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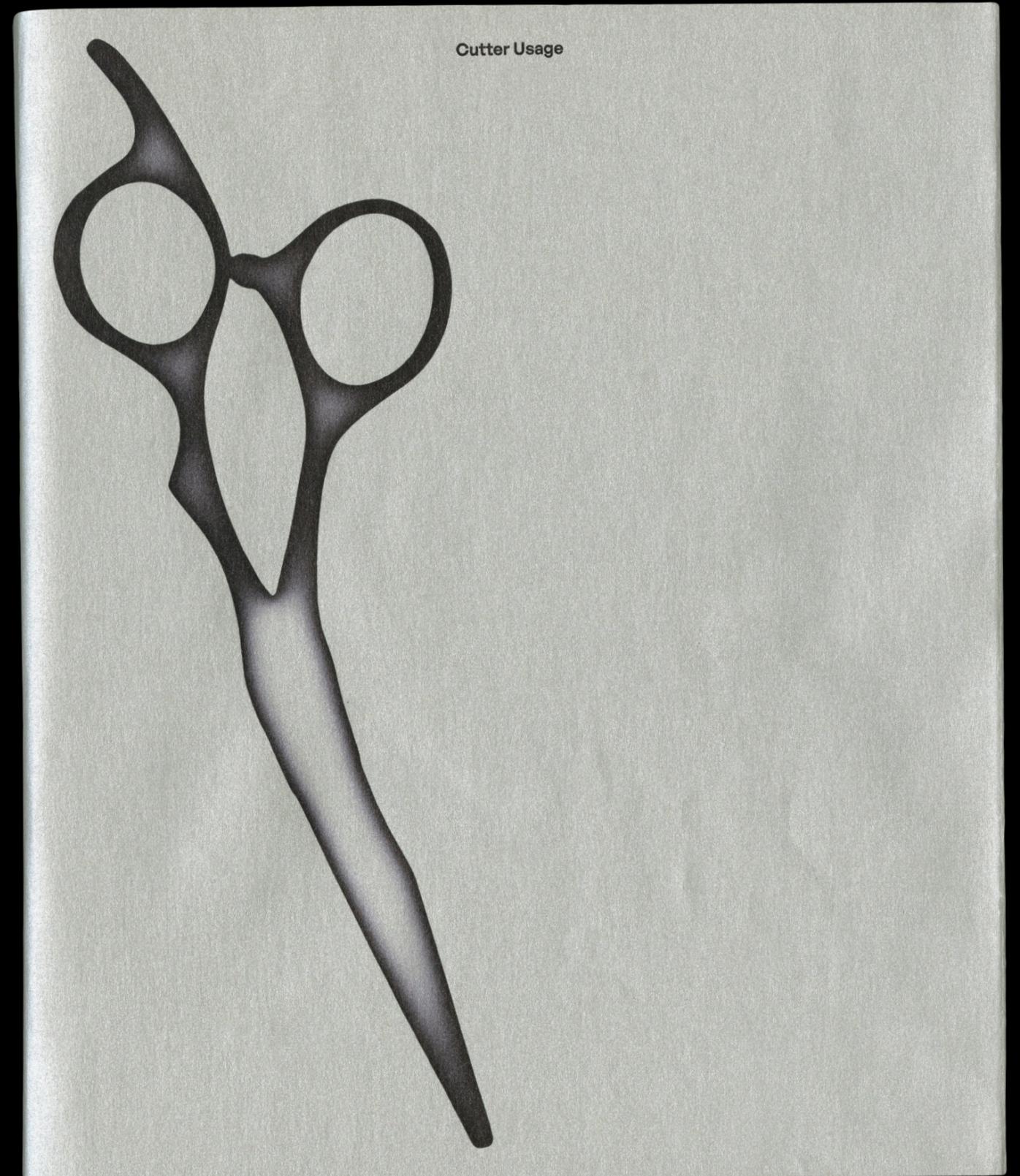
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INTERMED TYPE

