Products for Dentistry

OSUNG Catalogue 2017/2018

Orthodontic
Products for Dentistry

OSUNG Catalogue 2017-2018

ORTHODONTIC

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Orthodontic

Photo Mirrors-Glass

- Has clear image but breakable
  - Occlusal
    - X-Large (Adult Size)
    - Unit (mm)
  - Occlusal
    - Large (Adult Size)
    - Unit (mm)
  - Occlusal
    - Medium (Adult Size)
    - Unit (mm)
  - Occlusal
    - Small (Pedo Size)
    - Unit (mm)
  - Buccal
    - Adult Size
    - Unit (mm)
  - Lingual
    - Adult Size
    - Unit (mm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Coating</th>
<th>Value of Reflectance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HR Coating</td>
<td>94~97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Ultra Bright Coating</td>
<td>Around 95% (Not Clearly Announced)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America and German Rhodium Coating and Titanium Coating</td>
<td>70~80%</td>
</tr>
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Osung HR-Coated Glass (94~97%)
- Rhodium-Coated Glass (75%)
- Chromium-Coated Glass (65~70%)
- Metal (55~60%)

The world-best reflectance having a range of 94~97% in the visible spectrum!
1. Highly-reflective coating technology
2. Coating technique that strengthens anti-scratch capability
Photo Mirrors-Metal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handle Photo Mirror (Metal)</th>
<th>Metal</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DMHL</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Occlusal, Large</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Uni(mm)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DMHM</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Occlusal, Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Uni(mm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DMHS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Occlusal, Small</td>
<td></td>
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<td>- Uni(mm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>DMHLLT</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Lateral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Uni(mm)</td>
<td></td>
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**DME1**
- Occlusal
- Large (Adult Size)
- Uni(mm)

**DME2**
- Buccal
- Adult Size
- Uni(mm)

**DME3**
- Occlusal
- Medium (Adult Size)
- Uni(mm)

**DME4**
- Lingual
- Adult Size
- Uni(mm)

**DME5**
- Occlusal
- Small (Pedo Size)
- Uni(mm)

- Has less clear image than glass but not breakable

- Normal photo mirrors should be used with the middle area held by fingertips as they have no handle. Handle photo mirrors can be held conveniently as they have silicon handle.
- Sufficient mirror length by 7th teeth.
- As the handle makes the surface of the mirror uncontacted to floor, the mirror becomes free from the scratch.
- Stainless steel.
Orthodontic

Photo Mirror_FF-Photo

FF-Photo (Fog-Free Intraoral Photo Mirror)

Good image focus is difficult because mirrors tend to fog, in mouth due to breathing and the light from a dental unit may be reflected to some extent by the mirror.

Even though these mirrors have already been specially coated to resist fogging, a combination of additional steps such as air syringes and hot water dipping are frequently taken in the clinic for defogging.

The air syringe or hot water dipping are only briefly effective and must be continuously applied, particularly if multiple photographs need to be taken.

Both methods require additional staff to help defog.

Conventional lighting may be lost by the mirror making a clear problem of reflection needs to be overcome by an alternative light source.

We would like to introduce a new device which defogs and improves focus with fewer assistants and less photography time than the conventional method.
Orthodontic

Photo Mirror_FF-Photo

FF-Photo (Fog-Free Intraoral Photo Mirror)
- It fits with “FF-Photo Metal” mirrors only.

DMBF-220
Consists of:
- FF-PHOTO 1EA
- Occlusal Mirror, Adult standard size 1EA
- USB charging cable 1EA

FF-Photo_Glass
- It fits with any kinds of glass photo mirrors from any companies.

DMBF-220
Consists of:
- FF-PHOTO 1EA
- USB charging cable 1EA
Orthodontic

Bracket Positioning Instruments

Bracket Positioning Gauge

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

OGPA

- Anterior & Cuspid & Premolar
  - 4.0mm, 4.5mm, 5.0mm
  - Anterior & Cuspid
  - 4.0mm (Premolar)

OGPP

- Posterior
  - 2.0mm, 3.0mm, 3.5mm

Practice

Positioning Gauge

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

Bracket Positioning Height Gauge

- It is possible to mark and measure attaching position precisely and easily in order not to interfere by side tooth during bracket bonding.

