

HOW TO USE THE STANLEY FLAT COLD CHISEL

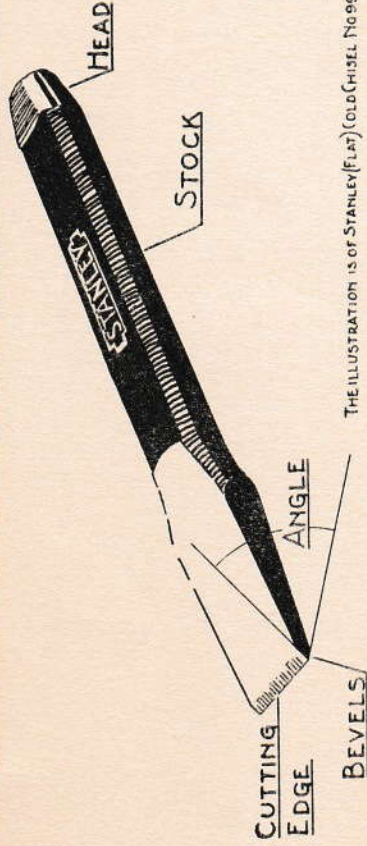


TO CHIP A BROAD SURFACE, THAT IS, TO REMOVE THE SURPLUS MATERIAL PREPARATORY TO SMOOTHING WITH A FILE, USE A CAPE AND A FLAT CHISEL. CHIP GROOVES ACROSS THE SURFACE OF THE WORK WITH A CAPE CHISEL (SEE STANLEY CHART NO. 54) THEN CHIP AWAY THE MATERIAL BETWEEN THE GROOVES WITH A FLAT CHISEL. HOLD THE WORK IN THE VISE AT ABOUT ELBOW HEIGHT. GRASP THE CHISEL FIRMLY ENOUGH TO GUIDE IT, BUT LOOSELY ENOUGH TO EASE THE SHOCK OF THE HAMMER BLOWS IMPARTED TO THE HAND THROUGH THE CHISEL.

HOLD THE CHISEL AT AN ANGLE THAT WILL BRING THE LOWER BEVEL PARALLEL TO THE SURFACE OF THE WORK. GRASP THE HAMMER NEAR THE END OF THE HANDLE AND SWING IT WELL OVER THE SHOULDER IN A FREE GRACEFUL SWEEP. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO LUBRICATE THE CHISEL WHEN CHIPPING CAST IRON. WHEN CHIPPING WROUGHT IRON OR STEEL, LUBRICATE THE CHISEL EVERY FEW BLOWS BY TOUCHING THE EDGE TO A PIECE OF OIL SOAKED WASTE.

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
THE STANLEY WORKS
NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U.S.A.

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THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY (FLAT) COLD CHISEL NO. 99-3/4



TO CUT OUT A HOLE, USE A NARROW CHISEL SO THE SHAPE OF THE CUT WILL CONFORM CLOSELY TO THE LINE, REDUCING THE AMOUNT OF FILING NECESSARY FOR FINISHING



COLD CHISELS ARE GRIND OR FILED WITH A BEVEL ON BOTH SIDES, FORMING A CUTTING ANGLE OF ABOUT 65° FOR AVERAGE WORK.

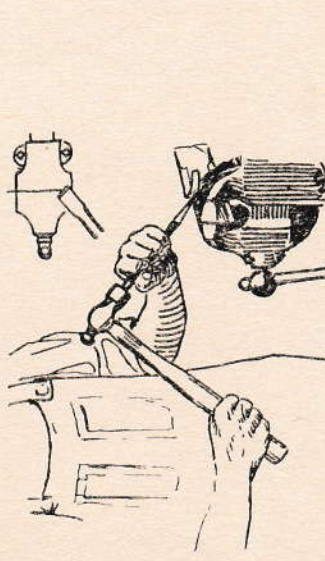
COLD CHISELS ARE USUALLY MADE OF CARBON TOOL STEEL. CHISEL NO. 99 IS MADE OF CHROME VANADIUM ALLOY STEEL, TOUGH ENOUGH TO GIVE HARD LASTING USE, BUT SOFT ENOUGH TO FILE SHARP; THUS AVOIDING THE DANGER OF BURNING THE EDGE WHEN GRINDING.

TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

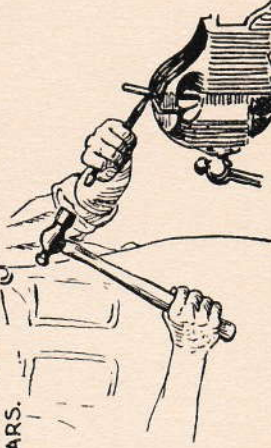
KEEP THE HEAD OF THE CHISEL AND THE FACE OF THE HAMMER CLEAN AND FREE FROM OIL. LET THE GRIP OF THE THUMB AND FORE FINGER BE LOOSE ENOUGH TO GIVE, IF THE HAMMER SHOULD SLIP AND HIT THEM. IN USE, THE HEAD OF THE CHISEL BECOMES TURNED OVER OR BURRED. KEEP THE BURR GROUND AWAY, TO PREVENT INJURY TO THE HANDS AND TO PREVENT PARTICLES OF THE BURR FROM FLYING OFF INTO YOUR EYES. USE GOGGLES TO PROTECT YOUR EYES WHEN CHIPPING.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART NO. 53
BY R. O. REGER

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TO SHEAR IN A VISE, HOLD THE CHISEL SO THAT WHEN STRUCK WITH THE HAMMER, THE CHISEL AND THE STATIONARY JAW OF THE VISE ACT LIKE A PAIR OF SHEARS.

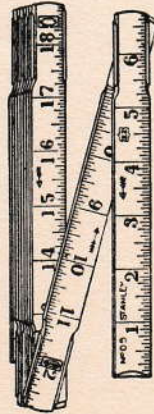
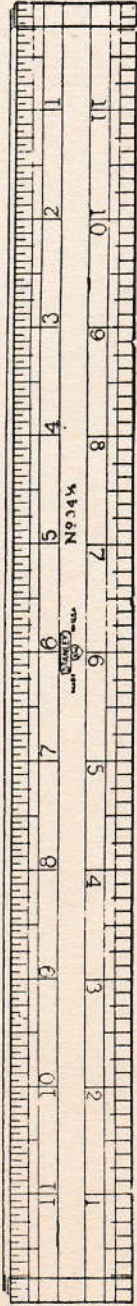


TO CUT ROD OR SMALL BAR STOCK TO ROUGH SIZE, NICK IT ON OPPOSITE SIDES AND BEND IT UNTIL IT BREAKS.

THE ONE FOOT RULE, OUR UNITED STATES STANDARD MEASURE

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY TOOLS



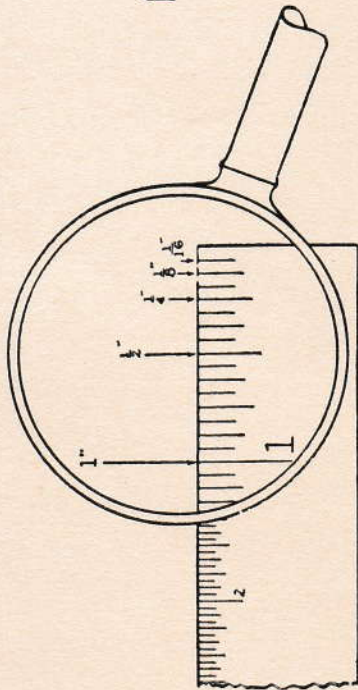
ZIG ZAG RULE



DESK RULE OR RULER



CALIPER RULE



SIXTEENTH INCH GRADUATIONS

EIGHTH INCH GRADUATIONS

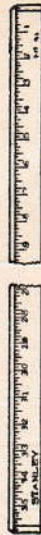
QUARTER INCH GRADUATIONS

HALF INCH GRADUATIONS

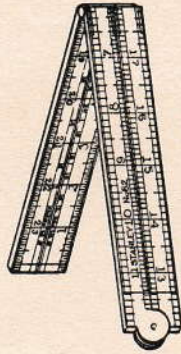
INCH GRADUATIONS

TWELFTH INCH GRADUATIONS

TENTH INCH GRADUATIONS



YARD STICK



FOLDING RULE

TABLE OF MEASURE

Inches Feet Yards Fathoms Rods Furlongs Mile

12 = 1	3 = 1	168 = 1	5280 = 1760 = 880 = 320 = 8 = 1
3 = 1	6 = 2 = 1	168 = 54 = 24 = 1	
6 = 2 = 1	168 = 54 = 24 = 1	660 = 220 = 110 = 40 = 1	
168 = 54 = 24 = 1	660 = 220 = 110 = 40 = 1	5280 = 1760 = 880 = 320 = 8 = 1	

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
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HOW TO USE THE STANLEY TRY SQUARE

