DOWNLOAD PDF LIKE A HOLE IN THE HAND

Chapter 1 : Can You See a Hole in Your Hand? - Scientific American

3d trick art hole in the hand dirty mind trick surprise drawing. Watch this illusion horror make-up. I hope you like it this bloody hand art! Enjoy and learn how to make bloody illusion art.

Start Slideshow 1 of 14 Sewing Basics With only a few sewing supplies and the most basic stitches, you can repair holes, seams, and hems on your garments and extend the life of your clothes. A hole can be quickly repaired -- allowing you to enjoy it for years to come. Turn the material inside out. Turn right side out, and pin the patch in place. Slip-baste all around the patch. Swipe here for next slide 6 of 14 Join the Fabrics Turn the shirt inside out. Insert the needle through the folded edge of the patch; stitch up diagonally through the folded edge of the shirt, joining the two fabrics. Continue all around the square. Remove the basting thread. Also called a catch stitch, this technique holds the patch in place. Cross-stitch the edges to the shirt, picking up only one or two threads with each stitch. Inserting the needle from right to left creates a series of tiny Xs. Once the hole has been patched, iron the patch in place before turning the shirt right side out. Iron the patch in place again if necessary. Turn the garment inside out. Tie off the loose machine-stitched threads around the tear. To follow the original stitch line, draw a guideline with a marking pencil. Take the stitch through both layers of the fabric. David Prince 10 of 14 Use the Strong Backstitch Close the rip with the backstitch, one of the strongest hand stitches: With right front sides of the fabric together, bring the needle through the two layers of fabric. From underneath, pull the needle and thread through both pieces of fabric; then come up and over the seam allowance, on a slight diagonal, and reinsert the needle and thread, being careful not to pull the thread too taut. Repeat until the area being repaired is covered. Secure stitches with a short backstitch. David Prince 12 of 14 Fix a Pulled Hem To illustrate the mending of these cotton-Lycra pants, we used red mercerized-cotton thread you should use a color that matches the fabric. To begin, turn the pant leg inside out. Reinsert the needle through the same stitch, and repeat once more to secure. Make the smallest possible stitch; it will show on the right side of the fabric. Bring the thread down and to the right of the diagonal, and make a stitch in the hem, piercing only the top layer of fabric, again pushing the needle from right to left. As you sew, keep the tension of the thread slightly loose; pulling it too tight could break it or pucker the fabric. Secure your work with a short backstitch, as at the start.

Chapter 2 : How to Drill Into Concrete: 11 Steps (with Pictures) - wikiHow

Easy and fast way to make a hole in your palm with After Effects and Mocha. This is the movie trick that can be used with creativity in incredible ways. We now show you one hand, but you can use.

