

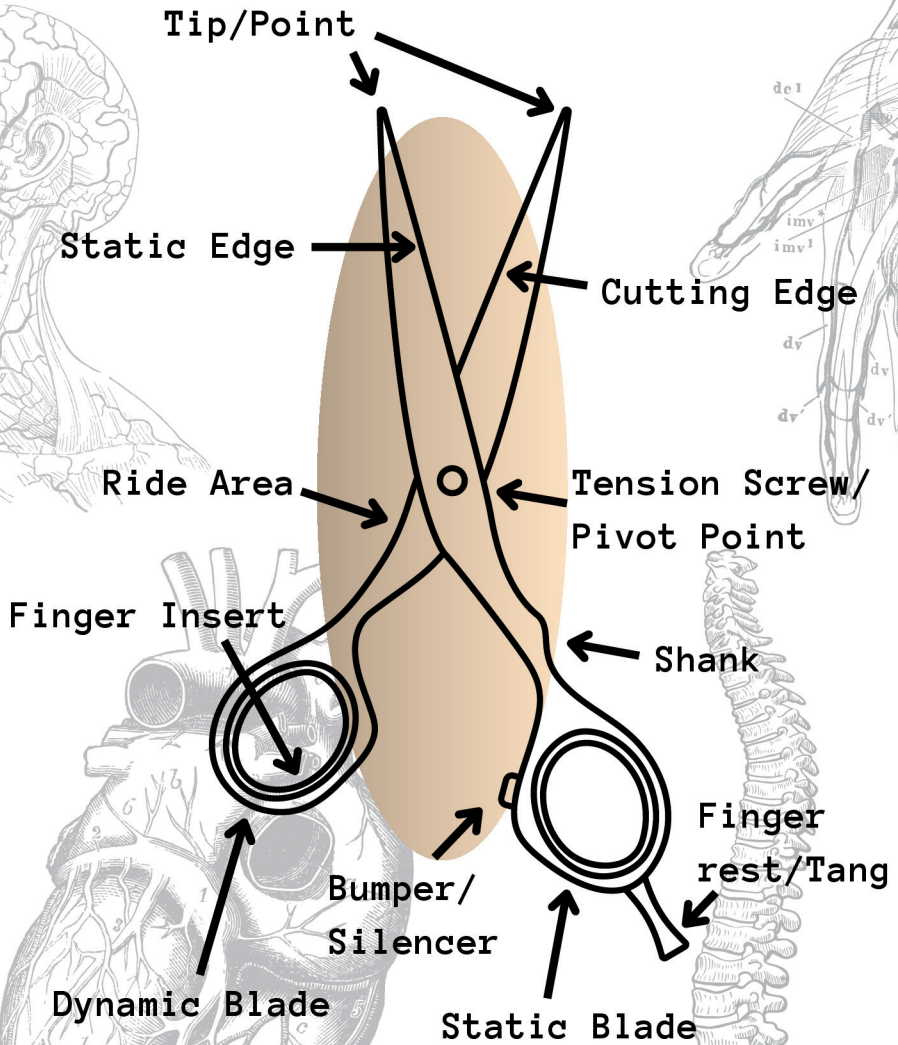
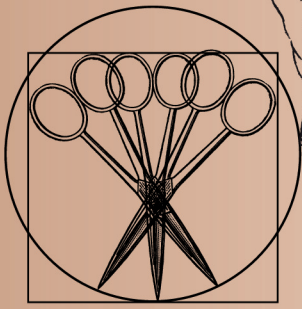
SECOND
EDITION

SHEAR BIBLE

ZINE VOL.1

SPLIT
ENDS

ANATOMY OF A SHEAR



QUALITY OF SHEARS

Haircutting shears are made from high quality steel, generally mixed with other metals and alloys such as vanadium, titanium, and cobalt. There are two countries most known for producing the highest quality steel. The first is Germany known for producing durable, machine-made steel more suited for beveled blades as opposed to sharper edges. The other country is Japan, renowned for producing the hardest and highest quality, hand-made steel.