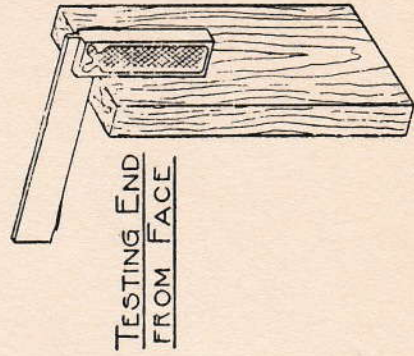
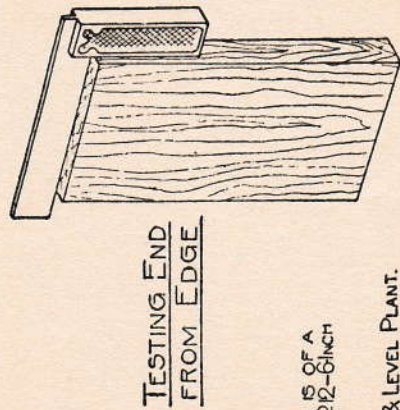
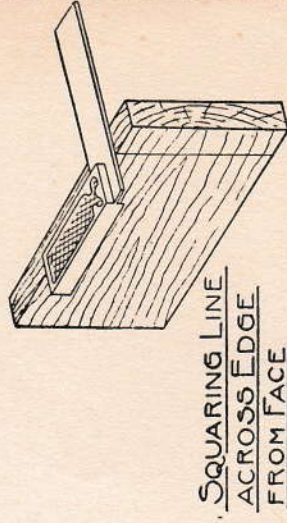
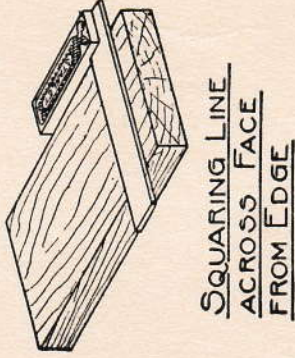
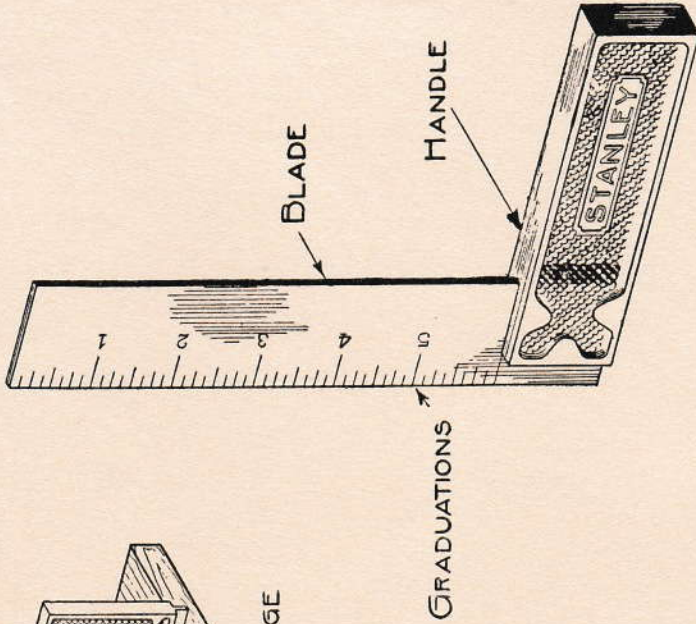
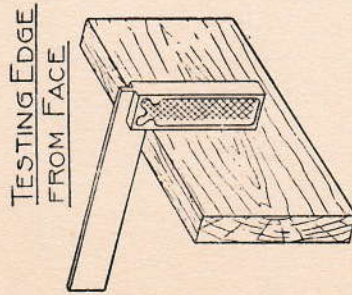
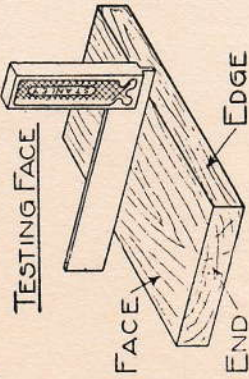


ILLUSTRATION IS OF A TRY SQUARE NO. 2-GINCH

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COMMON CUTS IN WOOD



PLOW



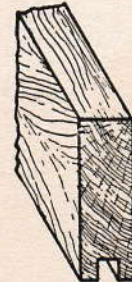
DADO



RABBET



TONGUE



GROOVE



BEVEL



CHAMFER



STOP CHAMFER



NOSING



CENTER BEAD



EDGE BEAD



ROUND



FLUTE



HOLLOW



1/4 ROUND



COVE or 1/4 HOLLOW



REED



REVERSE OGEE



ROMAN OGEE



SHIP LAP



COMMON OGEE



ASTRAGAL



GRECIAN OGEE WITH BEAD



BEVEL SASH

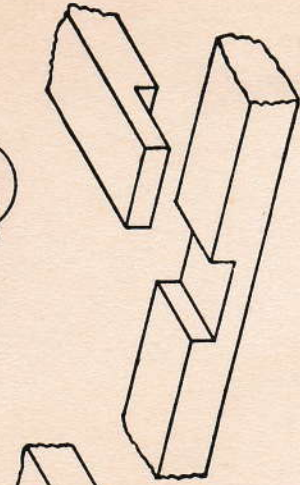


OGEE SASH

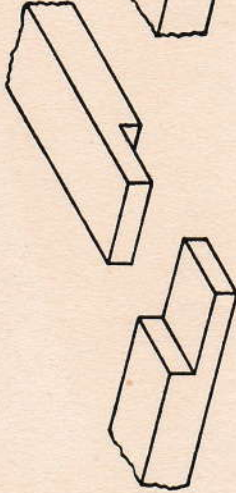


OVALO SASH

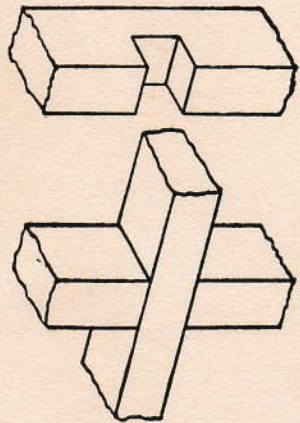
COMMON WOOD JOINTS



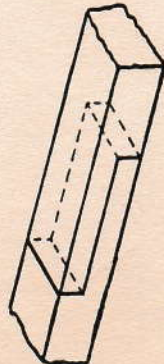
MIDDLE LAP



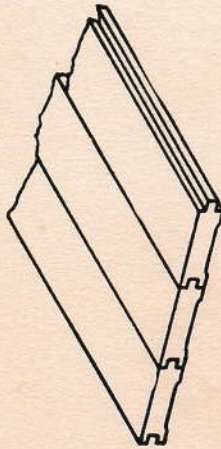
END LAP



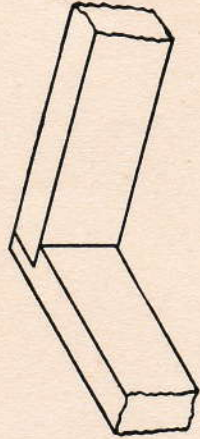
CROSS LAP



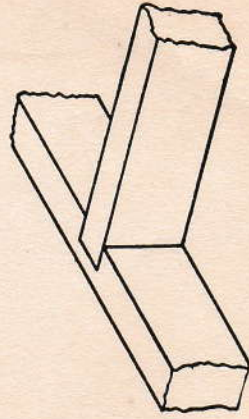
HALF LAP



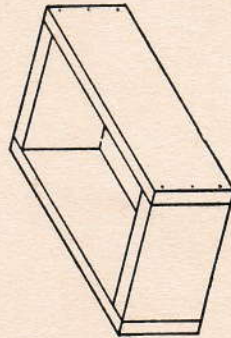
TONGUE GROOVE



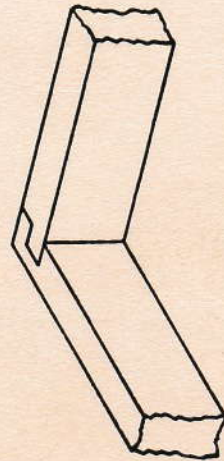
RABBET



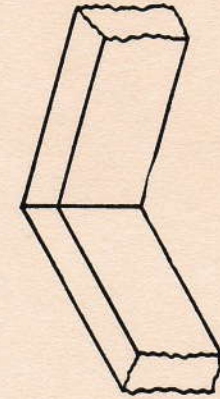
DADO



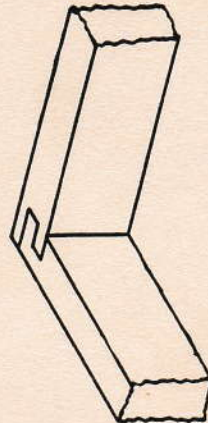
BUTT



DADO & RABBET



MITRE



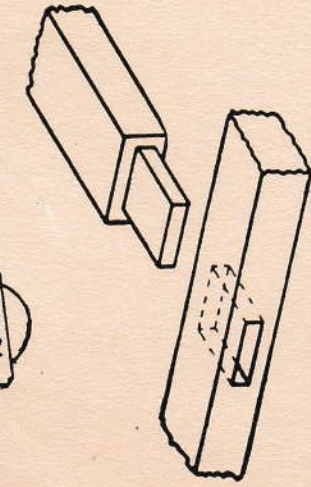
DADO TONGUE & RABBET

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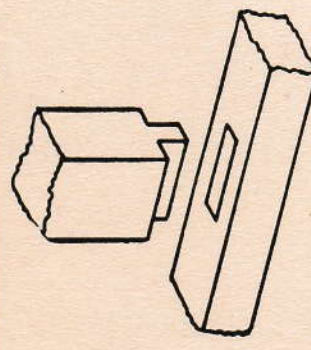
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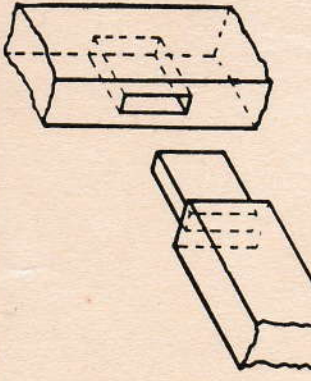
COMMON WOOD JOINTS



