Products for Dentistry

OSUNG Catalogue 2017/2018

Surgery
# Products for Dentistry

## OSUNG Catalogue 2017-2018

### SURGERY

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<td>Manual</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Surgical Suction Tips

**Practice**

**Surgical Suction Tip Guide**
Recommend to use extension hose to solve the problem of short length of built-in suction system of unit chair.

**Frazier Suction Tip**
- As it has a function of suction force control by closing & opening hole, it prevents damage of soft tissue.
- (Especially mucous area under tongue)
- For strong suction power, close hole.

Ø2.0
- Cleaning Styllet (Suction cleaner) is not included.

Ø2.5
- Cleaning Styllet (Suction cleaner) is not included.

Ø3.0
- Cleaning Styllet (Suction cleaner) is not included.

**Extension Hose**
- Connected to the unit chair by ‘Extension Hose Adapter’
- Silicone made
- Length: 1.5m
- Autooclavable

- Opaque
- Transparent

**SNKHA**
- Extension Hose Adapter

**SNKCS**
- Cleaning Styllet
Surgical Suction Tips

It gives a nice grip-feeling, and it is a high availability item for implant surgery.
*Recommended to use together with extension hose.

**Titanium Suction Tip**
- Titanium tip is combined for implant surgery.

**Stainless Steel Suction Tip**
- Stainless steel made
- Superior durability

- 15mm is longer than SN3SUS
Surgical Drape • Wrapping Clothes • Towel Clamp

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

**Wrapping Cloth**

**Towel Clamp**
- Length 135mm(±5mm)

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

**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
Scalpel Handles

Scalpel Handle

- With ruler for measuring length.

SHF

SHS - Straight

Curved
- For Posterior & Palatal Areas
- The rounded handle helps to make an curved incision.
- Useful to cut the deepest posterior & palatal.

SHC

Autoclavable

SH2S - Straight
- The silicon handle makes comfortable feeling of grip (tactile sensitivity.)

SHTL
- User can freely change the angle of blade for their needs.

144°
Surgery

Anesthesia Syringes

Aspirating Syringe

SAF1
• 1.8cc
• Arrow Shape

SA1
• Type A
• 1.8cc
• Hook Shape

SAF1SUS
• 1.8cc
• Stainless Steel
• Arrow Shape

SA81
• Type B
• 1.8cc
• Hook Shape

SA81SUS
• 1.8cc
• Stainless Steel
• Hook Shape

Cartridge Syringe

SAC1
• 1.8cc

End of the rod is wide enough to push a rubber plunger of a cartridge easily.
Surgery

Periotomes

Used for atraumatic extraction of teeth.

### Periotome

- **PRR53**
  - Straight
  - For anterior

- **PRR4126**
  - Curved
  - For posterior

- **PRR256**
  - Curved
  - Serrated blade
  - For anterior & posterior

- **PRR258**
  - Curved
  - Serrated blade
  - For anterior & posterior

- **PRM1**
  - Straight
  - Fo using mallet (Single End)
# Surgery

## Periosteal Elevators

To separate tissue from tooth or bone, To hold tissue away from surgical site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periosteal Elevator</th>
<th>8.2mm</th>
<th>4.2mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **EP9** | - Popular for surgery  
- To elevate mucous periosteal with wide tip  
- To elevator swelling of proximal of gingival with sharp tip |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8.2mm</th>
<th>4.2mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **EP9H** | - Allen  
- The hole in the spoon blade helps holding tissue during suture. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7.2mm</th>
<th>4.2mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **EP9S** | - To elevate mucous periosteal with wide tip  
- To elevator swelling of proximal of gingival with sharp tip |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.8mm</th>
<th>5.8mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EP14</strong></td>
<td>- Goldman-Fox</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11.0mm</th>
<th>5.0mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **EP23** | - Selden  
- To fix tissue by retracting when flap |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.5mm</th>
<th>17.8mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Products for Dentistry**

OSUNG MFG CO., LTD.
Periosteal Elevators

Periosteal Elevator

- Small periosteal elevator with one rounded end and one pointed end for delicate tissue retraction.

