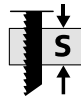
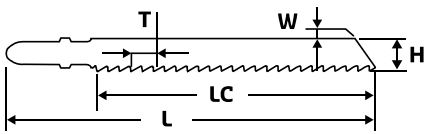


## Dimensions

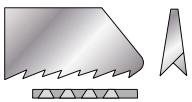
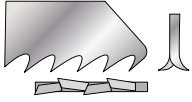
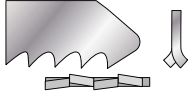
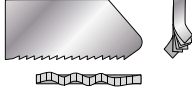


<b>L</b>	Total length
<b>LC</b>	Tooth length
<b>H</b>	Blade height
<b>T</b>	Tooth spacing
<b>W</b>	Blade thickness
<b>S</b>	Maximum material thickness

### Note:

The tooth spacing "T" is the distance in mm from the point of one tooth to the next. Sometimes the tooth spacing is given in inches. E.g. 14 teeth/inch correspond to a 1.8 mm pitch.

## Specific cutting techniques for optimal cuts

<b>A</b>		crossground, tapered	Very Clean Cut	The wood grain is cut by the slanted angle of the tooth. This kind of ground edges don't come in contact with the saw kerf and therefore produce extra-clean cuts.
<b>B</b>		crossground, set	High Speed Cut	The angular-sloped tooth cuts the wood grain. This kind of ground teeth give the blade an extra high cutting-speed
<b>C</b>		milled, set	Rough Cut	The wood grain is ripped and the saw set moves upwards and downwards in the saw kerf producing a rough cut
<b>D</b>		milled, wavy set	Fine, precise	The cut takes place on the entire surface of the tooth. The only difference is in the tooth formation

## What about speed and performance?

- The motor power (wattage) of the machine
- The effort output when sawing
- The quality and accuracy of blade selection
- The accurate selection of pendulum cut.
- When using a high pendulum cut, cracks may appear on the cutting edge.

## How to use a jig saw blade?

The jig saw works along the same principles as a sewing machine. The cutting speed of the upwards/downwards movements can be adjusted in degrees or can be regulated electronically. The cutting speed ranges from 200 to 3000 cut/minute.\*

When using harder materials, for example metals, lower cutting speeds are used. With softer materials like woods, higher cutting speeds are more appropriate. The clamped sawing blade is designed to cut during the upward movement. This is aided by the so-called pendulum cut.

The pendulum cut ensures that the blade is pressed against the material with extra force during the upward movement. In this way, it is possible to saw faster, while using the same amount of energy.








During the upward movement the blade is automatically drawn slightly from the material. These movements together produce the pendulum motion (pendulum cut).

\* Determined by machine and manufacturer.
















## JIG SAW BLADE SELECTOR

Select a material or performance and you will see which jig saw blade is most suitable.

### Performance

	MSC10B	MSD10B	MSD11B	MSV10B	MSV11B
 Straight cut	●			●	●
 Curve cut		●	●		
 Precise angle					
 Very clean cut	●	●			●
 Rough cut			●	●	
 High-speed cut	●		●		
 Stays cooler	●				
<b>XL</b> Extra-long blade				●	●

### Material

	MSC10B	MSD10B	MSD11B	MSV10B	MSV11B
 Wood / Plywood	●	●	●	●	
 Soft wood	●	●	●	●	
 MDF	●	●	●		
 Wood with nails				●	
 Multiplex	●		●		●
 Laminated board	●	●	●		
 Laminate	●				
 Steel/Iron				●	
 Sheet steel					●
 Stainless Steel / Inox				●	
 Steel profiles / tubes					●
 Non ferrous				●	●
 Cast iron					
 Common plastics / PVC					●
 Reinforced plastics					●