



Designation: F1079 – 87(Reapproved 2008)^{ε1}

Standard Specification for Inserted and Noninserted Surgical Scissors¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1079; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

^{ε1} NOTE—Editorial changes were made throughout in June 2008.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers general workmanship aspects of inserted and noninserted stainless steel scissors fabricated from stainless steel and intended for reuse in surgery.

1.2 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test method described in this specification: *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

A380 Practice for Cleaning, Descaling, and Passivation of Stainless Steel Parts, Equipment, and Systems

E18 Test Methods for Rockwell Hardness of Metallic Materials

E92 Test Method for Vickers Hardness of Metallic Materials (Withdrawn 2010)³

E140 Hardness Conversion Tables for Metals Relationship Among Brinell Hardness, Vickers Hardness, Rockwell Hardness, Superficial Hardness, Knoop Hardness, Scleroscope Hardness, and Leeb Hardness

F899 Specification for Wrought Stainless Steels for Surgical Instruments

F1078 Terminology for Surgical Scissors—Inserted and Non-Inserted Blades

F1089 Test Method for Corrosion of Surgical Instruments

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F04 on Medical and Surgical Materials and Devices and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F04.33 on Medical/Surgical Instruments.

Current edition approved Feb. 1, 2008. Published March 2008. Originally approved in 1987. Last previous edition approved in 2002 as F1079 – 87 (2002). DOI: 10.1520/F1079-87R08E01.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions applicable to surgical scissors shall be in accordance with Terminology F1078.

4. Material

4.1 All the component parts of the instrument shall be made of martensitic stainless steel type 410, 410K, 416, 420, 420A, and 420B in accordance with Specification F899. Inserts shall be made of stellite or tungsten carbide or other suitable material.

5. Physical Properties

5.1 *Rockwell Hardness*—The Rockwell hardness of the scissor halves and inserts shall be within the range of 40 HRC and 58 HRC (approximately equivalent to Vickers hardness 530 HV and 670 HV). (See Test Methods E18.) Opposite halves and inserts shall not vary in hardness by more than 4 points on the Rockwell hardness scale (HRC) or equivalent.

5.2 *Passivation*—Instruments and instrument components shall be passivated after completion of all fabricating and finishing operations as specified in Practice A380.

5.3 *Heat Treatment*—The component parts of the instruments shall be heat treated under conditions recommended for the material used. Typical heat-treatment guidelines and hardness values are given in Specification F899.

6. Performance Requirements

6.1 *Corrosion Resistance*—Instruments or instrument components shall be subject to corrosion tests specified in Test Method F1089.

6.2 *Cutting Ability*—The test material shall comply with the material specified in Table 1, Table 2, or Table 3. Clean scissors to be tested prior to testing. Perform three separate, consecutive tests with each scissors. Each test shall consist of a nonstop cut along the distal two-thirds of the blade length using the test material at right angles to the threads (if present) of the material. Each cut shall be made using the scissors in the normal manner, that is, with the examiner's fingers in the finger rings of the instrument, except that no lateral pressure shall be