Philip Dibello

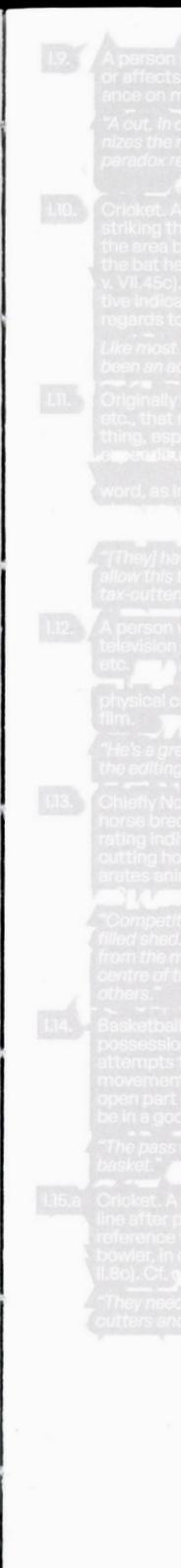
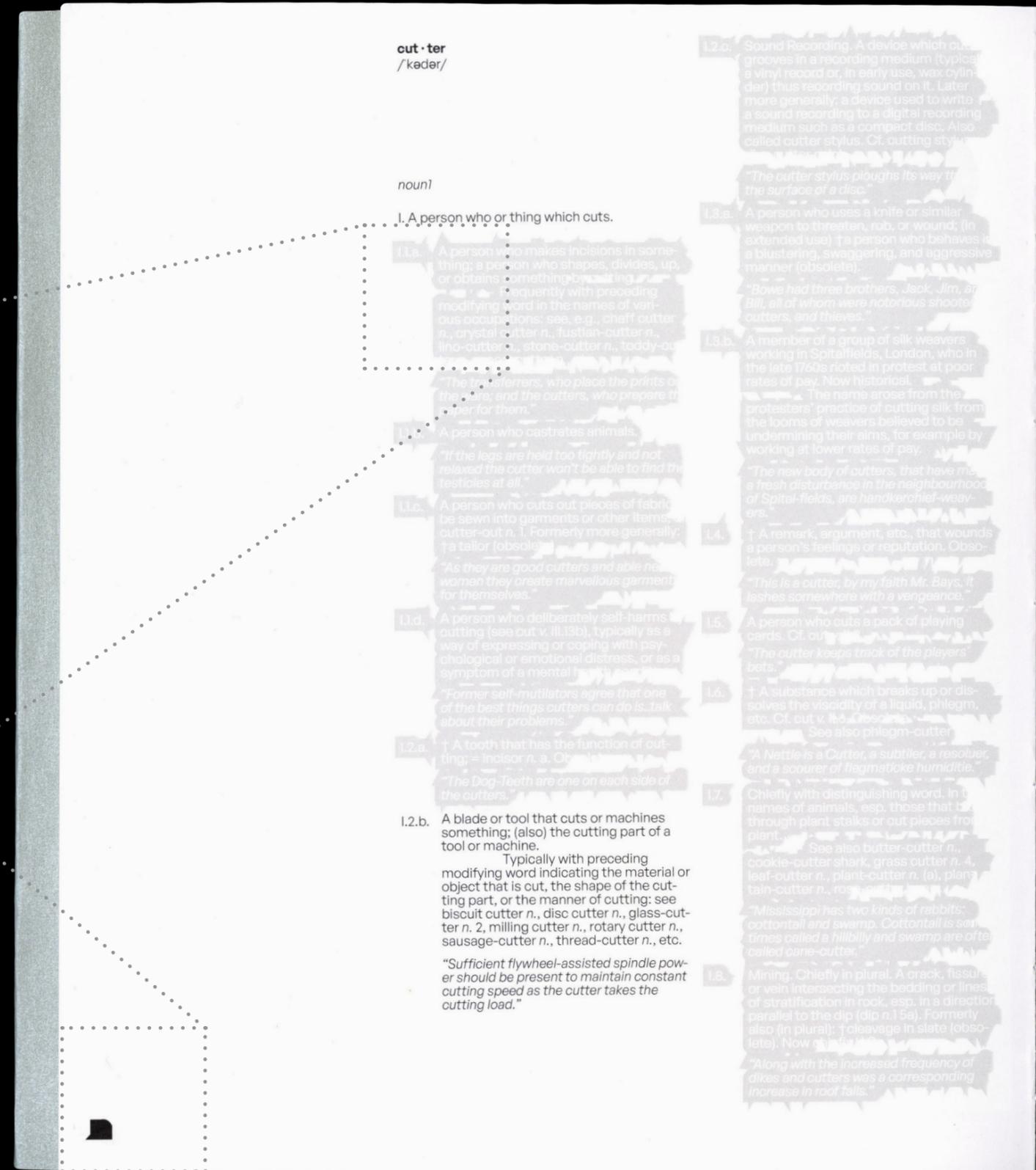
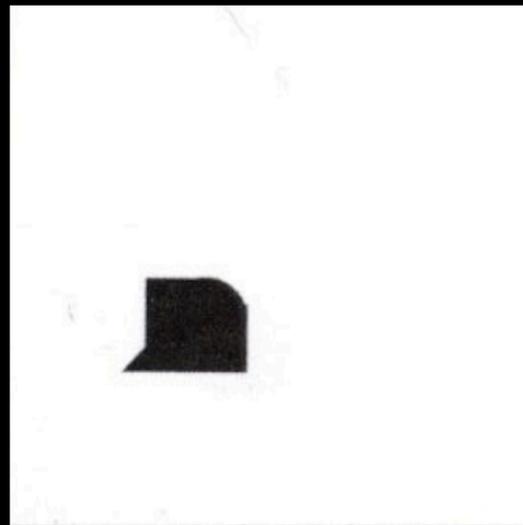
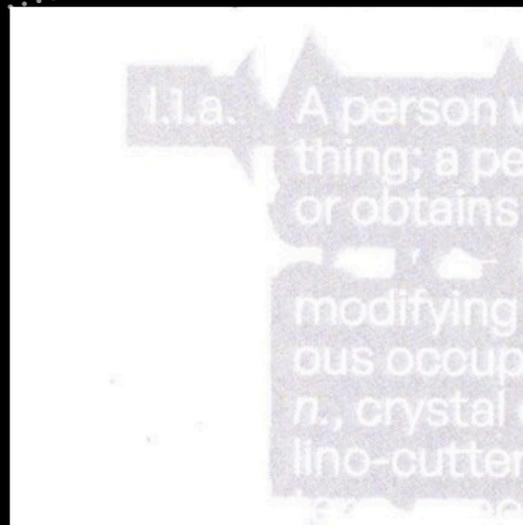
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As the starting point of the Cutter series, 'Cutter Usage' explores cutting tools such as scissors, knives, and saws.



