right)

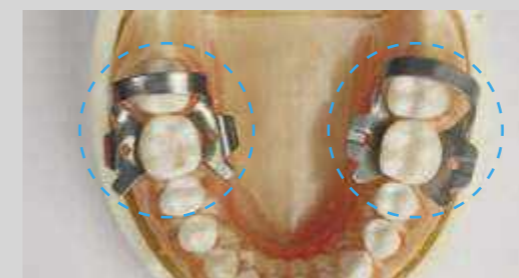


### RDC204

Rubber Dam Clamp, 204  
 • For pedo primary tooth, adult premolar (Upper jaw right, lower jaw left)



## Practice



As it fits teeth very well, there is no gap between tooth & clamp. Also, it doesn't press soft tissue too much thanks to its special design.

# Endo Bath · Endo Can

## Endo Bath

It holds up to 44 files and reamers for autoclave sterilization.



### EAA1

Endo Bath, Silver  
• Size 78 x 59(H)mm

## Endo Can

It is a small-sized box for each patient to prevent infection.  
It holds up to 20 files and reamers for autoclave sterilization.



### EAB1

Endo Can, Silver  
• Size 46 x 60(H)mm

# Root Canal Treatment

Treatment to remove the dental pulp and seal it with canal filling materials maintaining the teeth in function in case of tooth pain including dental carious or external irritation.

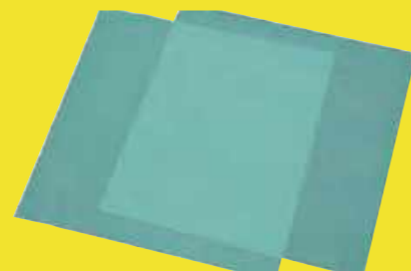
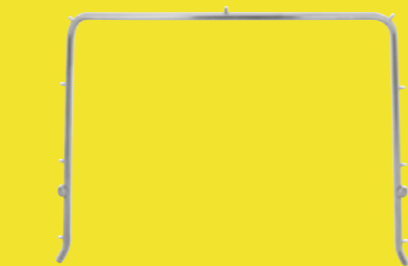
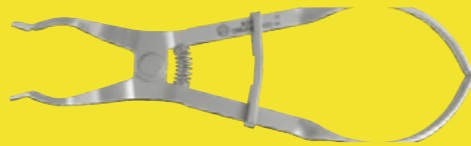
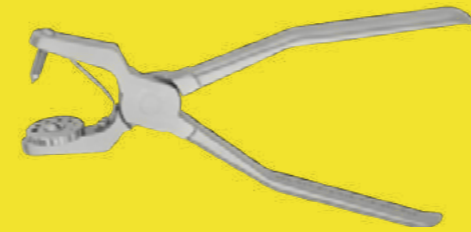
## Rubber Dam Clamp

Specially developed clamp improved the disadvantages of current standard clamps.  
The hole and furrow are formed to easily bend the rubber back.  
Designed for not pressing surrounding soft tissues when placing the clamp in position.



### Arrangement

- 01. Anesthesia Syringe SAF1 ..... P.079
- 02. Rubber Dam Kit RDCSET, RDPN1, RDPL1, RDFR2, DA614GM ..... P.209, 210
- 03. Intraligamentary Syringe SAE1 ..... P.204
- 04. ENDO Z-Bur 215.16C1 ..... P.251
- 05. Endodontic Spoon Excavator (Long-Shank Spoon Excavator) EXC32L ..... P.205
- 06. Endodontic Explorer EXDG16
- 07. Broach Holder BRH ..... P.014, 204
- 08. (file) P.204
- 09. (NaOCl Saline Syringe)
- 10. Endo Locking Plier EAPCUL155
- 11. Canal Spreader SR1S ..... P.031, 206
- 12. Canal Plugger RCP1-3, RCP5-7, RCP9-11 ..... P.206
- 13. Plastic Filling Instrument PFWDS2 ..... P.207
- ..... P.185



### Process



01. Local anesthesia



02. Isolation and moisture control



03. Intraligamentary anesthesia



04. Access cavity preparation (Pulp chamber opening and removal of pulp chamber roof)



05. Access cavity preparation (Removal of all the pulp chamber contents)



06. Access cavity preparation (Identify the location and number of root canal orifice)



07. Pulp extirpation



08. Measuring working length and root canal preparation (Canal enlargement)



09. Root canal preparation (Canal irrigation)



10. Root canal drying and intracanal medicaments



11. Canal filling (Lateral compaction of gutta-percha)



12. Canal filling (Vertical compaction of gutta-percha)



13. Sealing



## Practice

### 01. Local anesthesia

**Used**  
Local anesthesia syringe, Harpoon type syringe provides stable aspiration during nerve block anesthesia.

**Character**  
Harpoon is designed to hold the rubber plunger of the cartridge and thumb ring is designed to make negative pressure for aspirating.

#### Anesthesia Syringe\_SAF1

##### How to use

1. Choose a local anesthetic ampoule based on the patient's condition and the dentist's decision.
2. Check the validity period, whether the ampoule is cracked and the integrity of the rubber packing.
3. Make sure that the thumb ring of the syringe and the screw hub are tight.
4. Hold the syringe with one hand and pull the plunger back to insert a local anesthetic ampoule.
5. Remove the short side protection cap on the needle and secure it by screwing it onto the screw on the syringe hub. (At this time, the cap of the needle is not removed.)
6. Press the plunger that is pulled back so that the needle passes through the rubber septum. (Be careful not to bend the tip of the needle.)
7. Make sure that no air bubbles are generated.
8. Examine the treatment site.



Pull the handle-ring back to insert the ampoule.

Push the harpoon firmly into the rubber membrane of the ampoule and attach the needle.

Aspiration using finger ring.

### 02. Isolation and moisture control

**Used**  
Isolate the treatment site to prevent soft tissue damage due to medication and contamination from saliva.

**Character**  
Use rubber dam frame, rubber dam clamp, rubber dam punch and rubber dam plier.

#### Rubber Dam KIT\_RDCSET

- RDPN1
- RDPL1
- RDPR2
- DA614GM

##### How to use

1. Check the tooth position and punch the sheet.
2. Pick an appropriate clamp and attach it to the sheet with the clamp bow facing the distal side.
3. Carry the rubber dam clamp to the tooth held with a forcep and stably open the clamp and position the clamp around the tooth to be treated, being careful not to damage the gingival tissues.
4. Stretch and fix the frame to tighten the rubber dam sheet.
5. Bend the rubber dam on the clamp wing under the wing with explorer. (The dental floss may be tied to the clamp to prevent the accident swallowing of rubber dam clamp.)



Figure of eq (equipment) with upper anterior teeth clamp.

In case of large cavity or the cavity wall is too thin, place the clamp in to the adjacent tooth.

Dental floss should be tied to rubber dam frame to avoid accidental swallowing of rubber dam clamp.

### 03. Intraligamental anesthesia

**Used**  
For periodontal ligament anesthesia of individual teeth.

**Character**  
Gun Type.

#### Intraligamentary Syringe\_SAE1

##### How to use

The needle is inserted into each tooth with an axis of 10-30°. Hold the handle and pull the trigger to inject a minimal amount of anesthetic solution.



To install the ampoule, arrange a barrel in the groove and unscrew the syringe.

When releasing it after use, push Release and pull Rod lever to remove the ampoule.

### 04. Access cavity preparation (Pulp chamber opening and removal of pulp chamber roof)

**Used**  
Ideal for opening the pulp chamber.

**Character**  
Diamond coated ball end.

#### ENDO Z-bur

##### How to use

Endo Z-burs fit into a high speed dental handpiece.



Use Endo Z-bur to the 1/3 depth of the coronal pulp.

Endo Z-Bur and Surgical Bur (Enlarged picture of diamond coated part)

Comparison of existing Endo Z-Bur (Enlarged picture of the tip)

### 05. Access cavity preparation (Removal of all the pulp chamber contents)

**Used**  
It is used to remove all the pulp chamber contents.

**Character**  
Regular spoon excavator form. Very long shank to reach the pulp chamber.

#### Endodontic Spoon Excavator\_EXC32L (Long-Shank Spoon Excavator)

##### How to use

Insert the spoon excavators to the pulp chamber floor and remove the tooth structure and pulp.



Remove coronal pulp with Endo Z-Bur with depth of 1/3.

Endo Z-Bur and Surgical Bur (Enlarged picture of diamond coated part)

Comparison of existing Endo Z-Bur (Enlarged picture of the tip)



## Practice

### 06. Access cavity preparation

(Identify the location and number of root canal orifice)

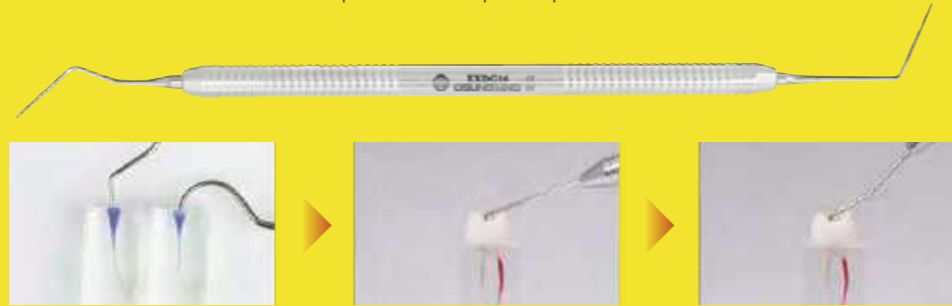
❖ **Used**  
Used to probe and detect canal openings within the pulp chamber.

❖ **Character**  
Double ended, both long and slender tips.

#### Endodontic Explorer\_EXDG16

##### How to use

Grasp it with Pen Grasp and explore the canal orifice.



Longer working end to reach opening of canals than the regular explorer.

Find the location of root canal orifice.

Find the location of root canal orifice.

### 07. Pulp extirpation

❖ **Used**  
Insert disposable smooth broach and bared broach into the broach holder for dressing a canal or extracting the pulp.

❖ **Character**  
Straight locking nut shaped.

#### Broach Holder\_BRH

##### How to use

Prior to use, insert the broach into the broach holder and turn clockwise to lock. In order to loosen the broach, turn it in a counterclockwise direction after use.



Remove the tightening part by turning counterclockwise.

Insert the broach and turn clockwise to fasten it securely.

Make stable fixation prior to actual use.

(file)

(NaOCl Saline Syringe)

### 08. Measuring working length and root canal preparation (Canal enlargement)

### 09. Root canal preparation (Canal irrigation)

### 10. Root canal drying and intracanal medicaments

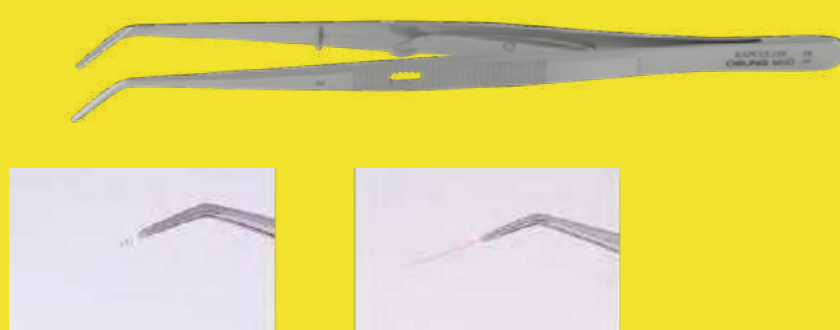
❖ **Used**  
It is used to grasp and lock materials for transfer into and out of the oral cavity.

❖ **Character**  
Tweezer shaped locking mechanism to secure material on the working end.

#### Endo Locking Plier\_EAPCUL155

##### How to use

Grasp the material and press the lock to secure it.



Grasp the paper-point securely and compact into the root canal orifice.

Grasp the gutta-percha cone securely and compact into the root canal orifice.

### 11. Canal filling (Lateral compaction of gutta-percha)

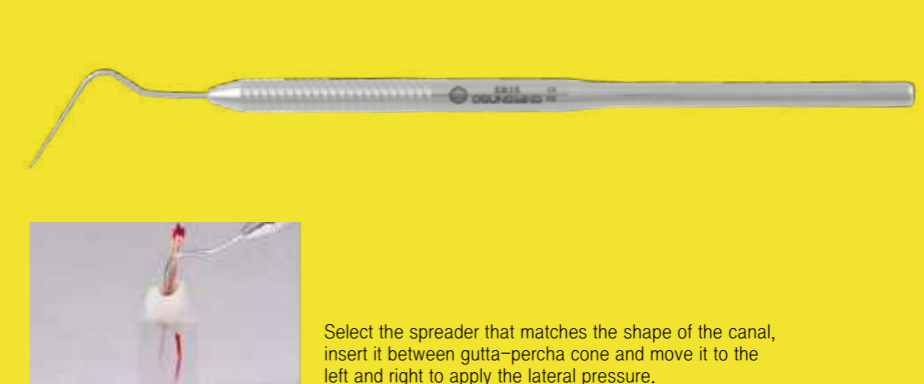
❖ **Used**  
Used to compress gutta percha and sealer filling material against the sides of the canal to make room for additional gutta percha cones and sealer.

❖ **Character**  
It has a slender tip and the size varies with the shape of the canal and the gutta-percha cone.

#### Canal Spreader\_SR1S

##### How to use

Correctly adapt the canal spreader using proper pen grasp. Insert the spreader and laterally compact gutta-percha cone.



Select the spreader that matches the shape of the canal, insert it between gutta-percha cone and move it to the left and right to apply the lateral pressure.

### 12. Canal filling (Vertical compaction of gutta-percha)

❖ **Used**  
Canal plugger used to compact the inserted gutta percha cone that is cut off at the tip into the root canal during vertical condensation.

❖ **Character**  
Flat working end and the size varies with the shape of the canal and the gutta-percha cone.

#### Canal Plugger\_RCP1-3 RCP5-7 RCP9-11

##### How to use

Use proper pen grasp, vertically compact the gutta-percha cone to fill root canals.



Place the proper plugger in the center of the gutta-percha cone, and carefully push down gutta-percha cone. Compact gutta-percha cone vertically until the canal is filled.

Remove excess gutta-percha cone from the canal orifice with a heated RCPGL1 plugger.

13. Sealing

**Used**  
Used for placing and removing excess temporary sealing materials such as amalgam, composite and etc.

**Character**  
(Paddle End) It is used to move temporary retentive materials into the cavity.  
(Plugger End) It is used for compacting the retentive materials

**Plastic Filling Instrument  
\_PFWDS2**

**How to use**

Put the material in a conical shape on the paddle end, put it into the cavity and compact with a plugger.



Put the temporary sealing material in a conical shape on the paddle end and move it into the cavity.



Compact with a plugger end.

# Products for Dentistry

OSUNG Catalogue 2022/2023

## Prosthodontic

# Products for Dentistry



OSUNG Catalogue 2022 • 2023

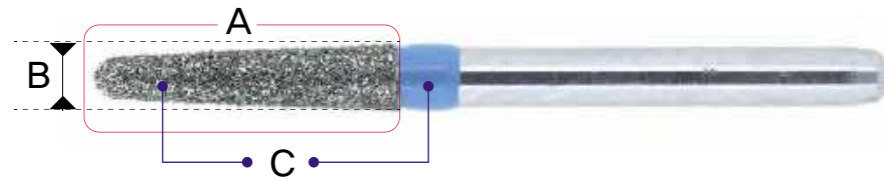
## PROSTHODONTIC

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# Numbering system

## Numbering system of OSUNG diamond bur



**A + B + C + D**  
**194.18 M 2**

- A : ISO shape classification
  - B : Head dimension  
(Diameter of the head at the biggest part in the tenth of millimeter)
  - C : Grit size & roughness
  - D : Additional classification number by OSUNG
- EF: Extra fine (20–30µm)
  - F: Fine (53–63µm)
  - M: Medium (106–125µm)
  - C: Coarse (125–150µm)
  - E: Extra coarse (180–210µm)

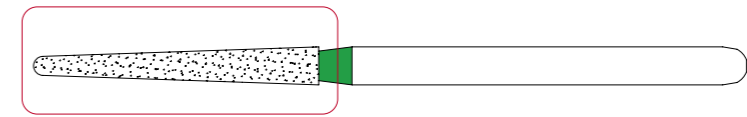
Our numbering system is based on ISO standards. Abbreviations are used on diameter, roughness, and additional classification for the simplicity of order number.

### Shank information

- ø1.6 **FG SHANK** Friction grip type  
It fits into the turbine of a high-speed handpiece, and it is the type mostly used by dentists:
- ø2.35 **RA SHANK** Latch type  
It fits into the latch of the contra-angle which is a kind of slow speed handpiece
- ø2.35 **HP SHANK** Long straight type  
It fits into the nose cone of the slow speed handpiece.

# ISO code no. for the shape

ISO provides a general number coding system for each shape of dental diamond bur.



001 spherical	032 diabolo	033 inverted conical, rounded, conical pointed	037 double conical, symmetrical, short	068 wheel	107 cylindrical	126 cylindrical, pointed end
137 cylindrical, hemispherical end	150 cylindrical, end-cutting only	156 cylindrical, rounded edge	159 conical pointed	164 conical pointed, slender	168 conical (truncated conical)	194 conical, domed end
215 conical, domed end, side-cutting only	237 pear	245 cylindrical, ogival end, long	255 cylindrical, ogival end, long, side-cutting only	257 bud, slender	277 egg	284 torpedo, cylindrical
294 torpedo, conical	465 interdental bur	466 conical concave-side	534 torpedom long neck	539 needle-shaped, short, long neck	584 conical, rounded edge	552 depth marking



## GALAXY

Our new pattern design is motivated by star which is our symbol .

We express the beauty of star as a bright circle assemblage like GALAXY.

It pursues unlimited technology, and moves into unknown science world.



# Laminate

Dental laminates (also referred to as porcelain veneers), are wafer-thin shells made out of dental ceramic that are bonded onto the front side of teeth. These shells are bonded to the teeth changing their color, shape, size, or length.

They're generally about 0.5 to 0.6 mm thick. That's about twice the thickness of an eggshell.

The primary function of veneers is improving the appearance of teeth. People can think of placing one as a way of resurfacing a tooth.

Although porcelain is inherently brittle and is easily fractured if dropped or flexed, when it's firmly bonded to a sturdy substructure (its tooth) it's supported in a manner that avoids these weaknesses. (Minimal flexure occurs. Forces directed to it are passed onto and withstood by the strong, rigid tooth structure underneath.)

The hard, ceramic (glass-like) nature of a veneer creates a very durable surface. (It's impervious to the compounds it is exposed to and resists wear well.)

As detailed below, there are three characteristics that make porcelain laminates especially unique. They are:

- Placing veneers is a relatively conservative process. - As compared to placing dental crowns, much less tooth trimming is required.
- The way they handle light is similar to natural teeth. - When taken advantage of, this property can result in laminates that give an exceedingly life-like appearance. And one unsurpassed by any other type of dental restoration.
- Due to their ceramic surface, they offer superior stain resistance.

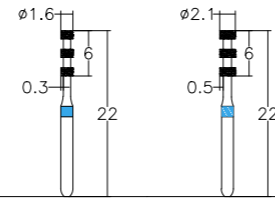
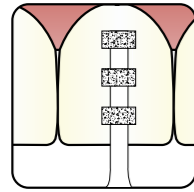




# For laminate

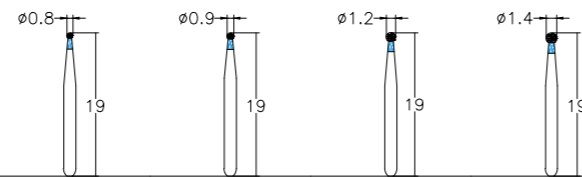
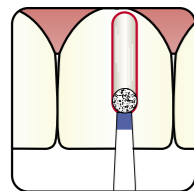
/ Depth orientation

Knife edge [Removing labial surface depth 0.3 mm or 0.5 mm instruction ditch]

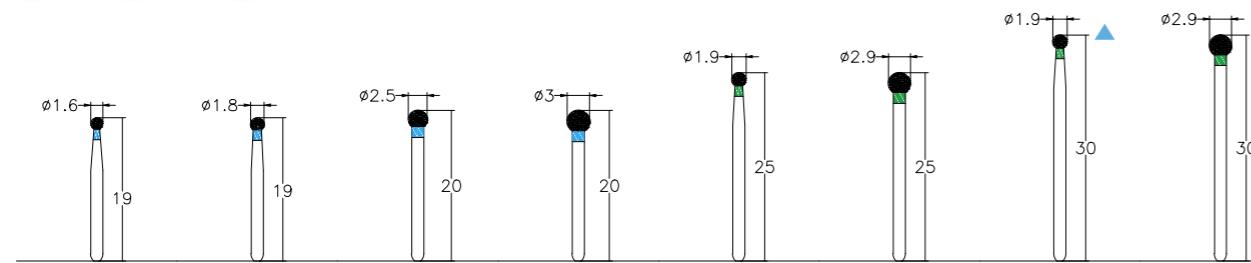


● 552.16M1	● 552.21M1

Ball round



● 001.8M1	● 001.9M1	● 001.12M1	● 001.14M1



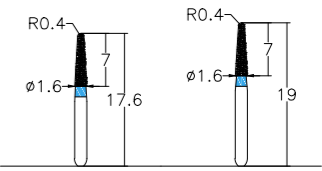
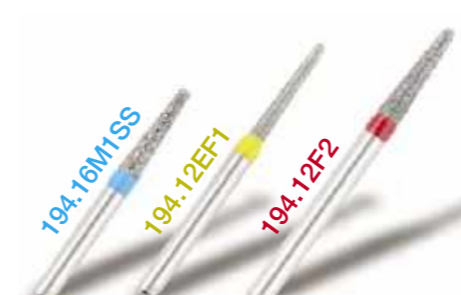
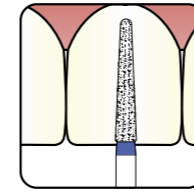
● 001.16M1	● 001.18M1	● 001.25M1	● 001.30M1			
				● 001.19C1	● 001.29C1	● 001.19C2
		● 001.25EC1	● 001.30EC1			● 001.29C2



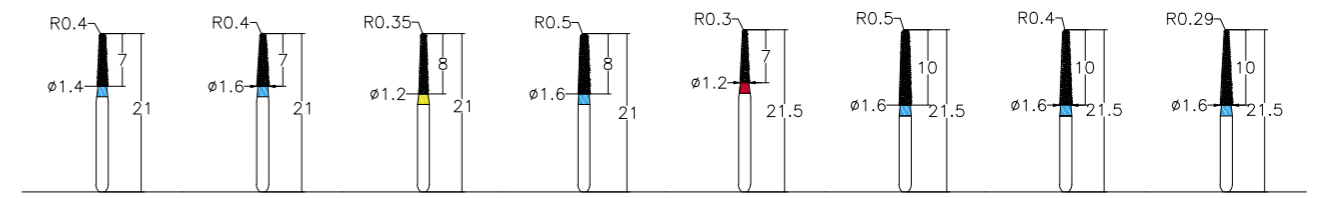
# For laminate

/ Labial reduction

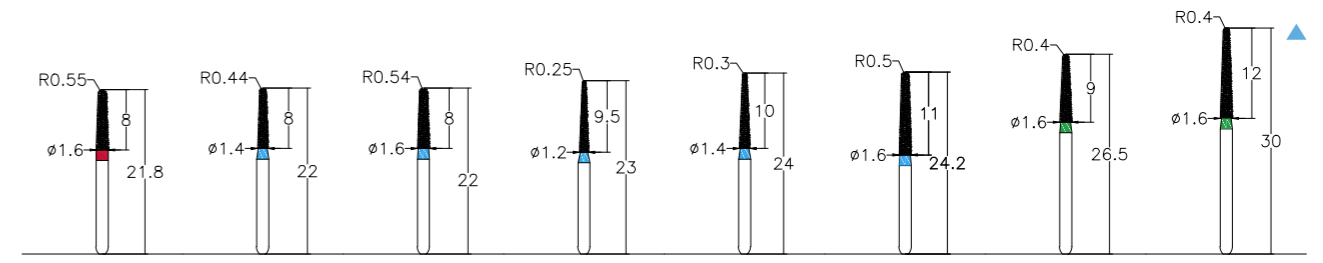
Chamfer [Taper]



● 194.16M1SS	● 194.16M1S



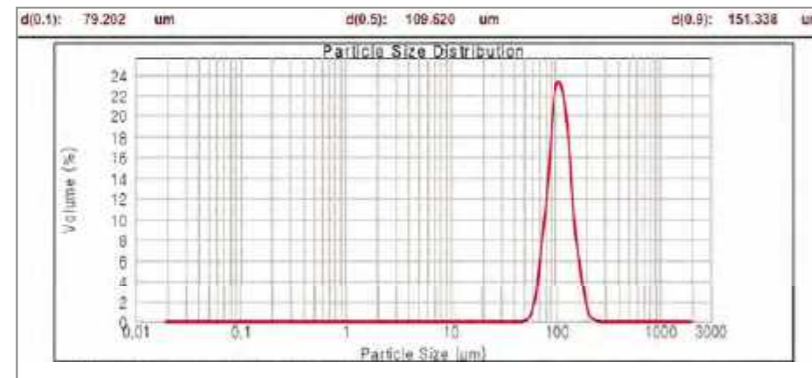
	● 194.16EF1	● 194.12EF1		● 194.16EF3	● 194.16EF5
	● 194.16F1		● 194.16F2	● 194.12F2	● 194.16F3
● 194.14M1	● 194.16M1		● 194.16M2	● 194.16M3	● 194.16M4
	● 194.16C1				● 194.16M5
					● 194.16C5



● 194.16F6	● 194.14F2	● 194.16F7			
	● 194.14M2	● 194.16M7	● 194.12M3	● 194.14M3	● 194.16M8
					● 194.16C9
	● 194.14EC2	● 194.16EC7			● 194.16C10

# Performance test

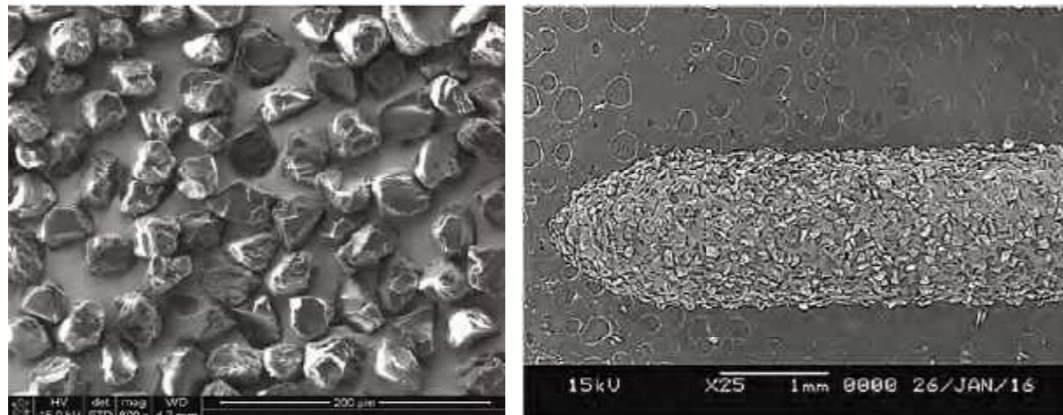
## Grading analysis



### Particle size curve

Diamond grit is classified in detailed size by special technology.

## Arrangement & density

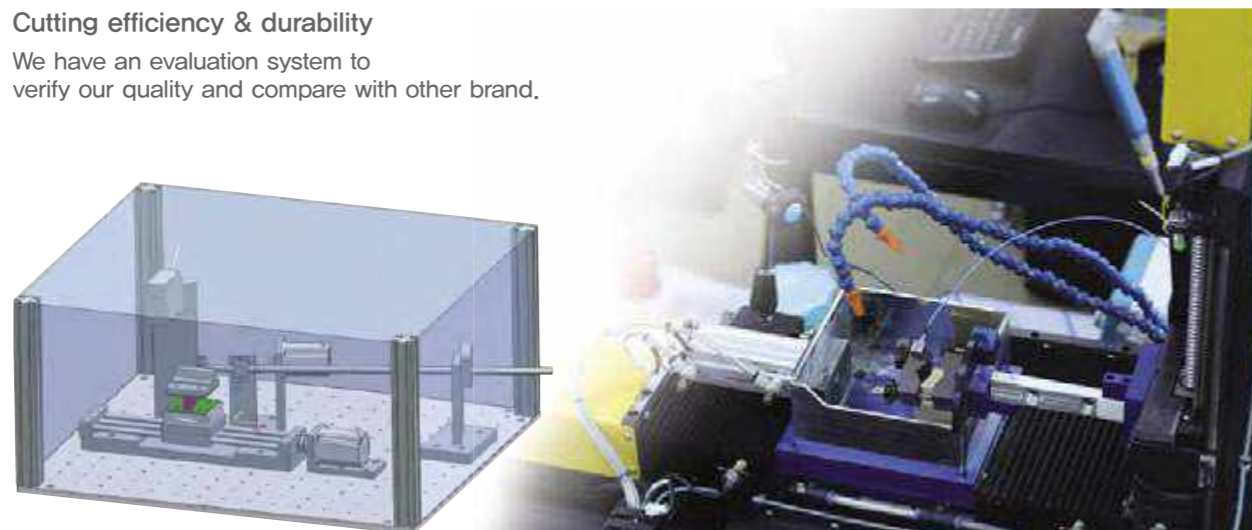


Arrangement & distribution of diamond grits are managed by our unique technology.

## Cutting force measurement

### Cutting efficiency & durability

We have an evaluation system to verify our quality and compare with other brand.



# Crown [Anterior]

Anterior crowns are crowns at the front of the mouth. They require special considerations in comparison to posterior (back) crowns, as esthetics and cosmetics are of the utmost importance.

Anterior crowns are done for a variety of reasons, including large fillings/cavities, deep fillings/cavities, cracks in teeth, large chips in a front tooth, or a tooth that has undergone a root canal treatment.

Anterior crowns are also used for cosmetic purposes to improve the shape or shade of the front teeth — they are very similar to veneers but stronger and longer lasting for a similar investment.

Anterior crowns are made from either porcelain or porcelain fused to a metal core. All-porcelain crowns are the most natural looking option because they are translucent and subtly reflect light very similarly to a natural tooth.

Additionally, if the gumline were to pull away from the tooth as it sometimes can with time and aging, the edge of the all-porcelain crown will be less noticeable than it would be with a porcelain-fused-to-metal crown, or PFM, which can show a small black line where the porcelain meets the metal portion.





