

Properties of rubber band

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How-to's that can be used with almost any rubber bands or rubber band guns!If you have a rubber band gun with a "spur gear" in the back (the most common kind of modern rubber band gun), then you're in luck: I have a modification!MODIFICATION:If you want to modify a rubber band gun with a spur gear, use whatever is sturdy and on hand! I chose to make mine out of cheap but thick particle board(?), as it is the easiest for me to work with, and yet pretty sturdy (if worked with just the right way). First things first: decide what kind of weapon you want. There are a few basic/general types:-Pistol-Shotgun-Machine Gun/Submachine Gun-Rifle/Sniper Rifle!I'll start with the Pistol: If you have something that ISN'T a pistol, just shorten it a lot!!! It's as easy as pie. Shorten the "barrel", and make a notch at the end. Add whatever is needed if you have a pistol (lengthen it).If you want a Shotgun, then take out a few pieces of wood. Make a wide "barrel". If you want, make a "barrel" tip like mine, as it allows for more rubber bands than any store-bought rubber band gun ever will with a single "barrel"!Machine Guns and Submachine Guns are pretty easy, as there plenty of designs. Mine is based somewhere between the Uzi and the MP-7 and the machine guns that were used in The Incredibles, by Syndrome's guards. Those things were pretty good. I have yet to make a scope, though. Rifles are the second-easiest, besides pistols, as you just lengthen the "barrel". Really easy. FOR ALL OF THE GUNS:Make a notch of some sort at the end of the "barrel".ANOTHER MOD FOR ANY GUN:But, then again, you might just want to make it look cooler. If you want that, either add a "silencer" or start looking for features of guns you think look cool. A "silencer" is just a piece of PVC pipe that fits loosely (or very loosely) over the "barrel". Sadly, the name is misleading, as the gun makes even more noise than before. Beware, the "silencer" may affect your rubber band gun in unexpected and unwanted ways, such as spreading the rubber bands and throwing off accuracy slightly. If you do this mod, then never fear: you can always take it off! It is held to the gun by the tension of the rubber bands. This can let you do crazy things, like firing 3 shots with the "silencer" on, taking off the silencer, and revealing 3 shots not using the "silencer". SPECIAL NOTE ABOUT ANY GUN:If you have the small bar as seen on my Compact Rifle-1or pistol (stock), DO NOT remove it, as it keeps the rubber bands from jamming the gun, and out of the firing mechanism. If you don't have one, never fear! Just bolt, nail, screw, glue, or...fuse?..any prism with a flat surface on one side (or not, if you're not gluing or fusing it on). The prism should be anywhere between 1 inch and 2 inches in front of the trigger mechanism, but keep in mind that prisms with rounded tops keep the stress off of rubber band guns. Besides, I like them better. If you have a rubber band gun that uses a simple clothespin thumb trigger, look here! Like the Spur Gear rubber band guns, Band-It guns can also be made into pistols, shotguns, rifles, and machine guns. Except machine guns must either have a lot of clothespins or can't have much ammo loaded. Pistols are the easiest! Just take a piece of wood, make a 45-degree angle cut at one point, and glue the pieces together in any way you want! Then just glue a clothespin to the top, around the barrel-handle joint, and make a notch at the front. Machine guns are just wooden models of the real thing, except with a notch at the end of the "barrel" and clothespins on the top, near the handle.Rifles are generally just pistols with LONG barrels (and possibly scopes or sights).Shotguns can be the hardest, as you may want to fire it with one "barrel", two "barrels", or the two types of "barrels" combined! In the last case, just copy my design, minus the TINY notches, as rubber bands can get stuck in them REALLY easily. Just make the rounded-off notches, the widest ones. For this, take out either your rotary saw, your hand file/sanding-type thing, or even a Dremel with some sort of high-strength cutting wheel or other thing...and cut the rounded notches already!!!!If you want to make either the revolver or shotgun, here are a few hints:-The Revolver requires a peg of some sort that won't come loose no matter how much you turn it. NEVER fasten the barrel to the handle permanently, as it must rotate (or revolve). For best results (or not), make a bunch of Band-It pistols on the sides of a prism of some sort, whether it's hexagonal, octagonal, or square. Equal and even shapes work best (hexagons, octagons, squares, etc.), but are countered (undone) if you don't drill the hole IN THE MIDDLE!!!! The whole assembly will be the barrel, by the way.-The Revolver needs slits or slots or wide grooves of some sort to make sure you don't have to twist rubber bands to load them, which will be the downfall of your rubber band revolver if you're not careful.-The Shotgun can fire using two barrel ends: the regular, commonly used pistol- or rifle-style basic horizontal slot (be careful about firing order to prevent jamming), and the plus-shaped slot. The advantage of the plus-shaped slot is that you can fire in whichever order you like, if you figure it out. Another way to use the plus-shaped barrel is to have two separate barrels. This will be a lot easier (just make a notch in each of them), but needs more material and may look nicer or more authentic.