

Questions? See us in the World Wide Web at www.dewalt.com

INSTRUCTIVO DE OPERACIÓN, CENTROS DE SERVICIO Y PÓLIZA DE GARANTÍA. ADVERTENCIA: LEASE ESTE INSTRUCTIVO ANTES DE USAR EL PRODUCTO.

INSTRUCTION MANUAL
GUIDE D'UTILISATION
MANUAL DE INSTRUCCIONES

DEWALT®

DW368, DW369
7-1/4" (184 mm) Circular Saws
Scies circulaires de 184 mm (7 1/2 po)
Sierras circular de 184 mm (7-1/4")

DeWALT Industrial Tool Co., 701 East Joppa Road, Baltimore, MD 21286
(MAR04-CD-1) Form No. 623659-00 DW368, DW369 Copyright © 2002, 2003, 2004

The following are trademarks for one or more DeWALT power tools: the yellow and black color scheme; the "D" shaped air intake grill; the array of pyramids on the handgrip; the kit box configuration; and the array of lozenge-shaped humps on the surface of the tool.

GENERAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS


WARNING! Read and understand all instructions. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious personal injury.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

WORK AREA

- Keep your work area clean and well lit. Cluttered benches and dark areas invite accidents.
- Do not operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases, or dust. Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.
- Keep bystanders, children, and visitors away while operating a power tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- Grounded tools must be plugged into an outlet properly installed and grounded in accordance with all codes and ordinances. Never remove the grounding prong or modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs. Check with a qualified electrician if you are in doubt as to whether the outlet is properly grounded. If the tools should electrically malfunction or break down, grounding provides a low resistance path to carry electricity away from the user. **Applicable only to Class I (grounded) tools.**
- Double insulated tools are equipped with a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other.) This plug will fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install a polarized outlet. Do not change the plug in any way. Double insulation  eliminates the need for the three wire grounded power cord and grounded power supply system. **Applicable only to Class II (double insulated) tools. The DW368 and DW369 are double insulated tools.**
- Avoid body contact with grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators. There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is grounded.
- Don't expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
- Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord to carry the tools or pull the plug from an outlet. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Replace damaged cords immediately. Damaged cords increase the risk of electric shock.
- When operating a power tool outside, use an outdoor extension cord marked "W-A" or "W." These cords are rated for outdoor use and reduce the risk of electric shock.

Minimum Gage for Cord Sets

Volts	Total Length of Cord in Feet			
	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-150
120V	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-150
240V	0-50	51-100	101-200	201-300
Ampere Rating				
More Than	Not more Than	AWG		
12	16	14	12	Not Recommended

PERSONAL SAFETY

- Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use tool while tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
- Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Contain long hair. Keep your hair, clothing, and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewelry, or long hair can be caught in moving parts. Air vents often cover moving parts and should also be avoided.
- Avoid accidental starting. Be sure switch is off before plugging in. Carrying tools with your finger on the switch or plugging in tools that have the switch on invites accidents.
- Remove adjusting keys or wrenches before turning the tool on. A wrench or a key that is left attached to a rotating part of the tool may result in personal injury.
- Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Proper footing and balance enables better control of the tool in unexpected situations.
- Use safety equipment. Always wear eye protection. Dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection must be used for appropriate conditions.

TOOL USE AND CARE

- Use clamps or other practical way to secure and support the workpiece to a stable platform. Holding the work by hand or against your body is unstable and may lead to loss of control.
- Do not force tool. Use the correct tool for your application. The correct tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it is designed.
- Do not use tool if switch does not turn it on or off. Any tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
- Disconnect the plug from the power source before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing the tool. Such preventative safety measures reduce the risk of starting the tool accidentally.

- Store idle tools out of reach of children and other untrained persons. Tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
- Maintain tools with care. Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained tools, with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, and any other condition that may affect the tools operation. If damaged, have the tool serviced before using. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained tools.
- Use only accessories that are recommended by the manufacturer for your model. Accessories that may be suitable for one tool, may become hazardous when used on another tool.

SERVICE

- Tool service must be performed only by qualified repair personnel. Service or maintenance performed by unqualified personnel could result in a risk of injury.
- When servicing a tool, use only identical replacement parts. Follow instructions in the maintenance section of this manual. Use of unauthorized parts or failure to follow maintenance instructions may create a risk of electric shock or injury.

Additional Safety Instructions for Circular Saws

▲ DANGER! Keep hands away from cutting area and blade. Keep your second hand on auxiliary handle, or motor housing. If both hands are holding the saw, they cannot be cut by the blade.

▲ CAUTION: Blades coast after turn off.

- Keep your body positioned to either side of the blade, but not in line with the saw blade. KICKBACK could cause the saw to jump backwards (see Causes and Operator Prevention of Kickback and KICKBACK).
- Do not reach underneath the work. The guard can not protect you from the blade below the work.
- Check lower guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate saw if lower guard does not move freely and close instantly. Never clamp or tie the lower guard into the open position. If saw is accidentally dropped, the lower guard may be bent. Raise the lower guard with the retracting handle and make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, at all angles and depth of cut.
- Check the operation and condition of the lower guard spring. If the guard and the spring are not operating properly, they must be serviced before use. Lower guard may operate sluggishly due to damaged parts, gummy deposits, or a buildup of debris.
- Lower guard should be retracted manually only for special cuts such as "pocket cuts" and "compound cuts." Raise lower guard by retracting handle. As soon as blade enters the material, lower guard must be released. For all other sawing, the lower guard should be allowed to operate automatically.
- Always observe that the lower guard is covering the blade before placing saw down on bench or floor. An unprotected, coasting blade will cause the saw to walk backwards, cutting whatever is in its path. Be aware of the time it takes for the blade to stop after switch is released.
- NEVER hold piece being cut in your hands or across your leg. It is important to support the work properly to minimize body exposure, blade binding, or loss of control.
- Hold tool by insulated gripping surfaces when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord. Contact with a "live" wire will also make exposed metal parts of the tool "live" and shock the operator.
- When ripping, always use a rip fence or straight edge guide. This improves the accuracy of cut and reduces the chance for blade binding.
- Always use blades with correct size and shape (diamond vs. round) arbor holes. Blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run eccentrically, causing loss of control.
- Never use damaged or incorrect blade washers or bolts. The blade washers and bolt were specially designed for your saw, for optimum performance and safety of operation.
- Avoid cutting nails. Inspect for and remove all nails from lumber before cutting.

CAUSES AND OPERATOR PREVENTION OF KICKBACK

- Kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched, bound or misaligned saw blade, causing an uncontrolled saw to lift up and out of the workpiece toward the operator.
- When the blade is pinched or bound tightly by the kerf closing down, the blade stalls and the motor reaction drives the unit rapidly back toward the operator.
- If the blade becomes twisted or misaligned in the cut, the teeth at the back edge of the blade can dig into the top surface of the wood causing the blade to climb out of the kerf and jump back toward operator.
- Kickback is the result of tool misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below:
- Maintain a firm grip with both hands on the saw and position your body and arm to allow you to resist kickback forces. Kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken.
- When blade is binding, or when interrupting a cut for any reason, release the trigger and hold the saw motionless in the material until the blade comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the saw from the work or pull the saw backward while the blade is in motion or kickback may occur. Investigate and take corrective actions to eliminate the cause of blade binding.
- When restarting a saw in the workpiece, center the saw blade in the kerf and check that the saw teeth are not engaged into the material. If saw blade is binding, it may walk up or kickback from the workpiece as the saw is restarted.
- Support large panels to minimize the risk of blade pinching and kickback. Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Support must be placed under the panel on both sides, near the line of cut and near the edge of the panel.
- Do not use dull or damaged blade. Unsharpened or improperly set blades produce narrow kerf causing excessive friction, blade binding, and kickback.
- Blade depth and bevel adjusting locking levers must be tight and secure before making cut. If blade adjustment shifts while cutting, it may cause binding and KICKBACK.
- Use extra caution when making a "Pocket Cut" into existing walls or other blind areas. The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.

