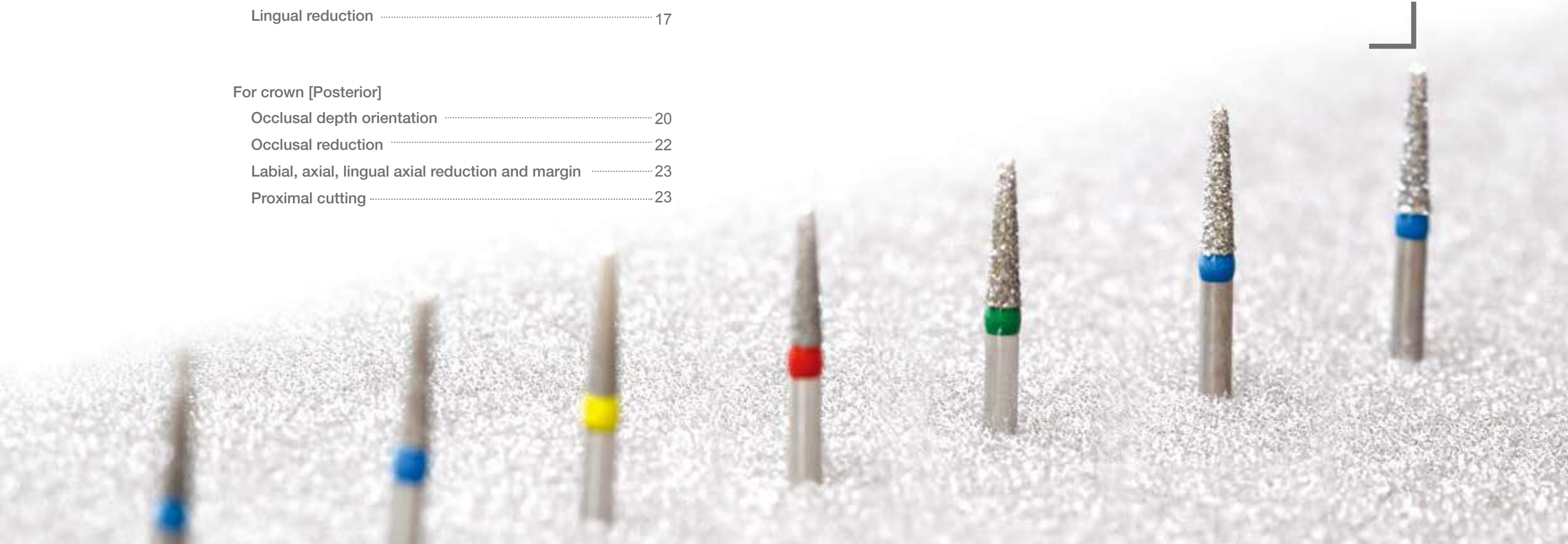
OSUNG DIAMOND BUR

OSUNG Catalog for 2020-2021

INDEX



Numbering system

FG SHANK

Numbering system of OSUNG diamond bur

A + B + C + D

194. 18 M 2

A : ISO shape classification

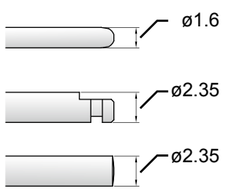
B : Head dimension
(Diameter of the head at the biggest part in the tenth of millimeter)

C : Grit size & roughness
- E: Extra fine (20-30 ㎛)
- F: Fine (53-63 ㎛)
- M: Medium (106-125 ㎛)
- C: Coarse (125-150 ㎛)
- E: Extra coarse (180-210 ㎛)

D : Additional classification number by OSUNG

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



FG SHANK — Friction grip type
It fits into the turbine of a high-speed handpiece, and it is the type mostly used by dentists.

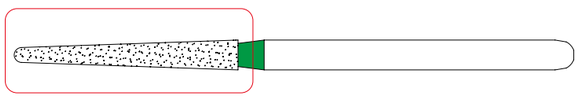
RA SHANK — Latch type
It fits into the latch of the contra-angle which is a kind of slow speed handpiece

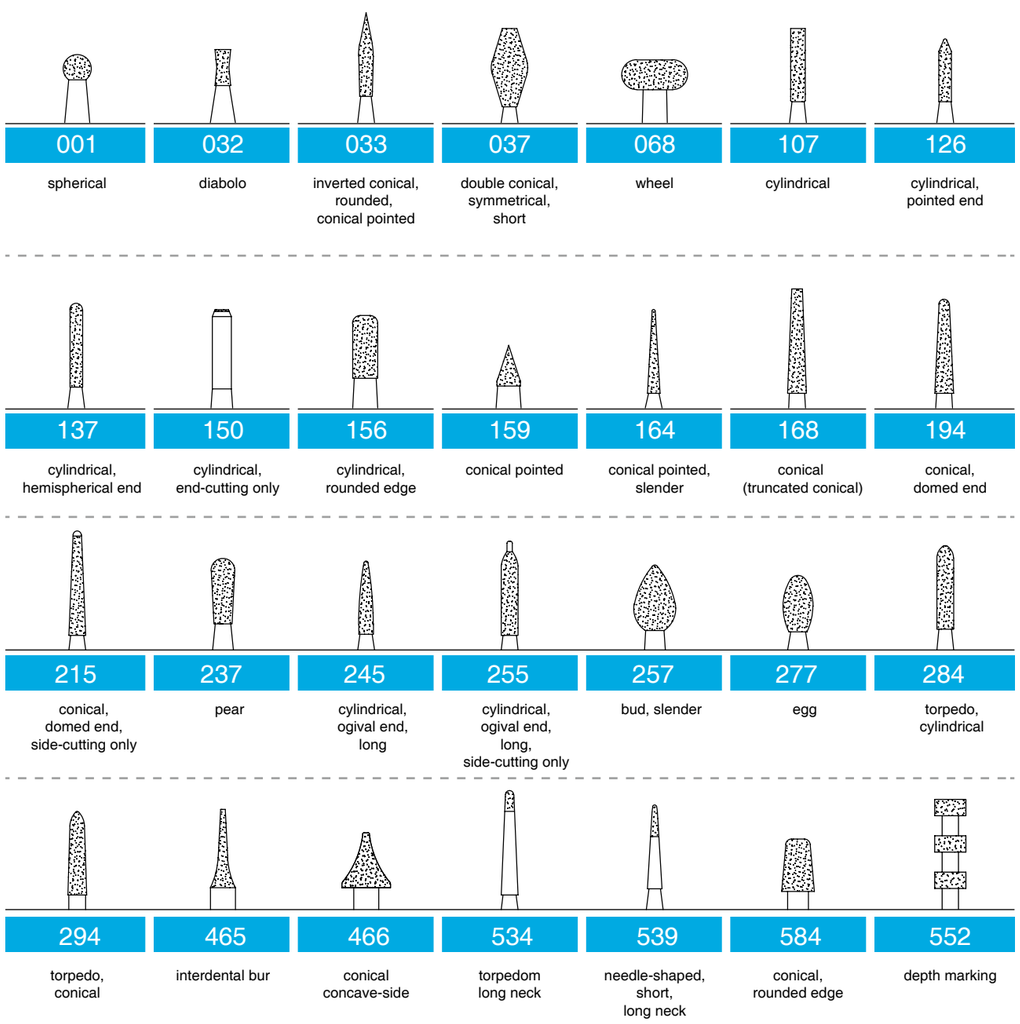
HP SHANK — Long straight type
It fits into the nose cone of the slow speed handpiece.

ISO code no. for the shape

FG SHANK

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





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

OSUNG's new pattern design

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.

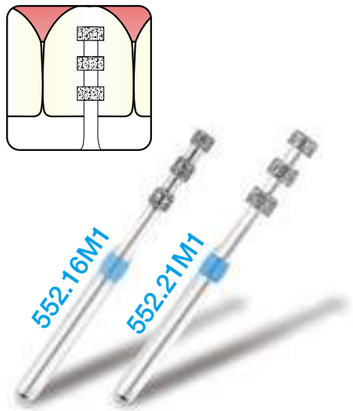
For laminate

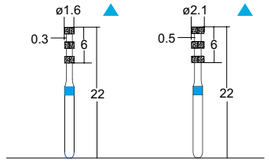
FG SHANK

/ Depth orientation

▲ 3EA/1PACK

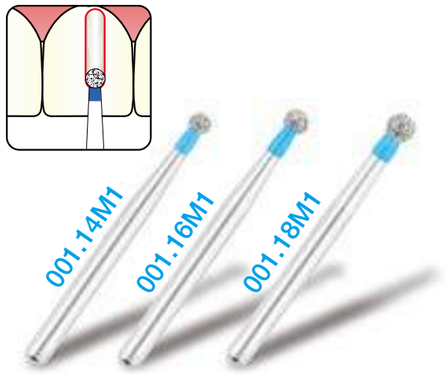
Knife edge [Removing labial surface depth 0.3 mm or 0.5 mm instruction ditch]



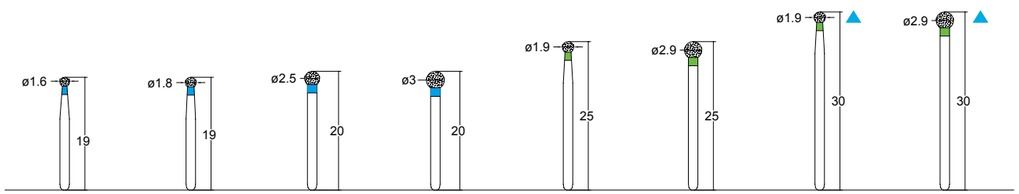


● 552,16M1	● 552,21M1

Ball round



● 001,8M1 [001BR–49]	● 001,9M1 [001 801 009]	● 001,12M1 [001BR–46]	● 001,14M1 [001BR–41]



● 001,16M1 [001BR–40]	● 001,18M1 [001BR–31]	● 001,25M1	● 001,30M1				
				● 001,19C1 [001ABR–S019C]	● 001,29C1 [001ABR–S029C]	● 001,19C2 [001ABR–019C]	● 001,29C2 [001ABR–029C]
		● 001,25EC1	● 001,30EC1				