- This is ideal for delicate tissue retraction. The spear shaped end is used to initiate the flap by reflection of the papilla in a subcular incision. The paddle end is used to continue the flap reflection apically.

- To elevator mucous periosteal after cutting gingival. One tip has straight shape and the other tip has thin, keen knife with contra-angle type.

- Freer

- Freer
Surgery
Luxating Elevators

Science & Technology

Elevators that are need strong and steady force to operate specified in ISO standard to test the tightness of the connector. However, no test equipment is available on the market to test these instruments. You must build your own torsion tester in accordance with what is presented in the ISO standard document. Prior to build the tester, finite-element analysis is required. Based on this analysis, we determine the materials to be used and the force to be applied to the specimen. In despite of its simple appearance, the mechanism has many complex implementations.

Luxating Elevator Plastic Handle

- Designed to extract the root of tooth by cutting the periodontal ligament easily. The merit is less tissue damage and skeletal pattern is preserved while using.
- Autoclavable

Ultra-Sharp

- Thinner and sharper blade than regular type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ELL101</td>
<td>For anterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ELL303</td>
<td>For posterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ELL502</td>
<td>For posterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ELL503</td>
<td>For posterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ELL502</td>
<td>For posterior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Thinner and sharper blade than regular type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ELL301</td>
<td>For anterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ELL303</td>
<td>For posterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ELL501</td>
<td>For anterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ELL503</td>
<td>For posterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ELL502</td>
<td>For posterior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Surgery

Luxating Elevators

The concept of Luxating elevator is to luxate the dental root easily by incising the gingival ligament unlike elevator that needs more power to elevate dental root. Because of the thinner and sharper blade than elevator, it can get damaged easily when it is overused for operation but the luxating elevators have merit of less damage of tissue and remaining frame of bone. It is more effective using with other extracting instruments like forceps if needed. It is redesigned of dentist's ideas based on their clinical experience. The grip is also specially designed to be controlled by minimum force.

Dual-Edge_Plastic Handle
- Tiny narrow blades can be used for deeply fractured teeth or dental caries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ELL0501</td>
<td>For anterior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ELL0503</td>
<td>For posterior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ELL0502</td>
<td>For posterior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ELL050K</td>
<td>For posterior distal surface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compound Curved_Plastic Handle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ELL30K</td>
<td>For posterior distal surface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ELL30K</td>
<td>Ultra-Sharp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thinner and sharper blade than regular type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ELL30K</td>
<td>For posterior distal surface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ELL30K</td>
<td>Ultra-Sharp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thinner and sharper blade than regular type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Surgery

Elevators

**Elevator, Plastic Handle**
- Used to loosen the tooth from the periodontal ligament and to ease extraction.
- Autoclavable

- **4.9mm**

- **3EL34**
  - Upper & Lower anterior roots

- **4.0mm**

- **3EL34F**
  - Upper & Lower cuspids

- **3.2mm**

- **3EL81**
  - Upper anterior apices and small teeth

- **4.3mm**

- **3EL32F**
  - Upper & Lower anterior teeth and roots

- **3.3mm**

- **3EL41**
  - Upper & Lower cuspid

- **4.3mm**

- **3EL31F**
  - Upper & Lower cuspids

- **3.5mm**

- **3EL52**
  - Curved Backward
  - 3rd molars
Elevators

Elevator_Plastic Handle

- Deeply seated roots

2.7mm

3.0mm

- Broken or deeply seated roots

3.1mm

- Deeply seated roots

- Broken or deeply seated roots

- Deeply seated roots
Surgery

Extraction Forceps

Asian Type (Adult)  For upper jaw teeth

FX02  
- Upper jaw’s left and right of anterior

FX07  
- Upper jaw’s left and right of premolar

FX17  
- Upper jaw’s right molar

FX18  
- Upper jaw’s left molar
## Surgery

### Extraction Forceps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3X067A</td>
<td>Asian Type (Adult) - For upper jaw teeth</td>
<td>7 6 5 4 3 2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3X13</td>
<td>Asian Type (Adult) - For lower jaw teeth</td>
<td>7 6 5 4 3 2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3X22</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 6 5 4 3 2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3X79</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 6 5 4 3 2 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Extraction Forceps