OGBH018

- Use bracket 018 only

OGBH222

- Use bracket 022 only
Bracket Tweezer

- Use to take bracket and move stably during bracket bonding.
- Use to remove extra resin in opposite direction.

Band Preparation Instrument

- ORT160
- Separating Plier
- 3ORWBP1
- Wire Band Pusher
Wire Bending Instruments

**Wire Bending Instrument**

**ORWB3**

*Use to bend wire or hang elastin ring on Bracket*

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**ORWB1**

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**ORWB2**

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**OPCB01**

*Cinch Back Plier*

*Use to fold Ni-Ti wire. Press from molar of patient’s after fixing direction. Length : 155mm*
Wire Cutting Instruments

Wire Cutting instrument

**OPDC01**
Distal End Cutter
- Used to cut end of wire
- Useful for cutting thick wire
- To hold wire cut in order not to drop in the mouth.

**OPPC01**
Pin Cutter
- Wire cutter (Soft)
- To cut ligature wire
- Do not cut thick wire as knife is sharp
- Length: 130mm

**OPPC02**
Pin Cutter
- Wire cutter (Hard)
- To cut thick wire Max: 0.7mm thickness
- Length: 130mm
# Orthodontic

## Bracket Instruments

### Hook-Crimping Plier

- **OPBI01**
- **130mm**
- Hard steel
- Useful to push or hold crimpable hook of small size by V-notch on beak.

### Bracket Remover

- **OPBI02**
- **135mm**
- Straight type
- Hard steel
- Used to remove bracket after correction
- For anterior

### Bracket Remover

- **OPBI03**
- **135mm**
- Curved type
- Hard steel
- Used to remove bracket after correction
- For posterior
Wire Bending Pliers

**Wire Bending Plier**

**OPWB01**
- **Bird Beak Plier**
- Used to bend round wire.
  - 130mm
  - Max. 0.7mm
  - 0.8mm / 0.8 x 0.8mm

**OPWB02**
- **Kim Plier**
- Used to bend wire and there is cutter in center to cut wire.
  - 130mm
  - Max. 0.4mm
  - 1.2: 1.8: 2.2mm / 1.5 x 2mm

**OPWB03**
- **Tweed Loop Forming**
- Used to bend wire with shape of loop.
  - 130mm
  - Max. 0.5mm
  - 1.2: 1.8: 2.4mm
Wire Bending Pliers

### Young's Plier
- To make small round loops in rectangular wires.
- For bending of clasp wires.

![Image of Young's Plier](image1)

**Specifications:**
- Length: 130 mm
- Jaw opening: max. 0.7 mm
- Tips: 1.5, 2.8, 4 mm / 1x 1.2 mm

### Three Jaw Plier
- For manufacturing and adjusting clasps.

![Image of Three Jaw Plier](image2)

**Specifications:**
- Length: 125 mm
- Jaw opening: max. 0.3 mm

### 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.

![Image of Tweed Arch Bending Pliers](image3)

**Specifications:**
- Length: 125 mm
- Jaw opening: max. 2.5 mm
Orthodontic

Tying and Holding Pliers

### Tying and holding Plier

- **OPUP01**
- **Utility Plier (WEINGART)**
- Multiple plier to hold Plier. Used when put wire in or take wire out.
- Length: 140mm
- max, 0.5mm

![Utility Plier Image]

### Ligature forcep (Mathieu)

- **OPLF01**
- Used to tie wire to bracket with ligature wire.
- Length: 140mm

![Ligature Forcep Image]

### Ligature Forming Plier

- **OPLM01**
- Used to make shape of ligature wire from slender wire.
- Length: 130mm

![Ligature Forming Plier Image]
Orthodontic Instruments

**Metal Strip Holder**

- To hold metal strip during grinding or modeling.