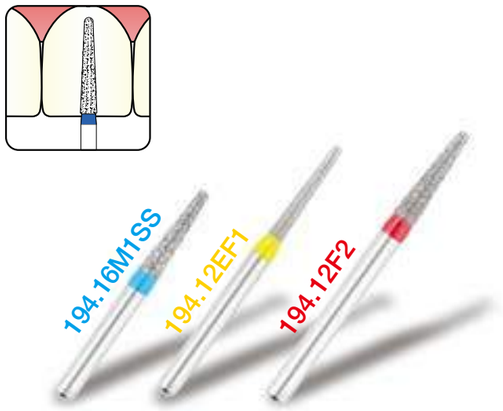
For laminate

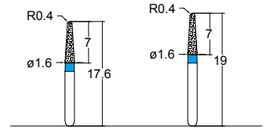
FG SHANK

/ Labial reduction

▲ 3EA/1PACK

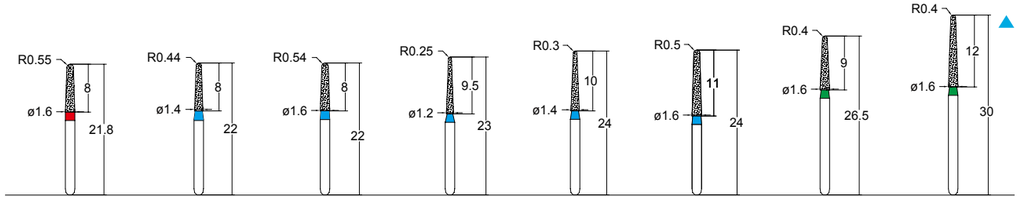
Chamfer [Taper]





● 194,16M1SS [197TR–SS21]	● 194,16M1S [197TR–S21]

	● 194,16EF1 [197TR–21EF]	● 194,12EF1 [198 856EF 012]			● 194,16EF3 [199TR–25EF]		● 194,16EF5 [199TR–11EF]
	● 194,16F1 [197TR–21F]		● 194,16F2 [198 8856 016]	● 194,12F2 [197CR–21F]	● 194,16F3 [199TR–25F]		● 194,16F5 [199TR–11F]
● 194,14M1 [197TR–20]	● 194,16M1 [197TR–21]		● 194,16M2 [198 856 016]		● 194,16M3 [199TR–25]	● 194,16M4 [199TR–12]	● 194,16M5 [199TR–11]
	● 194,16C1 [197TR–21C]						● 194,16C5 [199TR–11C]



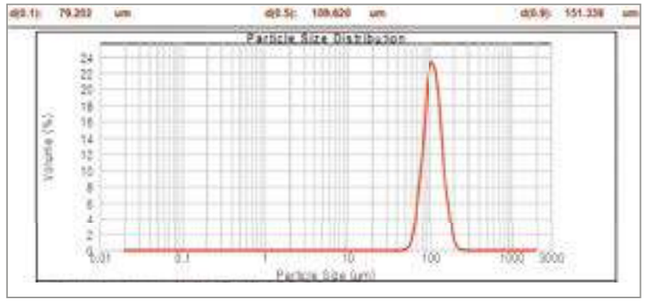
● 194,16F6	● 194,14F2	● 194,16F7					
	● 194,14M2	● 194,16M7	● 194,12M3 [199 850 012]	● 194,14M3 [199 850 014]	● 194,16M8		
						● 194,16C9 [201ASG–S016C]	● 194,16C10 [201ASG–016C]
	● 194,14EC2	● 194,16EC7					

Extra fine Fine Medium Coarse Extra coarse

Performance test

FG SHANK

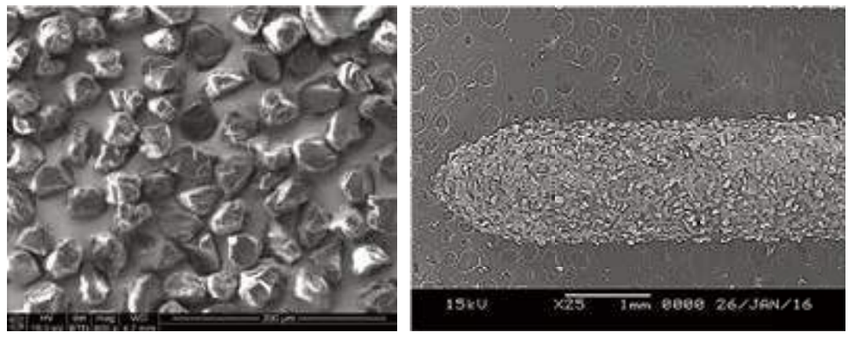
Grading analysis



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 upmost 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.

● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

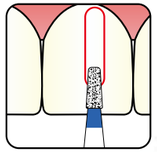
For crown [Anterior]

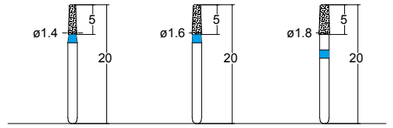
FG SHANK

/ Depth orientation

▲ 3EA/1PACK

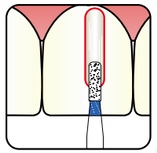
Flat round [Taper]

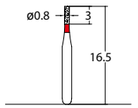




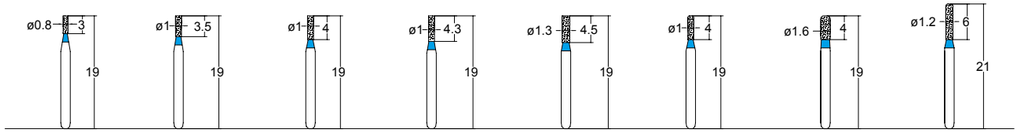
● 584.14F1	● 584.16F2	● 584.18F2
● 584.14M1	● 584.16M2	● 584.18M2
● 584.14EC1	● 584.16EC2	● 584.18EC2

Flat [Straight]





● 107.8F1 [108CD–58F]



● 107,8M2 [108JSF–008]	● 107,10M1 [108JSF–010]	● 107,10M2 [109JSF–010]	● 107,10M3 [109SF–41]	● 107,13M1 [109SF–31]	● 156,10M1 [156 835KR 010]	● 156,16M1 [156 835KR 016]	● 156,12M1 [157 836KR 012]

● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

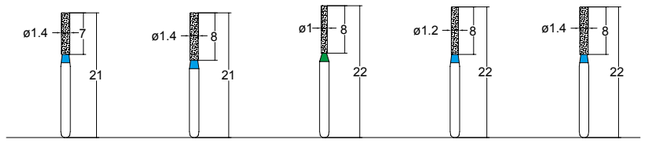
For crown [Anterior]

FG SHANK

/ Labial, axial, lingual axial reduction and margin

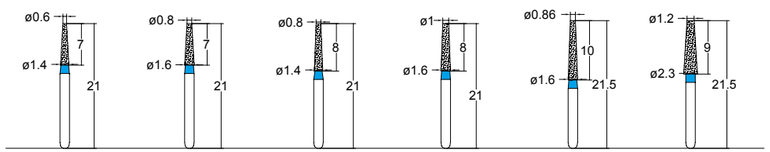
▲ 3EA/1PACK

Shoulder [Straight]

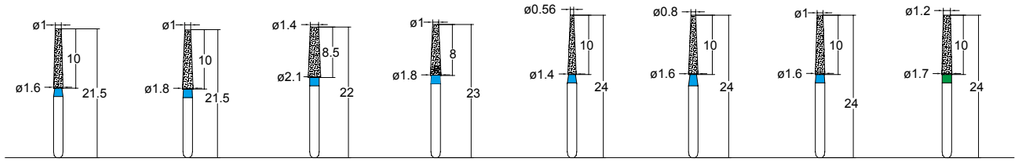


● 107,14M1 [110SF–21]	● 107,14M2 [111 837 014]		● 107,12M1 [111SF–11]	● 107,14M3 [111SF–12]
		● 107,10C4		

Shoulder [Taper]



	● 168,16EF2 [171TF–21EF]				
	● 168,16F2 [171TF–21F]				
● 168,14M3 [171TF–20]	● 168,16M2 [171TF–21]	● 168,14M4 [172 847 014]	● 168,16M3 [172 847 016]	● 168,16M4 [173TF–12]	● 168,23M1 [172TF–14]



	● 168,18EF2 [173TF–13EF]	● 168,21EF2 [172APB–021EF]	● 168,18EF3 [172APB–018EF]				
	● 168,18F2 [173TF–13F]	● 168,21F2 [172APB–021F]	● 168,18F3 [172APB–018F]				
● 168,16M6S	● 168,18M2 [173TF–13]	● 168,21M2 [172APB–021]	● 168,18M3 [172APB–018]	● 168,14M5 [173TF–11]		● 168,16M6 [173 848 016]	
	● 168,18C2 [173TF–13C]						● 168,17C1
					● 168,16EC5		

Extra fine Fine Medium Coarse Extra coarse

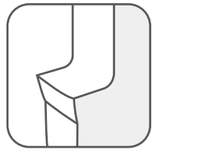
For crown [Anterior]

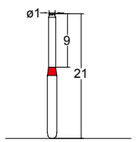
FG SHANK

/ Labial, axial, lingual axial reduction and margin

▲ 3EA/1PACK

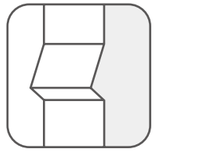
End-cutting only

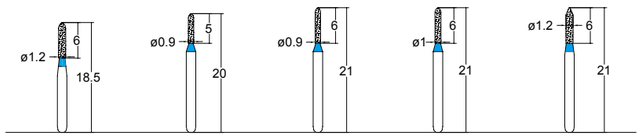




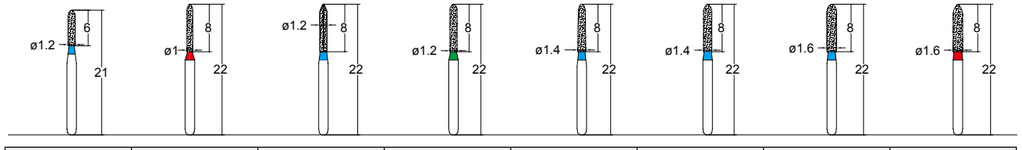
● 150.10F1 [150EX–18F]	
● 150.10M1	

Sloped shoulder [Taper]





● 284.12M1S [288SO–S20]	● 284.9M1 [287 876 009]	● 284.9M2 [288 877 009]	● 284.10M1 [288 877 010]	● 126.12M1 [129 884 012]



						● 284.16EF1 [141SR–13EF]	
	● 284.10F2 [289 8878 010]					● 284.16F1 [141SR–13F]	● 284.16F2 [289 8878 016]
● 284.12M1 [288SO–20]		● 126.12M2 [130 885 012]		● 284.14M1 [289SO–21]	● 284.14M2 [289 878 014]	● 284.16M1 [141SR–13]	
			● 284.12C2 [289 6878 012]		● 284.14C2 [289 6878 014]	● 284.16C1 [141SR–13C]	

Extra fine Fine Medium Coarse Extra coarse

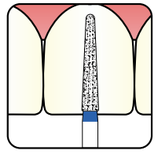
For crown [Anterior]

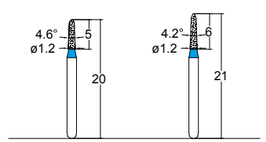
FG SHANK

/ Labial, axial, lingual axial reduction and margin

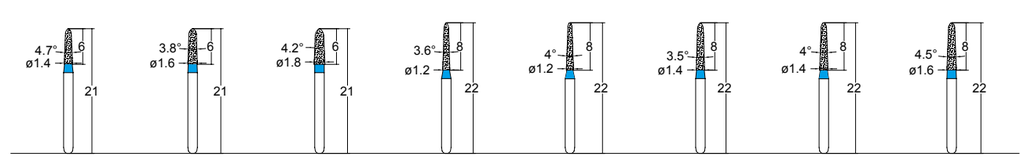
▲ 3EA/1PACK

Sloped shoulder [Taper]

