Products for Dentistry

OSUNG Catalogue 2017/2018

Restorative
Products for Dentistry

OSUNG Catalogue 2017-2018

RESTORATIVE

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Restorative

Excavators

Used to remove carious dentin. Also used for carving amalgam and direct wax pattern.

Plastic Handle / Double-End

Autoclavable

1.15mm

1.2mm

1.5mm

1.5mm

1.5mm

1.0mm
Excavators

Metal Handle / Double-End

1.15mm

EXC38-39

1.2mm

EXC17

1.2mm

EXC61

1.5mm

EXC18

1.5mm

EXC62

1.5mm

EXC63-64

1.3mm

EXC65-66
Restorative Excavators

Plastic Handle/ Double-End

AutoClavable

Metal Handle/ Double-End
### Gingival Retractors

Useful for separating and protecting gingiva during cavity preparation or resin filling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plastic Handle/ Double-end</th>
<th>Metal Handle/ Double-end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto claveable</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Plastic Handle/ Double-end

1. **3GRM1**
   - For lower incisors

2. **3GRM2**
   - For canine & premolar in upper & lower

3. **3GRM3**
   - For upper central incisor, and molar teeth in upper & lower. Can be used for wide canine.

#### Metal Handle/ Double-end

1. **GRM1**
   - For lower incisors

2. **GRM2**
   - For canine & premolar in upper & lower

3. **GRM3**
   - For upper central incisor, and molar teeth in upper & lower. Can be used for wide canine.

### Practice

- Used for protecting gingival tissue while cavity preparation or resin filling.

![Images of teeth with retractors GRM1, GRM2, GRM3]
Restorative

Margin Trimmers • Placements

**Margin Trimmer**
- Used to produce proper bevel on enamel margins

**Placement**
- Used to apply calcium hydroxide or liner in cavity
- Useful as mini Burnisher

**Practice**
- Mixing dycal
- Apply base and liner like calcium hydroxide or glass ionomer in cavity
## Amalgam Carriers • Amalgam Well

### Amalgam Carrier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM1520</td>
<td>Mini/Regular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM2025</td>
<td>Regular/Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM2030</td>
<td>Regular/Jumbo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Amalgam Well

- To store amalgam before it is placed in preparation.
- Designed for easy amalgam handling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLGW1.1</td>
<td>Can be available as a bone well.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amalgam Pluggers

Amalgam Plugger

- Pluggers are used to condense filling materials into cavity preparations,

**PLUG-1**

- Ø1.4
- Serrated tip-end

**PLUG-2**

- Ø1.4
- Serrated tip-end

**PLUG-3**

- Ø0.9
- Oregon 1
- Easy to access inside wall of cavity
- Planed tip-end

**PLUG-4**

- Ø1.2
- Oregon 3
- Easy to access inside wall of cavity

**PLUG-5**

- Ø2.2
## Carvers

### Metal Handle / Double-End

- To carve occlusal shape or remove excessive condense material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material/Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVCD-09-92</td>
<td>Cloid Discoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVCD-03-8</td>
<td>Cloid Discoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV3S</td>
<td>Hollenback 3S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV3</td>
<td>Hollenback 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV74-7S</td>
<td>Can be used to cut soft tissue during surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV76-77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amalgam Burnishers

Metal Handle / Double-End
- Used to condense, smooth and polish amalgam.

Ball Burnisher

Ball & Egg (Football) Burnisher

Ladmore 3
The technical core of the Composite Instrument is the surface roughness of the working end. Pianky said, the smooth surface makes the resin materials does not stick on it. This is the operating principle of the Composite Instrument.

All Composite Instruments on the market today are made with this principle. They are highly polished and coated for better performance. In fact, a more important factor is the polishing. Since the coating is too thin that it is about 1/4000 of the hair thickness, the role of the coating is only an additional part.

In reality, the quality of the material depends on the surface condition. The quality is not a part that can be confirmed with the naked eye, because it is extremely fine to use an electron microscope.

The technique of the metal polishing for composite instrument is not simple.

OSUNG’s products are differentiated from other companies by implementing the highest level of surface polishing technology. We, OSUNG are continuously making efforts to improve quality by using quality analysis system with state-of-art testing equipments.

