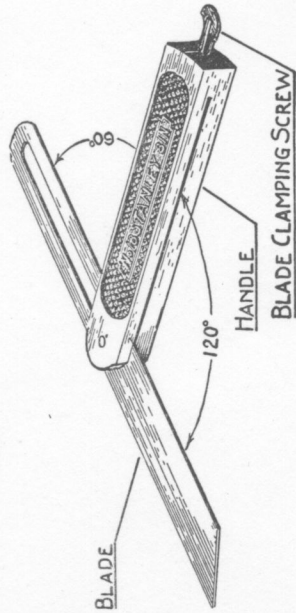


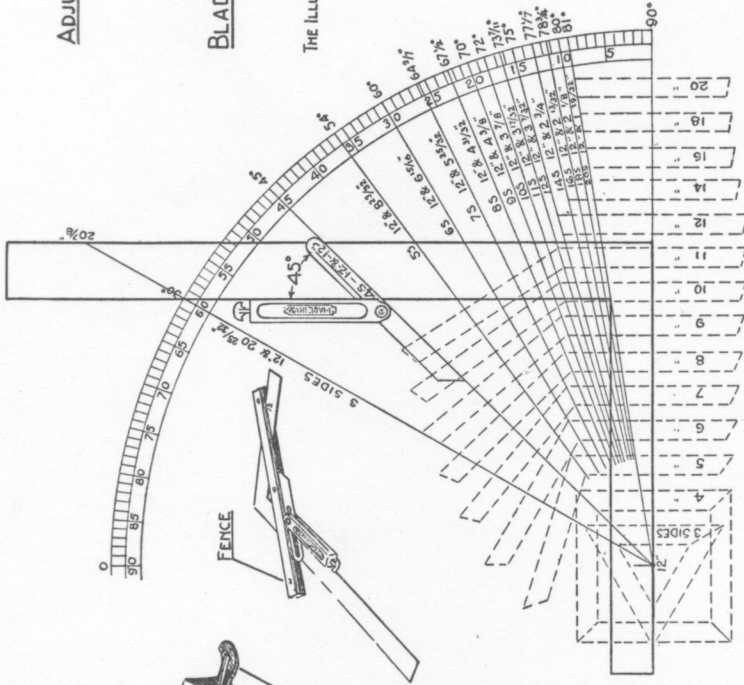
HOW TO USE THE STANLEY T BEVEL AND THE STANLEY ANGLE DIVIDER



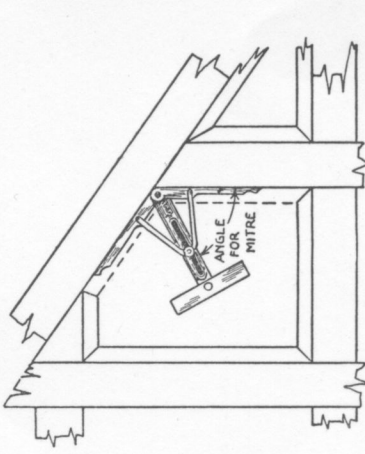
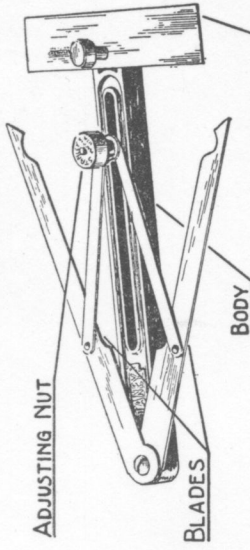
AND THE STANLEY ANGLE DIVIDER



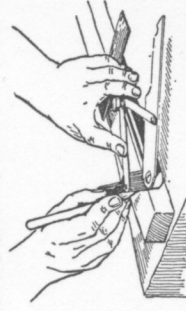
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY T BEVEL No 18 - 8 in.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY ANGLE DIVIDER No. 30



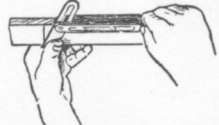
THE STANLEY ANGLE DIVIDER IS A DOUBLE BEVEL. IT IS USED TO TAKE OFF AND DIVIDE ANGLES FOR THE MITRE CUT, IN ONE OPERATION. THE HANDLE IS GRADUATED ON THE BACK FOR LAYING OFF 4, 5, 6, 8 AND 10 SIDED WORK.



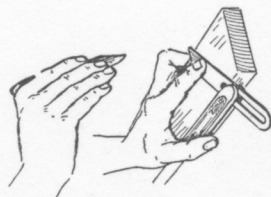
LAYING OFF A MITRE WITH A STANLEY ANGLE DIVIDER. THE SQUARE BLADE MAY BE USED FOR A TRY SQUARE.

POLYGONS AND THEIR MITRES.

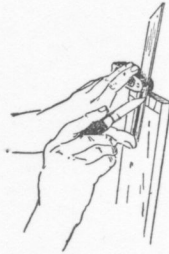
SET THE BEVEL FOR THESE ANGLES WITH THE STEEL SQUARE. A FENCE OF TWO STRIPS OF WOOD, SHOWN ABOVE, WILL HELP TO OBTAIN A PROPER SETTING.



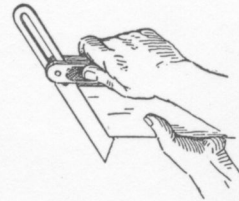
THE BEVEL MAY ALSO BE SET BY A PROTRACTOR, SHOWN AT THE LEFT, OR BY A LINE DRAWN AT A DESIRED ANGLE TO THE EDGE OF A PIECE OF WOOD, SHOWN AT THE RIGHT. THE LINE MAY BE LAID OFF BY A PROTRACTOR, BY MEASUREMENT OR BY GEOMETRIC CONSTRUCTION. THE BLADE MAY EXTEND ON ONE SIDE ONLY FOR TESTING INSIDE CORNERS.



LAYING OFF A MITRE WITH A BEVEL.



DUPLICATING LINES DRAWN AT THE SAME ANGLE, AS IN LAYING OFF DOVETAILS FOR A DRAWER.



TESTING BEVELED OR CHAMFERED EDGES WITH THE BEVEL.

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NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U.S.A.

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART No. 126

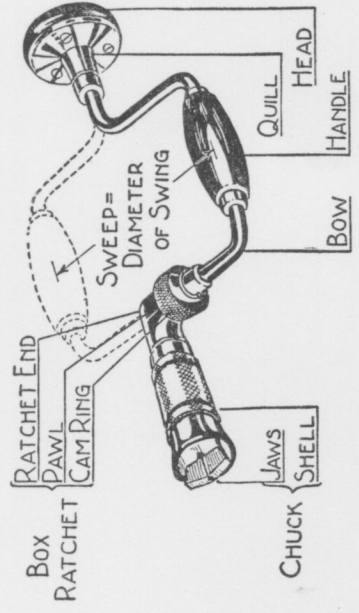
BY R. O. REGER

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

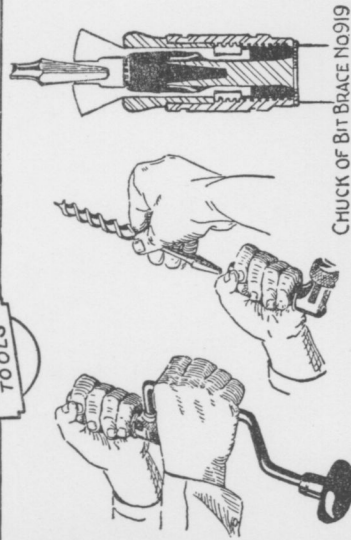
HOW TO USE THE STANLEY BIT BRACE



TO BORE A VERTICAL HOLE, HOLD THE BRACE AND BIT PERPENDICULAR TO THE SURFACE OF THE WORK. TEST BY SIGHT. COMPARE THE DIRECTION OF THE BIT TO THE NEAREST STRAIGHT EDGE OR TO SIDES OF THE VISE. A TRY SQUARE MAY BE HELD AGAINST THE BIT.

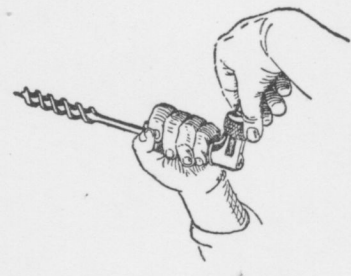


THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF BIT BRACE No 919 - 8 in. SWEEP



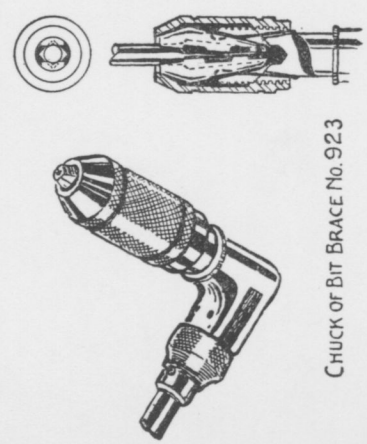
TO PLACE THE BIT IN THE CHUCK, GRASP THE CHUCK SHELL AND TURN THE HANDLE TO THE LEFT UNTIL THE JAWS ARE WIDE OPEN. INSERT THE BIT SHANK IN THE SQUARE SOCKET OF THE CHUCK AND TURN THE HANDLE TO THE RIGHT UNTIL THE BIT IS HELD FIRMLY IN THE JAWS.

CHUCK OF BIT BRACE No 919



TO OPERATE THE RATCHET TURN THE CAM RING. TURNING THE CAM RING TO THE RIGHT WILL ALLOW THE BIT TO TURN RIGHT AND GIVE A RATCHET ACTION WHEN THE HANDLE IS TURNED LEFT. TURN THE CAM RING LEFT TO REVERSE THE ACTION.