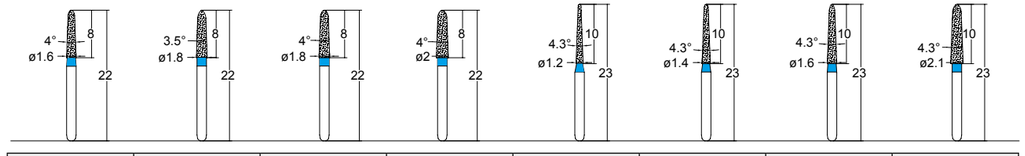




● 294.12M1 [296 876K 012]	● 294.12M2 [297 877K 012]



						● 294.14F3	
● 294.14M1 [297 877K 014]	● 294.16M1 [297 877K 016]	● 294.18M1 [297 877K 018]	● 294.12M3 [298 878K 012]	● 294.12M4	● 294.14M2 [298 878K 014]	● 294.14M3	● 294.16M2 [298 878K 016]
				● 294.12EC4		● 294.14EC3	



● 294.16F3		● 294.18F3	● 294.20F1				
● 294.16M3	● 294.18M2 [298 878K 018]	● 294.18M3	● 294.20M1	● 294.12M5 [299 879K 012]	● 294.14M4 [299 879K 014]	● 294.16M4 [299 879K 016]	● 294.21M1 [299 879 021]
	● 294.18C2 [298 6878K 018]						
● 294.16EC3		● 294.18EC3	● 294.20EC1				

● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

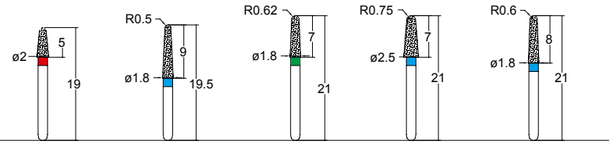
For crown [Anterior]

FG SHANK

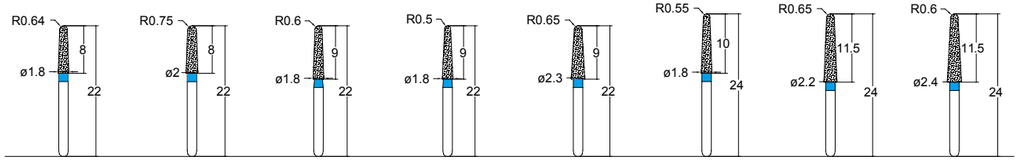
/ Labial, axial, lingual axial reduction and margin

▲ 3EA/1PACK

Chamfer [Taper]

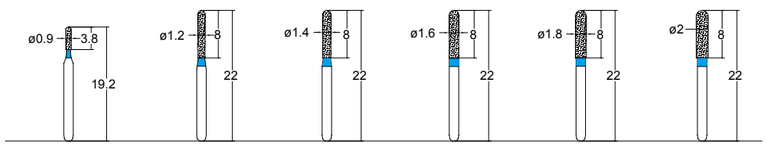


● 194.20EF1 [196CR–11EF]				
● 194.20F1 [196CR–11F]				● 194.18F2 [198 8856 018]
	● 194.18M5S [198TR–S13]		● 194.25M1 [197 855 025]	● 194.18M2 [198 856 018]
		● 194.18C1 [197TR–62C]		● 194.18C2 [198 6856 018]



		● 194.18EF4 [198TR–26EF]	● 194.18EF5 [198TR–13EF]				
● 194.18F3	● 194.20F2	● 194.18F4 [198TR–26F]	● 194.18F5 [198TR–13F]				
● 194.18M3	● 194.20M2	● 194.18M4 [198TR–26]	● 194.18M5 [198TR–13]	● 194.23M1 [198TR–14]	● 194.18M6 [199 850 018]	● 194.22M1 [199TR–15]	● 194.24M1 [199TR–19]
			● 194.18C5 [198TR–13C]				● 194.24C1 [199TR–19C]
● 194.18EC3	● 194.20EC2						

Deep chamfer [Straight]



		● 137.14F1	● 137.16F1	● 137.18F1	● 137.20F1
● 137.9M1	● 137.12M1 [141SR–11]	● 137.14M1 [141SR–12]	● 137.16M1	● 137.18M1	● 137.20M1
		● 137.14EC1	● 137.16EC1	● 137.18EC1	● 137.20EC1

● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

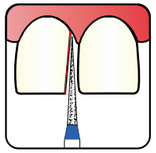
For crown [Anterior]

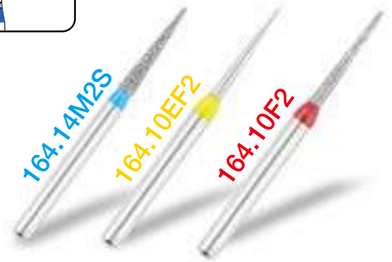
FG SHANK

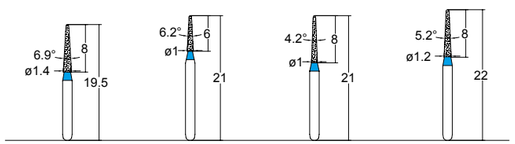
/ Proximal cutting, Lingual reduction

▲ 3EA/1PACK

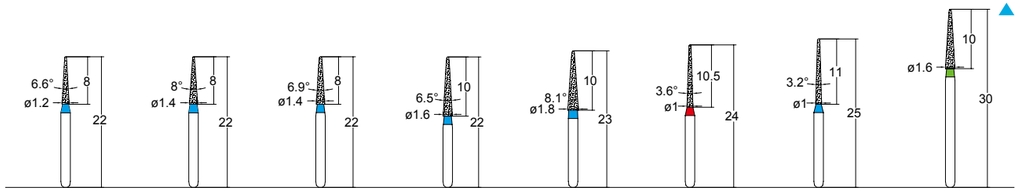
Straight





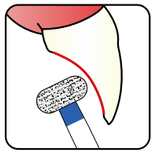


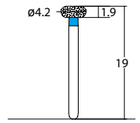
		● 164,10EF2 [165 858EF 010]	
		● 164,10F2 [165 8858 010]	
● 164,14M2S [160TC–S21]	● 164,10M1 [160TC–26]	● 164,10M2 [165 858 010]	● 164,12M1 [223 868 012]



		● 164,14EF2 [160TC–21EF]	● 164,16EF1 [160TC–11EF]			● 164,10EF4 [167 859EF 010]	
● 164,12F2	● 164,14F1	● 164,14F2 [160TC–21F]	● 164,16F1 [160TC–11F]		● 164,10F3	● 164,10F4 [167 8859 010]	
● 164,12M2	● 164,14M1	● 164,14M2 [160TC–21]	● 164,16M1 [160TC–11]	● 164,18M1 [167 859 018]		● 164,10M4 [167 859 010]	
			● 164,16C1 [160TC–11C]				● 164,16C2 [160ACN–016C]
● 164,12EC2	● 164,14EC1						

Wheel round





● 068,42M1 [068WR–13]
● 068,42C1 [068WR–13C]

● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

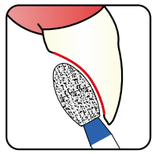
For crown [Anterior]

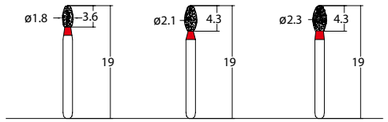
FG SHANK

/ Lingual reduction

▲ 3EA/1PACK

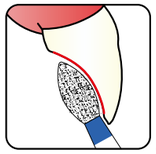
Egg

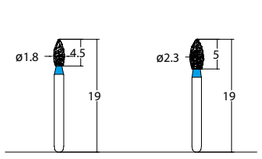




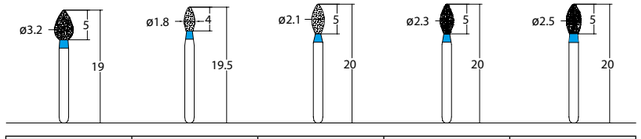
		● 277.23EF1 [277 379EF 023]
● 277.18F1 [277 8379 018]	● 277.21F1 [277 8379 021]	● 277.23F1 [277 8379 023]
		● 277.23M1 [277 379 023]

Flame





	● 257.23EF1
● 257.18M1 [257JFO–018]	● 257.23M1 [257JFO–023]



				● 257.25EF1
● 257.32F1 [257FO–27F]	● 257.18F2 [257FO–32F]			● 257.25F1
● 257.32M1 [257FO–27]	● 257.18M2 [257FO–32]	● 257.21M1 [257 368 021]	● 257.23M2 [257 368 023]	● 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

● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

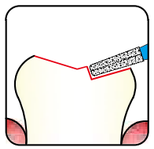
For crown [Posterior]

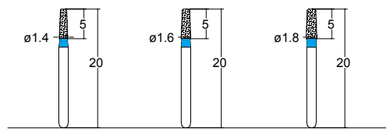
FG SHANK

/ Occlusal depth orientation

▲ 3EA/1PACK

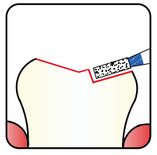
Flat round [Taper]

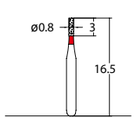




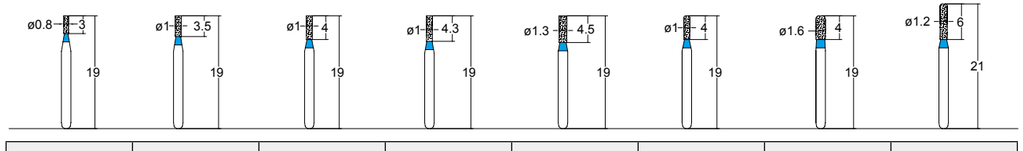
● 584.14F1	● 584.16F2	● 584.18F2
● 584.14M1	● 584.16M2	● 584.18M2
● 584.14EC1	● 584.16EC2	● 584.18EC2

Flat [Straight]





● 107.8F1 [108CD–58F]



● 107.8M2 [108JSF–008]	● 107.10M1 [108JSF–010]	● 107.10M2 [109JSF–010]	● 107.10M3 [109SF–41]	● 107.13M1 [109SF–31]	● 156.10M1 [156 835KR 010]	● 156.16M1 [156 835KR 016]	● 156.12M1 [157 836KR 012]

● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

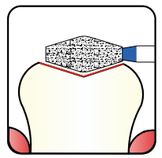
For crown [Posterior]

