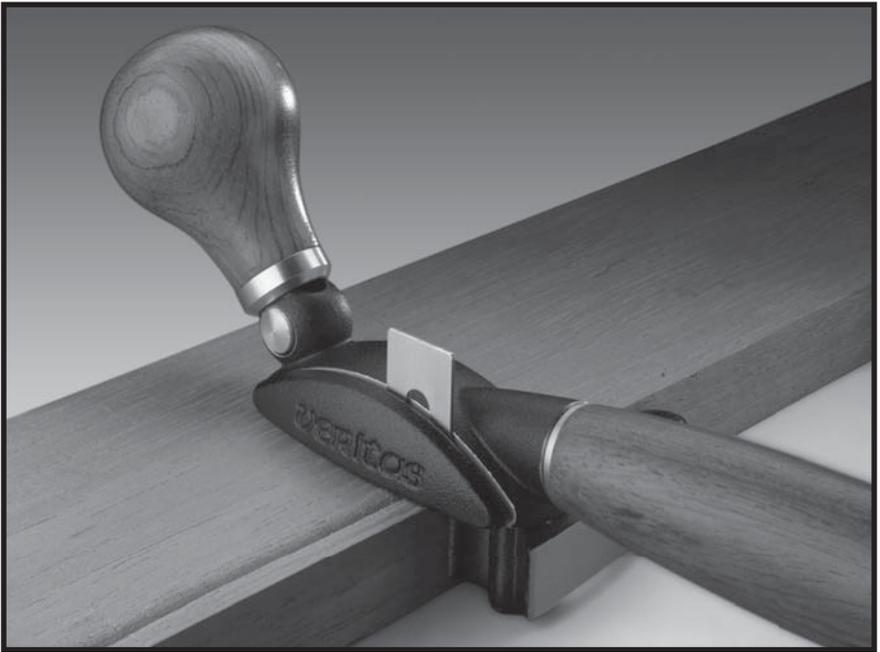


*veritas*<sup>®</sup>  
Beading Tool

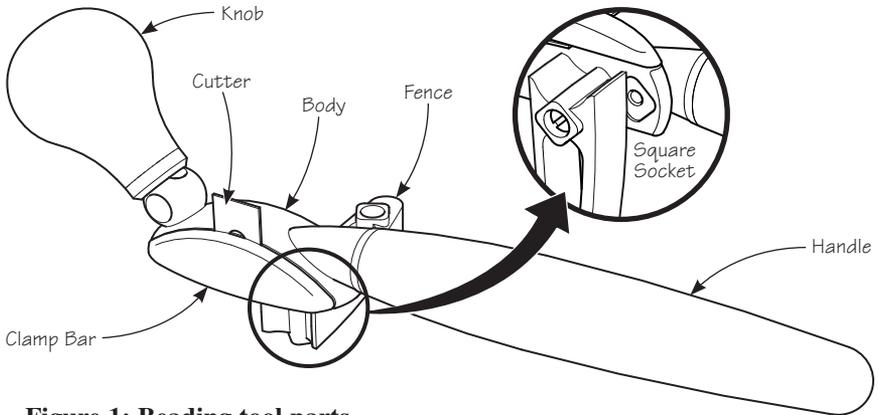


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U.S. Des. Pat. D591,580

# Introduction

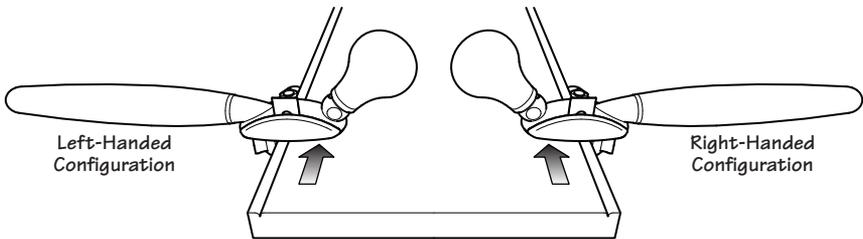
The Veritas® Beading Tool allows you to quickly and easily add fine details to furniture by hand, without the substantial set-up and jiggling that a router would require. The beading tool produces crisp beads, flutes, and reeds — even in difficult hardwoods. Its symmetrical design can be configured for both personal comfort and as required to deal with reversing grain. The beading tool includes a  $\frac{3}{32}$ " radius single-point cutter and five blank cutters for custom shaping. (Other cutters are listed on page 8.)