▲ WARNING: Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- lead from lead-based paints,
- crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products, and
- arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber (CCA).

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

- Avoid prolonged contact with dust from power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities. Wear protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water. Allowing dust to get into your mouth, eyes, or lay on the skin may promote absorption of harmful chemicals.



▲ WARNING: Use of this tool can generate and/or disburse dust, which may cause serious and permanent respiratory or other injury. Always use NIOSH/OSHA approved respiratory protection appropriate for the dust exposure. Direct particles away from face and body.

▲ WARNING: Always use eye protection. All users and bystanders must wear eye protection that conforms to ANSI Z87.1.

▲ CAUTION: Wear appropriate personal hearing protection during use. Under some conditions and duration of use, noise from this product may contribute to hearing loss.

▲ CAUTION: When cutting into walls, floors or wherever live electrical wires may be encountered, DO NOT TOUCH ANY METAL PARTS OF THE TOOL! Hold the tool only by insulated grasping surfaces to prevent electric shock if you cut into a live wire.

The label on your tool may include the following symbols. The symbols and their definitions are as follows:

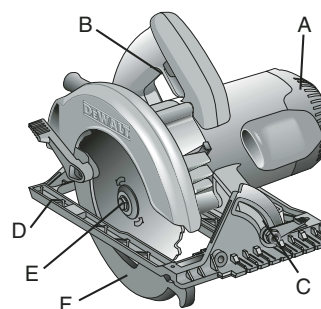
V	volts	A	amperes
Hz	hertz	W	watts
min	minutes	~	alternating current
⌚	alternating or direct current	==	direct current
	Class II Construction	n ₀	no load speed
	earthing terminal	.../min	revolutions per minute
		▲	safety alert symbol

FEATURES

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. End cap | D. Shoe |
| B. Trigger switch | E. Blade clamping screw |
| C. Bevel angle adjustment | F. Lower blade guard |

Motor

Your DeWALT tool is powered by a DeWALT motor. Be sure your power supply agrees with nameplate marking. 120 Volts AC/DC means your saw will operate on alternating or direct current. As little as 10% lower voltage can cause loss of power and can result in overheating. All DeWALT tools are factory-tested; if this tool does not operate, check the power supply.



Changing Blades

⚠CAUTION: ALWAYS TURN OFF AND DISCONNECT TOOL BEFORE CHANGING ACCESSORIES OR MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS.

TO INSTALL THE BLADE (FIG. 1 - 4)

1. Place inner clamp washer (G) on saw spindle with the large flat surface facing out toward the blade.
2. Retract the lower blade guard (F) and place blade on saw spindle against the inner clamp washer, making sure that the blade will rotate in the proper direction (the direction of the rotation arrow on the saw blade and the teeth must point in the same direction as the direction of rotation arrow on the saw). Do not assume that the printing on the blade will always be facing you when properly installed. When retracting the lower blade guard to install the blade, check the condition and operation of the lower blade guard to assure that it is working properly. Make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, in all angles and depths of cut.
3. Place outer clamp washer (H) on saw spindle with the large flat surface against the blade and the wording on the outer clamp washer facing you.
4. Thread blade clamping screw (E) into saw spindle by hand (screw has right-hand threads and must be turned clockwise to tighten).
5. Depress the blade lock (I) while turning the saw spindle with the blade wrench until the blade lock engages and the blade stops rotating.
6. Tighten the blade clamping screw firmly with the blade wrench.

NOTE: Never engage the blade lock while saw is running, or engage in an effort to stop the tool. Never turn the saw on while the blade lock is engaged. Serious damage to your saw will result.

TO REPLACE THE BLADE

1. To loosen the blade clamping screw (E), depress the blade lock (I) and turn the saw spindle with the blade wrench until the blade lock engages and the blade stops rotating. With the blade lock engaged, turn the blade clamping screw clockwise with the blade wrench (screw has right-hand threads and must be turned counterclockwise to loosen).
2. Remove the blade clamping screw (E) and outer clamp washer (H) only. Remove old blade.
3. Clean any sawdust that may have accumulated in the guard or clamp washer area and check the condition and operation of the lower blade guard as previously outlined. Do not lubricate this area.
4. Select the proper blade for the application (see Blades). Always use blades that are the correct size (diameter) with the proper size and shape center hole for mounting on the saw spindle. Always assure that the maximum recommended speed (rpm) on the saw blade meets or exceeds the speed (rpm) of the saw.
5. Follow steps 2 through 6 under To Install the Blade, making sure that the blade will rotate in the proper direction.

LOWER BLADE GUARD

⚠ WARNING: The lower blade guard is a safety feature which reduces the risk of serious personal injury. Never use the saw if the lower guard is missing, damaged, misassembled or not working properly. Do not rely on the lower blade guard to protect you under all circumstances. Your safety depends on following all warnings and precautions as well as proper operation of the saw. Check lower guard for proper closing before each use as outlined in Additional Safety Rules for Circular Saws. If the lower blade guard is missing or not working properly, have the saw serviced before using. To assure product safety and reliability, repair, maintenance and adjustment should be performed by an authorized service center or other qualified service organization, always using identical replacement parts.

Cutting Depth Adjustment (Figures 5 - 7)

⚠CAUTION: ALWAYS TURN OFF AND DISCONNECT TOOL BEFORE CHANGING ACCESSORIES OR MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS.

1. Hold the saw firmly. Raise the depth adjustment lever (J) to loosen and move shoe to obtain the desired depth of cut, as shown. Make sure the depth adjustment lever has been retightened (lowered) before operating the saw.
2. Your saw is equipped with a carbide tipped saw blade for long life and efficient cutting.
3. Setting the saw at the proper cutting depth keeps blade friction to a minimum, removes sawdust from between the blade teeth, results in cooler, faster sawing and reduces the chance of kickback. Align the appropriate mark on the depth adjustment strap with triangle on the upper blade guard (K). Your depth is set.
4. For the most efficient cutting action using a carbide tipped saw blade, set the depth adjustment so that about one half of a tooth projects below the surface of the wood to be cut.
5. A method of checking for the correct cutting depth is shown in Figure 7. Lay a piece of the material you plan to cut along the side of the blade, as shown in the figure, and observe how much tooth projects beyond the material.

Bevel Angle Adjustment (Figure 8)

⚠CAUTION: ALWAYS TURN OFF AND DISCONNECT TOOL BEFORE CHANGING ACCESSORIES OR MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS.

The full range of bevel adjustment is from 0 to 56 degrees. The pivot bracket is graduated in increments of 1 degree.

