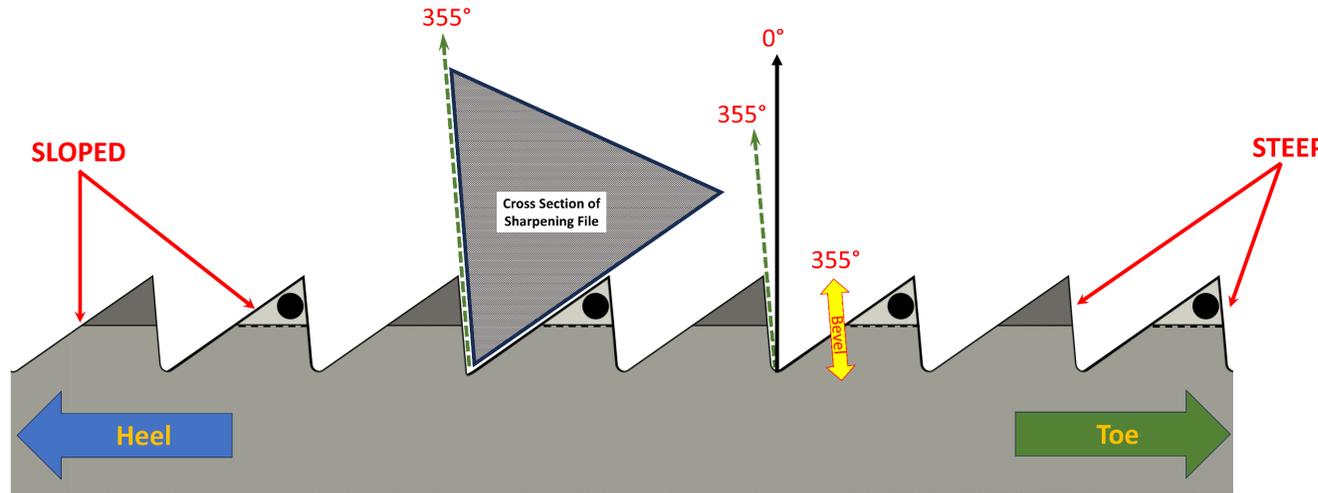
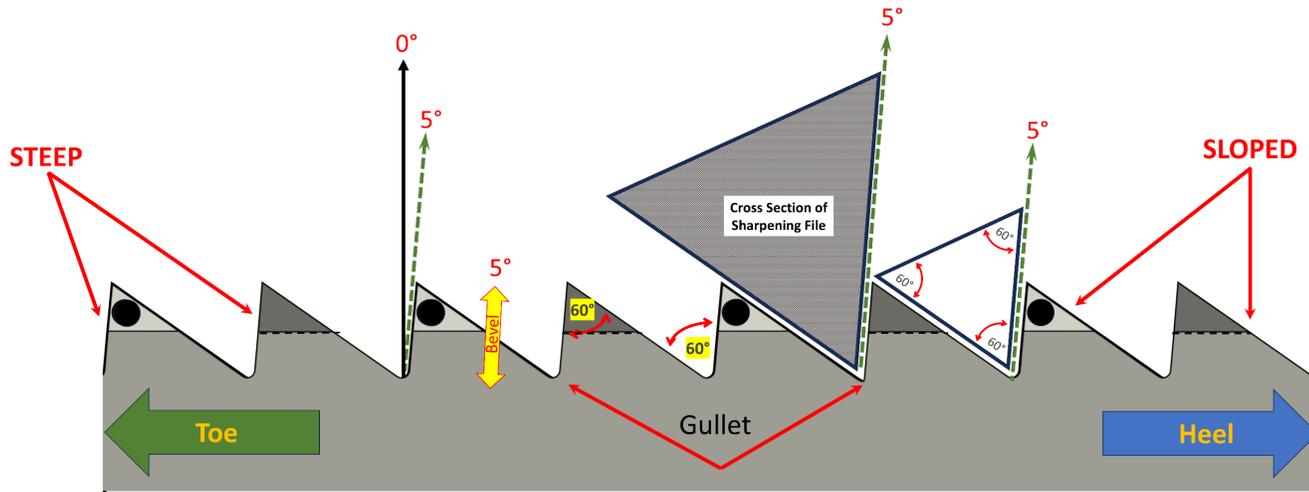