THE RATCHET BRACE IS INDISPENSABLE WHEN BORING A HOLE IN A CORNER, OR WHERE SOME OBJECT PREVENTS MAKING A FULL TURN WITH THE HANDLE.

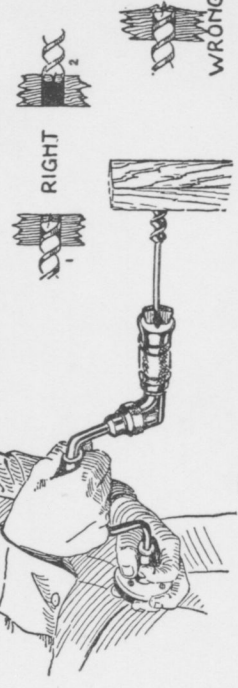


CHUCK OF BIT BRACE No. 923

BIT BRACE CHUCKS OF THE ABOVE DESIGN ARE OPERATED IN LIKE MANNER. THE CORNERS OF THE TAPER SHANK OF THE BIT SHOULD BE CAREFULLY SEATED IN THE V-GROOVES OF THE JAWS.

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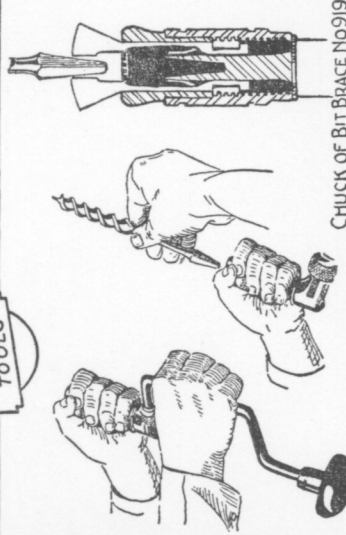
TO BORE A HORIZONTAL HOLE, HOLD THE HEAD OF THE BRACE CUPPED IN THE LEFT HAND, WITH THE BACK OF THE HAND AGAINST THE STOMACH AND WITH THE THUMB AND FORE FINGER AROUND THE QUILL. THIS GIVES PERFECT CONTROL OF THE BRACE. TO BORE THRU WITHOUT SPLINTERING THE SECOND FACE, STOP WHEN THE SCREW POINT IS THRU AND FINISH FROM THE SECOND FACE.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART No. 117
BY R. O. REGER

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

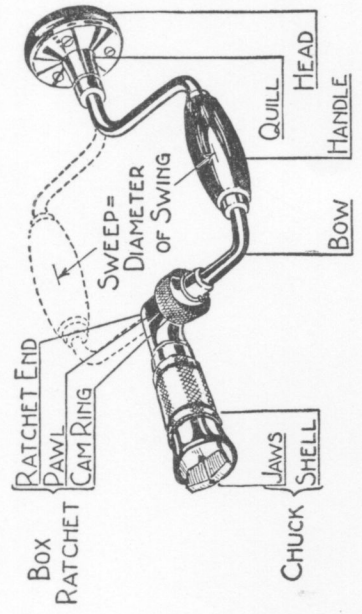


HOW TO USE THE STANLEY BIT BRACE

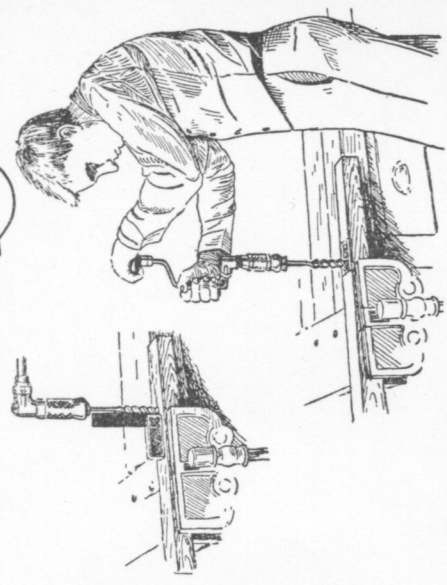


CHUCK OF BIT BRACE NO. 919

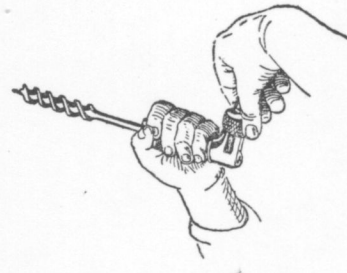
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THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF BIT BRACE No. 919 - 8 in. SWEEP

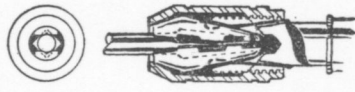


TO BORE A VERTICAL HOLE, HOLD THE BRACE AND BIT PERPENDICULAR TO THE SURFACE OF THE WORK. TEST BY SIGHT. COMPARE THE DIRECTION OF THE BIT TO THE NEAREST STRAIGHT EDGE OR TO SIDES OF THE VISE. A TRY SQUARE MAY BE HELD AGAINST THE BIT.



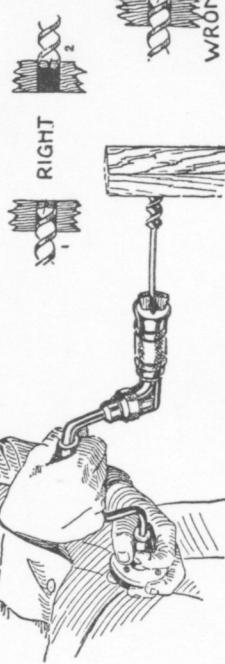
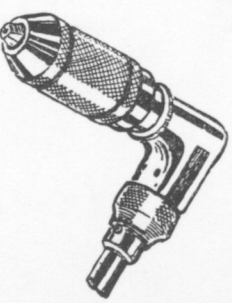
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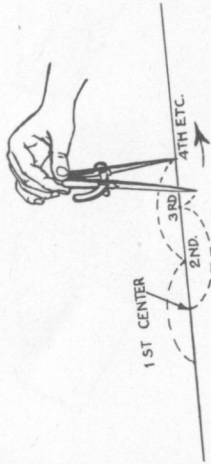
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CHART No. 117
BY R. O. REGER

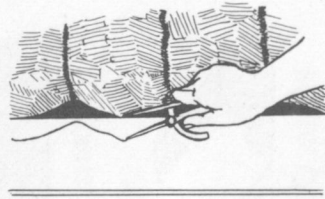
HOW TO USE MEASURING AND MARKING TOOLS

STANLEY

STANLEY

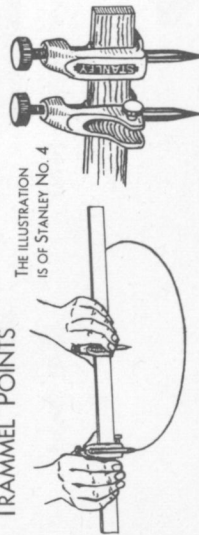


DIVIDERS ARE USED TO STEP OFF A MEASUREMENT SEVERAL TIMES ACCURATELY.



DIVIDERS MAY BE USED TO SCRIBE A LINE TO MATCH AN IRREGULAR SURFACE, MASONRY OR WOODWORK.

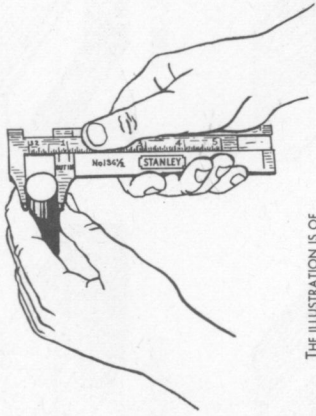
TRAMMEL POINTS



TRAMMEL POINTS ON A STICK ARE USED TO MAKE CIRCLES TOO LARGE FOR DIVIDERS.

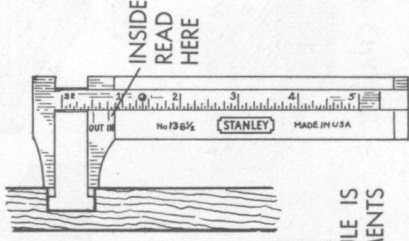
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY NO. 4

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CALIPER RULE



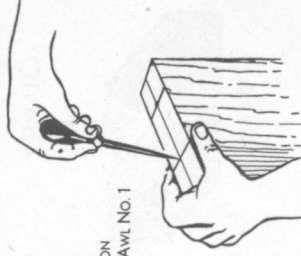
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY RULE NO. 136 1/4

THE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CALIPER RULE IS USEFUL FOR MANY SMALL MEASUREMENTS



DIVIDERS ARE USED FOR SCRIBING CIRCLES OR AN ARC. ALSO FOR COMBINATIONS OF CIRCLES AND ARCS FOR MAKING LAYOUTS FOR CURVED DESIGNS, ETC.

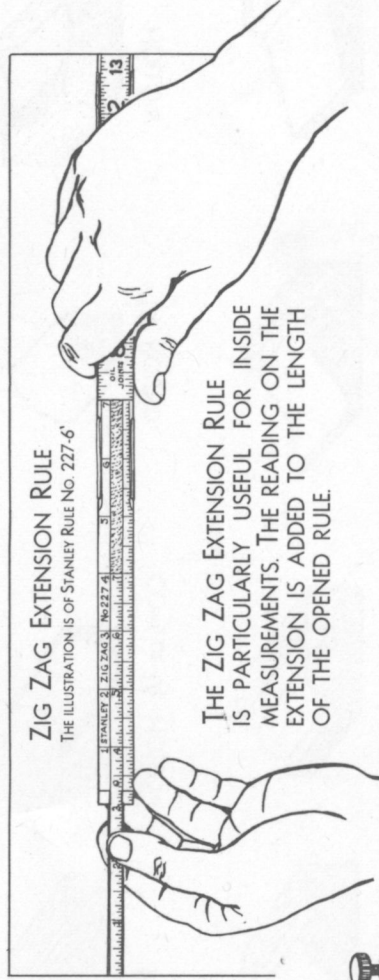
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY AWL NO. 1



THE CENTER FOR BORING HOLES SHOULD BE CAREFULLY SUNK WITH THE POINT OF A SCRATCH AWL FOR ACCURACY IN LOCATING THE BIT.

