INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
2729

Second edition
1995-11-15

Woodworking tools — Chisels and gouges

Outils pour le travail du bois — Ciseaux et gouges

Reference number
ISO 2729:1995(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 2729 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 29, *Small tools*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2729:1973), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Woodworking tools — Chisels and gouges

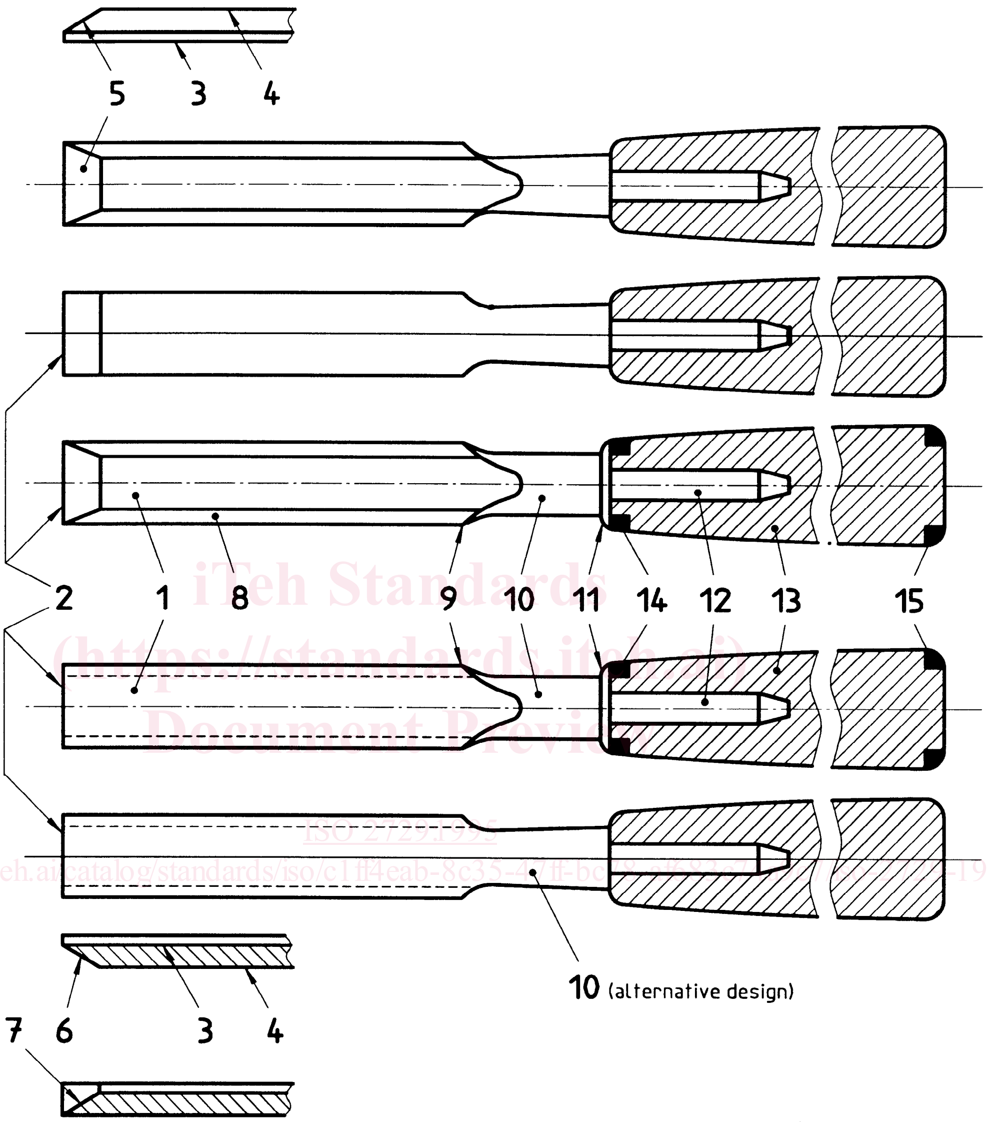
1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of chisels and gouges for woodworking.

2 Nomenclature

See table 1.