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Drilling and boring tools A varied terminology is related to making holes with revolving tools. A hole may be drilled or bored; awls , gimlets, and augers also produce holes. An awl is the simplest hole maker, for, like a needle, it simply pushes material to one side without removing it. Drills , gimlets , and augers, however, have cutting edges that detach material to leave a hole. A drilled hole is ordinarily small and usually made in metal; a bored hole is large and in wood or, if in metal, is usually made by enlarging a small hole. Drilling usually requires high speed and low torque turning force , with little material being removed during each revolution of the tool. Low speed but high torque are characteristic of boring because the boring tool has a larger radius than a drill. The Upper Paleolithic Period furnished the first perforated objects of shell, ivory, antler, bone, and tooth, although softer, perishable materials, such as leather and wood, were undoubtedly given holes by the use of bone or antler splinters. How holes were made in harder materials is subject to speculation; it has been suggested that flint blades were trimmed to sharp points by bilateral flaking and that these points were turned by hand, a very slow process. Another scheme involved the use of an abrasive sand under the end of a stick that was twirled back and forth between the palms. At some unknown time, more efficient rotation was attained by wrapping a thong around the stick or shaft and pulling on the ends of the thong. Such a strap, or thong, drill could be applied to drilling either with an abrasive or with a tool point hafted onto the end of the stick. The upper end of the shaft required a pad or socket drill pad in which it could rotate freely. After the invention of the bow, sometime in the Upper Paleolithic Period, the ends of the thong were fastened to a bow, or a slack bowstring was wrapped around the shaft to create the bow drill. Because of its simplicity, it maintained itself in Europe in small shops until the 20th century and is still used in other parts of the world. Abrasive drilling in stone was well suited to the high-speed bow drill. For larger holes the amount of material that had to be reduced to powder led to the idea of using a tube, such as a rolled copper strip, instead of a solid cylinder. This is called a core drill because the abrasive trapped between rotating tube and stone grinds out a ring containing a core that can be removed. A new and more complicated tool, the pump drill, was developed in Roman times. A crosspiece that could slide up and down the spindle was attached by cords that wound and unwound about it. Thus, a downward push on the crosspiece imparted a rotation to the spindle. A flywheel on the spindle kept the motion going, so that the cords rewound in reverse to raise the crosspiece as the drill slowed, and the next downward push brought the spindle into rotation in the opposite direction. The earliest perhaps Bronze Age drill points had sharp edges that ultimately developed into arrow shapes with two distinct cutting edges. This shape was effective, especially when made of iron or steel, and remained popular until the end of the 19th century, when factory-made, spiral-fluted drills became available at reasonable cost to displace the blacksmith-made articles. The basic auger originated in the Iron Age as a tool for enlarging existing holes. It had a crossbar so that it might be turned with two hands, and it resembled a pipe split lengthwise. The auger was sharpened in several ways: The end might be forged into a spoon shape and the edges sharpened so that cutting could take place at the bottom of the hole in addition to the sides. To clear the hole of parings it was necessary to pull the auger from its hole and turn the workpiece over. Augers with spiral or helical stems that brought the shavings or chips to the surface were an invention of the Middle Ages, although one example dates from Roman Britain. The familiar and common brace , a crank with a breast swivel at one end and a drill point at the other, is first seen in a painting of about that shows the biblical Joseph at his bench. This brace and other early examples are shown fitted with a bit of small diameter. It has been suggested that the function of the new tool was to make a small, or pilot, hole for the larger auger bit. This is a reasonable assumption, for the crank, fashioned from a wide board, had insufficient strength because of its cross grain to drive a large bit. This weakness was later counteracted by reinforcing the two weak sections with metal plates, a practice that continued until about despite the commercial introduction of iron sweeps cranks in about This invention permitted the boring of holes of up to one inch in diameter with one-handed operation; larger holes still required two-handed augers. Early wooden braces were equipped with a large socket into which bits with appropriate shanks could be fitted interchangeably. When the sweep came to be made of iron, bits were given square shanks that fit into simple split chucks holders and were secured with a thumbscrew. Soon the screwed shell chuck and ratchet was devised to set the standard for the modern tool. By the swivel turned on ball bearings instead of a leather washer, and the metal parts were nickel-plated. The bow and pump drills, suitable only to small work, required two hands, one to steady the tool, the other to operate it. One-hand drills began to appear in about Their essential elements were a steeply pitched screw and a nut that mated with it; when the latter was pushed down, the screw and attached bit turned. Many variations of the principle were offered before the modern push drill assumed its present, convenient form. It is still suitable for only light work in wood. Like every other tool, it underwent many improvements before acquiring its present rugged simplicity. Its great advantage lies in its unidirectional motion and the gearing that rotates the drill faster than the rate at which the crank is turned. The one-directional motion allowed better drills to be designed, and, with their greater efficiency in chip production, it was not long before drills with spiral flutes were proposed. A manufacturing problemâ€”the flutes had to be hand filedâ€”was not solved until the s when the invention of a milling machine made possible the now universal twist drills. Augers were used for boring both across the grain of wood and along the grain. The latter operation produced wooden pipes and pump casings or wheel hubs; special bits of many forms were designed for these purposes. The more common use of the auger or bit was in the cross-grain direction to make