**Figure 1: Beading tool parts.**

## Configuring the Beading Tool

Before any beading can begin, the tool must first be set up for the work at hand. Examine your workpiece to determine whether the tool should be configured for left-handed or right-handed operation.



**Figure 2: Set-up based on application.**

To reconfigure the tool, use a slot screwdriver to remove the screws that fix the clamp bar to the body. Remove the clamp bar and place onto the opposing side, aligning the bosses with their corresponding holes. Reinstall the screws.

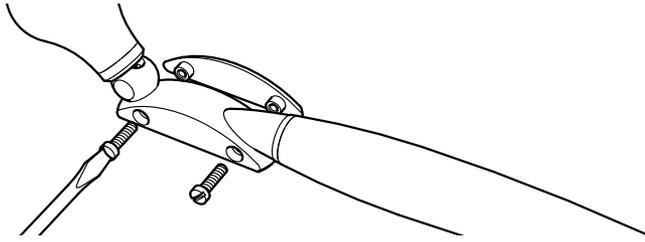
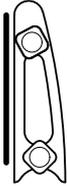
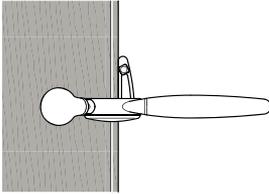
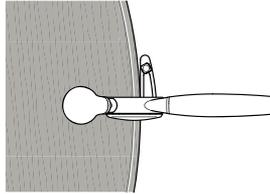
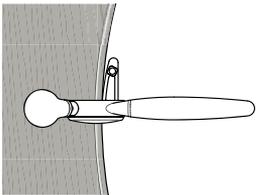
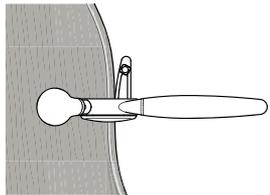
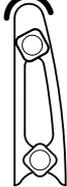
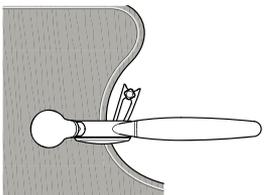


Figure 3: Reconfiguring the tool.

## Positioning the Fence

The fence on the beading tool has three different reference surfaces, each of which is used for following different edge shapes.

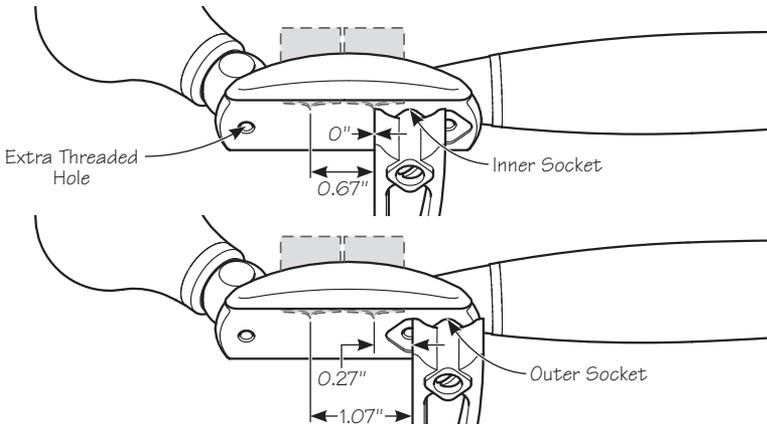
Table 1

Reference Surface	Applications	
 <p data-bbox="168 894 250 917">Straight</p>	 <p data-bbox="295 894 377 917">Straight</p>	 <p data-bbox="614 894 824 917">Slight convex edge</p>
 <p data-bbox="175 1133 242 1156">Curve</p>	 <p data-bbox="295 1133 516 1156">Slight concave edge</p>	 <p data-bbox="614 1133 750 1156">Slight waves</p>
 <p data-bbox="164 1372 253 1395">Bullnose</p>	 <p data-bbox="295 1372 484 1395">Complex profiles*</p>	

*\*Note: A bead cannot be scraped along a curved edge if the angle between the bead and grain exceeds 15°. In these cases, the line scraped should be used only as a guide for subsequent carving.*

