



Sharpening with DMT

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Basics and tips

A cutting edge is comprised of the intersection of two planes to form an edge. The angle formed by these two planes is the bevel angle. Sharpening is the removal of material from a bevel face to keep a well-defined edge. Sharp tools are essential to everyone and maintaining a sharp edge allows for a safer easier working environment. Keeping a sharp edge on your tools is quick and simple when using DMT Diamond Whetstone™ in pocket and bench stone models. The diamonds remove material from the edge as it slides across the sharpener. The material is swept away by a water lubricant and caught in the recessed holes of the plastic polka dot pattern and washed off after use. This polka dot pattern is extremely efficient and great for blades with long cutting edges. DMT also produces a line of continuous diamond surfaced stone—Dia-Sharp® models. These are ideal for tools with small points. DMT Diamond Whetstone™ comes in four standard grits of extra-coarse, coarse, fine and extra-fine. Some models offer two additional grits: a 120 micron / 120 mesh extra extra coarse and a 3 micron / 8000 mesh extra extra fine. There are also 3 grits of diamond Dia-Paste™. These grits are mainly used for polishing, such as faces of chisels and plane blades. All grits are color coded and measured in microns. There is a chart on page 6 with all the grit information for the trainer to learn and possibly use as a handout in the sharpening seminar.

A few quick strokes when you notice your edge starts to dull and you will never be without a keen edge. Most people new to diamond will tend to over sharpen their edges. About 30 strokes on a conventional sharpening stone is equivalent to about 5 or 6 strokes on a DMT Diamond Whetstone™. This will save time and extend the life of your tool. You can also repair lost edges or nicks by starting with coarser grit sizes and stepping down as the edge gets sharper. One thing to try to do is match the bevel with the sharpener when sharpening. Even more important than matching the bevel however is to keep a constant angle so you have a consistent edge.

Overview

- ◆ **Sharpening = removal of material.**
- ◆ **Sharpening keeps tools safer and easier to use.**
- ◆ **Recessed plastic Diamond Whetstone™ vs. Dia-Sharp® product line.**
- ◆ **Start with larger grit sizes then step down.**
- ◆ **Match bevel angle (but keep angle constant).**
- ◆ **Color Coding, different micron and grit sizes (see chart on back page).**
- ◆ **Do not over sharpen.**



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Why DMT®?

DMT diamond sharpeners give many advantages over other types of sharpeners as well as other brands of diamond sharpeners. First of all, DMT uses mono-crystalline diamond: A type of diamond that is superior to poly-crystalline diamond, what many other brands of diamond sharpeners use. The difference between the two is like an ice cube (mono-crystalline) and a snow-cone (poly-crystalline) where the mono-crystalline diamond is made up of one particle and holds its form while the poly-crystalline diamond is made up of many small particles that get sheared off during use.

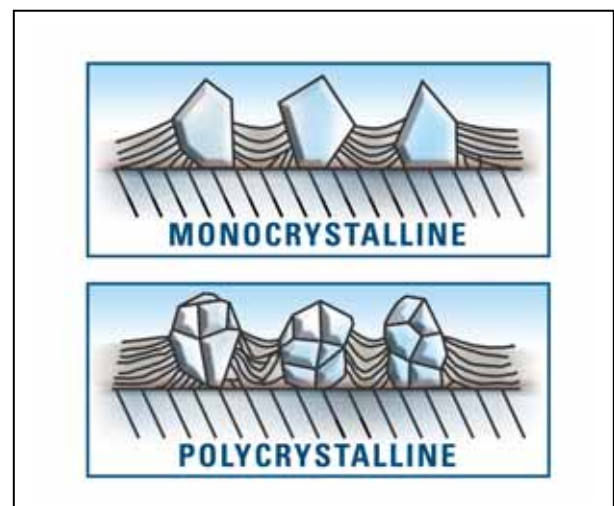
Another advantage of diamonds over other types of sharpening stones is that you can be sure the diamonds are harder than any material you are sharpening. DMT products will sharpen even the hardest materials like ceramic and tungsten carbide. Diamond works faster than conventional whetstones and yet, doesn't take off as much material as an electric grinder, which can ruin the steel temper if burned during grinding. The diamond on DMT products is also very precisely micronized, which means it is precisely sized into a very narrow particle size range ensuring a smooth finish to the sharpened edge. Other diamond competitor sharpeners pay little attention to this very important characteristic.

DMT products can be used dry or with water as a lubricant. Only a few sprays of a spray bottle and you are ready to sharpen. This avoids the mess caused by other products that need to be lubricated with oil or immersed in water before use.

DMT diamond stones are guaranteed to be flat. Most other brands are not flat when you purchase them and will hollow out in the middle after repeated use. Flatness is essential in sharpening all tools with straight edges. A frequent use of DMT diamond bench stones is for truing waterstones.

Overview

- ◆ Mono-crystalline diamond.
- ◆ Sharpens even the hardest materials.
- ◆ Faster, easier, longer tool life.
- ◆ Lubricate with water.
- ◆ Guaranteed flat.



