

Fig. 166. Setting block

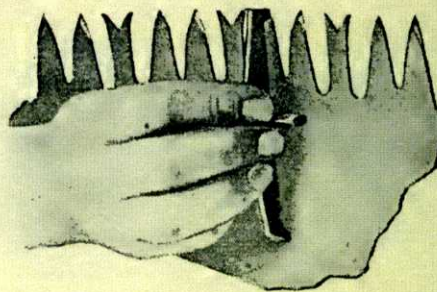


Fig. 167. Set gauge

properly filed do not require more than  $1/100$  part of an inch set to each side of the saw in general sawing, and can be run with less set in hard, firm-grained timber.

## HAMMER AND ANVIL

### For Setting the Teeth of Cross-Cut Saws

High grade cross-cut saws are necessarily made with a special temper for the purpose of holding their set and cutting-edges the longest possible time. Being so high in temper, it is almost an impossibility to set them with the old-fashioned lever spring-setting device. Hence the demand for tools that will

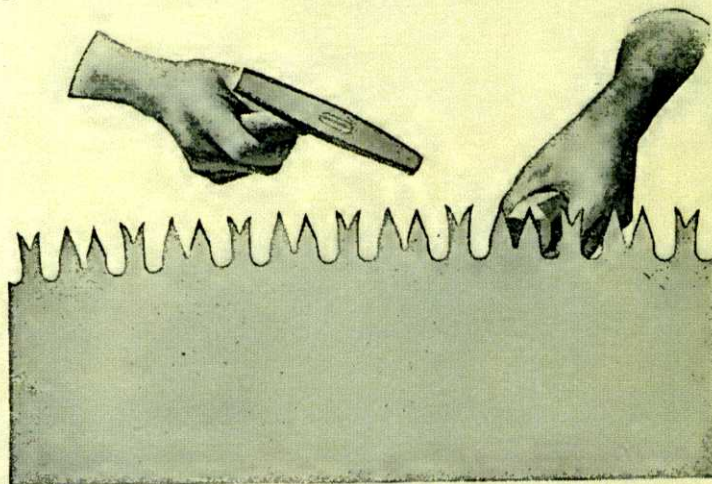


Fig. 168. Anvil and hammer in use

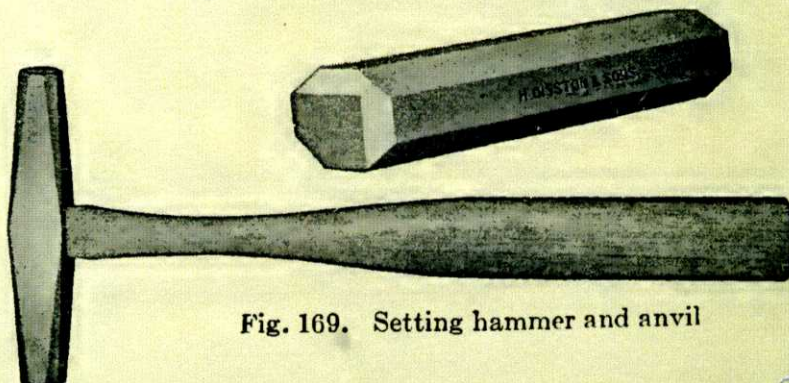


Fig. 169. Setting hammer and anvil





Fig. 170  
Adjustable set  
gauge for  
cross-cut saws.  
A light and con-  
venient gauge  
for regulating  
the set on teeth  
of cross-cut and  
one-man saws.

do the work properly and with the least trouble. This led to the method shown in Fig. 168 which is so plain in its operation that it needs no explanation. These tools are the simplest for setting cross-cut saws. Both the hammer and anvil are made of tool steel and fully guaranteed.

The hammer is of a weight best adapted for the setting and swaging of saw teeth. The anvil, octagon shape, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, 5 inches long, which gives the necessary body and weight. The faces are accurately machined to give them a good true bearing and proper angles to form the set. This enables the filer to adjust the set to the exact degree suitable for the character of timber to be cut, the setting being done while the saw is in the vise or filing clamp.

To secure the best results from cross-cut saws they must be properly set and sharpened, which can only be accomplished by an experienced filer supplied with proper tools. The setting hammer and anvil herewith illustrated, and the Disston Imperial Cross-cut Saw Tools, are recommended as best for the purpose.

## DISSTON HANDLES FOR CROSS-CUT SAWS



Fig. 171  
Old Climax  
No. 103.

All Disston Handles are made of carefully selected, well-seasoned wood; beech and maple being principally used, and are of such shape as to give a comfortable grip. The fittings used are of best malleable iron, well made and finished, and of designs particularly adapted for the purpose.

Some patterns of handles are made to fit on the saw. In the loop handle, for instance, the loop is slipped over the end of the blade, and is then tightened by turning the handle. Others are adjusted to the edge of the blade. The pin of the bolt is

Fig. 172  
Sectional View

No. 122

This handle has a heavy, malleable iron cap with a long neck, tapped for a loop rod. The wood is thoroughly seasoned and well finished. The heavy ferrule is of malleable iron. There is an anti-friction washer. The loop rod is of malleable iron, extra heavy and strong. The threads are well-cut.



The Disston's lumberman's handbook  
www.wkfine-tools.com