Prosthodontic

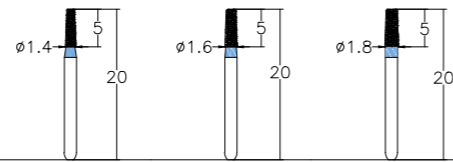
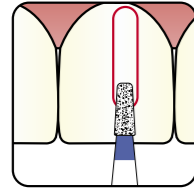
● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coars  
There are five in 1Packs, and the products are marked as ▲ containing three



# For crown [Anterior]

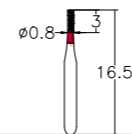
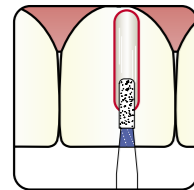
/ Depth orientation

Flat round [Taper]

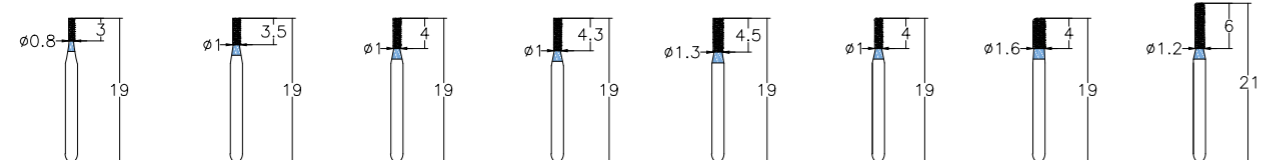


● 584.14F1	● 584.16F2	● 584.18F2
● 584.14M1	● 584.16M2	● 584.18M2
● 584.14EC1	● 584.16EC2	● 584.18EC2

Flat round [Straight]



● 107.8F1



● 107.8M2	● 107.10M1	● 107.10M2	● 107.10M3	● 107.13M1	● 156.10M1	● 156.16M1	● 156.12M1

Prosthodontic

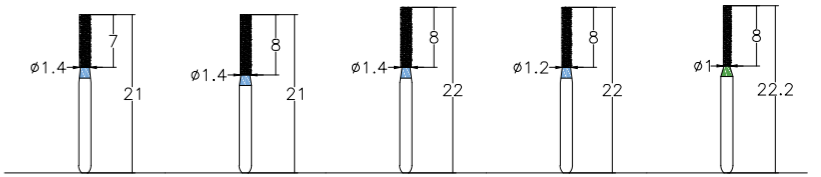
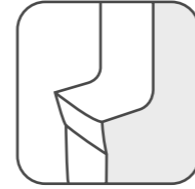
● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coars  
There are five in 1Packs, and the products are marked as ▲ containing three



# For crown [Anterior]

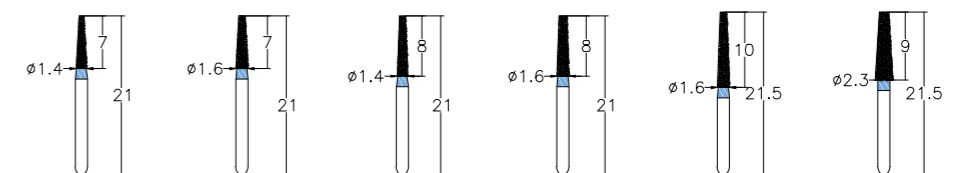
/ Labial, axial, lingual axial reduction and margin

Shoulder [Straight]

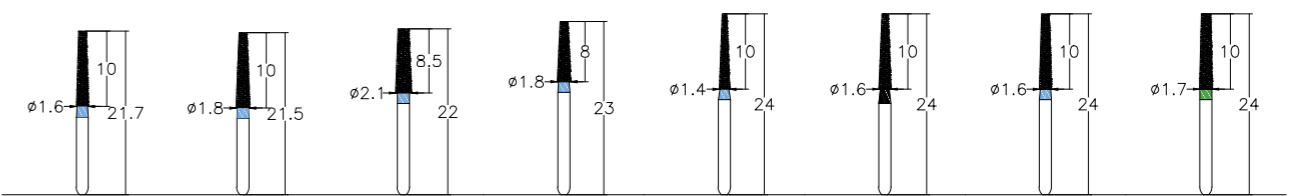


● 107.14M1	● 107.14M2	● 107.14M3	● 107.12M1	
				● 107.10C4

Shoulder [Taper]



	● 168.16EF2				
	● 168.16F2				
● 168.14M3	● 168.16M2	● 168.14M4	● 168.16M3	● 168.16M4	● 168.23M1



	● 168.18EF2	● 168.21EF2	● 168.18EF3			
	● 168.18F2	● 168.21F2	● 168.18F3			
● 168.16M6S	● 168.18M2	● 168.21M2	● 168.18M3	● 168.14M5		● 168.16M6
	● 168.18C2					● 168.17C1
					● 168.16EC5	



Prosthodontic

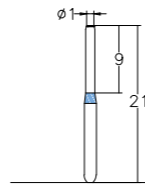
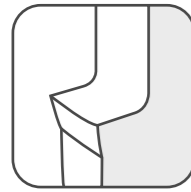
● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coars  
There are five in 1Packs, and the products are marked as ▲ containing three



# For crown [Anterior]

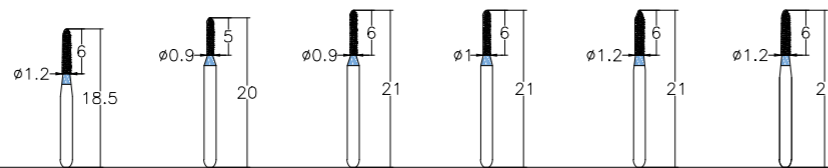
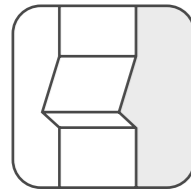
/ Labial, axial, lingual axial reduction and margin

End-cutting only

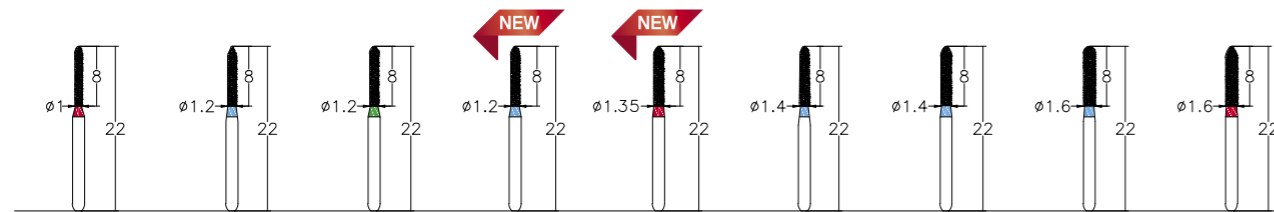


● 150.10F1
● 150.10M1

Sloped shoulder [Taper]



● 284.12M1S	● 284.9M1	● 284.9M2	● 284.10M1	● 126.12M1	● 284.12M1



						● 284.16EF1	
● 284.10F2			● 284.135F1			● 284.16F1	● 284.16F2
	● 126.12M2		● 284.12M3	● 284.14M1	● 284.14M2	● 284.16M1	
		● 284.12C2			● 284.14C2	● 284.16C1	

Prosthodontic

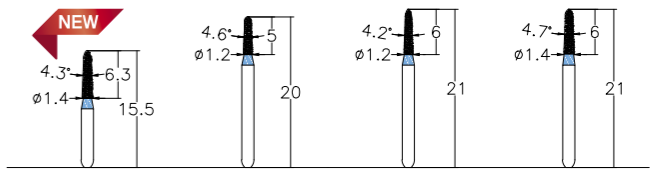
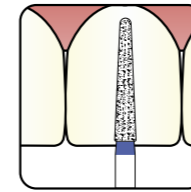
● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coars  
There are five in 1Packs, and the products are marked as ▲ containing three



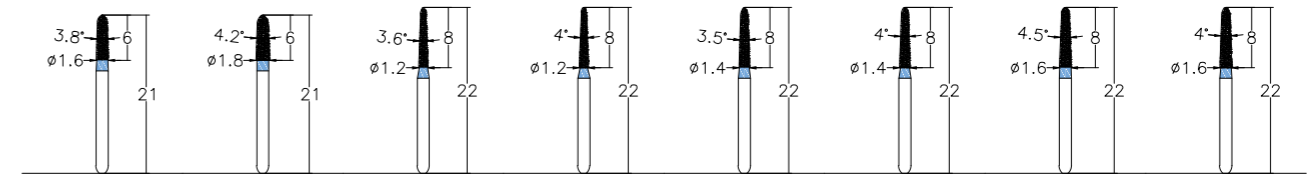
# For crown [Anterior]

/ Labial, axial, lingual axial reduction and margin

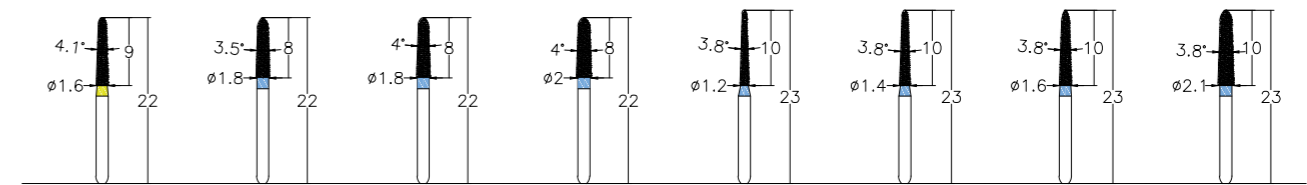
Sloped shoulder [Taper]



● 294.14EF5			
● 294.14M5	● 294.12M1	● 294.12M2	● 294.14M1



					● 294.14F3		● 294.16F3
● 294.16M1	● 294.18M1	● 294.12M3	● 294.12M4	● 294.14M2	● 294.14M3	● 294.16M2	● 294.16M3
			● 294.12EC4			● 294.14EC3	● 294.16EC3



● 294.16EF5							
		● 294.18F3	● 294.20F1				
	● 294.18M2	● 294.18M3	● 294.20M1	● 294.12M5	● 294.14M4	● 294.16M4	● 294.21M1
	● 294.18C2						
		● 294.18EC3	● 294.20EC1				

Prosthodontic

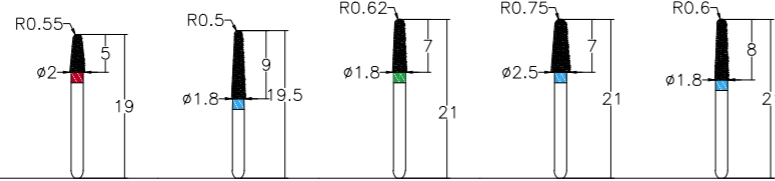
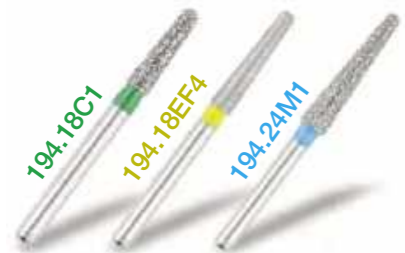
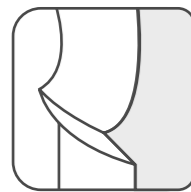
● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coars  
There are five in 1Packs, and the products are marked as ▲ containing three



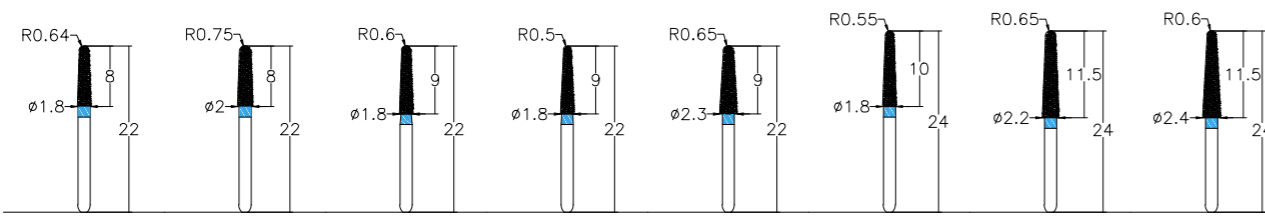
# For crown [Anterior]

/ Labial, axial, lingual axial reduction and margin

Chamfer [Taper]

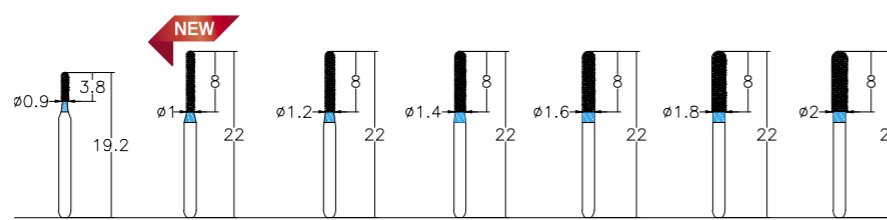
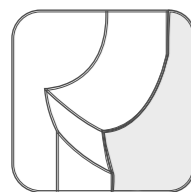


● 194.20EF1				
● 194.20F1				● 194.18F2
	● 194.18M5S		● 194.25M1	● 194.18M2
		● 194.18C1		● 194.18C2



		● 194.18EF4	● 194.18EF5				
● 194.18F3	● 194.20F2	● 194.18F4	● 194.18F5				
● 194.18M3	● 194.20M2	● 194.18M4	● 194.18M5	● 194.23M1	● 194.18M6	● 194.22M1	● 194.24M1
			● 194.18C5				● 194.24C1
● 194.18EC3	● 194.20EC2						

Deep chamfer [Straight]



				● 137.14F1	● 137.16F1	● 137.18F1	● 137.20F1
● 137.9M1	● 137.10M1	● 137.12M1	● 137.14M1	● 137.16M1	● 137.18M1	● 137.20M1	
				● 137.14EC1	● 137.16EC1	● 137.18EC1	● 137.20EC1

Prosthodontic

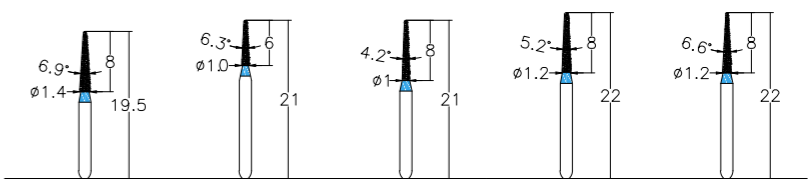
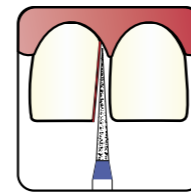
● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coars  
There are five in 1Packs, and the products are marked as ▲ containing three



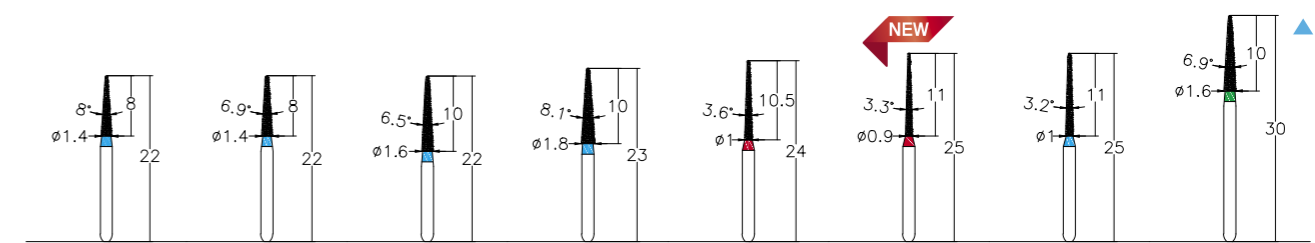
# For crown [Anterior]

/ Proximal cutting, Lingual reduction

Straight

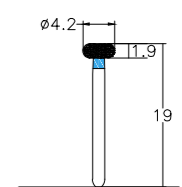
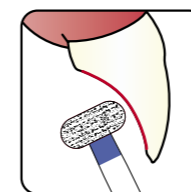


			● 164.10EF2	
			● 164.10F2	● 164.12F2
● 164.14M2S	● 164.10M1	● 164.10M2	● 164.12M1	● 164.12M2
				● 164.12EC2



	● 164.14EF2	● 164.16EF1			● 164.10EF4	
● 164.14F1	● 164.14F2	● 164.16F1		● 164.10F3	● 164.9F1	● 164.10F4
● 164.14M1	● 164.14M2	● 164.16M1	● 164.18M1			● 164.10M4
		● 164.16C1				● 164.16C2
● 164.14EC1						

Wheel round



	● 068.42M1
	● 068.42C1

Prosthodontic

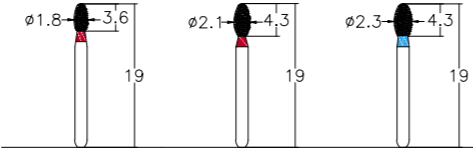
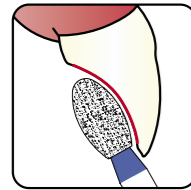
● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coars  
There are five in 1Packs, and the products are marked as ▲ containing three



# For crown [Anterior]

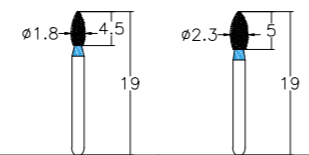
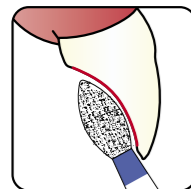
/ Lingual reduction

## Egg

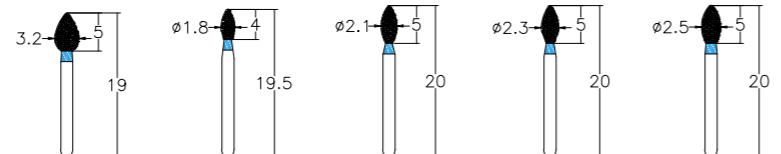


			● 277.23EF1
● 277.18F1	● 277.21F1	● 277.23F1	
			● 277.23M1

## Flame



		● 257.23EF1
● 257.18M1	● 257.23M1	



				● 257.25EF1
● 257.32F1	● 257.18F2			● 257.25F1
● 257.32M1	● 257.18M2	● 257.21M1	● 257.23M2	● 257.25M1
				● 257.25EC1

# Crown [Posterior]

A crown, sometimes known as dental cap, is a type of dental restoration which completely caps or encircles a tooth or dental implant.

Crowns are often needed when a large cavity threatens the ongoing health of a tooth.

They are typically bonded to the tooth using a dental cement.

Crowns can be made from many materials, which are usually fabricated using indirect methods. Crowns are often used to improve the strength or appearance of teeth.

While inarguably beneficial to dental health, the procedure and materials can be relatively expensive. For the treatment of posterior crown, the entire occlusal surface should be reduced by a certain size and interproximally contacts should be cleared by cutting a mesial and distal portion



Prosthodontic

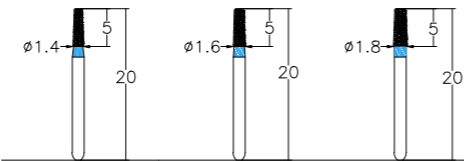
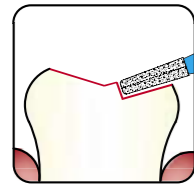
● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coars  
There are five in 1Packs, and the products are marked as ▲ containing three



# For crown [Posterior]

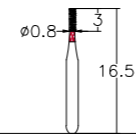
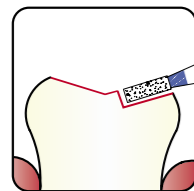
/ Occlusal depth orientation

Flat round [Taper]

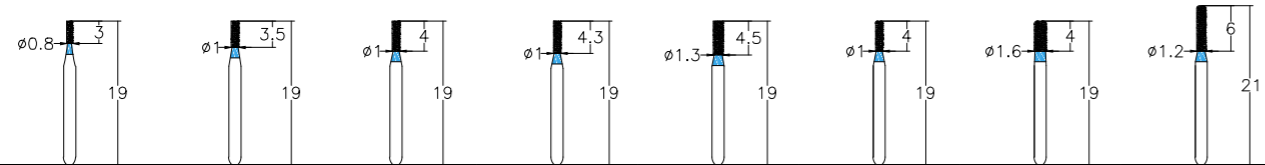


● 584.14F1	● 584.16F2	● 584.18F2
● 584.14M1	● 584.16M2	● 584.18M2
● 584.14EC1	● 584.16EC2	● 584.18EC2

Flat round [Straight]



● 107.8F1



● 107.8M2	● 107.10M1	● 107.10M2	● 107.10M3	● 107.13M1	● 156.10M1	● 156.16M1	● 156.12M1

Prosthodontic

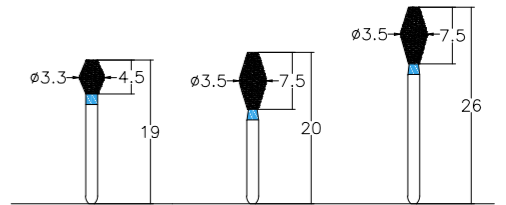
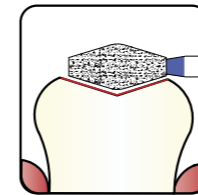
● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coars  
There are five in 1Packs, and the products are marked as ▲ containing three



# For crown [Posterior]

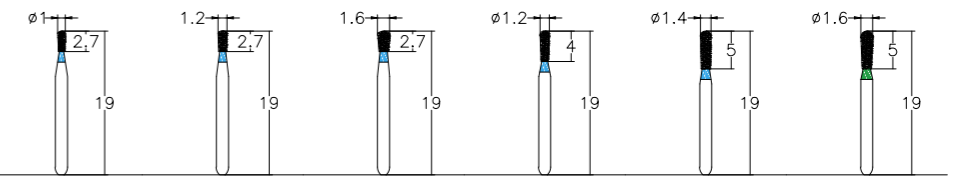
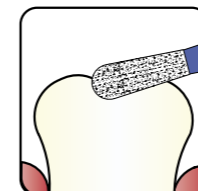
/ Occlusal reduction

Double conical

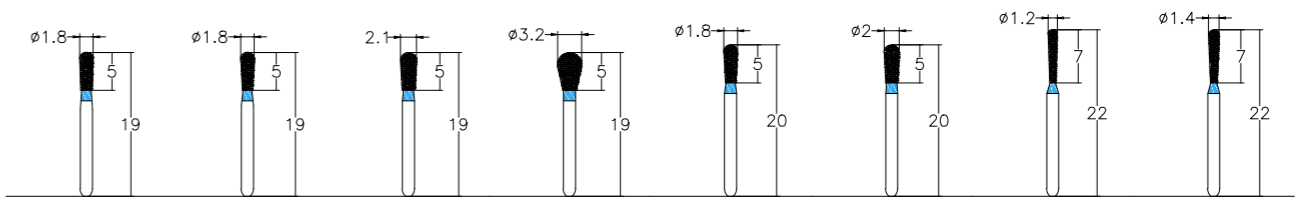


	● 037.35F1	
● 037.33M1	● 037.35M1	● 037.35M2

Pear



● 237.10M1	● 237.12M1	● 237.16M1	● 237.12M2	● 237.14M2	
					● 237.16C2



		● 237.21EF1					
		● 237.21F1	● 237.32F1			● 237.12F3	● 237.14F3
● 237.18M1	● 237.18M2	● 237.21M1	● 237.32M1	● 237.18M3	● 237.20M1	● 237.12M3	● 237.14M3
	● 237.18C2	● 237.21C1					
				● 237.18EC3	● 237.20EC1	● 237.12EC3	● 237.14EC3



Prosthodontic

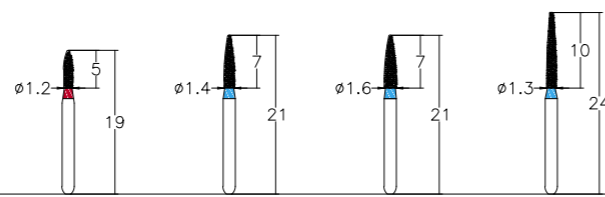
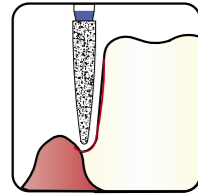
● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coars  
There are five in 1Packs, and the products are marked as ▲ containing three



# For crown [Posterior]

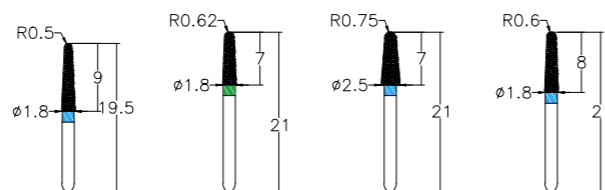
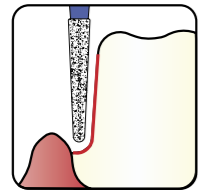
/ Labial, axial, lingual axial reduction and margin

Knife edge

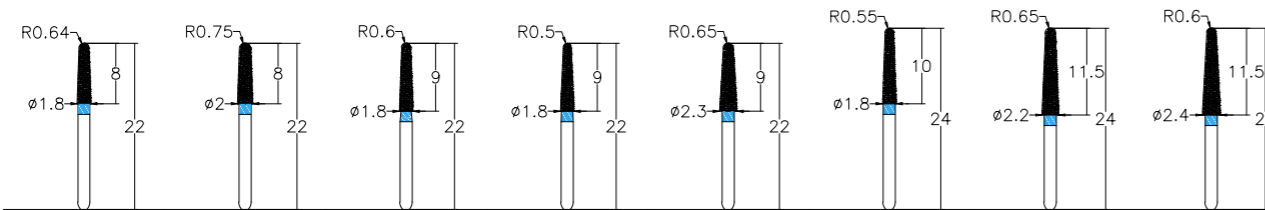


	● 245.14EF1	● 245.16EF1	
● 245.12F1	● 245.14F1	● 245.16F1	● 245.13F1
	● 245.14M1	● 245.16M1	● 245.13M1

Chamfer [Taper]



			● 194.18F2
● 194.18M5S		● 194.25M1	● 194.18M2
	● 194.18C1		● 194.18C2



		● 194.18EF4	● 194.18EF5				
● 194.18F3	● 194.20F2	● 194.18F4	● 194.18F5				
● 194.18M3	● 194.20M2	● 194.18M4	● 194.18M5	● 194.23M1	● 194.18M6	● 194.22M1	● 194.24M1
			● 194.18C5				● 194.24C1
● 194.18EC3	● 194.20EC2						

Prosthodontic

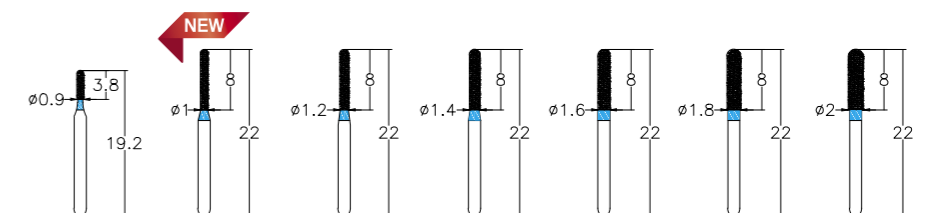
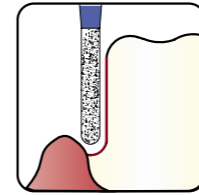
● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coars  
There are five in 1Packs, and the products are marked as ▲ containing three



# For crown [Posterior]

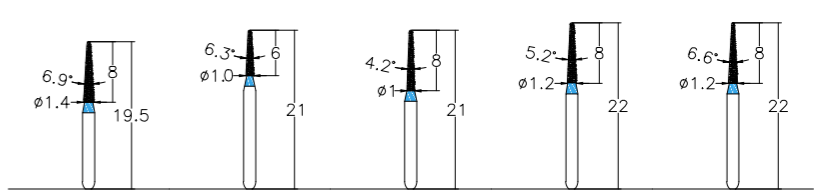
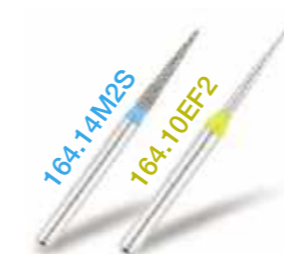
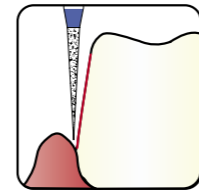
/ Labial, axial, lingual axial reduction and margin / Proximal cutting

Deep chamfer [Straight]

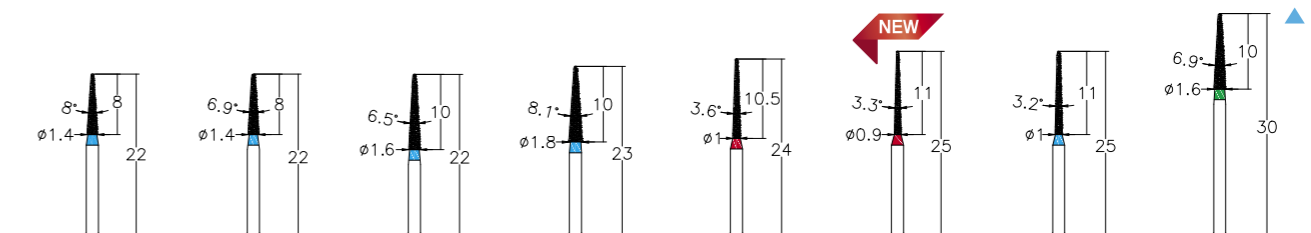


			● 137.14F1	● 137.16F1	● 137.18F1	● 137.20F1
● 137.9M1	● 137.10M1	● 137.12M1	● 137.14M1	● 137.16M1	● 137.18M1	● 137.20M1
			● 137.14EC1	● 137.16EC1	● 137.18EC1	● 137.20EC1

Straight



			● 164.10EF2		
			● 164.10F2		● 164.12F2
● 164.14M2S	● 164.10M1	● 164.10M2	● 164.12M1	● 164.12M2	
					● 164.12EC2

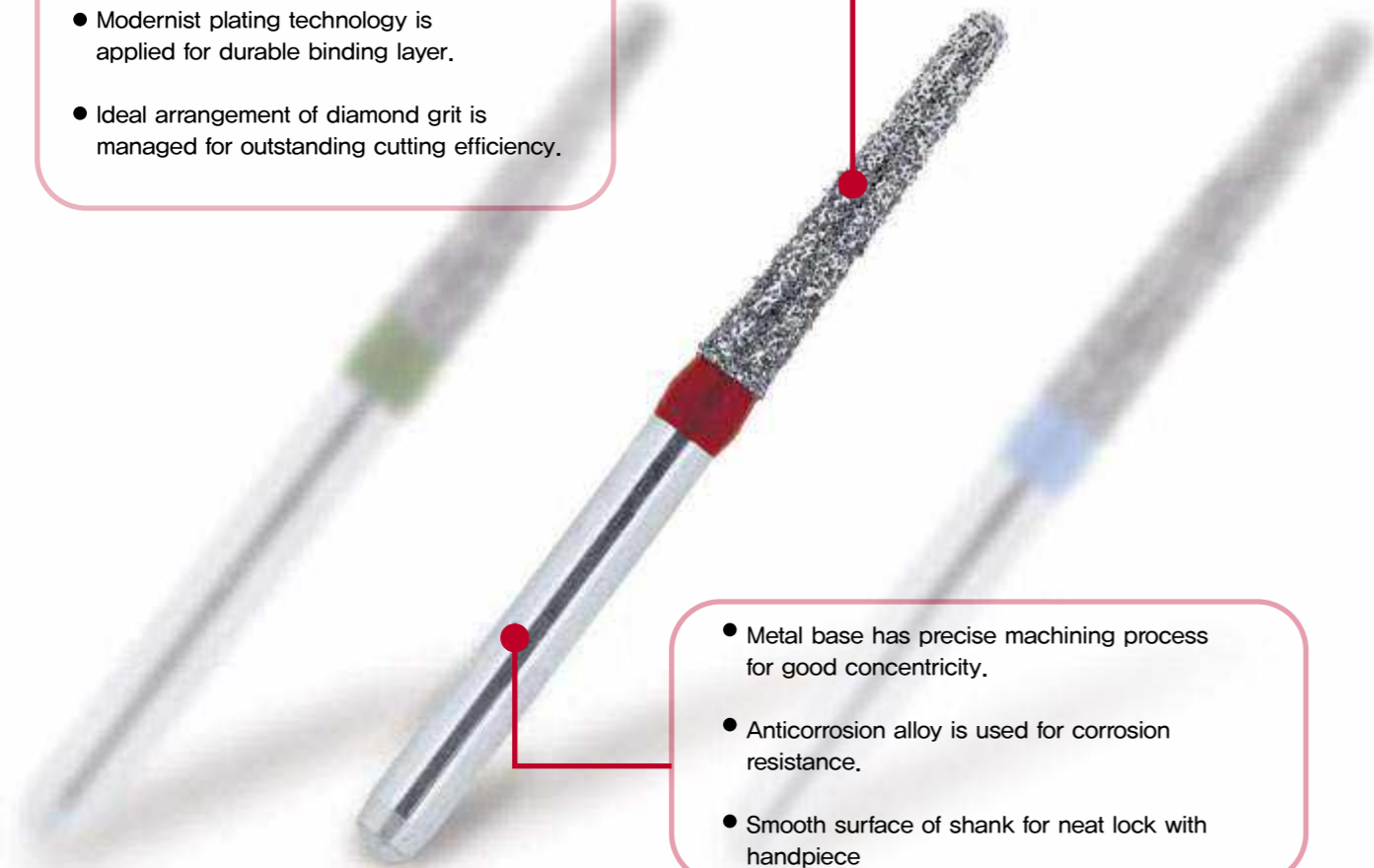


	● 164.14EF2	● 164.16EF1			● 164.10EF4	
● 164.14F1	● 164.14F2	● 164.16F1		● 164.10F3	● 164.9F1	● 164.10F4
● 164.14M1	● 164.14M2	● 164.16M1	● 164.18M1			● 164.10M4
		● 164.16C1				● 164.16C2
● 164.14EC1						

# FEATURES

## For exceptional performance

- Diamond grit is classified in detailed size by specialist for quality performance.
- Selected blocky shape of diamond grit is used for durability.
- Modernist plating technology is applied for durable binding layer.
- Ideal arrangement of diamond grit is managed for outstanding cutting efficiency.



- Metal base has precise machining process for good concentricity.
- Anticorrosion alloy is used for corrosion resistance.
- Smooth surface of shank for neat lock with handpiece

# Inlay

Sometimes, a tooth is planned to be restored with an intracoronal restoration, but the decay or fracture is so extensive that a direct restoration such as amalgam or composite would compromise the structural integrity of the restored tooth or provide substandard opposition to occlusal (i.e., biting) forces.

In such situations, an indirect gold or porcelain inlay restoration may be indicated.

When an inlay is used, the tooth-to-restoration margin may be finished and polished to a very fine line of contact to minimize recurrent decay.

Opposed to this, direct composite filling pastes shrink a few percent in volume during hardening.

This can lead to shrinkage stress and rarely to marginal gaps and failure. Although improvements of the composite resins could be achieved in the last years, solid inlays do exclude this problem.

Another advantage of inlays over direct fillings is that there is almost no limitations in the choice of material. While inlays might be ten times the price of direct restorations, it is often expected that inlays are superior in terms of resistance to occlusal forces, protection against recurrent decay, precision of fabrication, marginal integrity, proper contouring for gingival (tissue) health, and ease of cleansing offers. However, this might be only the case for gold.

While short term studies come to inconsistent conclusions, a respectable number of long-term studies detect no significantly lower failure rates of ceramic or composite inlays compared to composite direct fillings.

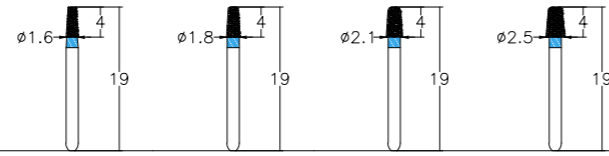
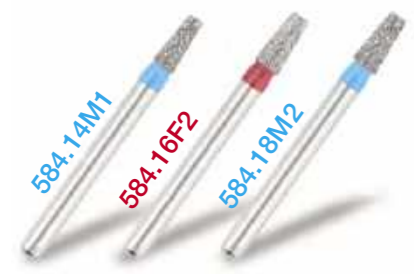
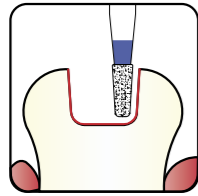
Another study detected an increased survival time of composite resin inlays but it was rated to not necessarily justify their bigger effort and price.