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DMT® Color Coded Grit System



THE LEADER IN DIAMOND SHARPENING™

DMT DIAMOND GRIT SIZE - COLOR CODING

	<i>Extreme repair of a very damaged edge.</i> SILVER (XX) Diamond • Extra-Extra Coarse • 120 mesh, 120 micron
	<i>Fix and restore a damaged edge.</i> BLACK (X) Diamond • Extra Coarse • 220 mesh, 60 micron
	<i>Quickly sharpen a neglected edge.</i> BLUE (C) Diamond • Coarse • 325 mesh, 45 micron
	<i>Put a keen edge on a maintained tool.</i> RED (F) Diamond • Fine • 600 mesh, 25 micron
	<i>Sharpen to a razor edge.</i> GREEN (E) Diamond • Extra Fine • 1200 mesh, 9 micron
	<i>Start a polished and refined edge.</i> WHITE (CER) Ceramic • 2200 mesh, 7 micron
	<i>Extra fine polish to an extreme edge.</i> TAN (EE) Diamond • Extra-Extra Fine • 8000 mesh, 3 micron

If you need help with your selection, call us at
1-800-666-4368 or visit our website www.dmtsharp.com
DIAMOND MACHINING TECHNOLOGY

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Knife

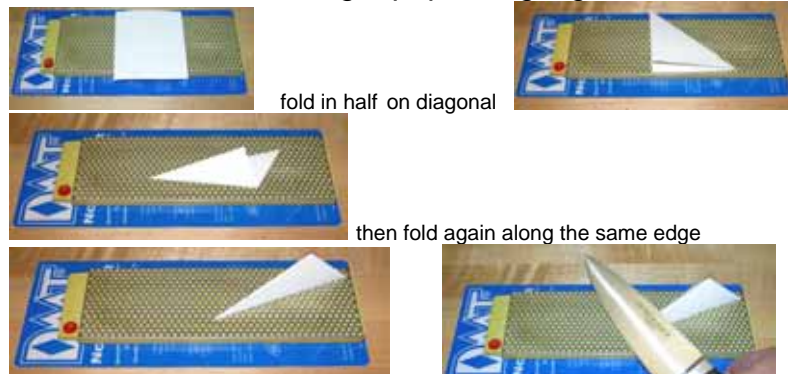
When sharpening a pocketknife it is usually suggested that you use a 20-25 degree angle, although it is not so much important that you get the exact angle as it is that you keep the angle constant. A good way to get this angle is to stack two quarters on top of each other and lay the blade on them. This angle is about 20-degrees. Another way to get a quick angle guide shown on below is to fold a small piece of paper in half on the diagonal and then in half again along the same edge; this goes from 90° to 45° to a self standing 22.5° guide. One way to find out if you have matched the bevel is to take a marker and color the bevel. Next do your best to match the bevel and take a stroke on the sharpener. If there are still parts of the bevel with marker on them, adjust the angle of the knife to remove the rest of the marker. (Note: You can use this to match all bevels, not just knives).

A fine stone is usually sufficient for sharpening the blade of a knife; the blue or coarse stone can be used before red if the blade has dulled. Knives can be sharpened on virtually all DMT® products. Always sharpen into the edge as pictured below; this will prevent a burr from forming on the other side. With the blade at a 20-degree angle slide it across the sharpening stone from heel to toe of the blade. This will ensure that you are sharpening a constant edge on the blade. Be sure not to roll the blade because this will change the angle of the bevel. Also make sure you take the same number of strokes per side to ensure the bevels are the same. Do 5 -6 strokes on a side and then alternate to the other side with 5 -6 strokes.

Overview

- ◆ Use a pocket stone or DMT Diamond Whetstone™.
- ◆ Approximate 20-degree angle but keep it constant (two quarters).
- ◆ Marker trick (can be used on all bevels, not just knives).
- ◆ Usually 25 micron (red) is enough (45 micron (blue) if dull).
- ◆ Heel to toe (don't roll knife).
- ◆ Same amount of strokes per side.
- ◆ For a polished edge, use DMT Dia-Paste™ or Dia-Sharp® Extra Extra Fine 8" Bench Stone

Creating a paper angle guide.



Sharpening with DMT

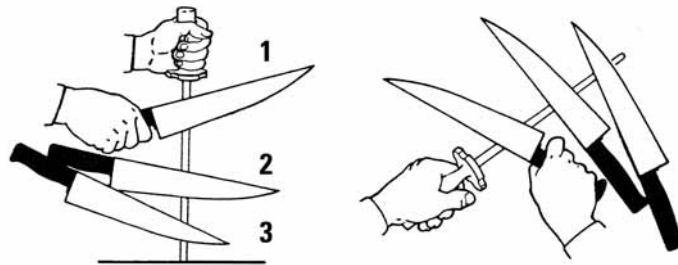
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HOW TO SHARPEN KNIVES with a DMT® Diamond Steel™

Sharpening is easy using the following instructions.

