

veritas[®]
Scraper Shave



05P33.70

Introduction

The scraper shave is a versatile scraper for any small-scale work, fine detailing, or any application where a normal scraping plane would be too large. It is the ideal companion to our chair devils, perfect for the smoothing of non-round chair parts such as crest rails, arm bows and seat blank edges. The scraping action effectively smoothes the workpiece, removing any tool and saw blade marks.

The machined steel body is fitted with African rosewood handles shaped for comfort and control when either pulling or pushing. The machined toe and the two thumbscrews are solid brass. The high-carbon steel blade is 0.040" thick, hardened to Rc48-52 and comes with a finely ground 45° cutting edge that can be readily burnished to create a long-lasting hook.

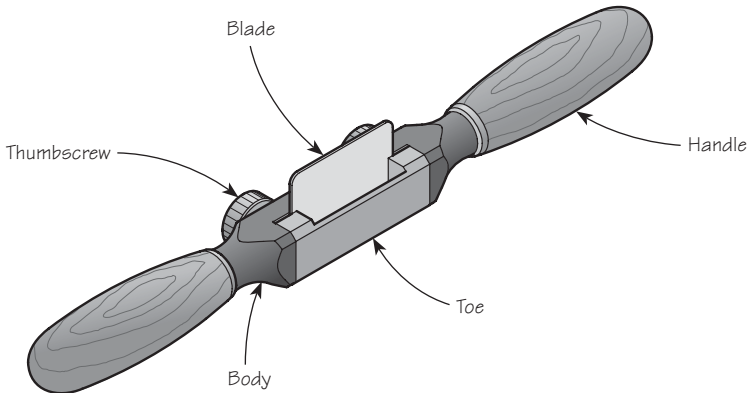


Figure 1: Scraper shave components.

Instructions for Use

The scraper shave can be used with either a pushing or a pulling action. This allows you to always work with the grain. This may involve frequent changes of direction, flipping the tool, and pulling or pushing as required.

Blade Adjustment



Caution: Be aware that the blade is sharp; careless handling can result in serious injury.

To remove the blade, loosen the two brass thumbscrews and withdraw the blade from the tool. To install the blade, loosen the thumbscrews until there is a large enough gap between the body and toe to accept the blade. Then, with the bevel facing away from the toe, slide the blade into place. Tighten the thumbscrews.

To properly position the blade, place the scraper shave on a smooth, flat piece of wood. Loosen the thumbscrews so that the blade is free to move. While holding the body of the shave in place, press down lightly on the blade until the cutting edge of the blade is just proud of the sole. Tighten the thumbscrews. Test the cutting action and adjust as required.

Sharpening

The blade is manufactured with a straight cutting edge ground at 45° . This makes it easy to burnish or deform the metal of the bevel into a relatively aggressive burr or hook (see **Figure 2**).

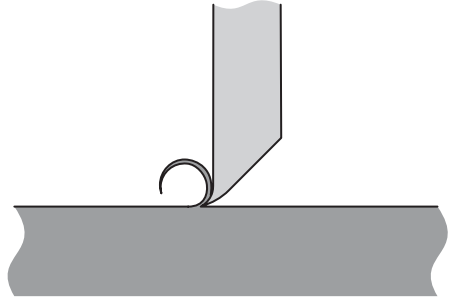


Figure 2: Scraper cutting detail.

The burnishing angle should be about 15° (see **Figure 3**). An angle of 20° or more will result in too much scraping and not enough cutting (producing dust, not shavings). Smaller angles (closer to horizontal) may not cut at all as no cutting edge is introduced to the wood, or there may be no relief angle and the blade will just slide along the surface of the workpiece.

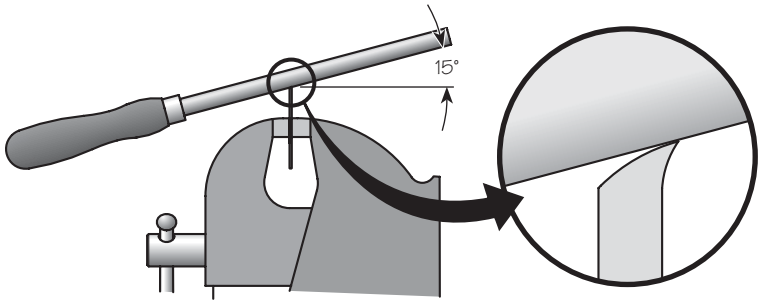


Figure 3: Burnishing.

Care and Maintenance

The blade and machined surfaces on the scraper body come treated with rust preventative. Remove this using a rag dampened with mineral spirits. Clean all machined surfaces, including the area under the blade.

We recommend that you initially, then periodically, apply a light coat of paste wax to the sole to seal out moisture and prevent rusting; this also has the added bonus of acting as a lubricant for smoother shaving. Wipe off any wood dust from the sole, apply a light wax coating, let dry, then buff with a

clean soft cloth. At the same time, the solvents in the wax will remove any harmful oils left from your fingers that can lead to corrosion.

Keep in mind that paste wax contains silicone that, if transferred to your workpiece, could cause finishing problems such as "fish eyes". To avoid this problem, use silicone-free products, such as Waxilit® sliding agent and glue release, or a tool surface sealant. Either is an excellent alternative to regular paste wax. However, before treating with a sealant, wipe off any fingerprints with a cloth dampened with a small amount of light machine oil. Remove any residual oil; then apply the sealant to the scraper shave's sole.

If storage conditions are damp or humid, your scraper shave should, in addition to the treatment outlined above, be wrapped in a cloth or stored in a plane sack. This precaution will also guard against dings and scratches.

Every so often, take the scraper shave apart to clean and lubricate it where necessary. Remove the toe and the blade. Clean all parts with a cloth dampened with a dab of light machine oil. For corrosion, we recommend you first remove the rust with a fine rust eraser, then treat as described above.

The bright finish on the brass components can be maintained as above. If a patina finish is preferred, simply leave the brass components unprotected until the desired level of oxidation has occurred, then apply a sealant. If you want to make them bright and shiny again, you can revitalize the surface with a brass polish.

The rosewood handles have a lacquer finish and should require nothing more than a wipe with a clean cloth from time to time.

Accessories

- 05P33.71** Replacement Scraper Shave Blade
- 05P33.20** Hardware Kit for Spokeshave Handles

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