

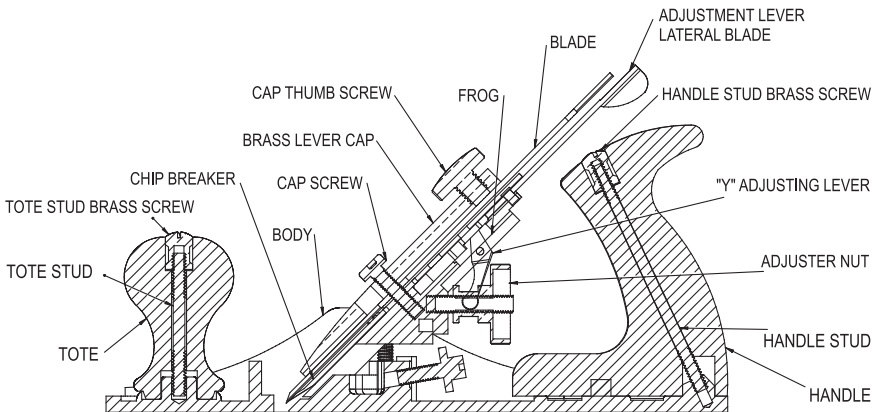


Busy Bee Tools

This line of Busy Bee Tools hand planes are a great addition to any woodworking shop. Modelled after the original Stanley patterns, these planes are cast from durable, ductile iron and the soles are ground flat. The comfortable handles and knobs are made from sapele and finished with oil, offering great control of the plane in use. The planes have two separate adjustors that allow the user to advance and retract the blade with one adjustor and shift the blade side-to-side to centre the cut with the other.

The blades are made from O1 and are hardened to 58-62 HRC which will take a fine edge. The chip breakers are made from CRCA steel which greatly reduces the amount of tear-out in use.

Plane Parts



Unpacking

Your plane comes fully assembled in the foam-lined box. The plane and all its metal parts have been treated with an oily corrosion preventative to keep rust at bay during transportation. Remove the plane from the box and remove the oil with a soft rag and mineral spirits.

Blade Sharpening

You may need some supplies in order to sharpen your plane blade and Busy Bee Tools sells many options for your sharpening needs. The easiest way to sharpen your blades is to have a flat surface like a piece of 1/4" thick glass, a cast-iron tool surface or a granite slab or tile. You will also need silicon carbide abrasive papers designed for cutting metal ranging from coarse to fine. These abrasive papers should be affixed to the flat surface during use with some spray adhesive.

Prior to use, the blade should be honed and polished. The first step is to make sure that the back of your blade is flat. To do this, start with a coarse grit of abrasive paper and hold the blade back flat on it and work it back and forth until the back is flat. You only need to have the first inch or so flat - it is not necessary to do the whole blade's back. Once the blade is flat, progress through finer and finer grits until you get a mirror polish.

Now turn your attention to the blade's bevel. It's highly recommended that you use a honing guide to ensure that you achieve a clean, equal bevel. Start working the bevel at around 30 degrees on a medium grit abrasive paper and work up to the finer grits.

A higher polish can be obtained by using a leather strop either on it's own or with a honing compound. Once the bevel is polished, remove the wire burr that forms on the back of the blade and you are ready to go.

Setting the Chip Breaker

The chip breaker is a critical component to the plane and allows the user to reduce the amount of tear out experienced in difficult woods.

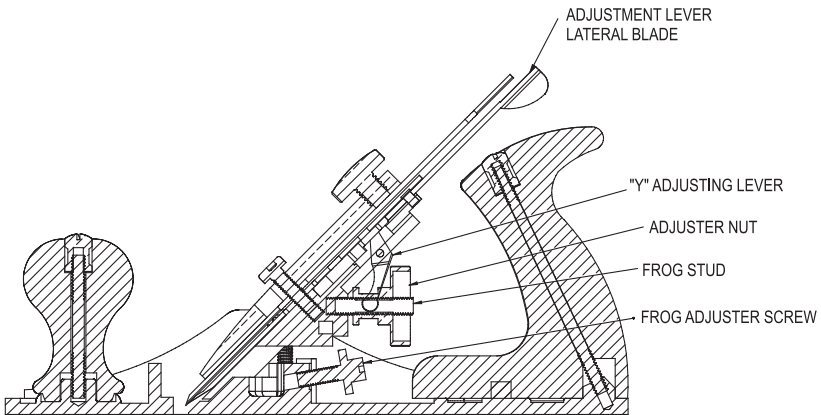
Ultimately the closer the chip breaker's edge is to the blade's edge, the better the results will be. On softwoods with mild grain, the chip breaker can be set up to 1/16" away from the edge. In the case of hardwoods with difficult grain, the chip breaker should be no more than 1/64" away from the blade's edge to reduce tear out.

Adjusting the chip breaker is as simple as loosening the chip breaker screw, positioning the chip breaker to the desired position, and tightening the screw.

Be careful when making these adjustments as the blade is sharp and can injure you.

Installing the Blade

To install the blade and chip breaker, ensure that the blade's bevel is facing down. Lower the blade and chip breaker so that the blade rests on the surface of the frog. The lateral adjusting lever should engage with the groove in the blade and the "Y" adjusting lever should engage the rectangular hole in the chip breaker. With the blade in position, install the lever cap and tighten the lever cap knob hand-tight. You will have to experiment with the tension on the lever cap knob. It should be tight enough to prevent the blade from shifting during use but loose enough to make adjustments to the blade. With experience, this will become second nature.



Setting the Blade Projection

Turning the depth adjustment wheel clockwise will advance the blade creating a deeper cut while turning it counter-clockwise will retract the blade reducing the depth of cut. The lateral adjustment lever is used to centre the cut of the blade.

Ensure that the blade has been backed off so that the plane will not cut right away. Set the blade edge parallel to the front of the mouth using the lateral adjusting lever. Bring the plane to a piece of wood and begin pushing the plane back and forth. Slowly turn the depth adjustment wheel clockwise while working on the board until you see a shaving in the mouth. You can further adjust the lateral position of the blade if necessary.

Backlash

Your final adjustment of the blade's projection should always be forward or clockwise. Doing this will ensure that the blade won't unexpectedly shift during use. If you need to back the blade off, turn the depth adjustment wheel counter-clockwise past where you want to be, then finish off by taking up any slack (backlash) by turning the wheel clockwise.

Plane Maintenance

Daily

Remove any shavings and dust with a small, soft brush. There are a number of treatments that can be used to prevent rust on your plane. We recommend that you wipe down the plane with a light, silicone-free oil applied with a rag, when putting your plane away for the day. Storing your plane in a plane sock (not included) will help keep dust off of your plane and guard it from minor dings.

Sharpening

When removing the blade for sharpening, this is an excellent time to go over your plane in more detail. Remove any rust and lubricate any adjusters with the same oil used to preform daily maintenance.

WATCH IN DEPTH VIDEO ON HOW TO HOT ROD YOUR HAND PLANE



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Featuring **Steve Maxwell** From Baily Line Road



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