American Type (Adult)

FX1

FX150

FX106

FX53R

FX53L
Extraction Forceps

American Type (Adult)

FX151

FX17

FX222

FX300

FX301
Surgery

Pedo Extraction Forceps

It is specially designed for children patients. When user grasps the forcep, the forcep is mostly covered by hand invisibly. So children are not fear of instrument during extracting.

Asian Type (Pedo)

FX29C
- Upper jaw’s left and right of primary anterior
- Upper jaw’s left and right of primary posterior

FX7C
- Upper jaw’s left and right of primary posterior

FX51C
- Upper jaw’s left and right of primary posterior

FX3C
- Upper jaw’s left and right of primary anterior

FX13C
- Upper jaw’s left and right of primary posterior
Pedo Extraction Forceps

It is specially designed for children patients. When user grasps the forcep, the forcep is mostly covered by hand invisually. So children are not fear of instrument during extracting.

American Type (Pedo)

**FX150S**
- Upper jaw's primary anterior and posterior
- For root

**FX151S**
- Lower jaw's primary anterior and posterior
- For root

**FX101**
- Upper and lower jaw’s left and right of premolar
- Upper and lower jaw’s left and right of primary posterior
Surgery

Root Pickers • Surgical Curettes

Root Picker
- To remove root tips when root is fractured during extracting.
- Autoclavable

Surgical Curette, Plastic Handle
- Used for curettage, cyst removal, and debridement of tooth socket
- Autoclavable
Surgical Curettes

**Surgical Curette_Metal Handle**

- URCM10 - Miller - Curved
  - 3.0mm

- URCM11 - Miller - Curved
  - 3.5mm

- URCM9 - Miller - Straight
  - 4.5mm
  - 3.8mm

- URCM2-4 - Miller - Straight
  - 7.0mm
  - 3.5mm

- URCL84 - Lucas - Curved
  - 2.2mm
  - 2.0mm
Surgical Curettes

Surgical Curette_Metal Handle

URCL85  - Lucas - Curved

URCL86  - Lucas - Curved

URCL87  - Lucas - Curved

URCL88  - Lucas - Curved
**Surgery**

**Bone Rongeurs • Nippers**

**Bone Rongeur**
- To remove granulation tissue, fractured bone.
- It has sharp blade on both side of beak.

**RNGF140**
- Length : 142mm(±5mm)
- Small-sized

**RNG165**
- Length : 165mm(±5mm)
- Normal-sized

**RNG178**
- Length : 178mm(±5mm)
- Double action type for increasing the grip force.
- Less sliding and fatigue of hand

**Nipper**
- To cut soft tissue and bone as well as residuum of tissue.

**TNC100**
- Length : 100mm(±5mm)
## Bone Files • Mallets

To smoothen the surface of bone, several blades are arranged regularly.

### Bone File

| BF22 | 6.8mm | - Miller  
| - Straight-Cut  
| - Pull stroke |

| BF1X | 8.0mm | - Miller  
| - Cross-Cut  
| - Pull & Push stroke |

| BF45 | 6.35mm | - Miller  
| - Pull & Push stroke |

### Mallet

| ML25 | - Autoclavable  
| - 196g, Ø25, 180mm  
| - Replacement disk is option  
| - Soft use with less shock than ML20 |

| ML25D | - Autoclavable, set (2pcs) |

| ML20 | - Made of stainless steel, 221g, Ø19.8, 165mm  
| - Stainless material gives full power even small. |

| ML29 | - 467g, Ø29mm, 185mm  
| - Used for bone crusher |
**Surgery**

**Tissue Pliers**

Use to hold soft tissue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anatomic Dissecting Forcep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PT41</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Length : 128mm (+5mm)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue Plier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PTB19</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Length : 154mm (+5mm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue Plier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PTG1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Length : 178mm (+5mm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue Plier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PTS2C</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Length : 150mm (+5mm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue Plier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PTS2G</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Length : 150mm (+5mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hole : 2.2mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue Plier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PT42</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Length : 122mm (+5mm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hemostats

Multiple use for taking or removing something or pressing blood vessel.