Hardness determines how sharp your shears can get and how long they will stay sharp, as well as, how long the shears will last you in general. It is measured on the Rockwell Hardness Scale and haircutting shears generally live in the 45-65 HRC range.

ROCKWELL HARDNESS SCALE - HRC

Highest to lowest.

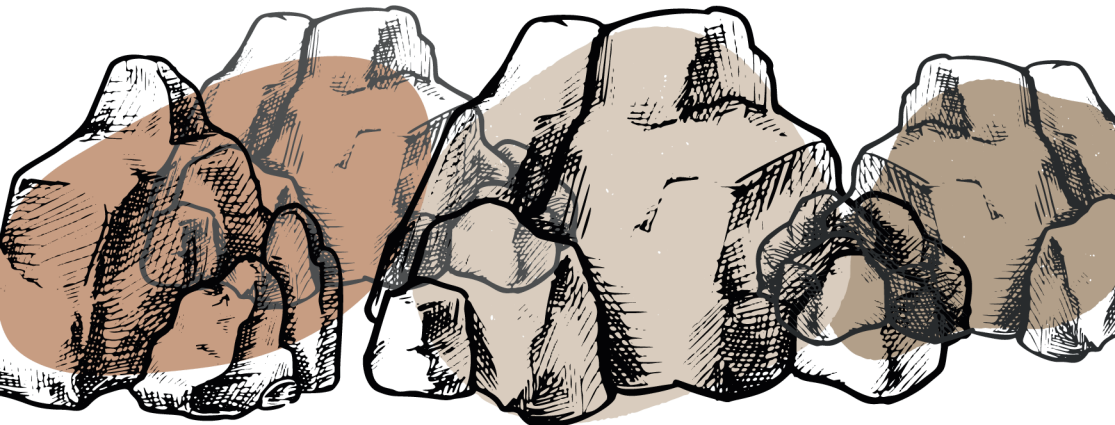
50-55	55-57	57-59	58-60	59-62	61-63
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COMMON STEEL GRADES

ATS314	VG10	V10	V1	S3	S1	440C	440A	420
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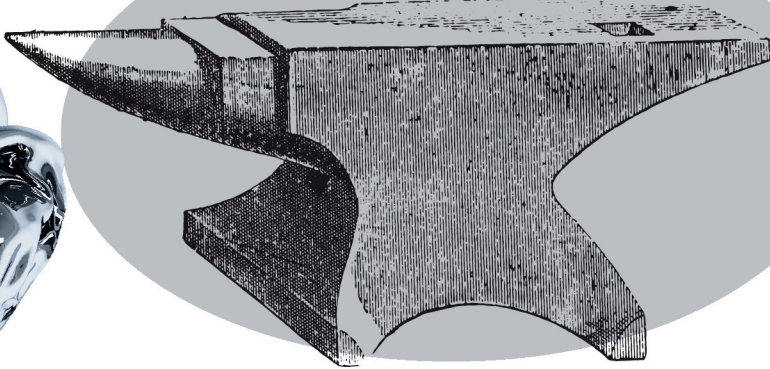
60-61
HRC

