FRONT

BLANK

Bench Chisels

Bench chisels are general-utility chisels that can be used for a wide range of woodworking activities. The Veritas® bench chisels have bevelled edges suitable for fine trimming and paring of joints, such as dovetail sockets, and blades thick enough to be driven with a mallet for chopping work, such as wasting out a mortise.

The blades are O1 tool steel, an alloy that has good edge-retention characteristics, especially at bevel angles below 30°. The blade faces are lapped flat. The handles are caramelized hard maple to withstand mallet work, and the ferrule is hardened stainless steel.

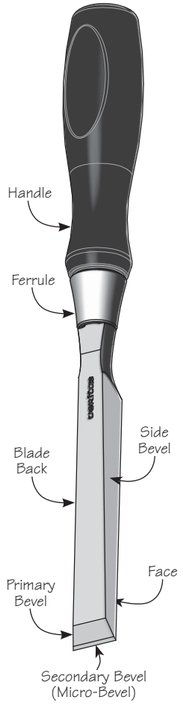

Figure 1: Veritas bench chisel.

FRONT

BLANK

Bench Chisels

Bench chisels are general-utility chisels that can be used for a wide range of woodworking activities. The Veritas® bench chisels have bevelled edges suitable for fine trimming and paring of joints, such as dovetail sockets, and blades thick enough to be driven with a mallet for chopping work, such as wasting out a mortise.

The blades are O1 tool steel, an alloy that has good edge-retention characteristics, especially at bevel angles below 30°. The blade faces are lapped flat. The handles are caramelized hard maple to withstand mallet work, and the ferrule is hardened stainless steel.

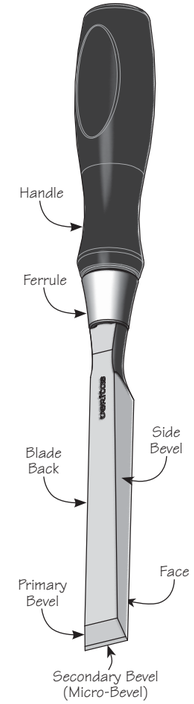

Figure 1: Veritas bench chisel.

FRONT

BLANK

Bench Chisels

Bench chisels are general-utility chisels that can be used for a wide range of woodworking activities. The Veritas® bench chisels have bevelled edges suitable for fine trimming and paring of joints, such as dovetail sockets, and blades thick enough to be driven with a mallet for chopping work, such as wasting out a mortise.

The blades are O1 tool steel, an alloy that has good edge-retention characteristics, especially at bevel angles below 30°. The blade faces are lapped flat. The handles are caramelized hard maple to withstand mallet work, and the ferrule is hardened stainless steel.

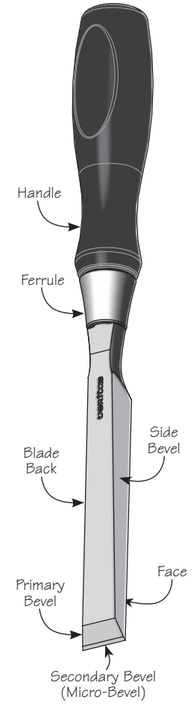

Figure 1: Veritas bench chisel.

SCRAP

Construction

These bench chisels are a hybrid construction, combining the features of a tanged blade with that of a socket blade. The tang creates a solid connection that won't come loose in storage, while the tapered ferrule progressively tightens the joint as force is applied.

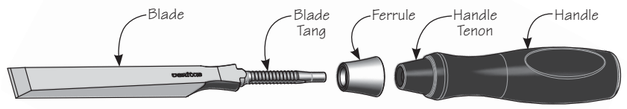

Figure 2: Chisel construction.

Blade Bevels

Our bench chisels less than 1/2″ wide have a primary bevel of 30°, with a micro-bevel of 32°; they generally require a steeper bevel angle because the narrower blade edge is subject to more concentration of force when driven by a mallet. Chisels 1/2″ and wider have a primary bevel of 25°, with a micro-bevel of 27°, delivering a good balance between edge retention and cutting action.

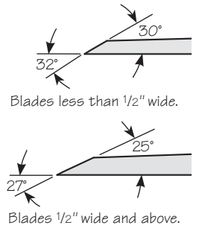

Figure 3: Bevel angles.

The bevel angle can (and should) be changed to suit the type of work being done and the wood being worked. Work that is predominantly mallet driven may require a higher bevel angle, while careful paring work may benefit from lower bevel angles. In most cases, opting for the lowest possible primary bevel and adjusting the cutting characteristics by changing the micro-bevel give the best results for the least amount of effort.

