

SPLICER SNIPS ELECTRICIAN SCISSORS

CARE AND MAINTENANCE



Jameson snips are high quality shears forged from the best American tool steel and handcrafted in the USA. This precision tool is designed for cutting communication and electrical wire. Proper use and maintenance is extremely important. Misuse and poor maintenance can reduce the effective life of this product.

Warning

Always wear gloves and eye protection when sharpening or servicing sharp instruments.

SHARPENING

We do not advise using a mechanical grinder. Blade surface could lose hardness if not properly ground and lubricated during high speed grinding.

If your snips have a serrated blade, file only the non-serrated blade.

1. Hold snips in one hand and brace front tip of blade firmly on a table or bench top (Fig.1). Using a 6" or 8" Mill Bastard File, file on forward stroke 4 to 5 times. Try to maintain original surface angle of approximately 30° (Fig.2).
2. As an alternative, we recommend using Jameson's Scissors and Knife Sharpener (Part No. 32-50).

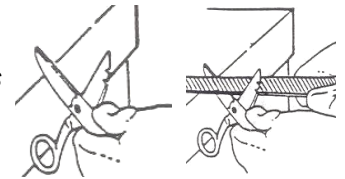


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



Part No. 32-50

ADJUSTING

The post screw is the most serviceable part on your Jameson splicer snips. It is torqued to factory setting and made from a softer material than cutting blades. Prolonged use or abuse will cause the screw to "stretch" and snips will loosen.

1. If overly loose, tighten post screw to desired blade-to-blade tension (Fig 3).
2. Hold Snips open at 90° and allow horizontal blade to drop (Fig 4).
3. The best adjustment will leave the tips open 1/8" to 1/4" after drop. If opening is less than 1/8", repeat Steps 1 and 2.
4. After drop test, turn snips over with post screw head facing downward. Support snips on a wooden block. Peen the tip of post screw lightly to prevent screwing back out (5).

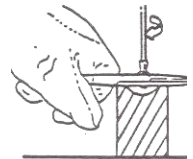


Fig. 3

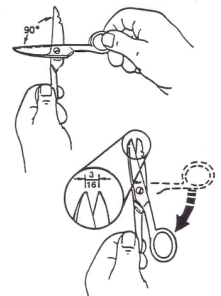


Fig. 4

After prolonged use or extensive sharpening, a gap may persist between the tips. The handles may require adjusting.

5. Hold handle shank firmly with arch facing upward (as shown). Lightly tap arch with hammer. Repeat this procedure on opposite shank if necessary. Continue this procedure until proper alignment is achieved (Fig 6).



Fig. 5



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