* Figure. RA value (Arithmetical mean deviation of the profile) of Composite Instrument
Restorative

Composite Instruments

| Plastic Handle / Double-End |  
|----------------------------|---|
| 3.1mm                      | Ø2.5 |
| 3.2mm                      | Ø2.3 |
| 2.5mm                      | Ø1.3 |
| 1.7mm                      | Ø1.2 |
| 2.0mm                      | Ø1.5 |

- Woodson 2
- Woodson 3
- Combination of middle size’s paddle blade and small size’s condenser tip
- For anterior
- For posterior
Restorative

Composite Instruments

Metal Handle / Double-End

- Woodson 2

- Woodson 3

- Combination of middle size’s paddle blade and small size’s condenser tip

- For anterior

- For posterior
Non-stick instruments for a fast and efficient placement and shaping of composite, and an easy clean up. The tips are highly polished and titanium-coated.

**Silicone Handle / Double-End**

- **2CSC11**: Combination of paddle and rounded condenser tip. For placement and contouring.
- **2CSC6**: For proximal contouring.
- **2CSC7**: For placement and contouring.
- **2CSC8**: For condensing and contouring.
- **2CSC10**: For condensing and contouring.
- **2CSCOM11**: Blade type for universal use - Straight type.
- **2CSCOM13**: Corn type for occlusal use.
**Composite Instruments**

Non-stick-instruments for a fast and efficient placement and shaping of composite, and an easy clean up. The tips are highly polished and titanium-coated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metal Handle / Double-End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CSCT1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Combination of paddle and rounded condenser tip. For placement and contouring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **CSCT6**                 |
| - For proximal contouring  |
| 1.6mm                      |

| **CSCT7**                 |
| - For placement and contouring |
| 2.3mm                      |

| **CSCT8**                 |
| - For condensing and contouring |
| Ø2.8                       |

| **CSCT10**                |
| - For condensing and contouring |
| Ø2.2                       |

| **CSCOM11**               |
| - Blade type for universal use |
| - Straight type |
| 1.5mm                      |

| **CSCOM13**               |
| - Corn type for occlusal use |
| Ø3.5                       |

1.71
Composite Instruments

Silicone Handle / Double-End
- Autoclavable

2CSCOMKIT
Composite Instruments Set
- Including sterilization case
- Size: 165 x 90 x 184 (mm)

2CSCOM1
Composite Instrument
- For placement

2CSCOM2
Composite Instrument
- For shaping and carving

2CSCOM3
Composite Instrument
- For margin arrangement

2CSCOM4
Composite Instrument
- For spreading resin material

2CSCOM5
Composite Instrument
- For margin arrangement

2CSCOM6
Composite Instrument
- For occlusal shaping
Composite Instruments

Metal Handle / Double-End

CSCOMKT
Composite Instruments Set
- Including sterilization case
- Size 190 x 99 x 184 (mm)

CSCOM1
Composite Instrument
- For placement

CSCOM2
Composite Instrument
- For shaping and carving

CSCOM3
Composite Instrument
- For margin arrangement

CSCOM4
Composite Instrument
- For spreading resin material

CSCOM5
Composite Instrument
- For margin arrangement

CSCOM6
Composite Instrument
- For occlusal shaping
Restorative

Composite Instruments

Stella Composite Kit

**Autoclavable**

**3CSK01**

Composite Instrument Kit Part 1
- Composite Resin Placement
  - 3SCOM11
    - Ideal for placement.
    - Thin tip provides maximum comfort with accurate control.
  - 3CSCT8
    - Excellent for condensing restorative prostheses.
  - 3CSCT1
    - Useful for placement and condensing.

**3CSK02**

Composite Instrument Kit Part 2
- Contouring Instrument
  - 3CSCT6
    - Thin tip allows the easier restorations in narrow proximal surfaces.
  - 3SCOM13
    - Make it easy to create the ideal occlusal anatomy.
  - 3CSCT15
    - Optimized flowable resin taking. Useful for reproduce the proper anatomy of the finer points of the tooth such like fit and fissure.
Amalgam Filling

Filling the mixed amalgam in the cavity after removing the carious dentin.

**Amalgam Carrier**

To place the prepared amalgam to the cavity preparation and properly condense it.
## Arrangement

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>01.</th>
<th>02.</th>
<th>03.</th>
<th>04.</th>
<th>05.</th>
<th>06.</th>
<th>07.</th>
<th>08.</th>
<th>09.</th>
<th>10.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Anesthesia Syringe</td>
<td>SAF1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Excavator</td>
<td>EXC18</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Placement</td>
<td>PICH</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Amalgam well</td>
<td>PLGW1</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>PM1520</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Plugger (=Condenser)</td>
<td>PLG1-2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Burnisher</td>
<td>BB27-29</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Carver (Discoid–Cleoid)</td>
<td>CVCD89-92</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Carver (Hollenback)</td>
<td>CV3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Burnisher</td>
<td>BB27-29</td>
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## Process

1. Local anesthesia
2. Cavity preparation
3. Pulp protection
4. Trituration and milling of amalgam
5. Amalgam placement
6. Amalgam condensation
7. Pre-carve Burnishing
8. Carving
9. Post-carve Burnishing
Practice

01. Local anesthesia

- **Used**
  Local anesthesia 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 SAF-1 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.

