

# GARDEN TOOL SHARPENER



This item must be used in accordance with these instructions and must not be used by unsupervised children.

## Please Note:

Too much pressure when reshaping or honing can damage the blade and fail to achieve a good edge. 20-30 passes with light pressure is far better than 2-3 passes with very firm pressure.

Place the sharpener flat and overhang the edge of a flat surface (**Fig. 1**)

**1**) Place the knife blade in the centre of the wedge or “V” and draw the knife downwards with light pressure.

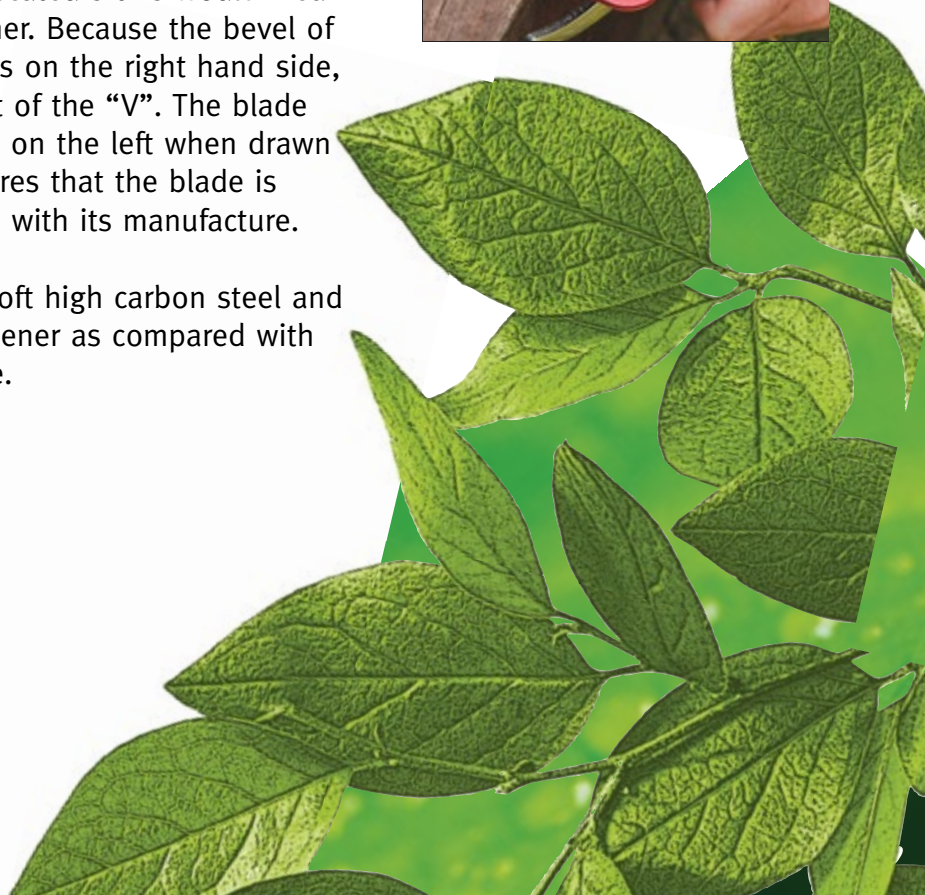


## Blades with a single Bevel:

(**Fig. 2**) e.g. secateurs, some knife/mower blades. Place the blade into the carbide wedge, the non-bevelled side of the blade should be placed flat against the carbide block.

For example, with right handed bypass secateurs this would mean placing blade into the “V” of the sharpener. Because the bevel of the blade when pointing away from you is on the right hand side, the blade should be leant over to the left of the “V”. The blade should then remain flat against the block on the left when drawn through the sharpener. This method ensures that the blade is sharpened on the one side in accordance with its manufacture.

Most garden tools are made from quite soft high carbon steel and will need fewer passes through the sharpener as compared with stainless steel kitchen knives for example.



### Scissors:

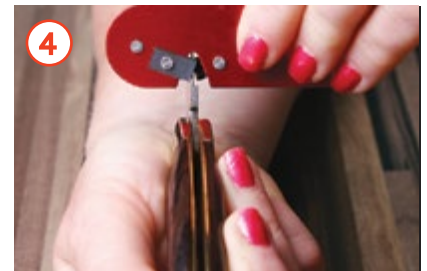
Should be sharpened by placing the inside edge of the scissors blade up against the shoulder of the sharpener. (Fig. 3) not on the wedge. The scissor blade should then be drawn against the edge of the carbide with light, even pressure. Under no circumstances should scissor blades be sharpened in the wedge. This may result in damage to the scissor blade and render them inoperable.



A razor sharp edge can be achieved on most blades but steel quality governs the result and time before re-sharpening.

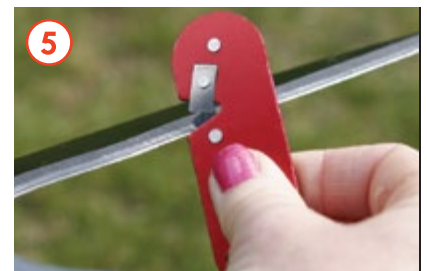
### Internal curved knife blades:

(pruning knives) (Fig. 4) have the sharp edge on the inside of the curve. The blade is held by hand or in a vice with the blade pointing towards the body. Place the Sharpener over the blade allowing the blade to sit directly in the centre of the carbide wedge. Draw the Sharpener towards you following the curve of the blade as you go. Axes, scythes etc. should also be sharpened in this way, as it is not possible to use excessive pressure and damage your Sharpener.



### Garden Shears:

(this method should be adopted for both hedge shears and edging shears) (Fig 5.) With the shears open, holding the handle of the blades to be sharpened, the cutting edge of the blade will be uppermost. Holding the Sharpener in the right hand, and the handle of the shears in the left, offer the Sharpener in the right hand, and the handle of the shears in the left, offer the Sharpener up to the blade. The aluminium body of the sharpener should rest against the inside of the shear blade. The corner of the carbide block touching the blade should then be worked along the blade, pushing the sharpener away from you from you to the tip of the shear blade. The sharpener should be assessed over the blade a number of times until the shear blade has been satisfactorily re-shaped and sharpened. This process should be repeated on the opposing shear blade. At no point should the shear blade be sharpened in the “V” of the sharpener.



### Blade Reshaping:

A 45° angle (to the sharpener surface) through the centre of the wedge.

### To Hone Blade:

Through the centre of the wedge at 90° to the surface sharpener.

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