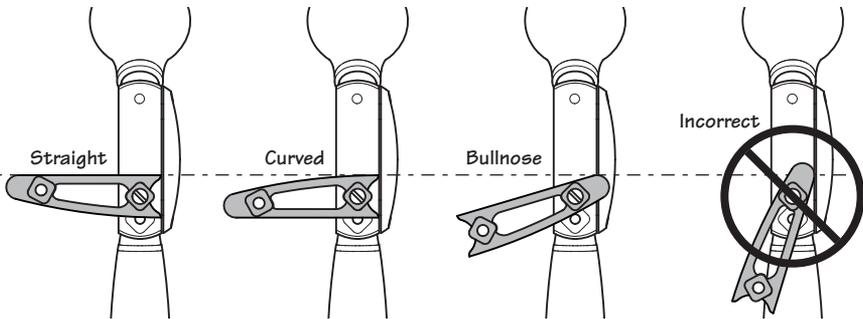
The fence is mounted to the sole of the tool using a single screw and aligned with the square boss and matching socket. There are two sockets in the sole of the body. Either may be used. The inner socket (closest to the knob) is suitable for most applications. The use of the outer socket is needed only if the bead is farther than 0.67" away from the fence.

*Note: The extra threaded hole in the sole is required for manufacturing. It has no function when using the tool.*



**Figure 4: Installing the fence.**

The fence has been designed such that you may change the reference surface without adjusting the blade. As shown below, the distance from the cutter to all three reference surfaces remains the same, regardless of which surface is being used.

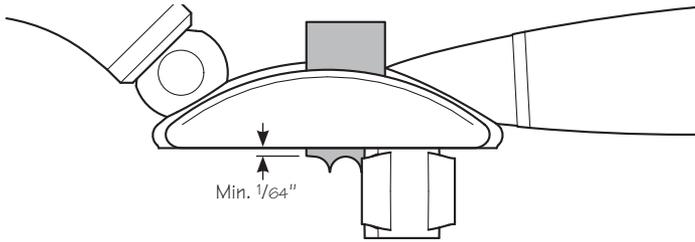


**Figure 5: The distance from the cutter to all three reference surfaces remains the same.**

*Note: The fence has been designed with a small amount of play that allows it to be clamped up to 3° off perpendicular. This is normal and does not affect the use of the tool.*

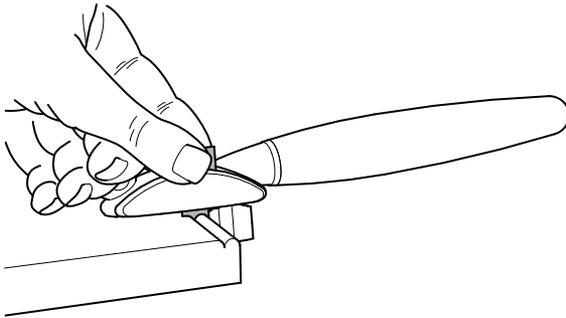
## Using the Beading Tool

To install the cutter of your choice, loosen the clamp bar screws, slide the selected cutter beneath the clamp bar and secure. The cutter may be positioned anywhere between the clamping bosses, as desired. However, it is important that it extend below the sole of the tool at least  $\frac{1}{64}$ " ( $\sim 0.015$ "') more than the deepest portion of the cutter's profile.



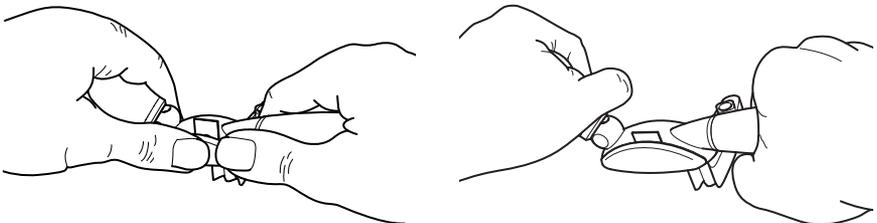
**Figure 6: Installing the cutter.**

Should you need to pick up or continue an existing bead, you can use an already cut feature to locate the cutter (see **Figure 7**).



**Figure 7: Referencing an existing bead.**

To achieve good control of the tool, place both thumbs onto the clamp bar, pinching the body with your fingers and using the handle and knob to fill your hand and locate the tool.

