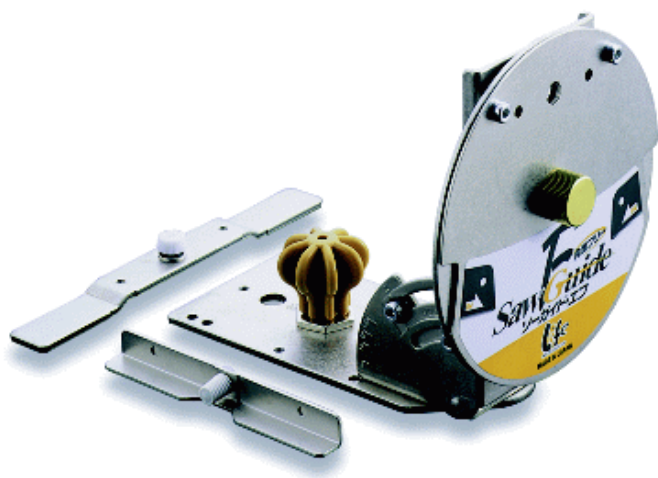




Brought to you by
WoodworkProjects.co.uk



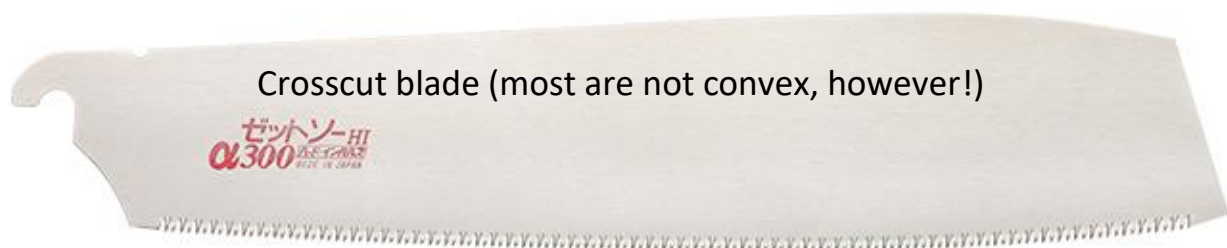
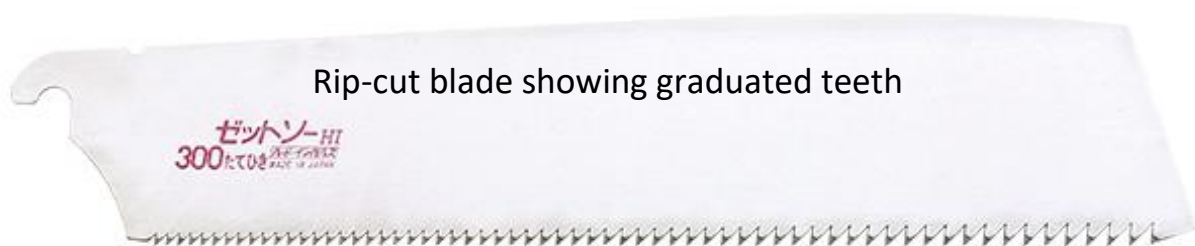
2024 catalogue



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There is an excellent introduction to Japanese saws at https://youtu.be/ZnR_-Lbflgg



About Z-Saw (or Zetsaw)

Okada Hardware Manufacturing Company Ltd is one of the leading pioneers in the Japanese handsaw manufacturing industry, and is located in Miki, the renowned heartland of the Japanese hardware industry. It was established as a local tool manufacturing company in 1943, and naturally followed the great handsaw manufacturing tradition while simultaneously introducing extensive modern technology into the whole saw manufacturing process.

Z-Saw has developed hundreds of models of handsaw together with auxiliary tools such as Saw Guides to meet the changing demands of the times and the needs of our customers.

It was the first company in Japan to introduce Hard Impulse-heating treatment, which is known as one of the great innovations for maximising saw tooth hardness. We pride ourselves on developing in-house our own automatic saw manufacturing system, and many other firsts in the handsaw manufacturing industry.

Z-Saw has approximately one quarter of the domestic handsaw market with about 5 million units of annual shipment, and exports to more than 20 different countries.



ZETSAW

Okada Hardware Mfg.Co.,Ltd.

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E-mail : sales1@z-saw.co.jp



ZETSAW

Originator of Japanese Blade-Interchangeable Handsaw

About Woodwork Projects

Who or what is Woodwork Projects, you may ask. The business is run as a hobby by retired civil servant Jim Morrison, a keen DIY-er who bought a few saws from Z-Saw nearly 20 years ago for his own use before deciding to try selling them online. The business has grown gradually over the years.

Purchases can be made online at www.woodworkprojects.co.uk or by post. Since the business started it has attracted well over 3500 customers, many of whom have placed one or more repeat orders.

Orders have come from more than 200 customers outside the UK, including from these countries: Australia, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Brunei, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and United States.

Because Z-Saw manufactures almost exclusively replaceable blade saws, Woodwork Projects prices and sells many blades and handles separately.

You can contact Woodwork Projects as follows:

Online at www.woodworkprojects.co.uk.