holes for wooden pins treenails, or trunnels or bolts for connections. The modern auger bit has a screw ahead of the cutting edges that pulls the auger into the workpiece. This screw provides an automatic feed and relieves the worker of the necessity of pushing the tool. Although the idea appeared in the midth century, application of the principle was limited until the advent of screw-making machinery in the midth century. Saw The chipped flint knife , with its irregular edge, was not a saw in the proper sense, for though it could sever wood fibres and gash bone or horn, it could not remove small pieces of material in the manner of a saw. Furthermore, the necessarily broad V-shaped profile of the flint saw severely limited its penetration into the workpiece; the nature of its cut was limited to making an encircling groove on a branch or a notch on something flat. The true saw, a blade with teeth, one of the first great innovations of the Metal Age, was a completely new tool, able to cut through wood instead of merely gashing the surface. It developed with smelted copper, from which a blade could be cast. Many of the early copper saws have the general appearance of large meat-carving knives, with bone or wooden handles riveted to a tang at one end. Egyptian illustrations from about bc onward show the saw being used to rip boards, the timber being lashed to a vertical post set into the ground. The use of relatively narrow, thin, and not quite flat blades made of a metal having a tendency to buckle, coupled with poorly shaped teeth that created high friction, required that the cutting take place on the pull stroke. In this stroke the sawyer could exert the most force without peril of buckling the saw. Furthermore, a pull saw could be thinner than a push saw and would waste less of the material being sawed. The familiar modern handsaw , with its thin but wide steel blade, cuts on the push stroke; this permits downhand sawing on wood laid across the knee or on a stool, and the sawing pressure helps to hold the wood still. Operator control is superior, and, because the line being sawed is not obscured by the fuzz of undetached wood fibres or sawdust, greater accuracy is possible. Some tree-pruning saws have teeth raked to cut on the pull stroke to draw the branch toward the operator. Blades that are thin and narrow, as in the coping saw fretsaw or scroll saw , are pulled through the workpiece by a frame holding the blade. Electric reciprocating and sabre saws , which have narrow blades that are supported at only one end, pull the blade when cutting to prevent buckling. Long forgotten by the Western world, it has been kept alive in China and Japan, where some craftsmen still favour it. Although there is no positive evidence of either the type of saw or the method used, the Egyptians were able to saw hard stone with copper and bronze implements. The blade, probably toothless, rode on an abrasive material such as moistened quartz sand. During the Bronze Age the use of saws for woodworking was greatly extended, and the modern form began to evolve. Some saws with narrow blades looked very much like hacksaw blades, even to the holes at either end. They might have been held in a frame or pinned into a springy bow of wood. Iron saws resembling those of copper or bronze date from the middle of the 7th century bc. A major contribution to saw design was noted in the 1st century ad by Pliny the Elder , whose works are one of the major sources on the technology of the ancients. Pliny observed that setting the teethâ€”that is, bending the teeth slightly away from the plane of the blade alternately to one side and the other, so creating a kerf, or saw slot, wider than the thickness of the bladeâ€”helps discharge the sawdust. He seems to have missed the more practical point that the saw also runs with less friction in the now wider slot. The Romans, always ingenious mechanics, added numerous improvements to both simply handled saws and frame saws but did not make push saws despite the advantage of the kerf that made the saw easier to work with and less liable to buckle. Roman saw sets and files have been found in substantial numbers. The time and provenance of the push saw are uncertain, although it appears that it may date from the end of Roman times, well before the Middle Ages. Nevertheless, after the decline of the Roman Empire in the West, the use of the saw seems to have declined as well. The ax again became the principal tool on the return to the more primitive state of technology. With the Middle Ages came the search for a nonclogging tooth to be used when crosscutting green and wet wood. The new saws were long, with handles at both ends, so that two men might each pull, adjacent teeth being raked in opposite directions. To provide space for the cuttings, M-shaped teeth with gaps gullets between them were developed; this tooth conformation, first noted in the midth century, is still used in modern crosscut saws manufactured for coarse work and for cutting heavy timber. Perhaps even more important than crosscutting was the need to rip a log lengthwise to produce boards. Saws for this purpose were generally called pit saws because they were operated in the vertical plane by two men, one of whom, the pitman, sometimes stood in a pit below the timber or under a trestle supporting the timber being sawed. His mate stood on the timber above, pulling the saw up; the pitman and gravity did the work of cutting on the downstroke, for which the teeth were raked. A pit saw occasionally was nothing more than a long blade with two handles a whipsaw , but more often it was constructed as a frame saw, which used less steel and put the blade under tension. The fretsaw was a midth century invention that resulted from innovations in spring-driven clocks. It consisted of a U-shaped metal frame, on which was stretched a narrow blade made from a clock spring, the best and most uniform steel available, for it was not forged but rolled in small, hand-powered mills. These relatively thin blades had fine teeth that were well suited to cutting veneer stock from decorative wood for furniture of all kinds. By the middle of the 17th century, large waterpowered rolling mills in England and some parts of the Continent were able to furnish broad strips of steel from which wide saws could be fashioned in many varieties. In particular, the awkwardly framed pit saw was largely replaced by a long, two-handled blade of increased stiffness. Smaller general-purpose saws were developed from this rolling-mill stock into the broad-blade saws of today. The modern broad-blade handsaw is taper ground, that is, the blade is not of uniform thickness but is several thousandths of an inch thinner at the back than at the toothed edge.