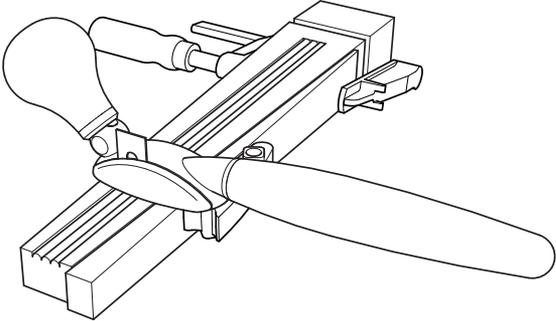


**Figure 8: Holding the tool.**

If you are working in a tight space or at an awkward angle, you can also customize the grip by pivoting the knob. Simply twist the knob to loosen it, rotate it to the desired angle, and twist it again in the opposite direction to tighten it.

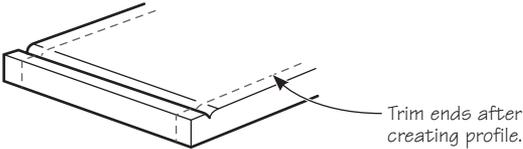
The beading tool will tend to follow the grain of hardwood, particularly coarse-grained woods such as oak. Where possible, you should cut in the direction that will draw the tool fence against the workpiece.

With the aid of a tapered fence, you can cut a bead down the center of a tapered leg.



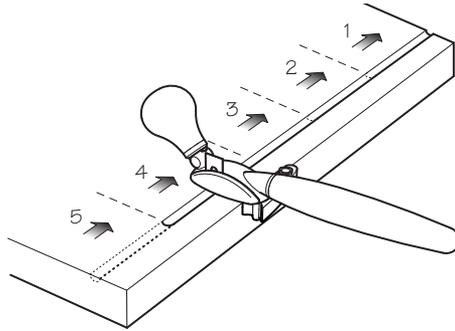
**Figure 9: Cutting a bead in the center of a tapered leg.**

When producing profiles over the full length of a piece of wood, form the profile before trimming the board to length. This will give you a better finish at each end.



**Figure 10: Full-length detailing of a workpiece.**

Cutting beads longer than a comfortable stroke length (about 10") in one continuous pass is difficult. For this type of beading work, it is recommended that you cut these in increments to facilitate the task. Starting about 8" from the far end of the workpiece, use a push stroke to cut that 8" section to the full depth of the bead, then move down the workpiece another 8" or so and cut that section to the full depth, and so on, until the entire edge has been cut (see **Figure 11**). Finish each section with a few longer strokes to blend the sections together.

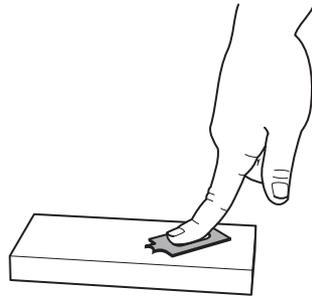


**Figure 11: Cutting long beads in incremental steps.**

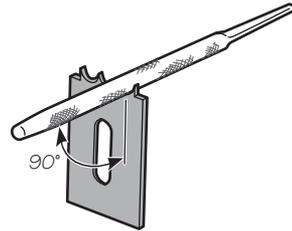
## Sharpening Instructions

All but the blank cutters are precision machined and are ready for use. The hardened steel has excellent edge retention. You can sharpen the cutters by lapping each face on a sharpening stone.

If a cutter becomes damaged or severely worn, you can reshape it with a small round file or slip stone, working it square to the blade. Five blank cutters are included with the beading tool for you to create your own custom profiles. These can be shaped with files, sanding drums, or rotary carving tools fitted with a small grindstone. Take care not to burn the cutter; it should never get too hot to touch. After rough shaping, refine the cutter with fine files or slip stones, then lap each face to remove any burrs.

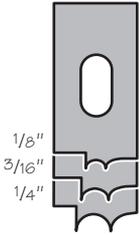


**Figure 12: Sharpening a cutter.**

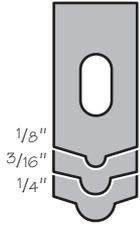


**Figure 13: Reshaping a worn cutter.**

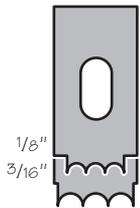
# Accessories



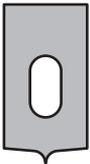
**05P04.03** Beading Cutters, set of 3



**05P04.04** Fluting Cutters, set of 3



**05P04.05** Reeding Cutters, set of 2



**05P04.10** Master Set of 8 Cutters  
**05P04.06** Replacement Blank Cutter  
**05P04.02** Replacement Single-Point Cutter

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