By post to **15 Lakeside, Irthlingborough, Northants NN9 5SW**

By voicemail on **0845 862 1410**

Blade selection for woodworking

When choosing a saw for cutting wood it is important to consider direction and speed or fineness of cut. The picture below shows the 3 different types of cut:



A crosscut saw is designed for cutting across the grain of the timber, will be OK on slant cuts and will struggle with rip cuts. A rip saw is great for cutting with the grain, but very poor in the other directions. Universal blades are designed to cope with all 3 types of cut, but do not do quite as well as the specialist blades.

Blade care

Proper saw blade care will improve working efficiency and extend the life of the saw blade.

Always brush off all residue from the saw blade and particularly the teeth after use.

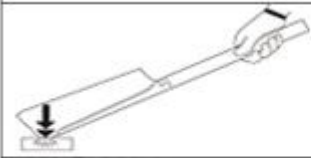
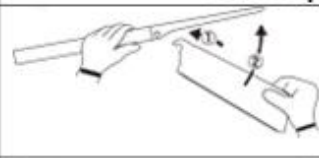

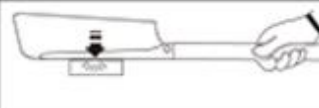
Oil the blade, particularly if it will not be used for some time.

Wrap the blade in VCI (volatile corrosion inhibitor) paper or newspaper for storage.

Z-Saw blade replacement



Since the saw teeth are very sharp, we recommend that you wear gloves or wrap the blade with something (a cloth or towel or its cardboard sleeve) when replacing the blade.

Hook-Fitting (long-backed handles only)

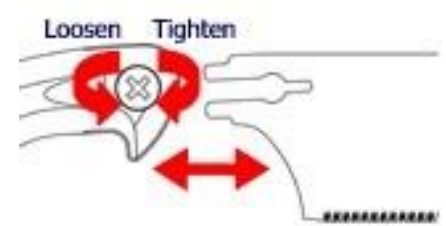
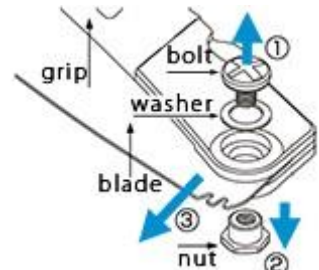
Blade removal	Blade replacement
 <p>Tap the protruding part of the back of the blade on some scrap timber to loosen it.</p>	 <p>Hook the blade into the spine.</p>
 <p>Pull the blade out of the spine</p>	 <p>Tap the spine on some scrap timber to secure the blade.</p>

All other hook-fitting blades

- To loosen the blade, protect your hand and hold the blade firmly with the teeth facing upwards
- Tap the top of the back of the handle on a firm surface until it is free of the holder
- Pull it out.
- To insert the blade, hook it into the spine
- Tap the bottom edge of the back of the handle on a firm surface.

Blade removal	Blade replacement
	

- Never detach a blade by knocking the back of the blade toe in the same way as with saws with the long-backed handles, as the blade may fly out and cause serious injury.
- If the handle has an angle adjustment (H-210/240/270 folding and H-150 wood pistol) ensure that the blade is locked in the fully extended position before removal.

<h3>Screw-Fitting</h3> <p>Loosen the screw with coin or screwdriver and pull the blade out from the handle.</p> <p>Insert the blade and tighten the screw to fix the blade firmly.</p> 	<h3>Pin-Fitting</h3> <p>Unfasten the bolt, taking care not to misplace the washer.</p> <p>Pull out the nut and remove the blade.</p>  <p>Insert the replacement blade into the handle. Locate the nut into the handle through the hole in the blade. Refit the bolt and washer and tighten according to taste.</p>
--	--

The Z-Saw "user manual"

1. Choosing the right saw for the job (see also page 4).

- Teeth per inch (sometimes expressed inversely as pitch)
For a saw to work properly, it has to have a certain number of teeth within the material (especially wood) it is cutting. Too many, the teeth fill up with sawdust and no longer cut effectively. Too few, the saw gets too hard to pull through, leaves too rough a cut, and can tear out large chunks of wood with it.
- Length of blade
For efficient crosscut and universal cut sawing, the saw blade should be at least two but preferably three times as long as the workpiece (wood) to be cut. The more teeth used to sever the wood, the faster and easier sawing will be.
- Rake angle
The ideal rake angle, which means the attacking angle of the saw teeth to the wood, varies according to the density of the wood to be cut. For cutting wet or soft wood, the attacking angle of the teeth should be very sharp, so that the teeth can efficiently dig into the wood and not slip in the kerf. In contrast, for cutting denser wood, the rake angle should be more obtuse than the teeth for cutting softwood. A larger cutting angle on the teeth can alleviate quick wear-out of the teeth and make the saw easier to operate.

2. Choosing the right handle for the work.

- Long traditional rattan wrapped handle (or aluminium equivalent)
The Japanese traditional handle can be held with two hands for a long steady cut, or for small precise cuts by holding the blade end of the handle with the forefinger resting along the top of the spline.
- Short straight handle
The short straight handle is ideal for use with relatively short saw blades for more balanced strokes.
- Pistol grip
The short pistol grip can add strength behind the saw blade for relatively aggressive cutting and makes it easier to control the sawing direction. The screw-fit type of saw handle can also be reversed to make the cutting line more visible.