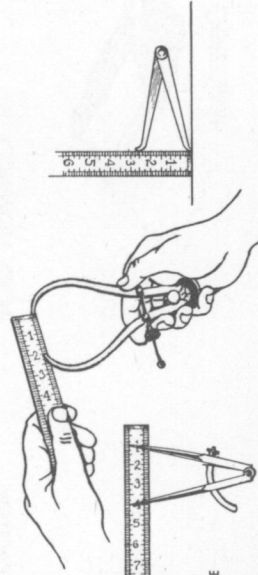
SCRATCH AWL

THE CHALK LINE IS USED FOR LONG STRAIGHT LINES. BE SURE TO SNAP THE TAUT LINE SQUARE TO THE SURFACE.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY RULE NO. 227-6"

THE ZIG ZAG EXTENSION RULE IS PARTICULARLY USEFUL FOR INSIDE MEASUREMENTS. THE READING ON THE EXTENSION IS ADDED TO THE LENGTH OF THE OPENED RULE.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY RULE NO. 34 1/4 V-12"

TO SET DIVIDERS HOLD BOTH POINTS ON THE MEASURING LINES OF THE RULE TO SET CALIPERS HOLD ONE LEG ON END OF RULE AND OTHER ON MEASURING LINE

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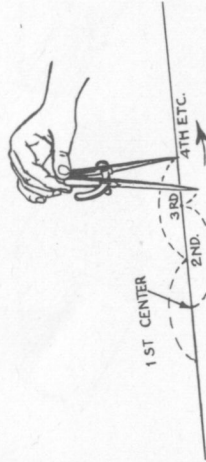
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. 3
BY R. O. REGER

STANLEY

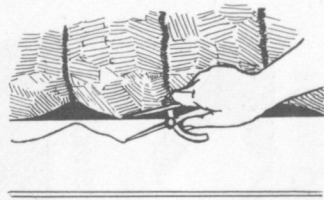
MEASURING AND MARKING TOOLS

HOW TO USE

STANLEY

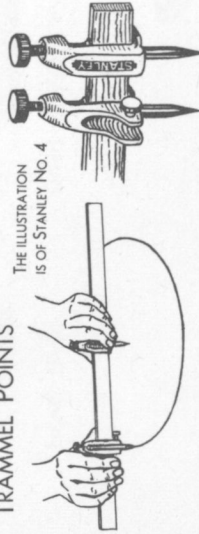


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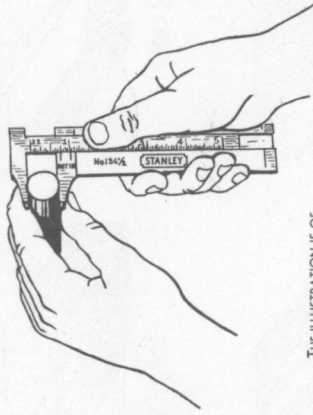
TRAMMEL POINTS



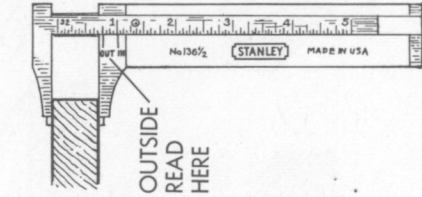
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY NO. 4

TRAMMEL POINTS ON A STICK ARE USED TO MAKE CIRCLES TOO LARGE FOR DIVIDERS.

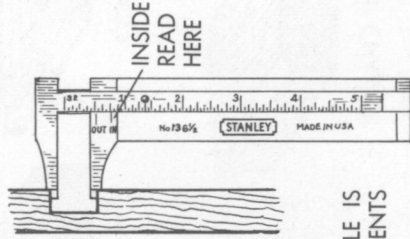
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CALIPER RULE



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY RULE NO. 136 1/2

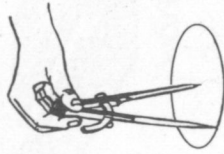


OUTSIDE READ HERE



INSIDE READ HERE

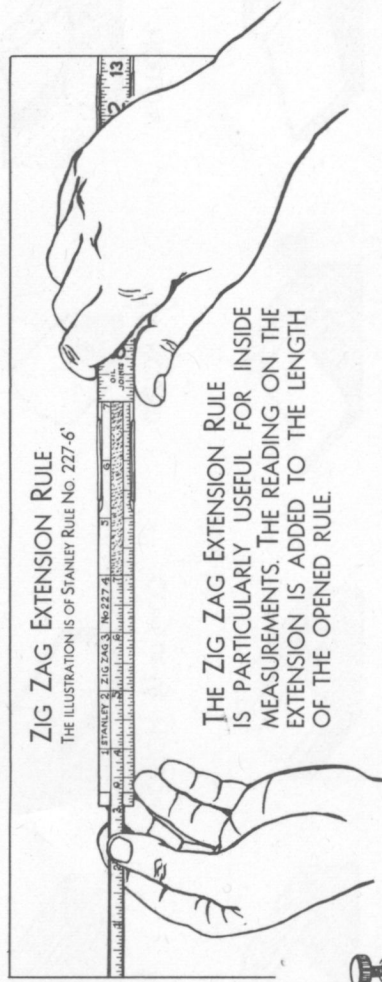
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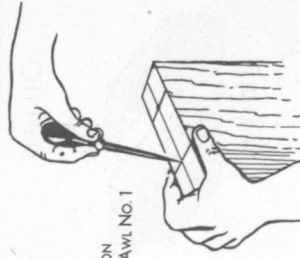
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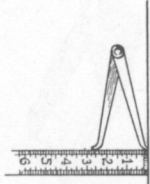


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SCRATCH AWL



THE CHALK LINE IS USED FOR LONG STRAIGHT LINES. BE SURE TO SNAP THE TAUT LINE SQUARE TO THE SURFACE.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY RULE NO. 34 1/4 V-12"

STANLEY TOOLS
NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U.S.A.
CORPORATE OFFICE

TO SET DIVIDERS HOLD BOTH POINTS ON THE MEASURING LINES OF THE RULE.

TO SET CALIPERS HOLD ONE LEG ON END OF RULE AND OTHER ON MEASURING LINE.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. 3
BY R. O. REGER

COMMON CUTS IN WOOD

STANLEY

STANLEY



PLOW



DADO



RABBET



TONGUE



GROOVE



BEVEL



CHAMFER



STOP CHAMFER



NOSING



CENTER BEAD



EDGE BEAD



ROUND



FLUTE



HOLLOW



1/4 ROUND



COVE or 1/4 HOLLOW



REED



REVERSE OGEE



ROMAN OGEE



SHIP LAP



COMMON OGEE



ASTRAGAL



GRECIAN OGEE WITH BEAD



BEVEL SASH



OGEE SASH



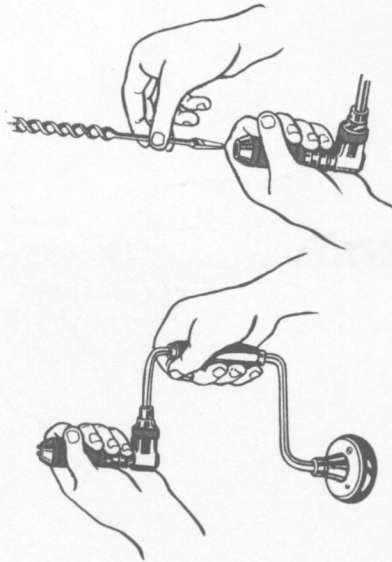
OVALO SASH

THE STANLEY BIT BRACE

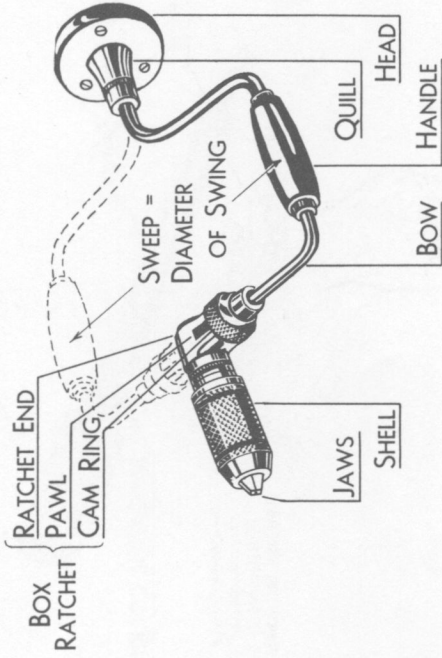
HOW TO USE

STANLEY

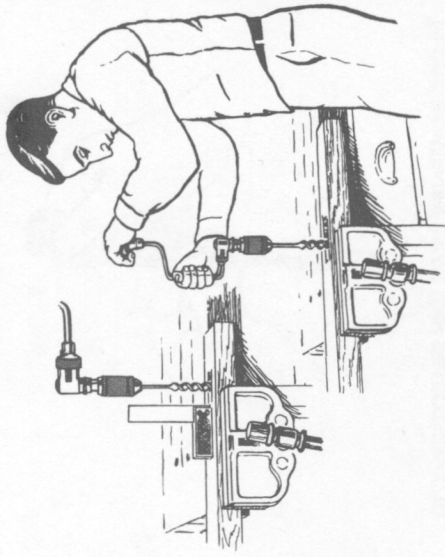
STANLEY



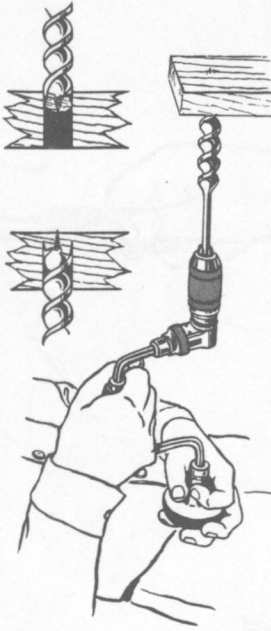
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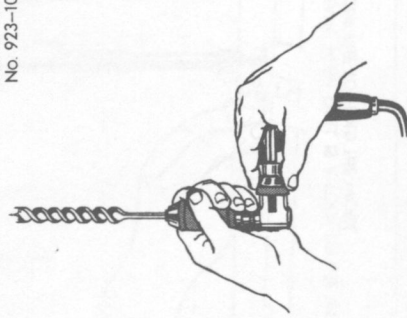
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY RATCHET BIT BRACE NO. 923-10 IN. SWEEP