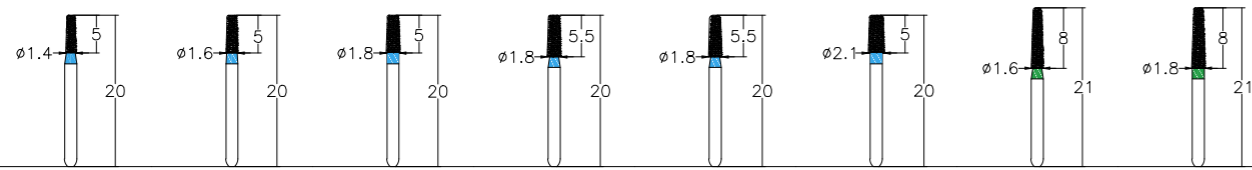


# For inlay

Flat round [Taper]



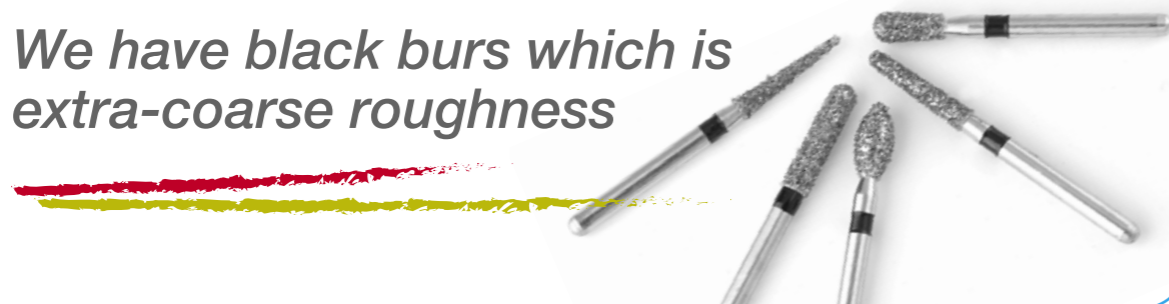
	● 584.18EF1		● 584.25EF1
	● 584.18F1		● 584.25F1
● 584.16M1	● 584.18M1	● 584.21M1	● 584.25M1



● 584.14F1	● 584.16F2	● 584.18F2			● 584.21F2	● 584.16F3	
● 584.14M1	● 584.16M2	● 584.18M2	● 584.18M3	● 584.18M4	● 584.21M2		
						● 584.16C3	● 584.18C5
● 584.14EC1	● 584.16EC2	● 584.18EC2			● 584.21EC2		



*We have black burs which is extra-coarse roughness*



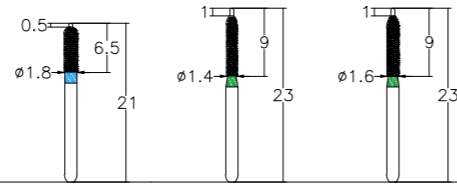
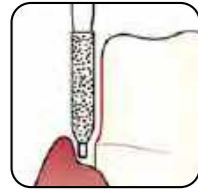
# Etcetera





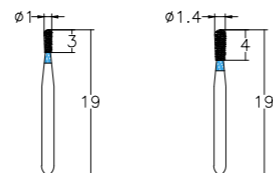
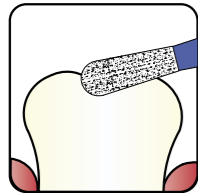
# Etcetera

## Safety / Gingival



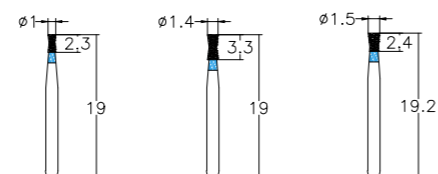
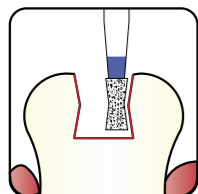
● 255.18M1		
	● 255.14C1	● 255.16C1

## Pear



● 237.10M2		● 237.14M1

## Double inverted cone

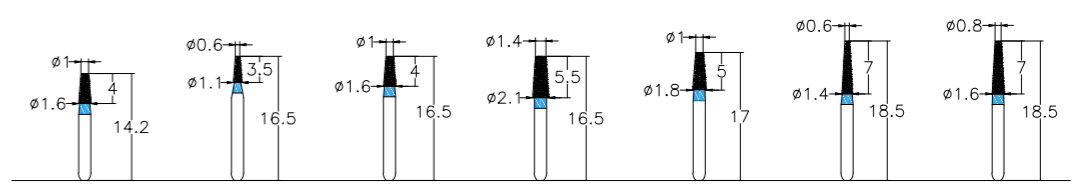
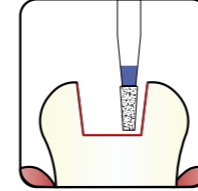


● 032.10M1	● 032.14M1	● 032.15M1

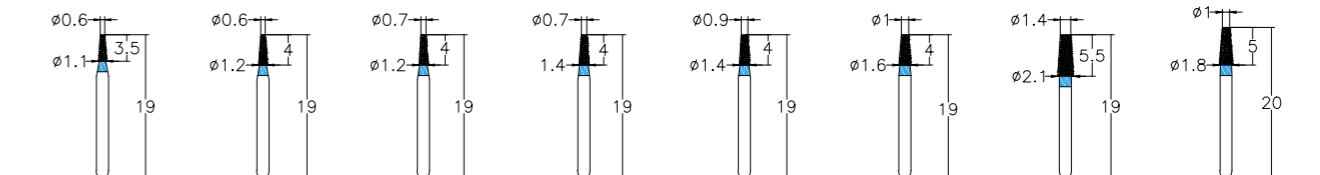


# Etcetera

## Flat [Taper]

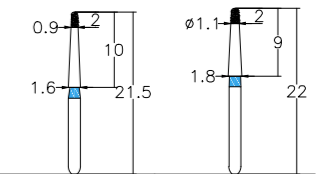
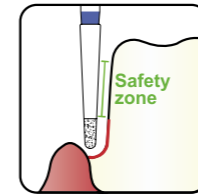


● 168.16F1SS		● 168.16F1S				
● 168.16M1SS	● 168.11M1S	● 168.16M1S	● 168.21M1S	● 168.18M1S	● 168.14M3S	● 168.16M2S



	● 168.12F1		● 168.14F1		● 168.16F1		
● 168.11M1	● 168.12M1	● 168.12M2	● 168.14M1	● 168.14M2	● 168.16M1	● 168.21M1	● 168.18M1

## Safety margin finishing



● 534.9EF1	● 534.11EF1
● 534.9F1	● 534.11F1
● 534.9M1	● 534.11M1

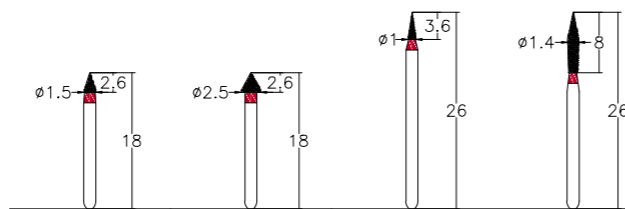
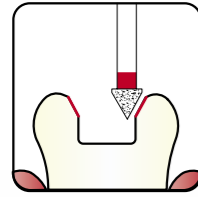


# Etcetera

● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coars  
There are five in 1Packs, and the products are marked as ▲ containing three

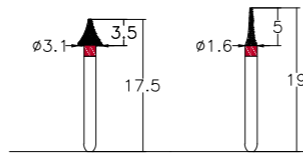
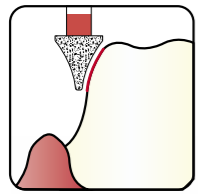


## Finishing bur



● 159.15EF1	● 159.25EF1	● 159.10EF1	● 033.14EF1
● 159.15F1	● 159.25F1	● 159.10F1	● 033.14F1

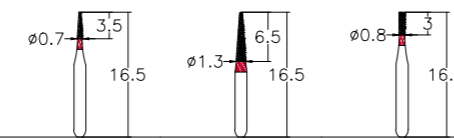
## Extra shape



● 466.31F1	● 465.16F1

## Extra shape

### Children's Dia-bur



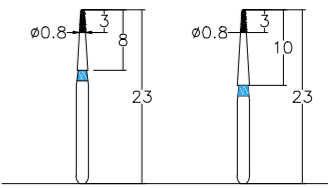
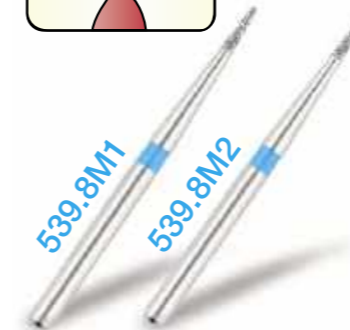
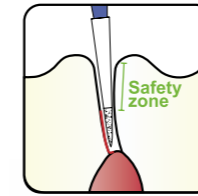
● 164.7F1	● 194.13F1	● 107.8F1

# Etcetera

● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coars  
There are five in 1Packs, and the products are marked as ▲ containing three

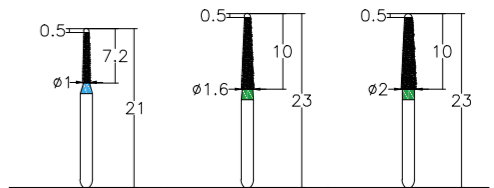
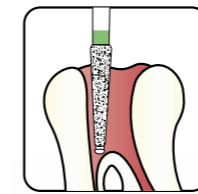


## End proximal safety cutting



● 539.8F1	● 539.8F2
● 539.8M1	● 539.8M2

## Endo Z bur




● 215.10M1		
	● 215.16C1	● 215.20C1



OSUNG MIND CO.,LTD.



  
**BUR-KIT**

Metal ceramic restoration.....	238
Glass ceramic restoration.....	244
Zirconia restoration.....	250
Gold crown restoration.....	256
Inlay restoration .....	260





# Metal ceramic restoration



DBMEK

- Metal ceramic restoration
- Selected 12 burs contained
- SIZE 88 x 63 x 31H (mm)

134°C Autoclavable



ANT METAL  
사용 동영상



POS METAL  
사용 동영상



# Metal ceramic restoration

## Metal ceramic restoration



The metal ceramic restoration first became available commercially during the later 1950s. This is composed of a metal coping, which fits over the tooth preparation and ceramic that is fused to the coping. This is more resistance to fracture than the first all ceramic restoration [porcelain jacket crown], because the combination of ceramic and metal bonded together is stronger than the ceramic alone. Historically, this was fabricated with metal margins, and the veneer was limited to visible areas. With technological advances, the use of porcelain on occlusal and lingual surfaces has become common. Several techniques have been developed to obtain porcelain margins on the labial aspect of the restoration. A metal collar may be used in posterior areas in which esthetic appearance is a lesser issue, whereas the latter technique is common for teeth in the esthetic zone. Today this restoration is considered a routine procedure with excellent clinical performance.

### Features of OSUNG diamond bur kit



1. Perfect combination for beginner & professional both.
2. Copious video guidance.
3. Autoclavable premium engineering plastic case.
4. Refill burs available
5. Fine straightness, concentricity and Roundness.
6. Excellent abrasive strength



# Metal ceramic restoration

**Metal ceramic restoration** 134°C

▲ OPTIONAL OSUNG MND www.osung.co.kr



## Procedure for Anterior Metal Ceramic Preparation

금속-도재관을 위한 전치부 치아 형성 방법

**2**

Make 1.2 mm-1.5 mm depth orientation grooves with a diamond bur on the incisal half of the labial surface.

584.14M1

**3**

Remove the labial surface of the tooth with a diamond bur to the level of the depth orientation grooves, then there exists two planes on the labial surface.

107.14M3

**4**

Make 2.0 mm depth orientation grooves with a diamond bur on the incisal surface.

107.14M3

**5**

Remove the incisal surface to the level of the depth orientation grooves.

107.14M3

**6**

Make 0.7 mm depth orientation grooves on the axial wall of lingual surface.

194.18C5

**7**

Remove the surface of the axial wall forming a deep chamfer finish line at the same time.

194.18C5

**1**

Make 1.2 mm-1.5 mm depth orientation grooves with a diamond bur on the half of a labial surface towards gingival tissue.

584.14M1



# Metal ceramic restoration

**8**

Make 0.7 mm depth orientation grooves on the lingual surface with a ball-round diamond bur.

001.16M1

**9**

Remove the lingual surface with an egg-shaped diamond bur to the level of the grooves. Please be careful not to remove the lingual surface too much towards gingival tissue as it causes that the axial wall becomes too short.

277.23F1

**10**

Trim the labial surface with a long-narrow diamond bur. Put the bur on the labial side first and then move the bur softly toward the lingual side.

164.16C1

**11**

Trim the half of labial surface gently towards gingival tissue with a fine-particle diamond bur (Red color) along with removing an undercut part in order to make the labial surface plane and smooth.

194.18F5

**12**

Trim the rest half of the labial surface gently to make it plane and smooth.

194.18F5

**13**

Trim the surface of the axial wall on the lingual side gently with a fine-particle diamond bur for a plane and smooth surface.

194.18F5

**14**

Trim a sharp edge around the abutment thoroughly and make sure the surface of the abutment smooth.

194.18F5

**15**

Trim the labial surface with an end-cutting diamond bur in order to form a rounded shoulder finish line.

150.10F1

**16**

View of the abutment prepared for anterior metal-ceramic restoration.





# Metal ceramic restoration

**Metal ceramic restoration** 134°C

001.16M1 584.14M1 068.42M1 277.23F1 037.35M1 037.35F1  
107.14M3 150.10F1 194.18C5 194.18F5 164.16C1 164.16F1

▲ OPTIONAL OSUNG MND www.osung.co.kr



POS METAL  
사용 동영상

Procedure for posterior  
metal ceramic preparation



1

Make 1.5 mm–2.0 mm depth orientation grooves on the occlusal surface using a tapered diamond bur.

584.14M1

2

Remove the occlusal surface to the level of the grooves, and try to make the surface as natural occlusal appearance.

037.35M1

3

Make depth orientation grooves on the buccal and lingual surfaces.

194.18C5

4

Remove the buccal and lingual surfaces to the level of grooves along with forming a deep chamfer finish line.

194.18C5

5

Trim the mesial and distal surfaces with a long-narrow diamond bur. Put the bur on the buccal side first and then move the bur softly toward the lingual side.

164.16C1

6

When there is enough interproximal spaces, remove the both mesial and distal surfaces with a chamfer diamond bur. The part of tooth surface which is not covered by ceramic should have a chamfer finish line on itself. The line angle bordering to a proximal surface must be trimmed roundly.

194.18C5



# Metal ceramic restoration

7

Trim the cusp in a 45 degree angle to an axial wall, and the surface facing ceramic layer should be trimmed 1.5 mm–2.0 mm.

194.18C5

8

Trim the surface of axial wall and the approximal surfaces gently with a fine-particle diamond bur. At the same time, make a deep chamfer finish line on the surface facing metal layer.

194.18F5

9

Trim all the line angles thoroughly and make sure the surface smooth and plane to avoid the problems caused during the process of impression, stone pouring and casting.

194.18F5

10

Trim the occlusal surface gently again for a smoother and rounded surface.

037.35F1

11

View of the abutment prepared for posterior metal-ceramic restoration.

Features of OSUNG diamond bur kit

- 1. Perfect combination for beginner & professional both.
- 2. Copious video guidance.
- 3. Autoclavable premium engineering plastic case.
- 4. Refill burs available
- 5. Fine straightness, concentricity and Roundness.
- 6. Excellent abrasive strength



# Glass ceramic restoration



DBGLK

- Glass ceramic restoration
- Selected 12 burs contained
- SIZE 88 x 63 x 31H (mm)

134°C Autoclavable



ANT GLASS POS GLASS  
사용 동영상 사용 동영상



# Glass ceramic restoration

## Glass ceramic restoration



Glass ceramic restoration has been popular in restorative dentistry since the early 1990s. This is waxed, invested, and pressed in a manner somewhat similar to that for gold casting restoration. Marginal adaptation seems to be better with heat pressing than with the high-strength alumina core restoration. Most heat-pressed materials contain leucite or lithium disilicate as a major reinforcing crystalline phase, dispersed in a glassy matrix. Two finishing techniques can be used: a characterization technique and a layering technique, involving the application of a veneering porcelain. The indications for higher-strength pressable dental ceramic restoration include crowns and anterior three-unit fixed dental prostheses.

### Features of OSUNG diamond bur kit



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3. Autoclavable premium engineering plastic case.
4. Refill burs available
5. Fine straightness, concentricity and Roundness.
6. Excellent abrasive strength





# Glass ceramic restoration

**Glass ceramic restoration** 134°C

▲ OPTIONAL  
OSUNG MND  
www.osung.co.kr



ANT GLASS  
사용 동영상

## Procedure for anterior glass ceramic preparation



**1**

Make 1.0 mm–1.2 mm depth orientation grooves with a diamond bur on the half of a labial surface towards gingival tissue.

584.14M1

**2**

Make 1.0 mm–1.2 mm depth orientation grooves with a diamond bur on the incisal half of the labial surface.

584.14M1

**3**

Remove the labial surface of the tooth with a diamond bur to the level of the depth orientation grooves, then there exist two planes on the labial surface.

137.20M1

**4**

Make 2.0 mm–2.5 mm depth orientation grooves with a diamond bur on the incisal surface of the tooth.

137.20M1

**5**

Remove the surface of the incisal surface to the level of the depth orientation grooves.

137.20M1

**6**

Make 1.0 mm–1.2 mm depth orientation grooves on the axial wall of lingual surface.

137.20M1



# Glass ceramic restoration

**7**

Remove the surface of the axial wall forming a deep chamfer finish line at the same time.

137.20M1

**8**

Make 1.0 mm–1.2 mm depth orientation grooves on the lingual surface with a ball-round diamond bur.

001.16M1

**9**

Remove the lingual surface with an egg-shaped diamond bur to the level of the grooves. Please be careful not to remove the lingual surface too much towards gingival tissue as it causes that the axial wall becomes too short.

277.23F1

**10**

Trim off the rest parts of the tooth with a long-narrow diamond bur. Put the bur on the labial side first and then move the bur softly toward the lingual side.

164.16C1

**11**

Trim the half of labial surface gently towards gingival tissue with a fine-particle diamond bur (Red color) along with removing an undercut area in order to make the labial surface plane and smooth.

137.16F1

**12**

Trim the rest half of the labial surface gently to make it plane and smooth.

137.16F1

**13**

Trim the surface of the axial wall on the lingual surface gently with a fine-particle diamond bur for a plane and smooth surface.

137.16F1

**14**

Trim a sharp edge around the abutment thoroughly and make sure the surface of the abutment smooth.

137.16F1

**15**

View of the abutment prepared for anterior glass-ceramic restoration.



# Glass ceramic restoration

**Glass ceramic restoration** 134°C

▲ OPTIONAL

OSUNG MND  
www.osung.co.kr



POS GLASS  
사용 동영상

## Procedure for posterior glass ceramic preparation



1

Make 1,5 mm–2,0 mm depth orientation grooves on the occlusal surface using a tapered diamond bur.

584.14M1

2

Remove the occlusal surface to the level of the grooves, and try to make the surface as a natural occlusal appearance.

037.35M1

3

Make 1,2 mm–1,5 mm depth orientation grooves on the buccal and lingual surfaces.

137.20M1

4

Remove the buccal and lingual surfaces to the level of grooves along with forming a deep chamfer finish line.

137.20M1

5

Trim off the mesial and distal surfaces with a long-narrow diamond bur. Put the bur on the buccal side first and then move the bur softly toward the lingual side.

164.16C1

6

When there is an enough interproximal space, remove the both mesial and distal surfaces with a deep chamfer diamond bur. The line angle bordering to a proximal surface must be trimmed roundly.

137.20M1



# Glass ceramic restoration

7

Trim the cusp in a 45 degree angle to a vertical wall, and the surface facing ceramic layer should be trimmed 1,5 mm–2,0 mm

137.20M1

8

Trim the axial and interproximal surfaces gently with a fine-particle diamond bur. At the same time, make a deep chamfer finish line.

137.20F1

9

Trim all the line angles thoroughly and make sure the surface smooth and plane to avoid the problem caused during the process of impression, stone pouring and casting.

137.20F1

10

Trim the occlusal surface gently again for a smoother and rounded surface.

037.35F1

11

View of the abutment prepared for posterior glass-ceramic restoration.

### Features of OSUNG diamond bur kit

1. Perfect combination for beginner & professional both.
2. Copious video guidance.
3. Autoclavable premium engineering plastic case.
4. Refill burs available
5. Fine straightness, concentricity and Roundness.
6. Excellent abrasive strength





# Zirconia restoration



**DBZIK**

- Zirconia restoration
- Selected 12 burs contained
- SIZE 88 x 63 x 31H (mm)

134°C Autoclavable



ANT ZIR  
사용 동영상



POS ZIR  
사용 동영상



# Zirconia restoration

**Zirconia restoration**



Extensive research in the field of zirconia ceramics and CAD/CAM technology has led to the development of zirconia restorations. Zirconia exhibits very high strength and high fracture toughness. Enlarged zirconia copings are machined from pre-sintered zirconia blocks to compensate for the sintering shrinkage. The restorations are later sintered at a high temperature for several hours. Matching veneering ceramics are available to achieve an esthetic restoration for an anterior tooth. For posterior teeth, monolithic restorations in which the color is imparted with an intrinsic dye are used.

**Features of OSUNG diamond bur kit**



1. Perfect combination for beginner & professional both.
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4. Refill burs available
5. Fine straightness, concentricity and Roundness.
6. Excellent abrasive strength



# Zirconia restoration

**Zirconia restoration** 134°C

001.16M1 584.14M1 068.42M1 277.23F1 037.35M1 037.35F1  
137.16M1 137.16F1 194.18C5 194.18F5 164.16C1 164.16F1

▲ OPTIONAL OSUNG MND www.osung.co.kr



ANT ZIR  
사용 동영상

## Procedure for anterior zirconia preparation

지르코니아 수복물을 위한 전치부 치아 형성 방법



1 Make 1.2 mm-1.5 mm depth orientation grooves with a diamond bur on the half of a labial surface towards gingival tissue.  
584.14M1

2 Make 1.2 mm-1.5 mm depth orientation grooves with a diamond bur on the incisal half of the labial surface.  
584.14M1

3 Remove the labial surface of the tooth with a diamond bur to the level of the depth orientation grooves, then there exists two planes on the labial surface.  
137.16M1

4 Make 2.0 mm depth orientation grooves with a diamond bur on the incisal surface.  
137.16M1

5 Remove the incisal surface to the level of the depth orientation grooves.  
137.16M1

6 Make 1.0 mm-1.2 mm depth orientation grooves on the axial wall of lingual surface.  
137.16M1



# Zirconia restoration

7 Remove the surface of the axial wall forming a deep chamfer finish line at the same time.  
137.16M1

8 Make 1.0 mm-1.2 mm depth orientation grooves on the lingual surface with a ball-round diamond bur.  
001.16M1

9 Remove the lingual surface with an egg-shaped diamond bur to the level of the grooves. Be careful not to remove the lingual surface too much towards gingival tissue as it causes that the axial wall becomes too short.  
277.23F1

10 Trim off the rest parts of the tooth with a long-narrow diamond bur. Put the bur on the labial side first and then move the bur softly toward the lingual side.  
164.16C1

11 Trim the half of labial surface towards gingival tissue gently with a fine-particle diamond bur (Red color) along with the removal of the undercut areas in order to make the labial surface plane and smooth.  
137.16F1

12 Trim the rest half of the labial surface gently to make it plane and smooth.  
137.16F1

13 Trim the axial wall on the lingual surface gently with a fine-particle diamond bur for a plane and smooth surface.  
137.16F1

14 Trim a sharp edge around the abutment thoroughly and make sure the surfaces of the abutment smooth.  
137.16F1

15 View of the abutment prepared for anterior zirconia restoration.





# Zirconia restoration

**Zirconia restoration**

134°C

▲ OPTIONAL

OSUNG MND  
www.osung.co.kr



POS ZIR  
사용 동영상

## Procedure for posterior zirconia preparation



1

Make 1.5 mm~2.0 mm depth orientation grooves on the occlusal surface using a tapered diamond bur.

584.14M1

2

Remove the occlusal surface to the level of the grooves, and try to make the surface as a natural occlusal appearance.

037.35M1

3

Make 1.2 mm~1.5 mm depth orientation grooves on the buccal and lingual surfaces.

137.16M1

4

Remove the buccal and lingual surfaces to the level of grooves along with forming a deep chamfer finish line.

137.16M1

5

Trim off the mesial and distal surfaces with a long-narrow diamond bur. Put the bur on the buccal side first and then move the bur softly toward the lingual side.

164.16C1

6

When there is enough interproximal space, remove the both mesial and distal surfaces with a chamfer diamond bur. The part of surface which is not covered by ceramic should have a specific chamfer finish line. The line angles of the proximal surface must be trimmed roundly.

137.16M1



# Zirconia restoration

7

Trim the cusp in a 45 degree angle to the vertical wall, and the surface should be trimmed 1.5 mm~2.0 mm.

137.16M1

8

Trim the axial wall and the interproximal surfaces gently with a fine-particle diamond bur. At the same time, make a deep chamfer finish line.

137.16F1

9

Trim all the line angles thoroughly and make sure the surfaces smooth and plane to avoid the problems caused during the process of impression, and stone pouring and casting.

137.16F1

10

Trim the occlusal surface gently again for smooth and round.

037.35F1

11

View of the abutment prepared for posterior zirconia restoration.

### Features of OSUNG diamond bur kit

1. Perfect combination for beginner & professional both.
2. Copious video guidance.
3. Autoclavable premium engineering plastic case.
4. Refill burs available
5. Fine straightness, concentricity and Roundness.
6. Excellent abrasive strength



# Gold crown restoration



DBGOK

- Gold crown restoration
- Selected 12 burs contained
- SIZE 88 x 63 x 31H (mm)

134°C 11 134°C Autoclavable



POS GOLD  
사용 동영상



# Gold crown restoration

## Gold crown restoration



Gold crown restoration is the treatment of choice for the restoration of a tooth that has been greatly weakened by caries or large, failing restorations. For such weakened teeth the superior physical properties of gold alloy are desirable to withstand occlusal loads placed on the restoration. This can be designed to distribute masticatory forces over the tooth in a manner that decreases the chance of tooth fracture in the future. The advantages of the restoration are superior strength, superior longevity, superior fit, and less required tooth reduction.

### Features of OSUNG diamond bur kit



1. Perfect combination for beginner & professional both.
2. Copious video guidance.
3. Autoclavable premium engineering plastic case.
4. Refill burs available
5. Fine straightness, concentricity and Roundness.
6. Excellent abrasive strength





# Gold crown restoration

**Gold crown restoration** 134°C

▲ OPTIONAL OSUNG MND www.osung.co.kr

## Procedure for posterior gold crown preparation

\* Choose one of the two burs in pair with your preference



1

Make the depth orientation grooves on the occlusal surface using a tapered diamond bur. Make 1.5 mm depth orientation grooves for functional cusps and 1.0 mm depth orientation grooves for nonfunctional cusps.

584.14M1

2

Remove the occlusal surface to the level of the grooves, and try to make the surface as a natural occlusal appearance. Be care not to trim off the surface too much.

037.35M1

**Gold crown restoration** 134°C

▲ OPTIONAL OSUNG MND www.osung.co.kr



POS GOLD  
사용 동영상

## Procedure for posterior gold crown preparation



# Gold crown restoration

1

Make depth orientation grooves on the buccal and lingual surfaces.

194.16M7

2

Remove the buccal and lingual surfaces to the level of grooves along with forming a deep chamfer finish line.

194.16M7

3

Trim off the mesial and distal surfaces with a long-narrow diamond bur. Put the bur on the buccal side first and then move the bur softly toward the lingual side.

164.16C1

4

When there is enough interproximal space, remove the both mesial and distal surfaces with a chamfer diamond bur forming a chamfer finish line.

194.16M7

5

Trim the cusp in a 45 degree angle to a vertical wall. Remove the functional cusps in 1.5 mm depth and the nonfunctional cusps in 1.0 mm depth.

194.16M7

6

Trim the mesial and distal surfaces forming a complete chamfer finish line.

194.16F7

7

Trim all the line angles thoroughly and make sure the surfaces of the abutment smooth and plane.

194.16F7

8

Trim the occlusal surface gently again for a smoother and rounded surface.

037.35F1

9

View of the abutment prepared for posterior gold-crown restoration.



# Inlay restoration



DBINK

- Inlay restoration
- Selected 12 burs contained
- SIZE 88 x 63 x 31H (mm)

134°C 111 134°C Autoclavable



INLAY  
사용 동영상



# Inlay restoration

## Inlay restoration



Historically inlay restoration has been made from gold and this material is still commonly used today over an amalgam restoration when the higher strength of gold alloy is needed or when the superior control of contours and contacts that the indirect gold technique provides is desired. Alternative materials such as porcelain were first described being used for inlays. Due to its tooth like color, porcelain provides better aesthetic value for the patient. In more recent years, inlays have been made out of ceramic materials. The first ceramic inlay created by a chair-side CAD-CAM machine was used in 1985.

This allows for inlays to be created and fitted all within a day or one appointment. Furthermore, impression taking is not needed due to the three dimensional scanning capabilities of the intraoral scanner.

### Features of OSUNG diamond bur kit



1. Perfect combination for beginner & professional both.
2. Copious video guidance.
3. Autoclavable premium engineering plastic case.
4. Refill burs available
5. Fine straightness, concentricity and Roundness.
6. Excellent abrasive strength





# Inlay restoration

**Inlay restoration**

134°C

▲ OPTIONAL

OSUNG MND  
www.osung.co.kr



INLAY  
사용 동영상



## Procedure for inlay preparation

1

Make a hole in the enamel layer of the occlusal surface with a diamond bur. The hole is made from fossa and it gets extended.

584.14M1

2

Remove the enamel layer along a path of a central fossa. Then extend the preparation towards a buccal groove for the resistance and retention of the inlay. Trim the pulpal surface flat at the same depth being perpendicular to the path of inlay.

584.14M1

3

Extend the preparation to the marginal ridge of the interproximal surface, making the shape of preparation as a box.

584.14M1

4

Trim the prepared surface thoroughly for a smooth condition.

584.14F1

5

In a case of gold inlay, trim the occlusal surface beveled slightly and consecutively. In the case of ceramic inlay, there should be no bevels.

584.14F1

6

View of the class II inlay cavity prepared on a mandibular posterior tooth.



# My bur kit case

134°C  
오토클레이브 사용가능 / 원장님이 원하는 키트 구성시 사용

DBKC-A  
• SIZE 88 x 63 x 31H (mm)

DBKC-B  
• SIZE 88 x 63 x 31H (mm)



## Make your own kit!!!!



- 12 holes for your own selective burs
- 12 FG burs contained (No matter carbide or diamond)
- Autoclavable engineering plastic case
- 2 optional : A & B



[Instruction]

- Make one kit as a master, and do not use it.
- Just keep that in cabinet for the reference of your staff.
- Then have your staff prepare a extra bur kit for practical treatment.





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Prosthodontic  
Dental diamond burs

PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY  
OSUNG MND CO., LTD.



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Prosthodontic  
Dental diamond burs

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Prosthodontic  
Dental diamond burs

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Prosthodontic  
Dental diamond burs

PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY  
OSUNG MND CO., LTD.



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









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Prosthodontic  
Dental diamond burs

PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY  
OSUNG MND CO., LTD.



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Prosthodontic  
Dental diamond burs

PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY  
OSUNG MND CO., LTD.



## Bur Block · My Bur Kit Cases

### Bur Block

 Autoclavable

#### EBSTAFR87

• Size 61 x 15 x 29H(mm)

#### Merits of EBSTAFR87

- Make better use of space as compact size
- Capacity of FG Bur 8ea & RA Bur 7ea.
- As it has a hinged-locking cover, you can keep the burs held in the block while carrying.
- Use as a personal kit, it helps to prevent infection.

Max height of bur 25.5mm



### My Bur Kit Case

 Autoclavable

#### DBKC-A

• Size 88 x 63 x 31H(mm)



#### DBKC-B

• Size 88 x 63 x 31H(mm)



## Spatulas · Paper Holder

### Spatula

#### LCS1

Cement Spatula

7.4 mm



7.4 mm

#### SPBT

Spatula, Beaver's Tail

- If the cement can be applied to the inside of the crown thinly, it is easy to make accurate crown setting and remove the excess amount of cement later. You also don't need to remove a large amount of cement during the process. Therefore, you can prevent the contamination of moisture by removing only the smallest amount of cement possible.

3.0 mm



1.7 mm

### Practice

#### SPATULA AND BEAVER'S TAIL MIX



Mix the cement using spatula, put a small amount on the spatula's tail part and then spread the cement thinly inside the crown by swirling the spatula's tail part once.