There is a bevel angle adjustment mechanism (M) consisting of a quadrant with a pointer (N) and a lever (L) on the front of the saw.

1. To set the saw for a bevel cut, raise the lever to loosen the Bevel Adjustment.
2. Tilt the shoe to the desired angle by aligning the pointer with the desired angle mark on the pivot bracket.
3. Retighten the bevel adjustment by lowering the lever.

Bevel Detent (Figure 8)

⚠CAUTION: ALWAYS TURN OFF AND DISCONNECT TOOL BEFORE CHANGING ACCESSORIES OR MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS.

The saw is equipped with a bevel detent feature. As you tilt the shoe you will hear a click and feel the shoe stop at both 22.5 and 45 degrees. If either of these is the desired angle, retighten the lever (L) by lowering it. If you desire another angle, continue tilting the shoe until the pointer aligns with the desired mark.

Kerf Indicator (Figure 9)

The front of the saw shoe has a kerf indicator for vertical and bevel cutting. This indicator enables you to guide the saw along cutting lines penciled on the material being cut. The indicator lines up with the left (inner) side of the saw blade, which makes the slot or "kerf" cut by the moving blade fall to the right of the indicator. The ribs on the front of the shoe are at 1/4" (6.35 mm) spacing. The notches on the front of the shoe are at 1/2" (13 mm) intervals.

OPERATION

Switch (Fig. 1)

Pull the trigger switch (B) to turn the motor on. Releasing the trigger turns the motor off. This tool has no provision to lock the switch in the on position, and the tool should never be locked on in any way.

Workpiece Support

Figure 10 and 12 show proper sawing position. Figure 11 and 13 show an unsafe condition. Hands should be kept away from cutting area, and power cord is positioned clear of the cutting area so that it will not get caught or hung up on the work.

To avoid kickback, DO support board or panel NEAR the cut, (Figure 10 and 12). DON'T support board or panel away from the cut (Figure 11 and 13). When operating the saw, keep the cord away from the cutting area and prevent it from becoming hung up on the work piece.

⚠ WARNING: It is important to support the work properly and to hold the saw firmly to prevent loss of control which could cause personal injury; Figure 12 illustrates typical hand support of the saw.

ALWAYS DISCONNECT SAW BEFORE MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS! Place the work with its "good" side - the one on which appearance is most important - down. The saw cuts upward, so any splintering will be on the work face that is up when you saw it.

Cutting

Support the work so that the waste will be on your right. Place the wider portion of the saw shoe on that part of the work piece which is solidly supported, not on the section that will fall off when the cut is made. As examples, Figure 12 illustrates the RIGHT way to cut off the end of a board, and Figure 13 the WRONG way. Always clamp work. Don't try to hold short pieces by hand! Remember to support cantilevered and overhanging material. Use caution when sawing material from below.

Be sure that the saw is up to full speed before blade contacts material to be cut. Starting the saw with blade against material to be cut or pushed forward into kerf can result in kickback.

Push the saw forward at a speed which allows the blade to cut without laboring. Hardness and toughness can vary even in the same piece of material, and knotty or damp sections can put a heavy load on the saw. When this happens, push the saw more slowly, but hard enough to keep it working without much decrease in speed.

Kickback

When the saw blade becomes pinched or twisted in the cut, kickback can occur. The saw is thrust rapidly back toward the operator. When the blade is pinched or bound tightly by the kerf closing down, the blade stalls and the motor reaction drives the unit backward. When the blade becomes twisted or misaligned in the cut, the teeth at the back edge of the blade can dig into the top surface of the wood causing the blade to climb out of the kerf and jump back toward the operator.

Kickback is more likely to occur when any of the following conditions exist.

1. IMPROPER WORKPIECE SUPPORT

- A. Sagging or improper lifting of the cut off piece can cause pinching of the blade and lead to kickback. (Figure 11)
- B. Cutting through material supported at the outer ends only can cause kickback. As the material weakens it sags, closing down the kerf and pinching the blade.

- C. Cutting off a cantilevered or overhanging piece of material from the bottom up in a vertical direction can cause kickback. The falling cut off piece can pinch the blade.
- D. Cutting off long narrow strips (as in ripping) can cause kickback. The cut off strip can sag or twist closing the kerf and pinching the blade.
- E. Snagging the lower guard on a surface below the material being cut momentarily reduces operator control. The saw can lift partially out of the cut increasing the chance of blade twist.

2. IMPROPER DEPTH OF CUT SETTING ON SAW

To make the most efficient cut, the blade should protrude only far enough to expose 1/2 of a tooth as shown in figure 5. This allows the shoe to support the blade and minimizes twisting and pinching in the material. See the section titled "Cutting Depth Adjustment."

3. BLADE TWISTING (MISALIGNMENT IN CUT)

- A. Pushing harder to cut through a knot, a nail, or a hard grain area can cause the blade to twist.
- B. Trying to turn the saw in the cut (trying to get back on the marked line) can cause blade twist
- C. Over-reaching or operating the saw with poor body control (out of balance), can result in twisting the blade.
- D. Changing hand grip or body position while cutting can result in blade twist.
- E. Backing up the saw to clear blade can lead to twist if it is not done carefully.

4. MATERIALS THAT REQUIRE EXTRA ATTENTION

- A. Wet lumber
- B. Green lumber (material freshly cut or not kiln dried)
- C. Pressure treated lumber (material treated with preservatives or anti-rot chemicals)

5. USE OF DULL OR DIRTY BLADES

Dull blades cause increased loading of the saw. To compensate, an operator will usually push harder which further loads the unit and promotes twisting of the blade in the kerf. Worn blades may also have insufficient body clearance which increases the chance of binding and increased loading.

6. LIFTING THE SAW WHEN MAKING BEVEL CUTS

Bevel cuts require special operator attention to proper cutting techniques - especially guidance of the saw. Both blade angle to the shoe and greater blade surface in the material increase the chance for binding and misalignment (twist) to occur.

7. RESTARTING A CUT WITH THE BLADE TEETH JAMMED AGAINST THE MATERIAL

The saw should be brought up to full operating speed before starting a cut or restarting a cut after the unit has been stopped with the blade in the kerf. Failure to do so can cause stalling and kickback.

Any other conditions which could result in pinching, binding, twisting, or misalignment of the blade could cause kickback. Refer to the sections on "Adjustments And Set-Up" and "Operation" for procedures and techniques that will minimize the occurrence of kickback.

MAINTENANCE

Cleaning

Use only mild soap and a damp cloth to clean the tool. Many household cleaners contain chemicals which could seriously damage plastic. Do not use gasoline, turpentine, lacquer or paint thinner, dry cleaning fluids or similar products. Never let any liquid get inside the tool; never immerse any part of the tool in a liquid.

Lubrication

Self lubricating ball and roller bearings are used in the tool and relubrication is not required. However, it is recommended that, once a year, you take or send the tool to a service center for a thorough cleaning, inspection and lubrication of the gear case.

Electric Brake (DW369 Only)

Your saw has an automatic electric brake which is designed to stop the blade from coasting in about two seconds, after you release the trigger switch. It is useful when making certain cuts in wood where a coasting blade would result in a wide, imprecise cut.

