

Scissors



Quality scissors by ZWILLING J.A. HENCKELS

Scissors of outstanding quality have been manufactured by ZWILLING J.A. HENCKELS for centuries. The demands are extraordinarily high: the scissors not only need to open and close easily and precisely, they also have to stay lastingly sharp. Thus it is something special to cut with scissors by ZWILLING J.A. HENCKELS.

There are huge differences in the quality of scissors and shears. It starts with the material, the steel. Equally important is the manufacturing process. The way scissors and shears are produced determines the characteristics of the finished product.

Scissors and shears by ZWILLING J.A. HENCKELS come in varying forms for different purposes. Offering well-functioning scissors for every purpose is therefore a continuous challenge for a manufacturer which ranks among the world's best.

All interesting facts about scissors and shears have been collected on the following pages. Why scissors and shears by ZWILLING J.A. HENCKELS are of outstanding quality, how differences in quality arise and the effects such differences have.

Scissors



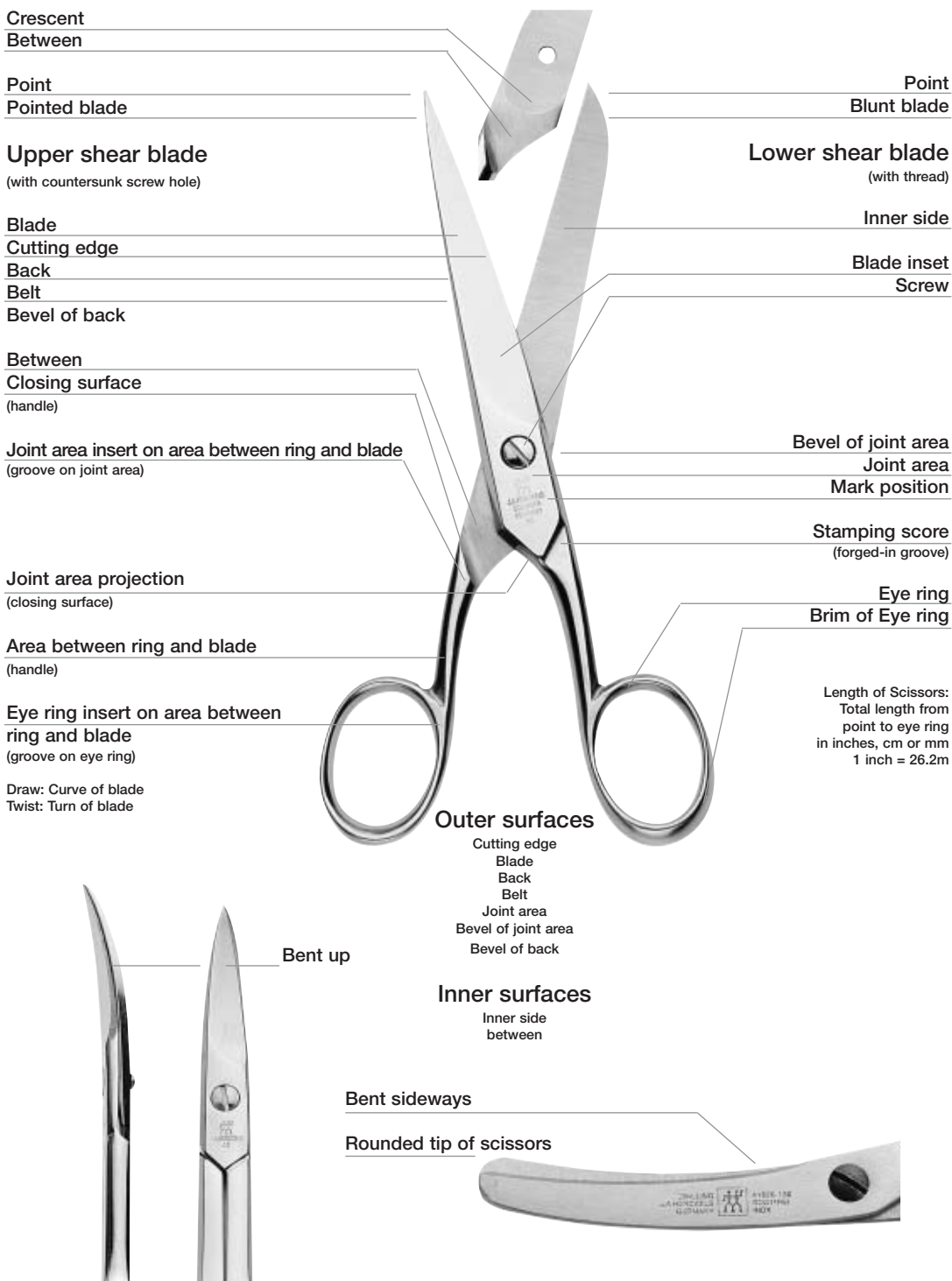
ZWILLING
J.A.HENCKELS

Scissors: Technical terms

The different parts of a pair of scissors

The individual parts of the scissors have names which you need to know:

1. to better understand the following information
2. to provide your customers with sound advice.



Scissors: Technical terms

The most important parts of a pair of scissors are:

1. The two halves of a pair of scissors - upper and lower shear blade

The upper shear blade is the pointed part of the scissors (where the screw head and the trademark is visible). The lower shear blade is the corresponding lower part of the scissors. Both parts are connected by a screw (technical expression: stud).

In order to cut well, the scissor blades must be formed and fitted that the cutting edges remain in contact when the scissors are closed. When cutting and closing they should only touch each other at one point.

Because whatever needs cutting must not press the scissor blades apart, both blades are bent slightly against each other (draw) and turned (twist). The special finish of the inner surfaces of the blades (inner side) supports this action by its special shape.

The upper and lower shear blades of high-quality scissors are being manufactured with great care and then precisely joined.

All scissors and shears by ZWILLING J.A. HENCKELS are so well manufactured that, when the scissors are closed, the blades sit together tightly from the point to the joint area. A fine hollow-ground and an even crescent give the scissors its smooth action.