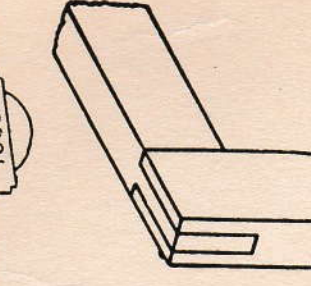
THRU MORTISE TENON



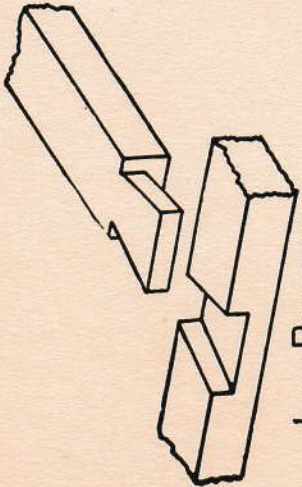
STUB MORTISE TENON



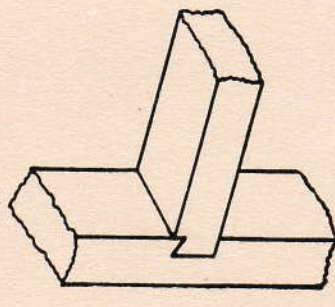
BLIND MORTISE TENON



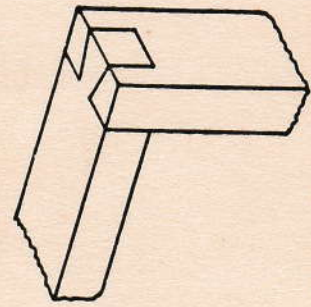
OPEN MORTISE TENON



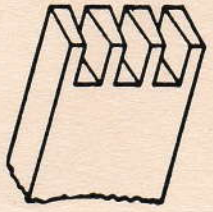
LAP DOVETAIL



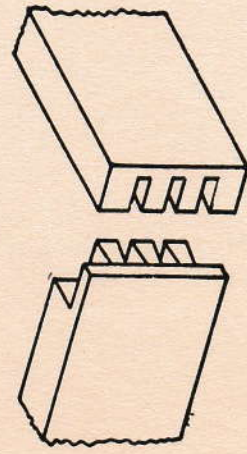
DOVETAIL DADO



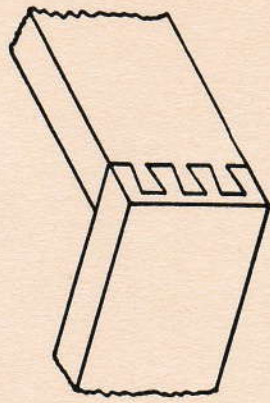
THRU SINGLE DOVETAIL



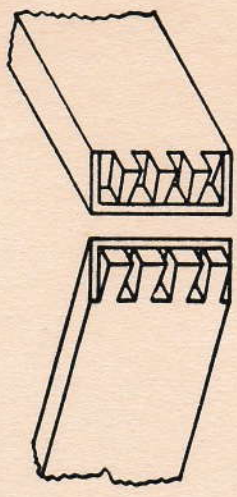
THRU MULTIPLE DOVETAIL



STOPPED LAP DOVETAIL

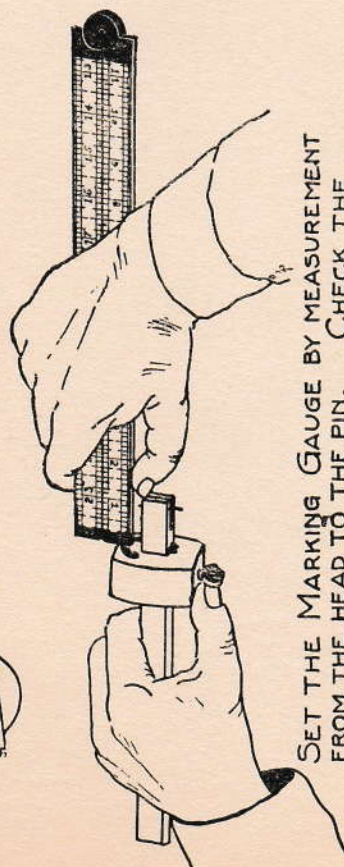


LAP DOVETAIL OR HALF BLIND DOVETAIL

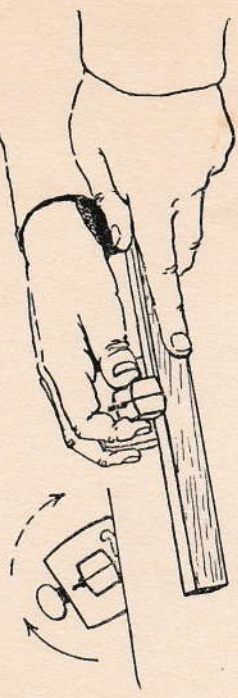


BLIND MITRE OR SECRET DOVETAIL

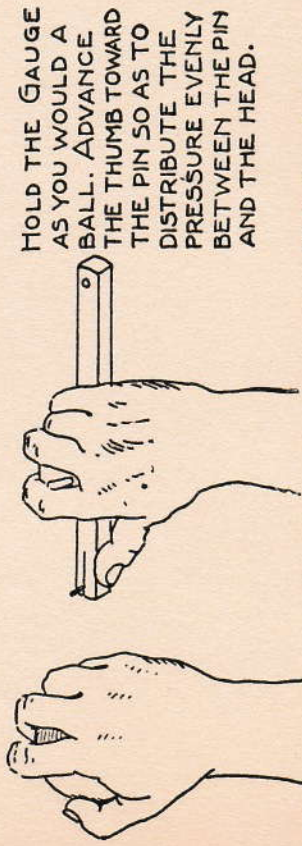
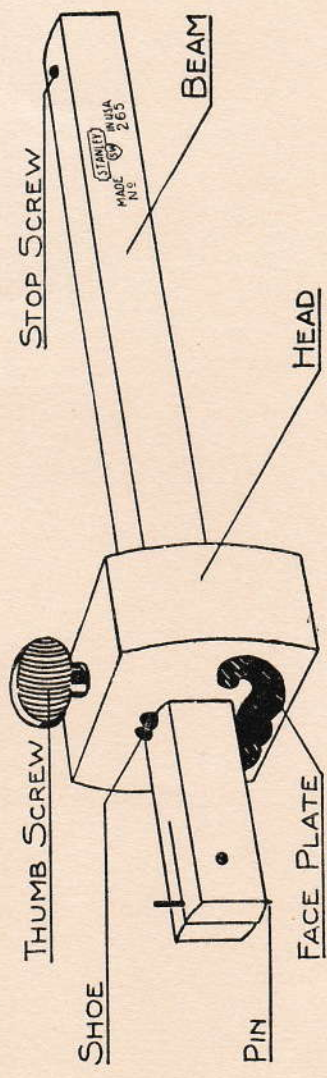
HOW TO USE THE STANLEY MARKING GAUGE



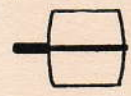
SET THE MARKING GAUGE BY MEASUREMENT FROM THE HEAD TO THE PIN. CHECK THE MEASUREMENT AFTER TIGHTENING THUMB SCREW.



LAY THE CORNER OF THE BEAM ON THE WOOD AND REVOLVE THE GAUGE WITH A SLIGHT WRIST MOTION, TO ENGAGE THE PIN FOR A LIGHT LINE.



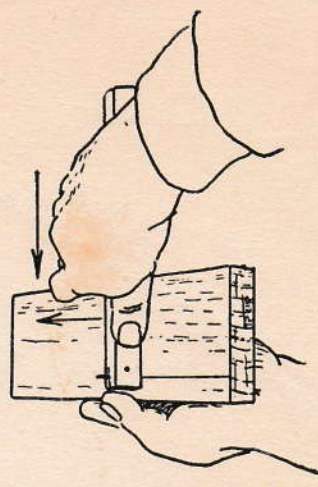
HOLD THE GAUGE AS YOU WOULD A BALL. ADVANCE THE THUMB TOWARD THE PIN SO AS TO DISTRIBUTE THE PRESSURE EVENLY BETWEEN THE PIN AND THE HEAD.



THE PIN SHOULD PROJECT ABOUT 1/16 IN.

THE PIN SHOULD BE SHARPENED WITH A FILE SO THAT IT MAY MAKE A KNIFE LIKE LINE.

TO MAKE A GAUGE LINE PUSH THE GAUGE FORWARD WITH THE HEAD HELD TIGHT AGAINST THE WORK EDGE OF THE WOOD. THE PRESSURE SHOULD BE APPLIED IN THE DIRECTION OF THE ARROWS.



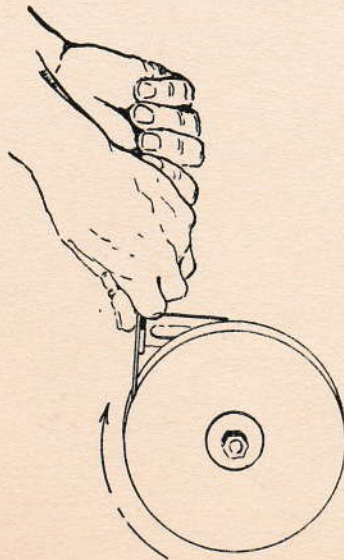
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NEW BRITAIN, CONN. U.S.A.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART No. 111

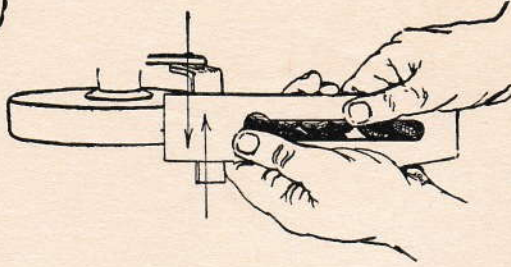
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HOW TO GRIND STANLEY PLANE IRONS

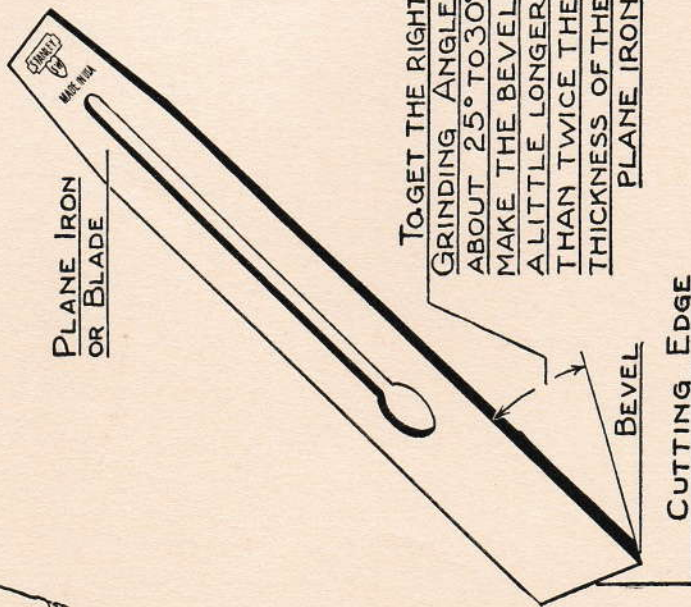
(THIS ALSO APPLIES TO CHISELS)



GRINDING STRAIGHTENS THE EDGE AND RESTORES THE BEVEL PREPARATORY TO SHARPENING BY WHETTING ON THE OIL STONE. THE GRIND STONE SHOULD TURN TOWARD THE PLANE IRON. USE THE GUIDE AS IT ASSURES A FLAT EVEN BEVEL. KEEP THE PLANE IRON COOL TO PREVENT BURNING, OR SOFTENING THE STEEL, BY FREQUENT DIPPING IN WATER. STONES RUNNING IN WATER OR OIL ARE PREFERABLE.



MOVE THE PLANE IRON FROM SIDE TO SIDE TO GRIND ALL PARTS OF THE BEVEL AND TO KEEP THE WHEEL TRUE. THE EDGE SHOULD BE STRAIGHT AND ALMOST AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE SIDES OF THE PLANE IRON.