Occasionally, the brake will not function properly and won't stop the saw in the 2 seconds discussed above. If this condition persists, turn the saw on and off four or five times. If the brake still does not stop the blade in about 2 seconds, the problem may be worn brushes. Replace the brushes as described below and try the saw again. If the problem still persists, have the tool serviced at a DeWALT certified service center.

Repairs

To assure product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, repairs, maintenance and adjustment should be performed by authorized service centers or other qualified service personnel, always using identical replacement parts. (See the section titled "Brushes" for brush replacement information.)

Brushes

⚠CAUTION: ALWAYS TURN OFF AND DISCONNECT TOOL BEFORE CHANGING ACCESSORIES OR MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS.

Inspect carbon brushes regularly by unplugging tool, removing the end cap and withdrawing the brush assembly. Keep brushes clean and sliding freely in their guides. Always replace a used brush in the same orientation in the holder as it was prior to removal. Carbon brushes have varying symbols stamped into their sides, and if either brush is worn down to the line closest to the spring, the brushes must be replaced. Use only identical DeWALT brushes. New brush assemblies are available at your local service center. Always replace the end cap after inspecting or servicing brushes. The tool should be allowed to "run in" (run at no load without a blade) for 5 minutes before use to seat new brushes.

While "running in" DO NOT TIE, TAPE, OR OTHERWISE LOCK THE TRIGGER SWITCH ON. HOLD BY HAND ONLY.

Shoe Adjustment

⚠CAUTION: ALWAYS TURN OFF AND DISCONNECT TOOL BEFORE CHANGING ACCESSORIES OR MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS.

Your shoe has been factory set to assure that the blade is perpendicular to the shoe. If after extended use, you need to re-align the blade follow the directions below:

ADJUSTING FOR 90 DEGREE CUTS

1. Return the saw to 0 degrees bevel.
2. Place the saw on its side, and retract the lower guard.
3. Loosen the bevel adjustment lever (L). Place a square against the blade and the shoe as shown in figure 14.
4. Using a hex wrench, turn the set screw on the underside of the shoe until the blade and the shoe are both in flush contact with the square. Retighten the bevel adjustment lever.

ADJUSTING DEPTH ADJUSTMENT AND BEVEL ADJUSTMENT LEVERS (FIGURE 15)

It may be desirable to adjust the depth adjustment lever or the bevel adjustment lever. They may loosen in time and hit the shoe before tightening. To tighten the levers, follow the steps below.

ADJUSTING THE BEVEL ADJUSTMENT LEVER

1. Using a small screwdriver, pry the lock ring off.
2. Remove the lever and rotate it in the desired direction about 1/8 of a revolution.
3. Reinstall the lock ring with the concave side against the lever.

ADJUSTING DEPTH ADJUSTMENT LEVER - (DW369 ONLY)

1. Loosen the screw securing the depth adjustment lever.
2. Remove the depth adjustment lever and rotate it to the desired location, about 1/8 of a revolution.
3. Tighten the lever screw.

Blades

A dull blade will cause inefficient cutting, overload on the saw motor, excessive splintering and increase the possibility of kickback. Change blades when it is no longer easy to push the saw through the cut, when the motor is straining, or when excessive heat is built up in the blade. It is a good practice to keep extra blades on hand so that sharp blades are available for immediate use. Dull blades can be sharpened in most areas; see SAWS-SHARPENING in the yellow pages.

Hardened gum on the blade can be removed with kerosene, turpentine, or oven cleaner. Anti-stick coated blades can be used in applications where excessive build-up is encountered, such as pressure treated and green lumber.

ACCESSORIES

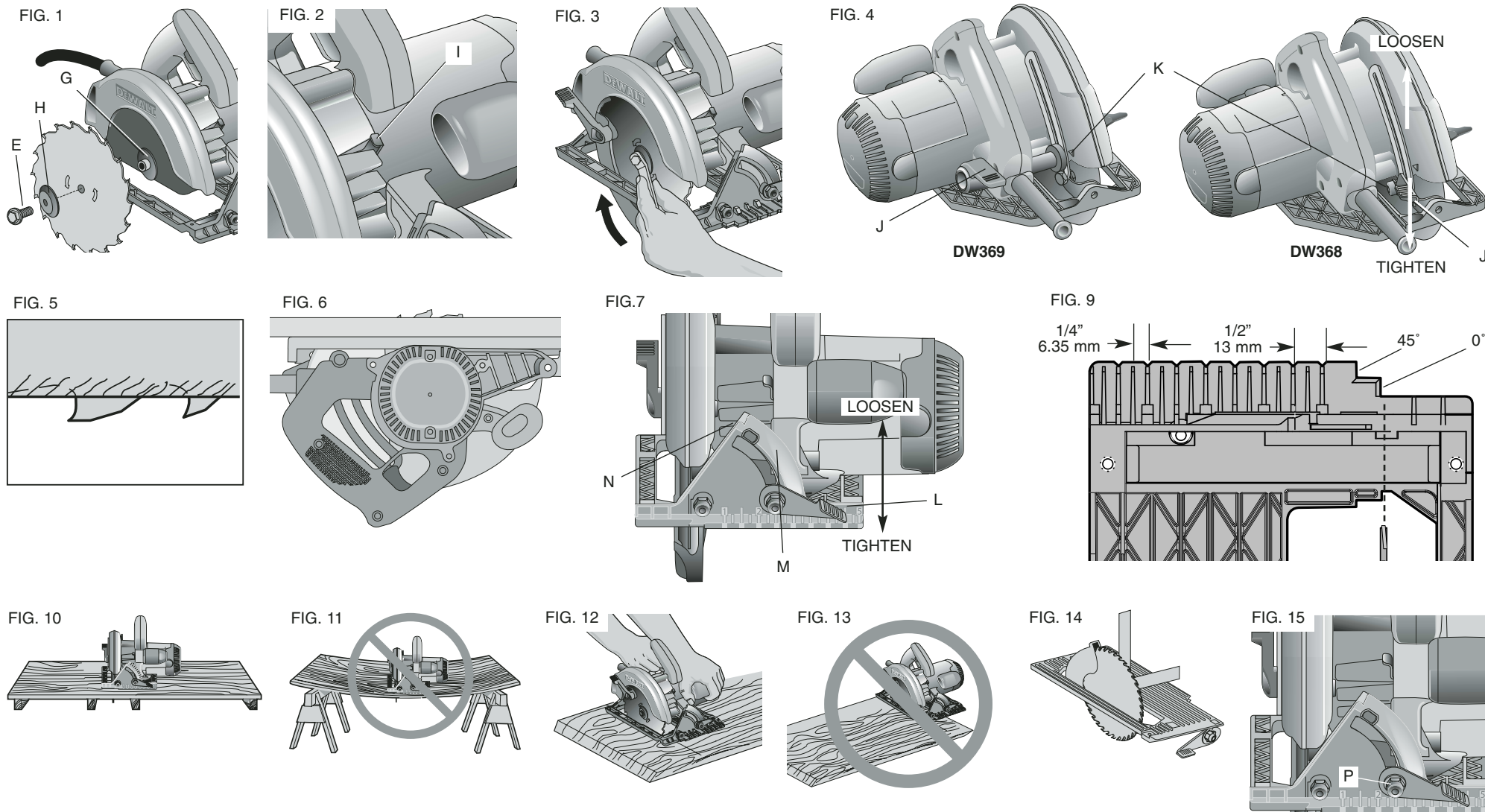
Recommended accessories for use with your tool are available at extra cost from your local service center.