TO BORE A VERTICAL HOLE, HOLD THE BRACE AND BIT PERPENDICULAR TO THE SURFACE OF THE WORK. TEST BY SIGHT. COMPARE THE DIRECTION OF THE BIT TO THE NEAREST STRAIGHT EDGE OR TO SIDES OF THE VISE. A TRY SQUARE MAY BE HELD NEAR THE BIT.



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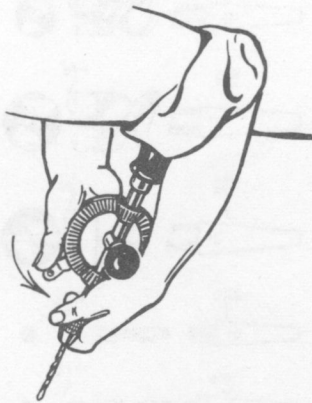
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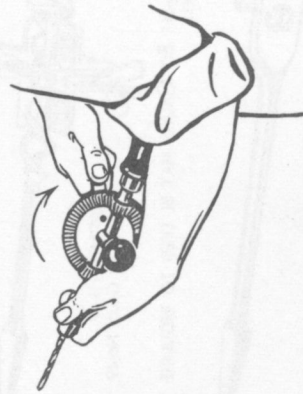
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. 26
BY R. O. REGER

HOW TO USE THE STANLEY HAND DRILL

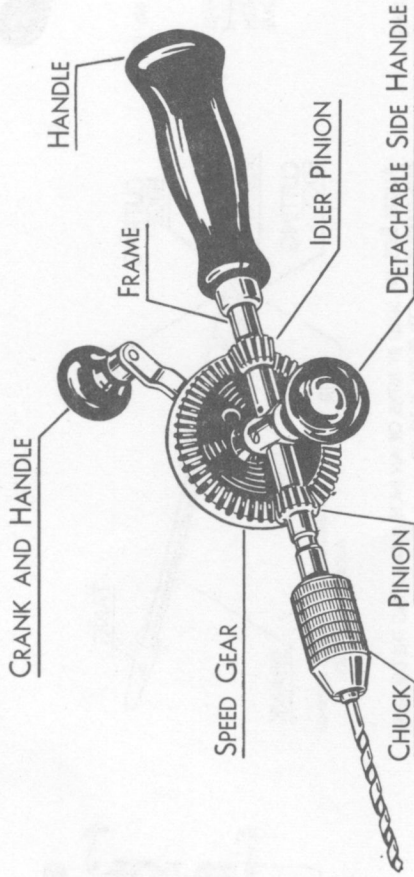
STANLEY



TO PLACE THE DRILL IN THE CHUCK, OPEN IT ONLY SLIGHTLY MORE THAN THE DIAMETER OF THE DRILL. THIS HELPS TO CENTER IT. INSERT THE DRILL. TIGHTEN THE CHUCK BY PUSHING FORWARD ON THE CRANK WITH THE RIGHT HAND, WHILE HOLDING THE CHUCK SHELL TIGHT WITH THE LEFT THUMB AND FOREFINGER.

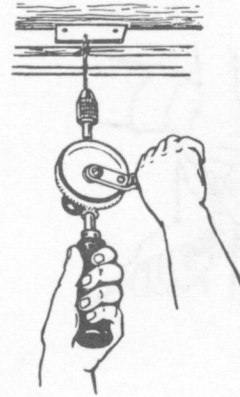


TO REMOVE THE DRILL, HOLD THE CHUCK SHELL TIGHT WITH THE LEFT THUMB AND FOREFINGER, AND TURN THE CRANK BACKWARD, WITH THE RIGHT HAND, AS SHOWN BY THE ARROW.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY HAND DRILL No. 617-1/4" CHUCK.

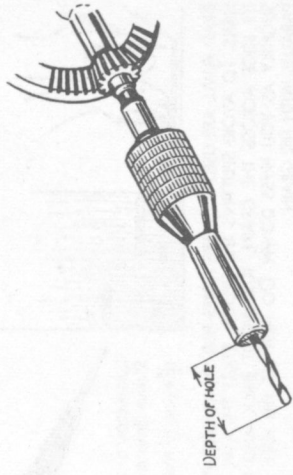
THE HAND DRILL IS USED FOR THE RAPID DRILLING OF SMALL HOLES, IN BOTH WOOD AND METAL HOLES IN WOOD SHOULD BE STARTED WITH AN AWL TO HELP CENTER AND LOCATE THE DRILL HOLES IN METAL SHOULD BE CENTER PUNCHED. WHEN DRILLING THROUGH METAL, RELIEVE THE PRESSURE SLIGHTLY BEFORE BREAKING THROUGH, TO AVOID BREAKING THE DRILL. TWIST DRILLS PRINCIPALLY FOR METAL ARE MADE IN A VAST RANGE OF SIZES.



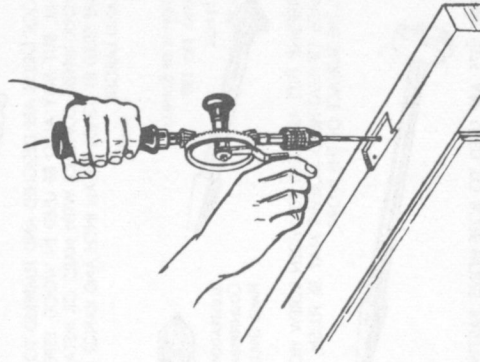
HOLD THE DRILL STRAIGHT. DO NOT WOBBLE WHILE TURNING, IT MAKES THE HOLE OVER-SIZE AND IS LIKELY TO BREAK THE DRILL.



IT IS SOME TIMES DESIRABLE TO HOLD THE DRILL BY THE SIDE HANDLE AND PRESS THE BODY AGAINST THE FRAME HANDLE LIKE A BREAST DRILL.



TO DRILL HOLES OF UNIFORM DEPTH, MAKE A DEPTH GAUGE. CUT A PIECE OF WOOD OR DOWEL THE RIGHT LENGTH, SO THE DRILL WILL PROJECT THE DESIRED DEPTH. WHEN THE PIECE OF WOOD IS DRILLED, SLIP IT OVER THE DRILL.



HOLD THE DRILL STEADY IN THE DIRECTION DESIRED AND EXERT AN EVEN PRESSURE. TURN THE CRANK AT A CONSTANT SPEED AND NOT TOO FAST.

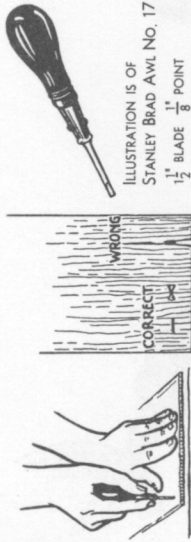
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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. 24
BY R. O. REGER

HOW TO USE BORING TOOLS

STANLEY

STANLEY



BRAD AWLS ARE USED TO MAKE HOLES FOR SMALL SCREWS AND NAILS. TO AVOID SPLITTING THE WOOD, START THE AWL WITH ITS EDGE ACROSS THE GRAIN, TURNING IT BACK AND FORTH SLIGHTLY AS YOU PRESS DOWN. DO NOT LET THE EDGE COME PARALLEL WITH THE GRAIN.



TWIST BITS FOR WOOD ARE USED TO MAKE HOLES FOR SCREWS, NAILS OR BOLTS. THEY ARE SIZED BY 32NDS OF AN INCH AND RANGE FROM NO. 2-1/16" AND LARGER.



BIT STOCK DRILLS ARE DESIGNED AND TEMPERED TO MAKE HOLES IN METAL, BUT MAY ALSO BE USED IN WOOD, ESPECIALLY IN REPAIR WORK WHERE CONTACT WITH NAILS OR METAL IS POSSIBLE. THEY ARE SIZED BY 32NDS OF AN INCH AND RANGE FROM NO. 2 = 1/16" AND LARGER.

ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY COUNTERSINK NO. 139 FOR BIT BRACES

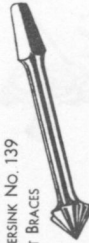
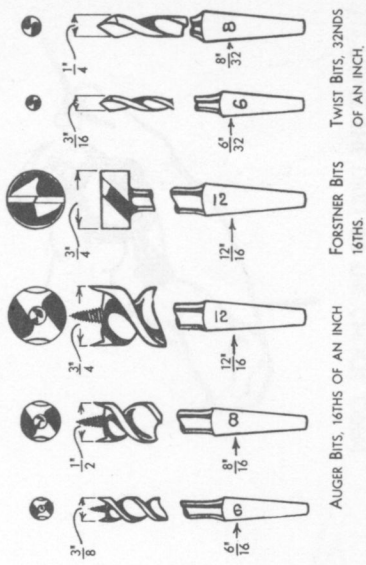


ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY COUNTERSINK NO. 137 FOR HAND DRILLS.

COUNTERSINK BITS ARE USED TO WIDEN SCREW HOLES SO THAT THE HEADS OF FLAT-HEAD SCREWS MAY BE FLUSH, OR SLIGHTLY BELOW, THE SURFACE OF THE WORK.



FORSTNER BITS ARE USED TO BORE HOLES PARTWAY THROUGH WHERE THE AUGER BIT SCREW OR SPUR WOULD GO THROUGH THE WORK. ALSO ON END GRAIN, THIN WOOD, OR NEAR AN END WHERE AN AUGER BIT WOULD SPLIT THE WORK. TO CENTER OR START A FORSTNER BIT, SCRIBE A CIRCLE THE SIZE OF THE HOLE WITH DIVIDERS AND PRESS THE RIM OF THE FORSTNER BIT INTO IT. FORSTNER BITS ARE SIZED BY 16THS OF AN INCH FROM NO. 4-1/4" AND LARGER.



AUGER BITS, 16THS OF AN INCH

FORSTNER BITS 16THS.

TWIST BITS, 32NDS OF AN INCH.

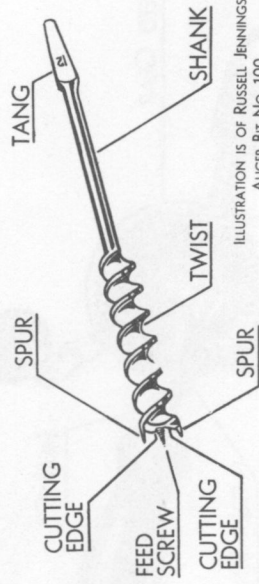


ILLUSTRATION IS OF RUSSELL JENNINGS AUGER BIT NO. 100.

AUGER BITS ARE SIZED BY 16THS OF AN INCH, MEASURING THE DIAMETER. BITS VARY IN LENGTH FROM 7" TO 10". DOWEL BITS ARE SHORT AUGER BITS ABOUT 5" LONG.



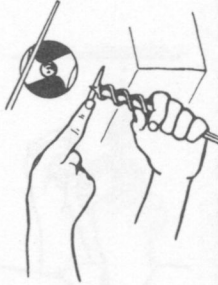
THE STANDARD DOUBLE THREAD FEED SCREW IS BEST FOR GENERAL WORK WITH SEASONED WOOD. IT IS PREFERRED FOR CABINET AND PATERN MAKING.



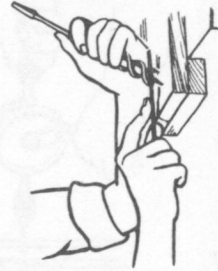
THE SINGLE THREAD FEED SCREW IS BEST FOR FAST CUTTING IN GREEN OR GUMMY WOOD.



THE DIAMOND POINT IS USED FOR MACHINE BORING WITH POWER FEED.



SHARPEN AUGER BITS WITH A BIT FILE FOR A KEEN EDGE, ALSO WHET WITH A SLIPSTONE. SHARPEN THE SPURS ON THE INSIDE TO PRESERVE THE DIAMETER.



SHARPEN THE CUTTING EDGES ON THE TOP TO MAINTAIN THE CLEARANCE ON THE UNDER SIDE. THE CUTTING EDGES MUST BE KEPT EVEN.

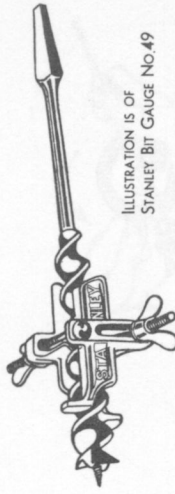


ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY BIT GAUGE NO. 49

AN ADJUSTABLE BIT GAUGE MAY BE USED TO REGULATE THE DEPTH OF HOLES.

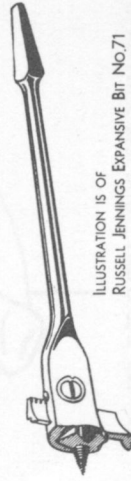


ILLUSTRATION IS OF RUSSELL JENNINGS EXPANSIVE BIT NO. 71

THE EXPANSIVE BIT TAKES THE PLACE OF MANY LARGE BITS. THE CUTTER MAY BE ADJUSTED FOR VARIOUS SIZED HOLES. MOVING THE CUTTER ADJUSTING SCREW ONE COMPLETE TURN ENLARGES OR REDUCES THE HOLE 1/8". ONE HALF TURN 1/16". TEST THE SIZE ON A PIECE OF WASTE WOOD. FOR BORING THROUGH, CLAMP A PIECE OF WASTE WOOD ON THE BACK OF THE WORK TO PREVENT SPLITTING.

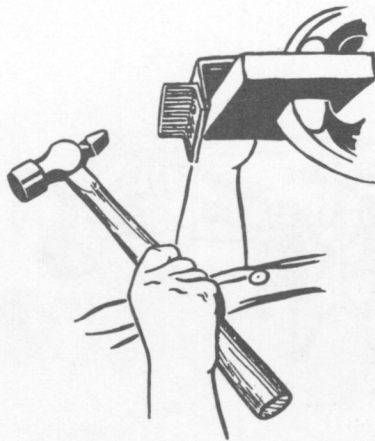
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CHART NO. 23
BY R. O. REGER

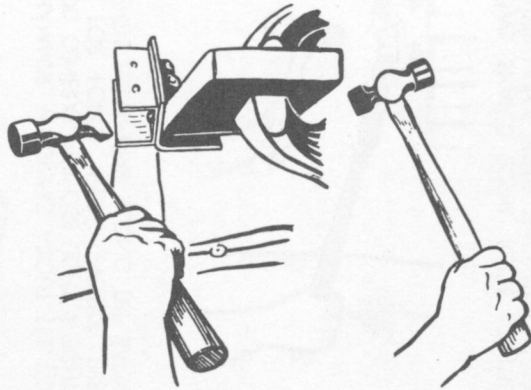
HOW TO USE THE STANLEY HAMMERS STRAIGHT AND CROSS PEIN

STANLEY

STANLEY

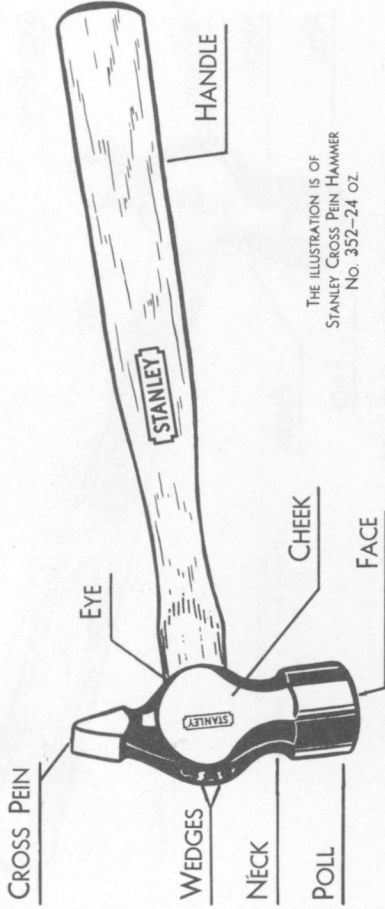


FOR MANY JOBS OF SWAGING, RIVETING, STRETCHING OR BENDING, A BALL PEIN HAMMER IS NOT SUITABLE. USE A CROSS PEIN OR A STRAIGHT PEIN HAMMER, ACCORDING TO THE WORK.

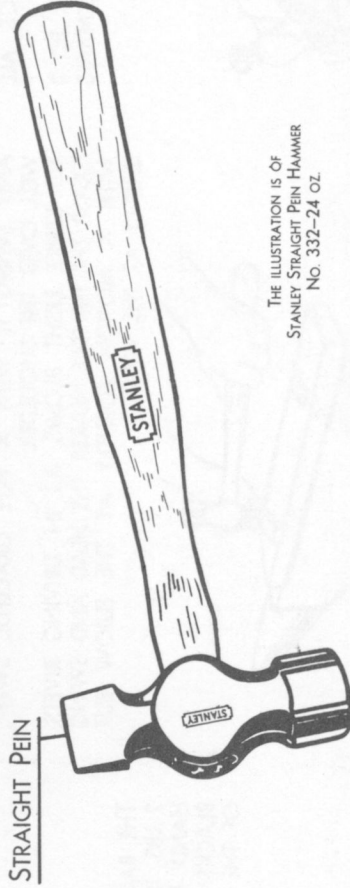


THE MACHINIST USUALLY HOLDS HIS THUMB AROUND THE HAMMER HANDLE.

