BLADE TERMINOLOGY

1. Blade Back — The body of the blade not including tooth portion.

2. Thickness — The dimension from side to side on the blade.

3. Width — The nominal dimension of a saw blade as measured from the tip of the tooth to the back of the band.

4. Set — The bending of teeth to right or left to allow clearance of the back of the blade through the cut.
   Kerf — Amount of material removed by the cut of the blade.

5. Tooth Pitch — The distance from the tip of one tooth to the tip of the next tooth.

6. TPI — The number of teeth per inch as measured from gullet to gullet.

7. Gullet — The curved area at the base of the tooth. The tooth tip to the bottom of the gullet is the gullet depth.

8. Tooth Face — The surface of the tooth on which the chip is formed.

9. Tooth Rake Angle — The angle of the tooth face measured with respect to a line perpendicular to the cutting direction of the saw.

TOOTH FORMS & TOOTH SET

VARIABLE
- Standard tooth forms
- Variable tooth spacing
- Varying gullet depth

VARIABLE POSITIVE
- Smooth cutting
- Reduces noise
- Cuts efficiently
- Enhances blade life

SKIP
- Wide gullets
- Evenly spaced teeth
- Good cutting performance on non-metallic applications (wood, plastic, cork and composition material)

STANDARD
- Deep gullets
- Evenly spaced teeth
- General purpose design for wide range of applications

HOOK
- Wide gullets
- Evenly spaced teeth
- Positive rake angle
- Good cutting performance on metals which form discontinuous chips (cast iron) and non-metallic applications (wood, plastic, cork and composition material)

LENOX® SET
- Five tooth or seven tooth sequence — right, left, right, left, straight
- Uniform set angle

VARI-RAKER
- Multi-tooth sequence depending on tooth pitch
- Varying set angles
- 14/18 VARI-TOOTH® has random wavy set

WAVY
- Groups of teeth set to each side
- Teeth have varying amounts of sets in a controlled pattern

ALTERNATE
- Every tooth set in an alternating sequence
- Wood cutting applications