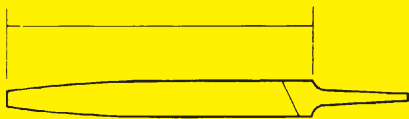


Length



The tang is not included in the stated length for files. The length of files should be selected according to the workpiece: that larger the workpiece the longer the file. In order to attain greater stability a file that is too long is preferable compared to a file that is too short.

Shape



Files have different cross-sections to suit the different shapes of workpieces.

Needle files



Needle files are intended for more detailed filing work where standard files cannot be used. The length of the needle files relates to the overall length including the handle.

Coarseness



Files are divided into the following degrees of coarseness: coarse (c), bastard (bast), second (sec), smooth (s).

However, the coarseness of the file teeth follows the file's length: accordingly, a 100 mm long bastard file has finer teeth than ditto 200 mm long bastard file.

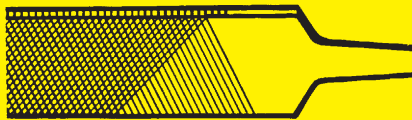
A fine toothed file is used on hard material where a fine surface is required - a coarse toothed file is used on softer material where a coarse surface can be tolerated.

Cut

Files are divided into single cut, double cut, body and rasp cuts.



Single cut files. For filing steel and metals with a normal working pressure.



Double cut files. Consists of two diagonal cuts. Used with a higher working pressure than single cut. For iron, steel and metals but also for plastic and wood etc.



Body cut. The teeth are curved above the file's surface. For smoothing repairs in body repair shops, etc



Rasp cut Has a series of pointed, individual teeth. For coarse work on soft materials such as wood, plastic, hooves, aluminium, leather, etc.