**Band Cutting Scissor**

- Length: 125mm

**Fixator**

- Orthodontic articulator to make removable orthodontic device.

**ACBA1**

- Use & purpose of product
  1) Analysis of impression model
  2) Measure of occlusal status of right & left side
  3) Check of periodontal orthodontic status

- Explanation for each parts
  a. For fixing upper jaw's side of taken impression (moving)
  b. For fixing lower jaw's side of taken impression (fixed)
  c. For preventing from the crash of the impression models & being a slide as a central support.
  d. Use to fix impression model (project screw in round)

- Explanation for each parts
  1) Attach taken impression on (a) & (b) and check orthodontic treatment status & Bite downing & using adjustable screw (rounded attachment in backside)
  2) Possible to check specific area (side) not whole impression
  3) Make plan treatment & check orthodontic status simply not using orthodontic only articulator.
Orthodontic Treatment

Treatment that makes healthy oral tissue and beautiful face by correcting various skeletal problem that can occur during the growth process including straighten crooked or abnormally arranged teeth.

Utility Plier

Multi-purpose piler which has fine tapered tip. Used to hold archwire.
Orthodontic Treatment

Arrangement

01. Separating Plier  OPSP01  P.245
02. Band Pusher  3ORWBPI  P.245
03. Bracket Height Gauge  OGBH018, OGBH022  P.244
04. Bracket Removing Plier  OPBI02, OPBI03  P.248
05. Weingart Utility Plier  OPUP01  P.251
06. Ligature Forcep  OPLF01  P.251
07. Pin Cutter  OPPC01  P.247
08. Distal End Cutter  OPDE01  P.247
09. Tucker  ORWB3  P.246
10. Cinch Back Plier  OPCB01  P.246

Process

01. 02. Band placement  03. 04. Bracket placement

05. 06. Wire ligature  07. 08. 09. 10. Wire cutting

PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY
**Orthodontic**

**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 _OPSP01**

**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, sawing motion.

02. Used
Used for seating and pushing orthodontic bands into correct position on a tooth.

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

**Band Pusher _3ORWB01**

**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 until it snaps into the groove between teeth.

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**
Straight type/bracket height gauge is not interfered with the lateral teeth during bracket bonding.

**Bracket Height Gauge _OGBH018**

**How to use**
Place the bracket height gauge of the corresponding height into the bracket slot.

**OGBH022**

Place the gauge on the bracket slot and allow contact with tooth surface.

**Products for Dentistry**
**Orthodontic**

- **Bracket Removing Plier OP8102**
  - **How to use**: Place the tip of bracket removing plier on the bracket wing and squeeze the bracket wings mesiodistally and lift the bracket with the peel force at once.
  - **Character**: Finely tapered tip.

- **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.
  - **Character**: Fine pointed tip gives excellent access and visibility during operation.

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**Products for Dentistry**

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**Orthodontic Treatment**

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**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.
Ligature Forceps_ OPLR01

How to use
Ligate it by rotating the forceps using the thumb, index finger and middle finger after fixing the ligature wire.

Ligate the O-ring with ligature forceps wraps around the bracket wire.

Ligate the ligature wire, archwire and bracket using ligature forceps.

07, 08, 09, 10. Wire cutting

Pin Cutter_ OPPC01

How to use
Open the plier beaks and cut the ligature wire leaving approximately 2~3mm.

Cut the ligature wire using pin cutter.

Distal End Cutter_ OPDE01

How to use
Open both blades so they contact with tube and cut it out.

Cut the archwire of the most posterior tooth with a distal end cutter.
**Orthodontic**

**Orthodontic Treatment**

- **Used**
  Designed to push the cut end of the ligature wire downward into the archwire so that it is not stuck to 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.

**How to use**

**Tucker ORWB3**

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

- **Push the excess ligature wire with tucker wraps around the archwire.**

- **Push the excess ligature wire with wongart utility plier wraps around the archwire.**

- **Cinch Back Plier OPC301**

- **How to use**

  - For maxillary archwire bending, make concave part of the beak directed 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.**