⚠ CAUTION: The use of any non-recommended accessory may be hazardous.

DO NOT USE WATER FEED ATTACHMENTS WITH THIS SAW.

VISUALLY EXAMINE CARBIDE BLADES BEFORE USE. REPLACE IF DAMAGED.

	RECOMMENDED BLADE TYPES
COMBINATION FRAMING - 5/8" Round arbor, 24 teeth	All purpose fast rip and cross cuts.
PRESSURE TREATED/WET LUMBER - 5/8" Round arbor, 20 teeth	Coated - Resistant to gum build-up
EXTREME DURABILITY - 5/8" Round arbor, 18 teeth	Coated, rock carbide
FINISHING -	5/8" Round arbor, 36 teeth More teeth for finer finish cuts.
FAST CUT FRAMING -	5/8" Round arbor, 16 teeth Fastest blade for rips and cross cuts



If you need any assistance regarding blades or accessories, please contact DeWALT Industrial Tool Co., 701 East Joppa Road, Baltimore, MD 21286 or call 1-800-4-DEWALT (433-9258).

Three Year Limited Warranty

DeWALT will repair, without charge, any defects due to faulty materials or workmanship for three years from the date of purchase. For warranty repair information, call 1-800-4-DEWALT. This warranty does not apply to accessories or damage caused where repairs have been made or attempted by others. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may have other rights which vary in certain states or provinces.

In addition to the warranty, DeWALT tools are covered by our:

1 YEAR FREE SERVICE

DeWALT will maintain the tool and replace worn parts caused by normal use, for free, any time during the first year after purchase.

90 DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

If you are not completely satisfied with the performance of your DeWALT Power Tool, Laser, or Nailer for any reason, you can return it within 90 days from the date of purchase with a receipt for a full refund – no questions asked.

FREE WARNING LABEL REPLACEMENT: If your warning labels become illegible or are missing, call 1-800-4-DEWALT for a free replacement.

SI VOUS AVEZ DES QUESTIONS OU VOUS VOULEZ NOUS FAIRE PART DE VOS COMMENTAIRES CONCERNANT CET OUTIL OU TOUT AUTRE OUTIL DEWALT, COMPOSEZ SANS FRAIS LE : 1 800 433-9258.

Règles de sécurité – Généralités

AVERTISSEMENT! Lire et comprendre toutes les directives, car le non-respect des directives suivantes peut entraîner un choc électrique, un incendie ou des blessures graves.

CONSERVER CES DIRECTIVES

ZONE DE TRAVAIL

- Garder la zone de travail propre et bien éclairée; les établis encombrés et les endroits sombres sont propices aux accidents.
- Ne pas utiliser les outils électriques dans une atmosphère explosive, comme à proximité de liquides, de gaz ou de poussières inflammables; le moteur peut créer des étincelles et enflammer les vapeurs ou les poussières environnantes.
- Tenir les enfants, les visiteurs ou toute autre personne éloignés lorsqu'on utilise un outil électrique; les distractions peuvent faire perdre la maîtrise de ce dernier.

MESURES DE SÉCURITÉ - ÉLECTRICITÉ

- Les outils mis à la terre doivent être branchés dans une prise bien installée et mise à la terre conformément à tous les codes et règlements en vigueur. Ne jamais retirer la broche de terre ni modifier la fiche. Ne pas utiliser d'adaptateur. Vérifier auprès d'un électricien qualifié en cas de doute quant à la mise à la terre de la prise. En cas de défaillance électrique ou de bris de l'outil, la mise à la terre procure un chemin de faible résistance au courant qui autrement traverserait l'utilisateur. Cette protection ne s'applique qu'aux outils de classe I (mis à la terre).
- Les outils à double isolation sont munis d'une fiche polarisée (c'est-à-dire que l'une des lames est plus large que l'autre), laquelle ne peut être raccordée qu'à une prise polarisée et ce, dans un seul sens; on doit l'inverser si on est incapable de l'enfoncer complètement. Si la fiche ne s'adapte toujours pas, on doit demander à un électricien qualifié d'installer la prise appropriée. On ne doit jamais modifier la fiche. La double isolation élimine le besoin d'installer un cordon d'alimentation trifilaire et un système d'alimentation électrique pourvus d'une mise à la terre; seuls les outils de classe II (à double isolation) sont munis d'une telle protection. Les modèles DW368 et DW369 sont des outils à double isolation.
- Éviter tout contact entre le corps et les éléments mis à la terre, comme les tuyaux, les radiateurs, les cuisinières et les réfrigérateurs, afin de réduire les risques de choc électrique.
- Ne pas utiliser l'outil électrique dans des endroits mouillés, ni l'exposer à la pluie; l'infiltration d'eau à l'intérieur de l'outil augmente les risques de choc électrique.
- Ne pas utiliser le cordon de manière abusive; on ne doit pas transporter l'outil en le tenant par le cordon, ou utiliser ce dernier pour le débrancher. On doit tenir le cordon éloigné des sources de chaleur, de l'huile, des bords tranchants ou des pièces mobiles. Remplacer immédiatement les cordons endommagés, car ces derniers augmentent les risques de choc électrique.
- Lorsqu'on utilise un outil électrique à l'extérieur, on ne doit utiliser que des rallonges conçues pour cet usage, comme celles de type W-A ou W, afin de réduire les risques de choc électrique.

Calibre minimal des cordons de rallonge

Tension	Longueur totale du cordon en mètres			
120 V	De 0 à 7	De 7 à 15	De 15 à 30	De 30 à 45
240 V	De 0 à 7	De 7 à 15	De 15 à 39	De 30 à 45

Intensité (A)

Au moins	Au plus	Calibre moyen de fil		
12	16	14	12	Non recommandé

SÉCURITÉ PERSONNELLE

- Rester vigilant en tout temps et faire preuve de jugement lorsqu'on utilise un outil électrique; ne pas utiliser l'outil lorsqu'on est fatigué ou sous l'influence de drogues, d'alcool ou de médicaments, car un moment d'inattention peut entraîner des blessures graves.
- Porter des vêtements appropriés; ne pas porter de vêtements amples, de gants ni de bijoux, et couvrir ou attacher les cheveux longs, car ceux-ci peuvent rester coincés dans les pièces mobiles. Se tenir éloigné des événements puisque ces derniers pourraient camoufler des pièces mobiles.
- Éviter les démarrages accidentels; s'assurer que l'interrupteur soit en position d'arrêt avant de brancher l'outil. Ne pas transporter l'outil en laissant le doigt sur l'interrupteur ni le brancher lorsque l'interrupteur est en position de marche, car cela pourrait causer un accident.

- Retirer les clés de réglage avant de démarrer l'outil; une clé laissée sur une pièce rotative peut entraîner des blessures.
- Ne pas trop étendre les bras; les pieds doivent rester ancrés fermement au sol afin de maintenir son équilibre en tout temps et de mieux maîtriser l'outil dans des situations imprévues.
- Utiliser le matériel de sécurité approprié; toujours porter des lunettes de protection. Porter un masque anti-poussières, des chaussures antidérapantes, un casque de sécurité ou des protecteurs auditifs lorsque la situation le requiert.