#### SPPS

Plastic Spatula

- Spatular for alginate mixing
- Good elasticity
- Made of plastic



### Paper Holder

#### BEST

#### PHNS

Paper Holder

- Normal, Straight



"ε" furrow structure of transverse to hold paper more strongly. (others are horizontal direction)



# GingiCord Packers

**GingiCord Packer**

**GCP113N**  
Gingicord Packer, GCP113N  
1.8mm  
Non-serrated  
Cord packer with no-serration

**BEST**  
**GCP113**  
Gingicord Packer, GCP113  
1.8mm  
Serrated

**BEST**  
**GCP170**  
Gingicord Packer, GCP170  
• Serrated  
2.8mm  
Serrated

**GCP171**  
Gingicord Packer, GCP171  
• Serrated  
2.0mm  
Serrated

**GCP56**  
Gingicord Packer, GCP56  
• Serrated  
1.8mm  
Non-serrated

Practice



# Gingimaster Injector

**Gingimaster Injector**

**GMIJ48**  
Gingimaster Injector  
Barrel  
Shaft release key  
Shaft

**GMTS40**  
Gingimaster Tip  
• 40pcs  
▶ Disposable

Practice

**Ready**

1. Pull shaft backward thoroughly after pushing the shaft release key.
2. Insert a Gingimaster tip into the Gingimaster capsule as the picture after removing the cap of the Gingimaster capsule.
3. Load the capsule in the barrel of the injector as the picture, and pull the trigger in order to place the capsule stably. Then bend the tip as much as you desire.

**Action**

1. After cleaning & drying teeth slightly, inject the Gingimaster paste slowly on the gingiva.
2. Press the injected paste 1-2 times softly using a cotton pallet with a pincette in order to fill the Gingimaster paste fully in the sulcus.
3. Remove the Gingimaster paste with air-water cleanly and remove residues together after holding for 1-2 minutes.

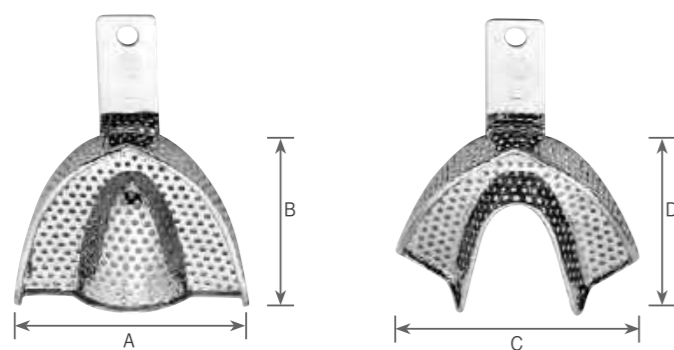
**Remove capsule and tip after use**

Move shaft backward after pushing shaft release key like the picture and the tip and the capsule are separated if you turn the end of the tip with a finger as the picture.

# Impression Trays

Regular Tray Nickel - Plated

## Full Size



**TBWZ6**  
**Impression Tray Set, Full**  
 • Consists of upper (L/M/S) and lower (L/M/S)  
 • XL is optional.

	Upper	Length	
		A	B
TBWXLU	X-Large	85	62
TBWL	Large	75	61
TBWM	Medium	74	55
TBWS	Small	69	52

(mm)

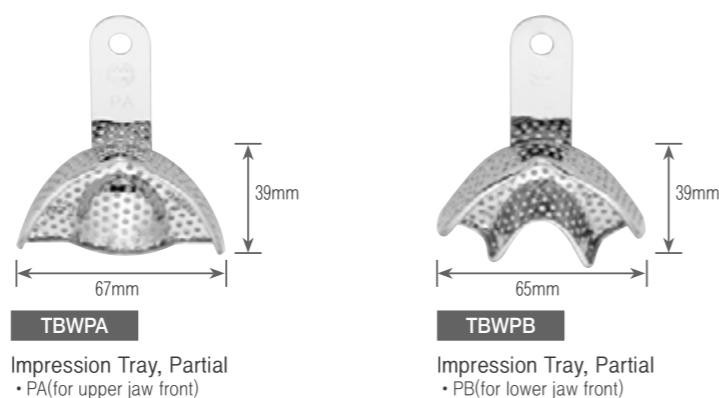
	Lower	Length	
		C	D
TBWXLL	X-Large	83	53
TBWLL	Large	77	62
TBWML	Medium	74	57
TBWSL	Small	69	54

(mm)

## Partial Size

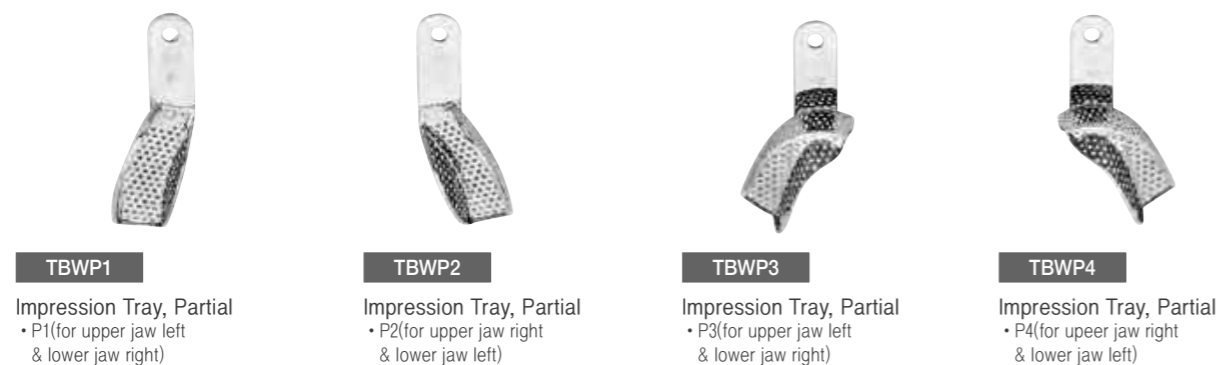
**TBWPZ4**  
**Partial Set**  
 • 4pcs(PA, PB, P1, P2)

**TBWPZ6**  
**Partial Set**  
 • 6pcs  
 (PA, PB, P1, P2, P3, P4)



**TBWPA**  
**Impression Tray, Partial**  
 • PA(for upper jaw front)

**TBWPB**  
**Impression Tray, Partial**  
 • PB(for lower jaw front)



**TBWP1**  
**Impression Tray, Partial**  
 • P1(for upper jaw left & lower jaw right)

**TBWP2**  
**Impression Tray, Partial**  
 • P2(for upper jaw right & lower jaw left)

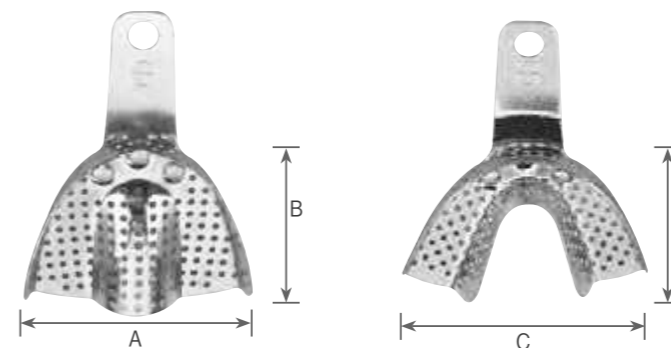
**TBWP3**  
**Impression Tray, Partial**  
 • P3(for upper jaw left & lower jaw right)

**TBWP4**  
**Impression Tray, Partial**  
 • P4(for upper jaw right & lower jaw left)

# Impression Trays

Regular Tray Aluminum

## Full Size



**TARZ10**  
**Aluminum Impression Tray Set, Full**  
 • Set/10pcs  
 • Consists of upper(L/M/S) and lower(L/M/S) and partial(PA, PB, P1, P2)

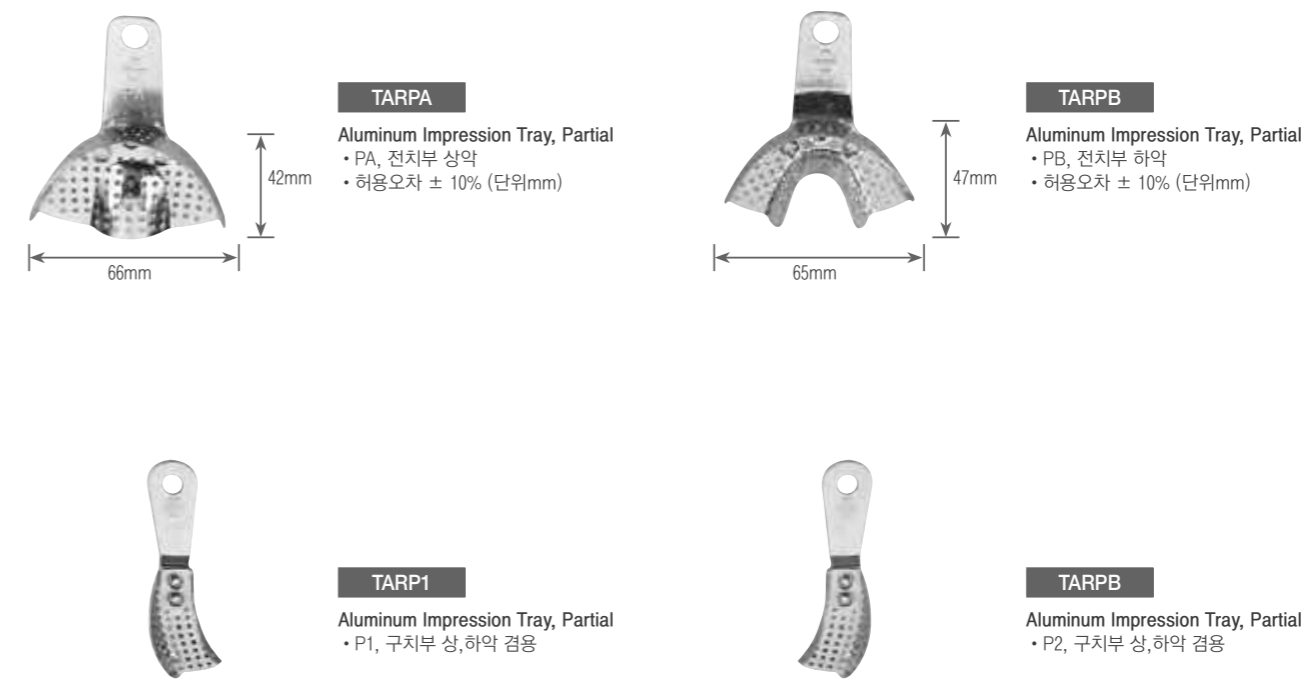
	Upper	Length	
		A	B
TARLU	Large	75	58
TARMU	Medium	70	56
TBWSU	Small	65	48

\*허용오차 ± 10% (단위mm)

	Lower	Length	
		C	D
TARLL	Large	82	57
TARML	Medium	75	50
TARSL	Small	68	47

\*허용오차 ± 10% (단위mm)

## Partial Size



**TARPA**  
**Aluminum Impression Tray, Partial**  
 • PA, 전치부 상악  
 • 허용오차 ± 10% (단위mm)

**TARPB**  
**Aluminum Impression Tray, Partial**  
 • PB, 전치부 하악  
 • 허용오차 ± 10% (단위mm)

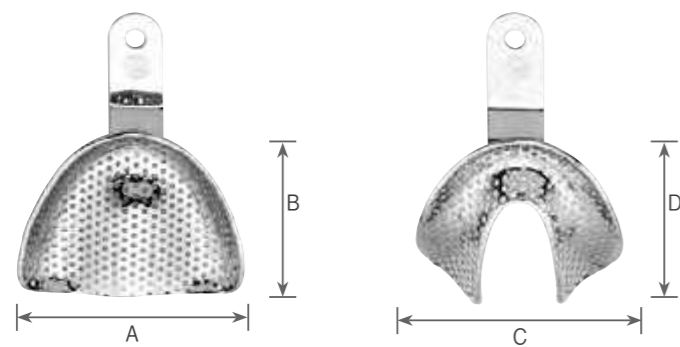
**TARP1**  
**Aluminum Impression Tray, Partial**  
 • P1, 구치부 상,하악 겸용

**TARP2**  
**Aluminum Impression Tray, Partial**  
 • P2, 구치부 상,하악 겸용



# Impression Trays

Edentulous Tray Nickel - Plated



**TBEZ8**  
**Edentulous Impression Tray Set**  
 • These are for taking impressions of the edentulous mouth.  
 • We have 8 sizes in order to fulfill various needs.

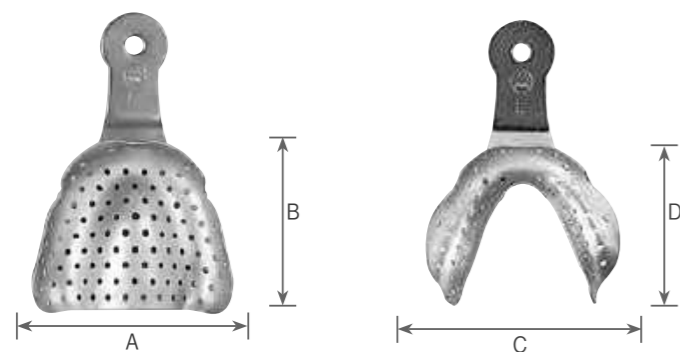
	Upper	Length	
		A	B
TBEXLU	X-Large	79	68
TBELU	Large	79	64
TBEMU	Medium	70	65
TBESU	Small	66	56

(mm)

	Lower	Length	
		C	D
TBEXLL	X-Large	84	62
TBELL	Large	68	63
TBEML	Medium	71	58
TBESL	Small	70	57

(mm)

Edentulous Tray Stainless Steel



**TSEZ8**  
**Edentulous Impression Tray Set**  
 • These are for taking impressions of the edentulous mouth.  
 • We have 8 sizes in order to fulfill various needs.

	Upper	Length	
		A	B
TSEXLU	X-Large	79	66
TSELU	Large	70	62
TSEMU	Medium	68	58
TSESU	Small	64	54

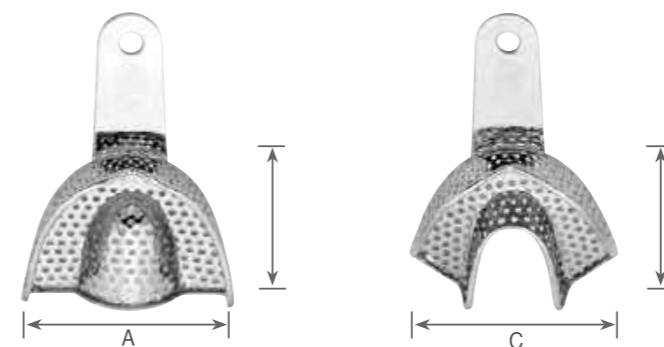
(mm)

	Lower	Length	
		C	D
TSEXLL	X-Large	77	58
TSELL	Large	68	57
TSEML	Medium	67	56
TSESL	Small	66	55

(mm)

# Impression Trays · Agar Syringe

Pedo Tray Nickel - Plated



**TBOZ6**  
**Orthodontia Impression Tray Set**  
 • A set consists of 6 pieces, which are sized and shaped specifically for children.

	Upper	Length	
		A	B
TBOLU	Large	63	53
TBOMU	Medium	58	48
TBOSU	Small	56	43

(mm)

	Lower	Length	
		C	D
TBOLL	Large	62	52
TBOML	Medium	60	48
TBOSL	Small	45	45

(mm)

Rotating Tray Stainless Steel

Partial size

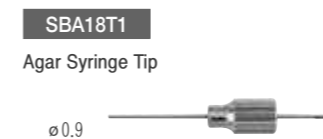


**TXARO**  
**Partial Impression Tray**  
 • Rotation Tray 10ea / box



**TXASP**  
**Partial Impression Tray**  
 • SP Tray 10ea / box

Agar Syringe



# Impression Trays



- 1. Made of stainless steel for good corrosion resistance.
- 2. Good balance by size.
- 3. The light and thin tray makes it easy to insert into the oral cavity and adapt the shape to the patient's dental arch.
- 4. High tray height provides excellent stability when in use.
- 5. The structure of avoiding labial frenum and buccal frenum relieves pain and discomfort of a patient.
- 6. Applying a thin wire relieves a patient's pain and discomfort, (especially for pediatric use)
- 7. Due to the use of a thin wire, Spatula is easily accessible, making it easy to remove surplus alginate.
- 8. Wide handle and angled "L" shape are good to force and easy to separate the impression material.
- 9. One side of the handle is open, so it is possible to use the preferred tray immediately from the trays in storage.

\* Older trays (P290-293P) will be discontinued when the new trays are released.



Full Size



Code	Size	
TSWXLU	X-Large	Upper
TSWLU	Large	
TSWMMU	Medium	
TSWSU	Small	
TSWXLL	X-Large	Lower
TSWLL	Large	
TSWML	Medium	
TSWSL	Small	
TSWZ8	• 8Pcs total for the maxilla (XL/L/M/S) and mandible (XL/L/M/S) • Adult set	

# Impression Trays



Partial Size



Code	Size	
TSWPA	-	For the maxillary anterior teeth
TSWPB		For the mandibular anterior teeth
TSWP1		For the left maxillary posterior teeth, the right mandibular posterior teeth
TSWP2		For the right maxillary posterior teeth, the left mandibular posterior teeth
TSWP3		Use only for the posterior teeth on the right mandibular
TSWP4		Use only for the posterior teeth on the left mandibular
TSWPZ4	For partial set • 4Pcs (PA, PB, P1, P2)	
TSWPZ6	For partial set • 6Pcs (PA, PB, P1, P2, P3, P4)	

Edentulous Tray



Code	Size	
TSEXLU	X-Large	Upper
TSELU	Large	
TSEMU	Medium	
TSESU	Small	
TSEXLL	X-Large	Lower
TSELL	Large	
TSEML	Medium	
TSESL	Small	
TSEZ8	Edentulous Impression Tray Set • Edentulous set • 8Pcs total for the maxilla (XL/L/M/S) and mandible (XL/L/M/S)	

Pedo Tray



Code	Size	
TSOLU	Large	Upper
TSOMU	Medium	
TSOSU	Small	
TSOLL	Large	Lower
TSOML	Medium	
TSOSL	Small	
TSOZ6	*Orthodontia Impression Tray Set • 상악(L/M/S)과 하악(L/M/S)의 총 6pcs로 구성* • 6Pcs total for the maxilla (L/M/S) and mandible (L/M/S)	

# Zirconia Removing Bur · Crown Removers

First, split the crown which is difficult to remove by using Zirconia Removing Bur, and a gap will be made in the crown. Then, the crown will be opened by putting the Crown Remover blade in the gap and twisting the crown.

## Zirconia Removing Bur

**NEW**  
ZR194.16M4 (5pcs)

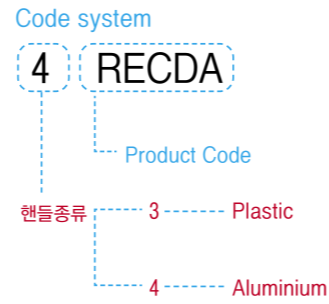
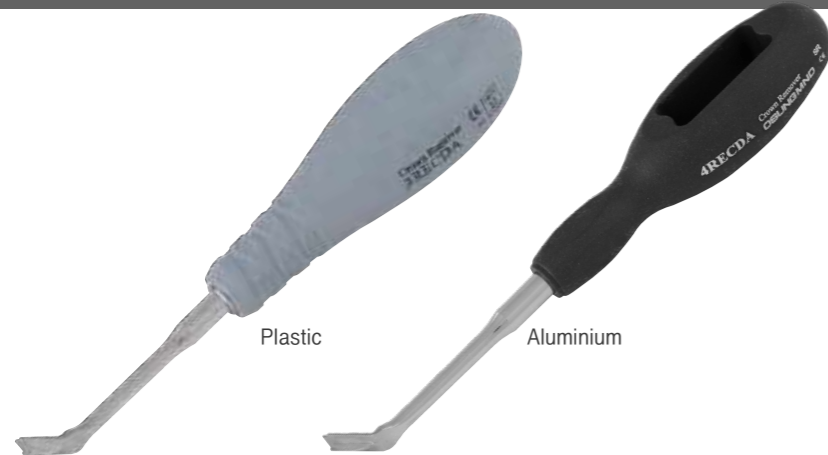


- Used to cut or remove the Zirconia Crown
- The diamond particles are resistant to falling out, making them highly durable.

**FG SHANK** Friction grip type  
Suitable for turbines of high-speed handpieces, the type used primarily by dentists



## Crown Remover



3RECDA

4RECDA

- To easily remove a crown which is hard to strip. The 5 etching points make it possible to access to a crown from various sides.

134°C Autoclavable



3RECDB

4RECDB

- Same instruction as 3RECDA but has only one point

134°C Autoclavable



# Crown Removers

## Crown Remover



RECR3SKIT

Crown Remover, CR3S

- RECR3-A: For Bridges. Pull stroke after putting the tip of a remover under the pontic area.
- RECR3-B: For Single crowns. Pull stroke after putting the tip of a remover under the crown's margin.
- RECR3-C: For Single crowns. Pull stroke after putting the tip of a remover under the temporary hook of a crown.



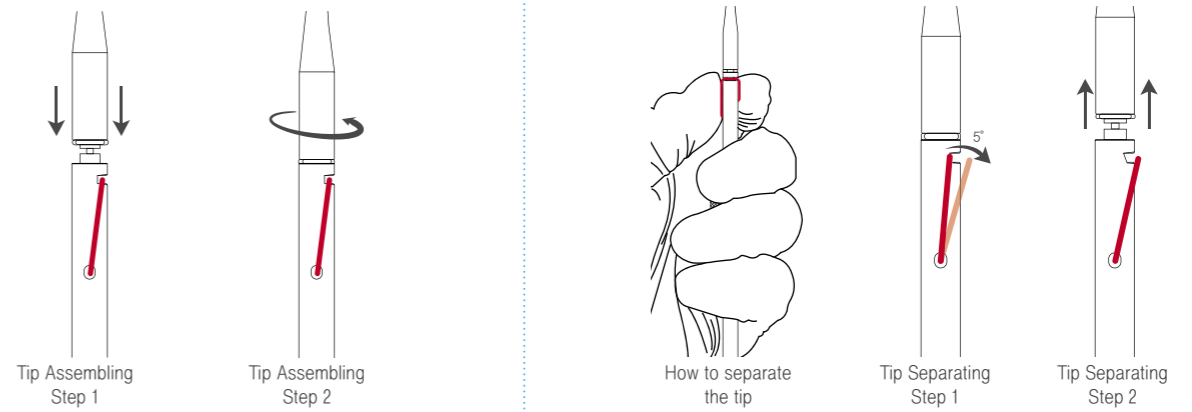
RECR3S-A  
Crown Remover Tip  
• Tip A

RECR3S-B  
Crown Remover Tip  
• Tip B

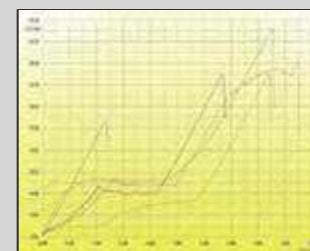
RECR3S-C  
Crown Remover Tip  
• Tip C

### How to use

- 1) Make the crown crack with a bur and put one of 3 tips that are attaching on the handle into the crack and then remove the crown.
  - ① While you are assembling the tip into the shaft, please tweak and push the tip until the spring clacked on the shaft.
  - ② While you are separating the tip, grab the shaft and bend the spring back with thumb and index finger.  
(If you bend it back too much, the spring would be damaged.)

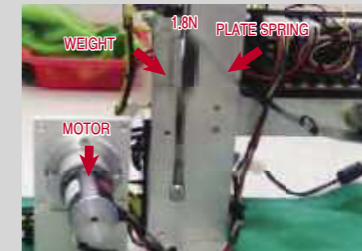


### Practice



Drawing Test  
(Tip separation by force)

Result: Withstanding 122~220kgf loading



Durability (Repetition Test)

Result: Set-up the power to hit with the power 1.8N, and then it proved the result of 100,000 times durability.



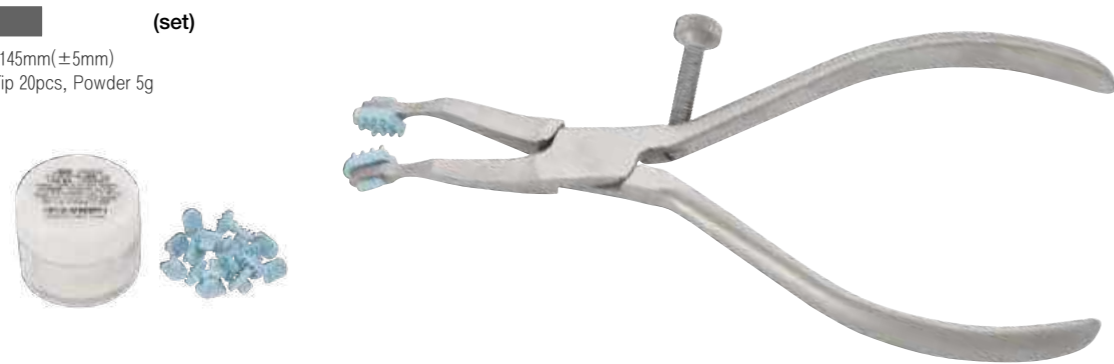
# Crown Forceps · Crown Gripper

## Crown Forceps

Easy to remove crown with rubber on both tips.

### CF01 (set)

- Length : 145mm(±5mm)
- Rubber Tip 20pcs, Powder 5g



### CF02 (set)

- Length : 145mm(±5mm)
- Rubber Tip 20pcs, Powder 5g



### CFRT85 (20pcs)

- 20pcs
- Rubber Tip



### CFP5

- 5g
- Powder



## Crown Gripper

Easy to remove crown & temporary crown

### CG01

- Length : 155mm(±5mm)



# Occlusal Plane Plate · Willis Gauge

## Occlusal Plane Plate

### ARP1



## Willis Gauge

- Vertical measurement to make temporary teeth or prosthetics during esthetics.
- Being decided the teeth length by the length from eyes slant to oral angle and the length from the end of a nose to the end of the chin for edentulous jaw patients.
- The direction can be changed by rubber rivet.

### WLG1



# Occlusal Rim Plates

## Occlusal Rim Plate

### ARR1

- Occlusal Rim Plate enables the dentists or technicians to make a parallel line of the wax rim easily. Also, it manages a perfect balance between the left and right sides of the occlusal plane. Available in both maxilla and mandible.



### ARR2

- Occlusal Rim Plate enables the dentists to make parallel line easier and faster.

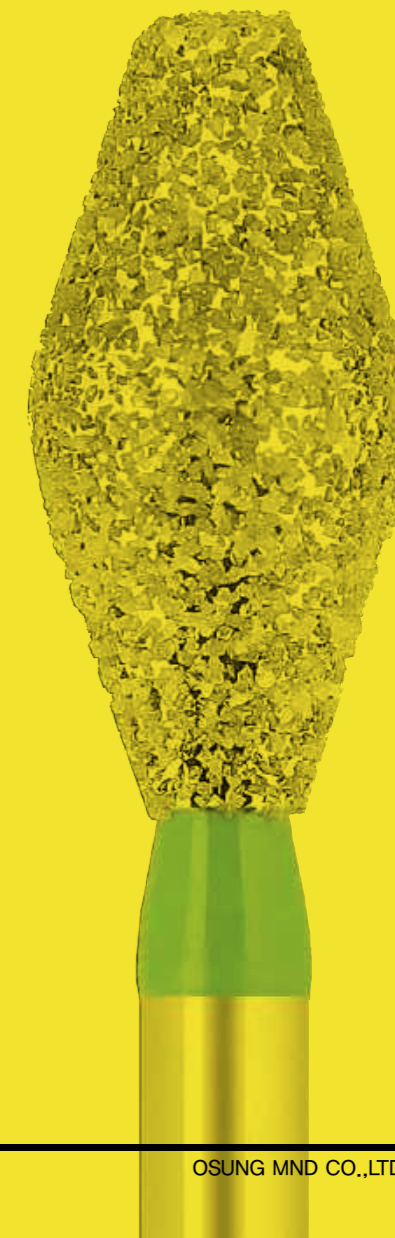


# Prosthodontic Treatment

Treatment to restore the tooth to an artificial form when the teeth are broken, damaged or removed due to dental caries, gum disease or an accident.

## OSUNG dental diamond bur

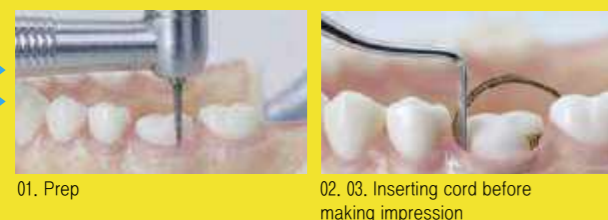
OSUNG's unique burs are designed based on years of clinical experience, to meet many clinical requirements. High quality diamond particles are homogeneous and have superior adhesive strength. That enables Star-line bur to last for a long time.



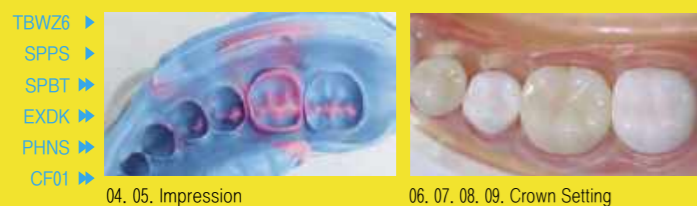
## Arrangement

- |                            |              |       |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------|
| 01. Para mirror            | DMPRA, DMPRP | P.019 |
| 02. Scissors               | SCTC115      | P.100 |
| 03. Gingicord Packer       | GCP113       | P.274 |
| 04. Tray                   | TBWZ6        | P.276 |
| 05. Plastic spatula        | SPPS         | P.273 |
| 06. Spatula, Beaver's Tail | SPBT         | P.273 |
| 07. Crown Forceps          | CF01         | P.282 |
| 08. Korean Explorer        | EXDK         | P.015 |
| 09. Paper Holder           | PHNS         | P.273 |
| 10. Crown Remover          | 3RECDA       | P.280 |
| 11. Crown Remover          | RECR3SKIT    | P.281 |
| 12. Crown Gripper          | CG01         | P.282 |

## Process



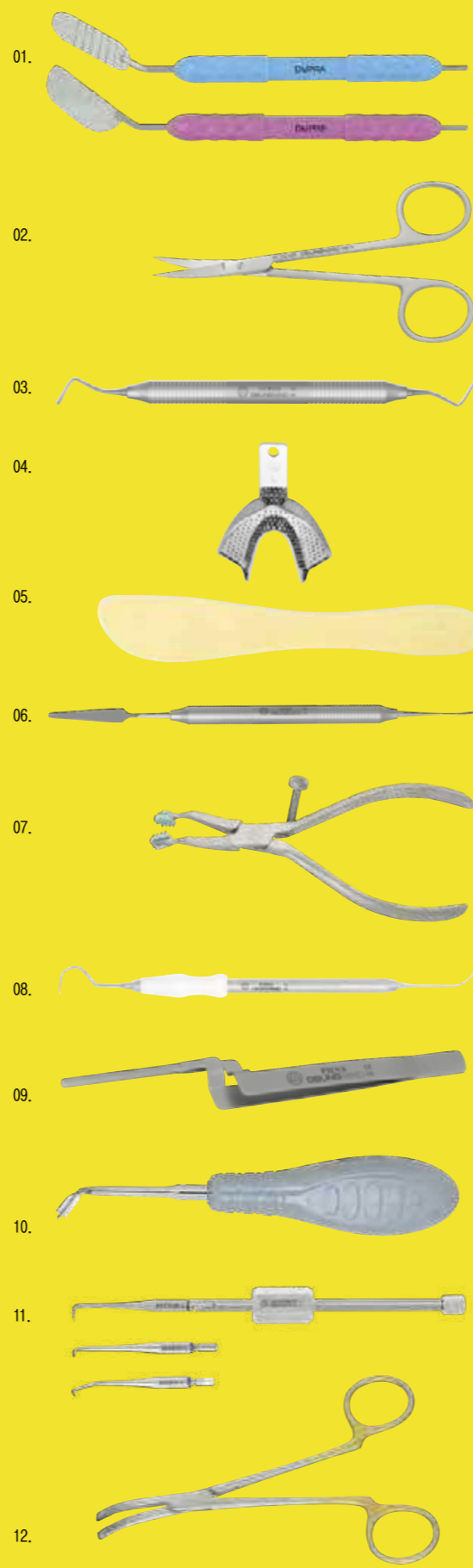
01. Prep  
02. 03. Inserting cord before making impression



04. 05. Impression  
06. 07. 08. 09. Crown Setting



10. 11. 12. Crown Removing



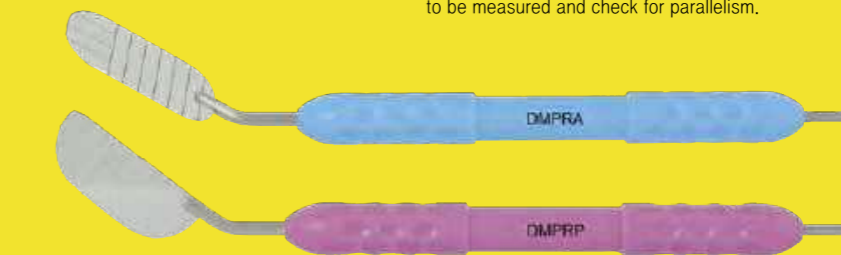
## Practice

### 01. Prep

◊ Used  
For measuring the parallelism of the path of the prosthesis.

◊ Character  
For anterior application, there is a parallel measuring line of a mirror with a rounded corner. For posterior application, it is a shape of cutting the anterior mirror in half.