1. **Maintain a constant angle.** (Note: 20 degrees is usually best, but not essential.)
2. All it takes is a few **quick light, gentle strokes.**
3. **Practice makes perfect!** If you aren't satisfied with the result, try again. You'll get the hang of it in no time!

Sharpening with a DMT® Diamond Steel™



1. With one hand hold the Sharpening steel point down on a work surface. Using the other hand, hold the knife securely. (Above left)
2. Lean the blade on the steel, approximately at a 20-degree angle.
3. Maintain the angle, and apply moderate pressure as you stroke by pushing the knife down and against the steel.* Repeat with the other side of the knife and the other side of the steel.
4. Alternate sides and stroke the knife evenly on both sides. The number of strokes will depend on how dull the knife was to begin with.

*Since we want to sharpen the *entire* blade edge, start the stroke near *both* handles and push the blade against the steel to end up at *both* tips.

Note: An alternative method often preferred by more experienced sharpeners is to sharpen free hand. (Above right)

Overview

- ◆ Lighter strokes will produce a finer edge. Never test edge on body. Use water only for lubrication.
- ◆ Speed is not essential for good sharpening. It is more important to maintain a constant angle.
- ◆ Sharp knives are safer! A dull knife is more likely to slip than a sharp one.

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How to sharpen a knife using the DMT[®] Aligner[™]

- ◆ Attach the knife to the clamp assembly as follows:
- ◆ Loosen thumb screw on clamp.
- ◆ Hold knife handle and place clamp on the middle of the knife, on the back edge of the knife spine.
- ◆ Rest back side of clamp on a table and tighten thumb screw until clamp securely grips knife.
- ◆ Adjust bevel guides at one of 7 settings



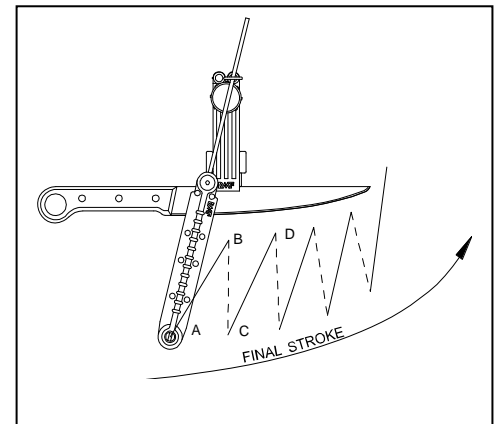
Guide Rods

Setting Bevel Guides

The Aligner[™] maintains a consistent angle when sharpening, with seven settings to adjust this angle for a perfect bevel. Setting the bevel guides closer to the clamp decreases the bevel angle and produces an acutely sharp edge but less durable and one that will require regular sharpening. Extending the guide posts out from the clamp produces a steeper angle and a more durable edge although not as keen an edge. Always set both bevel guides at the same setting (count notches between bevel guides and clamp) and try to match the existing knife bevel whenever possible. Narrow blades may require that bevel guides be set very close to the clamp.

Sharpening is inherently dangerous, use caution with sharp edges. Always hold knife handle, not clamp.

Start at point a; slide with light pressure to point b. lift stone to c and repeat stroke to d. Repeat on other side of knife; sharpen both sides equally. Finish with one smooth long pass along each side of the blade. Work down to finer grits to produce the sharpest edge. Carefully loosen thumb screw and remove knife.



Guided Sharpening on a Bench Stone

The Aligner[™] clamp can also be used as a convenient honing guide with a DMT DuoSharp[®], Dia-Sharp[®] or on a 8", 6" Diamond Whetstone[™] models.

Overview

- ◆ Use a DuoSharp[®] Bench Stone or W6 DMT Diamond Whetstone[™] models
- ◆ Extend guide rods out two additional notches and use as a skid on table top adjacent to whetstone
- ◆ Match bevel
- ◆ Long fluid strokes back and forth
- ◆ Micro bevel (done with only a few strokes at slightly greater angle; one more notch outward)

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Scissors

Contrary to popular belief, sharpening scissors is quite easy! When sharpening a pair of scissors, it is helpful to understand that the bevel angle is much steeper than the average knife. The bevel angle is approximately 75° to 80°, and is easily sharpened with a couple of helpful tips.

Level the Bevel

Always hold the handle of the scissor blade you are about to sharpen in order to maintain control of the blade. Hold the handle of the scissor in your left hand. Rest the tip of the back edge on the edge of a table at a comfortable height. Working directly underneath a bright light, angle the handle of the scissor clockwise (10° to 15°) until the bevel reflects the overhead light back to you brightly. Rotate back and forth slightly until you have the angle that results in the brightest reflection; at this point the bevel is level (parallel) to the tabletop. Hold the Diafold parallel to the tabletop and stroke into and across the scissor bevel from the hinge joint to the tip of the scissor blade (using the magic marker trick will ensure you have sharpened the entire bevel surface). Usually 5 – 6 strokes will refresh a dulled edge and you may find it useful to progress from the coarse to fine grits especially for scissors intended for fine work. Rotate the scissors clockwise 180° and grasping the other handle, repeat the process for the other scissor blade.