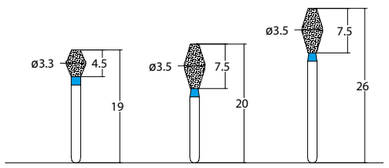
FG SHANK

/ Occlusal reduction

▲ 3EA/1PACK

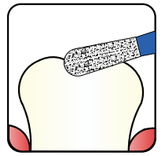
Double conical

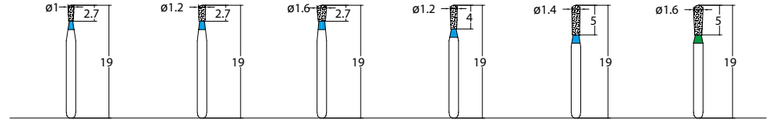




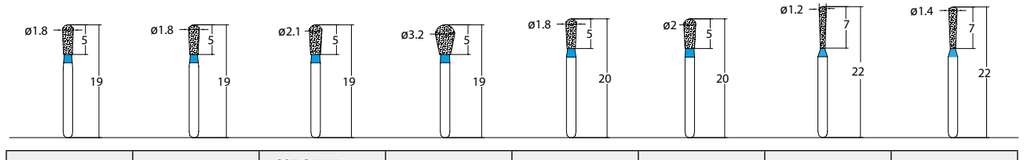
	● 037.35F1 [039EX–12F]	
● 037.33M1 [038 811 033]	● 037.35M1 [039EX–12]	● 037.35M2 [039ATP–035]

Pear





● 237.10M1 [233 830 010]	● 237.12M1 [233 830 012]	● 237.16M1 [233 830 016]	● 237.12M2 [238 830RL 012]	● 237.14M2 [238 830RL 014]	
					● 237.16C2 [238 6830RL 016]



		● 237.21EF1 [237EX–21EF]					
		● 237.21F1 [237EX–21F]	● 237.32F1 [237EX–26F]			● 237.12F3	● 237.14F3
● 237.18M1 [237EX–20]	● 237.18M2 [238 830RL 018]	● 237.21M1 [237EX–21]	● 237.32M1 [237EX–26]	● 237.18M3	● 237.20M1	● 237.12M3	● 237.14M3
	● 237.18C2 [238 6830RL 018]	● 237.21C1 [237EX–21C]					
				● 237.18EC3	● 237.20EC1	● 237.12EC3	● 237.14EC3

● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

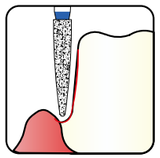
For crown [Posterior]

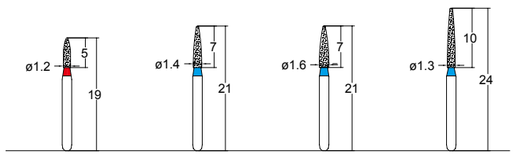
FG SHANK

/ Labial, axial, lingual axial reduction and margin

▲ 3EA/1PACK

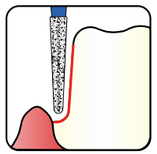
Knife edge

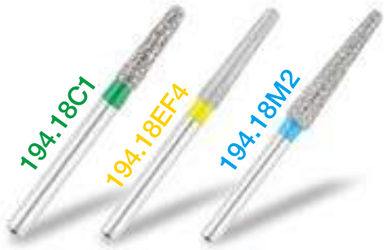


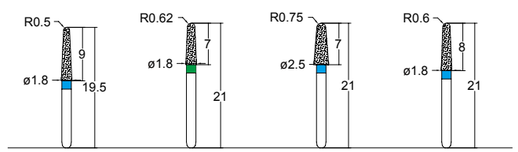


	● 245.14EF1 [298FO–21EF]	● 245.16EF1 [298FO–22EF]	
● 245.12F1 [245 8860 012]	● 245.14F1 [298FO–21F]	● 245.16F1 [298FO–22F]	● 245.13F1 [299FO–11F]
	● 245.14M1 [298FO–21]	● 245.16M1 [298FO–22]	● 245.13M1 [299FO–11]

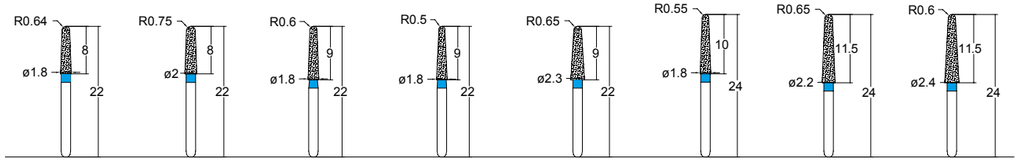
Chamfer [Taper]







			● 194.18F2 [198 8856 018]
● 194.18M5S [198TR–S13]		● 194.25M1 [197 855 025]	● 194.18M2 [198 856 018]
	● 194.18C1 [197TR–62C]		● 194.18C2 [198 6856 018]



		● 194.18EF4 [198TR–26EF]	● 194.18EF5 [198TR–13EF]				
● 194.18F3	● 194.20F2	● 194.18F4 [198TR–26F]	● 194.18F5 [198TR–13F]				
● 194.18M3	● 194.20M2	● 194.18M4 [198TR–26]	● 194.18M5 [198TR–13]	● 194.23M1 [198TR–14]	● 194.18M6 [199 850 018]	● 194.22M1 [199TR–15]	● 194.24M1 [199TR–19]
			● 194.18C5 [198TR–13C]				● 194.24C1 [199TR–19C]
● 194.18EC3	● 194.20EC2						

● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

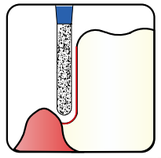
For crown [Posterior]

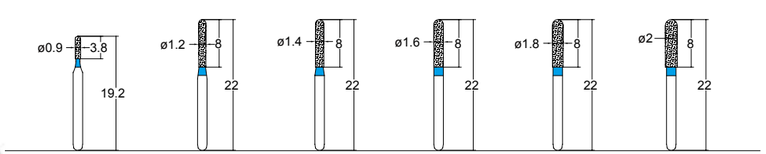
FG SHANK

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

▲ 3EA/1PACK

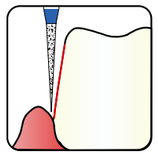
Deep chamfer [Straight]

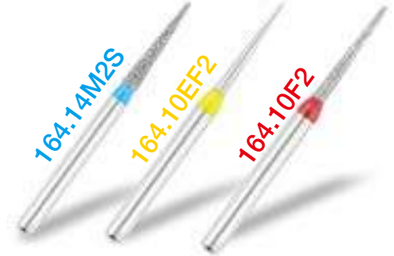


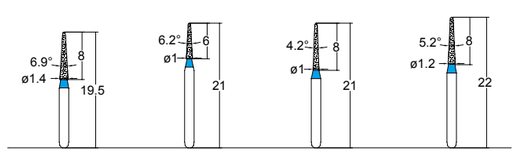


		● 137.14F1	● 137.16F1	● 137.18F1	● 137.20F1
● 137.9M1	● 137.12M1 [141SR–11]	● 137.14M1 [141SR–12]	● 137.16M1	● 137.18M1	● 137.20M1
		● 137.14EC1	● 137.16EC1	● 137.18EC1	● 137.20EC1

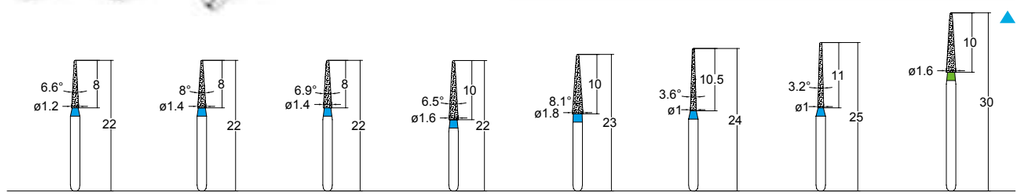
Straight







		● 164.10EF2 [165 858EF 010]	
		● 164.10F2 [165 8858 010]	
● 164.14M2S [160TC–S21]	● 164.10M1 [160TC–26]	● 164.10M2 [165 858 010]	● 164.12M1 [223 868 012]

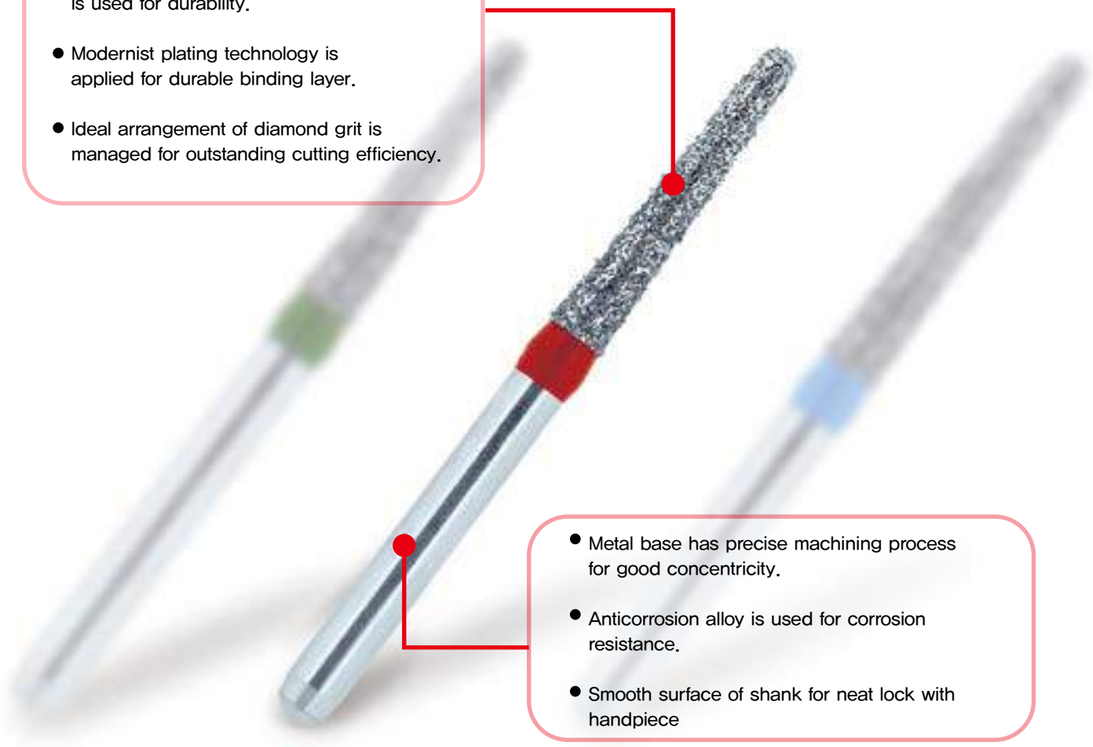


		● 164.14EF2 [160TC–21EF]	● 164.16EF1 [160TC–11EF]			● 164.10EF4 [167 859EF 010]	
● 164.12F2	● 164.14F1	● 164.14F2 [160TC–21F]	● 164.16F1 [160TC–11F]		● 164.10F3	● 164.10F4 [167 8859 010]	
● 164.12M2	● 164.14M1	● 164.14M2 [160TC–21]	● 164.16M1 [160TC–11]	● 164.18M1 [167 859 018]		● 164.10M4 [167 859 010]	
			● 164.16C1 [160TC–11C]				● 164.16C2 [160ACN–016C]
● 164.12EC2	● 164.14EC1						

PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY
OSUNG MND CO.,LTD.