-The Spreadgun is like a shotgun on steroids, but it cannot use rubber "buckshot". It requires two slots per barrel and three barrels (but yours will probably have different amounts). Three barrels, three rubber bands per barrel, nine shots total.Don't want to download the video? It's on Youtube:Picture 137.aviPicture 137.aviAs the Guide to rubber band shooting with hands is dead, I'll just jot down what I know. Comments on this page will be considered part of this page, because I don't know too much about hand shooting.1. Classic/Shotgun: Stretch the rubber band using your right index finger and right thumb from your left thumb, and let go with your right fingers to fire. Not the easiest or most accurate, but very quick.2. Pistol: Hold your right hand in a fist in front of you, then raise your thumb and stick out your index finger and pinkie. Put one end of the rubber band around your index finger, around your thumb, and onto the tip of your pinkie. Then press your pinkie to your palm to hold the rubber band, and move it away from your palm for a second to release the rubber band. Easy when practiced, somewhat quick and easy to aim. IntroductionThe Rubber band Launcher is a durable one shot launcher made out of wood and rubber bands that can more or less accurately shoot over 50 rubber bands before it breaks. It does not at the moment include targets though they can be made using cardboard.Rectangular wooden blocks of length 11.5 cm, width 1 cm and height 0.75 cmMany rubber band of different sizes Glue and tape Lego 13 by 1 beam 2 Pegs1. Glue the pieces of wood together like in the image .2. Put two rubber bands criss crossing over a 13 by 1 lego beam fastening it to the single block of wood and hot glue it. Keep it moving in the motion of the trigger so that it isn't stuck.3. Take the red rubber band and put it between the grey and black pegs4. Take another (preferably small rubber band) and stretch it from the tip of the lego to the top end of the top of the two pieces of wood. 5. As you pull the trigger the Rubber band will fire6. Make as many as you please and enjoy{"context":{"embeds":{"length":0},"plugins":{"length":0},"scripts":{"0":{},"1":{},"2":{},"3":{},"4":{},"5":{},"6":{},"7":{},"8":{},"9":{},"10":{},"11":{},"12":{},"13":{},"14":{},"15":{},"16":{},"17":{},"18":{},"19":{},"20":{},"21":{},"22":{},"23":{},"24":{},"25":{},"26":{},"27":{},"28":{},"29":{},"30":{},"31":{},"32":{},"33":{},"34":{},"35":{},"36":{},"37":{},"38":{},"39":{},"40":{},"41":{},"42":{},"43":{},"44":{},"45":{},"46":{},"47":{},"48":{},"49":{},"50":{},"51":{},"52":{},"53":{},"54":{},"55":{},"56":{},"57":{},"58":{},"59":{},"60":{},"61":{},"62":{},"63":{},"64":{},"65":{},"66":{},"67":{},"68":{},"69":{},"70":{},"71":{},"72":{},"73":{},"74":{},"75":{},"76":{},"77":{},"78":{},"79":{},"80":{},"81":{},"82":{},"83":{},"84":{},"85":{},"86":{},"87":{},"88":{},"89":{},"90":{},"91":{},"92":{},"93":{},"94":{},"95":{},"96":{},"97":{},"length":98},"width":1039,"height":1784,"dir":"","designMode":"off","compatMode":"CSSCompat","bgColor":"","fgColor":"","linkColor":"","linkColor":"","linkColor":"","location":{"href":"","protocol":"http","host":"www.instructables.com","hostname":"www.instructables.com","port":"","pathname":"/edit/instructable/publish/EOFXZRCIRXTWJZ"},"search":"","hash":"","","jQuery110208520648924166199":1},"gtmHasClickListenerTag":true},"gtmHasClickListenerTag":true,"b":{"sizzle-1472101447218":{"parentNode":"9128 24,4421}},"b":{"selector":"#editor-Object-17"}}. Traditional metal braces straighten and move your teeth using a metal wire and brackets. Rubber bands are often attached to some of your brackets to increase the amount of force on certain parts of your mouth.Invisalign is a more discreet alternative to traditional braces. It uses clear plastic aligner trays that fit over your teeth to reshape your smile. You'll replace your aligner with a new one roughly every week or every other week.In some cases, your orthodontist may recommend that you wear rubber bands with Invisalign. These elastics serve the same purpose as they do for traditional braces and help to apply force on specific parts of your mouth. Keep reading to find out when your orthodontist may ask you to wear rubber bands with Invisalign braces and what types of conditions they may be used to treat.The following devices help align your teeth but don't change the way your upper and lower teeth meet each other: Invisalignother clear alignerstraditional bracesOn the other hand, elastics in rubber bands apply force on your teeth in specific directions to correct bite conditions like overbite or underbite. The elastics will be arranged in different patterns depending on the specific type of bite condition you're treating. Invisalign rubber bands for overbiteThe most common type of bite condition treated with Invisalign is "class II malocclusion," otherwise known as an overbite or overjet.An overbite occurs when the last molars of your bottom jaw are farther back in your mouth than the last molars of your upper jaw. This misalignment causes your upper jaw to project forward.A 2017 study found that Invisalign was effective at improving