Chapter 3 : Bumps on the Skin Like a Volcano | racedaydvl.com

Like A Hole In The Hand Posted on 27/07/ by Dee CrowSeer Back in the day, I worked with a woman who seemed astonished when I dropped even the most basic Biblical trivia into a conversation about history and/or religion but, having gone to a churchy school where "religious education" was a compulsory subject, I couldn't really help.

Stapleton holds a Master of Arts in physiotherapy as well as a Bachelor of Science degree in sports rehabilitation and physiotherapy from Kings College University. Woman looking at rash on elbow. If you notice bumps on the skin that resemble a volcano, it is important to seek medical advice as soon as possible for an accurate diagnosis of the problem. One specific condition that causes raised, volcano-like bumps to appear on the skin is molluscum contagiosum. Video of the Day Types Molluscum contagiosum is a viral infection that is not painful and usually disappears without treatment. It is common among children and adults, and the disease is highly contagious, according to MayoClinic. Identification Look for bumps that are raised and round. The bumps, also called papules, are typically only a quarter of an inch in diameter. The dot or small indentation at the top of the bump is what gives the papule a volcano-like shape. The delicate papules are easily rubbed or scratched off. Many papules can become inflamed or turn red. Tkach of the Bozeman Skin Clinic notes that molluscum can imitate cancer, but despite looking like cancer the bumps do not turn into cancer. Causes According to MayoClinic. While skin-to-skin contact, including sexual contact, is a common way to spread the infection, it is just as easy to contract the virus through shared household objects including bathroom fixtures and doorknobs. Those with the infection can also spread the virus to other parts of the body through scratching or shaving. Treatment Curing the virus can be accomplished through medical treatment. Tkach recommends in-office treatment methods such as cutting and squeezing to remove all of the infected cells in the papules. Freezing is another viable solution, though it can cause pain. Laser therapy is also used to control the cells and eliminate the virus. The use of topical solutions can aid in boosting the immune system to help the body fight the infection. Using bandages to cover the bumps and refraining from scratching infected areas also helps to avoid contact. Thorough hand washing can prevent you from leaving the virus behind on commonly used household items. It is also advised to avoid sexual contact until the complete elimination of all papules from the body.

Chapter 4 : What is Trypophobia? And Is It Real? | Mental Floss

When your brain combines the information coming from the left eye and the right eye, it looks something like this: Small circle of the world (from left eye) + right hand (from right eye) = small.

August 28, iStock When I look at the above photo of a harmless lotus seed head, the skin on my neck crawls, my heart flutters, my shoulders tighten, and I shiver, breaking out in goosebumps. It makes me want to curl up in a ball under my desk and quietly weep. What provokes this intense visceral reaction? Specifically, clusters of holes. Take a look at this utterly innocent picture of milk boiling in a pot, which made me yelp and nearly leap out of my chair: Maybe, but not because I have a strong revulsion to clusters of holes and sometimes bumps. The term trypophobia is rumored to have been coined in by an anonymous Irish woman in a Web forum who clearly tapped into a zeitgeist of GAH! Today you can find countless examples of people sharing photos of holes that deeply rattle them. Click here at your peril. Many images of holes, singular or clustered, trigger people for understandable reasons: They depict severe injuries that require treatments like skin grafts; the flesh-violating impact of parasites like bot flies and worms; or the frightening ravages of disease. It makes sense to have a healthy fear of things that can endanger us. But why fall to pieces over pancake batter? Or cry about cantaloupe? Or get creeped out by coral? They found that the triggering images shared a typical spectral composition: They say plenty of dangerous animals share this look. Consider the blue-ringed octopus, which is deadly venomous: Not all images that give people the trypophobic heebie jeebies are organic. Soap bubbles are a common trigger, as are holes in rocks. Here is some aluminum metal foam to fuel your nightmares.

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Chapter 5 : Tiny Holes in my hands - Dermatology - MedHelp

But trypophobia is real, and you may have it, especially if images like this hand freak you out. It's a mental condition â€” a fear of holes â€” and that fear can stem from natural holes you'll see in things like a honeycomb or lotus flower.