Overview

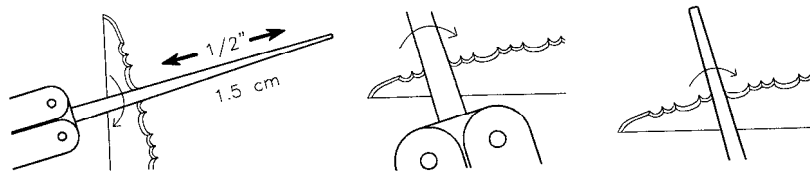
- ◆ Hold the handle of the blade you are sharpening.
- ◆ Level the bevel.
- ◆ Match bevel.
- ◆ Long fluid strokes into the cutting edge.
- ◆ Five to six strokes on each blade.

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Serrated Knives

Sharpening a serrated knife is easily accomplished using the DMT Serrated Knife sharpener; a tapered diamond file from ¼" to 1/16" in diameter. Using the same technique taught previously in sharpening scissors, rest the tip of the knife blade on a table edge under an overhead light and pivot the knife so that the serrations reflect light back at you brightly. This ensures the serrations are level (parallel) to the tabletop. Match the diameter of the sharpener to the diameter of the serrations and stroke back and forth gently using about ½" of the rod while slightly rotating the sharpener. Sharpen all the same size serrations first, then move the sharpening rod to the next size and sharpen those



Overview

- ◆ Rest back edge of knife on table top edge.
- ◆ Level the bevel.
- ◆ Match rod diameter to serration diameter.
- ◆ Short back and forth stroke while rotating rod.



This picture shows how to sharpen a serrated blade using a Diafold® Serrated Sharpener

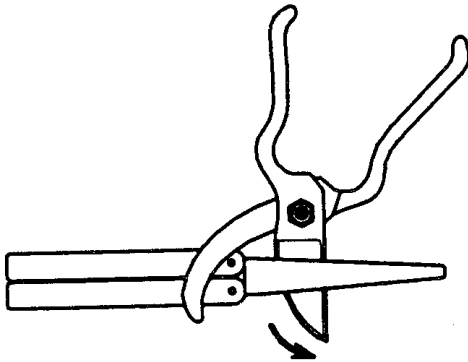
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Pruners

There are two different pruner designs used for two different purposes. Bypass pruners are designed for pruning live plant growth and function very similarly to scissors in that one blade (the single bevel blade) bypasses another (the anvil blade). The other style of pruner is termed an anvil style which is intended for trimming dead wood. In the anvil style, a double bevel blade closes down on a flat anvil stop. The method of sharpening each style of pruner is slightly different.

In sharpening bypass pruners which only have a single bevel, the method is as taught previously with scissors; rest the tip of the blade on a table top edge and "level the bevel". Stroke into the cutting edge 6 -7 times from heel to toe as shown below.



Anvil Pruner

In sharpening the double bevel anvil pruners, start by stroking *away* from the cutting edge for 6 -7 strokes. Then turn the pruners over (rotate 180°) and finish by stroking *into* the cutting edge. This removes the wire edge burr you may have produced by stroking away from the cutting edge in step one. Since the cutting edge of the anvil pruners closes down on a flat surface, it is important to remove an even amount of material from the entire length of the cutting edge. If more material is sharpened away from one area of the blade, it will not close down completely on the anvil and therefore will not cut cleanly.



Overview

- ◆ There are two different pruner designs; bypass and anvil.
- ◆ Bypass are single bevel, anvil are double bevel.
- ◆ Sharpen bypass style similarly to scissors, but only one cutting edge.
- ◆ Sharpen anvil style first away from edge, then into edge.

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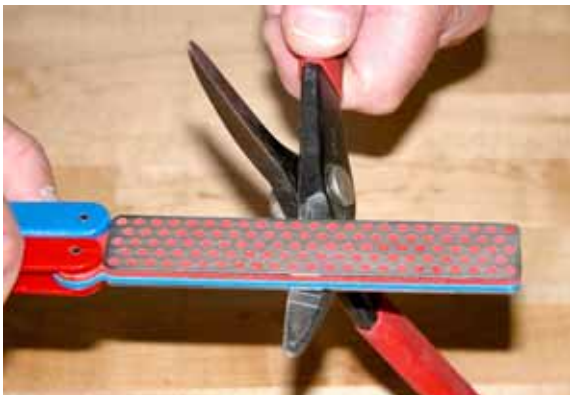
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Shears

Shears are sharpened similarly to scissors. Always hold the handle of the shear blade you are about to sharpen in order to maintain control of the blade, hold the handle of the shear in your left hand. Rest the tip of the back edge on the edge of a table at a comfortable height. Working directly underneath a bright light, angle the handle of the shear clockwise (10° to 15°) until the bevel reflects the overhead light back to you brightly. Rotate back and forth slightly until you have the angle that results in the brightest reflection; at this point the bevel is level (parallel) to the tabletop. Hold the Diafold parallel to the tabletop and stroke into and across the shear bevel from the hinge joint to the tip of the shear blade (using the magic marker trick will ensure you have sharpened the entire bevel surface). Usually 5 – 6 strokes will refresh a dulled edge. Rotate the shears clockwise 180° and grasping the other handle, repeat the process for the other shear blade.

