

Mechanism Description

SCISSORS

The following information explains the scissors and their individual parts. The scissors (see Figure 1) are used to cut various thin materials such as paper and cloth. They are approximately 15 cm long, made of steel and they can be easily held in one hand. The scissors consist of the following parts: two blades, a pin and two handles ending with two finger holes.

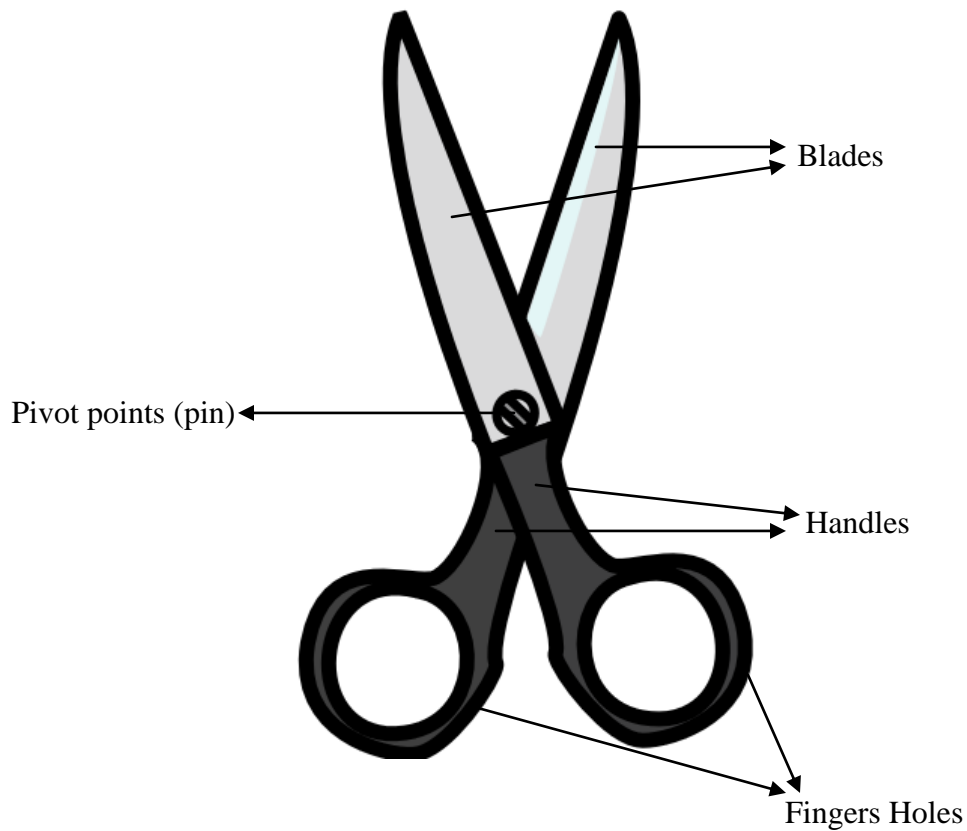


Figure 1: Scissor Parts

BLADES

The two blades are the flat parts of the scissors that consist of two sharp cutting edges. Each blade is 7 cm long. The inner side of a blade is very sharp while the external side is designed precisely to prevent injuring the user. The two blades are joined in such a way that the cutting edges slide against each other and cut a particular material. The blades of well designed scissors lie on the top of each other and remain in contact whenever the scissors are closed.

SCISSORS' PIVOT POINT

The pivot point is a central point that is usually represented by a pin. The place of the pivot point depends on the length of the scissor so that it balances the scissors' parts and makes it stable. The pin allows the two handles to slide against each other and ensures that the closing action of the scissors is done easily with the minimum effort.

HANDLES AND FINGERS HOLES

The handle is the area between a blade and a finger hole. The length of the two handles depends on the location of the central point that balances the two sides of the scissors. The two handles end with two finger holes of almost the same size. Holding the scissor from these two holes using the thumb and the index finger allows the user to close or open its blades. The two handles with the finger holes are usually made of plastic but sometimes they are made of steel.