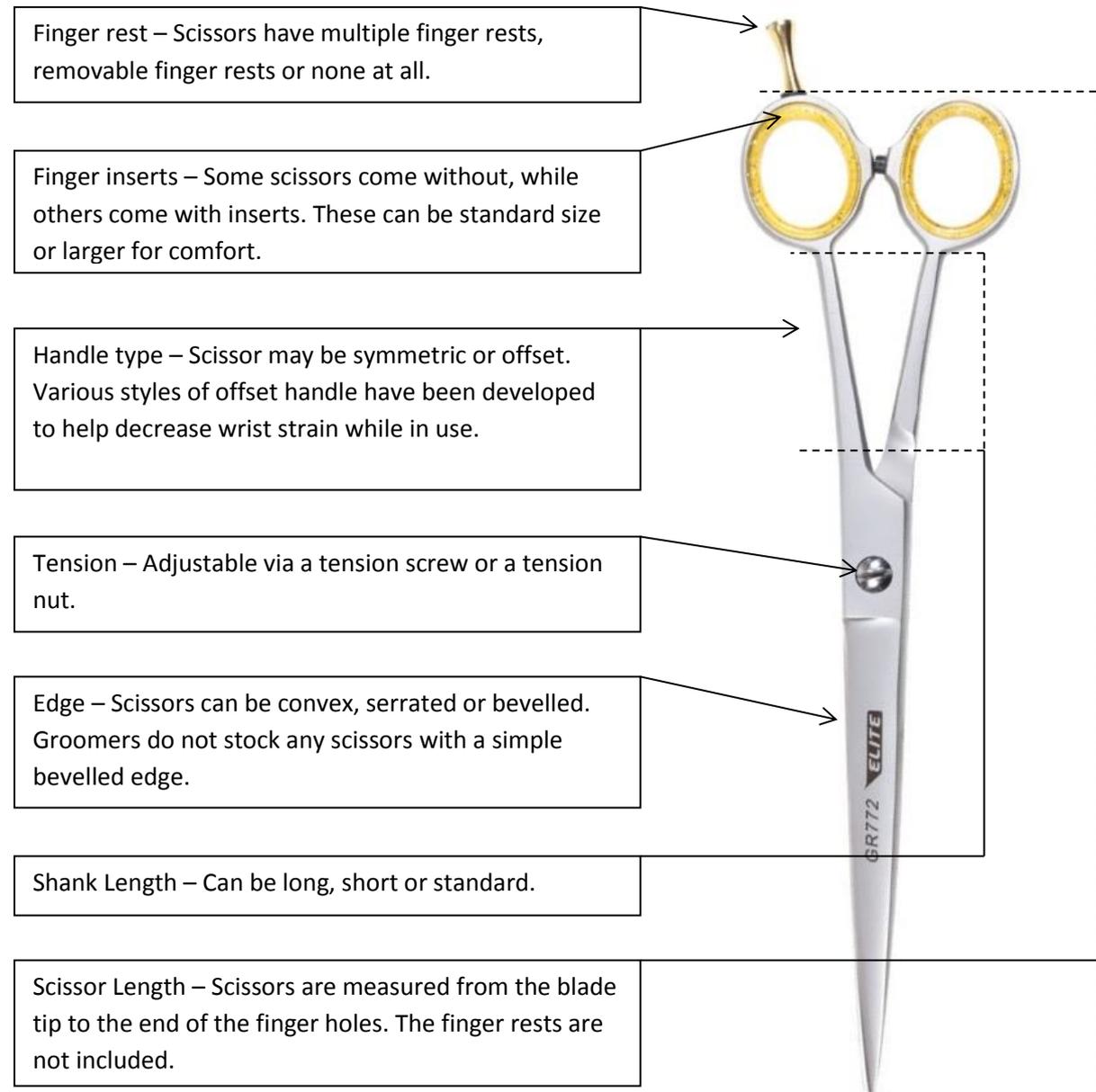


## The Groomers Scissor Guide

### Anatomy of A Scissor



### Know What Type Of Scissors You Want To Buy

Do you need a work horse or a scissor for finishing use? Do you need a serrated edge to help hold the hair or are you more experienced and want to look for a sharp, smooth-cutting convex edge? Scissors can be made from various metals and metal grades, making some stronger than others, for example, a 440 stainless steel will be stronger than a 420 stainless steel.