SawTooth Filing Profiles



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Rip Profile

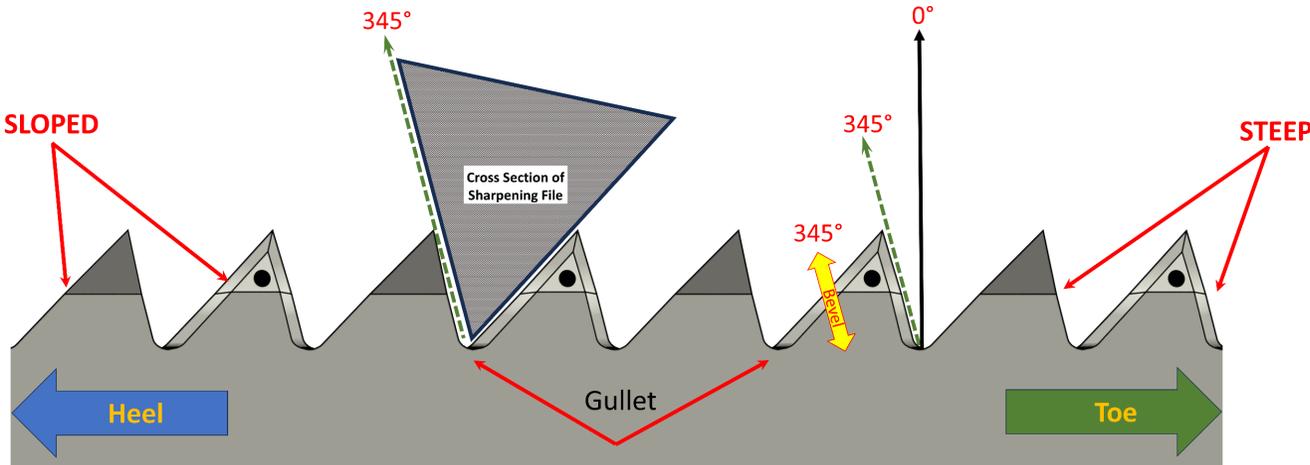
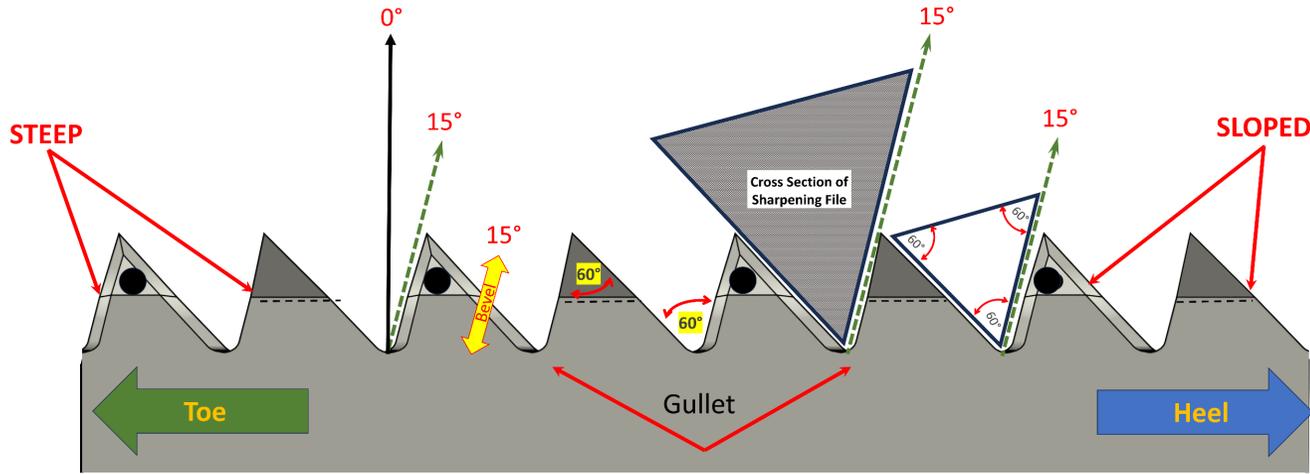


- Here's what a rip-filed toothline looks like mounted in your sharpening vise.
- A saw's toothline is essentially a row of equilateral triangles rotated on its axis toward the toe to present a steep cutting edge to the wood.
- Note that the teeth set away from your POV are dotted.
- The teeth set toward your POV presents the break line coined into the tooth halfway up.