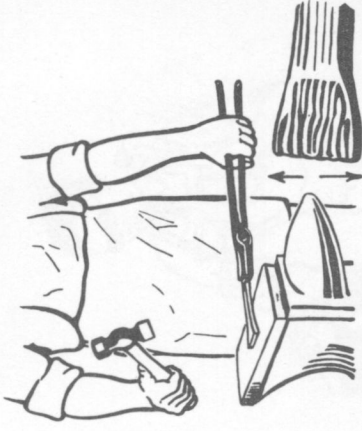
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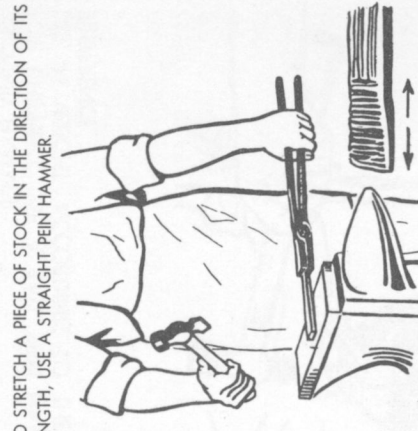
THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY CROSS PEIN HAMMER
No. 352-24 OZ.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF
STANLEY STRAIGHT PEIN HAMMER
No. 332-24 OZ.



TO STRETCH A PIECE OF STOCK IN THE DIRECTION OF ITS WIDTH, USE A CROSS PEIN HAMMER.



TO STRETCH A PIECE OF STOCK IN THE DIRECTION OF ITS LENGTH, USE A STRAIGHT PEIN HAMMER.



THE BLACKSMITH USUALLY HOLDS HIS THUMB ALONG THE BACK OF THE HAMMER HANDLE.

TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

INSPECT THE HAMMER EVERY TIME IT IS CHECKED OUT OF THE TOOL ROOM. BE SURE THE HEAD IS FIRMLY ATTACHED AND THE WEDGES DRIVEN TIGHTLY IN PLACE.

AVOID STRIKING THE HANDLE TO SAVE IT FROM BREAKAGE.

AVOID CHIPPING THE EDGES OF THE HAMMER FACE WHEN STRIKING HARD METALS.

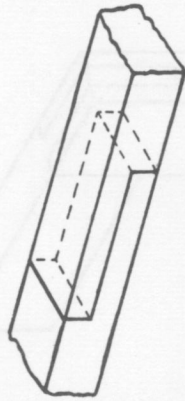
AVOID STRIKING WITH THE CHEEK OF THE HAMMER AS IT IS THE WEAKEST PART.

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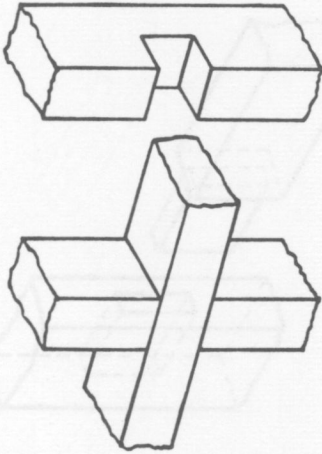
COMMON WOOD JOINTS

