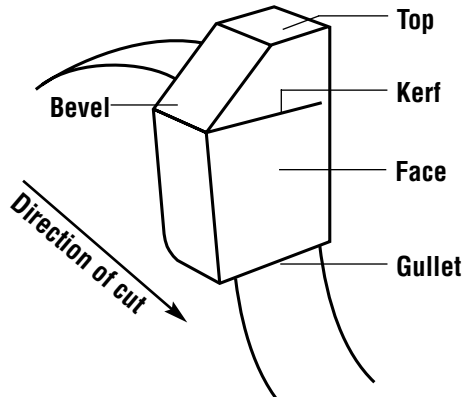


Circular Saw Blade Anatomy

Tooth design is the determining factor in deciding which blade is best for any application.

Here's a quick overview of how subtle changes in bevel, gullet and kerf affect cutting performance.



Bevel - Teeth can have a single bevel, two bevels or no bevel at all. Types of bevels can alternate from tooth to tooth on a given blade. The bevel is what gives a blade its specific cutting pattern.

Gullet - This is the space between teeth that clears the work piece of chips after the cut. The deeper the gullet, the more efficiently chips are cleared.

Kerf - This is the face of the tooth, where the actual cutting takes place. The pattern of alternating kerfs, known as the grind, decides what applications a blade is best for.

Grind

There are many types of tooth grinds, a few of the basic ones are:



Flat Top Grind (FTG) – best for ripping.



Tri-Grind (TRI) – Combination grind.



Alternate Top Bevel (ATB) – for crosscutting, cut-off and trimming.



Left Trim Grind (3/1) – Good finish, one side only.



Triple Chip Grind (TCG) – perfect for hard, abrasive materials like non-ferrous metals, hardwoods and plastics.



Right Trim Grind (3/1) – Good finish, one side only.



Solid Surface Grind (SSG) – For extremely dense man-made materials.



Multi-Purpose Carbide Tipped (MCT) – for ripping and crosscutting, miter.



High 30° ATB (MH) – Chip-free cuts on melamine and plywood.