3. Place the teeth flat on the workpiece.

Most saw blades have what is known as set, meaning that some teeth are bent slightly to the left and others to the right. It is important to try to equalize the numbers of right- and left-facing teeth in contact with the workpiece as if there is an imbalance, the saw blade is drawn toward the loaded teeth. The best way to do this is to ensure that, when starting a cut, the blade is at right angles to the surface of the workpiece with as many teeth as possible in contact.



Like the first picture above, rather than the second.

4. **Pull to cut**

Z-saws are all traditional Japanese pull saws, which are ground to cut wood while pulling the saw blade towards the user. On the opposite stroke - pushing, the saw teeth on the kerf should be kept touching the base of the groove because on the push stroke, the saw teeth will shove saw dust away and clear the sawing groove. Pressure on the saw blade should be minimized to not more than blade weight on the push stroke.

5. **Straight sawing motion**

Stroke the saw in a rhythm of 2-beats without stopping at the end of every stroke. Continual strokes are produced by a steady swing repeated close to your body. Try not to move the handle up and down (when sawing a horizontal workpiece) or from side to side: just towards your body to cut and then lightly away from the body. Using a Saw Guide can greatly assist in learning the proper sawing technique.

6. **Saw with gentle pressure**

Excessive pressure on the saw blade may lead to a loss of straightness in the saw cut. The saw's cutting ability is affected by density differences in wood, as well as by knots and growth rings, etc. When you encounter an uneven work piece, do not exert too much pressure on the saw blade and take your time over the cut. This should result in a straight and smooth finish. If you get a clean and straight cut initially, you save a lot of time finishing with files or chisels later.

The saw guides are good for maintaining stable strokes.

7. **Saw patiently**

Cutting timber in a slant line, or vertically inclined, the saw blade receives thrusts from cutting. Start with slight pressure towards the cutting direction to leave enough time for the saw teeth to absorb the thrust.

8. **Solid grip**

If you hold the work piece with a vice or clamp, sawing is much easier and both hands are available for more stable saw strokes. If you have to hold the work piece by hand, 70% of your force should be apportioned for holding and only 30% for sawing. Laying a rubber sheet under the wood to be cut can considerably reduce the force required to keep the workpiece steady.

9. **At the end of a cut**

As you approach the end of the cut, the off-cut piece should be properly supported to avoid splitting and at the same time you should gradually reduce the force applied to the blade.

10. **Maintenance**

○ *Storage*




After you have finished sawing, use a brush to clean out saw dust stuck in the gullet (between the teeth), and oil the blade if it will not be used for some time. Wrapping with VCI (Vapour Corrosion Inhibitor) paper or newspaper can very effectively prevent blade corrosion.


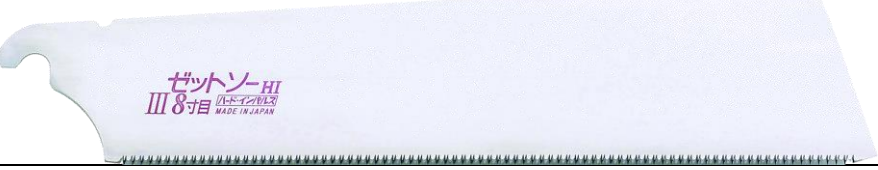


○ *At the end of the blade's useful life*

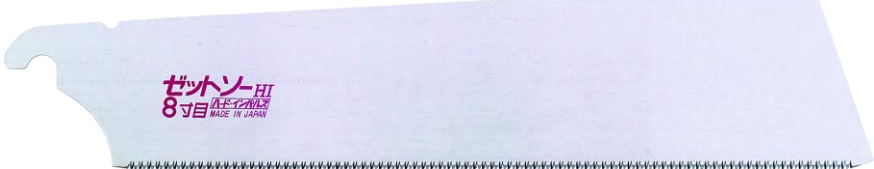
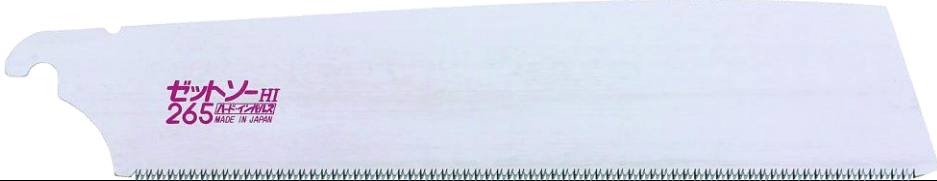
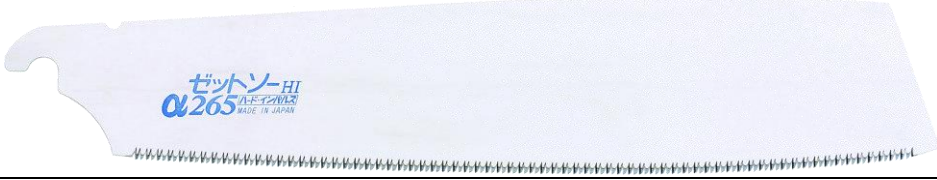

When a saw blade becomes dull, and can't meet its original standard, Z-saws cannot be re-sharpened since the hardness of the teeth is greater than the hardness of most conventional saw files. (Z-saw: HV 850 to 900, Conventional file: HV 700 to 800.) Nevertheless, the saw can still be used in many less critical tasks, such as demolishing furniture, pruning trees, and rough cutting of wood and man-made boards when exactness and smoothness of cut are less important.


