Co 1910

STANLEY S.W.

Among the many

STANLEY TOOLS

for Woodworkers made by this Company are:

"BAILEY" PLANES	TRY AND MITRE SQUARES
"BED ROCK" PLANES	CARPENTER'S STEEL SQUARES
BOXWOOD RULES	BEVELS
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BIT BRACES	GAUGES
BREAST DRILLS	HAMMERS
HAND DRILLS	DOWELING TOOLS
MITRE BOXES	SCREW DRIVERS
SAW SETS	SPOKE SHAVES
VISES	IRON AND WOOD LEVELS

STANLEY FOUR-SQUARE HOUSEHOLD TOOLS

For complete list of Tools
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This organization also manufactures a full line of Wrought Steel Hardware, Butts and Hinges, Storm Sash and Screen Hardware, Box Strapping, Shelf Brackets, Cold Rolled Steel, Wrought Steel Specialties, etc.

Catalogues illustrating the various lines will also be sent to those interested.

STANLEY
NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U.S.A.
THE STANLEY WORKS — THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
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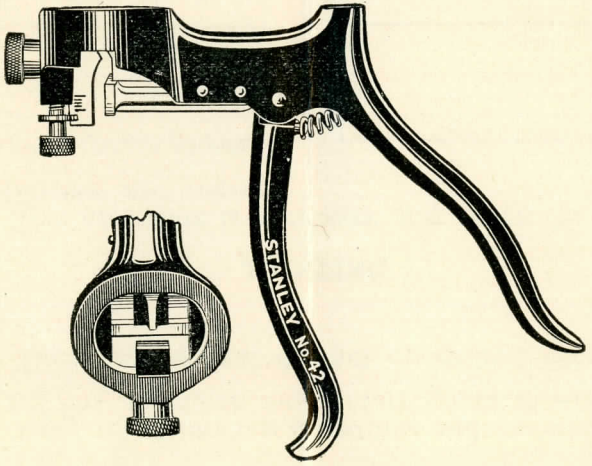
STANLEY TOOLS

DIRECTIONS

"Pistol Grip" Saw Set No 42

STANLEY

"PISTOL GRIP" ADJUSTABLE SAW SET No. 42



This Saw Set embodies several unique and important features not heretofore seen in tools of this description.

The shape of the Body and Handle enables the user to operate the tool with great ease and with the least possible exertion, and the saw is held firmly against the gauge while the tooth is being set.

It can be readily adjusted by means of the knurled thumb screw to give a greater or less set to the teeth of the saw, according as the saw is to be used for coarse or fine work. As the anvil or part against which the plunger works is graduated, the same adjustment can be easily obtained for duplicate work.

The tool is so designed that the saw teeth are in plain view which enables the user to quickly adjust the tool to the tooth to be set.

The plunger and anvil are made of tool steel—hardened and tempered. All parts are carefully **machined** and are **interchangeable.**

The tool is given a fine black finish.

DIRECTIONS FOR SHARPENING A SAW

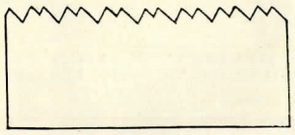
Use No. 42 Saw Set for ordinary Cross Cut and Rip Saw

Read the following directions and examine the illustrations carefully. If possible examine a new saw to see how the teeth look before going to work.

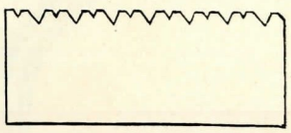
There are several distinct operations necessary for setting and filing saws.

JOINTING

This operation is necessary only when the teeth of the saw are uneven.



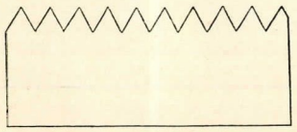
If your saw looks like this it needs jointing.



This is the way your saw should look after it has been jointed.

If not uneven this operation and the one known as **"Shaping"** can be omitted. You then start in on **"Setting"**, (explained below). Place the saw in a clamp with the handle to the **right.** Lay a mill file **lengthwise on the teeth.** File lightly back and forth until the teeth are all even; that is, the file touches each tooth.