Para Mirror \_ DMPRA, DMPRP **How to use** Place the mirror on the lingual or buccal side of the tooth to be measured and check for parallelism.



Measure the lingual surface of anterior teeth.



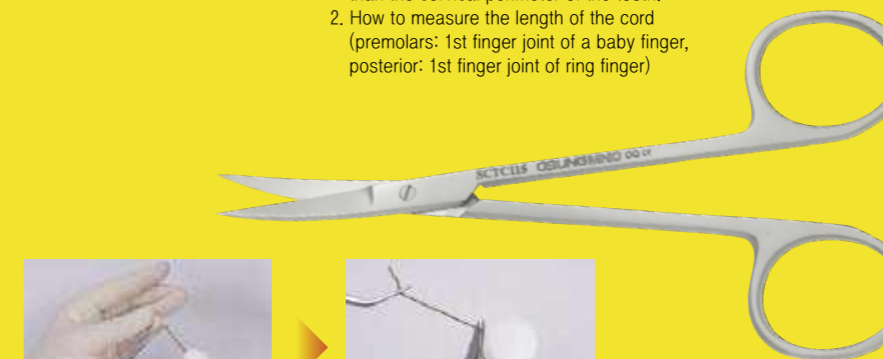
Measure the lingual surface of posterior teeth.

### 02. Inserting cord before making impression

◊ Used  
Designed for cutting the cord.

◊ Character  
Curved shape.

Scissors \_ SCTC115 **How to use** 1. The appropriately sized cord is chosen for the sulcus and desired space and is cut with scissors to the length that is slightly longer than the cervical perimeter of the tooth.  
2. How to measure the length of the cord (premolars: 1st finger joint of a baby finger, posterior: 1st finger joint of ring finger)



When it is used for premolar part, wrap the cord around the baby finger and cut it.

Use the tweezers to cut the proper length.

### Gingicord Packer \_ GCP113 **How to use**

1. Position the cord looped around the prepared tooth held with a tweezer.
2. Secure the cord in the distal interproximal area with a gingicord packer.
3. After the cord is secured in the distal interproximal area, the cord is inserted from the mesiolingual to the distolingual corner.
4. After the cord is inserted into the gingival sulcus around the tooth, cut the excess amount of cord overlapping 2 mm.



Place the cord by pushing it into the gingival sulcus on the distobuccal area.



Place the cord by pushing it into the gingival sulcus on the mesio Buccal area.



04.05. Impression

Used  
For mixing of alginate material.

Character  
An angular plastic.

Plastic Spatula \_ SPPS **How to use**

1. Dispense the alginate powder and water following the manufacturer's instructions and put them into the rubber bowl.
2. Using a plastic spatula carefully mix the alginate
3. Use a figure-of-8 mixing motion or spread over the inner surface wall of the rubber bowl.
4. Load the maxillary tray with one large portion of mixed alginate, on the spatula using a wiping movement to avoid air being trapped in the material. For loading the mandibular tray, use two portions of mixed alginate in twice.



Use a figure-of-8 mixing motion or spread over the inner surface wall of the rubber bowl using the rounded part of the spatula.

Load the maxillary tray with one large portion of alginate.

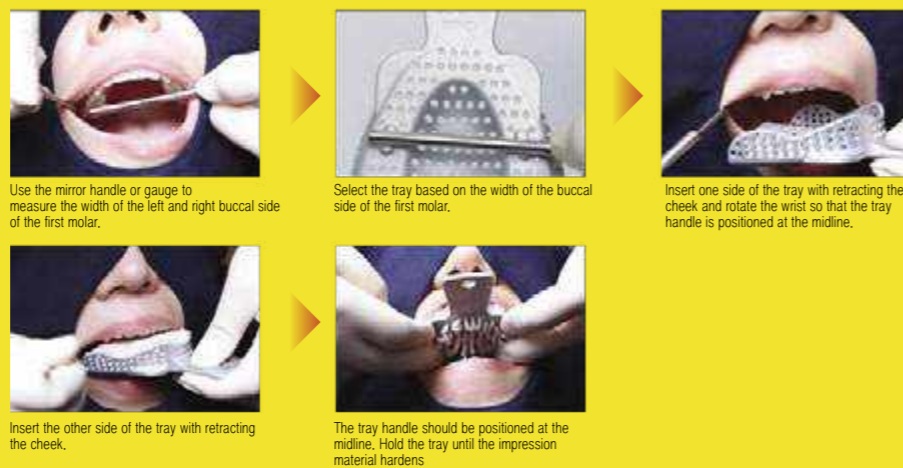
Load the mandibular tray with two portions of alginate at the buccal side.

Used  
Used for impression taking.

Character  
• Impression tray with holes.  
• Have different types (full tray; partial tray), size(S,M,L,XL), universal(Rotation tray) and allow less deformation during removing impression trays

Tray **How to use**

인상을 뜨고자 하는 부위의 교합면이나 치아 순(협)설(구개)측으로 2-3mm여유가 있는 트레이를 선택합니다.



Use the mirror handle or gauge to measure the width of the left and right buccal side of the first molar.

Select the tray based on the width of the buccal side of the first molar.

Insert one side of the tray with retracting the cheek and rotate the wrist so that the tray handle is positioned at the midline.

Insert the other side of the tray with retracting the cheek.

The tray handle should be positioned at the midline. Hold the tray until the impression material hardens

06.07.08.09. Crown Setting

Used  
Mix the cement and use it for filling in the prosthesis.

Character  
Using tailed spatula, cement can be spread into a thin film and it allows easy removal of excess cement. Furthermore, thin film coated cement can prevent cement from floating inside the prosthesis or contaminating with water.

Spatula, Beaver's Tail \_ SPBT **How to use**

1. Mix the cement using the wide surface of the spatula on the mixing pad.
2. Load the cement into the prosthesis using the tail.



Mix the cement using the wide surface of the spatula.

Using the wide surface of the spatula, gather the cement.

Apply the gathered cement to the inside of the prosthesis using the narrow tail.

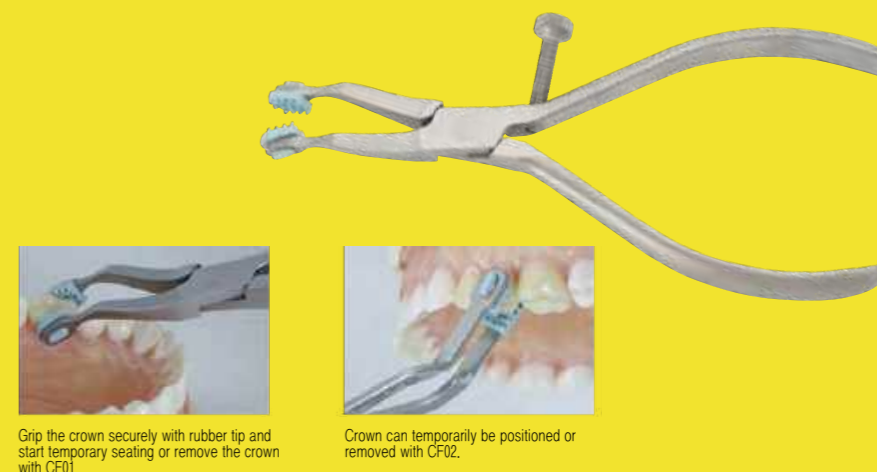
07. Crown Setting

Used  
Used for setting and removal of a crown.

Character  
Plier type, Both rubber tips provide a secure and stable grip on the crown.

Crown Forceps \_ CF01 **How to use**

Grasp the crown with the rubber tips and remove it.



Grip the crown securely with rubber tip and start temporary seating or remove the crown with CF01.

Crown can temporarily be positioned or removed with CF02.

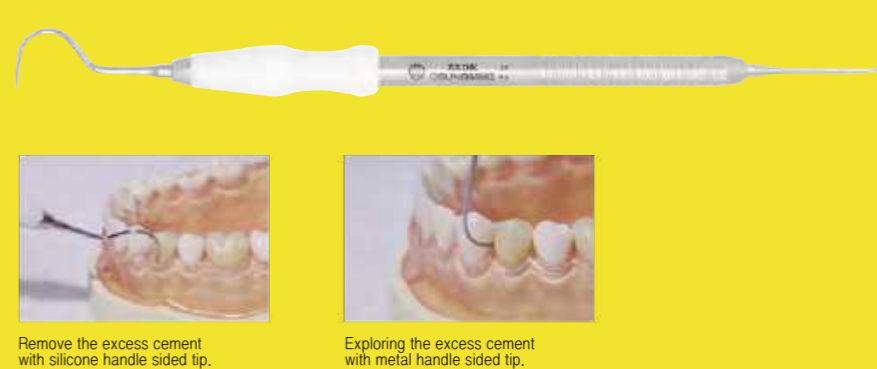
08. Crown Setting

Used  
Used for removal of excess cement, dental caries and calculus diagnosis and checking margins.

Character  
Silicone handle sided tip is convenient for removing cement without excessive force on your fingers. The metal handle sided tip is used as a flexible tip for exploring with delicate sensation.

Korean Explorer \_ EXDK **How to use**

Hold it with a modified pen grasp, use strong force when removing cement and weak force for check margins.



Remove the excess cement with silicone handle sided tip.

Exploring the excess cement with metal handle sided tip.

09. Crown Setting

Used  
For handling articulating paper during the occlusal adjustment.

Character  
Serrated Jaw, Tweezer type.

Paper Holder \_ PHNS **How to use**

1. Fix the articulating paper to the end of the holder about 5mm longer from the tip of the paper holder.
2. Place the paper holder on the buccal and check the occlusion.



Serrated shape designed to fix the articulating paper.

Fix the articulating paper to the end of the holder about 5mm longer from the tip of the paper holder.

Place the holder on the buccal and check the occlusal.

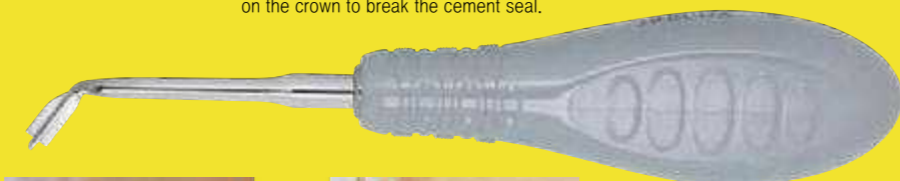
10.11.12. Crown Removing

- ◊ Used  
For removing of the completely cemented crown.
- ❖ Character  
Diagonal tip gives easier access to the tooth surface.

Crown Remover \_ 3RECD A

사용법

Once you have created a gap in one side of the crown which is difficult to remove, insert the one point of 3RECD A and squeeze the handles to produce pressure on the crown to break the cement seal.



Insert the point into the gap of the excised crown and squeeze the handle to separate.



3RECD A has a specially designed tip which can be used on all teeth.

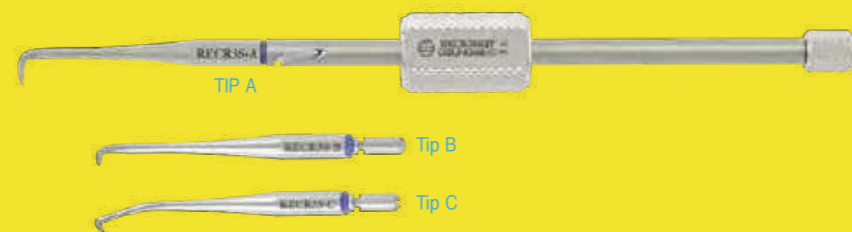
- ◊ Used  
It is used to perfectly remove the crown.

- ❖ Character  
Traditional type crown remover.  
- Tip A for bridge removal  
- Tip B for single crown removal  
- Tip C for single crown removal

Crown Remover \_RECR3S-A  
RECR3S-B  
RECR3S-C

사용법

Place the appropriate tip on the end of the handle and securely fasten the tip to the tooth with one hand. The crown is removed by the vibrating impact generated by hitting the cylindrical weight in the middle with the other hand.



For single crown removal, fix the V-shape tip to the buccal (labial) side of the margin.



For bridge removal, fix the curved shape tip to the lingual side of interdental papilla.

- ◊ Used  
Used to remove or insert the prosthesis (temporary or final prosthesis). Do not use for porcelain or zirconia prostheses.

- ❖ Character  
Serrated jaws. Curved type.

Gripper \_ CG01

사용법

Put your thumb and middle finger into the thumb ring and finger ring and start operating. Excessive force may cause the scratches on the prosthesis.



Put your thumb and middle finger into the thumb ring and finger ring and start operating.

# Products for Dentistry



OSUNG Catalogue 2022 • 2023

## ORTHODONTIC

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# Photo Mirrors-Glass

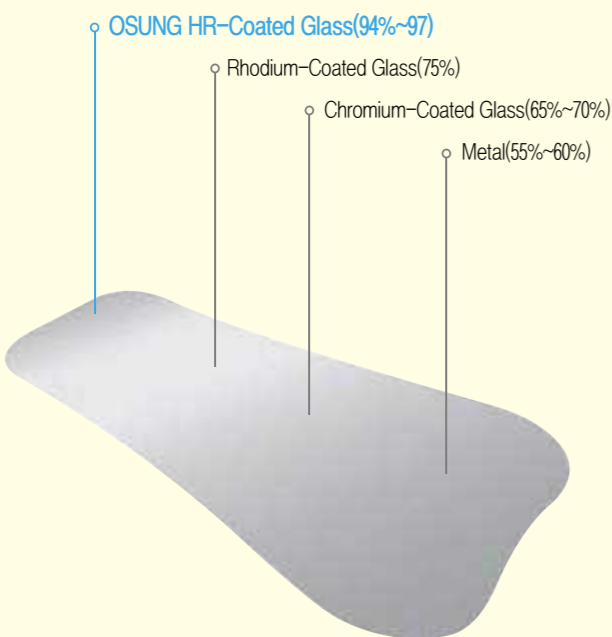
Ours has reflexivity of 94-97%

General Mirror : 85%  
Other photo mirror for dentistry has reflexivity of 65-80%

Best quality and most competitive prices

Best quality and most competitive prices!

Type of Coating	Value of Reflectance
HR Coating	94~97%
German Ultra Bright Coating	Around 95% (Not Clearly Announced)
America and German Rhodium Coating and Titanium Coating	70~80%



The world-best reflectance having a range of 94-97% in the visible spectrum!

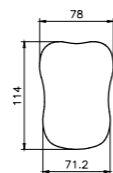
- Highly-reflective coating technology
- Coating technique that strengthens anti-scratch capability

## Photo Mirror\_Glass

• Has clear image but breakable

### DME6G

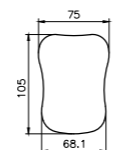
- Occlusal
- X-Large (Adult Size)
- Unit(mm)



유리거울

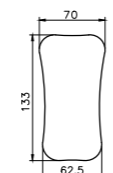
### DME1G

- Occlusal
- Large (Adult Size)
- Unit(mm)



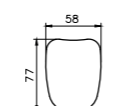
### DME3G

- Occlusal
- Medium (Adult Size)
- Unit(mm)



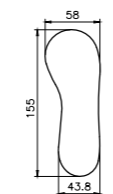
### DME5G

- Occlusal
- Small (Pedo Size)
- Unit(mm)



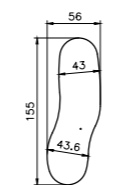
### DME2G

- Buccal
- Unit(mm)



### DME4G

- Lingual
- Unit(mm)



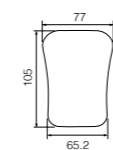
# Photo Mirrors-Metal

## Metal

• Has less clear image than glass but not breakable.

### DME1

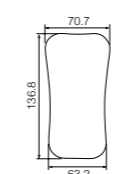
- Occlusal
- Large (Adult Size)
- Unit(mm)



금속거울

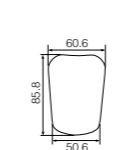
### DME3

- Occlusal
- Medium (Adult Size)
- Unit(mm)



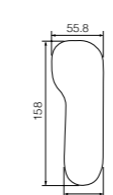
### DME5

- Occlusal
- Small (Pedo Size)
- Unit(mm)



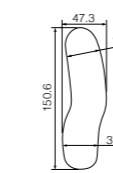
### DME2

- Buccal
- Unit(mm)



### DME4

- Lingual
- Unit(mm)



## Handle Photo Mirror\_Metal

### BDMHL

- Occlusal, Large
- Unit(mm)



### BDMHM

- Occlusal, Medium
- Unit(mm)



### BDMHS

- Occlusal, Small
- Unit(mm)



### BDMHLT

- Lateral
- Unit(mm)



- Ordinary photo mirrors should be held in the middle area with fingertips as they have no handle. Handle photo mirrors can be held conveniently as they have a silicone handle.
- Sufficient mirror length covering the final tooth. As the handle keeps the surface of the mirror off the floor, the mirror becomes free from scratch.
- Safe metal type made of stainless steel and does not break.

# Photo Mirrors\_FF-Photo Slide

## FF-Photo(Fog-Free Intraoral Photo Mirror)\_Metal

• You must use a Dedicated Mirror made of metal.

• FF-Photo was introduced to Journal of Clinical Orthodontics (2008.2), an international journal of orthodontics as a patented invention.  
• It is commercially available products based on research and development data from the team of department of dentistry at the Catholic Medical College.

### DMBF-220

FF-Photo Slide

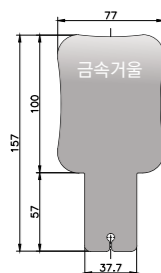
• Components

- ① FF-Photo Body
- ② Micro 5-pin USB charging cable
- ※ Photo Mirror sold separately

Chargers are not provided. You can use your cell phone charger and more.

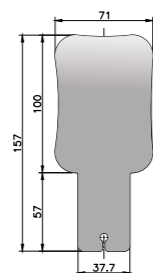


◀ Dedicated Mirror sold separately ▶



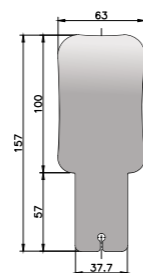
### DMBFL

FF-Photo Mirror  
 • Occlusal  
 • Large  
 • 단위(mm)



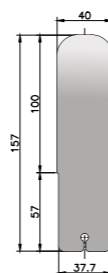
### DMBFM

FF-Photo Mirror  
 • Occlusal  
 • Medium  
 • 단위(mm)



### DMBFS

FF-Photo Mirror  
 • Occlusal  
 • Small  
 • 단위(mm)



### DMBFLT

FF-Photo Mirror  
 • Lateral  
 • 단위(mm)

# Photo Mirrors\_FF-Photo Lever

## FF-Photo(Fog-Free Intraoral Photo Mirror)

• It is a product that complements the fastening part that can be compatible with one another for all metal and glass mirrors of our company and other companies.

### DMBF1-220

FF-Photo Lever

• Components

- ① FF-Photo Body
- ② Micro 5-pin USB charging cable
- ③ Thickness control panel
- ※ Photo Mirror sold separately

Chargers are not provided. You can use your cell phone charger and more.

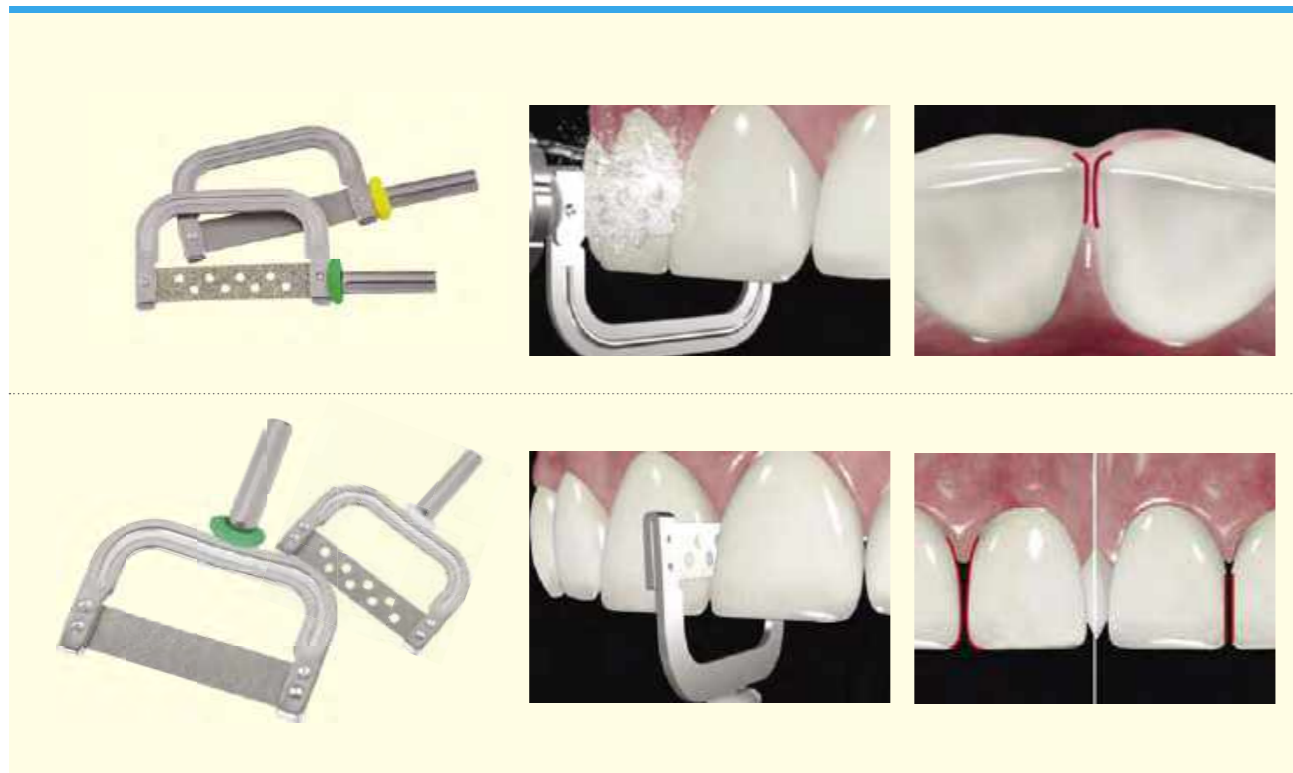


### TIP

The fastening parts are basically designed to allow the use of glass mirrors, and metal mirrors can be used when necessary using the [thickness control panel].



# Orthodontic Strips · Strip Holders



Strip Holder

**SRTHS**

Strip Holder  
• Straight



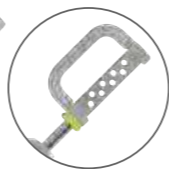
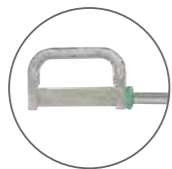
**SRTHA**

Strip Holder  
• Angle



**SRTHD**

Strip Holder  
• Double



# Orthodontic Strips

Orthodontic Strip

Straight Type



Type		Color	Diamond Size( μm )	Diamond Roughness
Straight Type	Hole Type			
SRTD15	SRTD15H	Yellow	15	EXTRA FINE
SRTD25	SRTD25H	White	25	FINE
SRTD40	SRTD40H	Red	40	MEDIUM
SRTD60	SRTD60H	Gray	60	COARSE
SRTD90	SRTD90H	Green	90	EXTRA COARSE

Serrated Type



Type		Color	Diamond Size( μm )	Diamond Roughness
Straight Type	Hole Type			
SRTSD15		Yellow	15	EXTRA FINE
SRTSD40		Red	40	MEDIUM

Vertical Type



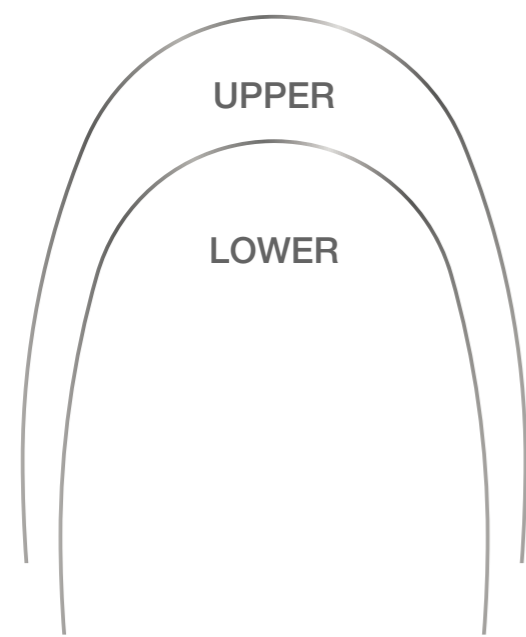
Type		Color	Diamond Size( μm )	Diamond Roughness
Straight Type	Hole Type			
SRTVD15	SRTVD15H	Yellow	15	EXTRA FINE
SRTVD25	SRTVD25H	White	25	FINE
SRTVD40	SRTVD40H	Red	40	MEDIUM
SRTVD60	SRTVD60H	Gray	60	COARSE
SRTVD90	SRTVD90H	Green	90	EXTRA COARSE



# Orthodontic Arch Wire

COMING SOON

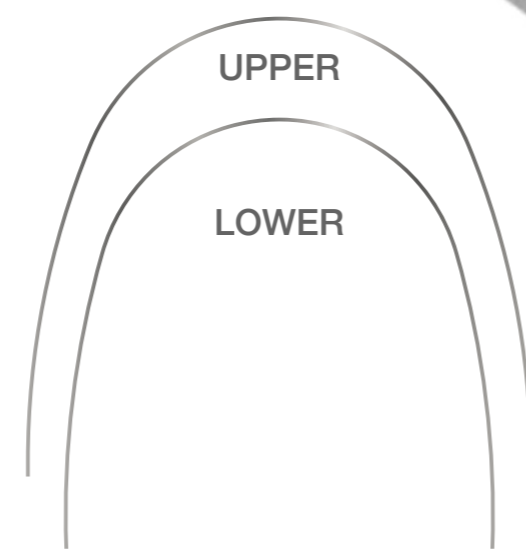
## Orthodontic Arch Wire \_ Stainless Steel



- ⊕ The surface of steel wire is smooth, so that it can have a low friction between slot and wire.
- ⊕ Hyper pure stainless steel 304
- ⊕ Stress distribution is steady by the special method.
- ⊕ wire through the heat treatment.

형상	직경		제품코드		수량 (ea)
	inch	mm	상악	하악	
●	.012	0.3	WRARSTU012	WRARSTL012	25
●	.014	0.35	WRARSTU014	WRARSTL014	25
●	.016	0.4	WRARSTU016	WRARSTL016	25
●	.018	0.45	WRARSTU018	WRARSTL018	25
●	.020	0.5	WRARSTU020	WRARSTL020	25
■	.016x.022	0.41x0.56	WRARSTU016022	WRARSTL016022	25
■	.017x.025	0.43x0.64	WRARSTU017025	WRARSTL017025	25
■	.018x.025	0.46x0.64	WRARSTU018025	WRARSTL018025	25
■	.019x.025	0.48x0.64	WRARSTU019025	WRARSTL019025	25
■	.021x.025	0.53x0.64	WRARSTU021025	WRARSTL021025	25

## Orthodontic Arch Wire \_ Ni-Ti

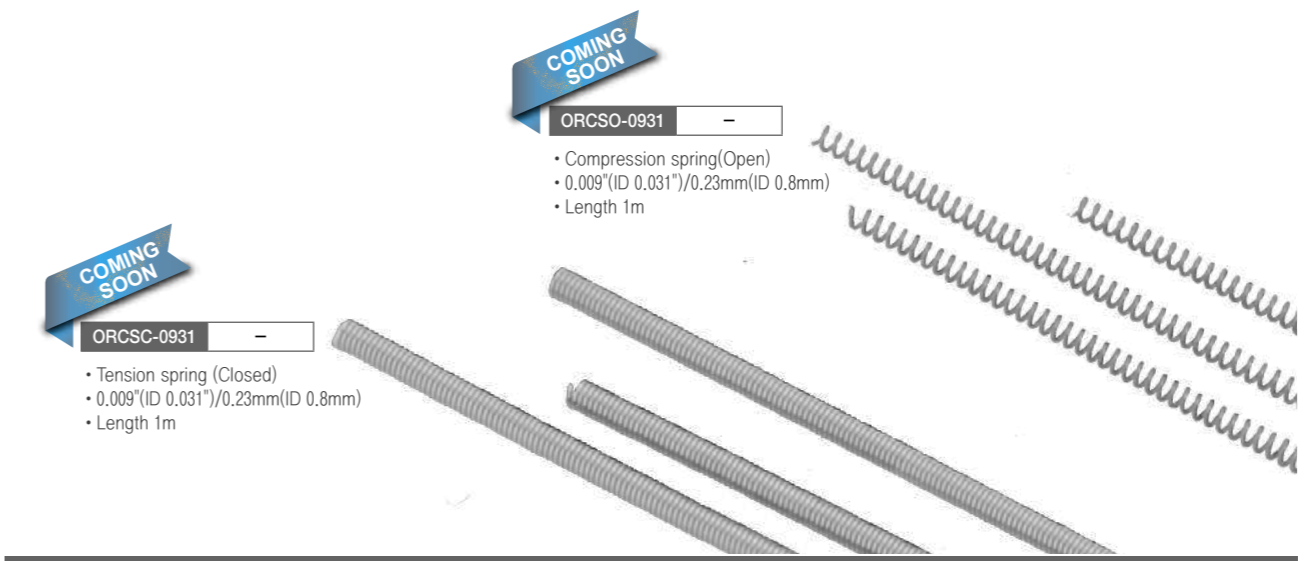


- ⊕ The surface of steel wire is smooth, so that it can have a low friction between slot and wire.
- ⊕ High quality of Ni-Ti Alloy
- ⊕ Stress distribution is steady by the special method.
- ⊕ wire through the heat treatment.

형상	직경		제품코드		수량 (ea)
	inch	mm	상악	하악	
●	.012	0.3	WRARNTU012	WRARNTL012	10
●	.014	0.35	WRARNTU014	WRARNTL014	10
●	.016	0.4	WRARNTU016	WRARNTL016	10
●	.018	0.45	WRARNTU018	WRARNTL018	10
●	.020	0.5	WRARNTU020	WRARNTL020	10

# Coil Springs · Laboratory Wires

## Coil Spring (Stainless Steel)



COMING SOON  
ORCSC-0931 -

- Tension spring (Closed)
- 0.009"(ID 0.031")/0.23mm(ID 0.8mm)
- Length 1m

COMING SOON  
ORCSO-0931 -

- Compression spring(Open)
- 0.009"(ID 0.031")/0.23mm(ID 0.8mm)
- Length 1m

## Laboratory Wire

COMING SOON

직경	길이 (m)		제품코드
	inch	mm	
.020	0.5	50	WRRO-020
.023	0.6	225	WRRO-023
.028	0.7	165	WRRO-028
.031	0.8	125	WRRO-031
.036	0.9	100	WRRO-036
.039	1.0	80	WRRO-039

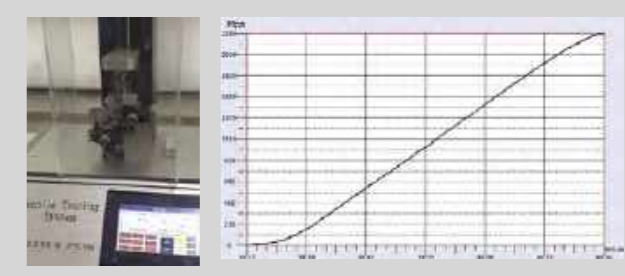
- ⊕ Strong elasticity
- ⊕ Good corrosion resistance
- ⊕ Smooth surface



## Arch Wire

TIP

Ongoing quality management is conducted on each lot to ensure the product's high quality at all times by performing the tensile and bending tests according to the ISO 15841 standard for the orthodontic wires.



# Splint PET

Splint PET



### Typical Properties

Mechanical Properties	Test Method	Typical Value, Units
Elongation @ Break	ASTM D 638	130%
Izod Impact Strength, Notched @ 23°C (73°F) @ -40°C (-40°F)	ASTM D 256	101 J/m (1.9 ft · lbf/in.)
	ASTM D 256	37 J/m (0.7 ft · lbf/in.)

