
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



2730

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Woodworking tools — Wooden bodied planes

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 2730 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 29, *Small tools*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in March 1972.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	India	Spain
Canada	Ireland	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Israel	Thailand
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Italy	Turkey
France	Romania	United Kingdom

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

Woodworking tools — Wooden bodied planes

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of wooden bodied planes.

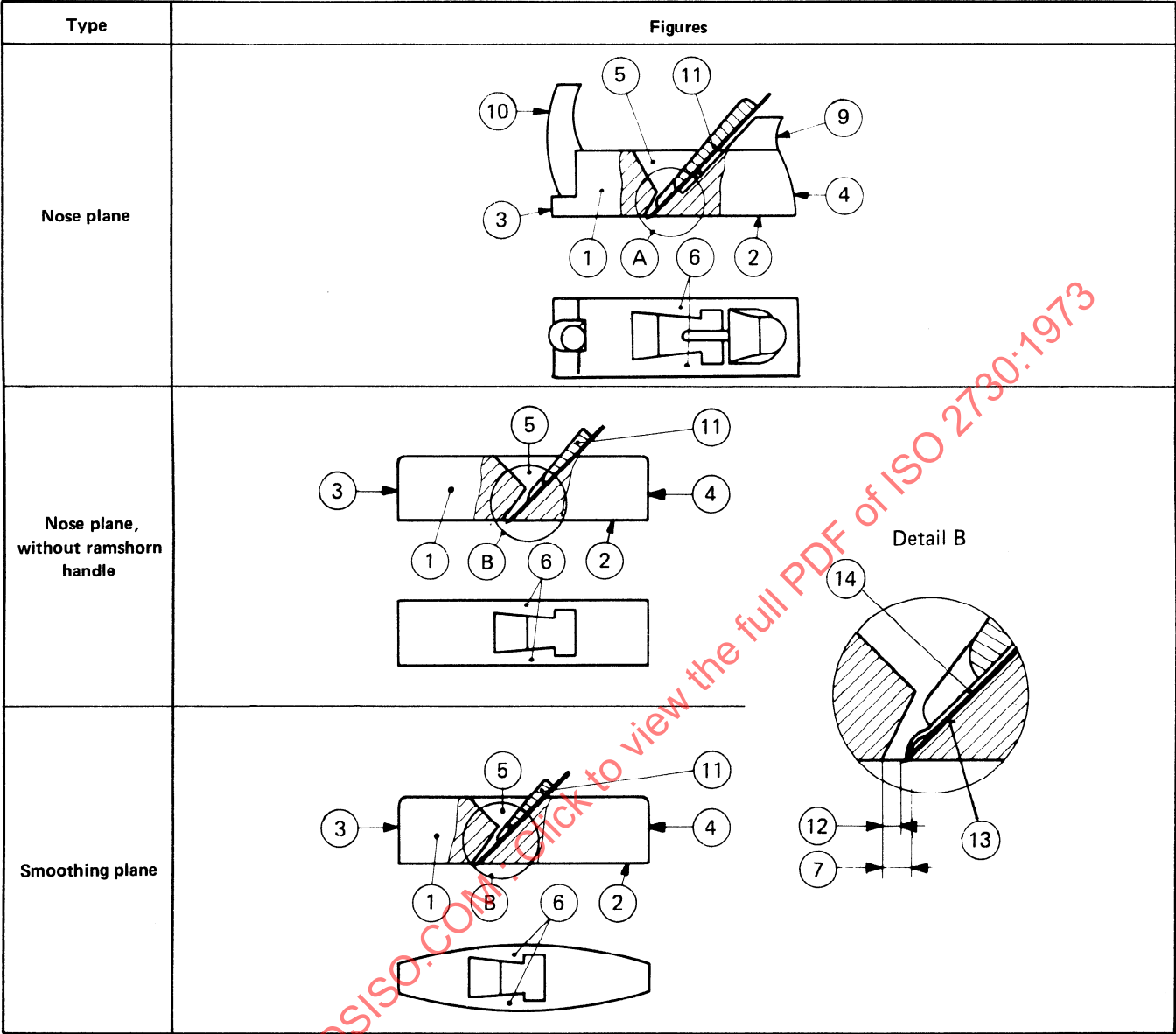
2 REFERENCE

ISO 2728, *Woodworking tools — Plane irons.*¹⁾

3 NOMENCLATURE

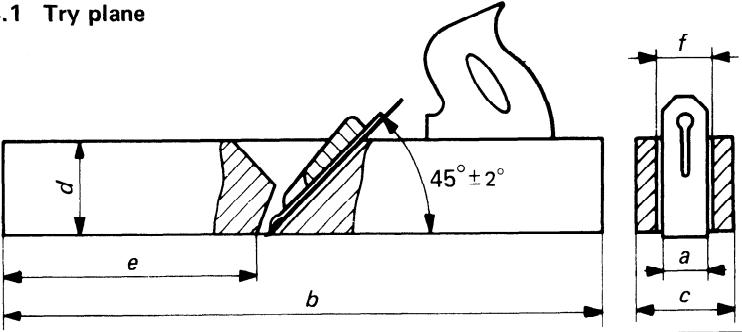
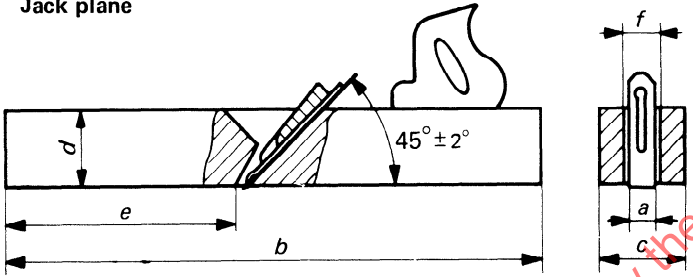
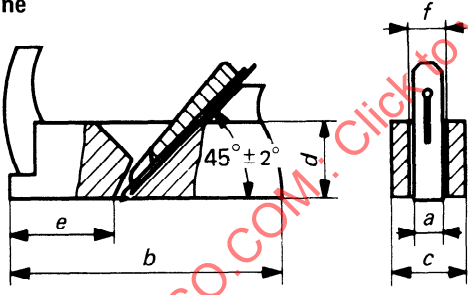
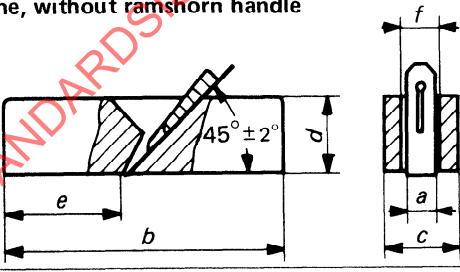
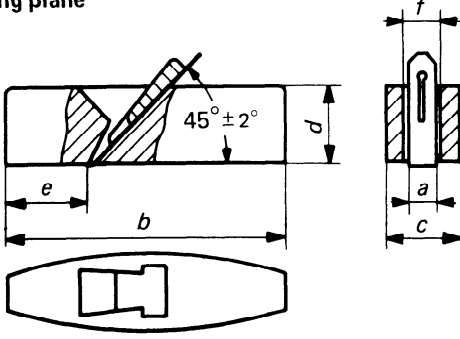
Type	Figures
Try plane	Technical drawing of a try plane. The top view shows the body (1), sole (2), and head (3). The side view shows the sole (2), head (3), and the cutting edge (4). The detail view 'Detail A' shows the cutting edge (14) and the sole (13). The drawing includes callouts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.
Jack plane	Technical drawing of a jack plane. The top view shows the body (1), sole (2), and head (3). The side view shows the sole (2), head (3), and the cutting edge (4). The detail view 'Detail A' shows the cutting edge (14) and the sole (13). The drawing includes callouts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

1) At present at the stage of draft.



Number	Denomination
1	Body
2	Sole
3	Nose
4	Heel
5	Box
6	Cheeks
7	Mouth
8	Handle
9	Hand protector
10	Ramshorn handle
11	Wedge
12	Clearance
13	Cut iron
14	Cap iron

4 DIMENSIONS

Type	Nominal dimension <i>a</i>		<i>b</i> ± 5	<i>c</i> ± 2	<i>d</i> ± 3	<i>e</i> ± 3	<i>f</i> + 1,5 0
	mm	in	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