UTILISATION ET ENTRETIEN DE L'OUTIL

- Fixer et soutenir la pièce sur une plate-forme stable au moyen d'une butée fixe ou de tout autre dispositif semblable; la pièce est instable lorsqu'on la retient manuellement ou qu'on l'appuie contre le corps, ce qui peut faire perdre la maîtrise de l'outil.
- Ne pas forcer l'outil ni l'utiliser pour des travaux autres que ceux pour lesquels il a été conçu. Pour obtenir de meilleurs résultats et prévenir les risques de blessure, laisser l'outil couper à la vitesse pour laquelle il a été conçu.
- Ne pas utiliser l'outil lorsque l'interrupteur marche-arrêt ne fonctionne pas; tout outil qui ne peut être commandé au moyen de l'interrupteur est dangereux et doit être réparé.
- Débrancher l'outil avant d'effectuer un réglage, de changer les accessoires ou de ranger l'outil; ces mesures de sécurité préventives réduisent les risques de démarrage accidentel.
- Lorsqu'on n'utilise pas l'outil, le ranger hors de la portée des enfants ou des personnes non qualifiées; les outils sont dangereux entre les mains de personnes inexpérimentées.
- Bien entretenir l'outil et s'assurer qu'il soit toujours bien propre et aiguisé; les outils bien entretenus et dont les bords sont bien tranchants sont moins susceptibles de rester coincés et sont plus faciles à maîtriser.
- Vérifier les pièces mobiles afin de s'assurer qu'elles soient bien alignées et qu'elles ne restent pas coincées; vérifier également les pièces afin de s'assurer qu'il n'y ait ni bris ni aucune autre condition susceptible de nuire au bon fonctionnement de l'outil; faire réparer l'outil si ce dernier est endommagé avant de s'en servir à nouveau, car les accidents sont souvent causés par des outils mal entretenus.
- N'utiliser que les accessoires recommandés par le fabricant pour le modèle en question; un accessoire destiné à un outil particulier peut devenir dangereux lorsqu'il est utilisé avec un autre.

ENTRETIEN

- L'outil doit être entretenu par le personnel qualifié seulement; toute maintenance effectuée par une personne non qualifiée peut entraîner des risques de blessure.
- Lors de l'entretien, n'utiliser que des pièces de rechange identiques et suivre les directives de la section «Entretien» du présent manuel afin de prévenir les risques de choc électrique ou de blessure.

Règles de sécurité additionnelles concernant les scies circulaires

À DANGER! Garder les mains éloignées des zones de coupe et de la lame. Toujours tenir l'outil en plaçant une main sur la poignée auxiliaire ou le carter du moteur; on protège ses mains en les utilisant toutes les deux pour tenir l'outil.

À MISE EN GARDE : les lames ne s'arrêtent pas immédiatement lorsque l'interrupteur est mis en position d'arrêt.

- Toujours se placer d'un côté ou de l'autre de la lame en évitant de se tenir dans son trajet, car la scie pourrait reculer brusquement par suite d'un REBOND. (Voir les sections « Causes du rebond et mesures préventives » et « Effet de rebond »).
- Ne pas mettre les mains sous la pièce car il n'y a aucune protection contre la lame à cet endroit.
- Vérifier le protège-lame inférieur afin de s'assurer qu'il soit bien fermé avant d'utiliser l'outil; ne pas faire fonctionner ce dernier si le protège-lame ne se déplace pas librement ou s'il ne se ferme pas instantanément. Ne jamais le bloquer en position ouverte. Si on laisse tomber la scie, soulever le protège-lame inférieur au moyen du levier d'escamotage et le vérifier afin de s'assurer qu'il n'y ait aucun dommage, qu'il se déplace librement et qu'il n'entre pas en contact avec la lame ou toute autre pièce de l'outil, quels que soient l'angle et la profondeur de coupe.
- S'assurer que le ressort du protège-lame inférieur soit en bon état de fonctionnement; sinon, on doit lui faire subir un entretien avant d'utiliser l'outil. Le protège-lame peut être difficile à déplacer en présence de pièces endommagées, de dépôts gommeux ou de débris accumulés.
- On ne doit escamoter manuellement le protège-lame inférieur que pour réaliser une coupe spéciale, complexe ou à partir de l'intérieur d'un matériau. Pour ce faire, on doit le soulever au moyen du levier d'escamotage, relâchant ce dernier dès que la lame mord dans la pièce. Le protège-lame s'escamote automatiquement pour tous les autres types de coupe.
- Toujours s'assurer que le protège-lame inférieur recouvre la lame avant de déposer la scie sur le plancher ou sur un établi, car, sans protection, une lame qui tourne encore fait reculer la scie, coupant tout ce qui se trouve sur son passage. Il est en outre bon de savoir combien de temps la lame prend pour s'arrêter une fois l'interrupteur relâché.
- Ne JAMAIS tenir la pièce dans ses mains ou la placer sur ses jambes pour la couper. Il est important de soutenir la pièce correctement afin d'éviter d'exposer des parties du corps à la lame, de coincer cette dernière ou encore, de perdre la maîtrise de l'outil.
- Tenir l'outil par les surfaces isolées prévues à cette fin lorsqu'il risque d'entrer en contact avec des fils cachés ou son propre cordon, car de tels contacts peuvent mettre les pièces métalliques de l'outil sous tension, engendrant des risques de choc électrique.
- Toujours utiliser un guide de refend ou de bord droit lorsqu'on effectue une coupe en long afin d'assurer la précision de cette dernière et d'éviter de coincer la lame.
- Toujours utiliser une lame munie d'un arbre dont les orifices sont de dimension et de forme appropriées (ronds ou en losanges); les lames qui ne correspondent pas aux éléments de fixation de la scie tourneront de manière excentrique, faisant perdre la maîtrise de l'outil.
- Ne jamais utiliser de rondelles ou de boulons endommagés ou autres que ceux qui ont été conçus pour la scie, afin d'obtenir un rendement optimal et de travailler en toute sécurité.
- ÉVITER DE COUPER DES CLOUS; s'assurer que le bois de sciage soit exempt de clous avant de procéder à la coupe.

CAUSES DU REBOND ET MESURES PRÉVENTIVES

- Le rebond est une réaction soudaine de l'outil causée par une lame pincée, bloquée ou mal alignée, occasionnant la perte de maîtrise de la scie, qui se soulève et se détache de la pièce en direction de l'opérateur.
- Lorsque la lame reste coincée ou est immobilisée par une entaille qui se referme, l'arrêt de la lame et la réaction du moteur entraîne un recul brusque de l'outil vers l'opérateur.

3. TORSIÓN DE LA HOJA (MAL ALINEAMIENTO DE LA HOJA)

La hoja se puede torcer:

- A. Si aplica presión excesiva para cortar clavos, nudos o material de grano duro.
- B. Si trata de reorientar el corte (a fin de regresar a la línea trazada)
- C. Si se extralimita y hace funcionar la sierra con mala postura y pierde el equilibrio.
- D. Si cambia de mano o cambia de posición mientras realiza un corte.
- E. Si retrocede la sierra para limpiar la hoja.