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.

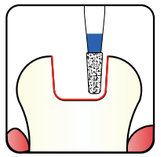
Extra fine Fine Medium Coarse Extra coarse

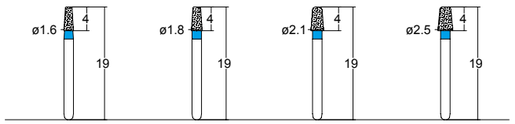
For inlay

FG SHANK

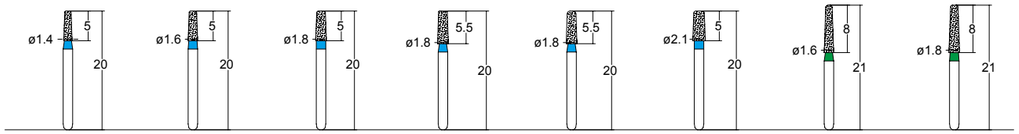
▲ 3EA/1PACK

Flat round [Taper]





	● 584.18EF1 [544 845KREF 018]		● 584.25EF1 [544 845KREF 025]
	● 584.18F1 [544 8845KR 018]		● 584.25F1 [544 8845KR 025]
● 584.16M1 [544 845KR 016]	● 584.18M1 [544 845KR 018]	● 584.21M1 [544 845KR 021]	● 584.25M1 [544 845KR 025]



● 584.14F1	● 584.16F2	● 584.18F2			● 584.21F2	● 584.16F3 [546 8847KR 016]	
● 584.14M1	● 584.16M2	● 584.18M2	● 584.18M3 [584 959 018]	● 584.18M4 [584 959KR 018]	● 584.21M2		
						● 584.16C3 [546 6847KR 016]	● 584.18C5 [546 6847KR 018]
● 584.14EC1	● 584.16EC2	● 584.18EC2			● 584.21EC2		

We have black burs which is extra-coarse roughness

Etcetera

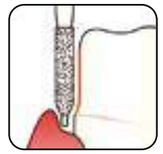
Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

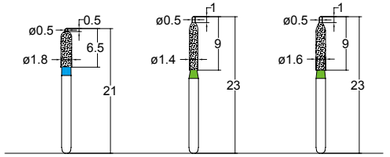
Etcetera

FG SHANK

▲ 3EA/1PACK

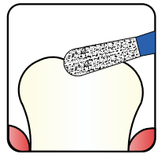
Safety / Gingival

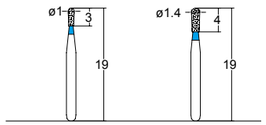




● 255.18M1 [147SRP–018]		
	● 255.14C1 [255SOP–014C]	● 255.16C1 [255SOP–016C]

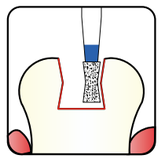
Pear

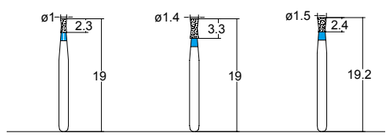




● 237.10M2 [237EX–41]	● 237.14M1 [234EX–31]

Double inverted cone





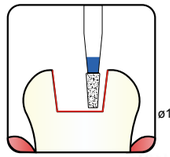
● 032.10M1 [019DI–41]	● 032.14M1 [019DI–42]	● 032.15M1

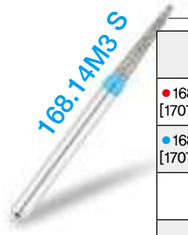
Etcetera

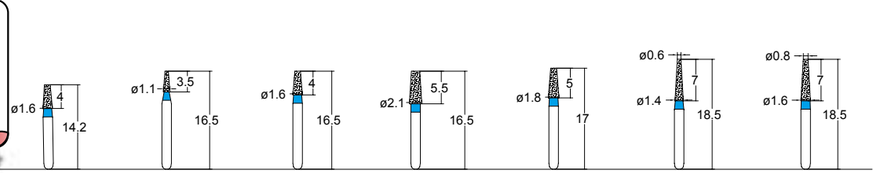
FG SHANK

▲ 3EA/1PACK

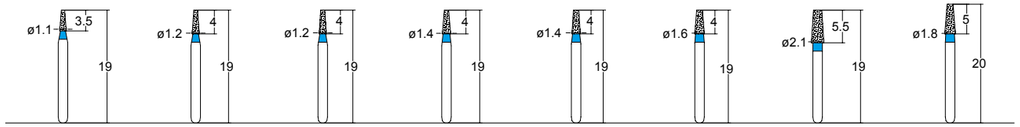
Flat [Taper]





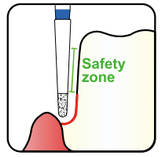


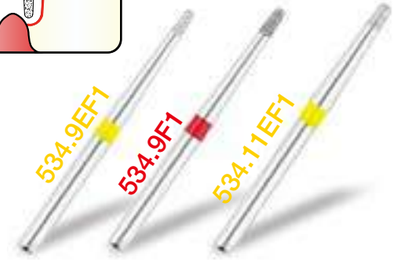
● 168,16F1SS [170TF–SS31F]		● 168,16F1S [170TF–S31F]				
● 168,16M1SS [170TF–SS31]	● 168,11M1S [169TF–S41]	● 168,16M1S [170TF–S31]	● 168,21M1S [170TF–S22]	● 168,18M1S [170TF–S23]	● 168,14M3S [171TF–S20]	● 168,16M2S [171TF–S21]

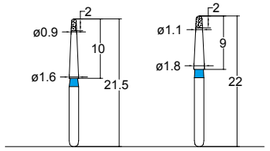


	● 168,12F1 [170TF–42F]		● 168,14F1 [170TF–43F]		● 168,16F1 [170TF–31F]		
● 168,11M1 [169TF–41]	● 168,12M1 [170TF–42]	● 168,12M2 [168 845 012]	● 168,14M1 [170TF–43]	● 168,14M2 [168 845 014]	● 168,16M1 [170TF–31]	● 168,21M1 [170TF–22]	● 168,18M1 [170TF–23]

Safety margin finishing







● 534.9EF1 [194ASM–016EF]	● 534.11EF1 [194ASM–018EF]
● 534.9F1 [194ASM–016F]	● 534.11F1 [194ASM–018F]
● 534.9M1 [194ASM–016]	● 534.11M1 [194ASM–018]

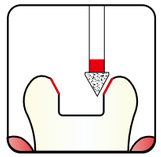
Extra fine Fine Medium Coarse Extra coarse

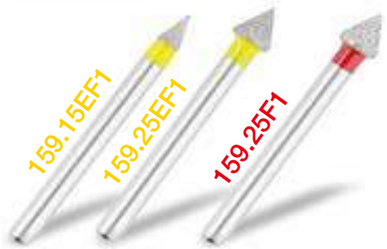
Etcetera

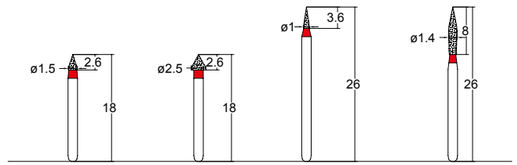
FG SHANK

▲ 3EA/1PACK

Finishing bur

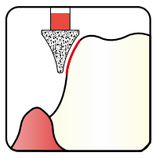


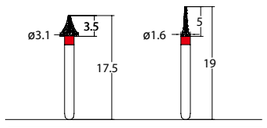




● 159,15EF1 [162AOB–015EF]	● 159,25EF1 [162AOB–025EF]	● 159,10EF1 [161AFN–010EF]	● 033,14EF1 [243AFN–014EF]
● 159,15F1 [162AOB–015F]	● 159,25F1 [162AOB–025F]	● 159,10F1 [161AFN–010F]	● 033,14F1 [243AFN–014F]

Extra shape

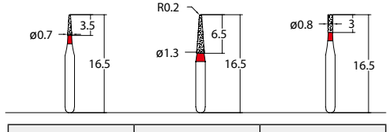




● 466,31F1 [466AOC–031F]	● 465,16F1 [465 8392 016]

Extra shape

Children's
Dia-bur



● 164,7F1 [247CD–57F]	● 194,13F1 [171CD–59F]	● 107,8F1 [108CD–58F]

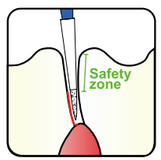
Extra fine Fine Medium Coarse Extra coarse

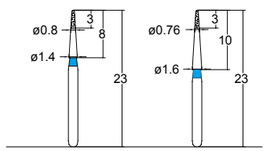
Etcetera

FG SHANK

▲ 3EA/1PACK

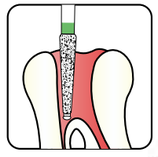
End proximal safety cutting

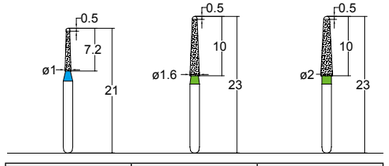




● 539,8F1 [160APC–014F]	● 539,8F2 [160APC–016F]
● 539,8M1 [160APC–014]	● 539,8M2 [160APC–016]

Endo Z bur





● 215,10M1		
	● 215,16C1 [220AEZ–016C]	● 215,20C1 [220AEZ–020C]

OSUNG MND
Dental diamond burs

BUR-KIT

PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY
OSUNG MND CO.,LTD.

Metal ceramic restoration

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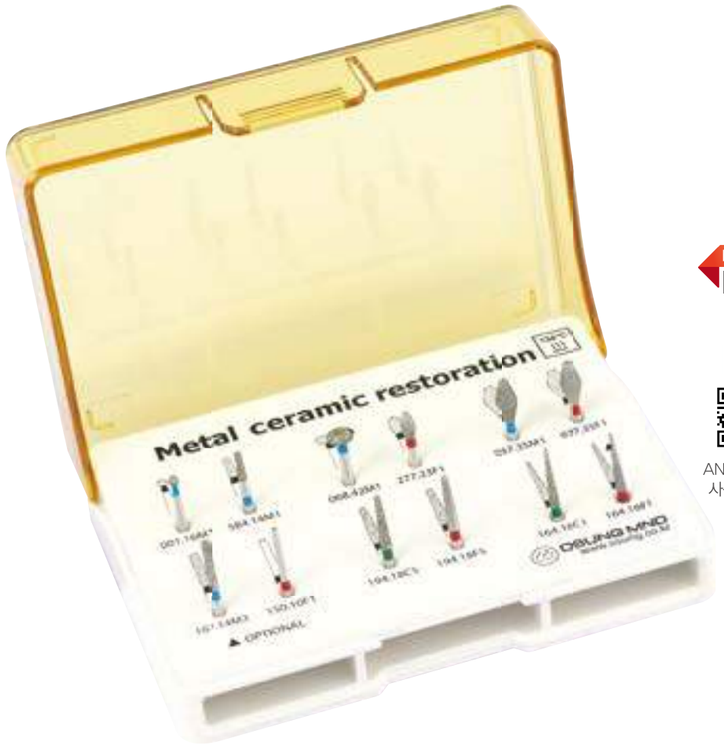


NEW

DBMEK

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

134°C 111 134°C Autoclavable

ANT METAL 사용 동영상

POS METAL 사용 동영상


001.16M1 584.14M1


068.42M1 277.23F1


037.35M1 037.35F1


107.14M3 150.10F1


194.18C5 194.18F5


164.16C1 164.16F1

Metal ceramic restoration

FG SHANK

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.

