

PM-V11® Bench Chisels

 **Caution:** Always wear safety glasses when using a chisel. Blade is **extremely sharp**. Handle with care. Cover blade when not in use.

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.

These bench chisels are a hybrid construction, combining the features of a tanged blade with that of a socket blade. The blades are made of PM-V11, a tough, wear-resistant alloy that retains its edge longer when used on dense, abrasive woods, yet sharpens as easily as A2 tool steel. The blade faces are lapped flat. The handles are caramelized hard maple to withstand mallet work, and the ferrule is stainless steel.

Blade Bevels

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

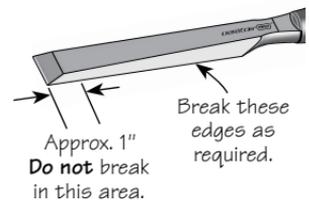
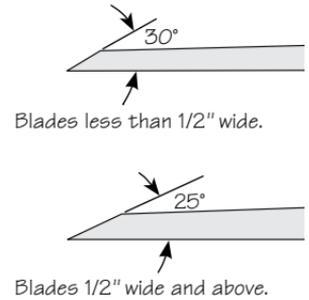
A secondary or micro-bevel of approximately 2° is recommended and makes for fast re-honing, without having to hone the entire primary bevel.

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.

As noted above, the faces of the bench chisels are factory lapped to be flat within 0.0005". As such, no lapping is required by the user. At most, a fine polishing is all that should be done to this surface.

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 to allow paring right into the corner of a joint.



Care and Maintenance

While these chisels have been made as robust as possible, it should still be understood that the narrow blades are relatively fragile. These chisels should **not** be used for levering waste out of a joint. Also, when used for chopping work, a lighter mallet should be used.

Chisels should always be properly stored to protect the blade edge from damage, as well as to protect the user.

While PM-V11 has excellent corrosion resistance, it is still a good idea to protect the blade from rust with a coat of silicone-free paste wax or other corrosion inhibitor.