Group D saws – a blade for almost every purpose!


A range of 14 interchangeable hook-fitting blades and 8 different handles


Utility blades for cutting wood, plastic and non-ferrous metals.	
H-180 Waistern panel blade	
16TPI and 0.9mm kerf	
H-200 Handy blade	
14TPI and 0.8mm kerf. Designed for the V Handy folding handle	
H-200 Handy fine blade	
17TPI and 0.66mm kerf. Designed for the V Handy folding handle	
All these blades have a fore tooth for starting a cut in the centre of a panel.	

Woodworking blades (universal)	
H-180 Waistern wood blade	
15 TPI with a kerf of 0.92mm and a fore tooth for starting a cut in the centre of a panel.	
H-250 Universal blade	
With 16 TPI and a small kerf (0.66mm) this is the finest of these universal blades.	
H-265 Universal blade	
Slightly coarser than the 2 previous blades, this one has 14 TPI and a 0.92mm kerf.	
VIII H-265 universal blade	
Designed for use with the VIII folding handle but usable with any other group D handles, this blade has the same tooth pattern as the previous blade but is shaped for access in confined spaces and also has a fore tooth for plunge cutting.	

Woodworking blades (crosscut)	
H-250 Cross blade	
With 18 TPI and a kerf of 0.66mm, this is the finest blade in this group	
H-265 Cross blade	
This blade has 14 TPI, so is slightly coarser and faster than the previous blade. Kerf 0.92mm	
H-265 Cross Convex blade	
This unusually shaped blade also has 14 TPI, but a slightly thinner kerf (0.88mm). There is an excellent video at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C7ZZA6J11_4 showing this blade in use with the H-250 rip blade for rabbetting.	
H-250 Hardwood blade	
Although this blade also has 14 TPI, the tooth pattern has been designed for cutting hardwood.	

A woodworking blade (rip cut)	
H-250 Rip blade	
Graduated teeth, small at the handle end for starting the cut, getting larger along the blade.	

A flush-cutting blade	
H-160 Utility flush	
A new addition to the Group D range and a very useful blade for trimming dowels etc.	

A blade for metal of hardness up to and including iron.	
H-180 Waistern metal blade	
The back of the blade has been designed for deburring after cutting pipes. 18TPI	

See overleaf for the wide range of handles to fit any of these blades.

Handles for Group D hook-fitting blades

<p>H-146LH Pistol handle</p>	
<p>H-150 Straight Handy handle</p>	
<p>These shorter handles are useful when working in confined spaces.</p>	
<p>H-300 Straight Aluminium handle</p>	
<p>H-300 Straight Wood handle</p>	
<p>These long straight handles allow for accurate sighting, particularly on long cuts on large boards, and enable two-handed use if that becomes necessary.</p>	
<p>V Handy Folding saw available with either H-200 blade (fine or regular)</p>	
<p>VIII H-265 Folding Universal saw</p>	
<p>Note that these 2 folding handles are not available separately, but only as complete saws with the appropriate blade. The folding handles offer protection for the enclosed blades.</p>	



Some images of Group D saws in use.



The VIII universal saw.



The H-200 Handy utility blade, with folding V handle, cross-cutting timber.



The shape of the H-265 convex crosscut blade means it can cut wood deeply without slipping in the kerf, and easily achieve a straight bottom line on half-lap joints in either softwood or hardwood. See a video at

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C7ZZA6JI1_4



Using the H-180 Waistern woodworking blade to start a cut in the centre of a panel.





Using the back of the H-180 Waistern metal blade for deburring.






Saws with 0.3 mm thick blades (150mm long blades)

<p>H-150 Dozuki blade</p>	
<p>The finest (25 TPI) woodworking saw made by Z-Saw, this is a joy to use and leaves an incredibly smooth cut end. Ideal for very fine detail work.</p>	
<p>H-150 Dozuki hardwood blade</p>	
<p>With a slightly coarser tooth pattern at 21 TPI this blade is designed specifically for clean cutting in all hardwoods (even as heavy as ebony) and still leaves an exceptionally smooth cut.</p>	
<p>H-150 Handy craft blade</p>	
<p>Intended for crafts like model-making, this little saw copes well with non-ferrous metal, plastic and wood (although at 28 TPI it is a little fine for protracted use in wood).</p>	
<p>H-150 Panel Piercing blade</p>	
<p>With 17 TPI this is the coarsest of these blades but still leaves a smooth cut. See also below.</p>	

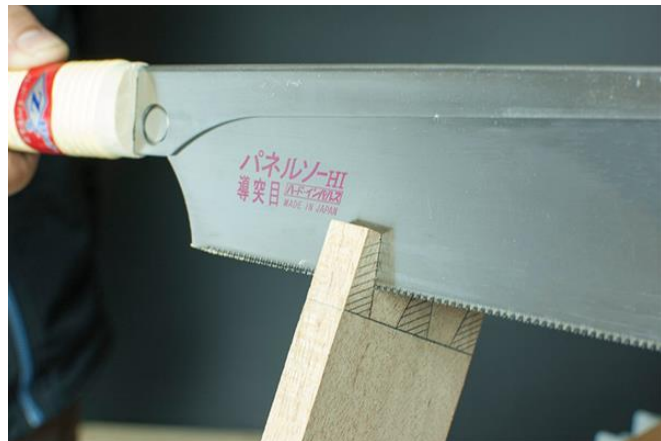
		
<p>The images above show a close-up of the “Woodpecker” tooth at the front of the H-150 Panel Piercing blade, and a shot of the saw in use.</p>		



Handles for these 150 mm blades

H-150 Handy craft complete	
H-190SB Straight Wood handle	
H-190 straight handle	
All the blades on page 12 will fit any of the handles above, but the short black handle at the top is only available complete with the H-150 Handy craft blade.	