4. MATERIALES QUE EXIGEN CUIDADO ESPECIAL

- A. Madera húmeda
- B. Madera verde (material recién cortado no secado al horno)
- C. Madera tratada a presión (material tratado con preservativos o químicos anti-putrefacción).

5. HOJAS DESAFILADAS O SUCIAS

Las hojas desafiladas aumentan el exceso de carga sobre la sierra. Para compensar, el operario tiende a empujar la herramienta con mayor fuerza ocasionando a veces torsión de la hoja adentro del corte. Las hojas desgastadas no cuentan con la holgura apropiada y se pueden trabar y sobrecargar la herramienta.

6. ELEVACIÓN DE LA SIERRA PARA REALIZAR CORTES EN BISEL

La técnica apropiada de los cortes en bisel exige cuidado especial por parte del operario, especialmente para guiar la sierra. Tanto el ángulo de la zapata como el contacto mayor de la hoja con el material de trabajo, aumenta la posibilidad de obstrucción y mal alineamiento (torsión).

7. COMO REINICIAR UN CORTE CUANDO LOS DIENTES DE LA HOJA ESTÁN TRABADOS EN EL MATERIAL DE TRABAJO

A fin de evitar la interrupción del motor o que la sierra rebote, asegúrese que la herramienta haya alcanzado la velocidad máxima antes de dar inicio o de reiniciar un corte.

Cualquier otra condición que trabre, obstruya, tuerza o produzca mal alineamiento de la hoja, puede producir el efecto de rebote. Consulte las secciones "Funcionamiento" y "Regulación e Instalación" para más información sobre las técnicas y procedimientos a seguir a fin de reducir a un mínimo el efecto de rebote.

MANTENIMIENTO

Limpieza

Para limpiar la herramienta, utilice únicamente un jabón suave y paño húmedo. Muchos productos de aseo doméstico contienen químicos que pueden ocasionar serio daño al plástico. No utilice gasolina, aguarrás, laca, disolvente de pintura, líquido de limpieza a seco ni demás productos semejantes. Nunca sumerja ninguna parte de la herramienta en ningún líquido.

Lubricacion

Los rodamientos de bolas y rodillos de la herramienta son autolubrificantes y no requieren lubricación adicional. Sin embargo, se recomienda que una vez al año lleve o envíe la herramienta a un centro de servicio para la limpieza, inspección y lubricación de la caja de engranajes.

Freno Eléctrico (Modelo DW369 solamente)

La sierra tiene un freno eléctrico diseñado para detener la hoja automáticamente en espacio de dos segundos después de haberse soltado el interruptor de gatillo. Este dispositivo resulta útil en ciertos cortes de madera cuando una hoja produce un corte grande e impreciso.

En ciertas ocasiones es posible que el freno no funcione adecuadamente y no detenga la hoja en el espacio de dos segundos mencionado anteriormente. En este caso, encienda y apague la sierra cuatro o cinco veces. Si aún así la sierra no detiene el disco en dos segundos, el problema puede atribuirse al desgaste de las escobillas y habrá que reemplazarlas siguiendo las instrucciones a continuación. Si el problema persiste, lleve la herramienta a un centro de servicio autorizado DeWALT.

Reparaciones

Para garantizar la SEGURIDAD y la CONFIABILIDAD, deberán hacerse reparaciones, mantenimiento y ajustes de esta herramienta en los centros autorizados de servicio DeWALT u otras organizaciones autorizadas. Estas organizaciones prestan servicio a las herramientas DeWALT y emplean siempre refacciones legítimas DeWALT. (Consulte "Escobillas" para más información sobre el reemplazo de las escobillas).

Escobillas

⚠PRECAUCIÓN: SIEMPRE APAGUE Y DESENCHUFE LA HERRAMIENTA ANTES DE CAMBIAR ACCESORIOS O HACER CUALQUIER AJUSTE.

Revise con regularidad las escobillas de carbón. Para hacerlo, desconecte la herramienta, retire la cubierta extrema y retire el conjunto escobillas. Mantenga las escobillas limpias de manera que puedan deslizar libremente en sus guías. Antes de reemplazar las escobillas observe la posición en que se encuentra a fin de instalarlas de la misma manera. Las escobillas de carbón traen diversos símbolos estampados a los lados; si se encuentran desgastadas hasta la línea más cercana al resorte, se deberán ser reemplazadas. Utilice solamente escobillas idénticas DeWALT. Los conjuntos de escobillas están a la venta en los centros de servicio locales. Instale siempre la cubierta extrema después de revisar o de darle mantenimiento a las escobillas. A fin de asentar las escobillas, permita que la herramienta funcione libremente (sin carga ni hoja) por 5 minutos.

Durante el rodaje de las escobillas NO ASEGURE EL INTERRUPTOR DE GATILLO EN POSICIÓN DE ENCENDIDO CON CUERDA, CINTA ADHESIVA NI UTILICE NINGÚN OTRO MÉTODO DE BLOQUEO. Utilice la mano únicamente para sostener el gatillo.

Regulación de la zapata

⚠PRECAUCIÓN: SIEMPRE APAGUE Y DESENCHUFE LA HERRAMIENTA ANTES DE CAMBIAR ACCESORIOS O HACER CUALQUIER AJUSTE.

La zapata ha sido regulada en fábrica a fin de asegurar que la hoja esté perpendicular a la zapata. Si después del uso prolongado, es necesario realinear la hoja, siga los siguientes pasos:

REGULACIÓN DE CORTES A 90º

1. Regule la sierra a un ángulo de bisel de 0 °.
2. Coloque la sierra de lado y retraiga la guarda inferior.
3. Afloje la palanca de regulación del ángulo de bisel. Coloque una escuadra contra la zapata y la hoja según la figura 14.
4. Con la ayuda de una llave hexagonal, gire el tornillo de fijación de la parte inferior de la zapata hasta que la hoja y la zapata se encuentren a nivel con la escuadra. Apriete nuevamente la palanca del ángulo de bisel.

AJUSTES DE LA PALANCA DE REGULACIÓN DE PROFUNDIDAD Y DE ÁNGULO A BISEL (FIGURA 15)

Es útil ajustar la palanca de regulación de profundidad y la de ángulo a bisel. Con el tiempo éstas se pueden aflojar y golpear la zapata. Para apretar las palancas siga los siguientes pasos:

COMO AJUSTAR LA PALANCA DE REGULACIÓN DEL ÁNGULO DE BISEL

1. Con la ayuda de un atomillador pequeño, retire el anillo de seguridad (A).
2. Retire la palanca y gírela aproximadamente 1/8 de revolución en la dirección deseada.
3. Instale nuevamente el anillo de seguridad con el lado cóncavo hacia la palanca.

COMO AJUSTAR LA PALANCA DE REGULACIÓN DE PROFUNDIDAD - (MODELO DW369 SOLAMENTE)

1. Afloje el tornillo que asegura la palanca de regulación de profundidad.
2. Retire la palanca y gírela aproximadamente 1/8 de revolución a la posición deseada.
3. Apriete el tornillo de la palanca.

Hojas

Las hojas desafiladas producen cortes lentos e ineficientes, sobrecargan el motor de la sierra, astillan el material de trabajo y aumentan el riesgo de rebote. Cambie la hoja cuando se le dificulte empujar la sierra a lo largo del corte, cuando el motor esté sobrecargado o cuando la hoja se caliente excesivamente. Se recomienda tener hojas de repuesto a la disposición para el reemplazo inmediato de hojas afiladas.

