

Saws

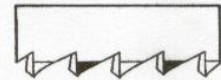
# The Stanley Range of Saws



- 1 Dovetail saw
- 2 Wooden handle universal tooth hand saw
- 3 Hardpoint fast cut tooth hand saw
- 4 Wooden handle universal tooth tenon saw
- 5 Hardpoint fast cut tooth tenon saw

## THE CUTTING EDGE

Saw teeth cut the wood, then lift and carry out the waste in the form of sawdust. Different teeth do different jobs



**RIP SAW TEETH** chisel type teeth that do not score the wood before cutting. Used along the grain only



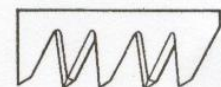
**CROSSCUT TEETH** knife point teeth that actually sever the fibres of the wood. Ideal for cutting across the grain



**FLEAM TEETH** also known as straight or needle teeth. Designed for fast cutting across the grain. Especially suitable for softwoods



**UNIVERSAL TEETH** designed to cut both along and across the grain and found on both hand and back saws



**AGGRESSIVE GEOMETRY FAST CUT TEETH** produce a very clean quick cut. They cut both on the back and forward strokes. Suitable for cutting modern sheet materials. These are available hardpointed for a longer life

# HandSaws

- **Rip Saw** : For cutting with the grain, 4-5 PPI, for boards < 25mm
- **Half Rip Saw** : For cutting with the grain, 6 PPI, for boards < 13mm lighter than Rip Saw
- **Cross-Cut Saw** : For general cutting across the grain, 7-8 PPI, for boards < 25mm
- **Panel Saw** : Similar to cross-cut but used to cut Manmade boards, 10PPI



# Back Saws

- Back Saws ; blades reinforced with brass strip
- **Tenon Saw:** for general bench work when cutting joints eg. Tenons, 12-14PPI
- **Dovetail Saw:** For very fine joinery work eg. Dovetails, 18-22PPI
- **Bead Saw:** for cutting delicate work & fine joinery eg mouldings & Beads, 26 PPI
- **Blitz Saw:** for cutting extremely delicate work eg. Model making & Miniature Furniture, replaceable blades

# Japanese Dozuk Saws

- The word Dozuki means the shoulder of a tenon.
- All Japanese saws cut on the pull stroke.
- Western saws cut on the push stroke.



Image courtesy of [americanwoodworker.com](http://americanwoodworker.com)

# Japanese Dozuki Saws

- The dozuki saw's thin blade cuts an extremely narrow kerf giving more control.
- A backsaw's blade is thicker so that it doesn't buckle when pushed, therefore giving a wider kerf less control.



Image courtesy of [americanwoodworker.com](http://americanwoodworker.com)

# Shaping Saws

- **Pad Saw** : Used for cutting small internal holes & curves eg. Keyholes



- **Coping Saw** : for cutting internal / external curves for narrow board widths



# Shaping Saws

- **Fret Saw:** for cutting deep internal curves for narrow board widths



- **Bow Saw:** for cutting internal / external curves for thicker board widths



## Hand Saws

- Ranging or Topping – A file is run along the tops of the teeth to ensure uniform height.
- Shaping – The shape or angles of the teeth vary ( Why ? )
- Setting – Alternate teeth are turned slightly outwards with a pliers set or gate set. This provides clearance for the saw blade and prevents it binding in the saw cut.
- Dressing – Sometimes due to abuse the saw blade becomes bent and distorted and has to be hammered out on an Anvil to restore its trueness
- Sharpening – The teeth are sharpened with a Triangular File

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