Overview

- ◆ **Double Sided Diafold in fine and coarse.**
- ◆ **Match bevel angle, level the bevel**
- ◆ **Stroke from hinge joint to tip into the cutting edge.**
- ◆ **Five to six strokes on each edge.**



Sharpening with DMT

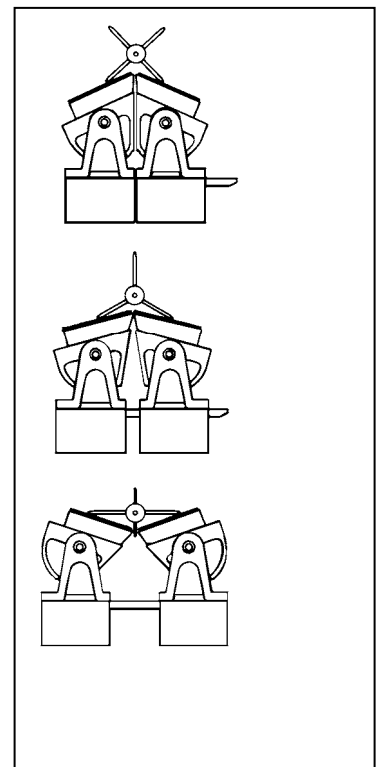
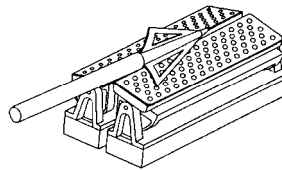
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Using the DMT[®] Dia-Strike Diamond Broadhead Sharpener

- ◆ Wear protective gloves
- ◆ Push broadhead away from your body
- ◆ Do not sharpen chipped or broken blades
- ◆ Blades should be sharpened while still attached to arrow shaft.
- ◆ Using light pressure and steady strokes, push the arrow shaft away from you taking care that the broadhead blades contact the stones evenly.
- ◆ Use water for lubricant

Overview

- ◆ Match bevel
- ◆ Adjust table angle for two, three or four blade designs
- ◆ Run sharpener up and down bevel all the way across
- ◆ Deburr on DMT Diamond Whetstone[™]





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Deburring Ski and Snowboard edges using the Burr Doctor®

For deburring side edge, insert the diamond stone in slot. Adjust the angle setting and place Burr Doctor on ski or snowboard edge as shown in the diagram below. For sharpening the bottom edge, adjust angle setting appropriately and place Burr Doctor on ski or snowboard edge as shown in the diagram to the right. Apply light pressure and smoothly glide Burr Doctor back and forth along the entire edge – in general, the first 12" of a skis edge and the last 2 to 4 inches should be dulled (detuned) to prevent catching an edge. For your snowboard, check manufacturer's guidelines for detuning. to detune, remove stone from guide and hold it about 45 degrees to edge. using light strokes, dull the edge.

- ◆ Align length of stone with side of ski or snowboard.
- ◆ Lightly hone away burrs. File both sides and bottom of edges.
- ◆ Use hot water or wax solvent to remove wax from diamond whetstone.

Overview

- ◆ Pocket Diamond Whetstone™ Models or Burr Doctor®
- ◆ Match bevel angle, set Burr Doctor from 0° to 5.5°
- ◆ Stroke lengthwise along ski edge or bottom



Using WS4XX and WS7XX

Use the extra – extra coarse four inch or 70mm stones to remove extremely large case hardened burrs that will occur from hitting rocks and gravel. Align the long axis of the stone with the side or bottom edge of ski or snowboard and stroke with light pressure until burr is removed.



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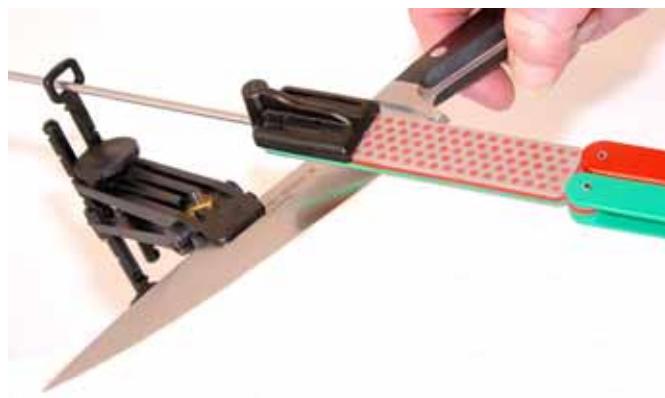
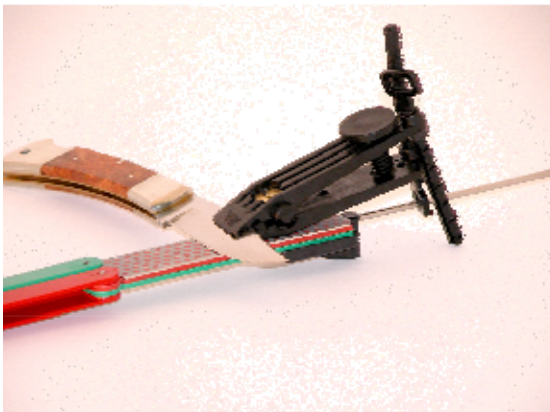
Magna Guide guided sharpening kit