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X-Cut Profile

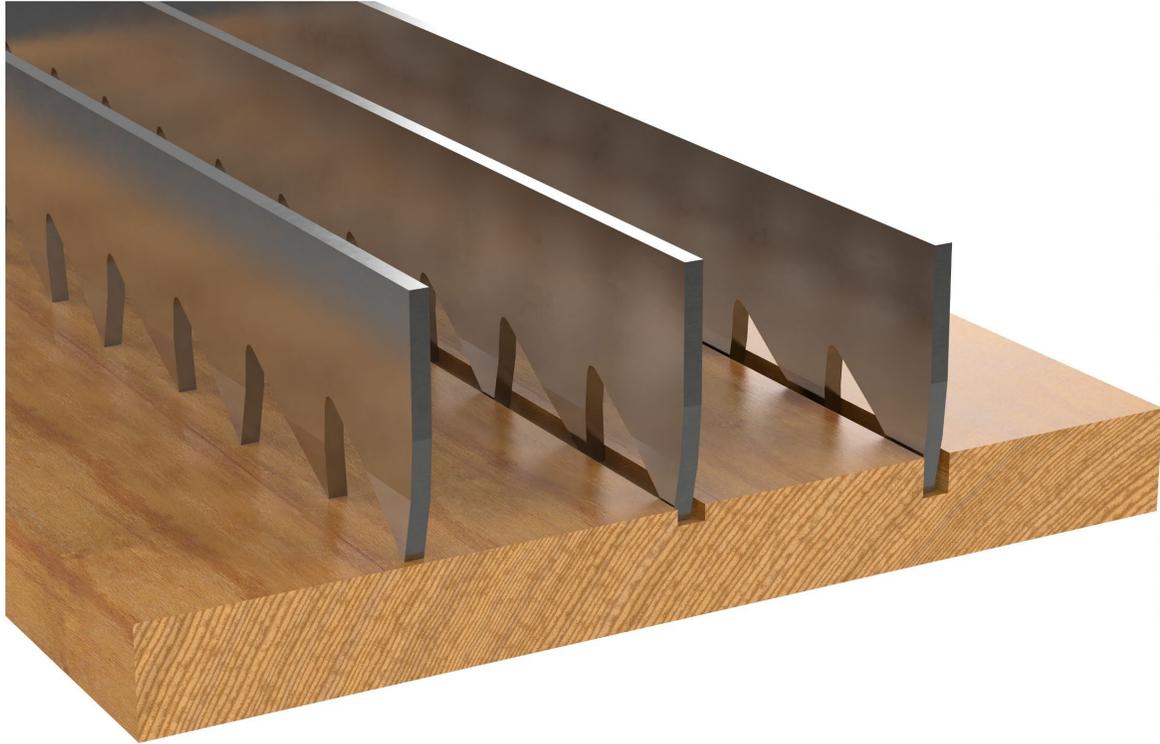


- Here's what a x-cut filed toothline looks like mounted in your sharpening vise
- Note that we've relaxed the rake from 5° chisel for rip to 15° to ease the cut across the grain.
- We've also created a distinct bevel from 5° to 15°; this allows the sawtooth to 'knife' across the grain.
- 15° is more than enough for the thicker plates of handsaws and panel saws to cut across the grain. 20° degrees invites more strokes at the expense of edge retention and accuracy.

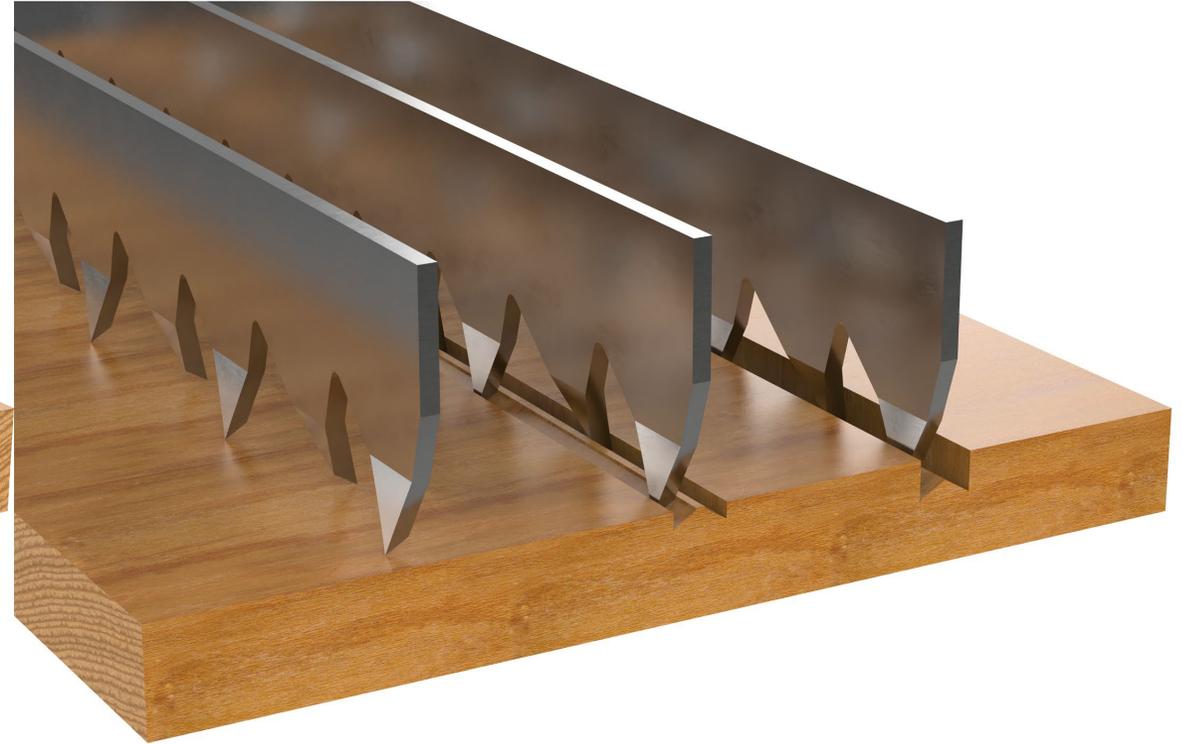


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Chisels (Rip) and Knives (X-Cut)



Note how a rip-filed toothline presents teeth filed like a row of chisels, chopping out the grain in-line. An aggressive rake and little to no bevel accomplishes this kind of cut.



X-Cut teeth present a row of beveled teeth like 'knives,' slicing across the grain. Filing these bevels is easily overdone with backsaws especially, given their thinner plates compared to handsaws & panel saws.

