醫用工具及配件系列(耳鼻、内窺鏡、關節鏡刨刀)

Medical tools and parts series (Otorhinolaryngologic, endoscopic, arthroscopic shaver blades) 医療器具及び部品シリーズ(鉋刃)

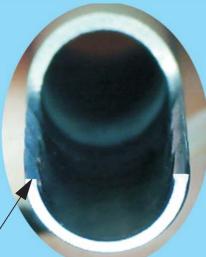
(超鋒利刃口&超高防銹 (AA)&超高耐磨&超高精密度内外配合) (Ultra-sharp cutting edge & ultra-high anti-rust (AA) & ultra-high wear resistant & ultra-high precision cooperation of inner tubes and outer tubes) (超鋭利刃先&超防錆(AA)&超耐磨耗&超精度内外接合)

以下爲市場上傳統結構的刨刀的(實物實剖範例)

(傳統常規的AISI304L不銹鋼,無硬度)

The following is traditional-structure shaver blades in current market (physical prototype example)

(Traditional & conventional AISI 304L stainless steel, no hardness)



箭頭爲内刀刃口處 (内刀刃在外,且爲負刃口後角, 超鈍,切割易發熱及卷邊現象)

(Inner blade edge on the outside is negative edge relief angle, super blunt, easy to heat while cutting, and edge curl appears.)

The arrow indicate inner blade edge

0°無刃口後角 0° without cutting edge relief angle 所外配合間際 fit clearance of

inside and outside

箭頭爲外刀刃口處 The arrow indicate outer blade edge

傳統結構由模具直接完成, 内外刀間隙衹能 在0.075~0.110mm之間, 因爲模具加工,無法達 到更高的精度,造成的 内外刀間隙大, 切割易 卷入組織,及手術中毛 點殘留的現象。

The traditional structure is directly completed by the mold. The clearance of the inner and outer blade can only be between $0.075 \sim 0.110$. Because the mold processing can't achieve higher accuracy, resulting in large gap between the inner and outer blade, with possibility of drawing tissue while cutting, with residue in surgery.

傳統結構的爲綫割加工, (綫割屬高温碳化的原理作業) 表面粗糙,放大50倍微鋸齒嚴重,刃口鋒利性很差,切割 易發熱,易拉拔組織及拉絲現象。(但成本低很多)

The traditional structure is processed by wire-cut, (wire cutting is the principle operation of high-temperature carbonation), with rough surface. If magnified 50x, there will be serious micro serrations. It's with poor edge sharpness, easy to heat while cutting, tend to draw tissue with fracture. (but very lower cost)