- ◆ Attach the knife to the clamp assembly as follows:
- ◆ Loosen thumb screw on clamp.
- ◆ Hold knife handle and place clamp on the middle of the knife, on the back edge of the knife spine.
- ◆ Rest back side of clamp on a table and tighten thumb screw until
- ◆ clamp securely grips knife.
- ◆ Adjust bevel guides at one of 7 settings

Setting Bevel Guides

The Aligner™ maintains a consistent angle when sharpening, with seven settings to adjust this angle for a perfect bevel. Setting the bevel guides closer to the clamp decreases the bevel angle and produces an acutely sharp edge but less durable and one that will require regular sharpening. Extending the guide posts out from the clamp produces a steeper angle and a more durable edge although not as keen an edge. Always set both bevel guides at the same setting (count notches between bevel guides and clamp) and try to match the existing knife bevel whenever possible. Narrow blades may require that bevel guides be set very close to the clamp.

Attach the magnetic guide rod to the double sided Diafold green side to start sharpening with the fine (red) grit first. Insert the guide rod into one of the keyholes on either guide rod and stroke gently 6 – 8 strokes on one side of the knife. Withdraw the guide rod from the keyhole, flip the sharpener over and insert guide rod into the other keyhole slot on the other rod as indicated below. Repeat 6 – 8 strokes on that side. Switch the magnetic guide rod to the red side of the double sided Diafold to step to the extra fine (green) grit and finish sharpening. Proceed as before with 6 – 8 strokes on a side. Finish with lighter pressure for a keener edge.



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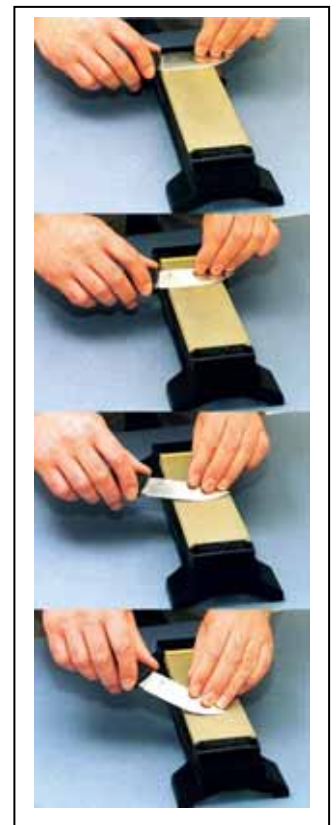
Basic Wood Working Tools - Knife

When sharpening a knife it is usually suggested that you use a 20 – 25 degree angle. It is not so much important that you get the exact 20-degree angle as it is that you keep the angle constant. A good way to get this angle is to stack two quarters on top of each other and lay the blade on them. This angle is about 20-degrees. One way to find out if you have matched the bevel is to take a marker and color the bevel. Next do your best to match the bevel and take a stroke on the sharpener. If there are still parts of the bevel with marker on them, adjust the angle of the knife to remove the rest of the marker. (Note: You can use this to match all bevels, not just knives).

A fine stone is usually sufficient for sharpening the blade of a knife; the blue or coarse stone can be used before red if the blade has dulled. Knives can be sharpened on virtually all DMT® products. With the blade at a 20-degree angle slide it across the sharpening stone from heel to toe of the blade. This will ensure that you are sharpening a constant edge on the blade. Be sure not to roll the blade because this will change the angle of the bevel. Also make sure you take the same number of strokes per side to ensure the bevels are the same. Do 5 -6 strokes on a side and then alternate to the other side with 5 – 6 strokes.

Overview

- ◆ Use a DMT Diamond Whetstone™.
- ◆ Approximate 20-degree angle but keep it constant (two quarters).
- ◆ Marker trick (can be used on all bevels, not just knives).
- ◆ Usually 25 micron (red) is enough (45 micron (blue) if dull).
- ◆ Heel to toe (don't roll knife).
- ◆ Same amount of strokes per side.
- ◆ For a polished edge, use DMT Dia-Paste™ or Dia-Sharp® Extra Extra Fine 8" Bench Stone.





