

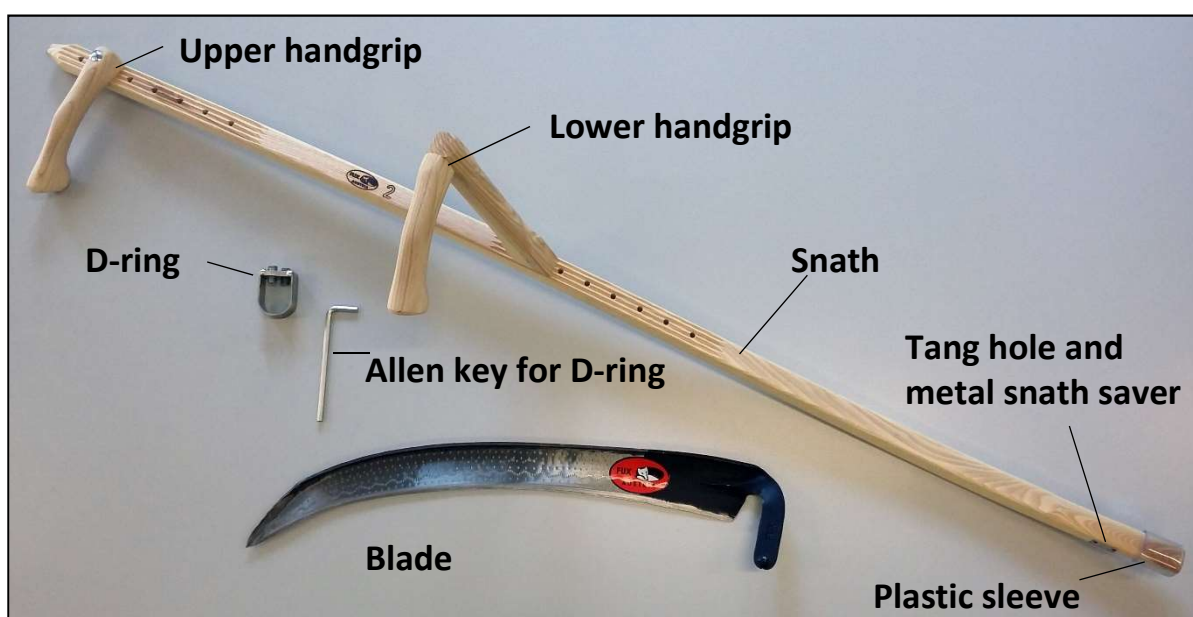
Correct adjustment of the Scythe

for: wooden snath, bent and
metal garden snath, bent

1) Parts of the blade



2) Parts of the snath



3) Examination of the cutting edge



- 1—Both sides of the peening zone, the approx. 4 mm wide area at the cutting edge, should be free from paint.
- 2—To remove it, place the scythe flat on a surface and use sandpaper (grain 80) wrapped around a sanding block and abrasive fleece to protect your finger.
- 3—If you hold the scythe between thumb and index finger (be careful, sharp cutting edge), you notice how the scythe blade becomes thinner in a V-shaped way in the area of the peening zone, until it is almost 0 mm in the area of the cutting edge.

4) Fitting the blade to the snath

- 1—Put the snath (scythe handle) in front of you so that the tang hole faces your body.
- 2—Push the supplied D-ring onto the snath from above so, that both grub screws face your body.
- 3—The thumb of your left hand holds the D-ring just below the tang hole. The hole must remain uncovered.
- 4—Hold the blade with your right hand and fit the lug on the tang into the lug hole.
- 5—Push the D-ring with your left hand up over the tang and onto the plastic sleeve. The end of the snath should protrude approx. 1 cm from the top edge of the D-ring.
- 6—Slightly tighten the grub screws, just enough to ensure you can still move the scythe in the D-ring by hand.



5) Fitting the lower handgrip

- 1—Put the snath with the fitted scythe on the ground next to your left foot.
- 2—The lower handgrip and the grip extension form an “L” shape.
- 3—The handgrip is fitted at the height of your greater trochanter – the bony protrusion at the top of your thigh.
The grip extension points upwards at an angle.
- 4—Ensure that the serration fits perfectly.
Attach the handgrip to the snath.



6) Fitting the upper handgrip

- 1—The distance to the lower handgrip is the length of your forearm and extended finger plus max. 10 cm.
- 2—Attach the upper handgrip in the same direction as the lower handgrip.
- 3—Ensure that the serration fits perfectly, push the screw through the suitable fastening hole and tighten.