Mosquito
- Useful for taking small fibrous tissue.

- Straight
- Length: 130mm (±5mm)

Kelly

- Straight
- Length: 145mm (±5mm)

- Curved
- Length: 145mm (±5mm)
Use to take needle and guide

**Needle Holder**

**NH160**
- Straight
- Length: 160mm (±5mm)

**NH160TC**
- Length: 160mm (±5mm)
- Tungsten Carbide on beak

**NH150TC**
- Straight
- Length: 150mm (±5mm)
- Tungsten Carbide on beak

**OPLF01**
- Ligature Forcep
Scissors

Dean Scissor
- Length: 170mm(±5mm)
- Serration blade on one side
- It helps not to slide suture

Crown Scissor
- Length: 105mm(±5mm)
- Cut or trim crown or gold metal

Tissue Scissor
- Straight
- Length: 115mm(±5mm)
- Cut tissue

Tissue Scissor
- Curved
- Length: 114mm(±5mm)
- Cut tissue
**Scissors**

**SCLC115**  
Scissor, LaGrange  
- Compound Curved  
- Length : 115mm(±5mm)

Easy to access oral with twice curved

**SCGS130**  
Scissor, Goldman-Fox  
- Straight  
- Length : 130mm(±5mm)  
- Remove granulation tissue from papillae of interdental and surgical valves.

**SCGC130**  
Scissor, Goldman-Fox  
- Curved  
- Length : 130mm(±5mm)  
- Remove granulation tissue from papillae of interdental and surgical valves.

**SCLSS115**  
Scissor, Littauer, Suture  
- Straight  
- Length : 115mm(±5mm)  
- For suture  
- Useful for edema

**SCLSA115**  
Scissor, Littauer, Suture  
- Angled  
- Length : 118mm(±5mm)  
- For suture  
- Useful for edema
**Surgery**

**Periodontal Knives • Periodontal Chisels**

**Periodontal Knife**
- Kirkland 15-16
- Used for initial bevel incision for gingivectomy or gingivoplasty procedures.
- Especially effective in retro-molar region.

**Periodontal Chisel**
- Used for removing and shaping bone

- Ochszenie & Fedi Curved
- Used for reshaping bone.
- Can also be used to reflect flaps or remove secondary palatal flaps.
- Useful to get small amount of autogenous bone during implant surgery.
- To remove soft and hard tissue stucked palatal side strongly.
- To remove thin bone after supporting back side of knife against root surface.

- Ochszenie & Fedi Curved
- Has knife of opposite direction against CHCO1

- Ochszenie & Fedi Curved
- Pull-stroke, ideal to remove bone adjacent to tooth without injury.
- Useful for molar’s distal
**Periodontal Chisels • Periodontal Surgical Curettes**

### Periodontal Chisel
- **CHST1K-13KL**
  - Kirkland
  - Curved
  - For removing and reshaping bone

### Periodontal Surgical Curette

#### Larger and heavier curettes for the removal of granulation tissue and tenacious subgingival deposits.
- **CHC13K-TG**
  - Curved
  - Suitable root forming

- **CHCP3-4**
  - Straight

- **CHBC1**
  - Used for splitting bone.
Periosteal Elevators for Maxillofacial Surgery

For maxillofacial surgery of oral and maxillofacial surgery and plastic surgery

**Kang’s Elevator**

- **3.5mm**
  - MXP3S - Straight
  - MXP3SC - Slightly Curved
  - MXP3C - Curved
  
  ![View at front](image)