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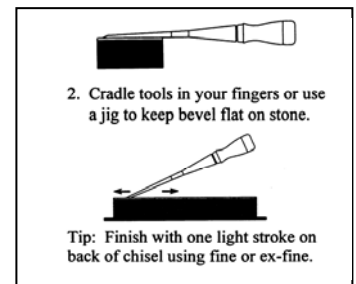
Basic Wood Working Tools – Chisel

When sharpening a new chisel you are going to need to flatten the face before you sharpen the bevel. This is done by lubricating an extra coarse (black, 60-micron) W6 Diamond Whetstone™ or DuoSharp® Bench Stone with water and placing the chisel back down on the sharpener. Push downward on the face and move the chisel from one end of the DMT Diamond Whetstone™ to the other the long way with long fluid strokes (See illustrations following). After using the black stone, step down through the grits to extra fine (9 micron, 1200 mesh). Use the same procedure as with the extra-coarse stone. After all the diamond grits have been used you may step down into the Dia-Paste™, a diamond compound for polishing. Spread this paste on a substrate such as close-grained hard wood, MDF, cast iron, or glass and repeat the same procedure over the paste to achieve a true polished finish. Be certain to carefully clean all traces of paste off the chisel before stepping to finer micron size. This will give the back a mirror finish. After the back is polished the bevel can be sharpened.

Put your thumbs under the blade and your fingers on top (see picture in the plane blade section). Using your hands in this fashion gives you a makeshift jig. Make long fluid strokes back and forth pushing the blade downward onto the stone. Use a red DMT Diamond Whetstone™ unless the blade is very dull or chipped, in which case use a blue DMT Diamond Whetstone™. After sharpening the bevel (see marker technique in section 4) you may want to put a micro bevel on the end of the blade. This is done by holding the chisel in the same manner and matching the bevel to a green (extra fine) DMT Diamond Whetstone™. Now lift the chisel up a small amount to an angle about 1 or 2 degrees greater than the bevel. Only a few strokes and you have a sharp micro bevel. Finally, lay the face down flat again and give two quick strokes to take the wire burr off the bevel edge.

Overview

- ◆ Flatten back of new chisel.
- ◆ Use a DuoSharp® Bench Stone or W6 DMT Diamond Whetstone™.
- ◆ Thumb and fingers are easy makeshift jig.
- ◆ Match bevel.
- ◆ Long fluid strokes back and forth.
- ◆ Micro bevel (done with only a few strokes at slightly greater angle).
- ◆ Two final strokes on the face to take off burr.



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Basic Wood Working Tools – Plane Blade

Sharpening a plane blade is the same procedure as sharpening a chisel.

Overview

- ◆ Flatten back of new plane blade.
- ◆ Use a DuoSharp® Bench Stone or W6 DMT® Diamond Whetstone™.
- ◆ Thumb and fingers are easy makeshift jig.
- ◆ Match bevel.
- ◆ Long fluid strokes back and forth.
- ◆ Micro bevel (few strokes at slightly greater angle).
- ◆ Two final strokes on the face to take off burr.



This picture shows how to sharpen a plane blade bevel on an 8" DMT Diamond Whetstone™

Sharpening with DMT

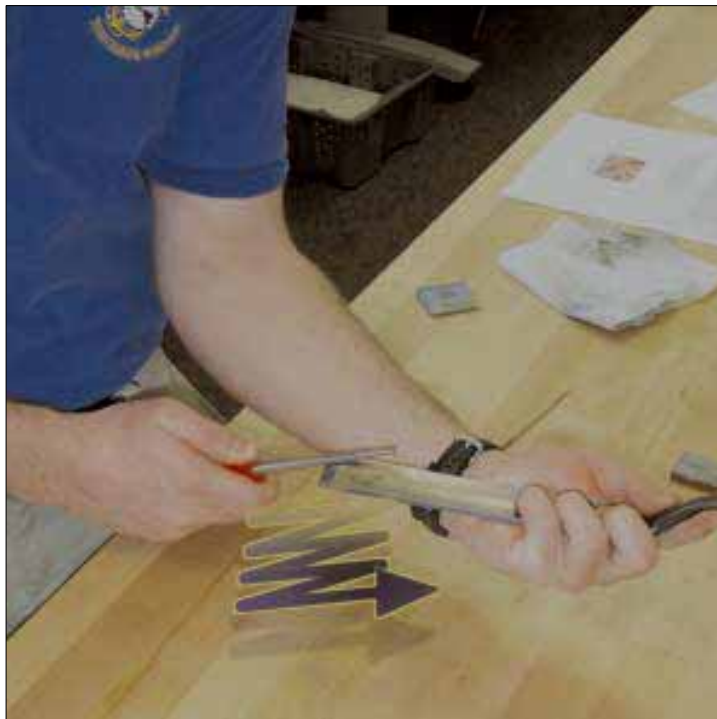
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Basic Wood Working Tools – In-Cannel Gouge

An in-cannel gouge is a bit tricky because it cannot be sharpened on a flat bench stone. It is rather simple however using either a fine (red) FSKF or the appropriate size Diamond Honing Cone to match the radius of the gouge. Take the sharpener and match it to the bevel (see marker technique in section 4). To hold the gouge, cradle it from underneath in your hand with the bevel facing toward you (see illustration following). Usually gouges have about a 20-degree bevel (Either hold the gouge at 20-degrees and the sharpener horizontal or vice versa). Run the sharpener up and down the bevel gradually moving from one side to the other. Finally, take the burr off the outside by laying the gouge flat on a DMT Diamond Whetstone™. Drag it lightly across the stone while rolling the gouge left to right to get the burr off the entire bevel.