WHEN TO GRIND A PLANE IRON OR A CHISEL

WHEN THE CUTTING EDGE IS NICKED.

WHEN THE BEVEL HAS BEEN WORN DOWN BY MUCH WHETTING.

WHEN THE BEVEL HAS BEEN ROUNDED BY CARELESS WHETTING.

AVOID A BEVEL TOO LONG AND THIN. IT IS WEAK AND WILL NICK EASILY.

AVOID A BEVEL TOO SHORT AND THICK IT WILL NOT ENTER THE WOOD EASILY.

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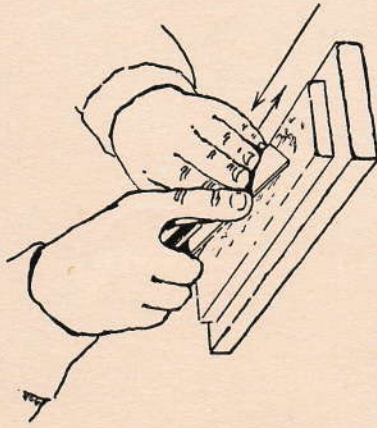
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HOW TO WHET STANLEY PLANE IRONS

(THIS ALSO APPLIES TO CHISELS)



WHET THE PLANE IRON ON THE OIL STONE TO PRODUCE THE REAL SHARP CUTTING EDGE



HOLD THE PLANE IRON IN THE RIGHT HAND WITH THE LEFT HAND HELPING PLACE THE BEVEL ON THE STONE WITH THE BACK EDGE SLIGHTLY RAISED MOVE THE PLANE IRON BACK AND FORTH

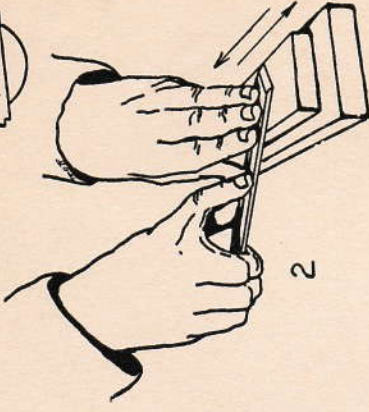
TO KEEP THE BEVEL STRAIGHT BE SURE THE HANDS MOVE PARALLEL TO THE STONE SO THAT THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE PLANE IRON AND THE STONE WILL STAY THE SAME THROUGHOUT THE STROKE

USE ENOUGH OIL TO KEEP THE SURFACE OF THE STONE MOIST. IT KEEPS THE STONE SHARP BY PREVENTING PARTICLES OF STEEL FILLING THE PORES OF THE STONE TRY TO WEAR THE STONE EVENLY.

PLANE MARKS WILL SHOW LESS ON A FINISHED SURFACE IF THE CORNERS OF THE PLANE IRON ARE SLIGHTLY ROUNDED

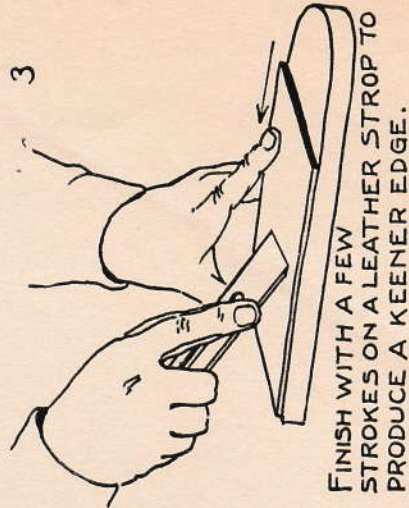


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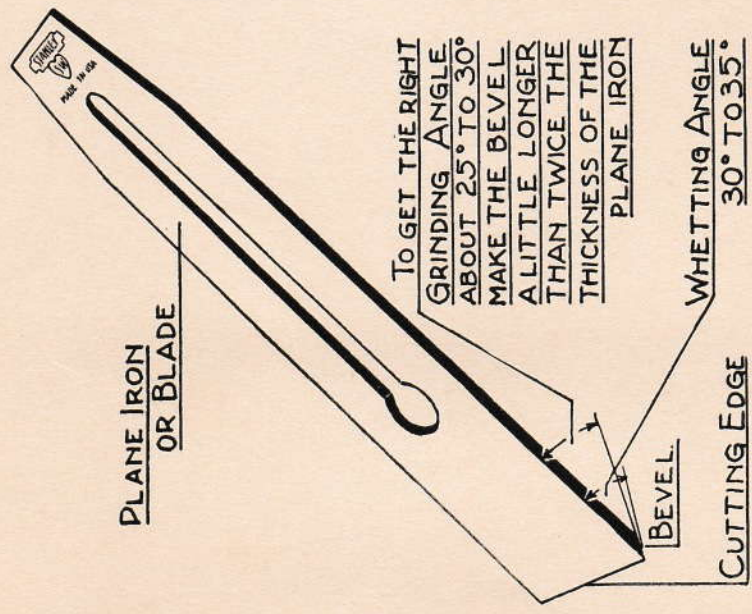
REMOVE THE WIRE OR FEATHER EDGE BY TAKING A FEW STROKES WITH THE FLAT SIDE OF THE PLANE IRON HELD FLAT ON THE STONE AVOID THE SLIGHTEST BEVEL ON THIS SIDE.

IF A NICK OR A SHINY EDGE OF BLUNTNESS CAN BE SEEN REPEAT BOTH PROCESSES OF WHETTING

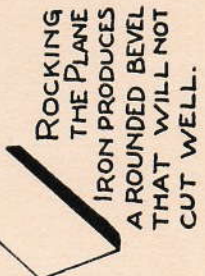


FINISH WITH A FEW STROKES ON A LEATHER STRAP TO PRODUCE A KEENER EDGE.

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CHART NO 113



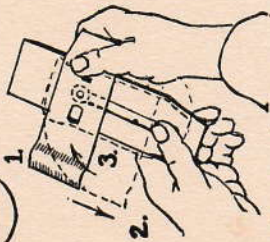
A BEVEL ON THE FLAT SIDE OF THE PLANE IRON PREVENTS THE CAP IRON FITTING TIGHT SHAVINGS WILL CLOG THE PLANE



ROCKING THE PLANE IRON PRODUCES A ROUNDED BEVEL THAT WILL NOT CUT WELL.

HOW TO ASSEMBLE THE STANLEY DOUBLE PLANE IRON

STANLEY TOOLS



1-TO PUT THE PLANE IRON AND THE PLANE IRON CAP TOGETHER. 1-FLAY THE PLANE IRON CAP ON THE FLAT SIDE OF THE PLANE IRON, AS SHOWN, WITH THE SCREW IN THE SLOT. 2-DRAW THE PLANE IRON CAP BACK. 3-TURN IT STRAIGHT WITH THE PLANE IRON.

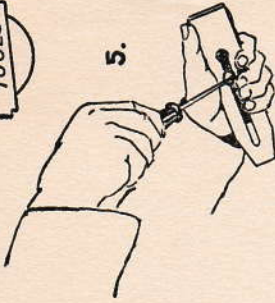


4-ADVANCE THE PLANE IRON CAP UNTIL THE EDGE IS JUST BACK OF THE CUTTING EDGE OF THE PLANE IRON. THE PLANE IRON CAP MUST NOT BE DRAGGED ACROSS THE CUTTING EDGE.

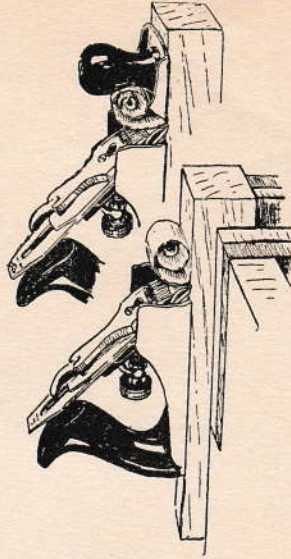
THE PLANE IRON CAP SHOULD EXTEND $\frac{1}{16}$ " BACK OF THE CUTTING EDGE FOR GENERAL WORK. ON CROSS GRAINED OR CURLY WOOD IT SHOULD BE AS NEAR TO THE CUTTING EDGE AS POSSIBLE.

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
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STANLEY TOOLS

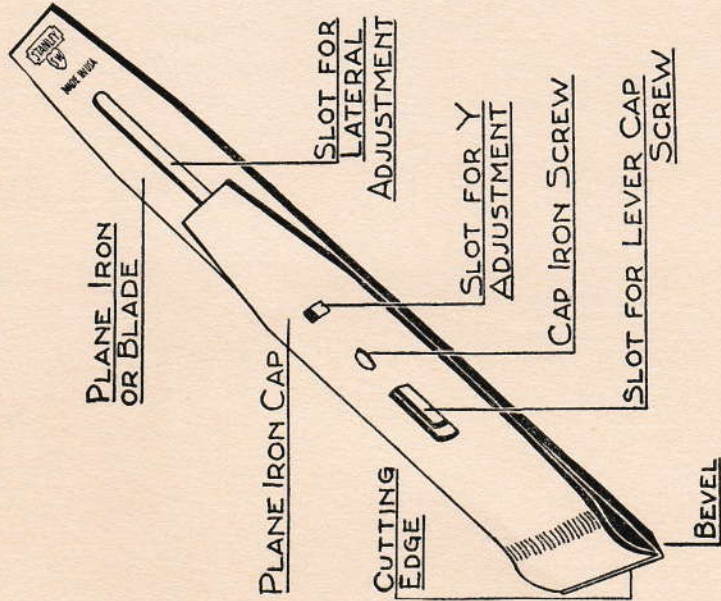


5-HOLD THE PLANE IRON AND THE PLANE IRON CAP FIRMLY AND TIGHTEN THE SCREW TO HOLD THE TWO PARTS TOGETHER



THE PLANE IRON CAP BREAKS AND CURLS THE SHAVING. TOGETHER WITH THE TOE OF THE PLANE IT PREVENTS THE WOOD SPLITTING AHEAD OF THE CUTTING EDGE PRODUCING A SMOOTH SURFACE. THE PLANE IRON CAP ALSO SERVES TO STIFFEN THE PLANE IRON.