These 0.3mm woodworking blades are perfect for intricate joints.



Types of material which can be cut with the Handy craft saw.

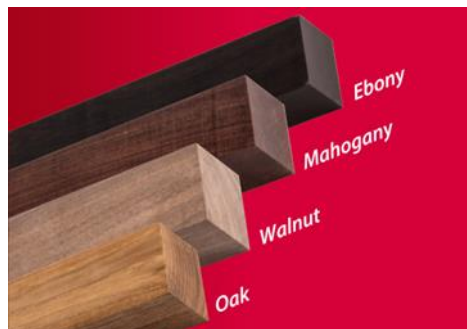
APPLICATION

Ideal for cutting Dovetails or Tenon cheeks precisely.

Dovetail

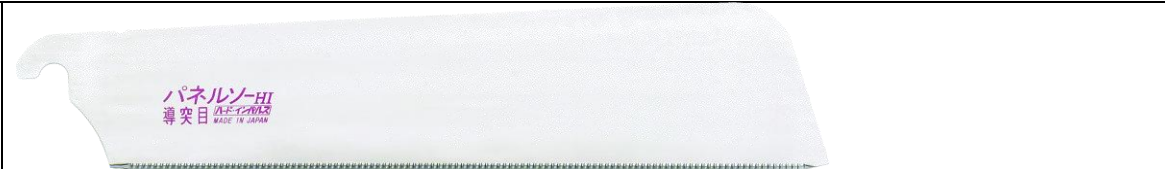

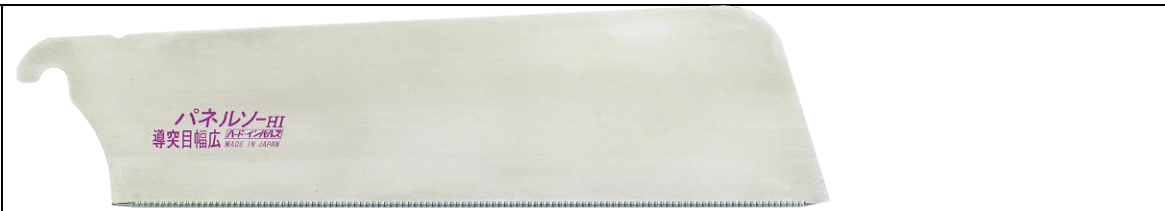
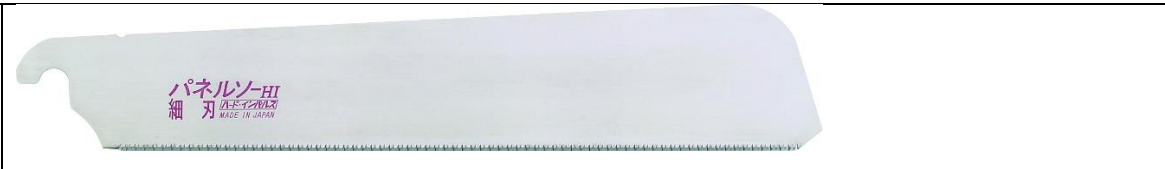
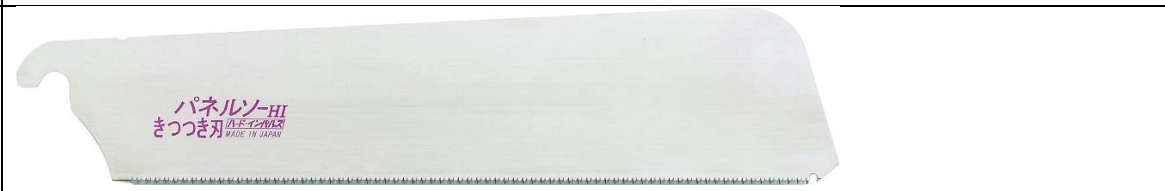
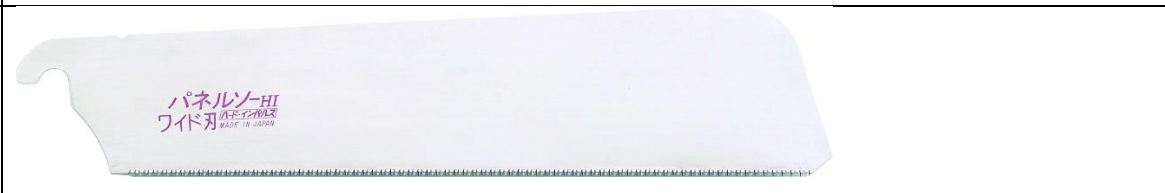


Tenon

Furniture Restoration



The hardwood Dozuki is ideal for all these timbers.