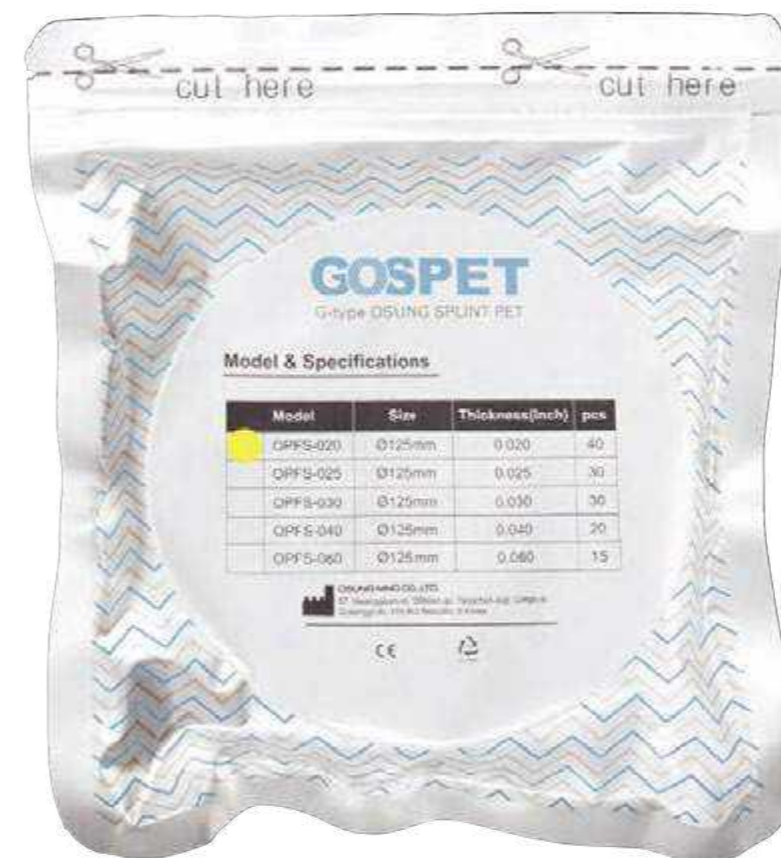
### Sheet Property (ASTM Method)

Mechanical	Test Method	Unit	Typical Values
Elongation @ Break 50mm/min (2 inch/min)	ASTM D638	%	70
Izod Impact Strength, Notched @ 23 °C (73 °F)	ASTM D256	J/m (kgf · cm/cm.) ft · lbf/in	90 (9.2) 1.7



# Splint PET

Splint PET



Model	Size	Thickness(Inch)	pcs
OPFS-020	Ø125mm	0.020	40
OPFS-025	Ø125mm	0.025	30
OPFS-030	Ø125mm	0.030	30
OPFS-040	Ø125mm	0.040	20
OPFS-060	Ø125mm	0.060	15

### Feature and Advantage

1. The most excellent property ( Elasticity, Durability, Dynamic stability) among competitors who have been supplied into the domestic market.
2. Accurate and detailed forming.
3. Orthodontic treatment with high transparency.

	Test Method	저가제품	OSUNGMDN
Elongation @ Break	ASTM D683	70%	130%
Izod Impact Strength	ASTM D256	90 J/m	101 J/m
Test item which is happened to the crack and the break during put-on.			Same quality as the German products.

Practice\_Work Flow



1. Dimension is diameter 125mm as round shape.



2. Put Splint PET on the equipment and heat up



3. Cut the formed Splint PET and then orthodontic treatment.



4. Orthodontic appliance.



# Bracket Positioning Instruments

## Bracket Positioning Gauge

- The different thickness of gauge makes the user easily measure the posterior and anterior teeth with a wide scope of measurement from 2.0 to 5.0mm
- The user can measure and mark the point of the bracket on the patient's teeth or mockup

### OGPM

#### Positioning Gauge

- 전치부와 견치, 소구치부 사용
- 규격 3.5mm, 4.0mm, 4.5mm, 5.0mm



### Practice

#### Positioning Gauge

- The different thickness of gauge makes the user easily measure the posterior and anterior teeth with a wide scope of measurement from 2.0 to 5.0mm
- The user can measure and mark the point of the bracket on patient's teeth or mockup
- Users can maintain precisely 90° when measuring the posterior
- For more accurate measurement, OGPP is used for the posterior and OGPA is used for premolar & the anterior

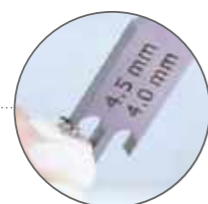


## Bracket Positioning Height Gauge

- It is possible to measure and mark the attaching position precisely and easily with not being interfered by side tooth during bracket bonding.

### OGBH018

- Use bracket 018 only



### OGBH022

- Use bracket 022 only



# Band Preparation · Ligature Tucker Instruments

## Band Preparation Instrument

### OPSP02

#### Separating Plier



### 3ORWBP1

#### Wire Band Pusher



## Ligature Tucker Instrument

### Wire Bending Instrument

- Use to bend a wire or hang a elastin ring on the Bracket

### NEW ORWB1



### ORWB3



### ORWB4





## Bracket Instruments

## Hook-Crimping Plier

OPBI01

- Hard steel
- Useful to push or hold a small-sized crimpable hook as it has V-notch on the beak.

 130mm


## Bracket Remover

OPBI02

- Straight type
- Hard steel
- Used to remove brackets.
- For the anterior

 135mm


OPBI03

- Curved type
- Hard steel
- Used to remove brackets.
- For the posterior

 135mm





## Wire Bending Pliers

## Wire Bending Plier

OPWB01

Bird Beak Plier


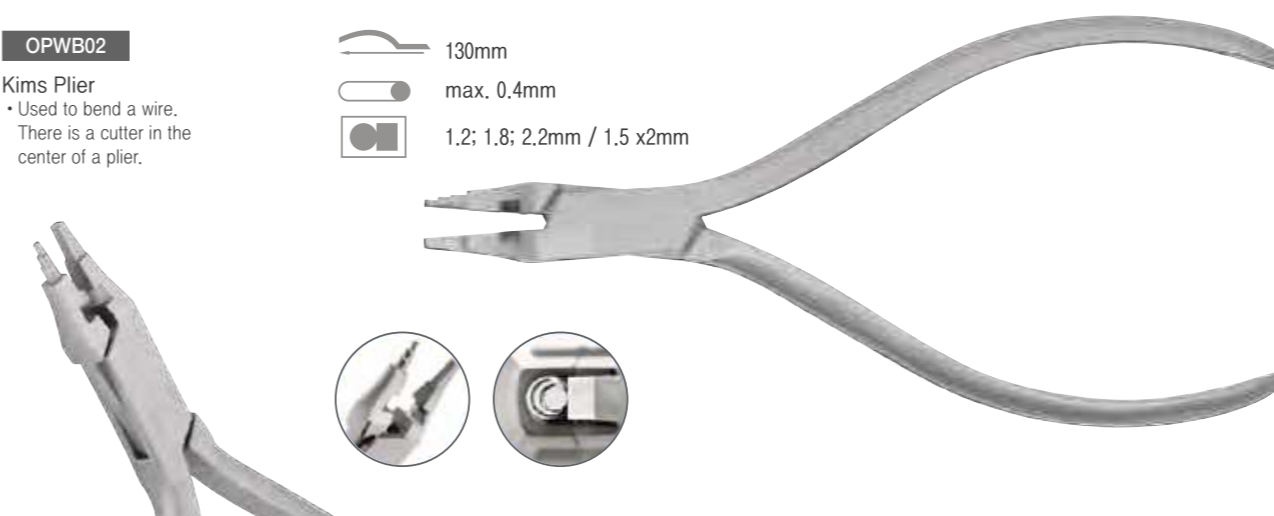
- Used to bend a round wire.

 130mm  
 max. 0.7mm  
 0.8mm / 0.8 x 0.8mm


OPWB02

Kims Plier




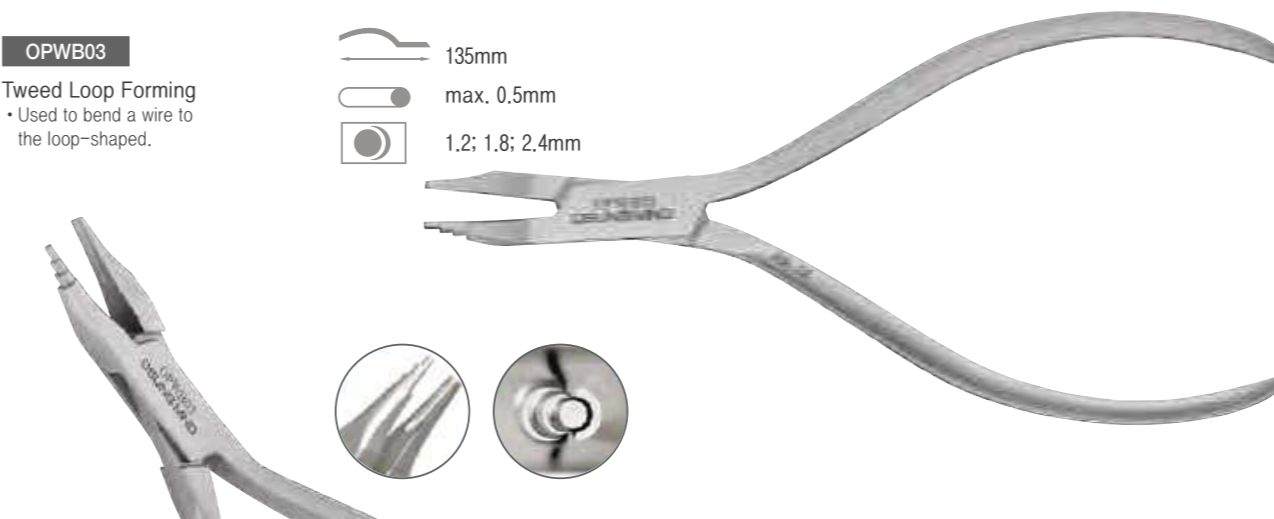
- Used to bend a wire.
- There is a cutter in the center of a plier.

 130mm  
 max. 0.4mm  
 1.2; 1.8; 2.2mm / 1.5 x2mm


OPWB03

Tweed Loop Forming

- Used to bend a wire to the loop-shaped.

 135mm  
 max. 0.5mm  
 1.2; 1.8; 2.4mm


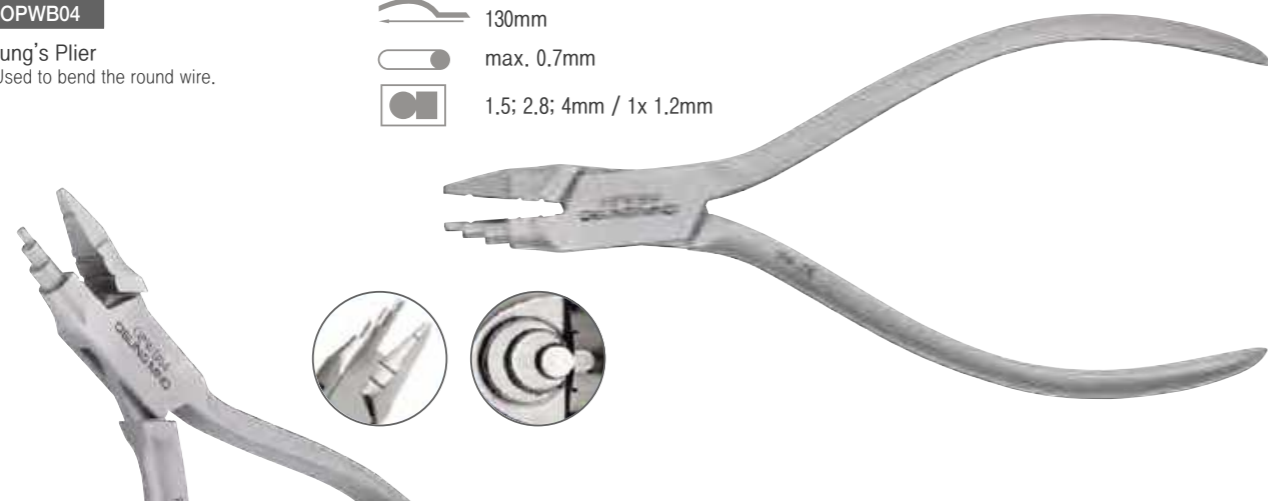
# Wire Bending Pliers

## Wire Bending Plier

OPWB04

**Young's Plier**  
• Used to bend the round wire.

-  130mm
-  max. 0.7mm
-  1.5; 2.8; 4mm / 1x 1.2mm



OPWB05

**Three Jaw Plier**  
• For manufacturing and adjusting clasp.

-  125mm
-  max. 0.3mm



OPWB06

**Tweed Arch Bending Pliers (Ribbon Arch)**  
• A forming plier for handling square or rectangular wire  
• To make offset to rectangular wire or bend 90° to all kinds of wire

-  125mm
-  max. 0.5mm






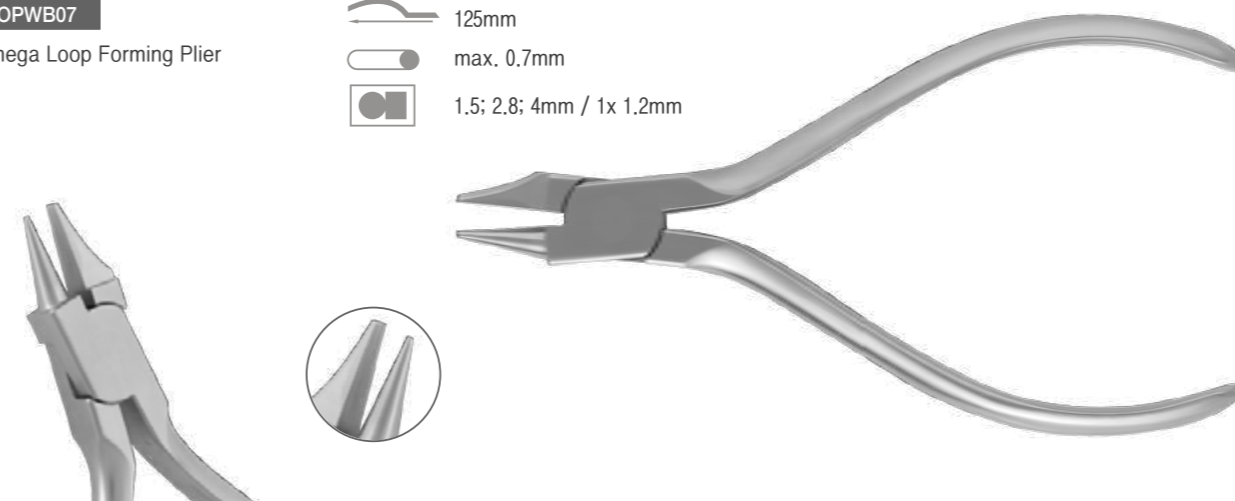
# Wire Bending Pliers

## Wire Bending Plier

OPWB07

**Omega Loop Forming Plier**

-  125mm
-  max. 0.7mm
-  1.5; 2.8; 4mm / 1x 1.2mm



OPWB08

**Hollow Chop Plier**

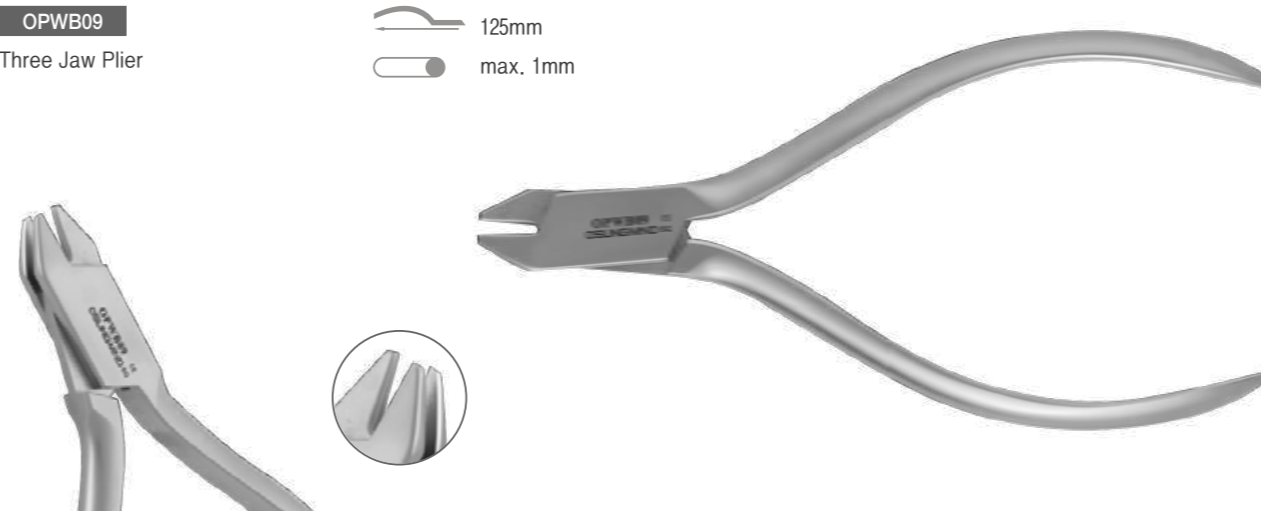
-  140mm
-  max. 0.8mm



OPWB09

**Three Jaw Plier**



-  125mm
-  max. 1mm

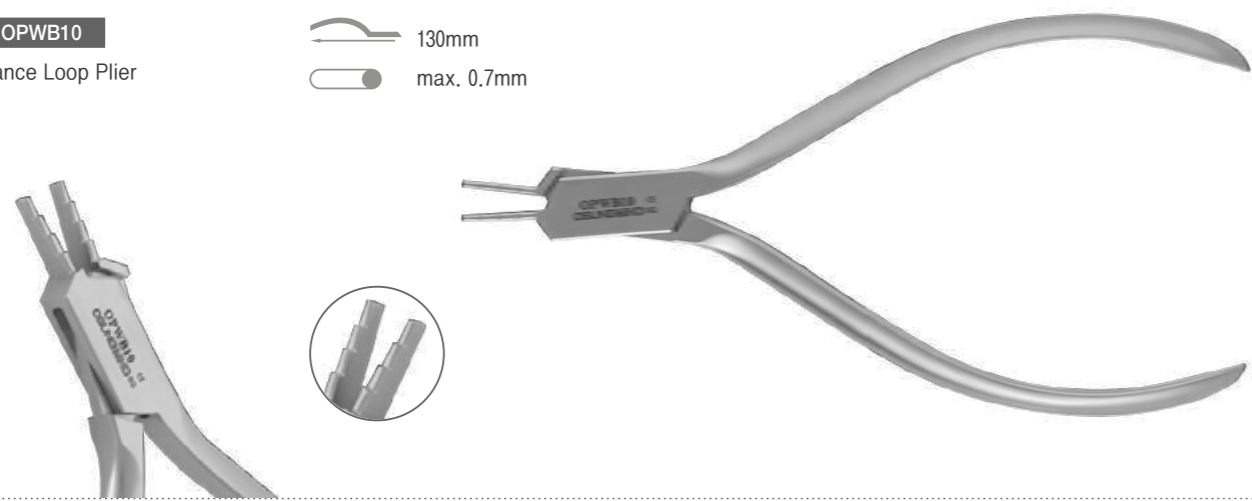


# Wire Bending Pliers · Band Remover

## Wire Bending Plier

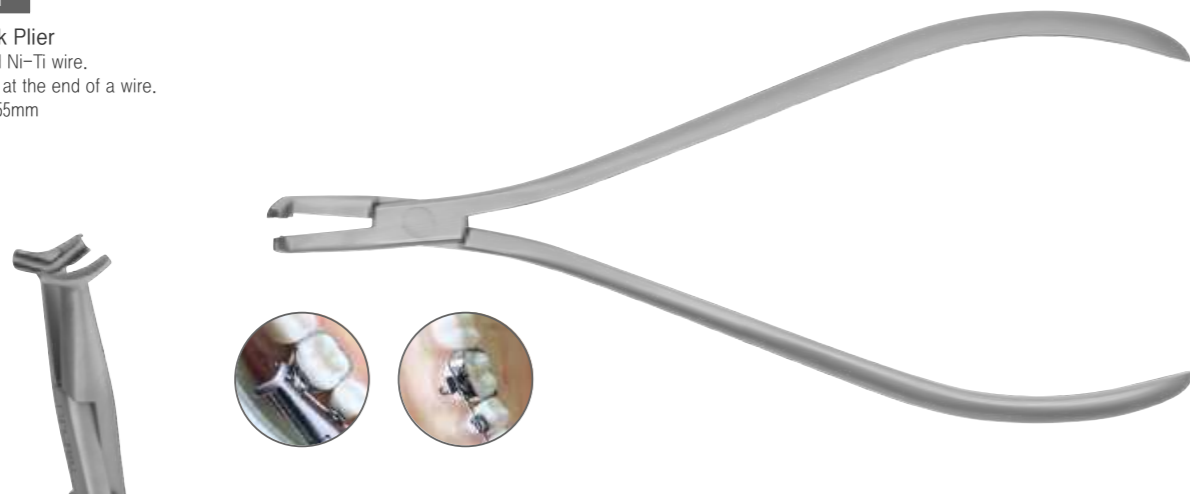
**OPWB10**  
Nance Loop Plier

 130mm  
 max. 0.7mm



**OPCB01**

Cinch Back Plier  
• Use to fold Ni-Ti wire.  
• Bend a tip at the end of a wire.  
• Length : 155mm



## Band Remover

**OPBR01**  
• Hard Steel

 140mm

**OPBR01-T (3pcs)**  
• 1pack (3pcs)



# Tying and Holding Pliers

## Tying and holding Plier

**OPUP01**

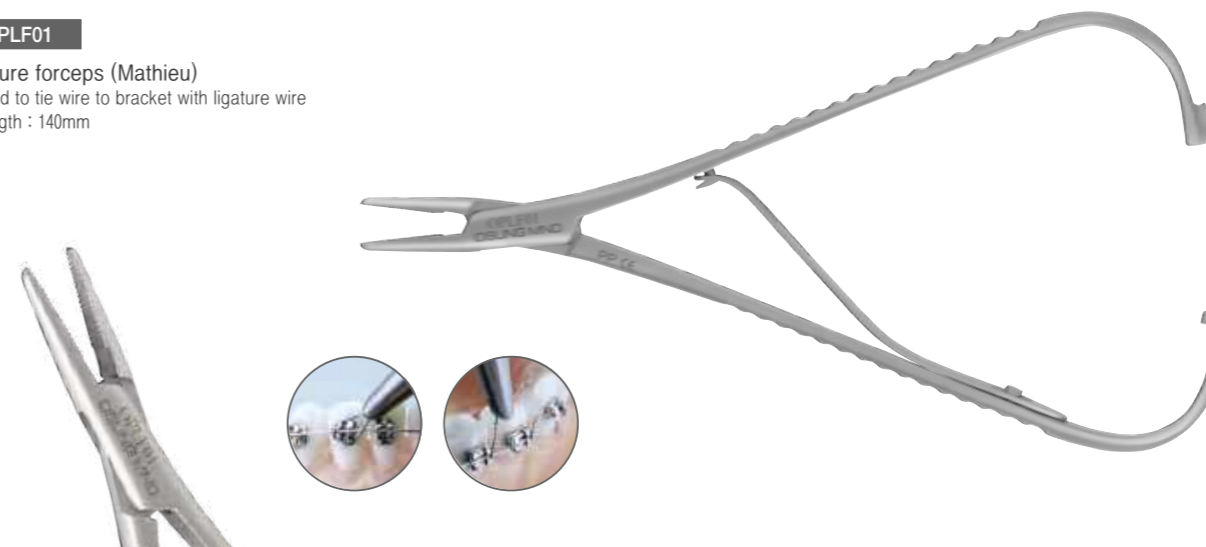
Utility Plier (WEINGART)  
• Multiple used plier.  
Used to put wire in or take wire out.

 140mm  
 max. 0.5mm



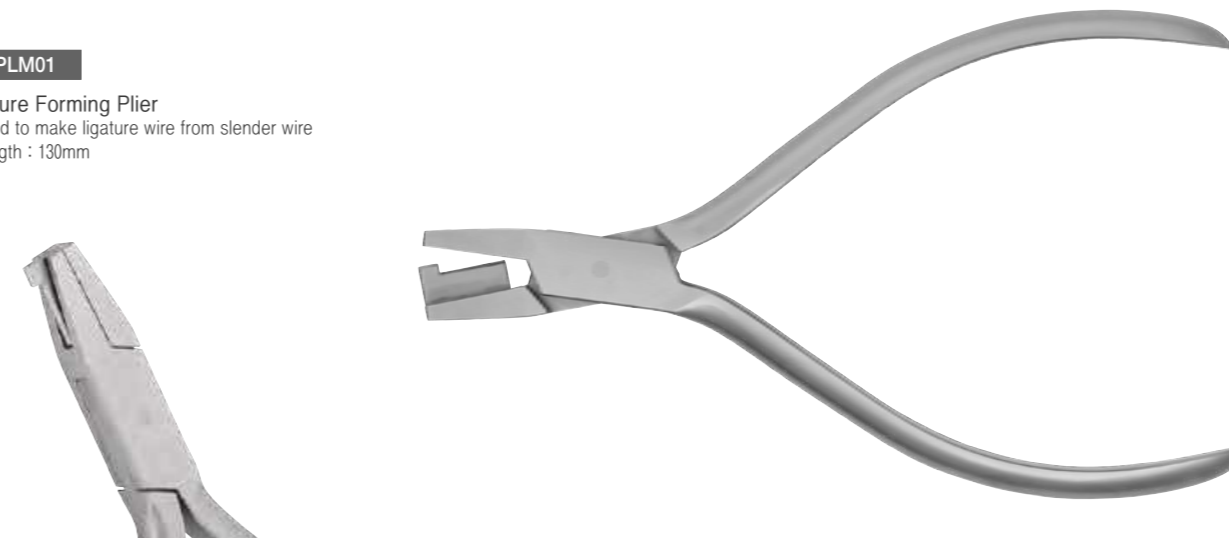
**OPLF01**

Ligature forceps (Mathieu)  
• Used to tie wire to bracket with ligature wire  
• Length : 140mm



**OPLM01**

Ligature Forming Plier  
• Used to make ligature wire from slender wire  
• Length : 130mm





## Wire Cutting Instruments

## Wire Cutting Instrument

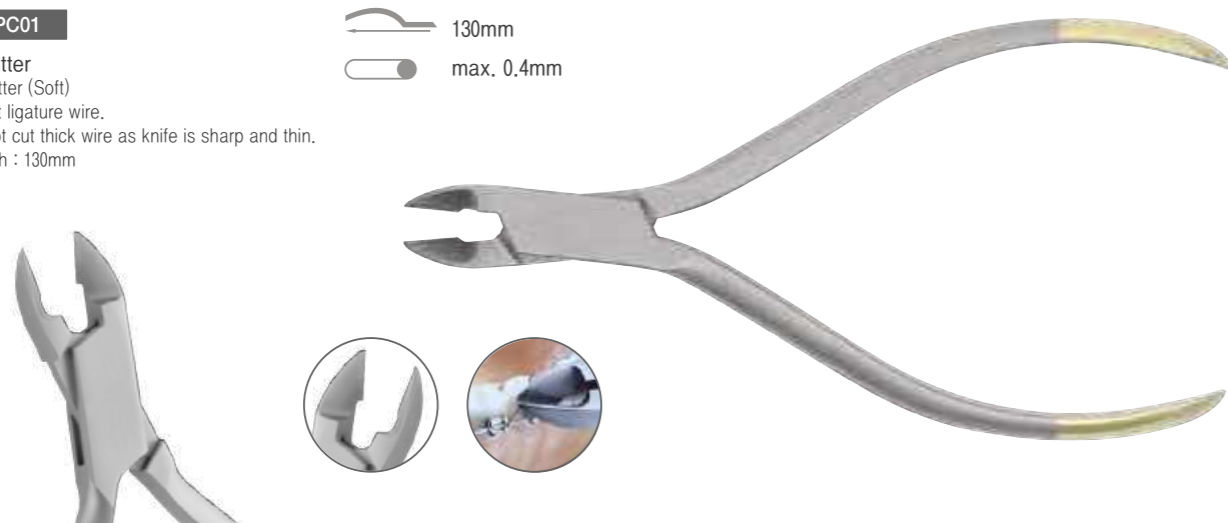
## OPPC01

## Pin Cutter

## Wire cutter (Soft)

- To cut ligature wire.
- Do not cut thick wire as knife is sharp and thin.
- Length : 130mm

130mm  
max. 0.4mm



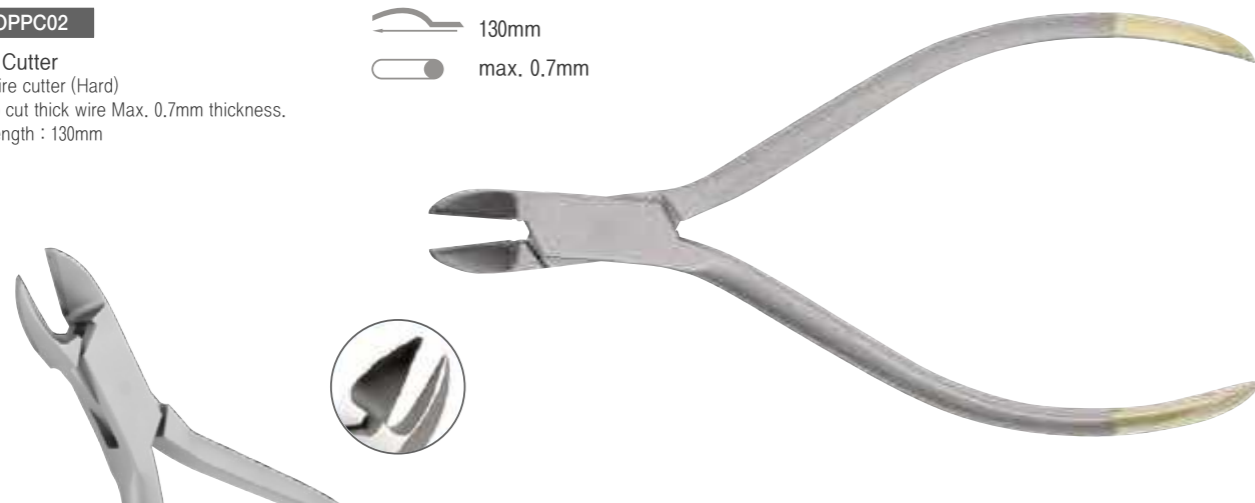
## OPPC02

## Pin Cutter

## Wire cutter (Hard)

- To cut thick wire Max. 0.7mm thickness.
- Length : 130mm

130mm  
max. 0.7mm



## OPPC03

## Pin Cutter

120mm  
max. 0.3mm



## Wire Cutting Instrument · Aligner Plier

## Wire Cutting Instrument

## OPDE01

## Distal End Cutter

- Used to cut the end of a wire
- Useful for cutting a thick wire
- To hold wire cut in order not to drop in the mouth.

130mm  
min. 0.2mm  
max. 0.55 x 0.64mm



NEW

## OPDE02

## Distal End Cutter

- Wire의 끝부분을 자를때 사용하고, Pin cutter가 자르지 못하는 굵은 wire절단에 사용
- 잘라진 와이어가 구강내에 떨어지지 않게 잡아줌
- OPDE01과 비교해 헤드부 형상이 슬림

120mm  
min. 0.35mm  
max. 0.55 x 0.64mm



## Aligner Plier

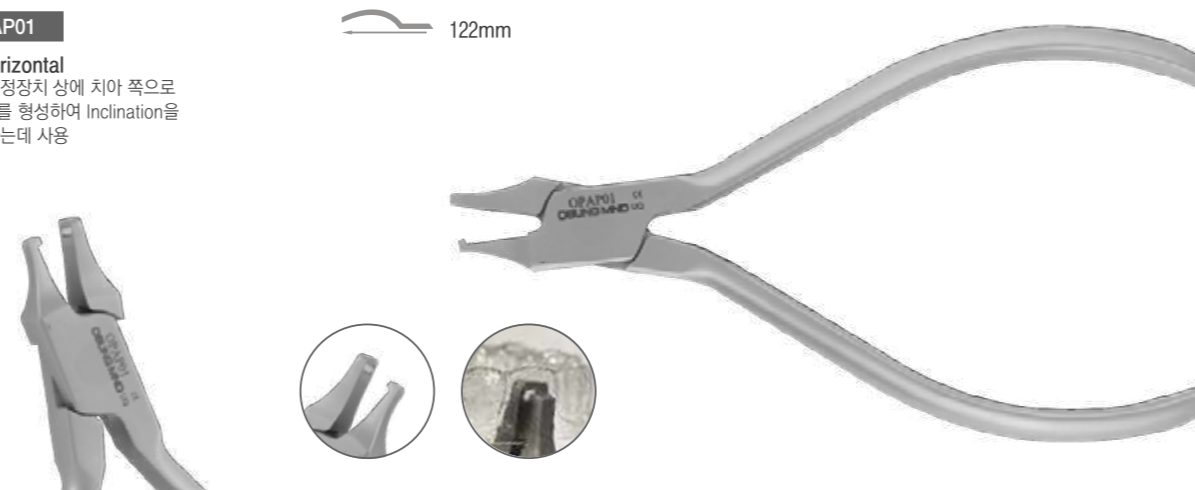
NEW

## OPAP01

## The Horizontal

- 투명교정장치 상에 치아 쪽으로 Ridge를 형성하여 Inclination을 조절하는데 사용

122mm



# Aligner Plier

Aligner plier

NEW

OPAP02

The Vertical

• Used to adjust Rotation by forming a Ridge toward the teeth on the transparent orthodontic device.