DOUBLE PLANE IRON

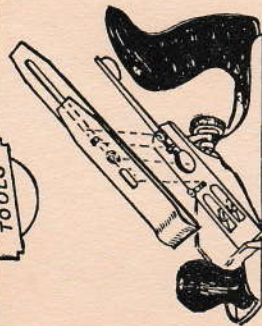


THE PLANE IRON CAP AND THE TOE REMOVED THE WOOD SPLITS AHEAD OF THE CUTTING EDGE LEAVING A ROUGH SURFACE.

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CHART No 114

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HOW TO SET THE STANLEY PLANE



TO PUT THE PLANE TOGETHER LAY THE PLANE IRON, BEVEL SIDE DOWN, ON THE FROG. BE SURE THE ROLLER ON THE LATERAL ADJUSTING LEVER, THE END OF THE Y ADJUSTING LEVER AND THE HEAD OF THE PLANE IRON CAP SCREW ARE CORRECTLY SEATED



2

SLIP THE LEVER CAP UNDER THE LEVER CAP SCREW AND PRESS DOWN THE CAM. IF THE PLANE IRON IS IN THE CORRECT POSITION THE CAM WILL EASILY SNAP IN PLACE. IF THE CAM WILL NOT SNAP IN PLACE EASILY, SLIGHTLY LOOSEN THE LEVER CAP SCREW. IF THE PLANE IRON IS NOT FIRMLY HELD WHEN THE CAM IS IN PLACE SLIGHTLY TIGHTEN THE LEVER CAP SCREW.

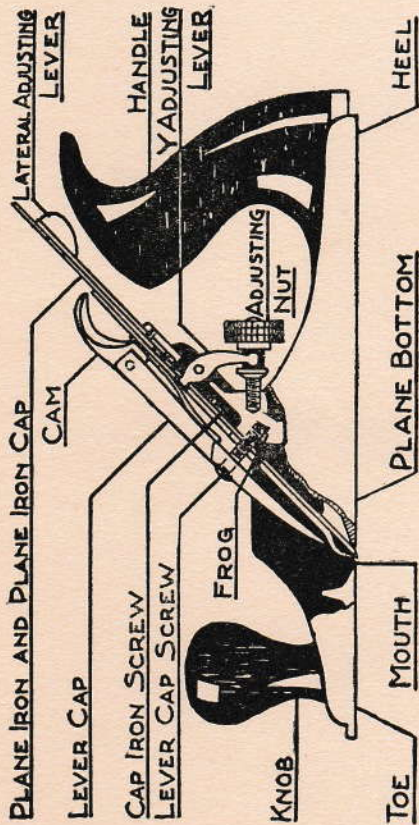
THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
THE STANLEY WORKS
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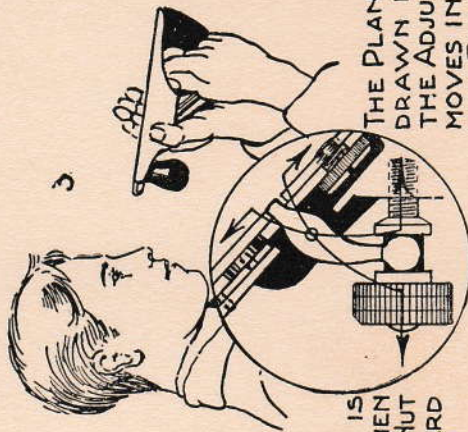
4.



TO ADJUST FOR THE EVENNESS OF THE SHAVING SIGHT ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE PLANE AND MOVE THE LATERAL ADJUSTING LEVER TOWARD THE RIGHT OR THE LEFT.

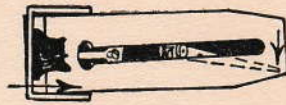


TO ADJUST FOR THE THICKNESS OF THE SHAVING SIGHT ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE PLANE AND TURN THE ADJUSTING NUT UNTIL THE CUTTING EDGE PROJECTS ABOUT THE THICKNESS OF A HAIR.



THE PLANE IRON IS PUSHED OUT WHEN THE ADJUSTING NUT MOVES OUT TOWARD THE HANDLE.

THE PLANE IRON IS DRAWN IN WHEN THE ADJUSTING NUT MOVES IN TOWARD THE FROG.

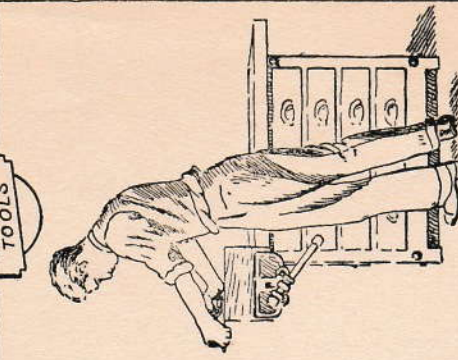


KNOB, LEVER CAP AND PLANE IRON CAP REMOVED TO SHOW THE ACTION OF THE LATERAL ADJUSTING LEVER.

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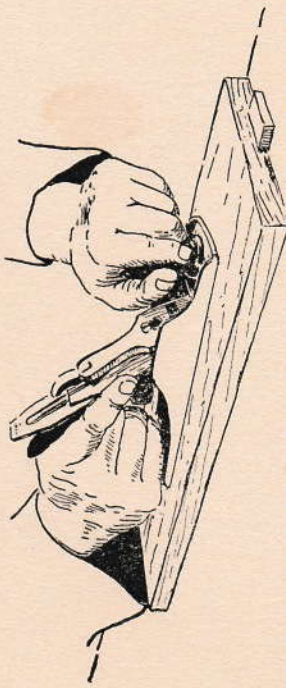
HOW TO USE THE STANLEY PLANE



AT THE END OF THE STROKE THE WEIGHT OF THE BODY SHOULD BE CARRIED EASILY ON THE LEFT FOOT.



TO CUT A SMOOTH STRAIGHT EDGE THE PLANE IS PUSHED WITH THE GRAIN, THAT IS IN THE UP HILL DIRECTION OF THE FIBRES. TO KEEP THE PLANE STRAIGHT PRESS DOWN ON THE KNOB AT THE BEGINNING OF THE STROKE AND ON THE HANDLE AT THE END OF THE STROKE. AVOID DROPPING THE PLANE, AS SHOWN BY THE BROKEN LINES. IT ROUNDS THE CORNERS.



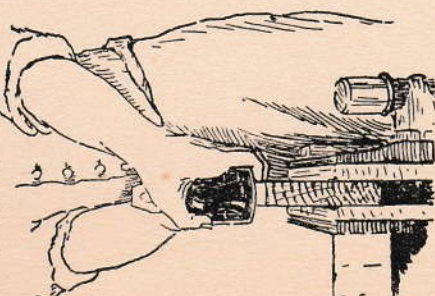
TO OBTAIN A SMOOTH SURFACE PLANE WITH THE GRAIN. IF THE GRAIN IS TORN OR ROUGH AFTER THE FIRST STROKE REVERSE THE WORK. IF THE GRAIN IS CROSS OR CURLY SHARPEN THE PLANE IRON CAREFULLY, SET THE PLANE IRON CAP AS NEAR THE CUTTING EDGES AS POSSIBLE AND ADJUST THE PLANE IRON TO TAKE A VERY THIN EVEN SHAVING.



IT IS EASIER TO PLANE A LONG EDGE STRAIGHT WITH A LONG PLANE THAN WITH A SHORT ONE. A LONG PLANE BRIDGES THE LOW PARTS AND DOES NOT CUT THEM UNTIL THE HIGH SPOTS ARE REMOVED.



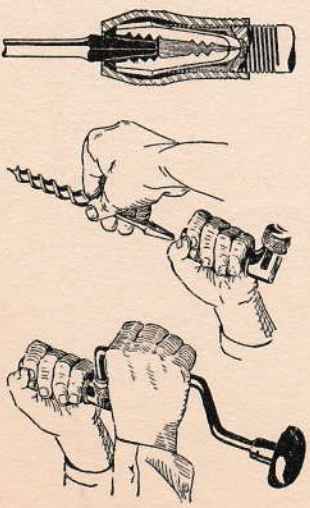
TO START PLANING TAKE AN EASY BUT FIRM POSITION DIRECTLY BACK OF THE WORK



HOLD THE PLANE SQUARE WITH THE WORK FACE OF THE WORK

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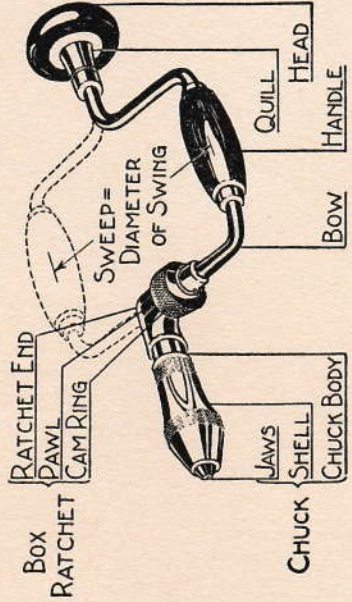
HOW TO USE THE STANLEY BIT BRACE



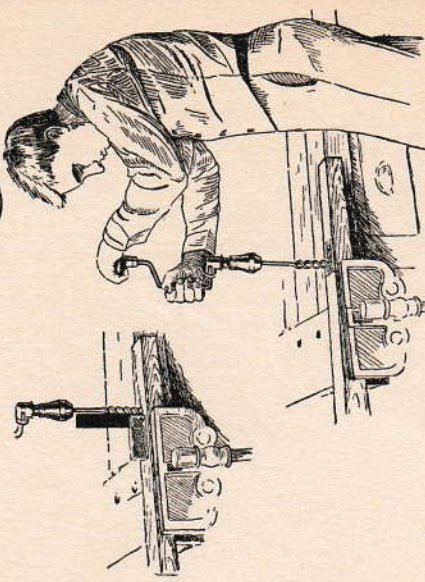
To place the bit in the chuck: GRASP THE CHUCK SHELL; TURN THE HANDLE TO THE LEFT UNTIL THE JAWS OPEN WIDE ENOUGH FOR THE TAPER SHANK OF THE BIT TO PASS THE ENDS OF THE CHUCK JAWS;



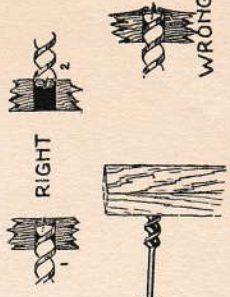
INSERT THE BIT SHANK; HOLD THE CHUCK SHELL AND TURN THE HANDLE TO THE RIGHT UNTIL THE BIT IS HELD FIRMLY IN THE JAWS. THE TAPER SHANK SHOULD BE WELL INTO THE JAWS. THE CORNERS SHOULD FIT INTO THE V GROOVES.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF BIT BRACE No 923-8in SWEEP



To bore a vertical hole, hold the brace and bit perpendicular to the surface of the work. Test by sight. Compare the direction of the bit to the nearest straight edge or to sides of the vise. A try square may be held against the bit.