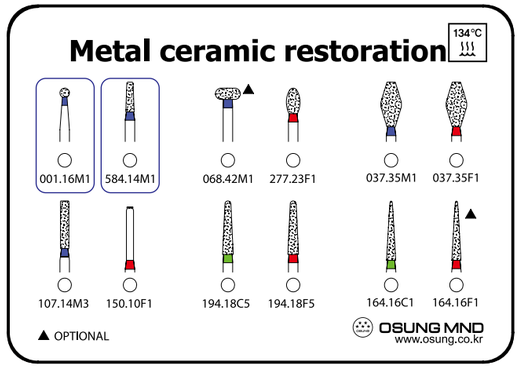
Features of OSUNG diamond bur kit

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

Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

Metal ceramic restoration

FG SHANK



ANT METAL
사용 동영상

Procedure for Anterior Metal Ceramic Preparation
금속-도재관을 위한 전치부 치아 형성 방법

1

다이아몬드 버로 깊이 설정구를 형성한다.
순면의 치은부 1/2 에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다.
1.2–1.5 mm 정도 삭제한다.

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

순면의 절단부 1/2 에 깊이 설정구를
형성한다. 1.2–1.5 mm 정도 삭제한다.

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

깊이 설정구 사이에 남아있는 치질을
제거하면서 삭제한다.
순면은 2개의 면을 가지게 된다.

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

절단연에 깊이 설정구를 2.0 mm 로 형성한다.

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

107.14M3

5

깊이 설정구 사이의 치질이 없어지도록
절단연을 삭제한다.
삭제된 면이 삭제 이전이 절단연과 평행하도록
유지한다.

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

107.14M3

6

설측 축면에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다.
0.7 mm 정도의 깊이로 삭제한다.

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

194.18C5

7

설측 축면의 깊이 설정구 사이의 치질을
제거하면서 삭제한다. 동시에 샴퍼 마무리선을
형성한다.

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

194.18C5

Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

Metal ceramic restoration

FG SHANK

8

구형 다이아몬드를 이용하여 설면에 0.7 mm
정도의 깊이 설정구를 형성한다.

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

001.16M1

9

럭비공 모양의 다이아몬드 버로 깊이 설정구
사이의 치질을 삭제한다. 설측 삭제를 결절
상에서 치은측으로 너무 연장하여 설측 측벽이
지나치게 짧아지지 않도록 주의한다.

Remove the lingual surface with a 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

길고 가는 모양의 다이아몬드 버를 잔존 인접면
치질의 순면에 위치시키고 설측으로 가볍게
밀어서 삭제한다.

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

부드러운 다이아몬드 버로 순면의 치은측
부분을 평활하게 하면서 언더컷을 제거하고
부드럽게 해준다.

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

순면의 절단측 부분을 평활하고 부드럽게
해준다.

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

194.18F5

13

설면 축벽을 다듬어 부드럽게 해준다.

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

절단측 선각이나 날카로운 부분을 부드럽게
해준다.

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

194.18F5

15

순면측은 끝이 평평한 다이아몬드 버로
rounded shoulder 마무리 선을 다듬어 준다.
인접면 부분에는 치은 조직의 만곡을 따라 위로
올라가는 모양을 갖게 한다.

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

150.10F1

16

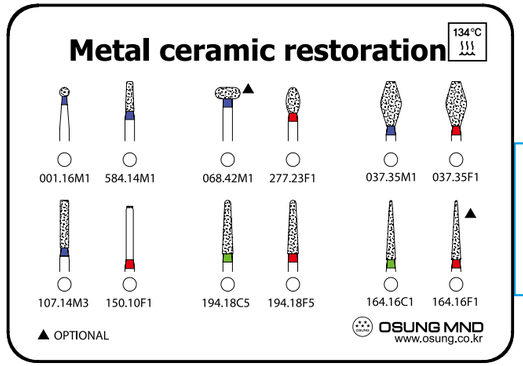
전치부에서 금속-도재관을 위한 지대치가
형성된 모습

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

PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY
OSUNG MND CO.,LTD.

Metal ceramic restoration

FG SHANK



POS METAL
사용 동영상

Procedure for posterior metal ceramic preparation

금속-도재관을 위한 구치부 치아 형성 방법

1

경사진 다이아몬드 버를 사용하여 삼각융선과 주 발육구에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다. 도재로 피복되는 교합면 부분은 1.5 mm에서 2.0 mm 정도로 삭제한다.

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

584.14M1

2

깊이 설정구 사이의 잔존 치질을 삭제한다. 일반적으로 교합면의 형태를 재현하는 형태이다.

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

037.35M1

3

협면과 설면에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다.

Make depth orientation grooves on the buccal and lingual surfaces.

194.18C5

4

깊이 설정구 사이의 치질을 삭제함으로써 협면과 설면을 삭제하고 동시에 chamfer 마무리선을 형성한다.

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

194.18C5

5

길고 가는 모양의 다이아몬드 버를 잔존 인접면 치질의 협면에 위치시키고 설측으로 가볍게 밀어서 삭제한다.

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

충분한 공간이 마련되면 다시 chamfer 다이아몬드 버로 양쪽 인접면을 삭제한다. 도재로 덮이지 않는 부분은 명확한 chamfer 마무리 선을 갖도록 한다. 인접면과 만나는 우각 부분을 둥글게 한다.

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 has a chamfer finish line on itself. The line angle bordering to a proximal surface must be trimmed roundly.

194.18C5

Metal ceramic restoration

FG SHANK

OSUNG MND
Dental diamond burs

7

수직벽과 45도의 각도가 되도록 교두를 삭제한다. 도재가 올라가는 부분은 1.5–2.0 mm 정도 삭제한다.

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

부드러운 다이아몬드 버로 축벽과 인접면을 부드럽게 한다. 동시에 금속이 올라가는 부분은 연속적인 chamfer 마무리 선이 되도록 한다.

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

인상체에 석고를 붓거나 매몰 또는 주조 시 문제를 일으키지 않도록 모든 우각을 부드럽게 한다.

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

삭제된 교합면도 부드럽고 둥글게 한다

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

037.35F1

11

구치부에서 금속-도재관을 위한 지대치가 형성된 모습

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

PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY
OSUNG MND CO.,LTD.

Extra fine Fine Medium Coarse Extra coarse

Glass ceramic restoration

FG SHANK

NEW

DBGLK

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

134°C 134°C Autoclavable

ANT GLASS 사용 동영상

POS GLASS 사용 동영상


001.16M1 584.14M1


068.42M1 277.23F1


037.35M1 037.35F1


137.16M1 137.16F1


137.20M1 137.20F1


164.16C1 164.16F1

Glass ceramic restoration

FG SHANK

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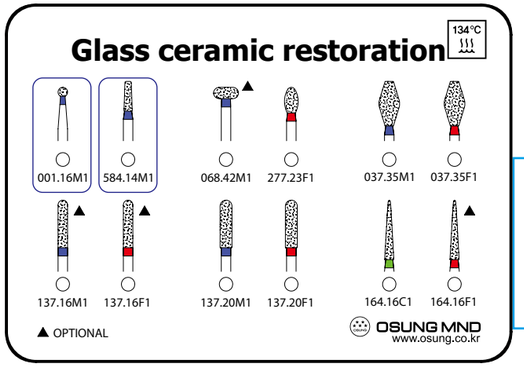
2. Copious video guidance.
3. Autoclavable premium engineering plastic case.
4. Refill burs available
5. Fine straightness, concentricity and Roundness.
6. Excellent abrasive strength

Glass ceramic restoration

FG SHANK



ANT GLASS
사용 동영상

Procedure for anterior glass ceramic preparation

글라스 세라믹을 위한 전치부 치아 형성 방법
선호도에 따라 2개의 버 중에서 선택한다.

1 다이아몬드 버로 순면의 치은부 1/2 에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다. 1.0–1.2 mm 정도 삭제한다.

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 순면의 절단부 1/2 에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다. 1.0–1.2 mm 정도 삭제한다.

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 순면은 두개의 평면을 이루도록 깊이 설정구 사이의 치질을 삭제한다.

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 절단면은 다이아몬드 버를 설측으로 경사시켜 2.0–2.5 mm 깊이 설정구를 형성한다.

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

137.20M1

5 깊이 설정구 사이의 치질이 없어지도록 절단연을 삭제한다. 삭제된 면이 삭제 이전이 절단연과 평행하도록 유지한다.

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

137.20M1

6 설측 축면에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다. 1.0–1.2 mm 정도 깊이로 삭제한다.

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

137.20M1

Glass ceramic restoration

FG SHANK

7 설측 축면의 깊이 설정구 사이의 치질을 제거하면서 삭제한다. 동시에 deep chamfer 마무리 선을 형성한다.

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

137.20M1

8 구형 다이아몬드를 이용하여 설면에 1.0–1.2 mm 정도의 깊이 설정구를 형성한다.

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

001.16M1

9 럭비공 모양의 다이아몬드 버로 깊이 설정구 사이의 치질을 삭제한다. 설측 삭제를 결절상에서 치은측으로 너무 연장하여 설측 측벽이 지나치게 짧아지지 않도록 주의한다.

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 길고 가는 모양의 다이아몬드 버를 잔존 인접면 치질의 순면에 위치시키고 설측으로 가볍게 밀어서 삭제한다.

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 부드러운 다이아몬드 버로 순면의 치은측 부분을 평활하게 하면서 언더컷을 제거하고 부드럽게 해준다. 동시에 deep chamfer 마무리 선을 부드럽게 한다.

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 순면의 절단측 부분을 평활하고 부드럽게 해준다.

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

137.16F1

13 설면 축벽을 다듬어 부드럽게 해준다.

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 절단측 선각이나 날카로운 부분을 부드럽게 해준다.