overbites in a group of 120 adults who were 33 years old on average.Invisalign can treat an overbite using elastics attached from your upper canines down to your lower molars. Your canines are the three pointed teeth found to the left and right of the center of your mouth.Invisalign rubber bands for underbiteAn underbite is when the first molar on the bottom of your jaw shifts forward compared to the first molar on your top jaw.A 2016 case report showed successful treatment of mild overbite with Invisalign.Invisalign can treat an underbite using rubber bands that hook from your top back molar to your lower canines.Invisalign rubber bands for anterior open bitesAn anterior open bite is when your front upper and lower teeth slant outwardly and don't touch when you close your mouth. To treat this type of bite with Invisalign, you may use elastics that connect your top and bottom front teeth.A small 2017 research review showed that Invisalign can potentially be effective for treating mild open bites in adults.Invisalign rubber bands for preserving biteOnce you obtain your ideal bite, you may use vertical elastics. These rubber bands attach to the same tooth at the top and bottom of your mouth to help you preserve the position of your teeth.Not everybody who gets Invisalign will need elastics. If the condition you're treating is relatively minor, like mildly overcrowded teeth or small gaps between your teeth, you may not need elastics.You're most likely to need elastics if you have misalignments of your top and bottom teeth, like an overbite or underbite. Many people opt to get Invisalign braces because they're more discreet than traditional braces. Adding elastics and Invisalign buttons may make them more noticeable, but it depends on what area of your mouth you'll need them.Buttons are small areas of bonding material attached to your teeth that help attach elastic bands, according to "PORTH Personalized Orthodontics". Generally, they're the same color as your teeth and not that noticeable, especially if they're in the back of your mouth. Elastic bands are usually more noticeable than the buttons. If you need the elastics near the front of your mouth, they'll be more visible than if they're in the back of your mouth. Clear elastics will be less noticeable than other colors.If you're concerned that your Invisalign might be noticeable, it's a good idea to talk with your orthodontist ahead of time to get an idea of what to expect.Learning how to put on your elastics correctly can be tricky in the beginning. But as you become more experienced, it should get easier.Your orthodontist may give you specific instructions, but here are two ways you can put on your rubber bands.Method 1Take your Invisalign aligners out of your mouth and line up the top and bottom tray in your hand.Look for the hooks on your top and bottom aligner where your elastics should go. Connect your elastics to each hook.Hold the aligners together like a sandwich. Put the aligners in your mouth while keeping tension in the elastics.Method 2If you're using buttons to attach your elastics, you may need to use this method.Take your bottom aligner out of your mouth.Hook your elastics on the proper hooks. Using your fingers, keep tension in the elastics as you refasten the aligner in your mouth.Grab one of your elastics and guide it toward the button on your top tooth. Once you snap it into place, repeat on the other side.Your hooks may fall off when you're chewing food or brushing your teeth. Sometimes they might fall off just because the bonding agent attaching it to a tooth is too weak.If a button falls off, you shouldn't try to reattach it yourself. You should keep the button somewhere safe and bring it to your orthodontist. The sooner you can see them, the better. Waiting could delay treatment.Your elastics will lose their elasticity over time, so it's important to change them regularly. Your orthodontist may recommend changing them two to four times per day.If you're out of the house and don't have fresh elastics, it's better to wear your old ones than to wear nothing.Even though you'll replace your Invisalign trays regularly, it's important to keep them clean. Here are some ways you can clean your Invisalign aligners and look after your oral health.Rinse your aligners with water each night.Use a soft-bristled toothbrush and gentle liquid soap to clear away any food particles stuck to your trays.Store your aligners in their protective case when you're not using them.Avoid harsh cleaners on your trays, like denture cleaner, mouthwash, scented soap, or toothpaste.Take out your aligners and elastics when eating.Try not to drink anything but water when your aligners are in.Avoid cleaning your trays with hot water.Continue to brush and floss your teeth regularly, but be careful of any buttons in your mouth. Using a soft toothbrush can help you avoid accidental damage.Your orthodontist may want you to wear rubber bands with your Invisalign. Like with traditional braces, these elastics align your top and bottom teeth and treat conditions like an overbite or underbite.It's important to follow your orthodontist's advice when it comes to wearing your elastics. If you don't follow their instructions, you may not get the results you want, or your treatment may take longer.

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