Optical Illusions Introduction Have you ever stopped to wonder why you have two eyesâ€”but only see one image? Usually it is because your brain takes the information from each of your eyes and combines them, without you even noticing! But sometimes your brain is too smart for its own good; it makes assumptions or guesses about the things you see. When your brain makes guesses it sometimes makes mistakes, as it will do in this activity! Background Why do you need two eyes to make one image? But having binocular vision two eyes working together has some advantages. For instance, binocular vision gives you much better depth perception, increases the size of your visual field and improves the accuracy of your vision. When you want to look at something in front of you, you focus your eyes so that they are both pointing toward that object. If the object is very close to your face, you may even go a little cross-eyed! The cells at the back of your eyesâ€”in their retinasâ€—send signals to your brain about how much light and color they see. By establishing these parameters for the object you are looking at, your brain is able to combine the information coming from your left and right eyes into one cohesive image. Your brain is good and fast at what it does because it is designed to make intuitive assumptions. For example, your brain assumes that your eyes are focused on the same thing in your visual field. This is a very smart guess for your brain to make, because it is almost always true. For this activity you are going to trick your brain by having your eyes send different information about what you are seeing. When your brain tries to combine the images it receives from your left and right eyes, it will come up with some pretty interesting results! Materials A piece of white paper, eight and one half by 11 inches Clear tape Preparation Roll the paper along the longer side into a tube; the tube should be about the diameter of a quarter. Use a piece of tape to hold the paper in place. Procedure To start, choose a background to look at a wall, a door, etcetera that is not white. And be sure you are in a well-lit space. This activity works best with a nonwhite background, in a bright area. With both eyes open, raise your right hand so that your palm is facing toward your face, about one foot away from you. Look at your hand with both eyes open. Then use your left hand to alternately cover your left eye, then your right eye while you continue to look at your right hand through the uncovered eye. Do this slowly at first. As you slowly switch eyes, what do you notice first, each time you switch which eye is uncovered? Do you notice what is behind your hand? Do you notice the lines on your hand? If you switch eyes fast enough, it may look like your right hand is moving back and forth a tiny bit! Open both your eyes and keep them open. Lower your right hand, and using your left hand, place the paper tube up to your left eye being careful with any sharp paper edges so that you are looking through it as you would a telescope. What do you see? Do you notice the paper tube first or the hole at the end of it? What do you notice about what your left eye sees compared with what your right eye sees? Raise your right hand so that your palm faces toward you, then place it against the tube so that the outside of your pinky finger is touching the tube, about halfway down its length. Look straight ahead with both eyes open. Do you notice anything about your right hand? Can you change what you see by moving your right hand closer or farther away from your face? What about if you move your right hand closer or farther away from the tube? Keeping the tube and your right hand in place, try closing your right eye, then your left eye. You may need a helper for this step if it is difficult to wink both eyes on your own. What is different about what your left and right eyes are seeing? What is the same? If you saw something strange, try this: Without moving your right hand, slowly move the tube away from your face. See if you can continue to see the illusion, even as the tube gets farther away. How far away does the tube have to be before you stop seeing the illusion? Test what happens if you repeat this activity but this time look through the tube with your right eye. Does this work for you with one eye but not the other or does it work for both eyes? Ask your parents and friends to try this activity and see if the illusion works better if they use their left or right eyes to look through the tube. Observations and results When you looked through the tube, did you see a hole in the hand pressed up against the tube? So why do you see the hole in your hand? Whenever your eyes are open, your brain is working to combine the information coming from your left and right eyes into one image. In this activity, however, you are changing that one little fact: Your left and right eyes are seeing two different things! Your left eye is seeing a small circle of the world at the end of a tube whereas your right eye is seeing your right hand. When your brain combines the information coming from the left eye and the right eye, it looks something like this: If you tried the activity with both eyes, did you notice that one eye worked better than the other? Some people have a "dominant eye," similar to how they have a dominant hand. If you have a dominant eye, information coming from the dominant eye will take precedent over data from the nondominant eye. In this case the tube illusion will work better when the person is looking through the tube using their dominant eye.

Chapter 6 : This Bizarre Illusion Makes You See A "Hole" In Your Hand | IFLScience

In this activity students learn how the separate images from each eye can combine to create the illusion of a hole in the hand. it like a telescope but keep.

Chapter 7 : Cool Optical Illusions - The Famous Crazy Distorted Circle

There cannot be many people who would willingly want to put a hole in their hand, but if you ever wanted to experience what it might be like, then this optical illusion can give you an idea.

Chapter 8 : Experiment: Hole In Your Hand - American Academy of Ophthalmology

Such injuries show either hands or arms inflicted with lots of tiny holes. The image of the insect most commonly shows an insect with a large number of small tube-like structures on its back. All the warnings we have seen assert the insect was first spotted in India and is highly dangerous, and implore readers to avoid contact at all costs.

Chapter 9 : Not a Whole Hand

Also, i've been getting like crawling sensations on my hands and fingertips. Once in a while it feels as if something where to just gently "poke" my finger tip with a needle. It doesn't hurt. i just think its a little creepy.