

## General Information – SILKY SAWS

### Technology

The Japanese have always used “pull saw” technology as opposed to the Western “push saws”.

Advantages:








- Pulling puts the saw under tension and makes it stronger
- Pushing compresses the blade meaning you can bend and buckle the blade when cutting.
- Pulling naturally straightens the cut as you pull towards the body.
- Pull saws can be thinner steel as a result ... so can make a cleaner line of cut.

Technique: Apply light power to the pull stroke and slide the blade forward. *No cutting takes place in the forward stroke!*

In addition ... the Silky blades have been designed to complement the “pull action” with technology that makes these hand saws the fastest, cleanest cutting pruning saws in the world!

-----










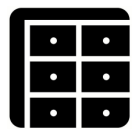


The following icons appear on the saw packaging and are used to describe particular saw features.

	<p><b>Non-set Teeth</b> - Blades are made from SK-4 high carbon steel and taper ground i.e. thicker at the tooth edge, thinner at the back of the blade. This taper reduces resistance giving smoother, easier, faster cutting performance.</p>
	<p><b>Mirai-Me Smooth Cutting</b> - The teeth of the future! Blades have precision ground, razor sharp teeth with 4 cutting angles along their length. These extra profiled teeth cut into the “kerf” of mass at the base of the cut to more efficiently discharge of wood chips and to increase cut speed. They leave an especially smooth surface after cutting and are ideal for pruning, greatly reducing the risk of infection. They can rip-cut, cross-cut and slant-cut.</p>
	<p><b>Impulse Hardening</b> - Using a special high frequency heating technique, teeth are heated instantly and hardened. Because of this localized heating process only the teeth of the blade are heated and hardened. The remainder of the blade is unchanged and still retains its normal flexibility. The hardened teeth are harder than an ordinary file and stay sharp about three times longer than non-hardened teeth.</p>
	<p><b>Hard Chrome Plating</b> - Hard chrome plating produces an exceedingly hard, durable surface. The blades are resistant to rust and the effects of resin. They are finely or mirror polished and wipe clean easily.</p>
	<p><b>Rubber Handle</b> - Almost all Silky saws have rubber compound elastomer handles either inserted or vulcanized to ABS plastic or steel. They are comfortable to hold, reduce vibration and offer superior grip when hands are wet or cold and when wearing gloves.</p>
	<p><b>Four Rows of Teeth</b> – The teeth are set so that there appears to be 4 rows. These are rough cutting, extremely swift hand saws for heavier tasks. They can rip-cut, cross-cut and slant-cut.</p>
	<p><b>Sharpenable</b> - Because impulse-hardening is not applied, only the blades marked with this symbol can be sharpened with a file.</p>

## Technology – Other key points

- Mono-construction – Silky sheath saws have a “mono-construction” body. The blade extends the full length of the handle giving it greater strength and flexibility.
- Almost all Silky pruning saws have taper ground blades, i.e. they are narrower along the back of the blade and wider at the tooth edge. This is to enable a smooth cut with less resistance because the blade does not bind to the cut surface as it moves through the wood. There is less friction to overcome and the cut surface is left exceedingly smooth, with no grooves to hold water. The wound heals very quickly.

The following Pictograms indicate the types of use the saws are designed for. Look for these icons either on the brochure or on the saw packaging to help you decide which saw is the best choice for you or your customer.

ICON	DESCRIPTION	ICON	DESCRIPTION
	For Pruning and Trimming		For Arborist use
	For Fruit Tree pruning		For Forestry
	Outdoor and Hunting		Bamboo Cutting
	Root Cutting		Form Work/ Civil Engineering
	For Woodworking		D I Y and Hobbyist
	Florist and Nursery		Lawn and Garden

The range of Silky pruning saws is extensive. It includes folding saws, sheathed saws and extension pole saws for high pruning. Check the brochure for the whole range.

*Factors to consider include the following:*

## 1. Folding vs Sheath Saw

Is the customer doing a lot of sawing or only a little? Would he take time to unfold a saw, use it & fold up again or is he frequently needing a saw and would find it more convenient to attach the sheath to his belt so that the saw can be easily and quickly pulled free for instant use?

## 2. Teeth/30mm

What does the customer want to use the saw to cut? Is it just for pruning green wood - or is he planning to cut dry hard timber?

It is important to be aware of the number of teeth/30mm offered within the range of Silky pruning saws. Saws with large teeth (7.5-8/30mm) give very fast cutting of green wood. Finer tooth saws (10/30mm) will be slightly slower to cut green wood, but cut dry or hard wood faster e.g. dead branches, and leave a very smooth cut surface. Finer tooth saws are also preferred for certain trees with fragile or loose bark. Very fine teeth (13/30mm) are required to cut the very hard fiber of bamboo plants.

## 3. Blade type

Does the customer want to ensure a very clean finish to reduce the infection risk (eg fruit and amenity tree pruning -choose MIRAI-ME teeth)? Or to prune or trim or cut down trees very quickly ( select 4-RETSU-ME teeth).

## 4. Blade length

The longer the blade length ... the greater the reach. A longer blade also lessens the number of strokes required to cut through larger diameter branches.

This does assume that the user is optimizing the blade by using the whole length. There is no point in buying a 300mm blade and then using little 150mm strokes. Either lengthen the strokes or buy a smaller blade!