![Harpoon Diagram]

- Harpoon
- Thumb Ring
- Connector
- Rod

- **How to use**
  - Pull the handle back to insert the ampoule.
  - Push the harpoon firmly into the rubber membrane of the ampoule and attach the needle.
  - Pull the thumb ring to make negative pressure for aspirating.

02. Cavity preparation

- **Used**
  Suitable for removal of small cavities, carious dentin and temporary sealing materials after cavity preparation.

- **Character**
  Have a spoon-shaped cutting surface. Various size of Small, Medium and etc.

**Excavator EXC18 How to use**

Remove the carious lesion along the outer wall of the cavity using spoon shaped working end.

![Excavator Diagram]

- Use small size excavator to remove the carious dentin.
- Spoon-shaped excavator designed for removal of carious dentin.
- EXCS-88 Blade type to remove the carious dentin.

PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY
03. Pulp protection

- **Used**
  For mixing and applying base and liner (calcium hydroxide, glass ionomer, etc.) in the cavity.

- **Character**
  Double-ended, ball-ended tips with different diameters. Each length of the two shanks is different.

**Placement - PICH**

**How to use**
1. Hold it with pen grasp and mix the ingredients.
2. Coat the ball end with a small amount and apply it in the cavity.

Weight the same amount of base and catalyst on the mixing paper and start mixing.

Apply the base and liner such as calcium hydroxide, glass ionomer, etc. to the cavity.

It can also be used to fill materials into narrow grooves, such as premolars.

04. Trituration and milling of amalgam

- **Used**
  Container that holds triturated amalgam prior to its being delivered to the cavity preparation.

- **Character**
  Concave bowl-shaped well. It is more convenient to use than rubber sheet and is safe from danger of mercury.

**Well - PLGWL1**

**How to use**
1. Hold the well with the left hand and hold the carrier with the other hand.
2. Fill the amalgam along the inside wall of the well.

For placing of triturated amalgam before it is transferred to the carrier.

It can also be used to mix bone during implant surgery.

**PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY**
Restorative

05. Amalgam placement

- **Used**
  To place the prepared amalgam to the cavity preparation and properly condense it.

- **Character**
  Consists of cylindrical pellets of different sizes.

### Carrier _PM1520_ How to use
1. Select the appropriate carrier according to the size of the cavity.
2. Fill the freshly mixed amalgam in the cylindrical pellet and apply it while pressing the lever when placing into the prepared cavity to fill it.
3. Keep in mind that once amalgam has been triturated, it immediately begins to harden. Use amalgam in the pellet immediately to prevent hardening of amalgam.

![Image of carrier](image)

- Hold the carrier with a Palm
- Grasp and place your index finger between the levers to fill the mixed amalgam along the inside wall of wall.
- Hold the carrier with a Palm
- Grasp and place your index finger on the lever and press it.

06. Amalgam condensation

- **Used**
  Also known as amalgam condenser, amalgam plunger compacts and condenses amalgam into the cavity preparation.

- **Character**
  The shape of tip is variable, round, flat and diamond working end that can be serrated or plain. Diamond shaped working end for packing amalgam into larger portions of preparations.

### Plugger(Condenser)_ PLG1-2 How to use
1. Hold the plugger with its tip held 90 degrees to the interface of tooth and start the compaction at the center.
2. Use the smaller face plugger end, and apply lateral pressure for condensing the corner of the cavity (side wall)
3. Amalgam should be condensed into the cavity with minimal amount at several times.

![Image of plugger](image)

- In case of packing amalgam into wide portions of preparation start condensing from the center to the side wall pushing with large faced plugger end.
- Smaller face plugger end designed to compact amalgam with greater force.

07. Pre-carve burnishing

- **Used**
  To smooth amalgam after condensing, used to create occlusal anatomy, burnish amalgam.

- **Character**
  Double ended, Egg-ball and ball type.