8 x 9.6 in, 276p

Instead of using a sharp-edged font, the effect was achieved by increasing the stroke weight of a sans-serif typeface. This detail was applied to chapter pages and emphasized sentences in the spreads. In the folio system, the same sharp detail was used to suggest die-cut moments, aligning with the cutting theme, though not legible.

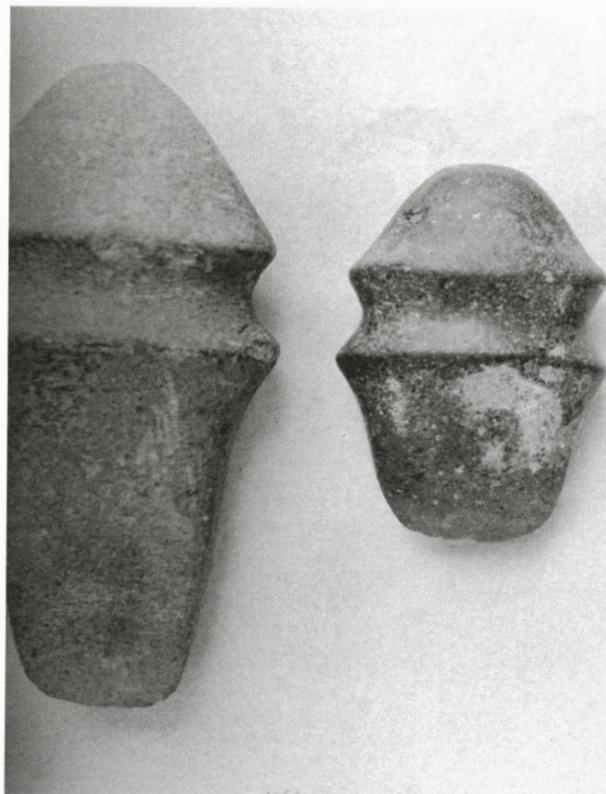


Cutting tools, as an essential class of devices designed to cut, shape, and manipulate materials, have been fundamental to the progress of human civilization. From the rudimentary stone implements of the Paleolithic era to the sophisticated, high-precision machines used in modern manufacturing, cutting tools have undergone a remarkable transformation, advancing not only in their design and functionality but also in their ability to influence the course of history. These tools, although simple in their earliest forms, have always been at the heart of human ingenuity, enabling individuals and societies to manipulate their environment, create complex structures, and build the technologies that define the modern world.

