

The Veritas® Inlay Tools complement the Veritas® Inlay String Tool System. The awl, chisels and hooks are used for the ancillary tasks that are required when working with inlay string.

Inlay Pin Awl

The inlay pin awl is used to make an indentation for positioning the point on the compass center to ensure the compass center does not move during use. Unlike a regular awl, the small shape and size of the pin on this awl matches that of the compass center to ensure absolute alignment.

05K12.01

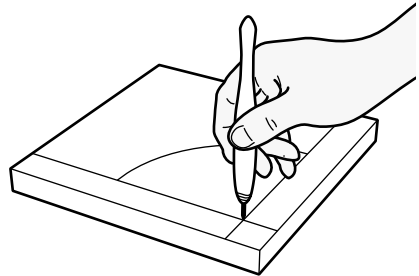


Figure 1: Inlay pin awl.

Inlay Chisels

The inlay chisels are used to refine the ends of grooves that could not be neatly completed with the inlay groove blade (see **Figure 2**). They are also used bevel down to remove any leftover waste at the bottom of a groove (see **Figure 3**). The chisels are available in three thicknesses to match the width of the inlay string being used.

05K12.21, .22, .23

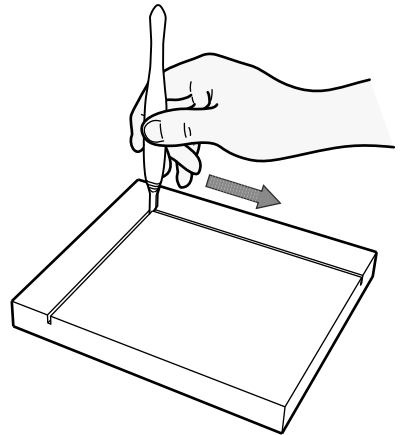


Figure 2: Inlay chisel used to refine a corner.

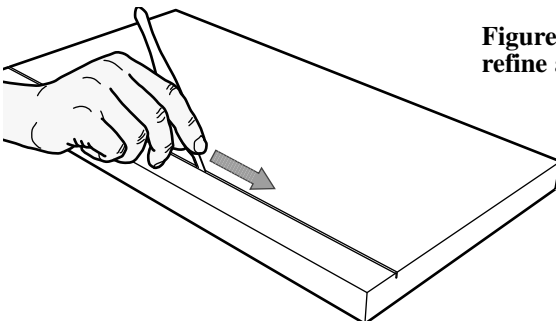


Figure 3: Inlay chisel used bevel down to remove leftover waste.

Template Groove Cutters

05K12.11, .12, .13

The template groove cutters share the same geometry as the cutters for the Veritas Inlay String Tool System, and can be used to make freehand grooves for inlay string where the groove cutter (with fence or compass center) cannot reach.

When making freehand grooves with the groove cutters, it is best to use templates. The thickness of your templates will affect the ease of keeping the groove cutter upright while tracing the inside curve of the convex template. The ideal template thickness for use with the groove cutters is $\frac{1}{4}$ ". The template profile should be extended at both ends to provide clamping registration, and the section to use should be marked to facilitate alignment (see **Figure 4**).

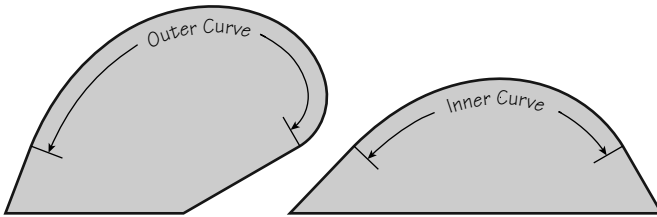


Figure 4: Example templates.

Clamp one of the templates to your workpiece, as shown in **Figure 5**. Pull the groove cutter around the template to score both sides of the groove, keeping the blade upright and against the template for this task. Start with light cuts and increase pressure to create a deeper groove. Repeat for as many times as required to achieve the string inlay depth required.

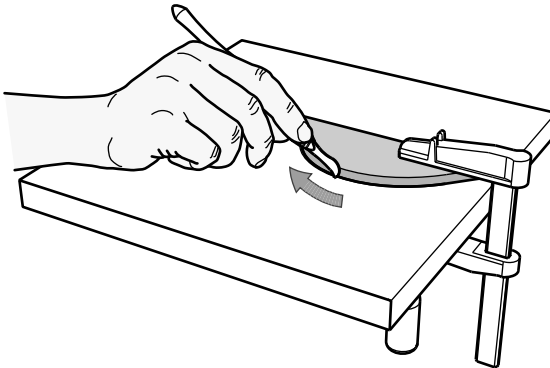


Figure 5: Scoring the groove.

Sharpening

To sharpen the inlay chisels, pinch the blade alongside a sacrificial block of wood or dense plastic (to keep the chisel oriented correctly) and stroke the bottom edge of the blade along an 800x or 1000x sharpening stone.

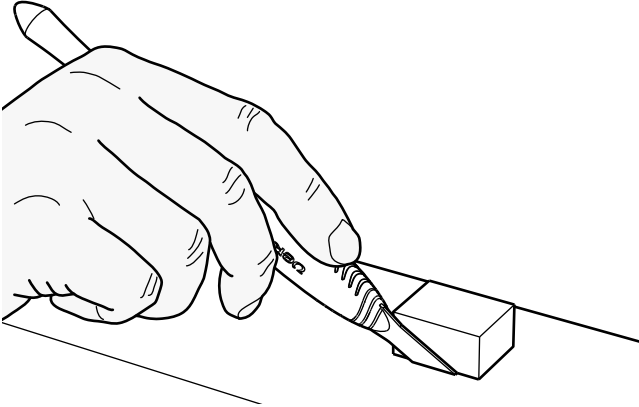


Figure 6: Sharpening the inlay chisel.

The groove cutters can be sharpened in one of two ways. If you have a 60° needle file and a magnifying loupe, you can sharpen the V-notch by taking a single stroke. Alternatively, a small-diameter dowel (less than 3/8") with some fine-grit sandpaper can be used to remove a small amount of material from the front face of the cutter. If you wish, both techniques can be used.

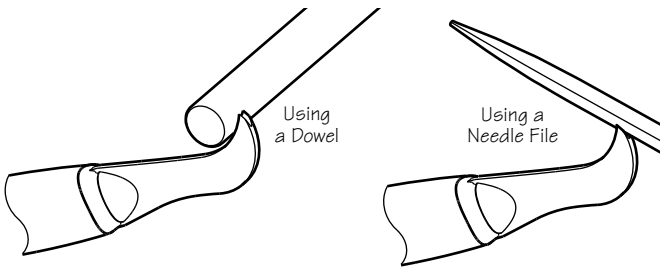


Figure 7: Techniques for sharpening the groove cutter.

Accessories

- 05K12.01** Inlay Pin Awl
- 05K12.21** 0.025" Inlay Chisel
- 05K12.22** 0.032" Inlay Chisel
- 05K12.23** 0.040" Inlay Chisel
- 05K12.11** 0.025" Template Groove Cutter
- 05K12.12** 0.032" Template Groove Cutter
- 05K12.13** 0.040" Template Groove Cutter

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