STANLEY

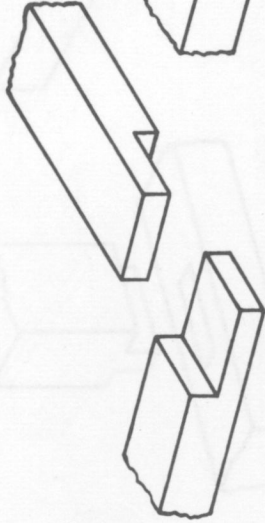
STANLEY



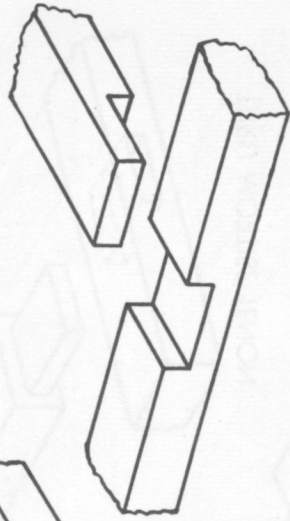
HALF LAP



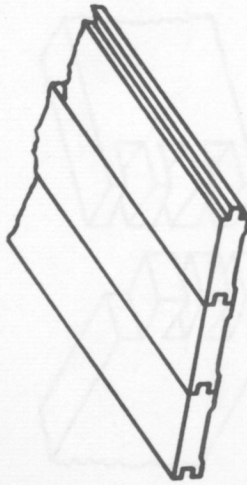
CROSS LAP



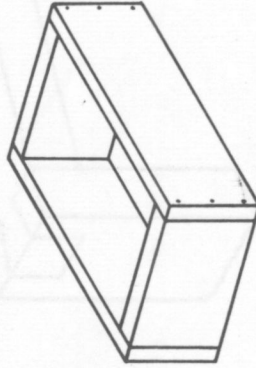
END LAP



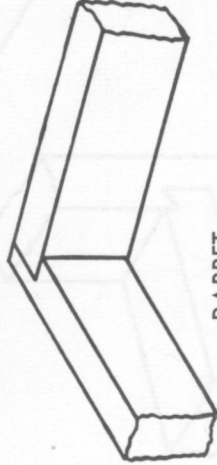
MIDDLE LAP



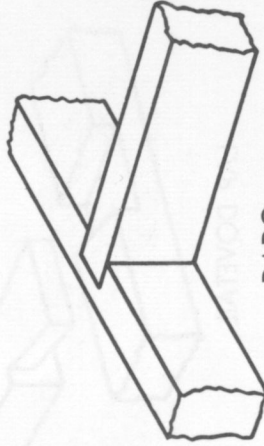
TONGUE & GROOVE



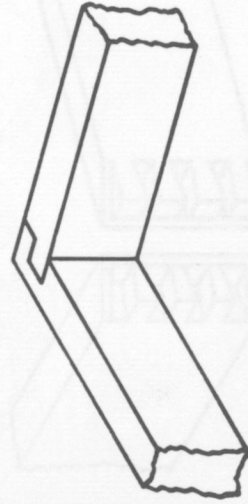
BUTT



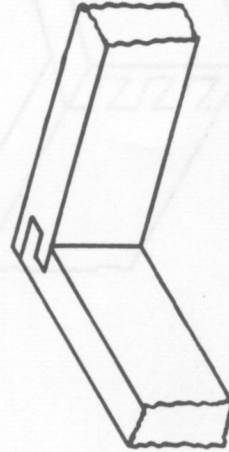
RABBET



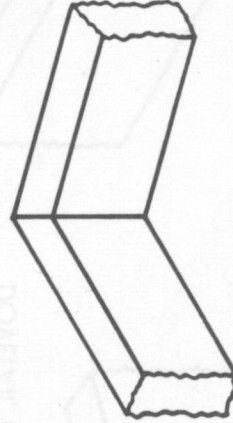
DADO



DADO & RABBET



DADO TONGUE AND RABBET

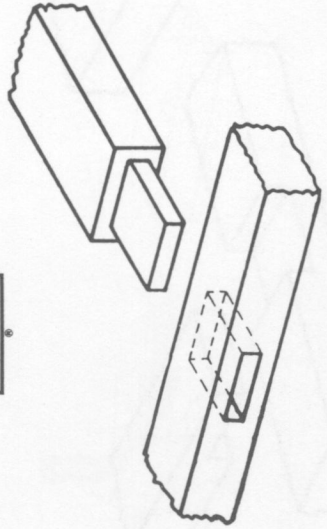


MITRE

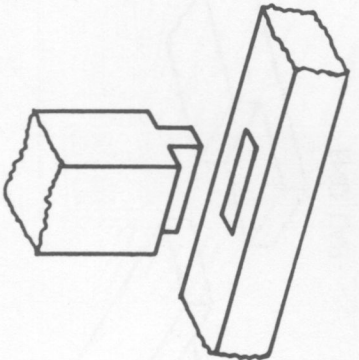
COMMON WOOD JOINTS

STANLEY

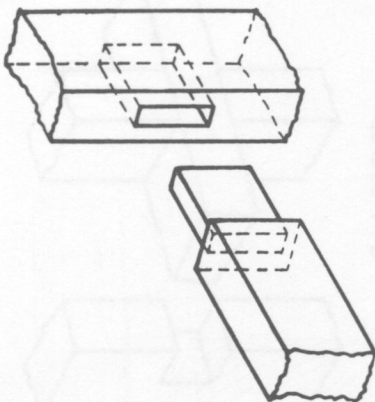
STANLEY



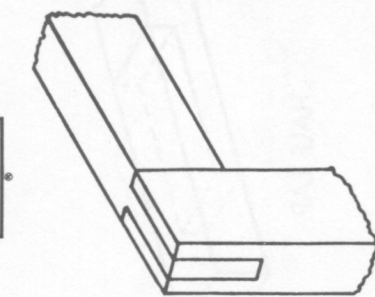
THRU MORTISE TENON



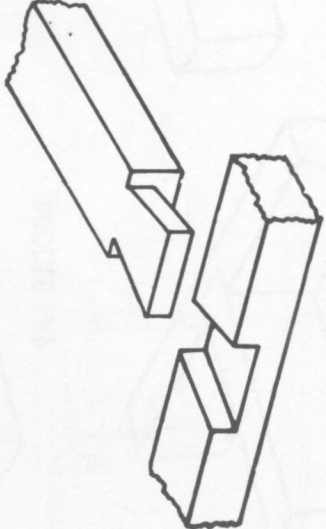
STUB MORTISE TENON



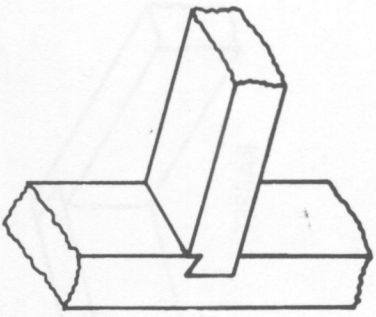
BLIND MORTISE TENON



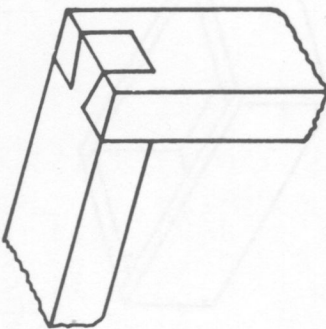
OPEN MORTISE TENON



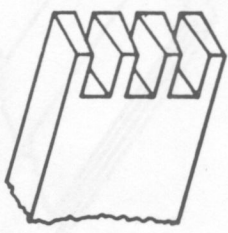
LAP DOVETAIL



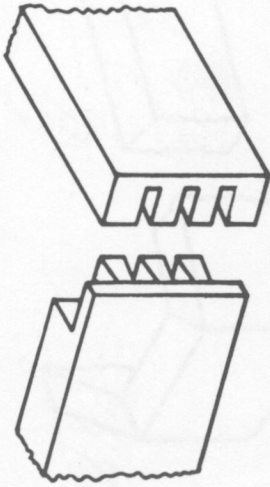
DOVETAIL DADO



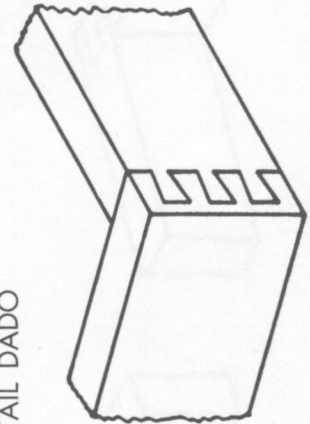
THRU SINGLE DOVETAIL



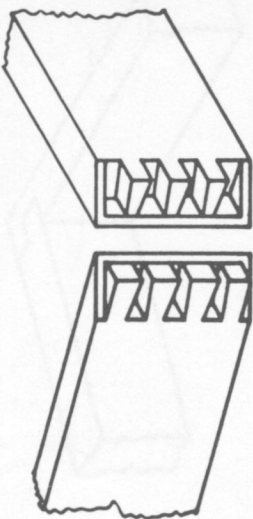
THRU MULTIPLE DOVETAIL



STOPPED LAP DOVETAIL



LAP DOVETAIL OR HALF
BLIND DOVETAIL

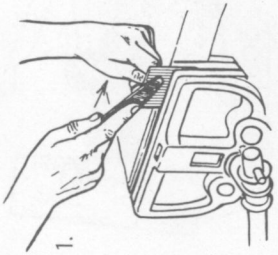


BLIND MITRE OR SECRET DOVETAIL

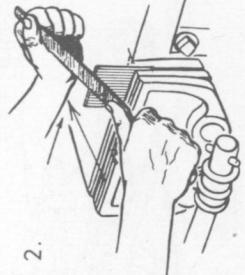
STANLEY

HOW TO SHARPEN AND USE THE STANLEY CABINET SCRAPER

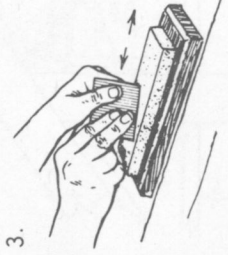
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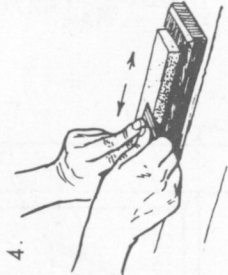
1. TO SHARPEN A BEVEL EDGE SCRAPER BLADE REMOVE THE OLD BURR WITH A SMOOTH MILL FILE HELD FLAT AGAINST THE FACE OR FLAT SIDE OF THE BLADE.



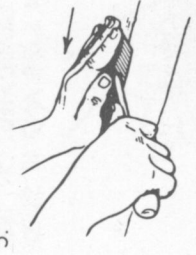
2. FILE OR GRIND A BEVEL OF ABOUT 45°. PUSH THE FILE FORWARD AND TO THE SIDE WITH ONE SLIDING MOTION.



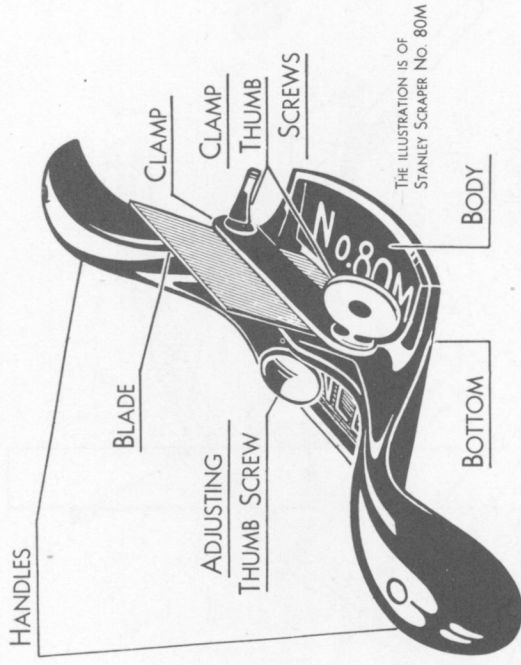
3. WHET THE BEVEL SIDE OF THE BLADE ON THE OIL STONE.



4. WHET THE FACE SIDE OF THE BLADE TO REMOVE THE WIRE EDGE.



5. DRAW THE EDGE WITH A FEW FIRM STROKES ON THE FACE SIDE OF THE BLADE. HOLD THE BURNISHER FLAT ON THE FACE SIDE OF THE BLADE.

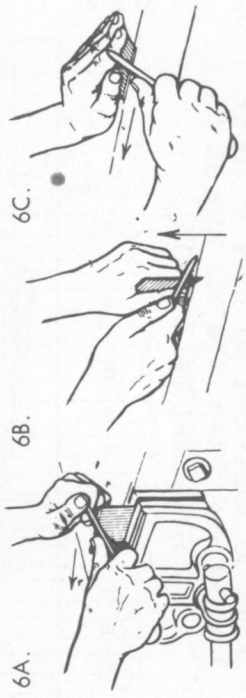


THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY SCRAPER NO. 80M

TO ADJUST AND USE THE CABINET SCRAPER: LOOSEN THE ADJUSTING THUMB SCREW AND THE CLAMP THUMB SCREWS. INSERT THE BLADE FROM THE BOTTOM WITH THE BEVEL SIDE TOWARDS THE ADJUSTING THUMB SCREW.



BRING THE EDGE OF THE BLADE EVEN WITH THE BOTTOM OF THE SCRAPER BODY, BY STANDING IT ON A FLAT SURFACE AND PRESSING THE BLADE LIGHTLY AGAINST THE WOOD. TIGHTEN THE CLAMP THUMB SCREWS 'a'. BOW THE BLADE BY TIGHTENING THE ADJUSTING THUMB SCREW 'b', TO MAKE IT PROJECT ENOUGH TO TAKE A THIN SHAVING. IF ONE CORNER OF THE BLADE PROJECTS TOO FAR, IT CAN BE DRAWN IN BY TAPPING THE SIDE OF THE BLADE NEAR THE TOP.



TURN THE EDGE WITH A FEW FIRM STROKES OF THE BURNISHER ON THE BEVEL SIDE OF THE BLADE. THE SCRAPER CAN BE HELD IN ANY OF THE THREE WAYS SHOWN ABOVE. DRAW THE BURNISHER TOWARD YOU THE FULL LENGTH OF THE BLADE, WITH A SLIDING STROKE. SOME PREFER TO STROKE BOTH WAYS FROM THE CENTER TOWARD THE ENDS. A DROP OF OIL ON THE BURNISHER HELPS.



TRY THE SCRAPER AND CHANGE THE ADJUSTMENT UNTIL IT TAKES A THIN EVEN SHAVING. HOLD IT TURNED A LITTLE TO THE SIDE TO START A CUT. THE CABINET SCRAPER IS USUALLY PUSHED BUT IT CAN BE PULLED. DUST, INSTEAD OF A SHAVING, INDICATES A DULL SCRAPER.



THE FIRST STROKE SHOULD BE MADE WITH THE BURNISHER HELD AT AN ANGLE, A LITTLE GREATER THAN THE BEVEL INCREASE THE ANGLE UNTIL, AT THE LAST STROKE, THE BURNISHER IS HELD AT ABOUT 75° TO THE FLAT FACE OF THE BLADE. IF THE EDGE SHOULD BE TURNED TOO FAR OVER, IT CAN BE RAISED BY DRAWING THE POINT OF THE BURNISHER ALONG THE EDGE, UNDER THE BURR.

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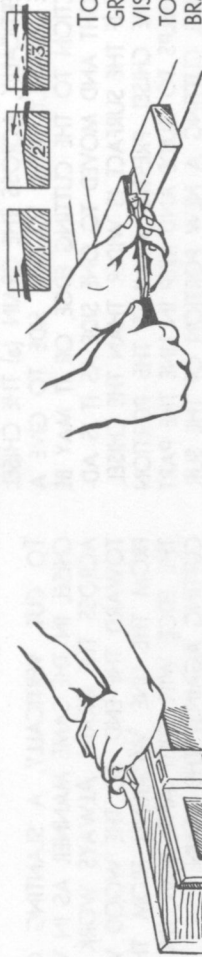
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. 29
BY R. O. REGER

HOW TO USE THE STANLEY CHISEL HORIZONTAL CHISELING

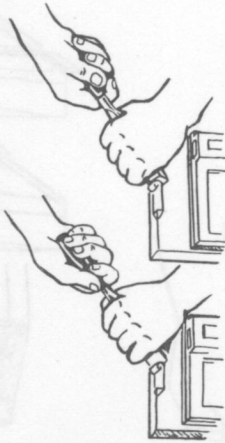
STANLEY

STANLEY

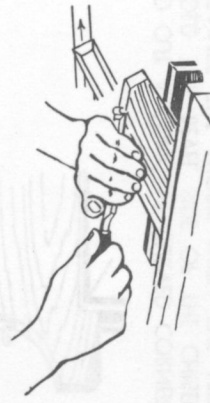
TO CUT, HORIZONTALLY, WITH THE GRAIN; THE CHISEL IS HELD SLIGHTLY TURNED TO ONE SIDE AND THEN PUSHED FROM THE WORKER. IT IS HELD WITH THE BEVEL DOWN FOR A ROUGHING CUT AND WITH THE BEVEL UP FOR A PARING CUT.