In the earliest stages of human development, cutting tools were no more than sharp-edged stones and bones, which early humans used for survival, hunting, and food processing. The discovery and mastery of these tools laid the foundation for many of the advancements that would follow. Over thousands of years, as humans transitioned from the Stone Age to the Bronze and Iron Ages, the materials and techniques for making tools became increasingly sophisticated. The shift from stone to metal tools marked a key turning point in human history, expanding the range of tasks that could be performed and significantly improving efficiency in agriculture, construction, and warfare.

By the time of the Industrial Revolution, the demand for more efficient production processes and the creation of complex machinery led to the development of more advanced cutting tools, such as the lathe, drill, and mill. These tools, powered by steam engines, allowed for precision machining of metals, fostering mass production and the creation of everything from steam engines to the machinery of factories. In the 20th century, with the advent of computer numerical control (CNC) machines, cutting tools became fully automated, enabling manufacturers to produce highly complex parts with extraordinary accuracy and speed. These advancements played a crucial role in the rise of industries such as aerospace, automotive, electronics, and medical devices.

Throughout the course of history, the evolution of cutting tools has not merely been a tale of technological advancement; it is also a story of how these tools have directly influenced social, economic, and cultural transformations. For example, the introduction of steel



001 Two Stone Axes, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collection: Carnegie Institution of Washington



002 Front Scrapers, one of these has a graver at end opposite the scraper, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology

tools during the Iron Age facilitated the development of agriculture by enabling more effective plowing and harvesting, which in turn supported population growth and the rise of urban civilizations. The ability to efficiently produce weapons and tools during the Industrial Revolution contributed to the rapid expansion of industrial economies and helped to lay the groundwork for modern capitalist societies.

1. The Stone Age: The Birth of Cutting Tools

The earliest forms of cutting tools trace their origins back to the Stone Age, particularly the Paleolithic period, marking a pivotal point in human evolution. The use of tools by early humans is believed to have begun around 2.5 million years ago, representing a major leap forward in our ancestors' ability to manipulate their environment. Dur-

ing this period, early human ancestors, such as *Homo habilis*, crafted basic cutting tools from readily available natural materials like sharp-edged stones, bones, and flint. These tools were crucial for survival, enabling early humans to cut meat, process plant materials, construct shelters, and hunt for food.

The first cutting tools were incredibly simple, but remarkably effective for their intended purposes. The principle of cutting—exerting force on one material to divide or reshape it—was realized by early humans through the use of basic, unrefined materials. The technique of flint knapping, which involves striking a stone against another to create sharp edges, was the primary method for tool creation in this era. This technique, although primitive by today's standards, laid the foundation for more advanced tool-making technologies in the future.



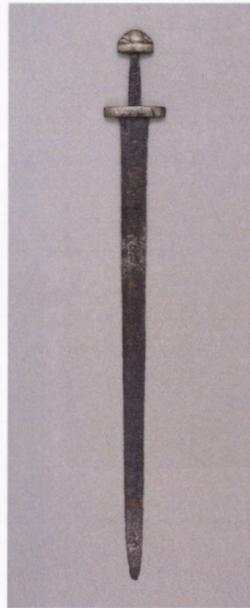
012 Keel-Shaped Vase with Engraved Ornament, British Museum



013 Iron Chastity Belt, Wellcome Collection



014 Two Bulls, Reuben and Edith Hecht Museum of Archaeology



015 Viking Sword, The Metropolitan Museum of Art



016 Three Figurines of Divinities, Reuben and Edith Hecht Museum of Archaeology



017 Sword, Archive for Research on Archetypal Symbolism



018 Ax and spear head, Israel Museum



019 Male Figure (ca. 300-201 BC), Musée d'archéologie nationale



020 Ring fort dwelling, Craggaunowen, County Clare, Ireland

The third chapter is a catalog of different cutter types, each presented on its own page with categorized columns.

knife

scissor

shear

saw

etc.

