STANLEY "PISTOL GRIP" SAW SETS

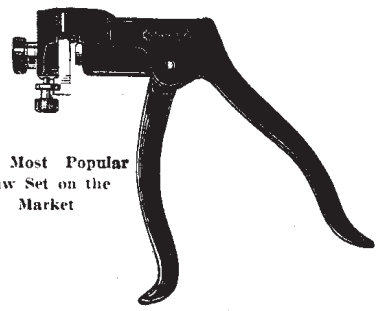
The favorites of tool users the world over. They fit the hand naturally and comfortably, and are designed so that the saw teeth are in plain view when the saw is set. This enables the user to adjust the tool quickly to the tooth to be set. They have a smooth. easy action and exert the right pressure with the least possible effort.

SAW SETS NOS. 42 AND 43

These Saw Sets can be adjusted readily by means of the knurled thumb screw to give a greater or less set to the teeth of the saw, as desired. The anvil is graduated so that the same adjustment can be obtained for duplicate work.

Body and Lever are made of malleable iron, finished in black. Plunger and Anvil are made of tool steel, hardened and tempered.

An attachment is furnished for setting small circular saws.

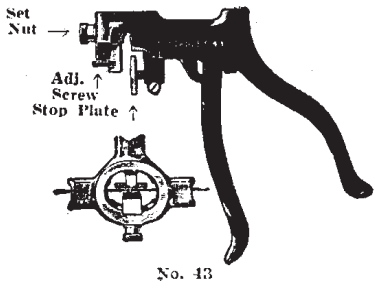


No. 42

New and Improved Saw Set No. 42

Capacity: Back, Panel, and Small Circular Saws, 18 gauge and thinner, having 14 points or less to the inch. Special plungers for setting fine tooth saws (more than 14 points to the inch) can be furnished.

This Saw Set has a blade clamping feature that will appeal to every tool user. A bushing advances before the plunger and firmly holds the saw blade so that it can't slip, thus eliminating any possibility of the plunger striking and crimping the side of the saw tooth. The angle on the face of the Plunger and Anvil is designed to relieve the strain at the bottom of the tooth thus producing a smooth, even bend with no tendency to tear or destort the base of the tooth. It's a "lifetime" Saw Set—and it is constructed to enable the user to readily replace any working part.

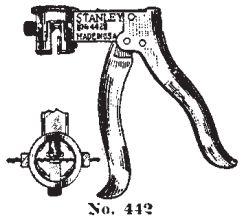


No. 43

Saw Set No. 43

Capacity: Large Cross Cut Saws such as Buck Saws, Two Man Saws, and Circular Saws 11 gauge or thinner, having 5 or less teeth to the inch.

An adjustment, by means of a Stop Plate, for the thickness of the saw blade is provided on this Saw Set. This Stop Plate should be set, to bring the side of the saw flat against the highest point of the anvil. When packed for shipment, the tool is set for cross cut saws of average thickness.



No. 442

SAW SET NO. 442
For Back and Panel Saws

The lightest and most rigid Saw Set on the market. It is made entirely of steel, securely welded. The Plunger and Anvil are made of tool steel, hardened and tempered.

The anvil can be adjusted by means of a knurled thumb screw to give the desired set to the saw teeth.

DIRECTIONS FOR SHARPENING A SAW

Before starting work read all the directions.—Then, as you work, read them step by step.—Examine the illustrations carefully. If possible examine a new saw to see just how the teeth should look when correctly sharpened.

The five operations essential for correctly sharpening cross cut or rip saws are:—

1. Inspecting. 2. Jointing. 3. Shaping. 4. Setting. 5. Filing.

1.—INSPECTING

First examine carefully the tooth edge of the saw to determine how many of the succeeding operations are essential for that particular saw.

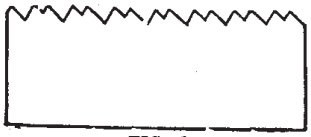


FIG. 1
Teeth of a saw that needs jointing.

A. If the teeth are uneven as shown in Fig. 1 it is necessary to proceed with operation 2, 3, 4 and 5.

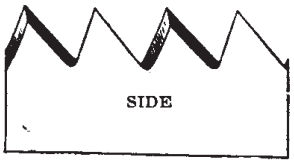


FIG. 2
Teeth of cross cut saw showing correct shape.