Overview

- ◆ Use conical sharpener that matches radius.
- ◆ Match bevel (usually 20-degrees).
- ◆ Run sharpener up and down bevel all the way across.
- ◆ Deburr on DMT Diamond Whetstone™.



Sharpening with DMT

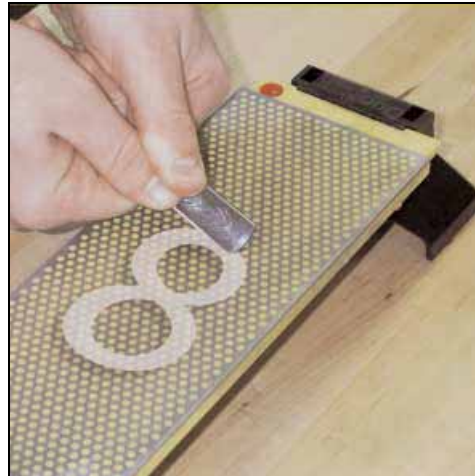
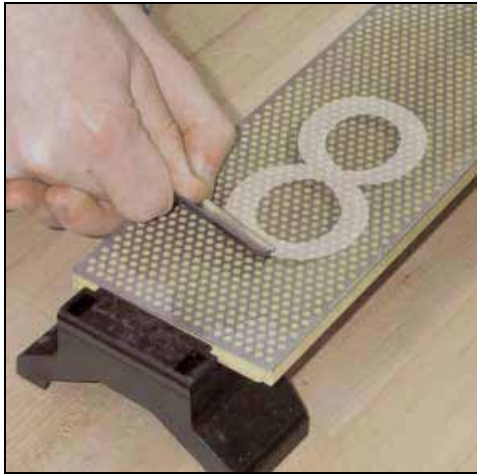
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Basic Wood Working Tools – Out-Cannel Gouge

Out-cannel gouges also appear tricky to sharpen. They can be done on a W6 Diamond Whetstone™, DuoSharp® Bench Stone or Dia-Sharp®. Simply match the outside bevel angle to the stone (see marker technique in section 4). Next, stroke lightly, lengthwise along the whetstone while slowly rolling the out-cannel gouge left to right. This will sharpen the entire bevel. Some people like to do this in a figure 8 pattern. Lastly, use a small Diamond Honing Cone to wipe the burr off the inside of the gouge.

Overview

- ◆ W6 Diamond Whetstone™ or DuoSharp® Bench Stone.
- ◆ Match bevel angle.
- ◆ Stroke lengthwise rolling left to right.
- ◆ Deburr with small cone.



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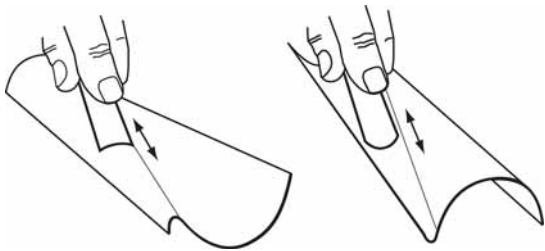
Instructions for Sharpening Using the DMT Diamond Wave

Match the radius of the concave or convex bevel to the matching radius on the Wave and use short (approximately 1") strokes with light pressure to restore the edge.

If you have difficulty matching the original bevel angle, try coloring the bevel with a marker and take a single stroke to determine if you are at the correct angle, too high or too low.

Finish with lighter pressure to ensure a finer edge finish.

Some sweep and thumbnail gouges will not match the Wave surface exactly and will require some rotation during stroking to completely sharpen the entire bevel.



Overview

- ◆ **Diamond Wave™ in fine or extra-fine**
- ◆ **Use dry or wet—water or oil.**
- ◆ **Match radius using short strokes**
- ◆ **Use light pressure only—let the diamonds do the work.**
- ◆ **Clean after use and store dry.**



Sharpening with DMT

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Cleaning and Maintenance

Cleaning and care of a DMT[®] stone is simple and necessary for best performance. After using a DMT Diamond Whetstone[™] simply wet it (if it is not already lubricated with water) and wipe the slurry off with a rag. This slurry is evidence that the sharpener has done its job. If the swarf is not wiped off the sharpener after use it may clog up the diamond and not allow it to sharpen as well as it could were it clean. Also, once in a while it is a good idea to get a common cleanser (i.e. Comet[®] or AJAX[®]) and scrub the sharpener with a nylon brush or Scotch Brite pad. This will ensure the sharpener is not clogged with slurry and will allow for optimal sharpening. Lastly, make sure you store your sharpeners dry after you clean them off.

Overview

- ◆ Clean off with rag after use
- ◆ Not cleaning will result in clogging
- ◆ Scrub with cleaner periodically
- ◆ Store dry