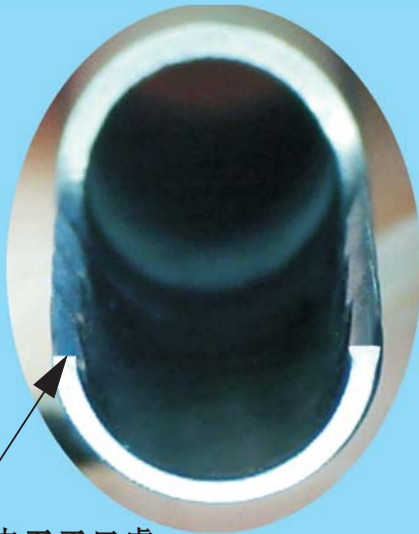


以下為市場上傳統結構的刨刀的(實物實剖範例)
(傳統常規的AISI304L不銹鋼,無硬度)

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

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

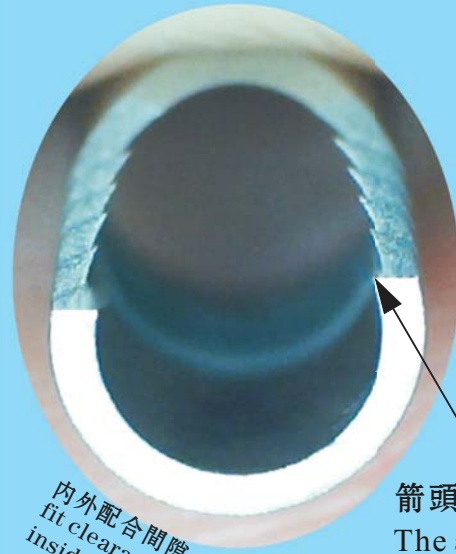


箭頭為內刀刃口處

(內刀刃在外,且為負刃口後角,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

箭頭為外刀刃口處
The arrow indicate outer blade edge

內外配合間隙
fit clearance of inside and outside



傳統結構由模具直接完成,內外刀間隙祇能在0.075 ~ 0.110mm之間,因為模具加工,無法達到更高的精度,造成的內外刀間隙大,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 ~ 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.

傳統結構的為綫割加工, (綫割屬高溫碳化的原理作業) 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)