## Testing Your Scissors and Usage

When using scissors correctly, only your thumb should do the moving and rest of your hand should remain motionless. Keeping the scissors balanced at all times, the scissor should be at a right angle to your index finger

### Types of Blade Edge

- **Serrated**

Ideal for: Students and beginner groomers

Many of our scissors feature micro serrations. These enable you to have more control over the hair, as the serrations hold it in place when it is cut, giving you a more precise cut when you are starting out. These are also excellent for detailed work.

Beginner groomers may also like to choose a **bull nosed** scissor for delicate grooming work to help avoid accidental injury.

- **Convex**

Ideal for: Experienced and advanced groomers

This professional blade edge is the sharpest, and allows for a very crisp finish with much less effort so they are perfect for finishing. The sharp convex blade also allows for more complex techniques, such as slicing. Some groomers can find these blades difficult to use at first, as it takes a slightly different scissoring technique, but with practice these scissors can give you the beautiful coat finish you desire.

### Shank Length

If you have longer or shorter fingers than average, you may find that you would like a scissor with a special shank designed to fit them better so that you can scissor in comfort. We stock scissors with long and short shanks in our range.

### Types of Handle

Handles come in all shapes and sizes, with added benefits that may be found in both symmetric and offset handles. Some may be specially contoured to act as more comfortable finger rests, and some may move to one way slightly to keep your hand away from the coat allowing a better view of your work.



- Symmetric/ opposing

The simplest handle design. Suited for those who cut with the thumb and middle finger rather than the thumb and ring finger.



- Offset

Designed to be more comfortable than symmetric handles, allowing for a more natural thumb position to lessen any tendon strain.



- Crane

A crane handle is a type of offset handle where the top of the scissor is straight, allowing also for a more comfortable elbow position.



- Swivel Thumb

An offset handle with a moving thumb to allow you the best range of movement and comfort. Requires 75% less thumb movement to open and close the shear compared with regular shears. The rotating handle allows you to work with your elbow lower in many grooming positions

### Tension Adjustment

- Screw



The simple screw can easily be adjusted with the help of a screwdriver if you feel that your scissor is too loose or too tight.

- Adjustable Tension Knut



Some scissors may include a tension knut which allows you to tension your scissors without the help of any other tools.

### Scissor Length

Quick Tip: The length of a scissor is measured from the very tip of the blade to the end of the longest finger hole. It doesn't include the finger rest.

Size	Use
4.5"	Close work around the eyes and ears, trimming around feet and pads
5 - 6"	For those who find the 4.5" scissor too small
6.5 – 7.5"	The most popular size, suitable for trimming a variety of breeds
8 - 10"	For working on larger breeds and for finishing

### Scissor Type

Type	Use
Bull nosed/ Safety	Delicate areas such as pads, groin and around the eyes to guard against accidental injury
Blender	Teeth on one edge, for blending lengths and removing bulk

Thinner	Teeth on both edges, ideal for thinning thick hair
Chunker	For creating natural texture and subtly blending hair
Curved	Following contours of the dog, angulation and rounded heads
Heavy	Better suited to cutting through thick, dense coats
Lightweight	Ideal for thin, silky coats
Wide Blade	Excellent for heavy, coarse coats

### Scissor Care and Maintenance Tips

Scissors come in all shapes and sizes, and with the correct care and maintenance they should last you a long time.

- Clean your scissors with a soft cloth between every groom! If the blades are covered in dirt, moisture, hair and chemicals it can lead to corrosion, nicks or damage to the blade.
- Regularly oil your scissors. Open the scissors and apply a small amount of oil above and below the adjustment screw on both sides.
- Get your scissors professionally sharpened periodically, normally between 3-6 months or as required (excluding accidental damage).
- Check the tension of your scissors throughout the day and adjust them accordingly.
- Do not drop or toss the scissors in a draw for storage. Always keep them in a case, carrier or pouch whenever possible to prevent damage.

### Checking Your Scissor Tension

To tension your scissors, hold your scissors by the thumb ring with your left hand. Let the scissor point straight up in the air at 12 O'clock. With your right hand take the finger ring and open the blades so they are open about 45 degrees. Now let go of the ring/blade in your right hand so the scissor almost closes by itself. When the blade comes to rest there should be a gap between the two tips of approximately 1/4", or the ten to the hour position.

Our team are always happy to help you with any questions you might have. Why not email us on [sales@groomers-online.com](mailto:sales@groomers-online.com) or call us on 01635 581958 for more details?