

RASP

Suitable for: Wood

Family: Sanding tools



DESCRIPTION AND FUNCTION

- Tool used for rough shaping of wood and another soft materials.
- It can not be used with metals because teeth would be stuck in the piece.
- Rasps are formed by a handle and a metal steel plat which provides a great wear resistance.
- The face (or body) has triangular teeth. Teeth remove material when the rasp moves forward.
- The number, size and distribution of these teeth determine the rasp degree of roughness.
- According to teeth size, there are three different classes of rasp according to rasp: Coarse, Medium and Fine.
- According to body shape, rasps can be classified in three different groups: Flat, round and half-round rasps.



USAGE RULES AND MAINTENANCE

- Select the correct rasp according to the type and form of the work material.
- You must adopt an adequate body stand. The best posture it is standing, with a foot slightly forward and body slightly tilted. This will apply a greater effort to the advance movement.
- Hold the handle tightly with one hand and use the other one to guide the point.
- Push the rasp making it slip over the workpiece surface. Use the other hand to make pressure over the piece you are rasping.
- Avoid applying pressure when moving backwards; this would wear down teeth uselessly.
- Do not clean the rasp by hitting hard against any surface (workbench, vice...). Clean rasps using a wire brush.
- Do not stack them with other tools.



SAFETY RULES

- Check the handle is secure and never use the rasp without it.
- Strongly hold the tool to prevent it from escaping.
- Make sure the material to rasp is firmly attached to prevent movement and vibration.
- Do not blow the chip to prevent us from entering the eyes.
- Do not use the rasp to hit or as a lever.

Wear down: Desgastar **Roughness:** Aspereza **Coarse:** Grueso **Slightly:** Ligeramente