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

137.16F1

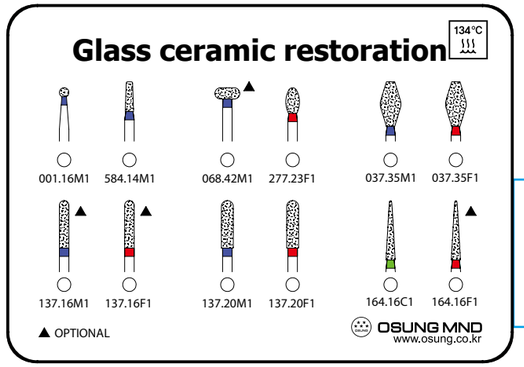
15 전치부에서 글라스 세라믹을 위한 지대치가 형성된 모습

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

Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

Glass ceramic restoration

FG SHANK



POS GLASS
사용 동영상

Procedure for posterior glass ceramic preparation

글라스 세라믹을 위한 구치부 치아 형성 방법

1

경사진 다이아몬드 버를 사용하여 삼각융선과 주 발육구에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다. 1.5 mm 에서 2.0 mm 정도의 깊이로 삭제한다.

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

584.14M1

2

깊이 설정구 사이의 잔존 치질을 삭제한다. 일반적으로 교합면의 형태를 재현하는 형태이다.

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

037.35M1

3

협면과 설면에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다. 약 1.2–1.5 mm 정도의 깊이로 삭제한다.

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

137.20M1

4

깊이 설정구 사이의 치질을 삭제함으로써 협면과 설면을 삭제하고 동시에 deep chamfer 마무리 선을 형성한다.

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

137.20M1

5

길고 가는 모양의 다이아몬드 버를 잔존 인접면 치질의 협면에 위치시키고 설측으로 가볍게 밀어서 삭제한다.

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

충분한 공간이 마련되면 다시 deep chamfer 다이아몬드 버로 양쪽 인접면을 삭제한다. 인접면과 만나는 우각 부분을 둥글게 한다.

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

Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

Glass ceramic restoration

FG SHANK

7

수직벽과 45도의 각도가 되도록 교두를 삭제한다. 1.5–2.0 mm 정도 삭제한다.

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

부드러운 다이아몬드 버로 축벽과 인접면을 부드럽게 한다. 동시에 연속적인 deep chamfer 마무리 선이 되도록 한다.

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

인상체에 석고를 붓거나 매몰 또는 주조 시 문제를 일으키지 않도록 모든 우각을 부드럽게 한다.

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

삭제된 교합면도 부드럽고 둥글게 한다

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

037.35F1

11

구치부에서 글라스 세라믹을 위한 지대치가 형성된 모습

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

Extra fine Fine Medium Coarse Extra coarse

Zirconia restoration

FG SHANK

NEW
DBZIK

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

134°C 134°C Autoclavable

ANT ZIR
사용 동영상

POS ZIR
사용 동영상


001.16M1 584.14M1


068.42M1 277.23F1


037.35M1 037.35F1


137.16M1 137.16F1


194.18C5 194.18F5


164.16C1 164.16F1

Zirconia restoration

FG SHANK

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

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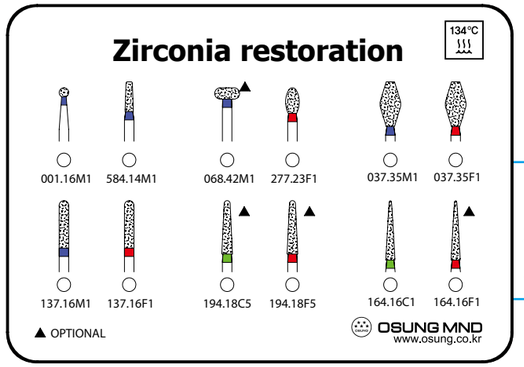
2. Copious video guidance.
3. Autoclavable premium engineering plastic case.
4. Refill burs available
5. Fine straightness, concentricity and Roundness.
6. Excellent abrasive strength

Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

Zirconia restoration

FG SHANK



ANT ZIR
사용 동영상

Procedure for anterior zirconia preparation

지르코니아 수복물을 위한 전치부 치아 형성 방법

1 다이아몬드 버로 순면의 치은부 1/2 에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다. 1.2 - 1.5 mm 정도 깊이로 삭제한다.

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 순면의 절단부 1/2 에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다. 1.2 - 1.5 mm 정도 깊이로 삭제한다.

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 깊이 설정구 사이에 남아있는 치질을 제거하면서 삭제한다. 순면은 2개의 면을 가지게 된다.

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 절단연에 깊이 설정구를 2.0 mm 깊이로 형성한다.

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

137.16M1

5 깊이 설정구 사이의 치질이 없어지도록 절단연을 삭제한다. 삭제된 면이 삭제 이전이 절단연과 평행하도록 유지한다.

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

137.16M1

6 설측 축면에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다. 1.0–1.2 mm 정도 깊이로 삭제한다.

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

137.16M1

Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

Zirconia restoration

FG SHANK

7 설측 축면의 깊이 설정구 사이의 치질을 제거하면서 삭제한다. 동시에 deep chamfer 마무리 선을 형성한다.

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

137.16M1

8 구형 다이아몬드를 이용하여 설면에 1.0–1.2 mm 정도의 깊이 설정구를 형성한다.

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

001.16M1

9 럭비공 모양의 다이아몬드 버로 깊이 설정구 사이의 치질을 삭제한다. 설측 삭제를 결절상에서 치은측으로 너무 연장하여 설측 측벽이 지나치게 짧아지지 않도록 주의한다.

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 길고 가는 모양의 다이아몬드 버를 잔존 인접면 치질의 순면에 위치시키고 설측으로 가볍게 밀어서 삭제한다.

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 부드러운 다이아몬드 버로 순면의 치은측 부분을 평활하게 하면서 언더컷을 제거하고 부드럽게 해준다. 동시에 deep chamfer 마무리 선을 부드럽게 한다.

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 순면의 절단측 부분을 평활하고 부드럽게 해준다.

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

137.16F1

13 설면 축벽을 다듬어 부드럽게 해준다.

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

137.16F1

14 절단측 선각이나 날카로운 부분을 부드럽게 해준다.

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

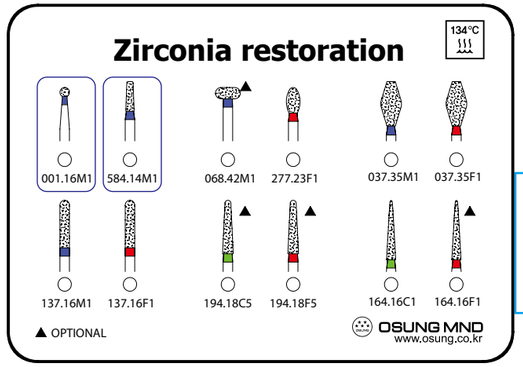
137.16F1

15 전치부에서 지르코니아 수복물을 위한 지대치가 형성된 모습

View of the abutment prepared for anterior zirconia restoration.

Zirconia restoration

FG SHANK



POS ZIR
사용 동영상

Procedure for posterior zirconia preparation

지르코니아 수복물을 위한 구치부 치아 형성 방법

1

경사진 다이아몬드 버를 사용하여 삼각융선과 주 발육구에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다. 1.5 mm에서 2.0 mm 정도의 깊이로 삭제한다.

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

584.14M1

2

깊이 설정구 사이의 잔존 치질을 삭제한다. 일반적으로 교합면의 형태를 재현하는 형태이다.

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

037.35M1

3

협면과 설면에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다. 약 1.2–1.5 mm 정도의 깊이로 삭제한다.

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

137.16M1

4

깊이 설정구 사이의 치질을 삭제함으로써 협면과 설면을 삭제하고 동시에 deep chamfer 마무리 선을 형성한다.

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

137.16M1

5

길고 가는 모양의 다이아몬드 버를 잔존 인접면 치질의 협면에 위치시키고 설측으로 가볍게 밀어서 삭제한다.

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

충분한 공간이 마련되면 다시 deep chamfer 다이아몬드 버로 양쪽 인접면을 삭제한다. 인접면과 만나는 우각 부분을 둥글게 한다.

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 has a specific chamfer finish line. The line angles of the proximal surface must be trimmed roundly.

137.16M1

Zirconia restoration

FG SHANK

OSUNG MND
Dental diamond burs

7

수직벽과 45도의 각도가 되도록 교두를 삭제한다. 1.5–2.0 mm 정도 삭제한다.

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

부드러운 다이아몬드 버로 축벽과 인접면을 부드럽게 한다. 동시에 연속적인 deep chamfer 마무리 선이 되도록 한다.

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

인상체에 석고를 붓거나 매몰 또는 주조 시 문제를 일으키지 않도록 모든 우각을 부드럽게 한다.

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

삭제된 교합면도 부드럽고 둥글게 한다

Trim the occlusal surface gently again for smooth and round.

037.35F1

11

구치부에서 지르코니아 수복물을 위한 지대치가 형성된 모습

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

PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY
OSUNG MND CO.,LTD.

Extra fine Fine Medium Coarse Extra coarse

Gold crown restoration

FG SHANK

NEW
DBGOK

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

134°C Autoclavable

POS GOLD
사용 동영상


001.16M1 584.14M1


037.35M1 037.35F1


194.16M7 194.16F7


164.16C1 194.16F1


194.18C5 194.18F5


164.16C1 164.16F1

Gold crown restoration

FG SHANK

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.

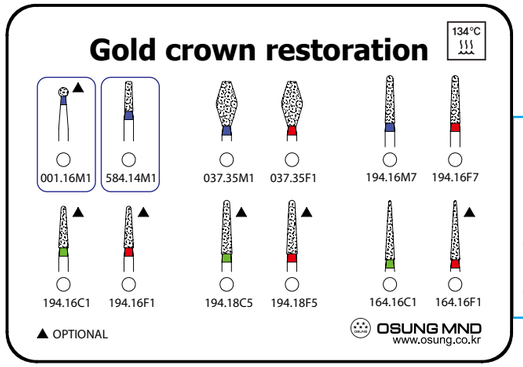
Features of OSUNG diamond bur kit

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

Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

Gold crown restoration

FG SHANK



Procedure for posterior gold crown preparation

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

금관을 위한 구치부 치아 형성 방법
선호도에 따라 다음의 2개 다이아몬드 버 중에서 선택한다.

1

경사진 다이아몬드 버를 사용하여 삼각융선과 주 발육구에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다. 기능교두는 1.5 mm 깊이로, 비기능 교두는 1.0 mm 깊이로 유도구를 형성한다.

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.

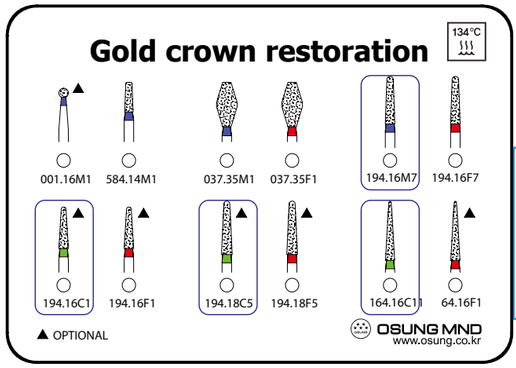
584.14M1

2

깊이 설정구 사이의 잔존 치질을 삭제한다. 치아의 형태와 유사하게 삭제함으로 과도한 삭제 없이 적절하게 교합면을 삭제할 수 있다.