2. The joint area

The joint area connects both blades with the screw. The crescent over which both shear blades run, sits exactly in what is called the "between". The exact form of the crescent and the precise assembly of upper and lower shear blades ensure the easy closing action of the scissors. Scissors and shears by ZWILLING J.A. HENCKELS can be operated effortlessly and evenly. They have the so called smooth action.

3. The cutting edge

The cutting edges on the upper and lower shear blades are the essential, sharply ground working parts of the scissors. Cutting edges are either smooth or serrated.

a) scissors with a fine cutting edge

The fine cutting edge is suited for cleanly cutting thin and light material such as paper, fabrics and foil.

b) scissors with serrated cutting edge

The serrated cutting edge is a feature of scissors and shears with special functions such as poultry shears. The "Original Kitchen Shears" by ZWILLING J.A. HENCKELS and the solid TWIN multi-purpose shears are fitted with a micro-serrated cutting edge which easily cuts tough materials such as cardboard. The micro-serration holds the material in position.



Scissors: Technical terms

4. The area between "eyes" and blades: well formed handles

The area between the "eyes" and the blade forms the handle. The eye ring is the working surface for the fingers. The eye rings should be formed so that they fit the natural shape of the fingers harmoniously. Of crucial importance for pain-free work is the careful, smooth surface finishing of the inside of the eye rings.

Depending on the scissors' intended function – for rough or delicate work with either high or low energy involved - the eye ring must be appropriately large or small. The "eyes" are shaped according to the size and function of the scissors. To enable large scissors to be held and worked with two or more fingers, the eye ring is often significantly larger and oval.

The eye rings of scissors with plastic handles can be adjusted to the anatomy of the hand particularly well. When developing new scissors and shears ZWILLING J.A. HENCKELS preferably works with designers with a penchant for ergonomic aspects.

5. The scissor tips: rounded or fine

The finer the cutting requirements on a pair of scissors - e.g. embroidery scissors - the more pointed and narrower the tip needs to be. A good pair of scissors must cut cleanly right up to the last millimetre of the blade. This is why scissors by ZWILLING J.A. HENCKELS are being tested with the "top cut" using special material.