Table 1

<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Illustration</th></tr>
<tr><td>Firmer and butt chisels, bevel edged and plain</td><td rowspan="2"> </td></tr>
<tr><td>Firmer gouges (half curved)</td></tr>
</table>

Key

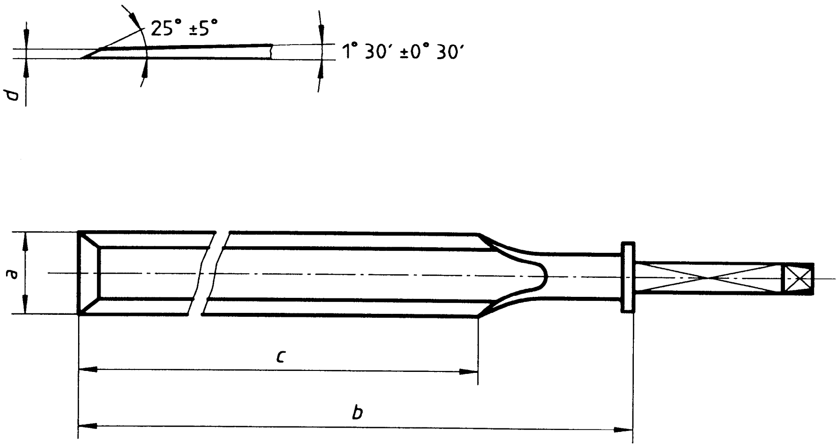
1	Blade	6	Out-Cannel	11	Bolster
2	Cutting edge	7	In-Cannel	12	Tang
3	Face	8	Bevel	13	Handle
4	Back	9	Shoulder	14	Reinforcing ferrule
5	Cannel	10	Neck	15	Reinforcing hoop

NOTE — The illustrations are given as examples and shall neither limit nor influence the design of the tool.

3 Dimensions

3.1 Firmer chisels with tang, bevelled and plain (long type)

See figure 1 and table 2.



NOTE — The design of the tang is left to the manufacturer's decision. It shall allow the tool to withstand the tests of clause 5 without failure.

Figure 1

Table 2

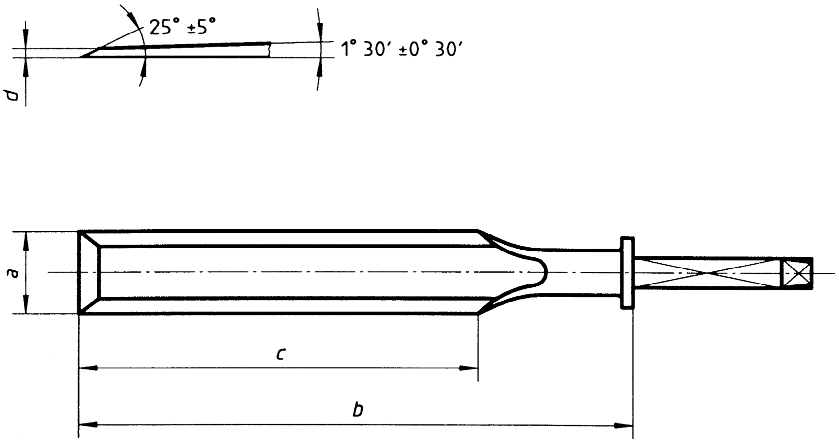
a js 15		*b* [1] min.	*c* min.	*d* min.
mm	in	mm		
(2)	—	109	78	3,5
3	1/8	110	79	3,5
4	—	112	80	2,1
(5)	3/16	113	81	2,1
6	1/4	115	82	2,1
8	5/16	118	84	2,1
10	3/8	121	86	2,1
12	—	124	88	2,1
(13)	1/2	125	89	2,3
14	9/16	127	90	2,3
(15)	—	128	91	2,4
16	5/8	130	92	2,4
18	—	133	94	2,6
(19)	3/4	134	95	2,6
20	—	136	96	2,6
(22)	7/8	139	98	2,8
25	1	143	101	2,9
(28)	1 1/8	148	104	2,9
(30)	—	150	106	3,1
32	1 1/4	154	108	3,1
(35)	1 3/8	158	111	3,3
(38)	1 1/2	160	114	3,3
40	—	166	116	3,5

NOTE — Secondary series given in parentheses.

[1] *b* min. = 106 + 1,5*a* (rounded to lower millimetre).

3.2 Butt chisels with tang, bevelled and plain (short type)

See figure 2 and table 3.



NOTE — The design of the tang is left to the manufacturer's decision. It shall allow the tool to withstand the tests of clause 5 without failure.

Figure 2

Table 3

a js 15		*b* min.	*c* min.	*d* min.
mm	in	mm		
6	1/4	104	76	2,1
10	3/8	107	76	2,1
(13)	1/2	109	76	2,3
16	5/8	111	76	2,4
(19)	3/4	113	76	2,6
25	1	118	76	2,9
32	1 1/4	122	76	3,1
(38)	1 1/2	127	76	3,1
50	2	135	76	3,5
NOTE — Secondary series is given in parentheses.				