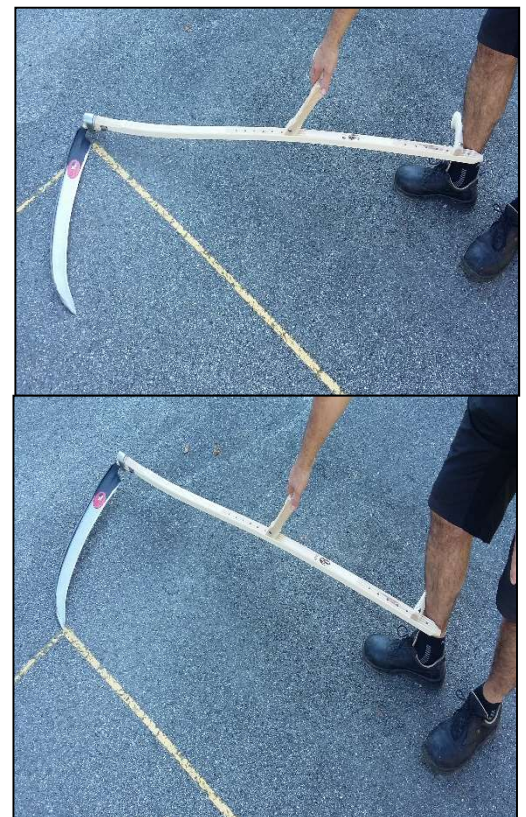
7) Adjusting the height of the cutting edge

- 1—In order to protect the cutting edge, make sure it is approx. 0.5 – 1 cm above the ground at its lowest point with the back of the blade flat on the ground.
- 2—Examine this on a hard, even surface and in the basic mowing position (see point 10).
- 3—If the cutting edge is too close to the surface, correct the position by using a wooden wedge.
- 5—Insert it from above, pointed side first, between tang and snath.
- 6—The deeper you insert the wedge, the more the cutting edge is lifted from the ground.



8) Hafting angle

- 1—The correct distance between blade and snath makes easy, efficient mowing possible.
- 2—Place the upper handgrip onto the ankle of your right foot.
- 3—The heel of the blade marks a point on the ground.
- 4—Swing the scythe to your right around the pivot point “ankle” so, that the tip of the blade moves towards the marked point.
- 5—A medium guideline for the adjustment is when the tip is approx. 2-3cm within the marked point.
Depending on how high and thick the grass is and the mowing movement, you can adjust the scythe blade inwards by up to approx. 7-8cm.
Every mower should experiment with various hafting angles at least once.
- 6— Adjust by raising or lowering the tip of the blade until it is in the position described above.
- 7—This adjustment is called “hafting angle”.
- 8—The result of an “close hafting angle“ within the “beard point“ decreases the cutting width (the possible feed) and the scythe cuts more easily.
- 9—The result of an “wider hafting angle“ increases the cutting width, but it becomes more difficult to operate the scythe.



10—The described adjustment applies to scythes by Schröckenfux, in particular the garden blades and blade model 2010 and similar blades. It can be used for blade lengths from 50 cm to 75 cm. Blades up to approx. 85 cm are adjusted inwards by approx. 4 cm, blades up to approx. 95 cm approx. 6 cm.

11—If the scythe is correctly fitted and adjusted to your body, it almost glides through the grass on its own. Just try it out yourself.

9) Fastening the grub screws

- 1—Once all adjustments have been made, you can fasten the grub screws.
- 2—To do this, tighten the 2 screws alternating with moderate force. Using too much force could result in deformation of the D-ring.
- 3—Both screws should be tightened equally.
- 4—Carry out regular checks to ensure the scythe is securely fitted.

10) Inspection of the adjustments (basic mowing position)

- 1—The back of the blade lies on the ground.
- 2—Your body is between the handgrips.
- 3—Your upper body is upright.
- 4—Your legs are slightly apart (approx. shoulder width).
- 5—Your right foot is placed half a shoe length in front of the left foot.
- 6—Your knees are slightly bent.
- 7—Your arms are in a slight “A” position from the shoulders to the handgrips and at a slight angle.
- 8—Both thumbs are at the top of the handgrips.
- 9—There is enough space to the left and right between the hips and the scythe grips to ensure movement. The distance of the cutting edge to the ground is approx. 0.5-1cm at the lowest point
- 10—Your posture is relaxed.
- 11—Adjustment correction

If your right arm is fully extended, adjust the lower handgrip upward by 1 – 2 fastening holes. If you do so, remember to also change the upper handgrip as described in 6-Fitting the upper handgrip.



11) Ergonomics

- 1—An efficient, healthy mowing posture requires a snath that is correctly adjusted to the body and a correctly adjusted, sharp blade.
- 2—This is made possible by adjustable grips and an appropriate blade.
- 3—Our wooden snath in combination with our garden blade or blade model 2010 provides both adjustment options.

**Schröckenfux wishes you “a keen edge” and a lot of fun
mowing with this scythe!**