To bore a horizontal hole, hold the head of the brace cupped in the left hand, with the back of the hand against the stomach and with the thumb and fore finger around the quill. This gives perfect control of the brace. To bore thru without splintering the second face, stop when the spur is thru and finish boring from the second face.



To operate the ratchet turn the cam ring. Turning the cam ring to the right will allow the bit to turn right and give a ratchet action when the handle is turned left. Turn the cam ring left to reverse the action.

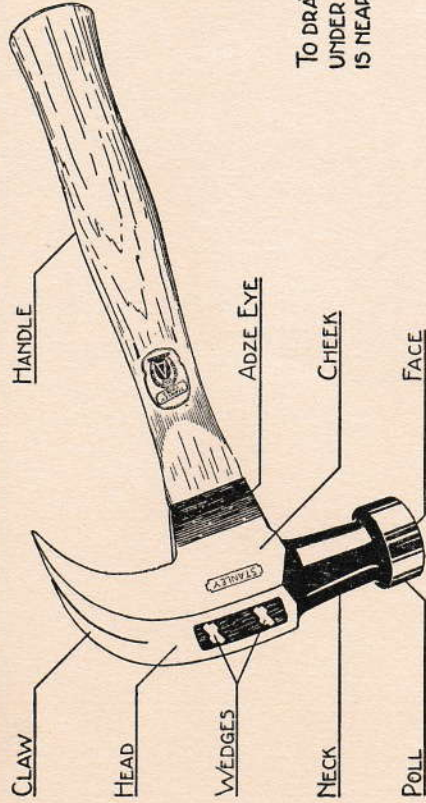
The Ratchet brace is indispensable when boring a hole in a corner, or where some object prevents making a full turn with the handle.

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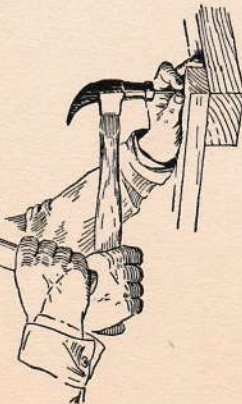
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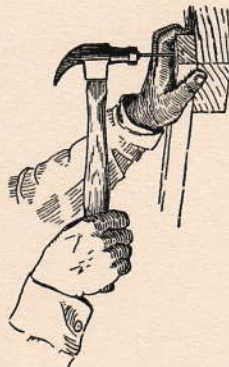
HOW TO USE THE STANLEY NAIL HAMMER



GRASP THE HAMMER HANDLE FIRMLY NEAR THE END.



THE BLOW IS DELIVERED THROUGH THE WRIST, THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER, ONE OR ALL BEING BROUGHT INTO PLAY ACCORDING TO THE STRENGTH OF THE BLOW TO BE STRUCK. REST THE FACE OF THE HAMMER ON THE NAIL, DRAW THE HAMMER BACK AND GIVE A LIGHT TAP TO START THE NAIL AND TO DETERMINE THE AIM.



STRIKE THE NAIL SQUARELY TO AVOID MARRING THE WOOD AND BENDING THE NAIL. KEEP THE FACE OF THE HAMMER CLEAN TO AVOID SLIPPING OFF THE NAIL. IF A NAIL BENDS DRAW IT AND START A NEW ONE IN A NEW PLACE.

ALWAYS STRIKE WITH THE FACE OF THE HAMMER. IT IS HARDENED FOR THAT PURPOSE. DO NOT DAMAGE THE FACE BY STRIKING STEEL HARDER THAN ITSELF. DO NOT STRIKE WITH THE CHEEK AS IT IS THE WEAKEST PART.

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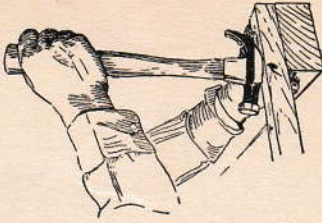


USE A NAIL SET TO DRIVE NAILS BELOW THE SURFACE OF ALL FINE WORK. TO PREVENT THE NAIL SET SLIPPING OFF THE HEAD OF THE NAIL, REST THE LITTLE FINGER ON THE WORK AND PRESS THE NAIL SET FIRMLY AGAINST IT. SET NAILS ABOUT 1/16" BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE WOOD.

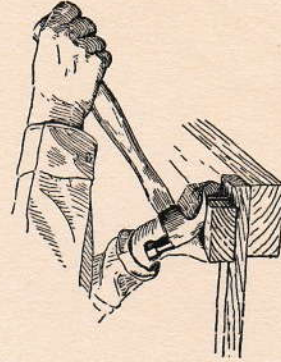
A BELL FACE HAMMER IS SLIGHTLY MORE CONVEX THAN A PLAIN FACE HAMMER. WITH IT A NAIL CAN BE DRIVEN FLUSH OR SLIGHTLY BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE WORK WITHOUT LEAVING HAMMER MARKS IN THE WOOD.



TO DRAW A NAIL: SLIP THE CLAW OF THE HAMMER UNDER THE NAIL HEAD; PULL UNTIL THE HANDLE IS NEARLY VERTICAL AND THE NAIL PARTLY DRAWN.



IF THE PULL IS CONTINUED, UNNECESSARY FORCE IS REQUIRED THAT WILL BEND THE NAIL, MAR THE WOOD AND PERHAPS BREAK THE HAMMER HANDLE.



SLIP A PIECE OF WOOD UNDER THE HEAD OF THE HAMMER TO INCREASE THE LEVERAGE AND TO RELIEVE THE UNNECESSARY STRAIN ON THE HANDLE.

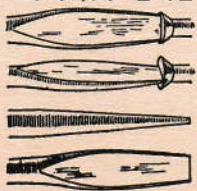
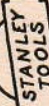
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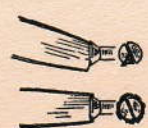
HOW TO USE

THE STANLEY SCREW DRIVER

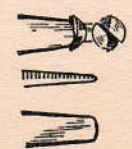
AND INFORMATION FOR DRIVING SCREWS



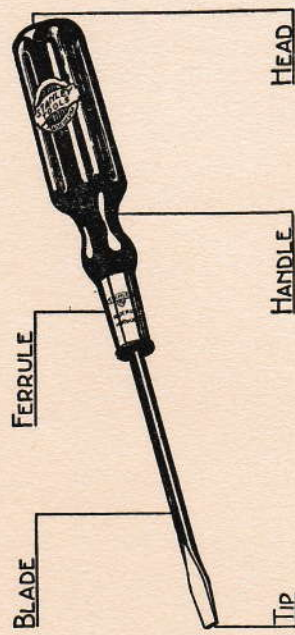
SELECT A SCREW DRIVER OF LENGTH AND TIP-FITTED TO THE WORK. SCREW DRIVERS ARE SPECIFIED BY THE LENGTH OF THE BLADE. THE TIP SHOULD BE STRAIGHT AND NEARLY PARALLEL SIDED. IT SHOULD ALSO FIT THE SCREW SLOT AND BE NOT WIDER THAN THE SCREW HEAD.



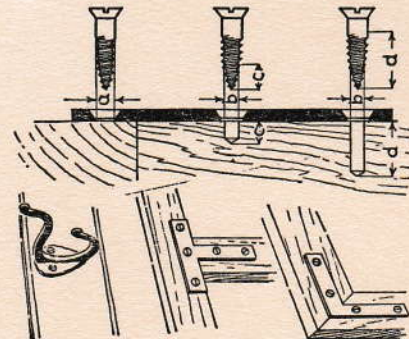
IF THE TIP IS TOO WIDE IT WILL SCAR THE WOOD AROUND THE SCREW HEAD. IF THE SCREW DRIVER IS NOT HELD IN LINE WITH THE SCREW IT WILL SLIP OUT OF THE SLOT AND MAR BOTH THE SCREW AND THE WORK.



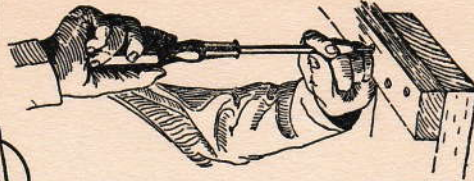
IF THE TIP IS ROUNDED OR BEVELED IT WILL RAISE OUT OF THE SLOT SPOILING THE SCREW HEAD. REGROUND OR FILE THE TIP TO MAKE IT AS SHOWN ABOVE.



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF SCREW DRIVER No. 20-4 IN. BLADE.



- TO FASTEN TWO PIECES OF WOOD TOGETHER WITH SCREWS:**
1. LOCATE THE POSITIONS OF THE SCREW HOLES.
 2. BORE THE FIRST HOLES IN THE FIRST PIECE OF WOOD VERY SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN THE DIAMETER OF THE SCREW SHANK AS AT a.
 3. BORE THE SECOND HOLES SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN THE THREADED PART OF THE SCREWS, AS AT b. BORE AS DEEP AS HALF THE LENGTH OF THE THREADED PART.
 4. COUNTERSINK THE FIRST HOLES TO MATCH THE DIAMETER OF THE HEADS OF THE SCREWS, AS AT c.
 5. DRIVE THE SCREWS TIGHTLY IN PLACE WITH THE SCREW DRIVER.



USE THE LONGEST SCREW DRIVER CONVENIENT FOR THE WORK. MORE POWER CAN BE APPLIED TO A LONG SCREW DRIVER THAN TO A SHORT ONE, WITH LESS DANGER OF ITS SLIPPING OUT OF THE SLOT.

HOLD THE HANDLE FIRMLY IN THE PALM OF THE RIGHT HAND WITH THE THUMB AND FORE FINGER GRASping THE HANDLE NEAR THE FERRULE WITH THE LEFT HAND STEADY THE TIP AND KEEP IT PRESSED INTO THE SLOT WHILE RENEWING THE GRIP ON THE HANDLE FOR A NEW TURN.