56-58
HRC



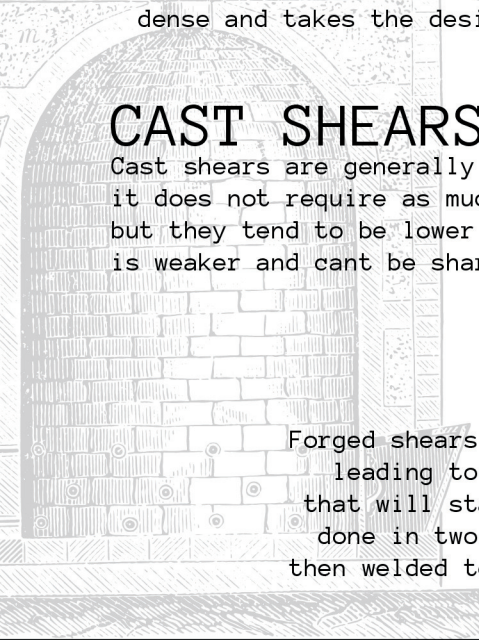


CREATION PROCESS



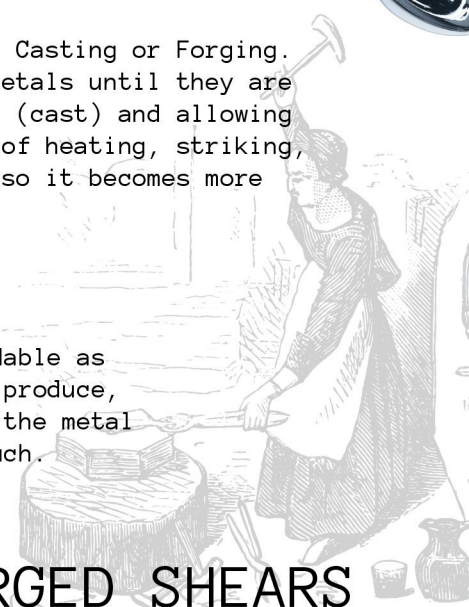
Shears are constructed in two ways; Casting or Forging. **Casting** is the process of heating metals until they are liquid and pouring them into a mold (cast) and allowing them to cool. **Forging** is a process of heating, striking, and then quickly cooling the metal so it becomes more dense and takes the desired shape.

CAST SHEARS



Cast shears are generally more affordable as it does not require as much labor to produce, but they tend to be lower quality as the metal is weaker and cant be sharpened as much.

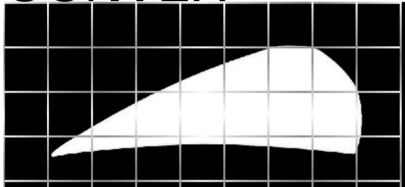
FORGED SHEARS



Forged shears are hand-crafted by skilled makers, leading to a more durable and quality material that will stay sharp longer. The process is also done in two parts (blade and handle separately) then welded together for an even stronger finish.

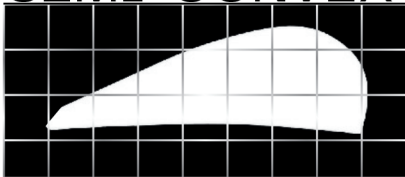
BLADE EDGE

CONVEX



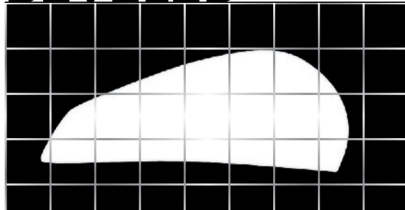
Capable of being very sharp but the most delicate blade edge that requires more maintenance. Uses less force to cut hair, great for precision hair cutting, pushes the hair very little.

SEMI-CONVEX



A slight beveled edge into a sloped, convex blade. Very durable, but can also be pretty sharp. Hybrid shape mixes some qualities of both convex and beveled edge types.

BEVELED

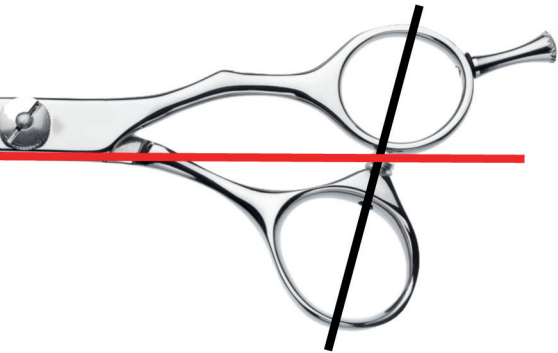


Most durable and classic shape, but requires more force to cut and does not get as sharp. Great for general cutting but not suitable for slide cutting or precision.