122mm



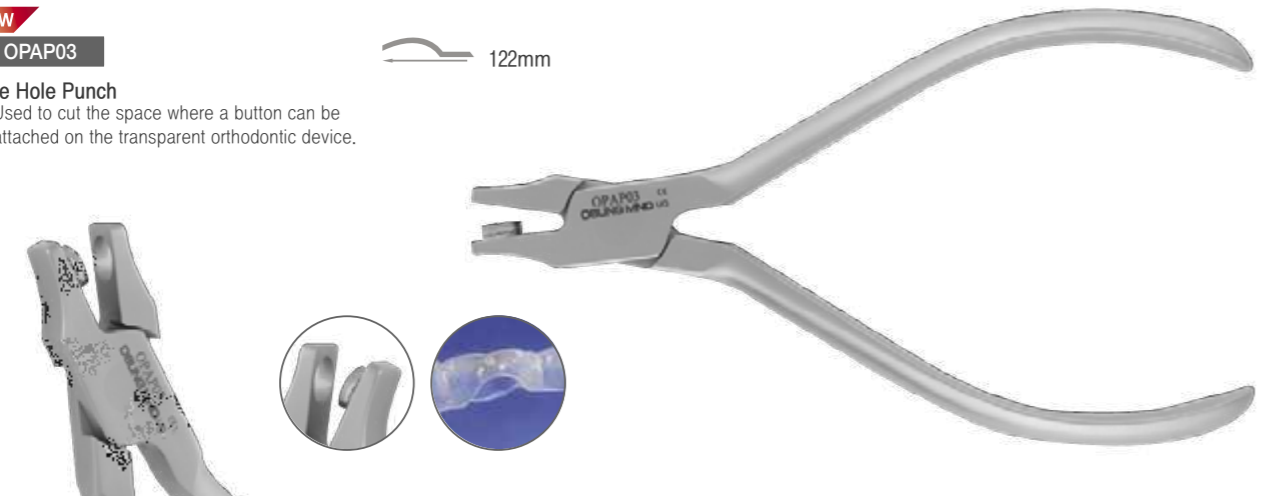
NEW

OPAP03

The Hole Punch

• Used to cut the space where a button can be attached on the transparent orthodontic device.

122mm



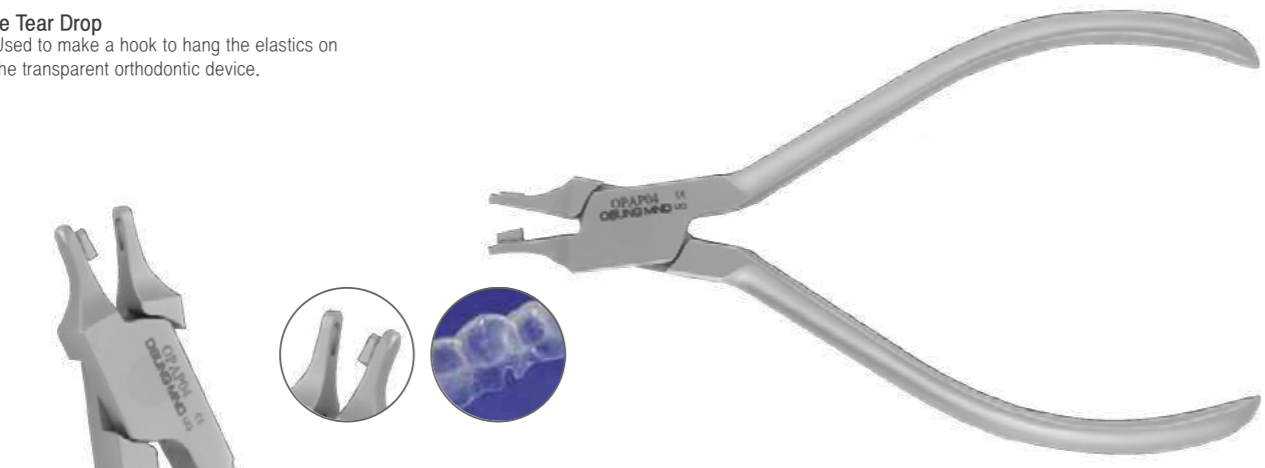
NEW

OPAP04

The Tear Drop

• Used to make a hook to hang the elastics on the transparent orthodontic device.

122mm



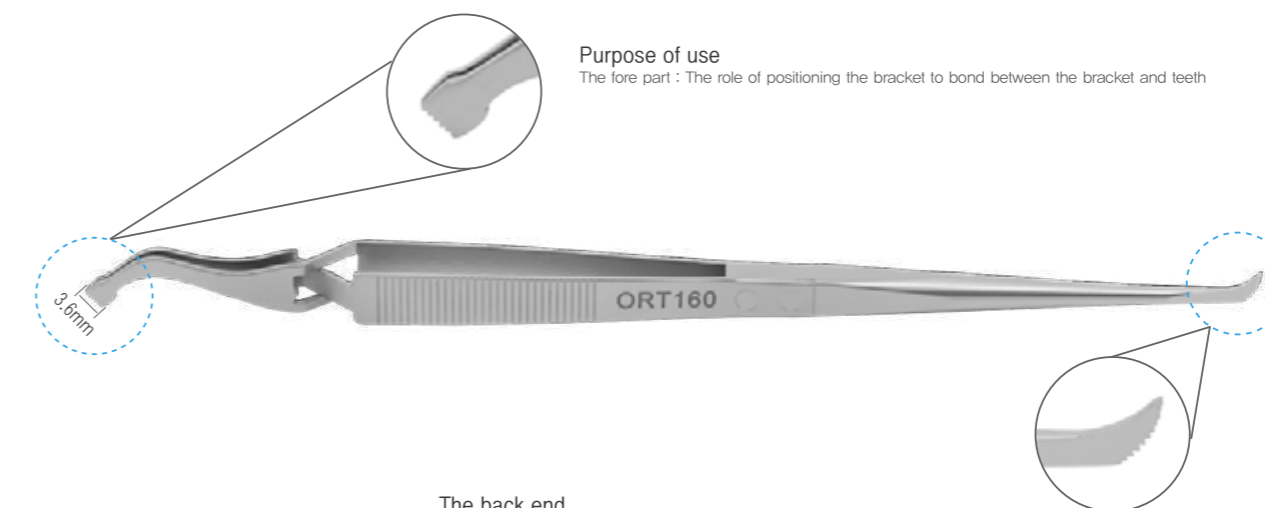
# Orthodontic Tweezer · Crimpable Hook

Orthodontic Tweezer

NEW

ORT160

• 폭 3.6mm



The back end

- a. The sawtooth part : When it pushes the bracket to position accurately, it helps not to slip.
- b. The blade end part : It will remove the rest of resin after the bonding the bracket.

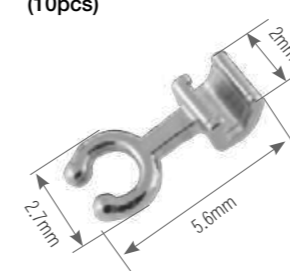
Crimpable Hook

NEW

ORCRM

(10pcs)

- Medium
- Both right and left
- basic sales unit 10Pcs

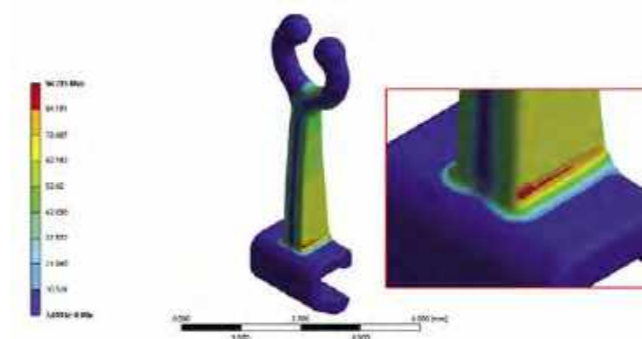
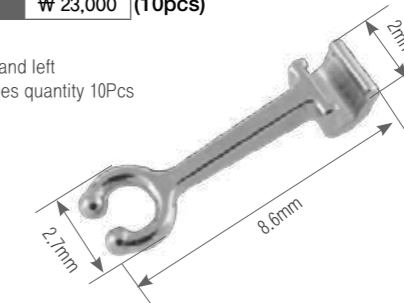


NEW

ORCRL

₩ 23,000 (10pcs)

- Long
- Both right and left
- Default sales quantity 10Pcs



The most vulnerable parts and forces are analyzed dynamically through structural analysis to proceed with the design.



It is durable and easily secured to the wire.



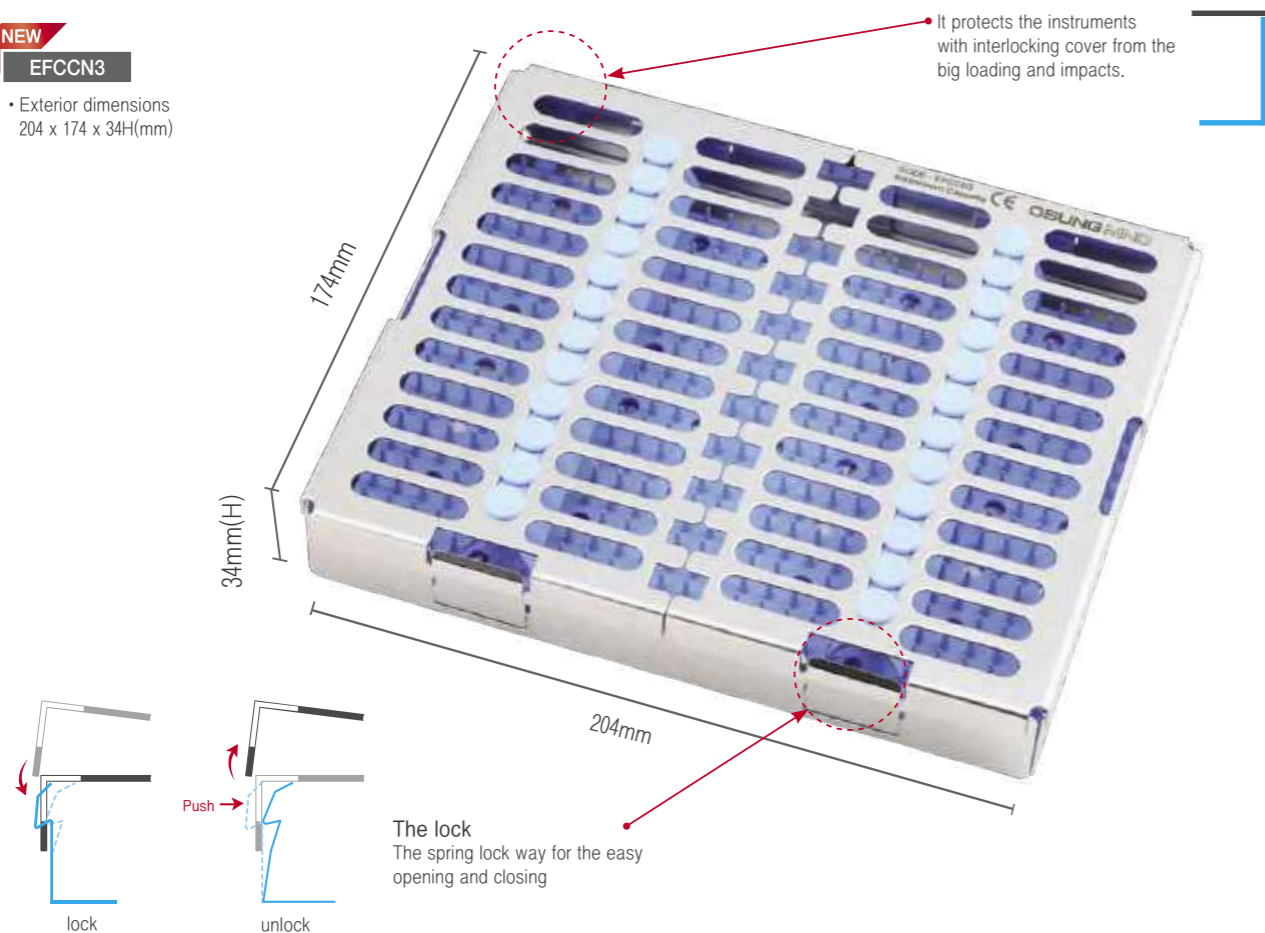
# Orthodontic Instrument Cassettes

The Sterilized instrument cassettes, which stores and manages many instruments in the narrow space.

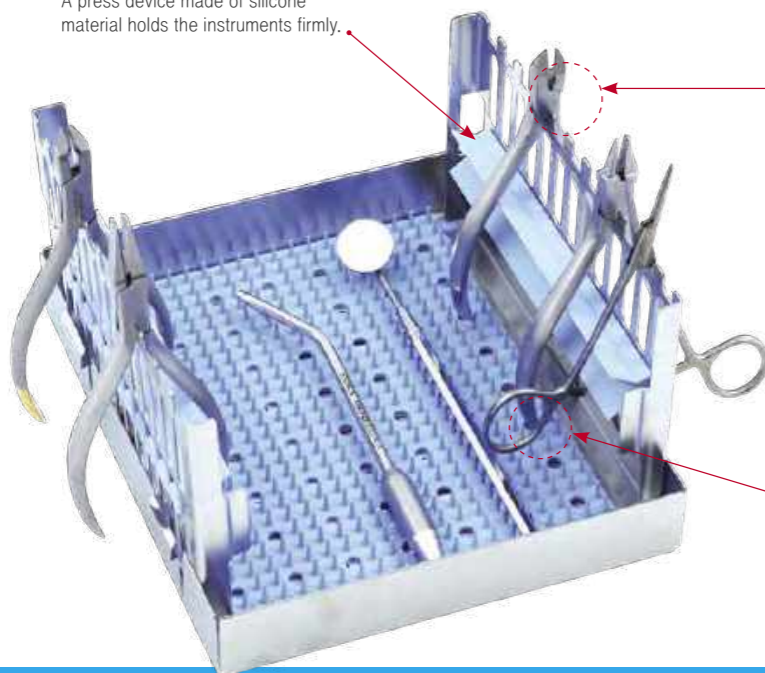
**NEW**  
EFCCN3

• Exterior dimensions  
204 x 174 x 34H(mm)

It protects the instruments with interlocking cover from the big loading and impacts.



A press device made of silicone material holds the instruments firmly.



### Patent application

Use a variety of tools in tight spaces (total 22 left • right placed)

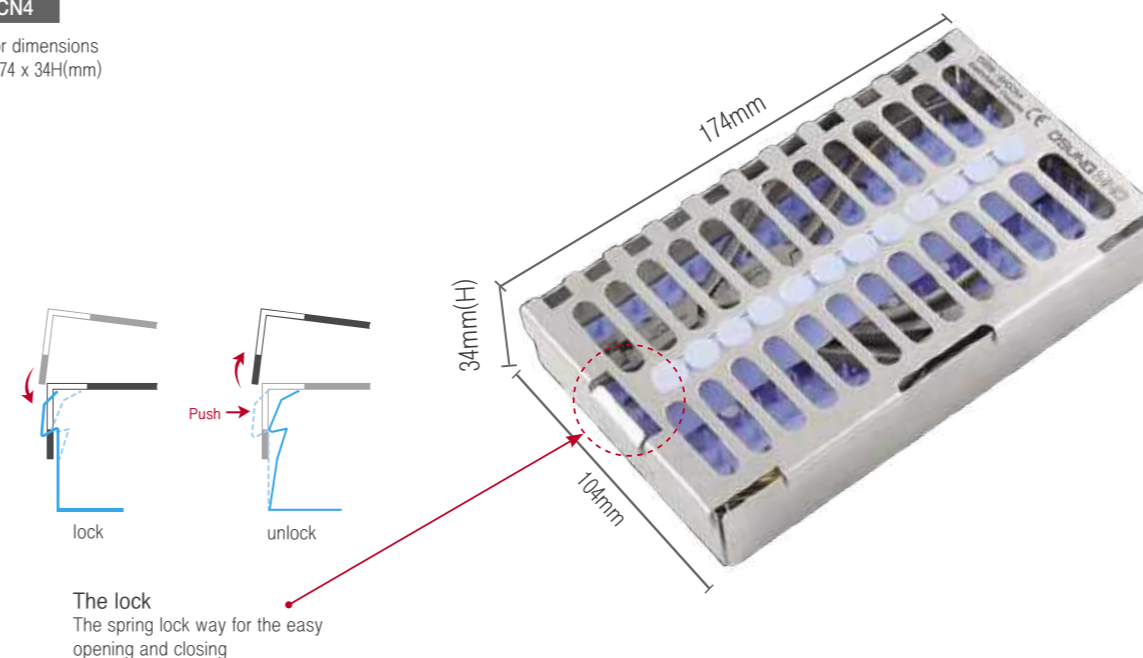
Bumps which are made of soft silicone material can hold the special-shaped instruments.

# Orthodontic Instrument Cassettes

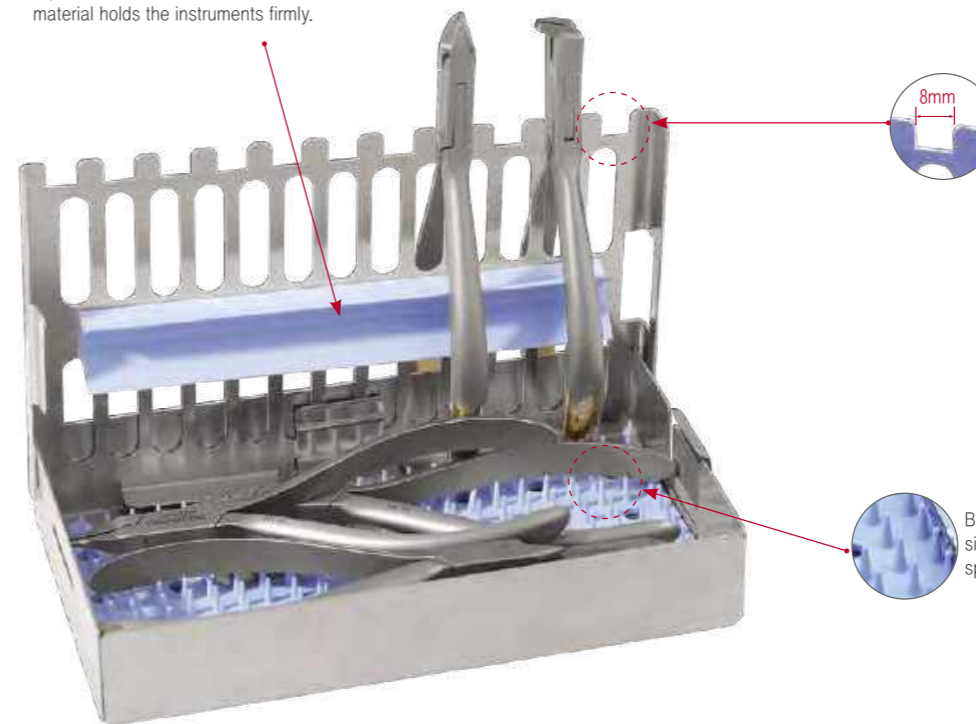
Sterilization is possible with instrument holder and disinfecting cassette. It is easy to place and store a lot of equipment in a small space. The half-size of the EFCCN3 makes it easy to use in tight spaces.

**NEW**  
EFCCN4

• Exterior dimensions  
104 x 174 x 34H(mm)



A press device made of silicone material holds the instruments firmly.



### Patent application

Use a variety of tools in tight spaces (11 tools placed)

Bumps which are made of soft silicone material can hold the special-shaped instruments.



## Bos Sunny Orthodontic Plier Kit

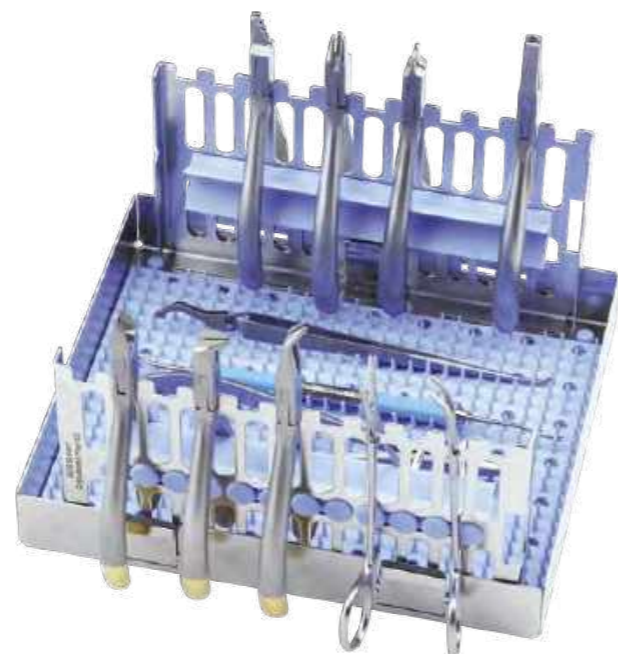
## Bos Sunny Orthodontic Plier Kit

NEW

BOS-OPK

Orthodontic Plier Kit  
 • 사이즈 204 x 174 x 34H(mm)

1. It consists of essential tools for the orthodontic treatment.
2. The mounting and sterilizing cassette allows for tools easy maintenance and ease of use.



## Components

No.	Product Name	Code	Page
1	Pin Cutter	OPPC01	328
2	Distal End Cutter	OPDE01	329
3	Utility Plier	OPUP01	327
4	Cinch Back Plier	OPCB01	326
5	Tweed Arch Bending Pliers	OPWB06	324
6	Omega Loop Forming Plier	OPWB07	325
7	Hollow Chop Plier	OPWB08	325
8	Three Jaw Plier	OPWB09	325
9	Nance Loop Plier	OPWB10	326
10	Hemostat	HTM130	104
11	Hemostat	HTM130C	104
12	Ligature Tucker	ORWB1	321
13	Tweezer	ORT160	331
14	Instrument Cassette (blue silicone rails)	EFCCN3	332

## Bos Sunny Surgical Instrument Kit

## Bos Sunny Surgical Instrument Kit

NEW

BOS-SIK

Surgical Instrument Kit  
 • 사이즈 204 x 174 x 34H(mm)

1. Surgical instruments are included as kits for orthodontic plate procedures.
2. The mounting and sterilizing cassette allows for tools easy maintenance and ease of use.



## Components

No.	Product Name	Code	Page
1	Tying and holding Plier	OPUP01	327
2	Periosteal Elevator	EP9	82
3	Periosteal Elevator	EP9H	82
4	Tweezer	PCU155	31
5	Scalpel Handle	SHS	80
6	Scalpel Handle	SHC	80
7	Ex-Probe	XP23-12	30
8	Mirror	MHS-DMSS4	18
9	Needle Holder	NH160	105
10	Hemostat	HTM130C	104
11	Scissors	SCD170	108
12	Suction Tip	SN3SUS	77
13	Instrument Cassette	EFCCN3	332

## Orthodontic Instruments

### Metal Strip Holder

- To hold metal strip during grinding teeth or trimming a model.



TS-H

• Length : 125mm

### Band Cutting Scissors



SCC105

• Length : 105mm

### Fixator

#### ACBA1

- Orthodontic articulator to make a removable orthodontic appliance.

#### • Use & purpose of the product

- 1) Analysis of the impression model
- 2) Measure the occlusion of right & left side
- 3) Check the periodical orthodontic status

#### • Explanation for each part

- a. For fixing a maxillary model.
- b. For fixing a mandibular model.
- c. For preventing from the crash of the impression models & being a role as central support.
- d. Use to fix an impression model (project screw in the round)

#### • Explanation for each parts

- 1) Attach impression models on (a) & (b) and check orthodontic treatment status & Bite downing @ using an adjustable screw (rounded attachment in the backside)
- 2) Possible to check the specific area (side) not the whole impression.
- 3) Make a treatment plan & check the orthodontic status simply not using an orthodontic articulator.



## Orthodontic Treatment

A treatment that makes healthy oral tissue and a beautiful face by correcting abnormally arranged teeth and various skeletal problems that can occur during a growth process.

### Utility Plier

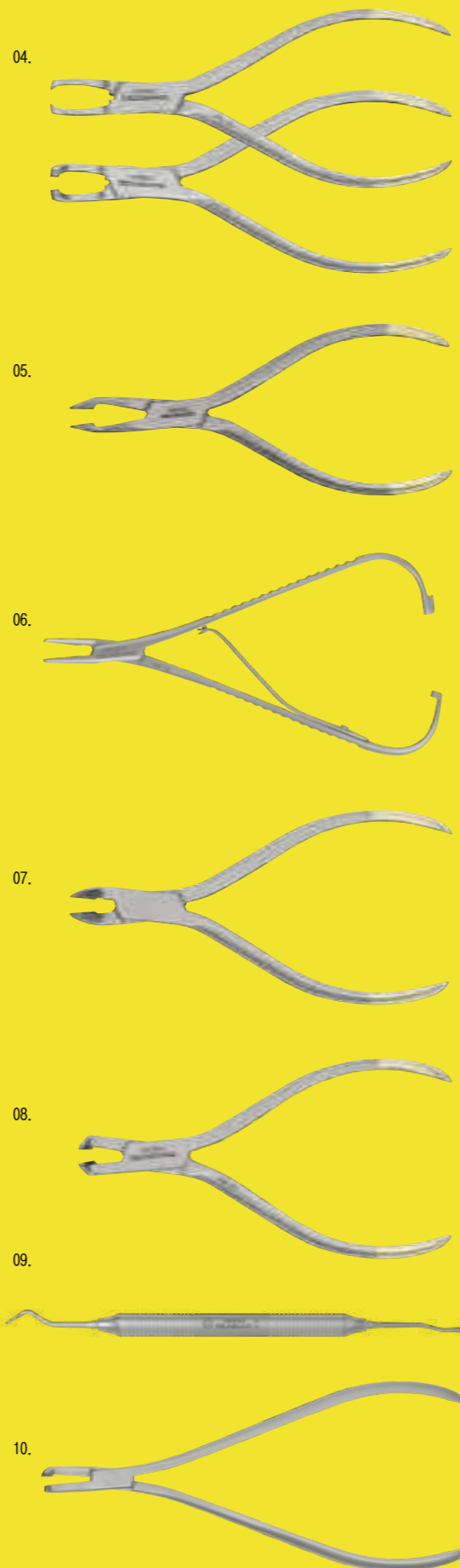
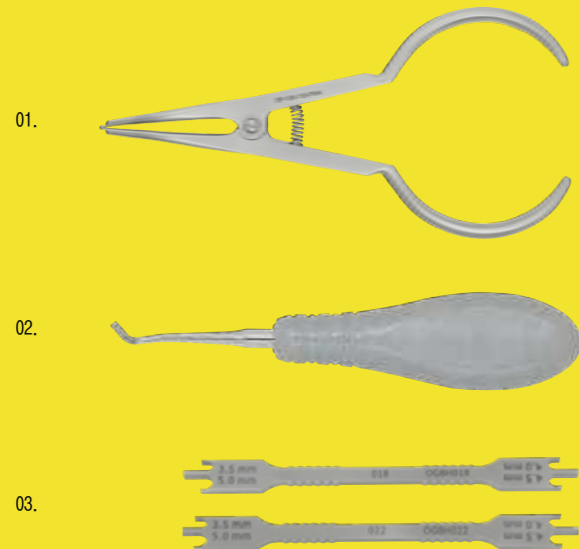
Multi-purpose plier which has fine tapered lip.  
Used to hold an archwire.



## Arrangement

01. Separating Plier	OPSP02	P.307
02. Band Pusher	3ORWBP1	P.307
03. Bracket Height Gauge	OGBH018, OGBH022	P.306
04. Bracket Removing Plier	OPBI02, OPBI03	P.308
05. Weingart Utility Plier	OPUP01	P.313
06. Ligature Forceps	OPLF01	P.313
07. Pin Cutter	OPPC01	P.314
08. Distal End Cutter	OPDE01	P.315
09. Tucker	ORWB3	P.307
10. Cinch Back Plier	OPCB01	P.312

## Process



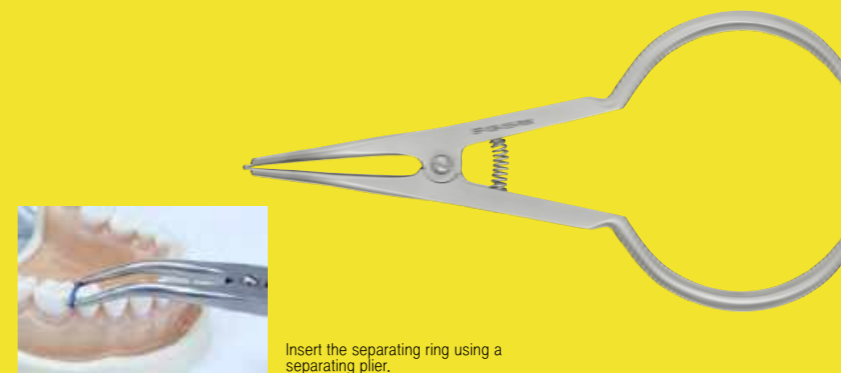
## Practice

### 01. 02. Band placement

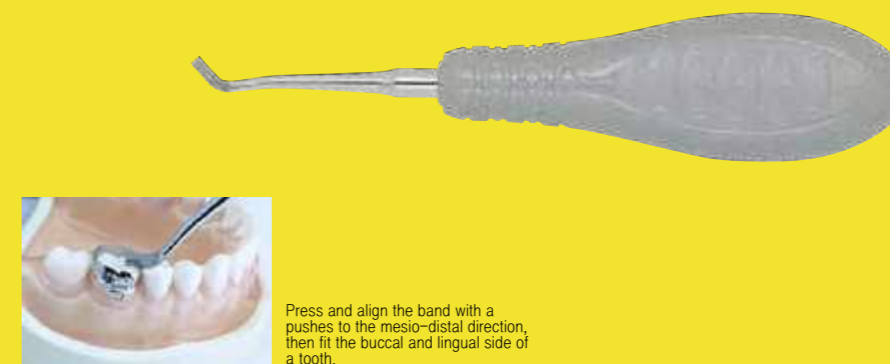
✦ **Used**  
Hold the separating ring to allow space between the teeth before fitting and placement of orthodontic bands.

✦ **Character**  
Angulated and grooved beaks for accurate accessibility.

Separating Plier\_ OPSP02 **How to use** Insert the separating ring into the groove of the tip and spread the plier apart so that only one side of the band enters between the teeth with a sawing motion.



Band Pusher \_ 3ORWBP1 **How to use** While pushing the band pusher with the opposite finger, apply force in the mesial and distal direction so that the edges of the band snap into the gaps between teeth.



✦ **Used**  
Used for seating and pushing orthodontic bands into the correct position on a tooth.

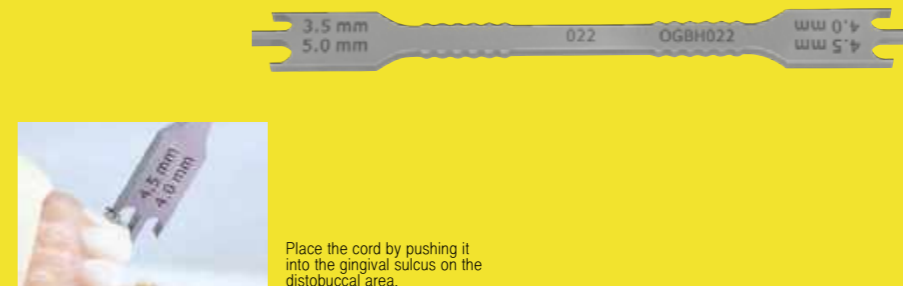
✦ **Character**  
Serrated tip for the effective control of the band.

### 03. 04. Bracket placement

✦ **Used**  
Bracket height gauge used to measure the distance from the incisal edge to the bracket slot, ensuring accurate bracket positioning.

✦ **Character**  
The straight type/bracket height gauge does not interfere with the lateral teeth during bracket bonding.

Bracket Height Gauge \_ OGBH018 OGBH022 **How to use** Place the bracket height gauge to the band to the corresponding height of the bracket slot.





- ◊ **Used**  
For effective removal of bracket from the tooth surface.
- ❖ **Character**  
a sharp tapered tip.

**Bracket Removing Plier \_ OPBI02 OPBI03** **How to use** Place the tip of a bracket removing plier on the bracket wing and squeeze the bracket wings mesiodistally and lift the bracket with the peel force at once.



Grasp the bracket wing for bracket removing.

05. 06. Wire ligation

- ◊ **Used**  
Ensure a positive grip when operating thin wire. Useful for archwire placement and removal.
- ❖ **Character**  
Fine pointed tip gives excellent access and visibility during operation.

**Weingart Utility Plier \_ OPUP01** **How to use** Insert the tip into the bracket slot and start moving the wire with minimum force during the archwire fitting.



Place the archwire to the bracket slot precisely using utility plier.

- ◊ **Used**  
For holding the ligature wire securely when placing the wire to the brackets.
- ❖ **Character**  
Similar to Hemostat

**Ligature Forceps \_ OPLF01** **How to use** Ligate wires by rotating the forcep using the thumb, index finger and middle finger after positioning the ligature wire.



Ligate the o-ring or ligature wire wrapping around the bracket.



Ligate the ligature wire to the archwire and bracket using a ligature forcep.

07. 08. 09. 10. Wire cutting

- ◊ **Used**  
Designed to cut soft ligature wire.
- ❖ **Character**  
Finely tapered tips allow cutting in difficult and inaccessible areas with minimal access.

**Pin Cutter \_ OPPC01** **How to use** Open the plier beaks and cut the ligature wire leaving approximately 2~3mm.



Cut the ligature wire using a pin cutter.

- ◊ **Used**  
Designed to cut off the ends of the archwires.
- ❖ **Character**  
The cutting part is bent at a right angle. Hold an arch wire during the wire cutting in the oral cavity.

**Distal End Cutter \_ OPDE01** **How to use** Open both blades cut out the distal end of the arch wire.



Cut out the distal end of the arch wire with a distal end cutter.

**Used**  
Designed to push the cut end of the ligature wire downward into the arch wire so that the ligature wires don't irritate lips or gums.

**Character**  
A fine notch is created on the surface of the tucker tip, where the wire can easily be placed and turned even in tight places.

Tucker \_ ORWB3

**How to use** Wrap the end of the ligature wire around the archwire and push it into the interdental space.



Push the excess ligature wire with tucker wrapping around the archwire.