TO CUT, HORIZONTALLY, ACROSS THE GRAIN WITH THE WORK HELD IN THE VISE. PRESS THE FOREFINGER AND THUMB TOGETHER ON THE CHISEL TO ACT AS A BRAKE. TO AVOID SPLINTERING THE CORNERS, CUT HALF WAY FROM EACH EDGE TOWARD THE CENTER. REMOVE THE CENTER STOCK LAST.



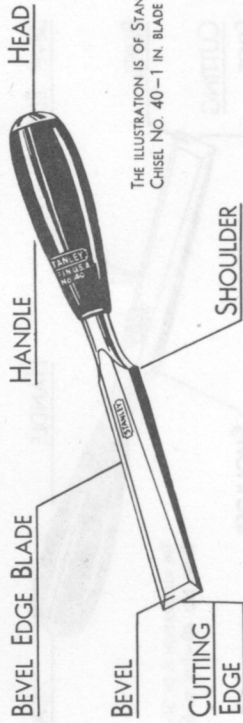
TO CUT A CHAMFER: HOLD THE CHISEL INCLINED TO ONE SIDE PARALLEL TO THE SLOPE OF THE CHAMFER AND CUT AS IN CHISELING HORIZONTALLY WITH THE GRAIN.



TO CUT A STRAIGHT, SLANTING, CORNER IS THE SAME AS HORIZONTAL CHISELING. THE WORK IS HELD IN THE VISE WITH THE GUIDE LINE HORIZONTAL.

KEEP YOUR CHISEL SHARP

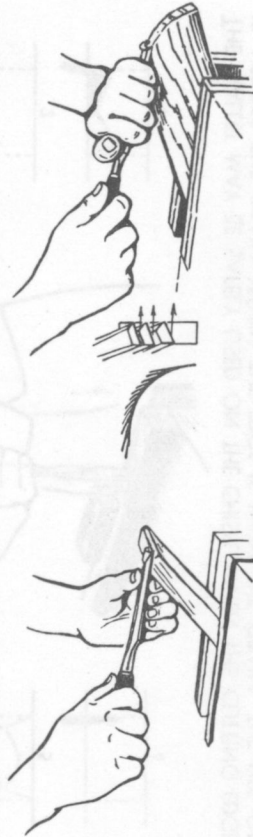
SEE STANLEY CHARTS No. 10 AND No. 11 FOR GRINDING AND WHETTING PLANE IRONS. THE SAME APPLIES TO CHISELS.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY CHISEL No. 40-1 IN. BLADE

THE CHISEL IS CONTROLLED WITH THE LEFT HAND, PRESSING FIRMLY ON THE CHISEL AND THE WOOD. THE POWER IS APPLIED WITH THE RIGHT HAND. THE CHISEL IS HELD SLIGHTLY TURNED SO THE EDGE SLIDES ACROSS THE WORK OR THE CHISEL IS MOVED TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT AS IT IS ADVANCED, TO GIVE A SLIDING ACTION TO THE CUTTING EDGE. THIS IS EASIER THAN A STRAIGHT THRUST AND LEAVES A SMOOTHER SURFACE ON THE WORK.

AT ALL TIMES KEEP BOTH HANDS BACK OF THE CUTTING EDGE.

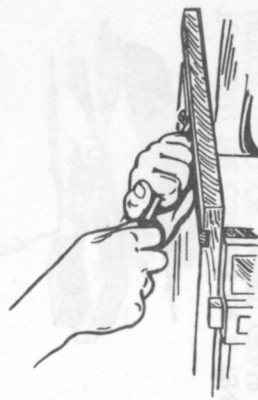


TO CUT A CHAMFER ON END GRAIN, THE CHISEL IS MOVED SIDEWAYS ACROSS THE CORNER OF THE WORK, HELD SO THAT THE CHISEL MAKES A SLIDING HORIZONTAL CUT.

TO CUT A ROUND CORNER, THE CHISEL IS MOVED SIDEWAYS ACROSS THE WORK MAKING A SERIES OF CUTS CLOSE TOGETHER EACH ONE TANGENT TO THE CURVE.



TO CUT ACROSS THE GRAIN WITH THE WORK HELD AGAINST THE BENCH HOOK, THE HEEL OF THE LEFT HAND STEADIES THE WORK WHILE THE FINGERS PRESS THE CHISEL FIRMLY AGAINST THE WOOD.



IF THE WORK IS WIDE THE CHISEL IS HELD BEVEL DOWN, SO THE HANDLE WILL CLEAR THE WORK AND THE BLADE WILL NOT DIG IN TOO DEEP, AS IT IS PUSHED FORWARD.

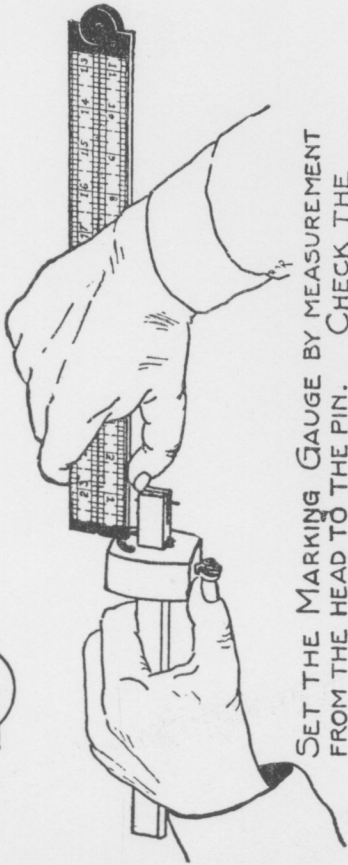
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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. 17

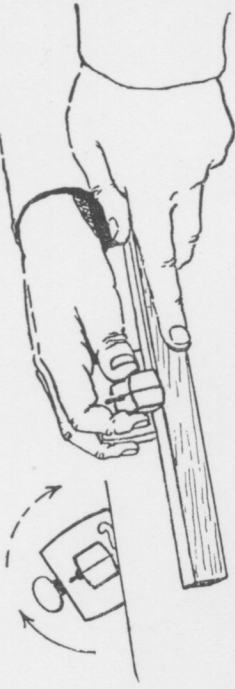
BY R. O. REGER

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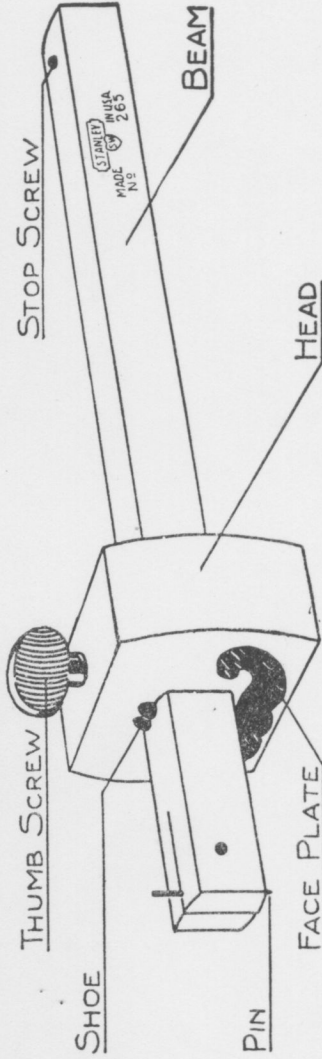
HOW TO USE THE STANLEY MARKING GAUGE



SET THE MARKING GAUGE BY MEASUREMENT FROM THE HEAD TO THE PIN. CHECK THE MEASUREMENT AFTER TIGHTENING THUMB SCREW.



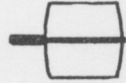
LAY THE CORNER OF THE BEAM ON THE WOOD AND REVOLVE THE GAUGE, WITH A SLIGHT WRIST MOTION, TO ENGAGE THE PIN FOR A LIGHT LINE.



HOLD THE GAUGE AS YOU WOULD A BALL. ADVANCE THE THUMB TOWARD THE PIN SO AS TO DISTRIBUTE THE PRESSURE EVENLY BETWEEN THE PIN AND THE HEAD.

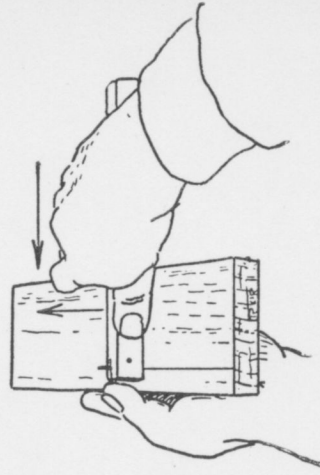


THE PIN SHOULD PROJECT ABOUT 1/16 IN.



THE PIN SHOULD BE SHARPENED WITH A FILE SO THAT IT MAY MAKE A KNIFE LIKE LINE.

TO MAKE A GAUGE LINE PUSH THE GAUGE FORWARD, WITH THE HEAD HELD TIGHT AGAINST THE WORK EDGE OF THE WOOD. THE PRESSURE SHOULD BE APPLIED IN THE DIRECTION OF THE ARROWS.



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