IMAGINE YOU ARE LOOKING
AT THE SHEARS WITH THE
TIP POINTED AT YOU

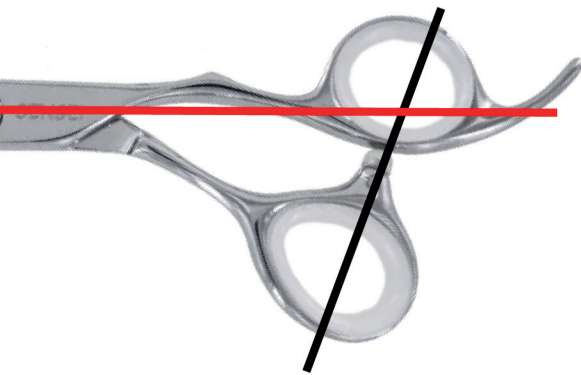


SHEAR



OFFSET

Modern design made for stylist comfort. Meant to be used with the ring finger in the finger ring and pinky on the tang for comfortable hand position, and a shorter thumb ring to prevent over-extension.



CRANE

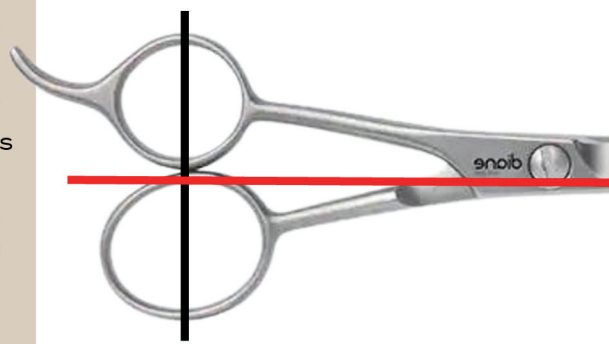
Much more offset blade that is held the same way but allows you to drop your elbow position in case you have trouble holding your arms and shoulders in proper position when cutting.

HANDLES



OPPOSING/CLASSIC

Most classic handle type, but now outdated with standardization of more ergonomic options. Held with middle finger in the finger ring, this handle type is more prone to giving stylist wrist and hand injuries due to repetitive movement and improper hand positioning.



SWIVEL

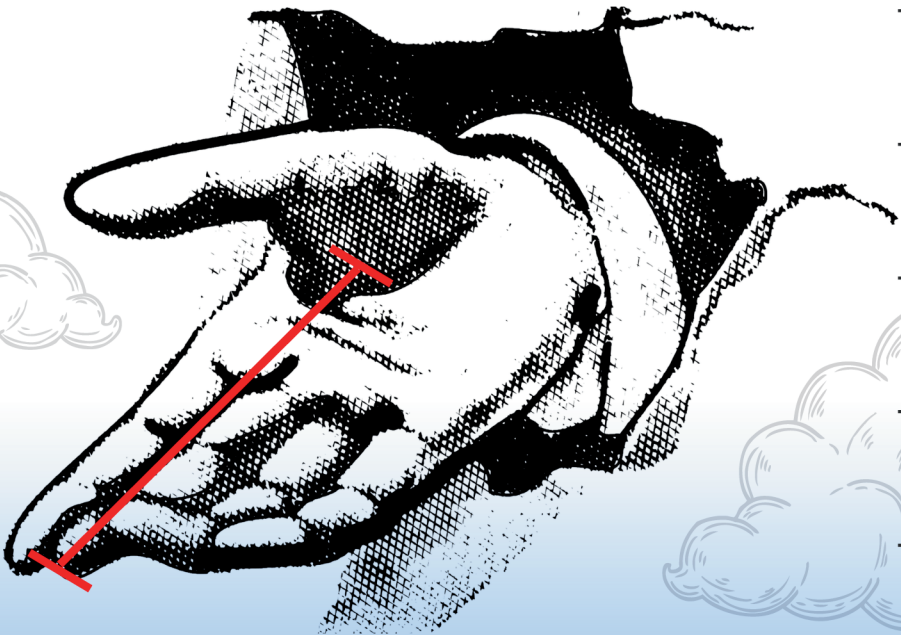
Most relaxed handle type as you can freely move your thumb and put your hand and wrist in a comfortable position regardless of the cutting angle. Takes some getting used to as the shear has a lot more movement.