- **6.0mm**
  - MXP6S - Straight
  - MXP6SC - Slightly Curved
  - MXP6C - Curved
  
  ![View at front](image)

- **9.0mm**
  - MXP9S - Straight
  - MXP9SC - Slightly Curved
  - MXP9C - Curved
  
  ![View at front](image)

**V-NOTCH Periosteal Elevator**

- **7.5mm**
  - MXP75S
  
  ![Image](image)
Channel Retractors · Spatula Periosteal Chisels

Channel Retractor
- Surgery for lower jaw

Spatula Periosteal Chisel
- Marked at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30mm

Kang’s Elevator Kit
- Size 274 x 202 x 30(H)

MXS1
1 MXP3S
2 MXP3SC
3 MXP5IC
4 MXP6S
5 MXP6SC
6 MXP6C
7 MXP9S
8 MXP9SC
9 MXP9C
10 MXP7SS
11 Stainless Cassette

RTCN8

RTCN10

MXSP5

MXSP9

Marked at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30mm

Marked at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30mm
**Surgery**

**Retractors**

**Lip and Cheek Retractor**

- New choice for earning more comfortable impression.
- Can be used as a surgical retractor, too.

**Lip and Tongue Retractor**

- Lip Retractor
  - Using Lip retractor, you don’t need to use multiple mirrors during upper jaw impression.

- Tongue Retractor
  - Using both Lip retractor and Tongue retractor simultaneously, you can reduce amount of work during lower jaw impression.
**Retractors**

### Cheek Retractor
- Specially designed to reduce pain in hand while gripping.

### Langenbeck Retractor
- Pull cheek or incised gum in order to secure one’s view during treatment.

### RTCRM
- Minnesota

### RTAN20
- Cheek Retractor, ArmyNavy, RTAN-20
  - Retract lip
  - Parkman Design

### RTP90-1
- Langenbeck Retractor

### RTP90
- Retractor
Surgery

Tunneling Instrument

To separate coronal tissue while tunneling surgery (periodontal plastic treatment or tunneling techniques for bone graft)

**Tunneling Instrument**

- **TITU1**
  - 2.5mm
  - Anterior
  - Tunneling for flat area
  - To take tissue or insert tissue into tunneling

- **TITU2**
  - 2.5mm
  - Tunneling for heavy curved area

- **TITU3**
  - 2.5mm
  - Combination of TITU1 & TITU2

- **TITU4**
  - 10° angle
  - Similar to TITU1 but Knife is rounded

- **TITU5**
  - 30° angle
  - 1.5mm
  - To keep expanding towards curved area

- **TITU6**
  - 1.5mm
  - To keep expanding towards curved area
Simple Extraction

Allowed to minimize damage to the surrounding bone during a tooth extraction for orthodontic treatment and implants.

**Luxating Elevator**

Luxating elevator has thin and ultra sharp blade than the standard elevator. It minimizes tissue trauma and preserve alveolar bone. Osung luxating elevator is redesigned based on field experiences and clinical practice to improve efficient and safe clinical activities. Optimal handle design reduces the force required for gripping the instrument.
**Arrangement**

- **01.** Anesthesia Syringe
  - SAF1
  - SAF1
  - SAF1

- **02.** Periotome
  - PR2-2R, PRRS3

- **03.** Luxating Elevator
  - 3ELL303, 3ELL302

- **04.** Forcep
  - FX151, FXX13

**Process**

1. Local anesthesia
2. Periodontal ligaments cutting
3. Luxation
4. Extraction
Surgery

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.

![Image of Anesthesia Syringe SAF1]

02. Periodontal ligaments cutting

- **Used**
  An extraction instrument used to cut periodontal ligaments, preventing excess trauma to the interproximal papilla and marginal gingiva. It also can be used when considering the placement of a dental implant with minimal damage to the surrounding alveolar bone during the extraction process.