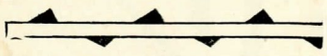
SHAPING



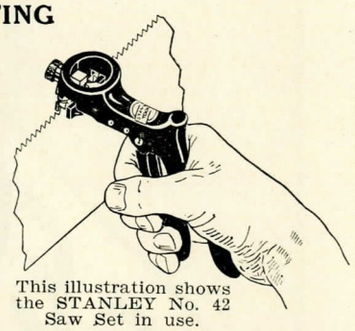
This is the way your saw should look after shaping.

Necessary only after saw has been jointed. This is to give all teeth correct shape, that is, have all gullets same depth, have front and back of teeth proper shape. To do this place the file (a taper file) down in the gullet and file across the saw at the right angles to the blade, (file at no other angle). If the teeth are of different sizes, file most on the ones having largest flat tops, until you reach the center of the flat top. Then file in the **next** gullet until the flat top becomes a point. Don't try to bevel the teeth at this operation.

SETTING



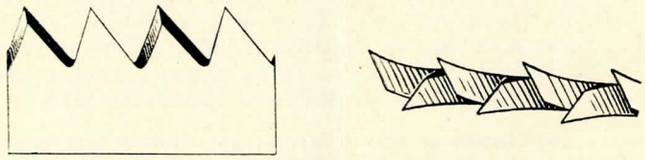
Looking from the back of your saw. This is how the teeth should extend beyond the edge of the blade when set.



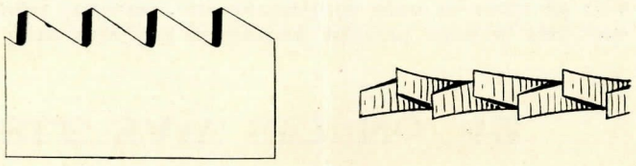
This illustration shows the STANLEY No. 42 Saw Set in use.

Absolutely necessary after **"Shaping"** but not necessary every time your saw needs slight sharpening. **"Setting"** is springing over the **upper** part of the tooth **only,** one to the right the other to the left so as to make it cut a kerf a little bit wider than the saw, to give it clearance .1/100 of an inch is enough for ordinary work. If more than the **upper half** of the tooth is sprung or set, you may crimp the blade or break the tooth.

FILING



When viewed from the end and side. This is how the teeth of your Cross Cut Saw should look when you finish filing.



When viewed from side and end. This is how your Rip Saw should look, when you finish filing.

The size of the file to be used should be determined by the number of points the saw has to the inch.

To find the number of points to the inch, measure 1 inch from a given tooth and count the number of points. There will be one more point than there are complete teeth.

5 pt.	Cross	Cut	Saw	use	6″	regular	taper	file.
6, 7, 8 & 9	"	"	"	"	"	4½″	"	"	"
10 & 11	"	"	"	"	"	5½″	slim	"	"
4½, 5, 5½ & 6	"	"	"	"	"	4½″	regular	"	"

Cross Cut Saws. Place the saw in a clamp with the handle to the right. Flatten the top of teeth slightly as in jointing, for a guide. Stand to the left of the saw. Place the file in the gullet of the first tooth directly across the blade, then swing the file handle to the **left** 45 degrees. Be sure the file fits down in the gullet and that the file is level, don't tip it. File on the push stroke until you cut away one-half of the flat top you made as a guide. You have now filed one-half of the tooth that is to the left and one-half of the tooth that is to the right at the same time. Skip the next gullet, and repeat the same operation as in the first gullet you filed. Continue until you reach the handle.

Then turn your saw around so that the handle is to the left. Place file down in gullet **nearest** you. This is the first gullet that hasn't been filed. Swing handle of the file to the right 45 degrees and file until the flat part of teeth is removed. Skip the next gullet and repeat this operation until you reach handle.

Now place the saw on a board and run a flat file over the side lightly once on each side. This is to have the set uniform and remove any burrs.

Rip Saws are filed identically the same way except that instead of filing at 45 degrees you file straight across or at right angles to the blade.