CHOOSING AN APPROPIATE LENGTH

There's an old-school trick to measure the correct length of your shears by placing the back of the thumb ring at the same level as your thumb, and if the shear passes your middle finger then it is too long for your hand.

This is thought to prevent you from cutting into your hand due to the length of the shear. Although this may work for certain shears, consider what technique you want the shear to accomplish and choose the size accordingly.





STRAIGHT BLADE

The most basic and standard shear type. This is the essential shear to have in your kit as it the most versatile.

Often sold as wet or dry cutting shears, most blades can generally do both, but thicker shears have more force to cut dry hair and dry hair will dull your blades more quickly.

SHORT (4"-5.5")

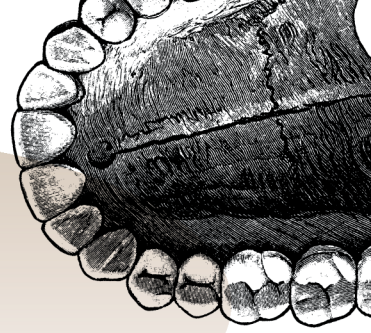
Precise and agile. Great for technical cutting such as graduation, point cutting, palm-to-palm and overhand as well as detailing close to the client's skin.

LONG (6"-8+")

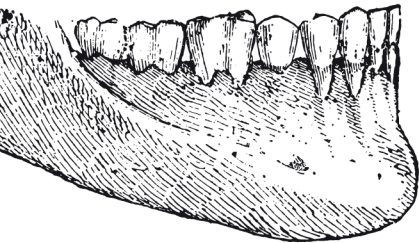
Cuts a larger amount of hair more easily. Best for removing large amounts of bulk, cutting the perimeter of your shape, scissor-over-comb technique, and floating the shear over textured hair types.



TEXTURIZING SHEARS



There are two common types of shears used for removing weight without completely removing length, texturizing and thinning (sometimes referred to as blending) shears. Using gaps in the blade (teeth) to notch out sections of hair.



Both operate in the same way, but when used properly they have almost the opposite effect.

TEXTURIZING

Less teeth (generally 5-20) in order to take larger chunks of hair creating large notches. Best for removing great amounts of weight, adding volume to the haircut, and giving a lot of texture.



THINNING/BLENDING

More teeth (generally 20-40) for removing lower percentage of hair per section. Best for blending disconnections, softening layers, and detailing small areas of weight on dry hair.



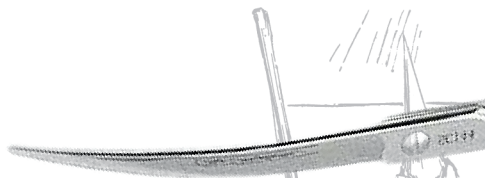
There are many different types of shears that will perform specialized duties.

Consider these shears if you are often doing what they are intended for and would benefit from their specific qualities.

SPECIALTY SHEARS

CURVED BLADES

More common for dog grooming than hair dressing, but they are useful for detailing around harder-to-reach areas (i.e. around the ear) and for floating over expanded styles for a smooth finish (imagine trimming a hedge).



CURVED CUTTING EDGE



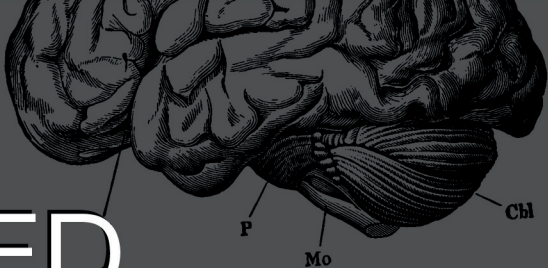
The large, thick, curved blade makes these the absolute best for cutting very blunt straight perimeters as it captures the hair and slices through sections with zero push.



BEVELED BLADES

Both edges of the shears bevel outwards towards the tip in order to push more hair out of the blades as you cut. This is best slide cutting and leaving an extremely soft finish.





IF YOU
LEARNED
SOMETHING,
PASS IT
ALONG.



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splitends.co

**GET GOOD HAIR
FEEL REALLY COOL**

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