- **Character**
  Thin sharp blades to facilitate the removal of teeth.

Periotome PR2-2R, PRRS3 **How to use**

Insert the blade into the periodontal sulcus along the root surface, severing the periodontal ligament directly below the alveolar crest.

![Image of Periotome PR2-2R, PRRS3]

PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY
03. Luxation

**Used**
Used to luxate the tooth from the periodontal socket reducing damage to surrounding bone.

**Character**
Luxating elevators have thin and sharp blade for cutting and separating the periodontal ligaments from the tooth. It reduce trauma during extraction as they used in a luxating motion, compared to a standard elevator that prises and lifts. Allows reduced pressure on adjacent teeth.

---

04. Extraction

**Used**
Extraction forceps are used to extract teeth. Various sizes and dimensions are available as per the particular area of the mouth.

**Character**
Plier type.

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Luxating Elevator - SELL 303, SELL 302
*How to use*
Insert the tip between the root and alveolar bone and apply rotary motion to expand the socket. Cut the periodontal ligament and separate the root from the socket.

---

Forcep - FX151
*How to use*
1. Put the beak on the tooth surface with the handle opened wide.
2. Adapt the beak to the tooth with the handle closed.
3. Apply the force to allow the forceps to grasp the tooth and apply the constant rotational force laterally to release the tooth from the alveolar bone.

---

Forcep - FXX13
*How to use*
1. Put the beak on the tooth surface with the handle opened wide.
2. Adapt the beak to the tooth with the handle closed.
3. Apply the force to allow the forceps to grasp the tooth and apply the constant rotational force to release the tooth from the alveolar bone.

---
Excision of Torus

Treatment that makes the alveolar bone shape gentle and soft when patient feels uncomfortable due to benign osteoporosis on the buccal in the maxillary molar area, mandibular lingual, and maxillary palate or exostosis on basal bone, not the alveolar bone or in case of interfere with the denture stability and causing pain.

Needle Holder

Made of high quality stainless steel which promotes a more corrosion resistance after long period of use. Grasp more securely and open more smoothly. Tungsten carbide beak allows maximum grip and prevents needle rotation and slippage.
Arrangement

01. Anesthesia Syringe SAF1 ........................................ P674
02. Scalpel Handle SHF, SHS, SHC .................................. P673
03. Periosteal Elevator EP9, EP9H .................................. P676
04. Bone Rongeur RNG178 ........................................ P691
05. Periodontal Chisel & Mallet CHBC1, ML20 .................. P699, 692
06. Periodontal Chisel CHCO1, CHCO2 .......................... P698
07. Bone File BF1X ................................................ P692
08. Tissue Piercher PTS22C ........................................ P693
09. Scissor SCLSS115 ............................................... P697
10. Needle Holder NH150TC ........................................ P695

Process

01. Local anesthesia
02. Mucosal incision

03. Creating a mucoperiosteal flap
04. Removal of sharp bony edges

05, 06. Smoothing rough or sharp edges
07. Smoothing rough or sharp edges

08, 09, 10. Suture

PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY

Suture
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.

---

02. Mucosal incision

- **Used**
  Scalpel handles are used with scalpel blades which can be used in surgeries help in both incising and excising of soft tissues.

- **Character**
  It come with a ruler marking for measuring the size of your surgical cuts.

---

## Anesthesia Syringe

**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.

---

## Scalpel Handle

**How to use**

1. Insert blade with Kelly to take back side of blade.
2. To remove the blade, carefully lift the bottom of the blade until it unlocks from the handle.

---

**Products for Dentistry**
**Scalpel Handle** (SHS, SHC)

*How to use*
1. Attach the blade to the handle by slipping the slit in the blade into the grooves on the handle using a Kelly clamp.
2. To remove the blade, carefully lift the bottom of the blade until it unlocks from the handle.