Saws with 0.3 mm thick blades (240mm blades)

<p>H-240 Dozuki blade</p>	
<p>Designed for all soft and hardwoods, this blade has 25 TPI and a kerf of just 0.4mm.</p>	
<p>H-240 Dozuki hardwood blade</p>	
<p>Designed for all hardwoods, this blade has 21 TPI.</p>	
<p>H-240 Dozuki Wide blade</p>	
<p>The same tooth pattern as the H-240 Dozuki, but a wider blade to allow for cutting larger workpieces.</p>	
<p>H-240 Panel Narrow blade</p>	
<p>H-240 Panel Piercing blade</p>	
<p>H-240 Panel Wide blade</p>	
<p>These panel blades all have 17 TPI, so give an extremely smooth cut at a lower price than the even finer Dozuki blades. The piercing blade also has a special “Woodpecker” tooth at the front of the blade which allows starting a cut in the centre of a panel: see bottom picture opposite.</p>	
<p>H-270LB Straight Wood handle</p>	 <p>(not to scale)</p>
<p>H-270LB Paulownia handle</p>	



Extra-fine Blades for precise woodworking.

These 0.3mm woodworking blades are perfect for intricate joints.

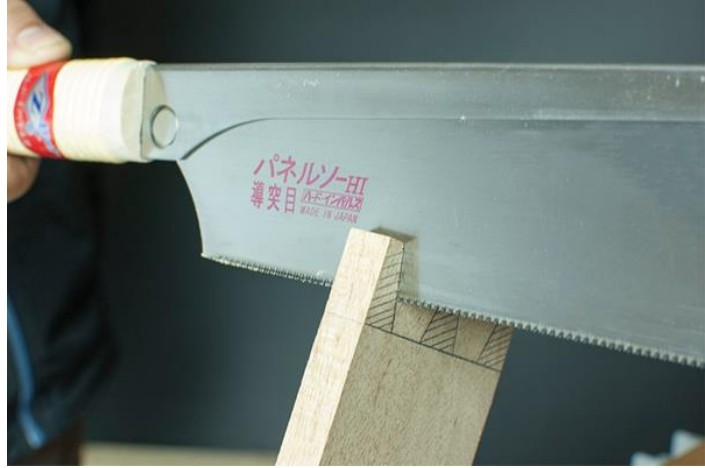
APPLICATION

Ideal for cutting Dovetails or Tenon cheeks precisely.

Dovetail

Tenon

Furniture Restoration



[the_london_furniture_school](#) We're testing the new hardwood Japanese saw blade from ZetSaws. I'd been using a general purpose blade to cut through some ebony when one of the teeth snagged and eventually broke off. Although that blade wasn't designed for working on dense timbers, it had handled oak without much of a problem. The Z saw hardwood blade takes to ripping and crosscutting through ebony like a duck to water. Rather impressive. I'm going to put this one up against the Huntley oak blade to see how they compare.

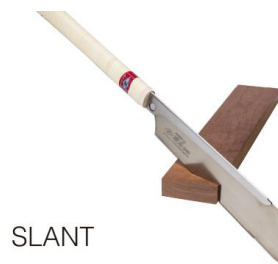
#japanesesaw #woodwork #furnituremaking #handtoolsonly #zetsaw



RIP



CROSS












SLANT

The H-240 panel piercing blade allows a cut to be started in the centre of a panel.



Folding saws

H-210 Folding handle	
H-210 Oricco blade	
H-240 Folding handle	
H-240 Oricco blade	
H-270 Folding handle	
H-270 Oricco blade	
<p>The Oricco range of folding pruning saws, above, consists of 3 different lengths of blade: 210, 240 and 270 mm, with corresponding handles. The blades are all Teflon-coated for rust resistance and have 10 TPI. The handles all allow the blade to be locked in any position between fully closed and fully open.</p>	
P-210 Folding handle	
P-210 Tuck-In Coarse blade	
P-210 Tuck-In Fine blade	
P-240 Folding handle	
P-240 Tuck-In Carpentry blade	
P-240 Tuck-In Coarse blade	
<p>These aluminium handles with a rubberised grip have a real feeling of solidity and make excellent toolbox saws. Both coarse blades have 8 TPI, while the P-210 fine blade has 12 TPI and the P-240 carpentry blade has 14 TPI. The P-240 carpentry image on page 17 shows how both these handles also lock at more than 180 degrees.</p> <p>(Images not entirely to scale)</p>	

Remember also that there are 2 folding carpentry saws on page 10.

P-210 fine



P-210 coarse



P-240 carpentry



P-240 coarse



Note that the coarse blades are good for more than pruning: they are also excellent for fast cutting of ordinary timber.



Other pruning saws

FS-240 blade only	
FS-240 complete	
Recommended for pruning apple, pear and other fruit trees with smooth light strokes. 10 TPI	
FS-275 Blade only	
FS-275 Complete	
With 7 TPI this is an extremely aggressive tooth pattern for rapid cutting of green timber.	
Note that the handles and scabbards for the above saws are not available separately.	
H-150 Pistol Wood handle	
H-150 scabbard	
H-273 Framing blade	
This is actually a framing saw but the scabbard and Teflon-coated blade mean it is often used for arborist work. 10TPI. Note: limited stocks remain of the handle and scabbard as these are no longer being produced.	
PS-230 Pruning Coarse blade	
Another extremely sharp blade with 6TPI, this will fit any screw-fitting handle (as below).	





