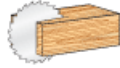


1. TOOTH CONFIGURATIONS



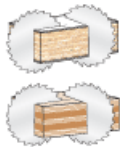
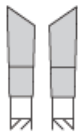
FLAT TOP
(FT)

Used on saw blades for cutting soft and hardwood along the grain (ripping).



ALTERNATE
TOP BEVEL
(ATB)

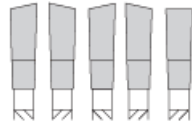
Alternate right top bevel and left top bevel. Used on saw blades for general purpose and crosscutting natural wood & veneered plywood.



ALTERNATE
TOP BEVEL
MODIFIED
(H-ATB)

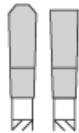
Higher top bevel grind and longer tooth than our standard alternate top bevel. Used on **'MB'** and **'MSB'** series blades and are specifically designed for cutting melamine **chip-free** on table saws without the aid of scoring units.

Also used on dado sets, only every 6th tooth is flat ground.



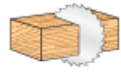
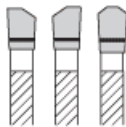
**COMBINATION
TOOTH
(4 & 1)**

Groups of four alternate top bevel and one flat ground tooth, divided by large gullets in the saw plate. Used in combination blades for general purpose wood applications.



**TRIPLE CHIP
(TCG)**

Alternate flat rager tooth and higher trapeze tooth divides the chips to achieve cuts in hard materials, MDF, OSB and plastics. Also used on blades for cutting non-ferrous materials.



**CALIFORNIA
TRIPLE CHIP
(TCG)**

For use in miter saws in picture frame shops, window door manufacturers, or anywhere that miter machines are used.

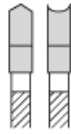
Produces burr-free cuts in non-ferrous materials as well as splinter-free cuts in wood and wood-based

products.



**CONE FORM
(CONICAL)**

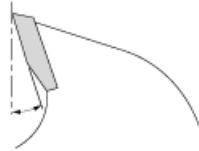
Used in conical
tooth scoring
blades.



**HOLLOW
GROUND
(HG)**

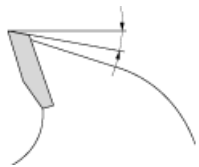
Hollow face
grind is used
for cutting
melamine and
other difficult to
machine
materials.
Generally used
on vertical
panel saws
(Striebig, ect.).

2. TOOTH ANGLES



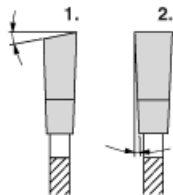
**HOOK
(RAKE)
ANGLE**
6° - 22°

Soft materials or rip blades require an angle of about 18° to 22°, hard materials about 6°. Saw blades for cutting aluminum and melamine have a negative hook angle.



**TOP
CLEARANCE
ANGLE**
12 ° - 15 °

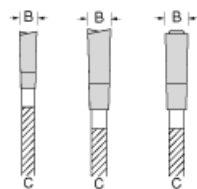
This angle changes according to the hardness of material; 12° for hard and 15° for softer materials.



**1. TOP
BEVEL
ANGLE**
6° - 22°
**2. RADIAL
SIDE ANGLE**
1 ° - 2°

Normally 10°, enabling gradual penetration into material. Allows clearance along the sides of the tooth.

3. GENERAL



KERF ('B')
PLATE ('C')

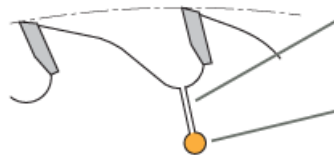
Refers to the largest width of the saw tooth and is represented in decimals and/or millimeters.

Refers to the thickness of the steel saw body, on to which the

carbide teeth are brazed. This dimension is represented in decimals an/or millimeters.

NOTE: Most industrial series saw plates are laser cut.

Allows the saw body to expand and contract under load and head and to prevent twisting or warpage.

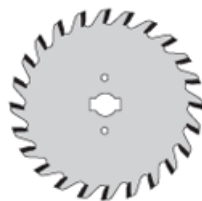


EXPANSION
SLOTS

COPPER
PLUGS

Reduces the turbulent noise created by the saw blade while it is being operated.

Refers to the diameter of the arbor hole, pin-holes, keyways, etc. and is represented in fractions or millimeters.



BORE, PIN-
HOLES,
KEYWAS

P.H. denotes pin-hole configuration, if applicable.

Example:
 $2/10/60 = 2 @$
10mm dia. on a
60mm circle.