### Burnisher _BB27-29_ How to use
Start stroking from the center to the cusp pushing with constant pressure.

![Image of burnisher](image)

- Using flat type, gently stroke with minimal force.
- Using egg-ball type, Start burnishing with forming approximate central groove.
Restorative

08. 09. Carving

- **Used**
  
  To carve occlusal anatomy (pits and fissures) into amalgam restorations.

- **Character**
  
  Discoid is disk shaped, Cleoid is pointed, sharp. Designed for removing excess amalgam from the occlusal surface.

- **How to use**
  
  To reduce the removal of large amounts of amalgam, place the blade on the adjacent tooth and pull it from the distal side to the mesial side.

- **Image**
  
  Use discoid-cleoid type to remove excess amalgam from the occlusal surface.

10. Post-carve burnishing

- **Used**
  
  To smooth amalgam after carving, and burnish to obtain adequate adaptation.

- **Character**
  
  Double ended, Egg-ball and ball type.

- **How to use**
  
  Start stroking from the center to the cusp pushing with constant pressure.

- **Image**
  
  Using the burnisher, produce polished flat surface by stroking the amalgam surface.
Resin Filling

Treatment to filling the composite resin in the cavity after removing the carious dentin.

Composite Instrument (CSCOM2)

Used to remove excess composite or resin cement from the interproximal surface of a tooth. Polished and lubricated coated surface tip prevent from the adhesion of composite or resin cement.
Arrangement

01. Excavator EXC18 P.159
02. (etching, 3-way syringe)
03. (bonding, 3-way syringe, Light curing unit)
04. Carrier Placement CSCT7 P.171
05. Condenser CSCT8 P.171
06. Carver CSCOM2 P.173
07. Occlusal shaping CSCOM13 P.171
08. (Light curing unit)
09. Paper holder PHNS P.221

Process

01. Cavity preparation 02. Acid etching
03. Applying the composite resin primer 04. 05. Composite resin filling
06. 07. Composite resin filling 08. Light curing
09. Shaping and occlusal adjustment
**Practice**

**01. Cavity preparation**
- **Excavator _ EXC18**  
  **How to use**  
  Remove the carious lesion along the outer wall of the cavity using spoon shaped working end.

- **Character**  
  Spoon-shaped cutting surface. Various sizes of Small, Medium, and etc.

- **Used**  
  Used to remove soft carious decay and temporary sealing materials after cavity preparation.

**02. Acid etching**
- **(Etching, 3Way Syringe)**

**03. Applying the composite resin primer**
- **(Bonding, 3Way Syringe, Light curing unit)**

**04. Composite resin filling**
- **Carrier _ CSC17**  
  **How to use**  
  Apply the appropriate composite resin into the cavity.

- **Character**  
  Paddle shaped working end.

**05. Composite resin filling**
- **Condenser _ CSC8**  
  **How to use**  
  1. Hold the plugger with its tip held 90 degrees to the interface of tooth and start the condensation at the center.
  2. Use the smaller face plugger end, and apply lateral pressure for condensing the corner of the cavity (cementum wall).
  3. Composite resin should be condensed into the cavity with minimal amount at several times.

- **Character**  
  Rounded working end with different diameter.

**Products for Dentistry**
06. Composite resin filling

- **Used**
  For carving or contouring amalgam restorations to obtain optimal occlusion.

- **Character**
  Curved paddle shaped and acorn shaped working end.

07. Composite resin filling

- **Used**
  Used for shaping of occlusal surface during the posterior composite resin restoration.

- **Character**
  Triangular ridge shaped.

08. Light curing

09. Shaping and occlusal adjustment

- **Used**
  It is used for handling articulating paper during the occlusal adjustment.

- **Character**
  Serrated Jaw, Tweezer type.

**Resin Filling**

**Carver_CSCOM2**

**How to use**
1. Shaping the buccal surface using paddle shaped tip.
2. Shaping the occlusal surface using acorn shaped tip.

Carve the composite resin by pushing it on the buccal surface.

Carve the composite resin by pushing it on the occlusal surface.

**Occlusal Shaping_CSCOM13**

**How to use**
Reproduce the occlusal surface of the posterior and cured.

Reproduce the occlusal surface of the posterior.

**Paper Holder_PHNS**

**How to use**
1. Fix the articulating paper to the end of the paper holder about 5mm longer from the tip of the paper holder.
2. Place the paper holder on the buccal and check the occlusal condition.

Serrated shape designed to fix the articulating paper.

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

Place the holder on the buccal and check the occlusal condition.