Universal Sheath:
for right or left handers



Clip-on belt loop:
easy to remove





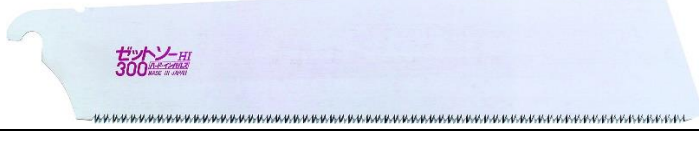



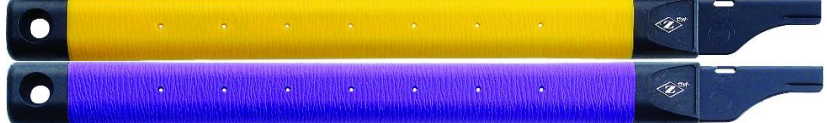

 **Fruit tree pruning**

 **Landscaping**

 **Gardening**





Heavier duty saws (Group F/G)

H-300 Cross Convex blade 11TPI, 1.0mm kerf	
H-300 Rip blade	
H-300 Universal blade 11TPI, 1.07mm kerf	
These are slightly larger and faster-cutting than their Group D equivalents.	
H-300 Utility blade	
A big saw for cutting wood or larger pieces of plastic but leaving a smooth edge with 17 TPI.	
H-333 Framing blade	
At 333 mm long, this is the longest blade in the Z-Saw range. 9 TPI, 1.3mm kerf.	
H-146SH Pistol handle	
H-330 Straight Aluminium handle	
H-330 Straight Wood handle	
All these handles will fit any of the blades on this page.	



Video available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gd66ZGkYhw>

Fine detail saw

H-225 Cross blade	
H-270 Straight Wood handle	
<p>The blade above, which only fits this handle, is the thinnest blade which is usable without a long supporting back. 21TPI and 0.4mm thick (0.56mm kerf)</p> <p>If you need an exceptionally fine cut in thick timber, where the long back of a Dozuki saw would make cutting difficult, then this is the ideal saw.</p>	










The cut made by the H-225 cross blade is only marginally wider than that left by the Dozuki blade in the image above, so still considerably less than that of a conventional saw.

"I find their very thin kerfs particularly useful. They also appear to cut faster than Western saws and retain their sharpness for longer."

**Furniture And Cabinet Making Magazine
(A range of Z-Saws reviewed in issue 147)**

Utility saws

H-120 Siding blade	
A great little saw with little set to the teeth, ideal for cutting PVC cladding.	
H-240 HSS Paiman blade	
A hacksaw replacement, but able to get into tighter spaces, this will cut almost all metal.	
H-240 Paiman	
Designed for cutting softer, non-ferrous, metals.	
H-240 Utility Flush blade	
A blade with no set. See page 23, too, for information about flush-cutting saws.	
H-240 Utility Tapered blade	
Good for getting into tight spaces, this blade will cut most materials except ferrous metals.	
H-240LH/SH Straight Wood handle	
H-126 Pistol handle (also in red)	
These handles will fit any of the blades above.	

Don't forget there are also a couple of utility blades on page 8 and one on page 20.



Flush-cutting saws

S-145 Flush blade	 A close-up of a single metal saw blade with a three-pronged mounting hole. The blade is marked with 'ライフソー III Craft 145 MADE IN JAPAN'.
S-145 Flush Double blade	 A close-up of a double-edged metal saw blade with a mounting hole at one end.
S-150 Straight Green handle	 A black, ergonomically shaped handle with a circular hole on the left and a mounting hole on the right.

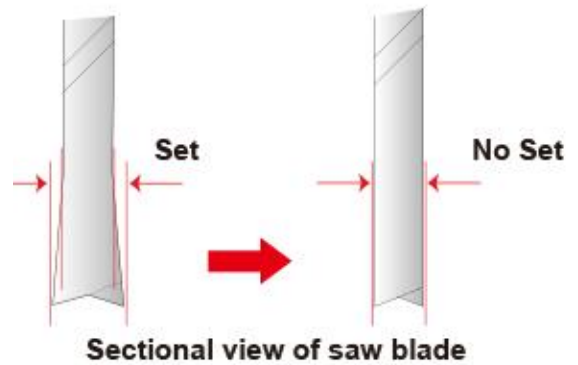
Flush-cutting saws have no set to the teeth and can be used for trimming dowels and other protuberances without damaging the face of the workpiece.

The H-240 Utility Flush blades on page 22 are also flush-cutting, as is the H-160 on page 9.