IF NO HOLE IS BORED FOR THE THREADED PART OF THE SCREW THE WOOD IS OFTEN SPLIT OR THE SCREW IS TWISTED OFF. IF A SCREW TURNS TOO HARD, BACK IT OUT AND ENLARGE THE HOLE. A LITTLE SOAP ON THE THREADS OF THE SCREW MAKES IT EASIER TO DRIVE.

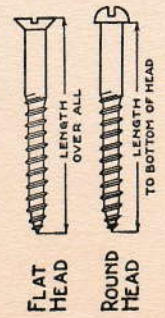
TO FASTEN HINGES OR OTHER HARDWARE IN PLACE WITH SCREWS:

1. LOCATE THE POSITION OF THE PIECE OF HARDWARE ON THE WORK.
2. RECESS THE WORK TO RECEIVE THE HARDWARE, IF IT IS NECESSARY.
3. LOCATE THE POSITIONS OF THE SCREWS.
4. SELECT SCREWS THAT WILL EASILY PASS THRU THE HOLES IN THE HARDWARE, AS AT c.
5. BORE THE PILOT HOLES (SECOND HOLE) SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN THE DIAMETER OF THE THREADED PART OF THE SCREWS, AS AT b.
6. DRIVE THE SCREWS TIGHTLY IN PLACE. IF THE WOOD IS SOFT, BORE AS DEEP AS HALF THE LENGTH OF THE THREADED PART OF THE SCREW AS AT c. IF THE WOOD IS HARD (OR IF THE SCREW SOFT (BRASS), OR IF THE SCREW IS LARGE, THE HOLE MUST BE NEARLY AS DEEP AS THE SCREW AS AT d. HOLES FOR SMALL SCREWS ARE USUALLY MADE WITH BRAD AWLS OR MACHINE DRILLS. FOR LARGER SCREWS BORE THE HOLES WITH THE BITS SPECIFIED FOR THE SECOND HOLES IN THE TABLE.

SIZES OF WOOD BITS TO BORE HOLES FOR WOOD SCREWS

NUMBER OF SCREW	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	22	24	26	28	30		
DECIMAL DIAMETER OF SCREW (NEAREST 1/10)	0.0842	0.0973	0.1105	0.1236	0.1368	0.1500	0.1631	0.1763	0.1894	0.2026	0.2158	0.2289	0.2421	0.2552	0.2684	0.2816	0.2947	0.3079	0.3210	0.3341	0.3472	0.3604	0.3735	0.3866	0.4000	0.4126	
FRACTIONAL DIAMETER (NEAREST 1/32)	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	
FIRST GIMLET OR TWIST BIT 1/2	2	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
HOLE AUGER BIT 1/2																											
SECOND GIMLET OR TWIST BIT 3/8																											
HOLE AUGER BIT 3/8																											

EXACT SIZES CANNOT BE GIVEN FOR THE HOLES FOR WOOD SCREWS, AS WOOD BITS ARE GRADUATED BY 32nds AND 16ths OF AN INCH. TWIST BITS FOR WOOD AND GIMLET BITS ARE MARKED BY 1/32". AUGER BITS USUALLY ARE MARKED BY 1/16". BRAD AWLS AND MACHINE DRILLS ARE USED TO MAKE HOLES FOR SMALL SCREWS.



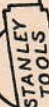
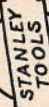
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CHART No. 119
BY R. O. REGER

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HOW TO USE THE STANLEY CHISEL

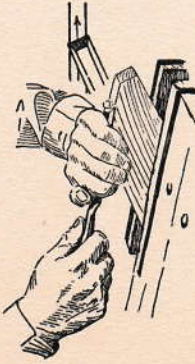
HORIZONTAL CHISELING



To cut, horizontally, with the grain: the chisel is held slightly turned to one side and then pushed from the worker. It is held with the bevel down for a roughing cut and with the bevel up for a paring cut.



To cut a chamfer: hold the chisel inclined to one side parallel to the slope of the chamfer and cut as in chiseling horizontally with the grain.

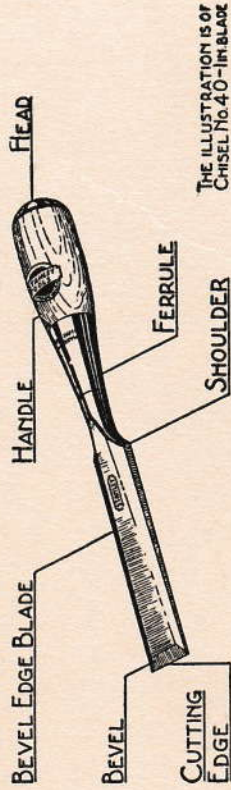


To cut a straight, slanting, corner is the same as horizontal chiseling. The work is held in the vise with the guide line horizontal.



SEE STANLEY CHARTS No. 12 AND No. 13 FOR GRINDING AND WHETTING PLANE IRONS. THE SAME APPLY TO CHISELS

KEEP YOUR CHISEL SHARP

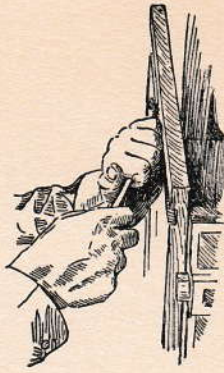


THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF CHISEL No. 40-IN-BLADE

To cut, horizontally, across the grain with the work held in the vise, press the forefinger and thumb together on the chisel to act as a brake. To avoid splintering the corners, cut half way from each edge toward the center. Remove the center stock last.



To cut across the grain with the work held against the bench hook, the heel of the left hand steadies the work while the fingers press the chisel firmly against the wood.



If the work is wide the chisel is held bevel down, so the handle will clear the work and the blade will not dig in too deep, as it is pushed forward.



To cut a chamfer on end grain, the chisel is moved sideways across the corner of the work, held so that the chisel makes a sliding horizontal cut.

To cut a round corner, the chisel is moved sideways across the work making a series of cuts close together, each one tangent to the curve.

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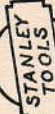
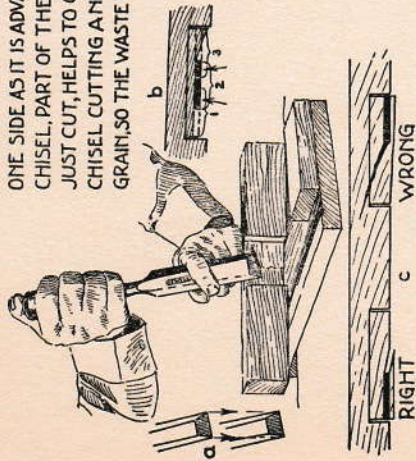
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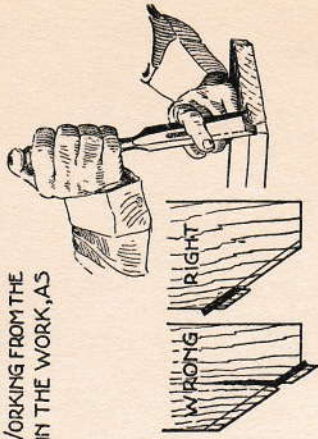
HOW TO USE THE STANLEY CHISEL

VERTICAL CHISELING

TO CUT, VERTICALLY, ACROSS THE GRAIN (a) THE CHISEL SHOULD BE SLIGHTLY TILTED TO ONE SIDE TO GIVE A SLIDING ACTION TO THE CUTTING EDGE, OR IT MAY BE HELD STRAIGHT AND MOVED TO ONE SIDE AS IT IS ADVANCED (b). IF THE SURFACE IS WIDER THAN THE CHISEL, PART OF THE CHISEL PRESSED AGAINST THE PORTION JUST CUT, HELPS TO GUIDE AND KEEP IN LINE THE PART OF THE CHISEL CUTTING A NEW PORTION OF THE SURFACE (c). CUT WITH THE GRAIN, SO THE WASTE WOOD WILL SPLIT AWAY FROM THE GUIDE LINE.

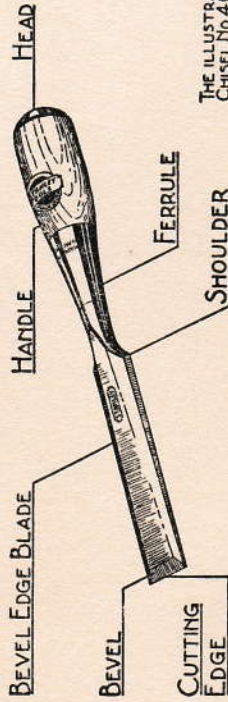


TO CUT, VERTICALLY, A SLANTING CORNER USE THE CHISEL IN THE SAME MANNER AS IN VERTICAL CUTTING ACROSS THE GRAIN. ALWAYS WORK FROM THE EDGE TOWARD THE END, SO THE WOOD WILL SPLIT AWAY FROM THE LINE. WORKING FROM THE END TOWARD THE EDGE WILL SPLIT AND RUIN THE WORK, AS IT IS CUTTING AGAINST THE GRAIN.

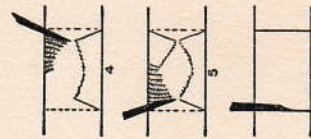
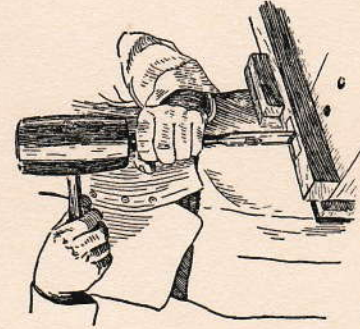


KEEP YOUR CHISEL SHARP

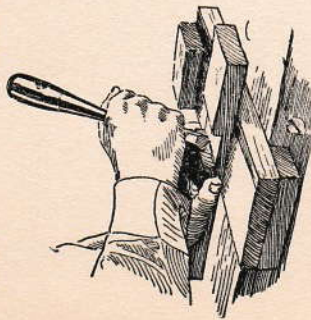
SEE STANLEY CHARTS No. 112 AND No. 113 FOR GRINDING AND WHETTING PLANE IRONS. THE SAME APPLY TO CHISELS



THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF CHISEL No. 40-1/2 IN BLADE



TO CLEAN THE CORNERS OF A TENON, NOTCH, DADO OR RABBIT: GRASP THE CHISEL BY THE BLADE, NEAR THE EDGE; RAISE ONE CORNER OF THE CUTTING EDGE BY TILTING THE HANDLE AWAY AND DRAW THE CHISEL TOWARD YOU. THE WORK IS HELD BY THE LEFT HAND WHILE THE CHISEL EDGE AND ONE CORNER, GUIDED BY THE RIGHT HAND, ACT LIKE A KNIFE.