4.1 Try plane 	51	2	600	72	75	250	52,5
	54	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	600	75	75	250	55,5
	57	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	600	78	75	250	58,5
4.2 Jack plane 	42		530	61	63	224	43,5
	51	2	530 (380)	70	63	224	52,5
	57	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	530 (430)	76	63	224	58,5
4.3 Nose plane 	33		236	52	63	100	34,5
	45	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	236	63	63	100	46,5
	48		236	67	63	100	49,5
4.4 Nose plane, without ramshorn handle 	42		236	61	63	100	43,5
	45	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	236	63	63	100	46,5
4.5 Smoothing plane 	51	2	200	75	63	60	52,5

5 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

5.1 Shape

Wooden bodied planes shall have dimensions in conformity with those shown in section 4 and be well adapted in their shape to be firmly held during operation.

5.2 Material

The body of the plane shall be manufactured from an even-textured wood capable of sliding easily on the surface to be planed, and with a hardness sufficient to avoid rapid deterioration of the sole in operation. It is recommended that beech or a similar species be used.

The body may be made of two different timbers, well glued together, with a very hard quality for the sole to reduce wear during use.

The wood shall be well seasoned (10 to 12 % moisture content) to avoid warping in normal use. It shall be without defects (knots, splits or splinters).

5.3 Sole

The sole shall be smooth and flat.

The nose shall not have sharp corners which can dig into the surface to be planed.

5.4 Clearance

After wedging the cut and cap irons in place, the clearance at the mouth shall be between 0,5 and 2 mm.

5.5 Box

The inside of the box shall be smoothly finished to prevent shavings catching and collecting in this part during use.

5.6 Wedge

The shape of the front part of the wedge in particular shall be such that the shavings flow easily.

5.7 Finish

The body shall be impregnated with a product (for example linseed oil) or coated with colourless varnish to ensure that it remains dry under all conditions.

5.8 Cut iron and cap iron

See ISO 2728.