Please refer to references, such as *The Complete Guide to Sharpening* by Leonard Lee (The Taunton Press, Inc.), for more information regarding sharpening chisels.

As noted above, the faces of the bench chisels are factory lapped to be flat within 0.001″. As such, no lapping is required by the user. At most, a fine polishing is all that should be done to this surface. Note that the flatness of these chisels is well within the tolerance of most commercially available straightedges.

Breaking the Side Edges

The lapped face of the chisel blade is perfectly smooth and, as a result, the side edges of the chisel blade will be fairly sharp. Depending on how you grip the chisels, you may find these edges uncomfortable, particularly if you generally choke up on the blade for fine paring. If desired, you can break (i.e., round over) the square edges with a file or a fine stone. However, **do not** ease the side edge all the way to the cutting edge. It is important to leave about 1″ from the cutting edge as is, not only to preserve the full width of the cutting edge, but also to ensure a sharp corner on the chisel.

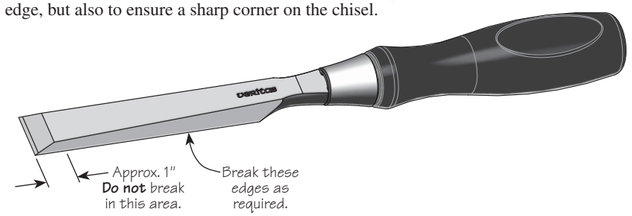

Figure 4. Breaking the side edges.

Care and Maintenance

Chisels should always be properly stored to protect the blade edge from damage, as well as to protect the user. The included plastic tube packaging is ideal for this; however, a dedicated tool roll or box to store the complete set may be more practical.

While O1 tool steel yields a hard-wearing chisel blade, it is susceptible to rust. Protect the blade from rust with a coat of silicone-free paste wax or other corrosion inhibitor.

Accessories

05S20.04 1/4″ Bench Chisel
05S20.06 3/8″ Bench Chisel
05S20.08 1/2″ Bench Chisel
05S20.12 3/4″ Bench Chisel
05S20.16 1″ Bench Chisel

841 INS-464 Rev. B

www.veritastools.com
customerservice@veritastools.com

Construction

These bench chisels are a hybrid construction, combining the features of a tanged blade with that of a socket blade. The tang creates a solid connection that won't come loose in storage, while the tapered ferrule progressively tightens the joint as force is applied.

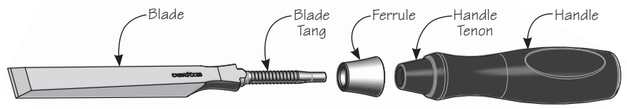

Figure 2: Chisel construction.

Blade Bevels

Our bench chisels less than 1/2″ wide have a primary bevel of 30°, with a micro-bevel of 32°; they generally require a steeper bevel angle because the narrower blade edge is subject to more concentration of force when driven by a mallet. Chisels 1/2″ and wider have a primary bevel of 25°, with a micro-bevel of 27°, delivering a good balance between edge retention and cutting action.

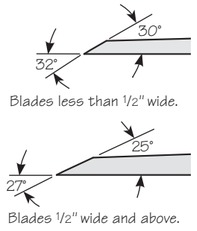

Figure 3: Bevel angles.

The bevel angle can (and should) be changed to suit the type of work being done and the wood being worked. Work that is predominantly mallet driven may require a higher bevel angle, while careful paring work may benefit from lower bevel angles. In most cases, opting for the lowest possible primary bevel and adjusting the cutting characteristics by changing the micro-bevel give the best results for the least amount of effort.

Please refer to references, such as *The Complete Guide to Sharpening* by Leonard Lee (The Taunton Press, Inc.), for more information regarding sharpening chisels.

As noted above, the faces of the bench chisels are factory lapped to be flat within 0.001″. As such, no lapping is required by the user. At most, a fine polishing is all that should be done to this surface. Note that the flatness of these chisels is well within the tolerance of most commercially available straightedges.

Breaking the Side Edges

The lapped face of the chisel blade is perfectly smooth and, as a result, the side edges of the chisel blade will be fairly sharp. Depending on how you grip the chisels, you may find these edges uncomfortable, particularly if you generally choke up on the blade for fine paring. If desired, you can break (i.e., round over) the square edges with a file or a fine stone. However, **do not** ease the side edge all the way to the cutting edge. It is important to leave about 1″ from the cutting edge as is, not only to preserve the full width of the cutting edge, but also to ensure a sharp corner on the chisel.