THE Mallet MAY BE SAFELY USED ON THE CHISEL WHEN THE CUTTING EDGE IS ACROSS THE GRAIN. WHEN THE EDGE IS WITH THE GRAIN, THE USE OF THE Mallet IS VERY LIKELY TO SPLIT THE WOOD. THE Mallet MAY BE USED ON THE CHISEL TO BEAT OUT A MORTISE, TO CUT THE ENDS OF A MORTISE (WHEN THE BULK OF THE MATERIAL HAS BEEN BORED OUT), WHEN THE WOOD IS HARD AND IN ROUGHING OUT (WHEN THERE IS A LARGE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL TO BE REMOVED).

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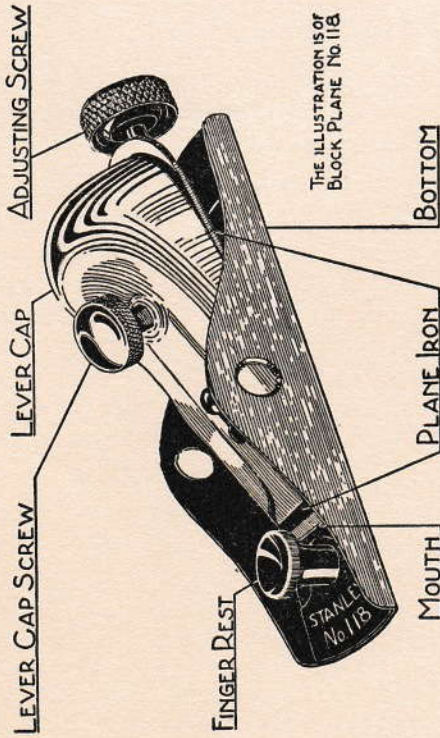
HOW TO ADJUST AND USE THE STANLEY BLOCK PLANE



TO ADJUST THE PLANE IRON, VER-
TICALLY, FOR THE THICKNESS OF THE
SHAVINGS, SIGHT ALONG THE PLANE
BOTTOM AND TURN THE ADJUSTING
SCREW FORWARD TO PUSH THE
PLANE IRON OUT, OR TURN IT BACK
TO PULL THE PLANE IRON IN.



TO ADJUST THE PLANE IRON LAT-
ERALLY FOR EVENNESS OF SHAVINGS,
LOOSEN THE LEVER CAP SCREW,
SIGHT ALONG THE PLANE BOTTOM,
PRESS THE PLANE IRON TO THE RIGHT
OR TO THE LEFT AND TIGHTEN THE
LEVER CAP SCREW.

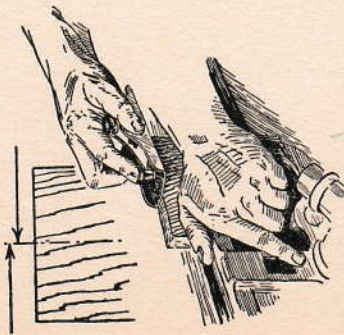


THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF
BLOCK PLANE No. 118

KEEP YOUR PLANE SHARP

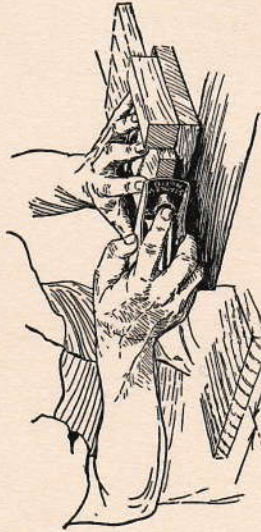
SEE STANLEY CHARTS No. 112 AND No. 113 FOR GRINDING AND WHETTING PLANE IRONS. THE SAME APPLY TO CHISELS

THE BLOCK PLANE HAS A SINGLE PLANE IRON SET AT A LOWER ANGLE
THAN THE PLANE IRON OF THE SMOOTH PLANE, ENABLING IT TO CUT
END GRAIN BETTER THAN OTHER PLANES. BECAUSE OF THE LOW ANGLE
THE PLANE IRON IS SET BEVEL UP.



THE BLOCK PLANE IS USED TO PLANE SMALL
PIECES AND TO PLANE THE ENDS OF MOULD-
INGS, TRIM AND SIDING

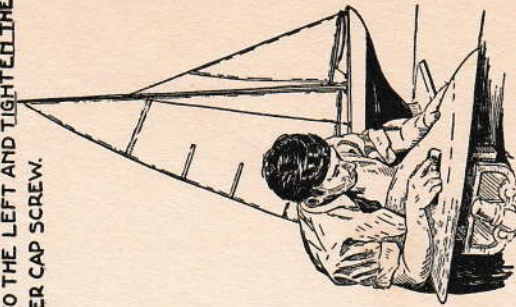
THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
THE STANLEY WORKS
NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U.S.A.



THE BLOCK PLANE IS A TOOL USED IN
ONE HAND. THIS MAKES IT EASY TO
USE WHEN THE WORK CANNOT BE
TAKEN TO A VISE.



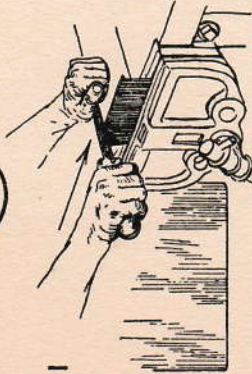
THE BLOCK PLANE IS THE HANDIEST
TOOL FOR PLANING CORNERS AND
CHAMFERS ON SMALL PIECES OF
WOOD.



THE BLOCK PLANE IS INDISPENSABLE IN
SHAPING THE HULLS AND SPARS OF MODEL
BOATS AND THE PARTS OF MODEL AIRPLANES

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART No. 122
BY R. O. REGER

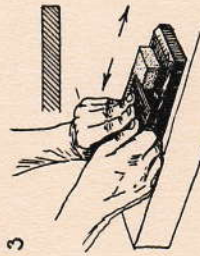
HOW TO SHARPEN AND USE THE STANLEY HAND SCRAPER



1
To SHARPEN THE HAND SCRAPER: FILE THE EDGES SQUARE AND STRAIGHT BY DRAWFLILING WITH A SMOOTH MILL. FILE ROUND THE CORNERS SLIGHTLY.

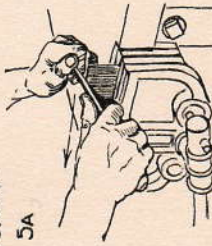


2
WHET THE EDGE, HOLDING THE BLADE SQUARE TO THE SURFACE OF THE OIL STONE. SOME PREFER TO HOLD THE SCRAPER SQUARE TO THE EDGE OF THE OIL STONE.



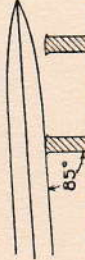
3
REMOVE THE BURR BY WHETTING THE SCRAPER FLAT ON THE OIL STONE. THE EDGES SHOULD BE VERY SMOOTH AND SHARP.

5A

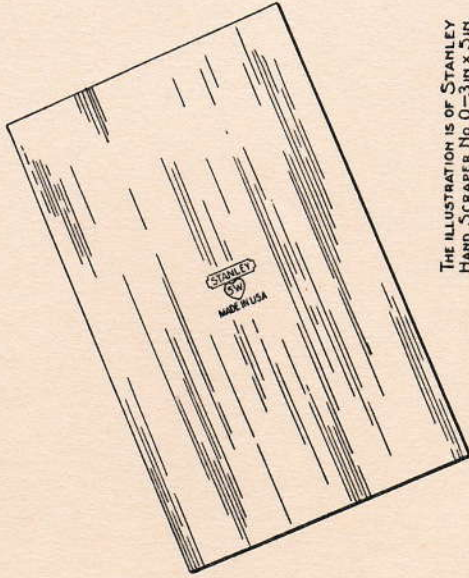


TURN THE EDGE WITH A FEW STROKES OF THE BURNISHER. THE SCRAPER CAN BE HELD IN ANY OF THE THREE WAYS SHOWN ABOVE. DRAW THE BURNISHER TOWARD YOU THE FULL LENGTH OF THE BLADE, WITH A SLIDING STROKE.

4
DRAW THE EDGE WITH THREE OR FOUR FIRM STROKES OF THE BURNISHER HELD FLAT ON THE SCRAPER.

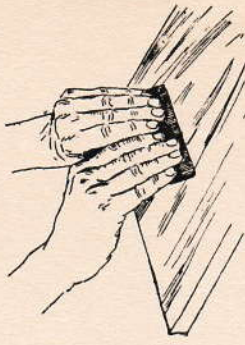


To TURN THE EDGES OUT, THE BURNISHER IS HELD AT 90° TO THE FACE OF THE BLADE FOR THE FIRST STROKE. FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STROKES, TILT THE BURNISHER SLIGHTLY UNTIL AT THE LAST STROKE IT IS HELD AT ABOUT 85° TO THE FACE OF THE BLADE. A DROP OF OIL ON THE BURNISHER HELPS

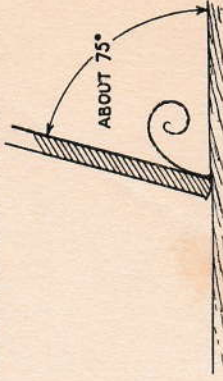


THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF STANLEY HAND SCRAPER No. 0-3 in x 5 in.

THE HAND SCRAPER IS USED FOR THE FINAL SMOOTHING BEFORE SANDPAPERING. IT REMOVES THE SLIGHT RIDGES LEFT BY THE PLANE. IT IS ALSO USED TO SMOOTH SURFACES THAT ARE DIFFICULT TO PLANE BECAUSE OF CURLY OR IRREGULAR GRAIN.



THE HAND SCRAPER CAN BE EITHER PUSHED OR PULLED AS THE GRAIN OF THE WOOD DEMANDS OR WHICHEVER IS MORE CONVENIENT.



THE HAND SCRAPER IS HELD FIRMLY BETWEEN THE THUMB AND FINGERS AT AN ANGLE OF ABOUT 75° AND SPRUNG TO A SLIGHT CURVE, BY PRESSURE OF THE THUMBS. DUST, INSTEAD OF A SHAVING, INDICATES A DULL SCRAPER.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CHART No. 124
BY R. O. REGER

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
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