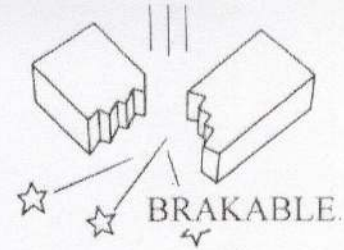


WATER SHARPENING STONE

This is water sharpening stone, uses only water as sharpening agent. Never use OIL for it will clog the sharpening surface of the waterstone which is delicate (porous and friable). And Oil will not give the sharpened edges as water.



First soak the stone in water for about 3 to 5 minutes. And move the stone back and forth in about the same distance while pressing the stone surface along the blade angle. Splash water especially around the contact area between the blade and stone and create muddy droplet for that does that sharpening, so don't wash away or wipe the muddy droplet. Try to keep this droplet between the blade and sharpening stone.

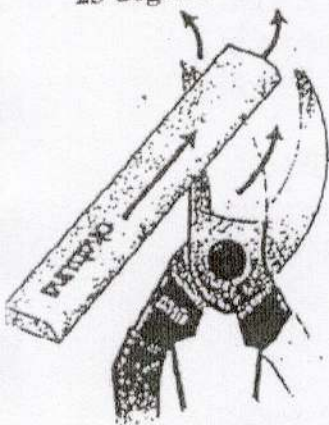
DO NOT DROP OR GIVE A SHOCK FOR THIS IS BRAKABLE. Man made abrasives fused or bond together and brake apart if shock is big enough to brake the bond.

Do not rub fingers or skin against the stone for it might cause bodily injury.

Wash the stone surface after sharpening that will give clean surface for next sharpening. **First submerge water sharp stone in water.**

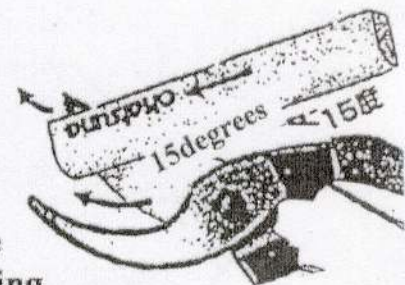
Corner of stone is rounded for softer & easier grip on the palm.

23 degrees



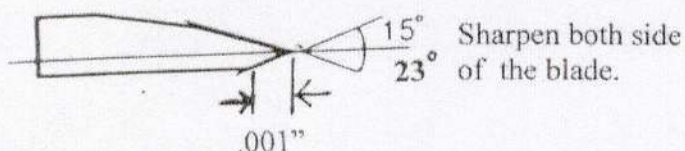
- 1) Then trace along the cutting blade profiles.
Ideal angle to be sharpening is 23 degrees.
Idea is to create the cutting edge.

- 2) Flip the shear. Lightly slide stone smooth along the other side of Cutting blade
Ideal angle is 15 degrees. Main thing is to create the angle that won't get bind with other blade. Think of it as obtuse/moderate the cutting edge. The width of this sharpening is only 0.01" (0.23mm) very thin, just a hair.



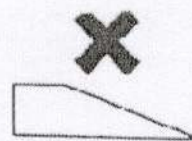
The ideal cutting edge

- 1) More sharpening: Cutting angle



- 2) Less sharpening: Clearance angle

Bad example of sharpening:



Excessive cutting edge
blade too weak, may be damaged



Blade gets bind/hit with
other blade may chip
and blade damage.