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

037.35M1



POS GOLD
사용 동영상

Procedure for posterior gold crown preparation

삭제량에 따라 다음의 4개 다이아몬드 버 중에서 선택한다.

Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

Gold crown restoration

FG SHANK

1

협면과 설면에 깊이 설정구를 형성한다.

Make depth orientation grooves on the buccal and lingual surfaces.

194.16M7

2

깊이 설정구 사이의 치질을 삭제함으로써 협면과 설면을 삭제하고 동시에 샴퍼 마무리선을 형성한다.

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

194.16M7

3

길고 가는 모양의 다이아몬드 버를 잔존 인접면 치질의 협면에 위치시키고 설측으로 가볍게 밀어서 삭제한다.

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

충분한 공간이 마련되면 다시 샴퍼 다이아몬드 버로 양쪽 인접면을 삭제하고 또한 샴퍼 마무리선을 형성한다.

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

수직벽과 45도의 각도가 되도록 교두를 삭제한다. 기능교두는 1.5 mm, 비기능교두는 1.0 mm 삭제한다.

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

부드러운 다이아몬드 버로 삭제된 인접면을 부드럽게 한다. 동시에 연속적인 샴퍼 마무리선이 되도록 한다.

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

194.16F7

7

형성된 지대치의 각을 부드럽고 둥글게 한다

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

194.16F7

8

삭제된 교합면도 부드럽고 둥글게 한다

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

037.35F1

9

금관을 위한 지대치 형성이 완료된 그림

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

Extra fine Fine Medium Coarse Extra coarse

Inlay restoration

FG SHANK

NEW

DBINK

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

134°C 134°C Autoclavable

INLAY
사용 동영상


584.14M1 584.14F1


584.16M2 584.16F2


584.18M2 584.18F2


584.18M1 584.18F1


584.21M2 584.21F2


584.25M1 584.25F1

Inlay restoration

FG SHANK

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.

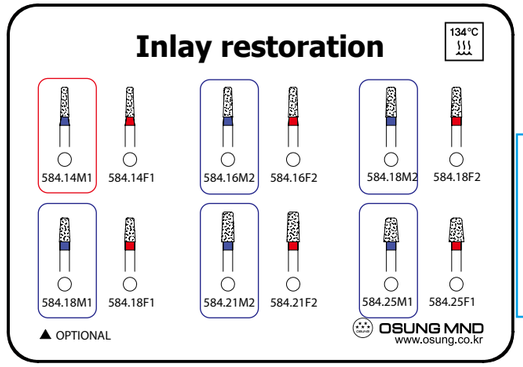
This allows for inlays to be created and fitted all within a day or one appointment. Furthermore, impression taking is not needed due to the three dimensional scanning capabilities of the intraoral scanner.

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

FG SHANK



INLAY
사용 동영상

Procedure for inlay preparation

다음은 인접–교합면 인레이를 위한 하악 대구치의
와동 형성을 위한 기술을 보여준다
삭제량에 따라 다음의 6개 다이아몬드 버 중에서 선택한다.

1

법랑질의 천공은 버의 첨부 모서리로 와에서 시작한다.

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

삭제가 시작되면 중심구를 따라 핸드피스를 움직인다. 협측구로 확장하여 인레이의 저항성과 유지력을 증가시킨다. 치수면은 인레이의 삽입로에 수직되면서 균일한 깊이로 평평하게 삭제한다.

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

584.14M1

3

인접면의 변연융선 하방으로 연장하여 상자 형태로 삭제한다. 인접면 상자 형태와 연결되는 부분을 넓힌다.

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

584.14M1

4

삭제된 모든 면을 부드럽게 한다.

Trim the prepared surface thoroughly for a smooth condition.

584.14F1

5

금 인레이의 경우 부드럽고 연속적인 교합면 사면이 되도록 삭제한다. 세라믹 인레이의 경우 삭제할 필요 없다.

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

584.14F1

6

하악 구치부 상에 2급 금 인레이 와동 형성이 완료된 그림

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

My bur kit case

FG SHANK

NEW
DBKC-A

• SIZE 88 x 63 x 31H (mm)

NEW
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.

● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

OSUNG diamond bur Index

FG SHANK

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● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

OSUNG diamond bur Index

FG SHANK

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PRODUCTS FOR DENTISTRY
OSUNG MND CO.,LTD.

Extra fine Fine Medium Coarse Extra coarse

OSUNG diamond bur Index

FG SHANK

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Extra fine Fine Medium Coarse Extra coarse

OSUNG diamond bur Index

FG SHANK

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	294.14EC3	–	5EA	15
	294.16M2	298–878K–016	5EA	15
	294.16F3	–	5EA	15
	294.16M3	–	5EA	15
	294.16EC3	–	5EA	15
	294.18F3	–	5EA	15
	294.18M3	–	5EA	15
	294.18EC3	–	5EA	15

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	294.18C2	298–6878K–018	5EA	15
	294.20F1	–	5EA	15
	294.20M1	–	5EA	15
	294.20EC1	–	5EA	15
	294.12M5	299–879K–012	5EA	15
	294.14M4	299–879K–014	5EA	15
	294.16M4	299–879K–016	5EA	15
	294.21M1	299–879K–021	5EA	15
137	137.9M1	–	5EA	16, 23
	137.12M1	141SR–11	5EA	16, 23
	137.14F1	–	5EA	16, 23
	137.14M1	141SR–12	5EA	16, 23
	137.14EC1	–	5EA	16, 23
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	137.16M1	–	5EA	16, 23
	137.16EC1	–	5EA	16, 23
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	137.18M1	–	5EA	16, 23
	137.18EC1	–	5EA	16, 23
	137.20F1	–	5EA	16, 23
	137.20M1	–	5EA	16, 23
	137.20EC1	–	5EA	16, 23
164	164.14M2S	160TC–S21	5EA	17, 23
	164.10M1	160TC–26	5EA	17, 23
	164.10EF2	165–858EF–010	5EA	17, 23
	164.10F2	165–8858–010	5EA	17, 23
	164.10M2	165–858–010	5EA	17, 23

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● Extra fine ● Fine ● Medium ● Coarse ● Extra coarse

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	● 164.12M2	–	5EA	17, 23
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	● 164.14F1	–	5EA	17, 23
	● 164.14M1	–	5EA	17, 23
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	● 164.14EF2	160TC–21EF	5EA	17, 23
	● 164.14F2	160TC–21F	5EA	17, 23
	● 164.14M2	160TC–21	5EA	17, 23
	● 164.16EF1	160TC–11EF	5EA	17, 23
	● 164.16F1	160TC–11F	5EA	17, 23
	● 164.16M1	160TC–11	5EA	17, 23
	● 164.16C1	160TC–11C	5EA	17, 23
	● 164.18M1	167–859–018	5EA	17, 23
	● 164.10F3	–	5EA	17, 23
	● 164.10EF4	167–859EF–010	5EA	17, 23
	● 164.10F4	167–8859–010	5EA	17, 23
	● 164.10M4	167–859–010	5EA	17, 23
	● 164.16C2	160ACN–016C	3EA	17, 23
	● 164.7F1	247CD–57F	5EA	30
068	● 068.42M1	068WR–13	5EA	17
	● 068.42C1	068WR–13C	5EA	17
277	● 277.18F1	277–8379–018	5EA	18
	● 277.21F1	277–8379–021	5EA	18
	● 277.23EF1	277–379EF–023	5EA	18
	● 277.23F1	277–8379–023	5EA	18
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	● 257.32F1	257FO–27F	5EA	18
	● 257.32M1	257FO–27	5EA	18
	● 257.18F2	257FO–32F	5EA	18
	● 257.18M2	257FO–32	5EA	18
	● 257.21M1	257–368–021	5EA	18
	● 257.23M2	257–368–023	5EA	18
	● 257.25EF1	–	5EA	18
	● 257.25F1	–	5EA	18
	● 257.25M1	–	5EA	18
	● 257.25EC1	–	5EA	18
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	● 037.35F1	039EX–12F	5EA	21
	● 037.35M1	039EX–12	5EA	21
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	● 237.16M1	233–830–016	3EA	21
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	● 237.14M2	238–830RL–014	5EA	21
	● 237.16C2	238–6830RL–016	5EA	21
	● 237.18M1	237EX–20	5EA	21
	● 237.21EF1	237EX–21EF	5EA	21
	● 237.21F1	237EX–21F	5EA	21
	● 237.21M1	237EX–21	5EA	21
	● 237.21C1	237EX–21C	5EA	21

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	● 237.18C2	238–6830RL–018	5EA	21
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	● 237.32M1	237EX–26	5EA	21
	● 237.18M3	–	5EA	21
	● 237.18EC3	–	5EA	21
	● 237.20M1	–	5EA	21
	● 237.20EC1	–	5EA	21
	● 237.12F3	–	5EA	21
	● 237.12M3	–	5EA	21
	● 237.12EC3	–	5EA	21
	● 237.14F3	–	5EA	21
	● 237.14M3	–	5EA	21
	● 237.14EC3	–	5EA	21
	● 237.10M2	237EX–41	5EA	28
	● 237.14M1	234EX–31	5EA	28
245	● 245.12F1	245–8860–012	5EA	22
	● 245.16EF1	298FO–22EF	5EA	22
	● 245.16F1	298FO–22F	5EA	22
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	245.14EF1	298FO–21EF	5EA	22
	● 245.14F1	298FO–21F	5EA	22
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	● 032.14M1	019DI–42	5EA	28
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	● 534.9F1	194ASM–016F	5EA	29
	● 534.9M1	194ASM–016	5EA	29
	● 534.11EF1	194ASM–018EF	5EA	29
	● 534.11F1	194ASM–018F	5EA	29
	● 534.11M1	194ASM–018	5EA	29
159	● 159.10EF1	161AFN–010EF	5EA	30
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	● 159.15EF1	162AOB–015EF	5EA	30
	● 159.15F1	162AOB–015F	5EA	30
	● 159.25EF1	162AOB–025EF	5EA	30
	● 159.25F1	162AOB–025F	5EA	30
033	● 033.14F1	243AFN–014F	5EA	30
	● 033.14EF1	243AFN–014EF	5EA	30
466	● 466.31F1	466–8833–031 466AOC–031F	5EA	30
465	● 465.16F1	465–8392–016	5EA	30
539	● 539.8F1	160APC–014F	5EA	31
	● 539.8M1	160APC–014	5EA	31
	● 539.8F2	160APC–016F	5EA	31
	● 539.8M2	160APC–016	5EA	31
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	● 215.16C1	220AEZ–016C	5EA	31
	● 215.20C1	220AEZ–020C	5EA	31

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