

\* Letters are also placed after the size to give a further description on certain ranges.  
For example: 1809BS-5/SS  
The different letters are:

- SS - double sharp points
- BB - double blunt points
- LH - left handed
- R - rounded points (for safety)

\* The product code is then followed by a more detailed description of the product.  
For example: 1920BS-12 SIDEBENT 12 INCH  
1809BS-5/SS HOUSEHOLD (SS POINTS) 5 INCH

### Left handed scissors

When using a pair of scissors the fingers pull one blade one way and the thumb pulls one the other way. The two opposed pressures ensure that the blades are forced together when closing and will cut cleanly. It therefore follows that left handed scissors must have the blades reversed, otherwise they would be forced apart.

Commonly the left handed person will be used to using right handed scissors and will still be unconsciously operating the wrong bias when using a left handed scissor which means the blades will be forced apart and the scissor won't cut. Because of this many people mistakenly assume that the scissor is faulty.

Tip: A simple test to detect faulty scissors, is to place the scissors so that they are standing upright with the large bow at the bottom. Have a piece of fabric ready to cut. Lift the top bow so that the scissors open. Place the fabric between the blades, press the top bow down with the flat of the hand keeping the scissors vertical. The fabric should cut. This test uses the scissor with no bias on the cut. It is very rare that a pair of our scissors is faulty.

### Maintenance and Care

Follow our guidelines for maintenance and care and you will experience maximum service and satisfaction from your scissors.

- \* Always use the right pair of scissors for the job. Using an incorrect size or pattern could lead to damage of the scissors distorting the blades/edges, which means they will be unable to cut any material efficiently.
- \* Wipe the blades of the scissors after use with a soft, oily cloth. The life of a pair of scissors can be increased considerably by wiping and oiling them regularly to remove tiny particles of dirt and fibres. Deposits accumulating on the blades can result in an impaired cutting ability. Use a good quality light oil formulated for scissors or sewing machines.
- \* Don't drop the scissors on their points as this can damage the blades.
- \* Keep away from moisture. Steam, humidity and perspiration can damage your scissors. We have leather holsters available for most patterns to protect the scissor and the operator when not in use.
- \* Occasionally scissors need to be sharpened and this should always be done by a craftsman. Attempting to do this yourself often gives poor results and can lead to permanent damage to the scissors. Scissors with a serrated blade should not be resharpened.
- \* Regrinding is also important after the scissors have been resharpened a few times. This restores them to their original profile. It also allows our craftsmen to reset the blades which leaves the scissors functioning as new. This process is not cost effective for scissors below 8 inches.
- \* Never adjust the 'PIVOT' bolt as it has been carefully set by our craftsmen.  
All repairs, including resharpening and regrinding, can be done by our craftsmen.

# USORDE

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The following notes provide information to help you choose the best scissor for the job and get the optimum service from them.

### Explanation of terms used in this guide

**HOT FORGED** - steel is heated in a furnace and forged with a drop hammer into the desired shape. It is an expensive process but produces a high quality scissor.

**SIDEBENT** - this means that the 'BOWS' are offset so that the scissor can be held flat to the work surface and the operator doesn't have to lift up the material when cutting.

**BOWS** - these are the finger holes that help you grip the tools. Our bows are specially designed for each style of our scissor to suit your needs.

**SHANK** - this is the part of the scissor between the blades and bows.

**SET** - this is the "feel" of the scissors when you cut with them. A good "SET" should give you a smooth, uniform cut all the way to the tip without hesitation or roughness.

**PIVOT** - this is a high quality screw that has been engineered to hold the blades in the correct plane.

### What makes a good scissor?

A quality scissor will generally be made of "HOT FORGED" high carbon tool steel, hardened and tempered. Quality machine grinding with the blades "SET" by craftsmen complete the criteria for a quality product. The Wilkinson range have a special coating on the inside of the blades which resists corrosion thus adding durability and improving cutting performance.

### Choosing the right scissor for the job

Using the right scissor ensures that the job will be easier, safer and more effective. The following points will help you choose the most suitable scissor:

\* Broad categories set out in our catalogue e.g. textiles, industrial, household, general purpose and surgical, suggest the types of materials a scissor range will cut. However, scissors are very versatile and may be used for more than one purpose e.g. tailors' shears can also be used in the tyre industry for cutting rubber.

\* Choose the size appropriate to the type of job. Big scissors are used for cutting large amounts of material, scissors with short blades and long "SHANKS" for cutting through thick material and small sharp scissors for work which requires a high degree of accuracy. Using the wrong size deforms the 'PIVOT' and reduces the performance and durability of the scissor.

\* Choose the right edge

**KNIFE EDGE**



'Knife edged' shears have a more acute angle on the cutting edge than 'standard edged' shears. This makes cutting thick, dense materials such as carpet easier and puts less strain on the operator.

**SERRATED EDGE**



We have an 'Xtra Sharp' range of scissors (3120CP) which has a serrated blade to help grip difficult materials and a knife edged blade making them easier to cut.

\* Choose the biggest pair of scissors that you can hold comfortably.

\* Some materials such as Carbon Fibre and Aramid (Kevlar) are very difficult to cut using normal scissors. We have developed a range of "Specials" which are able to cut through these fibres and other types of modern materials successfully. They are specially machined and Teflon coated to reduce damage caused by crystals and fibres. These scissors have a ten fold cutting life extension when compared to standard scissors. We would however recommend that these scissors are not cross used (used for cutting more than one type of fibre) because we have found that this drastically reduces the performance of the scissors. It is better to have different scissors for different jobs.

Note: If you need help choosing the right scissor, please send a sample of the material you want to cut and we will try to recommend the most suitable pattern.

### Product Codes

\* Our products are easily identified by their codes. For example: 1920BS- 12  
The first four numbers are the pattern number (1920), the letters indicate the type of finish (BS = bright steel) and the number after the dash is the size of the scissor (12 inches).

\* There are various different types of finish;

- BS - bright steel
- NP- nickel plated
- CP - chrome plated
- T - teflon coated
- SS - stainless steel