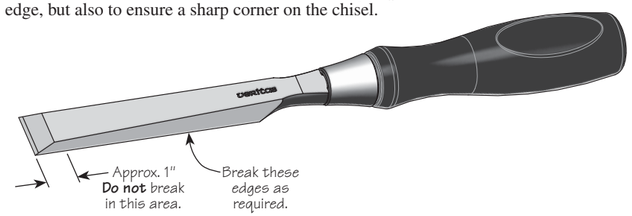

Figure 4. Breaking the side edges.

Care and Maintenance

Chisels should always be properly stored to protect the blade edge from damage, as well as to protect the user. The included plastic tube packaging is ideal for this; however, a dedicated tool roll or box to store the complete set may be more practical.

While O1 tool steel yields a hard-wearing chisel blade, it is susceptible to rust. Protect the blade from rust with a coat of silicone-free paste wax or other corrosion inhibitor.

Accessories

05S20.04 1/4″ Bench Chisel
05S20.06 3/8″ Bench Chisel
05S20.08 1/2″ Bench Chisel
05S20.12 3/4″ Bench Chisel
05S20.16 1″ Bench Chisel

841 INS-464 Rev. B
© Veritas Tools Inc. 2012
www.veritastools.com
customerservice@veritastools.com

Construction

These bench chisels are a hybrid construction, combining the features of a tanged blade with that of a socket blade. The tang creates a solid connection that won't come loose in storage, while the tapered ferrule progressively tightens the joint as force is applied.

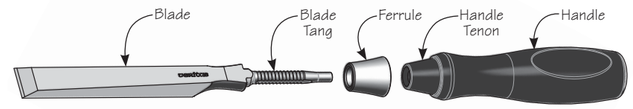

Figure 2: Chisel construction.

Blade Bevels

Our bench chisels less than 1/2″ wide have a primary bevel of 30°, with a micro-bevel of 32°; they generally require a steeper bevel angle because the narrower blade edge is subject to more concentration of force when driven by a mallet. Chisels 1/2″ and wider have a primary bevel of 25°, with a micro-bevel of 27°, delivering a good balance between edge retention and cutting action.

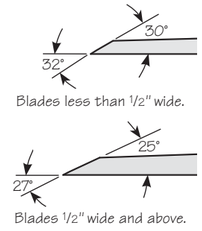

Figure 3: Bevel angles.

The bevel angle can (and should) be changed to suit the type of work being done and the wood being worked. Work that is predominantly mallet driven may require a higher bevel angle, while careful paring work may benefit from lower bevel angles. In most cases, opting for the lowest possible primary bevel and adjusting the cutting characteristics by changing the micro-bevel give the best results for the least amount of effort.

Please refer to references, such as *The Complete Guide to Sharpening* by Leonard Lee (The Taunton Press, Inc.), for more information regarding sharpening chisels.

As noted above, the faces of the bench chisels are factory lapped to be flat within 0.001″. As such, no lapping is required by the user. At most, a fine polishing is all that should be done to this surface. Note that the flatness of these chisels is well within the tolerance of most commercially available straightedges.

Breaking the Side Edges

The lapped face of the chisel blade is perfectly smooth and, as a result, the side edges of the chisel blade will be fairly sharp. Depending on how you grip the chisels, you may find these edges uncomfortable, particularly if you generally choke up on the blade for fine paring. If desired, you can break (i.e., round over) the square edges with a file or a fine stone. However, **do not** ease the side edge all the way to the cutting edge. It is important to leave about 1″ from the cutting edge as is, not only to preserve the full width of the cutting edge, but also to ensure a sharp corner on the chisel.

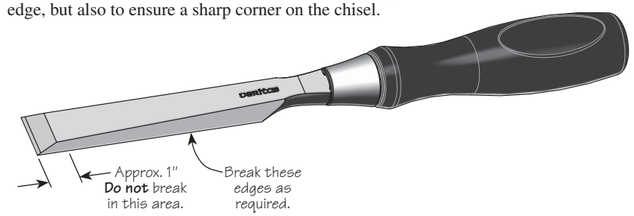

Figure 4. Breaking the side edges.

Care and Maintenance

Chisels should always be properly stored to protect the blade edge from damage, as well as to protect the user. The included plastic tube packaging is ideal for this; however, a dedicated tool roll or box to store the complete set may be more practical.

While O1 tool steel yields a hard-wearing chisel blade, it is susceptible to rust. Protect the blade from rust with a coat of silicone-free paste wax or other corrosion inhibitor.

Accessories

05S20.04 1/4″ Bench Chisel
05S20.06 3/8″ Bench Chisel
05S20.08 1/2″ Bench Chisel
05S20.12 3/4″ Bench Chisel
05S20.16 1″ Bench Chisel

841 INS-464 Rev. B
© Veritas Tools Inc. 2012
www.veritastools.com
customerservice@veritastools.com