Las hojas pueden ser reafiledas en la mayoría de los centros de servicio; consulte las páginas amarillas de la guía telefónica en la sección de afiladura de hojas.

La goma endurecida en la hoja se puede remover con queroseno, aguarrás e inclusive con algunos limpiadores. Las hojas de revestimiento antiadherente se pueden utilizar en los materiales de alta concentración de goma, como es el caso de la madera tratada a presión.

Accesorios

Los accesorios recomendados para esta herramienta se encuentran a la venta a través de los centros de servicio en su localidad.

⚠PRECAUCIÓN: El uso de cualquier accesorio no recomendado puede ser peligroso.

NO UTILICE NINGÚN ACCESORIO ALIMENTADO POR AGUA CON ÉSTA HERRAMIENTA.

EXAMINE LAS HOJAS DE CARBURO ANTES DE UTILIZARLAS Y REEMPLACELAS SI PRESENTAN CUALQUIER DEFECTO.

TIPO DE HOJAS RECOMENDADAS	
ENSAMBLAJE COMBINADO -	Árbol circular de 5/8"; 24 dientes Hoja rápida de utilidad variada para cortes al hilo y transversales
MADERA TRATADA A PRESIÓN -	Árbol circular de 5/8"; 20 dientes Hoja revestida resistente a la acumulación de goma
EXREMA DURABILIDAD -	Árbol circular de 5/8"; 18 dientes Hoja de carburo tungsteno revestida
ACABADOS -	Árbol circular de 5/8"; 36 dientes Más dientes para cortes de acabado fino.
ENSAMBLAJE POR CORTE RÁPIDO -	Árbol circular de 5/8"; 16 dientes Hoja rápida para cortes al hilo y transversales.

Para asistencia relacionada a las hojas y demás accesorios del producto, por favor escriba a DeWALT Industrial Tool Co., 701 East Joppa Road, Baltimore, MD 21286 o llame al 1-800-4-DeWALT (433-9258).

Póliza de Garantía

IDENTIFICACIÓN DEL PRODUCTO:

Sello o firma del Distribuidor.

Nombre del producto: _____ Mod./Cat.: _____

Marca: _____ Núm. de serie: _____

(Datos para ser llenados por el distribuidor)

Fecha de compra y/o entrega del producto: _____

Nombre y domicilio del distribuidor donde se adquirió el producto: _____

Este producto está garantizado por un año a partir de la fecha de entrega, contra cualquier defecto en su funcionamiento, así como en materiales y mano de obra empleados para su fabricación. Nuestra garantía incluye la reparación o reposición del producto y/o componentes sin cargo alguno para el cliente, incluyendo mano de obra, así como los gastos de transportación razonablemente erogados derivados del cumplimiento de este certificado.

Para hacer efectiva esta garantía deberá presentar su herramienta y esta póliza sellada por el establecimiento comercial donde se adquirió el producto, de no contar con ésta, bastará la factura de compra.

EXCEPCIONES.

Esta garantía no será válida en los siguientes casos:

- Cuando el producto se hubiese utilizado en condiciones distintas a las normales;
- Cuando el producto no hubiese sido operado de acuerdo con el instructivo de uso que se acompaña;
- Cuando el producto hubiese sido alterado o reparado por personas distintas a las enlistadas al final de este certificado.

Anexo encontrará una relación de sucursales de servicio de fábrica, centros de servicio autorizados y franquiciados en la República Mexicana, donde podrá hacer efectiva su garantía y adquirir partes, refacciones y accesorios originales.

Garantía limitada por tres años

DeWALT reparará, sin cargo, cualquier falla que surja de defectos en el material o la fabricación del producto, por hasta tres años a contar de la fecha de compra. Para mayor información sobre reparaciones bajo garantía, llame al 1-800-4-DeWALT. Esta garantía no aplica a accesorios o a daños causados por reparaciones realizadas o intentadas por terceros. Esta garantía le otorga derechos específicos, además de lo cuales puede tener otros dependiendo del estado o provincia en que se encuentre.

Además de la garantía, las herramientas DeWALT están cubiertas por:

1 AÑO DE SERVICIO GRATUITO

DeWALT mantendrá la herramienta y reemplazará las piezas gastadas por su uso normal, sin cobro, en cualquier momento durante un año a contar de la fecha de compra.

GARANTÍA DE REEMBOLSO DE SU DINERO POR 90 DÍAS

Si no está completamente satisfecho con el desempeño de su máquina herramienta, láser o clavadora DeWALT, cualquiera sea el motivo, podrá devolverlo hasta 90 días de la fecha de compra con su recibo y obtener el reembolso completo de su dinero - sin necesidad de responder a ninguna pregunta.

REEMPLAZO GRATUITO DE ETIQUETAS: Si las etiquetas de advertencia de la herramienta se toman ilegibles o se extravían, llame al 1-800-4-DEWALT para solicitar etiquetas de reemplazo gratuito.

PARA REPARACIÓN Y SERVICIO DE SUS HERRAMIENTAS ELÉCTRICAS, FAVOR DE DIRIGIRSE AL CENTRO DE SERVICIO MÁS CERCANO:

CULIACAN, SIN Av. Nicolás Bravo #1063 Sur - Col. Industrial Bravo	(667) 7 12 42 11
GUADALAJARA, JAL Av. La Paz #1779 - Col. Americana Sector Juárez	(33) 3825 6978
MEXICO, D.F. Eje Central Lázaro Cardenas No. 18 - Local D, Col. Obrera	(55) 5588 9377
MERIDA, YUC Calle 63 #459-A - Col. Centro	(999) 928 5038
MONTERREY, N.L. Av. Francisco I. Madero No.831 - Col. Centro	(81) 8375 2313
PUEBLA, PUE 17 Norte #205 - Col. Centro	(222) 246 3714
QUERETARO, QRO Av. Madero 139 Pte. - Col. Centro	(442) 214 1660
SAN LUIS POTOSI, SLP Av. Universidad 1525 - Col. San Luis	(444) 814 2383
TORREON, COAH Bldv. Independencia, 96 Pte. - Col. Centro	(871) 716 5265
VERACRUZ, VER Prolongación Díaz Mirón #4280 - Col. Remes	(229) 921 7016
VILLAHERMOSA, TAB Constitución 516-A - Col. Centro	(993) 312 5111

PARA OTRAS LOCALIDADES LLAME AL: (55) 5326 7100

Información Técnica

DW368, DW369	
Tensión de alimentación y	120 V - 15A
Frecuencia de Alimentación:	50/60 Hz
Potencia nominal:	1600 W
Rotación sin carga:	5800/min

IMPORTADOR: DeWALT S.A. DE C.V.
BOSQUES DE CIDROS ACCESO RADIATAS NO. 42
COL. BOSQUES DE LAS LOMAS, 3A. SECCIÓN, CP 05120
DELEGACIÓN CUAJIMALPA, MÉXICO, D.F.
TEL. 5 326 7100
R.F.C.: BDE810626-1W7

Para servicio y ventas consulte "HERRAMIENTAS ELÉCTRICAS" en la sección amarilla.