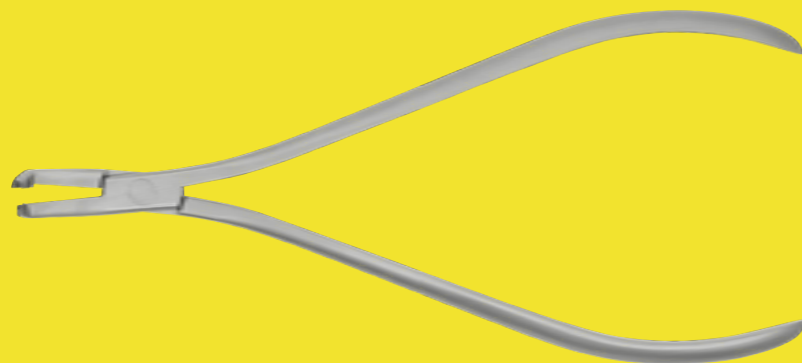
Push the excess ligature wire with weingart utility plier wrapping around the archwire.

**Used**  
Bend the archwire tip to prevent damage to the soft tissue.

**Character**  
A concave and convex beak design allows you to easily bend and adjust many sizes of archwires.

Cinch Back Plier \_ OPCB01

**How to use** For maxillary archwire bending, make the concave part of the beak head toward the occlusal surface, causing the wire to bend towards the gums. (For mandibular, do the opposite.)



Bend the excess archwire with the cinch back plier.

# Products for Dentistry

OSUNG Catalogue 2022/2023

## Instrument Management

# Products for Dentistry



OSUNG Catalogue 2022 • 2023

## INSTRUMENT MANAGEMENT

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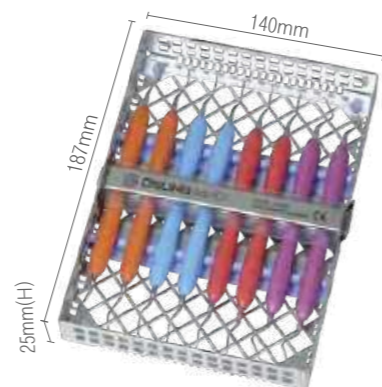
# Instrument Cassettes

1. No lid
2. Fix with pressure bar
3. Easy to clean and set instruments
4. Silicone on the bottom prevents products from damage.

Economical & essential product

### EFS8

- Exterior dimensions 187 x 140 x 25H(mm)
- Capacity of 8 periodontal & diagnostic instruments. (Max. length 184mm)



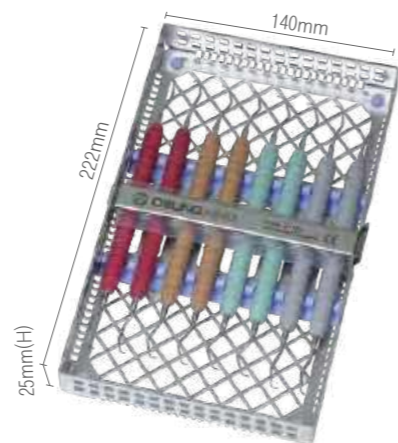
Essential for protection of blades. The best cost-effectiveness product

### EFS8L

- Exterior dimensions 222 x 140 x 25H(mm)
- 8 instruments' capacity. (Max. length 221mm)

#### Character

Designed for long-sized instruments like periosteal elevators, sinus lifts and so on.



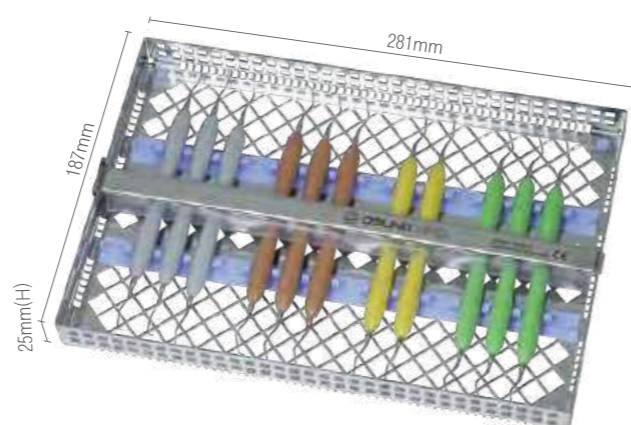
Simple type & high economics

### EFS16

- Exterior dimensions : 281 x 187 x 25H(mm)
- Capacity of 16 periodontal & diagnostic instruments. (Max. length 184mm)

#### Character

Possible to make an important surgical kit with other instruments such as osteotome.



# Instrument Cassettes

1. Silicone on the bottom prevents products from damage.
2. The spring lock system is easy to open & close.



For students of dental hygienic

### EFCCN1

- Exterior dimensions : 144 x 185 x 21.7H(mm)
- Capable of 10 periodontal instruments.



#### Character

It comes in with a lid and is compact, easy to keep and portable. This product is made of stainless steel. And it is designed to sustain big loads and impacts for students to make convenient use of it.



For composition of surgical operation kit with enhanced durability

### EFCCL1

- Exterior dimensions : 305 x 210 x 34H(mm)

#### Character

A cassette for periodontal and implant surgery. The lock employs a spring lock system, which offers easy opening and closing without mechanical failures.

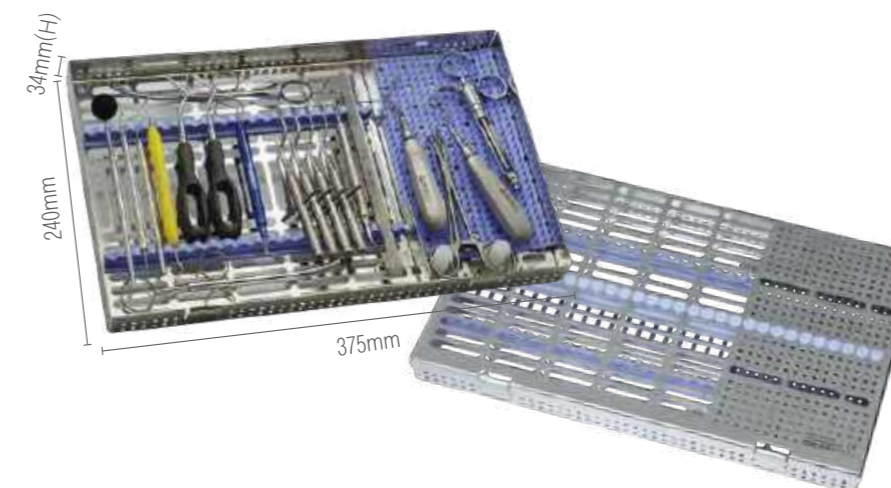


For composition of surgical operation kit

Pls check whether it is suitable to your autoclave as it is a large size.

### EFCCL2

- Exterior dimensions : 375 x 240 x 34H(mm)





# Instrument Cassettes

This is a cassette designed to store such large tools as forceps and elevators

**EFCCL1-F**

• Exterior dimensions : 305 x 210 x 34H(mm)



**Character**

1. For surgical operation
2. The silicone pad is inserted for protection of the product
3. Spring lock type locking system

This cassette is designed for the storage of elevators and luxators

**EFCCL1-L**

• Exterior dimensions : 305 x 210 x 34H(mm)



**Character**

1. For surgical operation
2. The silicone pad is inserted for protection of the product
3. Spring lock type locking system

Cassette specifically designed to optimize cleaning, sterilization and instrument protection

**EFCCL15**

• Exterior dimensions : 210 x 271 x 34H(mm)  
 • Capacity of 15 periodontal & diagnostic instruments.



**Character**

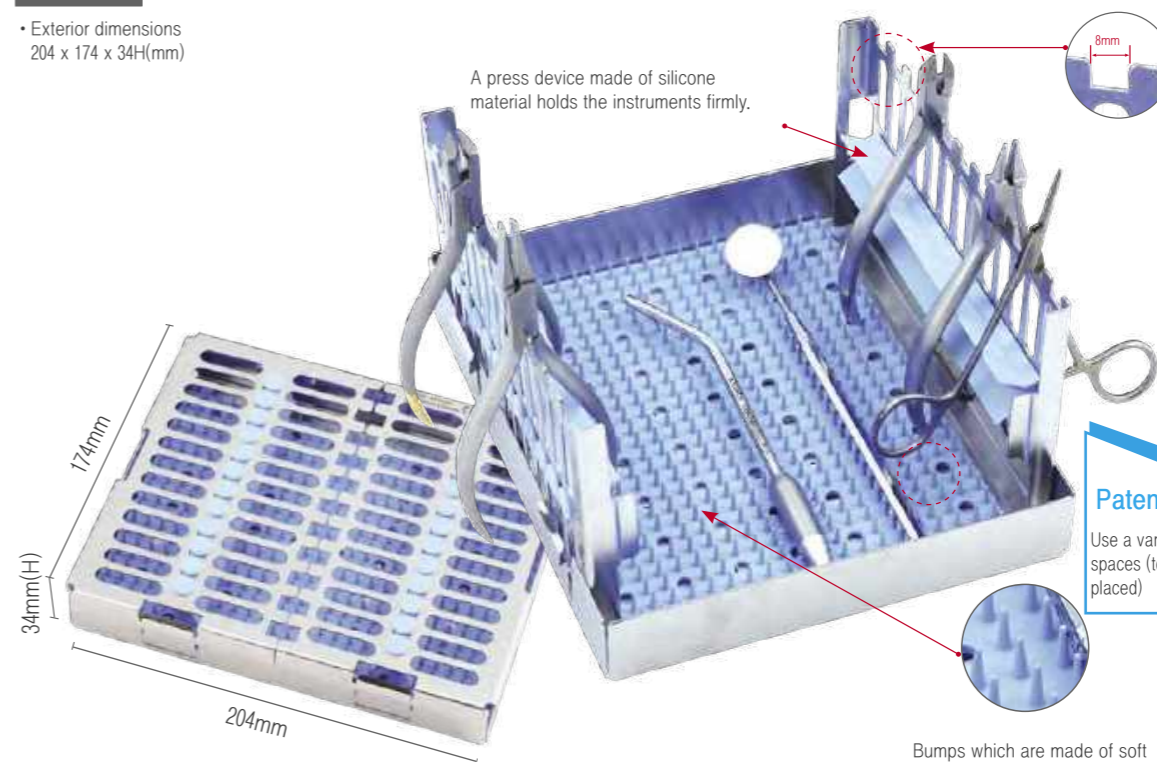
1. Easy to clean instruments
2. The silicone pad is inserted for protection of the product

# Orthodontic Instrument Cassettes

The Sterilized instrument cassettes, which stores and manages many instruments in the narrow space.

**NEW EFCCN3**

• Exterior dimensions 204 x 174 x 34H(mm)



A press device made of silicone material holds the instruments firmly.

**Patent application**

Use a variety of tools in tight spaces (total 22 left • right placed)

Bumps which are made of soft silicone material can hold the special-shaped instruments.

**NEW EFCCN4**

• Exterior dimensions 104 x 174 x 34H(mm)





# Endo Ruler · Endo Box

## Endo Ruler

 Autoclavable

Z-50Z460

- Endo Ruler
- Ring
  - With small and large handles



### Features

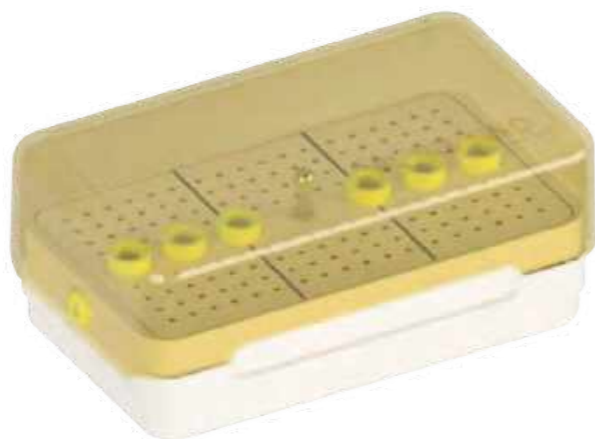
1. Includes a ruler function and is easy for left-handed use
2. Includes sponge insert for cleaning and holding the Endo files

▶ Do not use dry heat

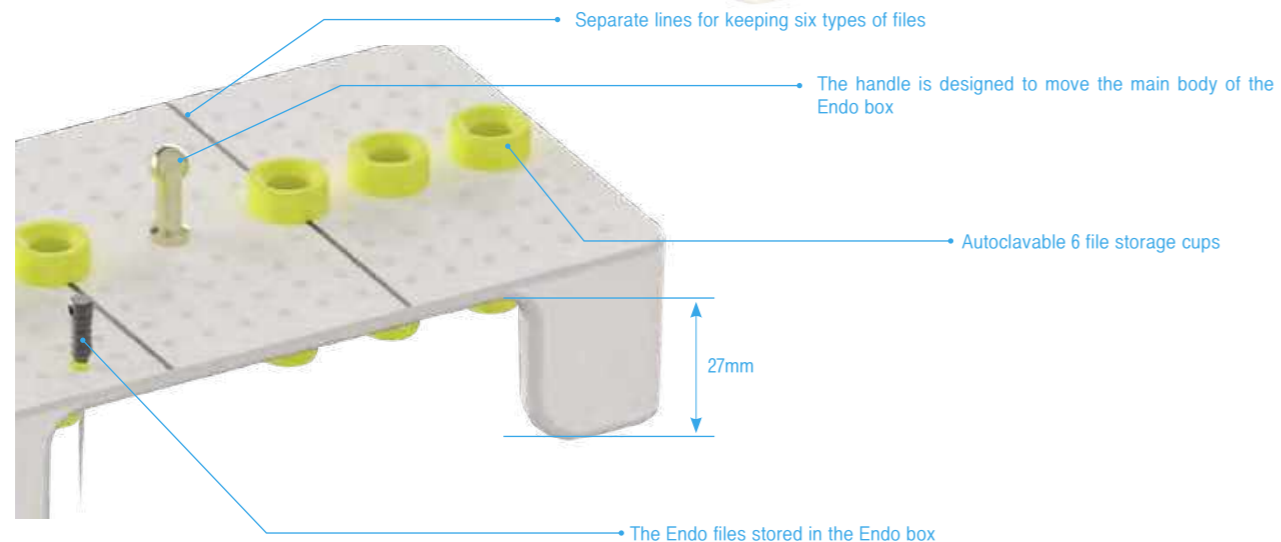
## Endo Box

COMING SOON  
EAX

- Endo BOX
- Size 143x82x56 (H) mm
  - Box used for autoclaving for the endodontic treatment files
  - The main body, lower body, and cover are divided into two parts, so they can be removed and attached.
  - Endo File storage and disinfection possible.
  - Complete autoclave possible including plastic cups.
  - Automatic cleaning and steam sterilization are possible thanks to Engineering plastics materials that are both mechanically strong, heat resistant, moisture resistant, and hygienically free.
  - It is convenient to be classified into six districts and utilize 6 kinds of Endo files (K, H, long, short, Ni-Ti, GG Bur), respectively.
  - Can also be used with disinfectants like chlorhexidine, alcohol, etc. (In-house testing completed)

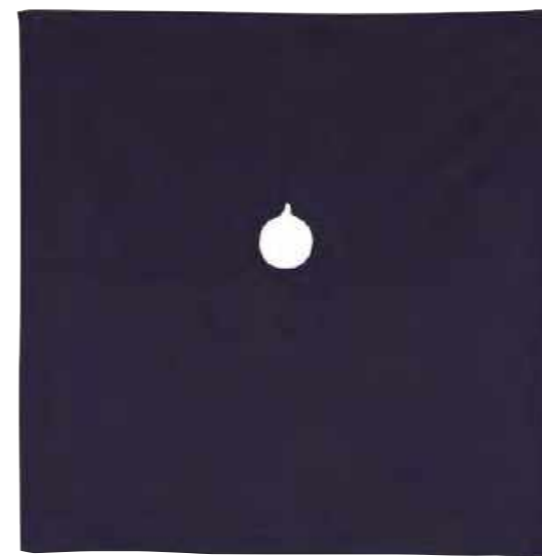


 Autoclavable



# Surgical Drape · Wrapping Clothes · Instrument Pouches

## Surgical Drape



- A magnet is inserted into drape to stick hinge-typed dental instruments such as scissors, needle holders, and so on.
- Magnet can be removed.



WDMA

- Size : 900 x 900mm
- Hole diameter : 90mm

\* When sterilization, pls take out the magnet and put magnet again after autoclave.

## Wrapping Cloth



- No discoloring during washing. Tenacious fabric. Made in Korea.

WR5050

- Wrapping cloth for sterilizing dental instruments.
- Size : 500 x 500(mm)

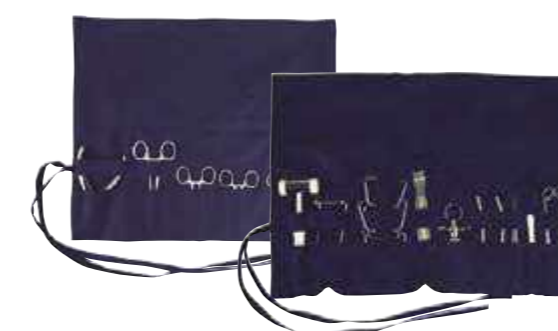
WR7575

- Wrapping cloth for sterilizing dental instruments.
- Size : 750 x 750(mm)



Video Clip

## Durable fabric and luxurious color! Best choice for those who prefer a cloth pouch for instrument storage and sterilization



- Used to store and sterilize dental instruments. Also, it can be used as an instrument cassette during operation. It is recommended to the dentists who prefer soft material to hard material like a metal cassette. It is made of two-layered linen.
- Made in Korea.

WPA

- Size : 470 x 400 (mm)

WPB

- Size : 550 x 400 (mm)

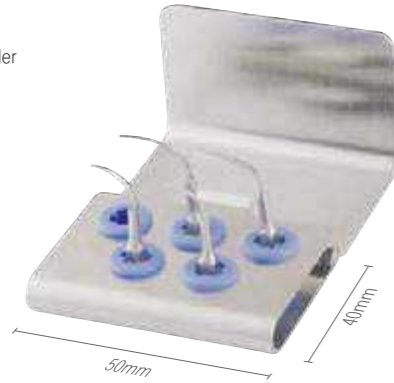


# Scaler Tip Management · Bur Block

## Scaler Tip Stand

### USSTA5

- Size : 50 x 40 x 38H(mm)
- Used for sterilization & storage of ultrasonic scaler tips. 5 tips capacity.



### CHARACTER

1. Superior durability by stainless steel
2. Easy to move and sterilize by the small size and use it on chair-side

## Scaler Tip Torque Wrench

### USETW

- EMS / SATELEC



### CHARACTER

1. Use as a tip stand during sterilization.
2. It is safe from the infection as the tip is not touched to hand when a scaler tip is connected to the handpiece.
3. The handpiece is protected by uniformed torque power.

## Sharpening Stone

### SST-C3

- Ceramic Sharpening Stone #3C (Medium Grif)
- Brown
- 80 x 33 x 6.3H (mm)



## Bur Block

### EBB1

- Bur Block, Silver
- Size 56 x 26 x 29(H)mm
- It can shorten treatment time if kits are prepared individually for each treatment as FG burs & RA burs can be kept together.

Autoclavable



# Bur Management

## My Bur Kit Case

Autoclavable

### DBKC-A

- 사이즈 88 x 63 x 31H(mm)



### DBKC-B

- 사이즈 88 x 63 x 31H(mm)



## Bur Block

Autoclavable

### EBSTAFR87

- Size 61 x 15 x 29H(mm)

### Merits of EBSTAFR87

- Make better use of space as compact size
- Capacity of FG Bur 8ea & RA Bur 7ea at the same time.
- No loss during keeping or moving by hinge type's cover
- Use as a personal kit, it helps to prevent infection.
- Locking Standing



Max height of bur 25.5mm



FG Bur 8ea & RA Bur 7ea

# Surgi-Drill Stand

## Surgi-Drill Stand

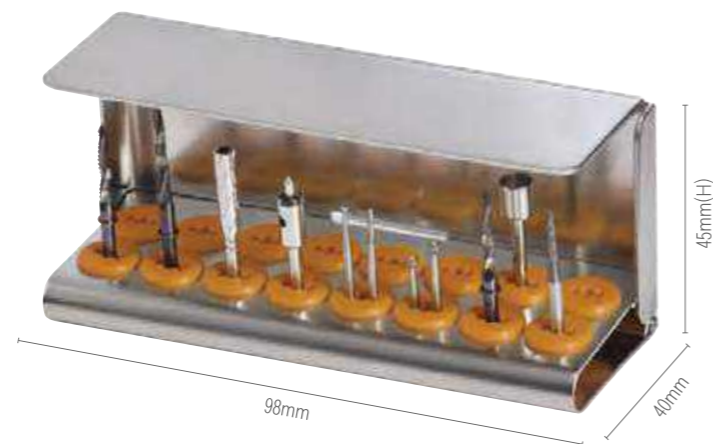
Surgi-Drill Stand is a perfect solution for managing surgical drills and burs. The stand has 16 multi-silicone-holders and the multi-holder can hold any kinds of drill & bur.

### DSTA16

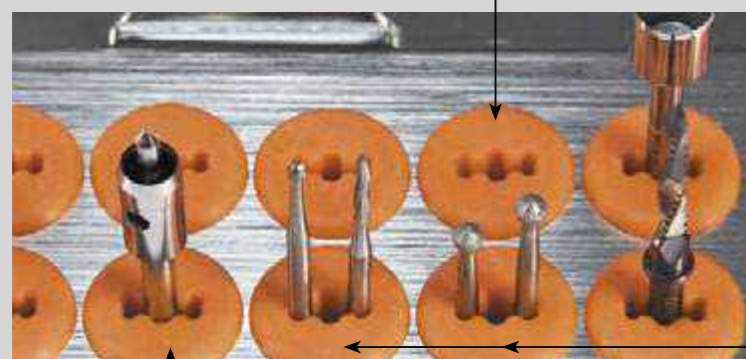
• Size 98 x 40 x 45H(mm)



The long-sized drill can be contained by overturning the stand. Long drills can be contained like the picture, as some part of the bottom is windowed for long drills. In this case, the upper side of the cover becomes the bottom.



1



Multi-holder : The centered large hole is for a drill or a low-speed bur, and the winged-small holes are for high-speed burs.

One holder can hold two FG burs.

implant tissue punch

2



The cover can be used as a mini-tray when it is opened.

# Cotton Pellet Devices

## Cotton Pellet Dispenser

### RGCPD

• Size 45 x 60 x 54H(mm)



## Cotton Pellet Push Device

• Need just one touch. Convenient to use.

### RGCP1

• Stainless Steel  
• Size 45 x 45 x 48H(mm)

134°C Autoclavable







# It's Scaling Time!

Now you can start using branded products  
with 100% domestic technology!

This scaler tip is not only available from EMS but also  
all domestic scaler manufacturers.

- +** Quality up through structural analysis
- +** Use of BioDur Metals (USA)
- +** Price down through process improvement
- +** Handpiece Failure Rate 0%



- Improved quality thru structural analysis
- Lowered price thru process improvement
- No damage to handpiece.



•Universal

USS1

- Compatible with SATELEC "No.1"



•Supragingival & Subgingival

USEP

Ultrasonic Scaler Tip, UST-1



•General deposit removal

USEA

Ultrasonic Scaler Tip, UST-2



•Interproximal & Subgingival

USEPS

Ultrasonic Scaler Tip, UST-4



USETW

Torque Wrench

- For EMS and SATELEC tip
- Free from infection as the tip do not touch hand during connecting to handpiece.
- Do not use Dry Heat

Autoclavable

Products for  
Dentistry

OSUNG Catalogue 2022/2023

Laboratory



# Products for Dentistry



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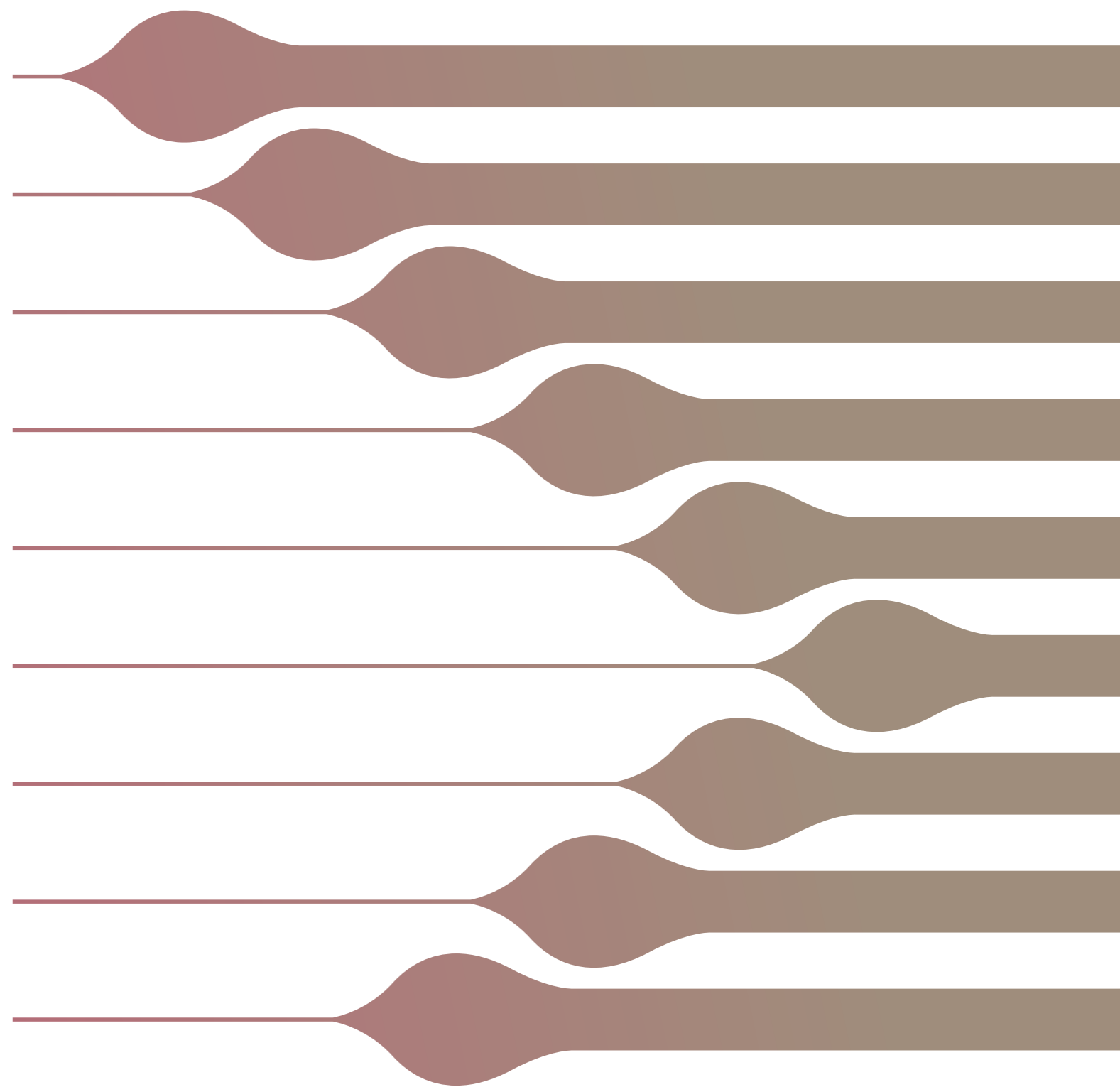
## LABORATORY

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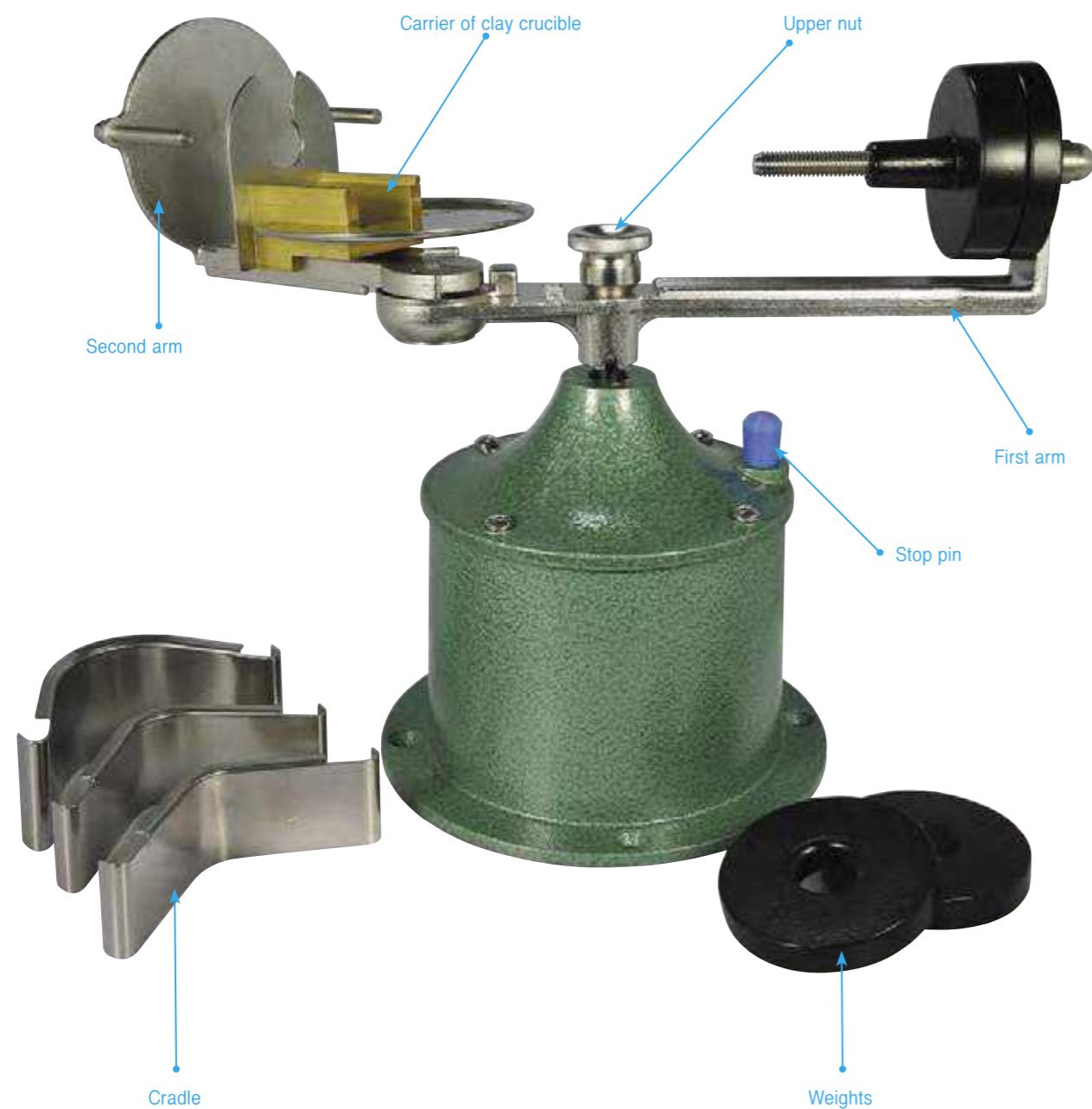
# Casting Machine

Spring-operated with a precision stainless casted arm & die-casted barrel.

### LEC1

#### Technical data

- Diameter (arm straightened) 370mm Depth / Height 270mm / Weight 6.8kg

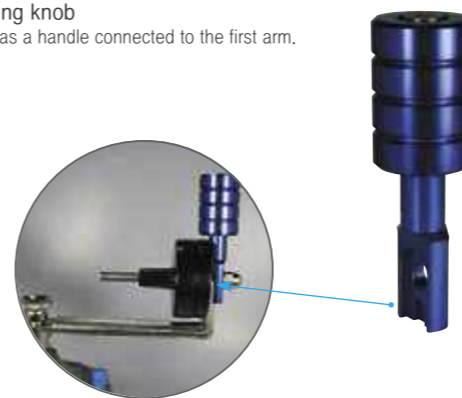


# Casting Machine

### LEC1KB

#### Casting knob

Used as a handle connected to the first arm.



### L-UAB-01-TG

#### Flask tong



### LEC1FK83

Inner dia 83mm  
Outer dia 86mm  
Height 62mm



### LEC1FK60

Inner dia 60mm  
Outer dia 63mm  
Height 67mm



### LEC1FK41

Inner dia 41mm  
Outer dia 44mm  
Height 38mm



### LEC1FK29

Inner dia 29mm  
Outer dia 32mm  
Height 38mm



### LEC1SB83

Sprue Base



### LEC1SB60

Sprue Base



### LEC1SB41

Sprue Base



### LEC1SB29

Sprue Base

# Waxing & Carving Instruments

P.K. Thomas

LCPKT1

PKT1



LCPKT2

PKT2



LCPKT3

PKT3



LCPKT4

PKT4



LCPKT5

PKT5



L-PKT

PKT SET

(set)



# Waxing & Carving Instrument

Waxing & Carving Instrument

LCK1

LK1



LCK2

LK2



LCK11

LK11



BEST

LCV3

LCV3



LCV7

LCV7





# Waxing & Carving Instruments

## Waxing & Carving Instrument

**LCV31**  
LCV3



**NEW**  
**LCVSJS**  
LCVSJS



## Spatula

**LCS1**  
LS1



**LCS3**  
LS3



**LCS2**  
LS2



# Products for Dentistry

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