B. If the teeth are of uniform size and correct shape as shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 operations 2 and 3 will be omitted. Proceed with operations 4 "Setting" and 5 "Filing."

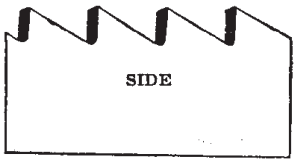


FIG. 3
Teeth of rip saw showing correct shape.

C. If the teeth are satisfactory except for dullness of the cuting edges operations 5 "Filing" will be sufficient.

2.—JOINTING

Place the saw in a clamp with the handle to your right. Lay a mill file lengthwise on the top of the teeth. File lightly back and forth until the file touches the top of every tooth. Do not allow the file to tip to one side or the other. Fig. 4 illustrates the saw teeth after jointing.

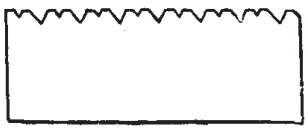


FIG. 4
The Saw in Fig. 1 after jointing.

3.—SHAPING

FIG. 5
"Cross Cut Saw after Shaping"

After "jointing" all teeth must be filed to conform in outline to the shape as shown in Fig. 5, for a cross cut saw or Fig. 3 (side view) for a rip saw.

To obtain this shape place a taper file down in the gullet (space between two saw tooth points) and file across the saw at right angles to the blade—until you reach the center of a flat top made in "jointing." Then file in the next gullet until the flat top becomes a tooth point. All gullets should be the same depth after shaping. DO NOT TRY TO BEVEL THE TEETH AT THIS OPERATION.

4.—SETTING

Setting is springing over the upper part of the tooth—one to the right and the other to the left so as to make the teeth cut a kerf slightly wider than the saw. This should give the blade of the saw a clearance of about ⅟₁₀₀ths of an inch for ordinary work. If more than the upper half of the tooth is sprung or set you may crimp the blade or break a tooth

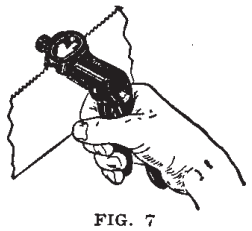


FIG. 7
Stanley No. 42 Saw Set in use.

FIG. 8
Looking from back of the saw showing how teeth project when set.

The Stanley No. 42 Saw Set is used for setting teeth on ordinary sized cross cut and rip saws. For large cross cut saws use Stanley No. 43 Saw Set.

5.—FILING

Use a three cornered taper file. The size of file should be determined by the number of tooth points per inch on the saw blade.

The file size is shown in this table:

5 pt. and 5½ pt.	Cross Cut	6"	reg.	taper file
6, 7, 8 & 9 pt.	" "	4½"	"	"
10 and 11 pt.	" "	5½"	slim	"
4½, 5, 5½, 6 pt.	Rip	4½"	reg.	"
4 pt. rip and coarser		6"	"	"

A.—Filing Cross Cut Saws

Place the saw in a clamp with handle to the right and teeth up. Flatten the top of teeth slightly as in jointing for a guide. Select the first tooth from the left that is set toward you. Place the taper file in the gullet to the left of this tooth. Hold file directly across the blade and then swing file to your left until it makes approximately a 45° angle with the saw blade. Be sure that the file fits down in the gullet and is not tipped to front or back. File on the push stroke until you cut away one half of the flat top of the tooth that you made as a guide. You have now filed ½ of the tooth that is to the left and ½ of the tooth that is to the right at the same time. Skip one gullet and continue in the 2nd gullet to the right with the same filing operation. Continue until you reach the handle. Then turn your saw around and clamp with the handle to the left. Place the file in the gullet to the right of the 1st tooth set toward you. (This gullet is the one skipped on the first filing operation.) File at an angle of 45° as in the previous operation until the flat top of the tooth is removed. Skip the next gullet and repeat this operation until you reach the handle.

Now place the saw on a board and run a flat file over the side lightly once on each side. This will remove any burrs and aids in making a uniform set.

B.—Filing Rip Saws

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

Fig. 2 illustrates the bevel obtained in correctly sharpening a cross cut saw. Fig. 3 shows a correctly sharpened rip saw.