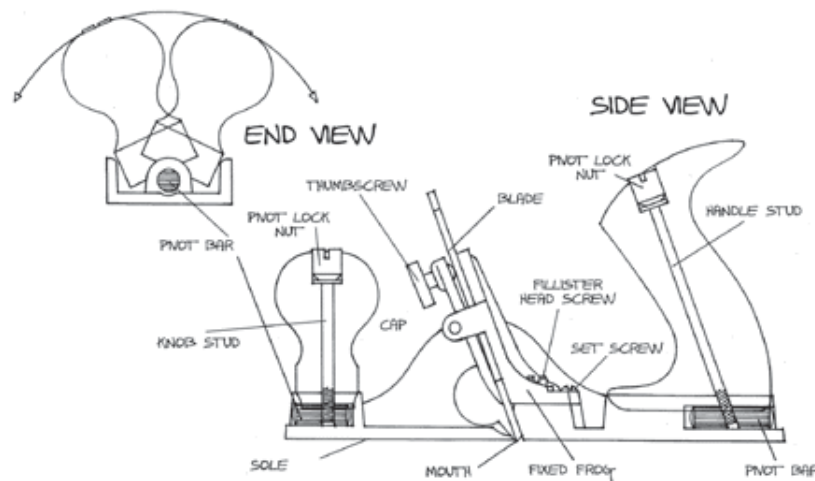


Lie-Nielsen Toolworks Product - Use and Care Instructions

Cabinet Maker's Scraper



Stanley's No. 85 Cabinet Maker's Scraper plane is a much sought-after collectible, commanding high prices. Consequently, until now, few people had the opportunity to own one to use. This is a fine scraper — not prone to chatter, because the blade is bedded directly against the plane body.

Blade Sharpening: Our Scraping Plane comes with a much thicker blade than the original. This allows the blade to be prepared somewhat differently than other scrapers. We recommend that you hone the blade to a sharp edge like a plane blade, and do not use a burr (at least until you get used to using the tool). We have found that, with a 45° bevel on the blade, our thick scraper blades sharpen more easily and produce a better surface. So we are now shipping them that way. Slightly round the corners of the blade with a stone to prevent them from marking the work.

Burnishing: To create a burr, hone the blade, and then hold it upright in a vise. Begin by holding a burnisher at about 45°, working up to 90°, work the edge until you can feel a distinct "hook" all the way across. Be very careful not to cut yourself on the upright blade. Use of a burr will give more aggressive cutting action.

Tilting Handles: Loosen the nuts on top of the knob and handle to tilt to one side or the other. Tighten the nuts, being careful not to overtighten. Lubricate the pivot bar occasionally.

Frog Adjustment: When the frog is in the correct position, the back of the blade should contact the back of the mouth on both sides. If adjustment is necessary, install the blade in the frog, and move both to the rear until the back of the blade contacts the body. Then tighten the two fillister head screws to lock the frog in place. The single set screw is then tightened a bit. This puts tension on the frog assembly, preventing the fillister screws from loosening.

Setting the Blade: The blade is inserted with the bevel facing the handle. To set the depth of cut, lay the sole of the tool on a flat surface and loosen the thumbscrew. Press lightly on the top of the blade with your thumb and re-tighten the thumbscrew. Do not over tighten. Usually, this will

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be enough exposure for a fine shaving. If not, repeat with a slip of paper under the front of the tool. Minor depth adjustments may also be made by lightly tapping the top of the blade with a burnisher or light hammer while the tool is resting on a flat board.

Toothed Blades: We offer replacement blades, and toothed blades of 18 and 25 teeth per inch. Toothed blades are useful (before using the regular blade) when working extremely difficult woods, because they score fibers in a criss-cross pattern. They are also used to prepare surfaces for gluing, as in veneering, by lightly roughening the surface.

Use: Handle the Cabinet Maker's Scraper like a Bench Plane. Use a light touch, rather than trying to remove too much material at once, or using too much downward pressure. Too aggressive a cut (blade set too deep), or too much downward pressure will result in chatter — you should be taking light strokes. Often it is helpful to scrape at an angle to the grain, and then from the opposite angle. David Charlesworth has a good discussion on scrapers in his book *Furniture Making Techniques Vol. II*.

Materials: The body is cast from Ductile Iron, a very strong alloy that will take a lot of abuse. These castings are fully stress relieved, a process that removes inherent stresses and ensures that the tool will remain flat and true.

The blade is A-2 tool steel hardened to Rockwell 50-55, cryogenically treated and double tempered. Our heat treating technique ensures that the blade will take and hold a very fine edge for a long time. After heat treating, the blade is fully surface ground on the top, back, and cutting edge, giving a smooth, flat surface that will take a mirror finish very quickly. The 1/8" thickness provides solid chatter-free cutting.

Maintenance: The body of this tool is Cast Iron and will rust. Protect it: oil, wax and/or wrap the tool after use. At the least, wipe your fingerprints off with an oily rag. The body casting is ground flat to .0015" or less. Occasional hand lapping with fine wet/dry sandpaper (320 grit or higher) on a flat surface will help remove dings and keep it true. The bronze parts can be polished with any good brass polish, or be allowed to patina with age and use. Occasionally, the tool should be disassembled and cleaned. The blade should be kept lightly oiled to prevent rust, especially when tool is not in use. In our shop, we use a fine abrasive handblock to remove light surface oxide from body or blade.

Guarantee: Materials and workmanship are guaranteed for the life of your tool.

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