![Scalpel Handle](image)

- **Character**
  - Cylindrical handle design for bidirectional blade mounting.
  - Cylindrical handle makes it possible to smoothly curve the incision with force applied to the handle with pressure of finger movement without putting any pressure on your wrist.
  - SHC is excellent for most posterior and palatal incision (Maxillary bone).

---

**03. Creating a mucoperiosteal flap**

*Used*
Periosteal elevator are mainly used to lift the periosteum after incisions of the gingival tissue.

*Character*
Combines a wide flat blade for raising or lifting mucoperiosteal flap and pointed sharp blade for isolating interproximal papillae.

**Periosteal Elevator** (EPH, EPH+)

*How to use*
1. Select the blade according to the incision size and shape.
2. To minimize the risk of soft tissue injury, exert appropriately controlled force and pressure in the correct direction, and retract to allow visibility and access to the surgical site.
3. Place concave surfaced blade toward the tissue and insert wide flat working edge into the incision site to separate tissue from the tooth or bone.

![Periosteal Elevator](image)

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**04. Removal of sharp bony edges**

*Used*
Rongeur is used to remove bony fragments or soft tissue.

*Character*
It provides a larger cutting action when it is compressed due to the double hinge, significantly reducing hand grip fatigue.

**Bone Rongeur** (RING178)

*How to use*
Place the bone to be cut between beaks and remove it by exerting the cutting force.

![Bone Rongeur](image)

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Products for Dentistry
**Surgery**

**Excision of Torus**

---

**05. Removal of sharp bony edges**

- **Used**
  Removal of sharp bony edges

- **Character**
  Chisel with beveled cutting blade on one side for reshaping bone. Small stainless steel mallet provides effective striking.

---

**06.07. Smoothing rough or sharp edges**

- **Used**
  Used to reconstruct irregular bony surfaces and tissues. Ideal for the atraumatic removal of bone on adjacent teeth during the crown lengthening procedure. Allows easy removal of fractured tooth root and secondary inner flap.

- **Character**
  Semicircular blade are beveled on one side.
  CHCO1-Up (The direction towards the occlusal surface)
  CHCO2-Down (The direction towards the root)

---

**Bone Chisel **

- **How to use**
  1. CHCO1-Up (The direction towards the occlusal surface)
  2. CHCO2-Down (The direction towards the root)

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**Bone File **

- **How to use**
  Use modified pen grasp, allow for a push and pull motion to smooth bone surface.

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**PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY**

- **Bone File BF1X**
  Straight cutting blades are used with a pull stroke, while cross serrated blade can be used with a push and pull motion and allows easy smoothing on the lightest areas.

- **BF1X is ideal for smoothing of alveolar bone after removal of many teeth at one time.**
Surgery

08, 09, 10. Suture

- **Used**
  - Tissue pliers used to hold and stabilize tissue during suturing or dissection. Ideal for use with guided tissue regeneration procedure.

- **Character**
  - Easy to gently stabilize a relatively soft tissue. Wide contact area minimizes pressure on the tissue, and a hole created on the tips allows suturing needle to pass through during suturing without slipping.

- **Used**
  - Scissors are used for cutting silk during suturing. It is appropriate for use in the excessive soft tissue and flat lesions removal.

- **Character**
  - Similar to Iris.

---

**Tissue Plier_ PTS22C**

**How to use**

1. Place the plier between the thumb and index finger, while index finger helps guide.
2. Gently pick up the tissue in place.
3. Raise the tissue slightly and insert the suturing needle to the hole on the tips of the plier for suturing.

---

**Scissor_SCLSS115**

**How to use**

Hold the scissor by placing the thumb and ring finger through the rings in the handles with the index finger supporting the shank, hook the silk on hooked edge and cut it at an appropriate length.

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**Needle Holder_NHC150TC**

**How to use**

1. Proper length of needle holder for easy handling is 7–8 in. Secure the suturing needles in the jaws.
2. Hold the scissor by placing the thumb and ring finger through the rings in the handles with the index finger supporting the shank.

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**Products for Dentistry**