

Lie-Nielsen TOOLWORKS[®] INC.

Heirloom Quality Tools[®]

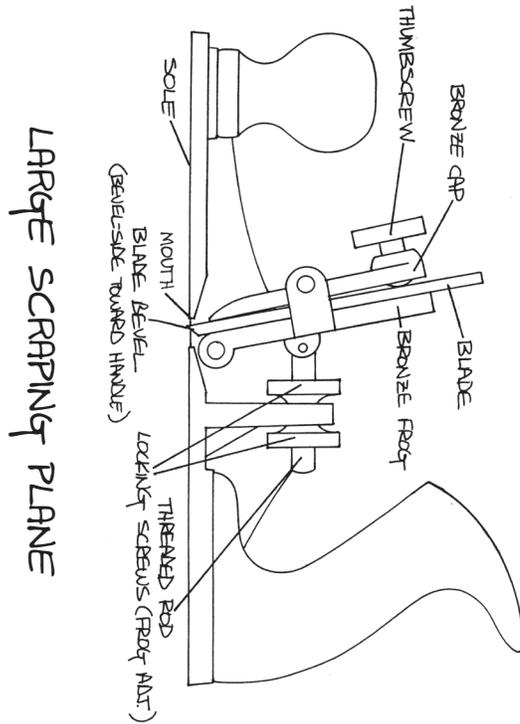
Large Scraping Plane

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Made in Maine, USA, since 1981



WARNING: This product can expose you to lead, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov. Wash hands after handling.

Large Scraping Plane

Based on the Stanley No. 112, this is an excellent tool for putting the final finish on large flat surfaces, especially when you are using woods that are difficult to finish with a Smoothing Plane. Scraping — whether with a Hand Scraper or a Scraping Plane — gives great results. The plane format gives a comfortable handle and knob to grip, and the plane body helps keep the scraped surface flat. Scraping Planes, however, take some practice to master.

Blade Sharpening: Our Scraping Plane comes with a much thicker blade than the original. This allows the blade to be prepared differently than other scrapers. We have found that our Scraping Plane blades sharpen easily and produce a better surface with a 45° bevel, honed to a sharp edge like a plane blade. Honing a secondary bevel of 5° will help achieve a razor edge quickly. We do not recommend using a burr, at least until you get used to using the tool. Slightly rounding the corners of the blade with a stone will prevent them from marking the work.

Note: In order to sharpen the No. 112 blade in our Honing Guide, the Brass thumbscrew needs to be removed. The thumbscrew is reverse threaded, and held with non-permanent Loctite. To remove, insert one screwdriver into the thumbscrew and a second into the end of the threaded rod, then turn clock-wise. If needed, heat may be used to help break the Loctite bond.

Burnishing: If you wish to create a burr, hone the blade, then hold upright in a vise. Using a burnisher, begin by holding the burnisher at about 45° to the blade, working up to 75°. 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.

Adjusting Blade Angle: The blade angle is adjustable and should be set about 15° forward of vertical. Try adjusting the angle to find optimum performance in various woods. One way to get it close is to take some test passes holding the blade by hand, varying the angle until it cuts best, then hold the blade at that angle against the side of the plane and adjust the frog to match. The beveled faces of the nuts fit into the countersink on the hole in the post to provide a solid lock.

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 thumb-

screw. Press lightly on the top of the blade with your thumb and re-tighten the thumbscrew. **Do not over tighten.** Usually this will 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 quickly by lightly tapping the top of the blade with light hammer while the tool is resting on a flat board.

It is best to use a light touch, rather than trying to remove too much material at once, or using too much downward pressure. Too aggressive a cut (blades set too deep) or too much downward pressure will result in chatter. Aim for taking light passes. Often it is helpful to scrape at an angle to the grain, then again from the opposite angle.

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

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 cap and frog are Manganese Bronze. Other parts are Brass and Steel. The blade is A2 Tool Steel hardened to Rockwell 60-62, 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.

Maintenance: The body casting is ground dead flat. Occasional hand lapping with fine wet/dry sandpaper (320 grit or finer) on a flat surface will help remove dings and keep it true. The cap iron can be polished with any good brass polish or be allowed to patina with age and use. Occasionally, the tool should be disassembled, cleaned, and the moving parts oiled. The blade should be kept lightly oiled to prevent rust, especially when tool is not in use. We recommend Jojoba Oil, a plant based oil product that is non-toxic, odor-free and easy to use.

Guarantee: Materials and workmanship are guaranteed for the life of your tool. Call for repairs or replacement parts. We are available for advice if you ever have a problem using your tool.

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Rev. 01222019