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Standard Terminology for Surgical Scissors—Inserted and Non-Inserted Blades¹

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This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This terminology defines basic terms and considerations for the components of scissors with either inserted or non-inserted blades (see Fig. 1). Instruments in this terminology are limited to those fabricated having scissor blades made from stainless steel and used for surgical procedures.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

F899 Specification for Wrought Stainless Steels for Surgical Instruments

F1079 Specification for Inserted and Noninserted Surgical Scissors

2.2 ISO Standard:

ISO 7741 Instruments for Surgery—Scissors and Shears General Requirements, Testing³

3. Terminology

DEFINITIONS OF THE INSTRUMENTS

blade—the segment that contains the cutting edge which may be with or without serrations.

bottom scissor half—the component which contains the threaded end of the screw.

distal end—the working end, comprised of two blades, that is furthest from the surgeon when in use.

finger rings—the feature of the scissors that forms the gripping surface for the surgeon (commonly classified as the ring-handled feature).

joint—the junction where the scissor blades are secured by a screw, allowing the instrument to pivot.

proximal end—that portion of the instrument that is closest to

¹ This terminology 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.

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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 Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

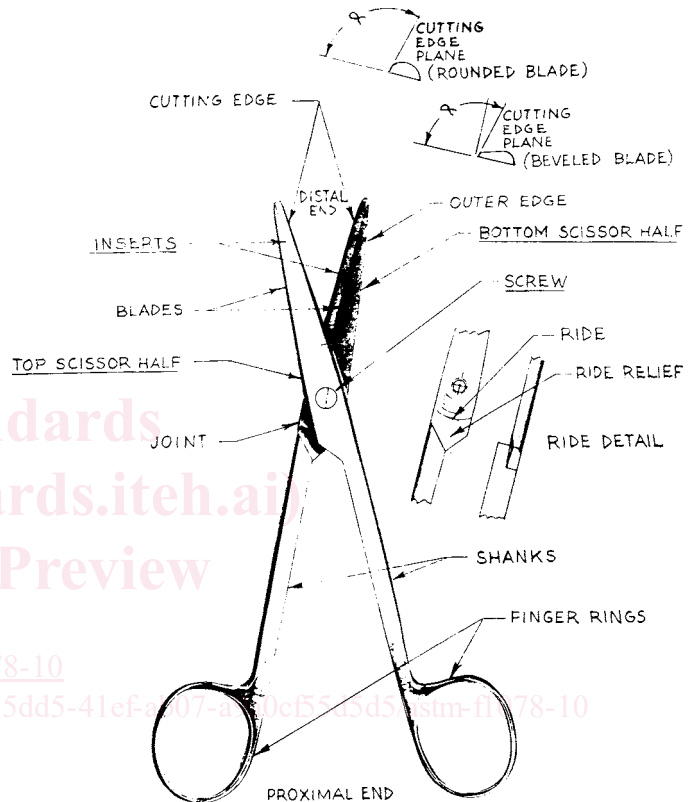


FIG. 1 Components of a Scissors (Inserted and Non-Inserted)

the surgeon when in use.

ride—the edge which acts as a cam.

ride relief—the contoured area between the shank and ride which forms a transition between the outer edge and the cutting edges.

screw—the fastener which joins the scissor halves

serrations—corrugations in the cutting edge of the blades.

shank—(1) the part of either scissor half that yields configuration, length, and leverage; (2) the part of the scissor half between the finger ring and joint.

surgical scissors with inserts—a stainless steel instrument, available in various sizes and configurations, and used in surgical procedures for cutting body tissue, gauze, and suture. An instrument of this type has tungsten carbide,