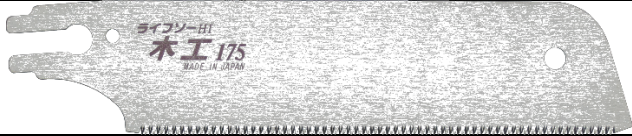

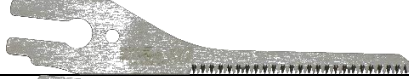
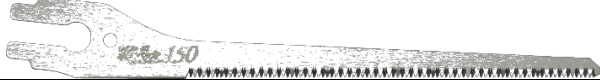
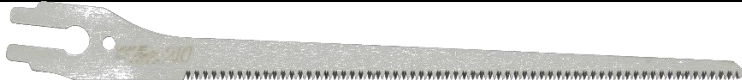


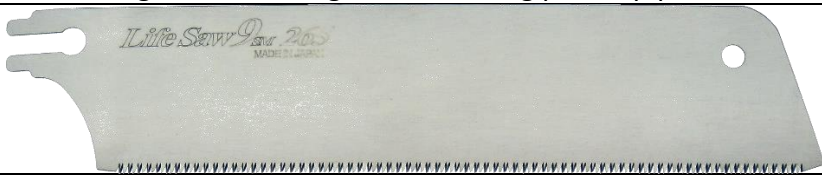





What is set?

Bending saw teeth alternately left and right to reduce friction between the blade and the workpiece.



Screw-fitting blades

S-175 Universal blade	
This blade is included with the best saw guide, but is a great little saw in its own right.	
Compass (keyhole) saws	
S-90 Compass blade	
This blade has a slightly greater kerf than the 3 below, and is the best for use on plasterboard.	
S-80 Compass blade	
S-150 Compass blade	
S-210 Compass blade	
These 3 blades differ only in length. All are 15 TPI with a kerf of 1.3mm.	
S-117 Pistol handle	
This handle is ideal for the previous blades, although all screw-fitting handles are interchangeable.	
S-240 Topman-Z Pipe blade	
This blade, although good for cutting wood, is designed for cutting plastic pipe.	
S-265 Universal blade	
This is the blade which is included with both saw guides. With 14 TPI and a kerf of 0.92mm it is an excellent tool in its own right.	
S-160 Pistol Green handle	
The best size of handle for the 2 previous blades, although all screw-fitting handles are interchangeable.	
S-250 Double Edge blade	
S-300 Straight Wood handle	
The blade has crosscut teeth (18 TPI) on one edge and rip cut teeth on the other. The straight handle works best to avoid constantly having to detach and re-attach the handle.	



A picture of the pipe blade (well actually a different, hook-fitting, blade but with the same tooth pattern) in use.



The video above can be found at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tkEwRhArf18>



Videos showing compass saws in use can be found at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QFdYYXVz9JI> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aRL3ynRYB6k>

Saw guides

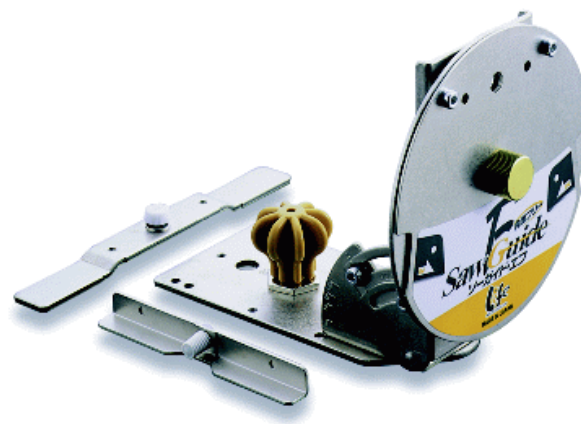
A replacement for mitre boxes, but so much better as the saw teeth never come into contact with (and never wear away) the sides.

Saw Guide Best (including S-265 and S-175 universal blades with S-160 pistol-grip handle). A new guide to replace both the less versatile Fixed Guide and the Saw Guide Mini. 2 blades for finer or faster cuts. **Cuts at 45 and 90 degrees.**



Saw Guide F (free angle) set including saw (S-265 universal saw with S-160 pistol-grip handle), gauge and dummy blade. **Freely adjustable in both planes between $\pm 45^\circ$.**

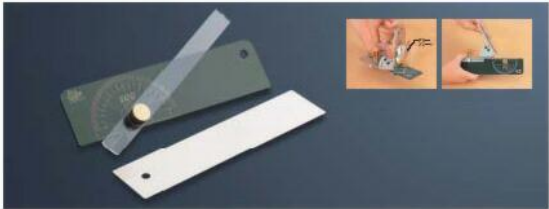


The ideal tool for compound mitres.



(see also the image at the foot of page 27)

See <https://youtu.be/L1bGq5BLMsU> for a 3rd party video showing just how useful this guide can be.

Accessories

<p>Saw Guide Gauge. This is included with the free-angle guide set but can be useful with the other guide.</p>	
<p>Saw Rolls (1 in canvas and 2 in suede) to protect and transport saws.</p> <p>Not actually made by Z-Saw but made in Japan and sourced through them.</p>	
<p>Replacement nut and bolt sets are available for some of the folding saws. This picture is of the set for the pin-fitting P-210 and P-240 saws on page 10, but sets are also available for the V and VIII folding handles on page 4.</p>	



Pricing

Prices depend on volatile international exchange rates as well as increases in factory prices and shipping costs, and are therefore liable to change at short notice. Current prices for all the saws in this catalogue can be found at:

www.woodworkprojects.co.uk

where stock availability can also be checked.



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