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INSTRUCTION MANUAL
GUIDE D'UTILISATION
MANUAL DE INSTRUCCIONES

DEWALT®

DW364 7-1/4" (180 mm) Heavy Duty Circular Saw
DW384 8-1/4" (209 mm) Heavy Duty Circular Saw
DW364 Scie circulaire de service intensif de 180 mm (7 1/4 po)
DW384 Scie circulaire de service intensif de 209 mm (8 1/4 po)
DW364 Sierra circular de 180 mm (7-1/4") para trabajo pesado
DW384 Sierra circular de 209 mm (8-1/4") para trabajo pesado

DeWALT Industrial Tool Co., 701 East Joppa Road, Baltimore, MD 21286 (MAR04-CD-1)
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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.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS ABOUT THIS OR ANY DEWALT TOOL, CALL US TOLL FREE AT: 1-800-4-DEWALT (1-800-433-9258)

Important Safety Instructions

⚠ WARNING: When using electric tools, basic safety precautions should always be followed to reduce risk of fire, electric shock, and personal injury, including the following:

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS

Double Insulation

Double insulated tools are constructed throughout with two separate layers of electrical insulation or one double thickness of insulation between you and the tool's electrical system. Tools built with this insulation system are not intended to be grounded. As a result, your tool is equipped with a two prong plug which permits you to use extension cords without concern for maintaining a ground connection.

NOTE: Double insulation does not take the place of normal safety precautions when operating this tool. The insulation system is for added protection against injury resulting from a possible electrical insulation failure within the tool.

⚠ CAUTION: WHEN SERVICING USE ONLY IDENTICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS. Repair or replace damaged cords.

Polarized Plugs

Polarized plugs (one blade is wider than the other) are used on equipment to reduce the risk of electric shock. When provided, this plug will fit in the 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 the proper outlet. Do not change the plug in any way.

Safety Instructions For All Tools

- KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite injuries.
- CONSIDER WORK AREA ENVIRONMENT.** Don't expose power tools to rain. Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations. Keep work area well lit. Do not use tool in presence of flammable liquids or gases.
- GUARD AGAINST ELECTRIC SHOCK.** Prevent body contact with grounded surfaces. For example; pipes, radiators, ranges, and refrigerator enclosures.
- KEEP CHILDREN AWAY.** Do not let visitors contact tool or extension cord. All visitors should be kept away from work area.
- STORE IDLE TOOLS.** When not in use, tools should be stored in dry, and high or locked-up place — out of reach of children.
- DON'T FORCE TOOL.** It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was intended.
- USE RIGHT TOOL.** Don't force small tool or attachment to do the job of a heavy-duty tool. Don't use tool for purpose not intended- for example- don't use circular saw for cutting tree limbs or logs.
- DRESS PROPERLY.** Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. They can be caught in moving parts. Rubber gloves and non-skid footwear are recommended when working outdoors. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair. Air vents often cover moving parts and should also be avoided.
- USE SAFETY GLASSES.** Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty.
- DON'T ABUSE CORD.** Never carry tool by cord or yank it to disconnect from receptacle. Keep cord from heat, oil, and sharp edges.
- SECURE WORK.** Use clamps or a vise to hold work. It's safer than using your hand and it frees both hands to operate tool.
- DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
- MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE.** Keep tools sharp and clean for better and safer performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories. Inspect tool cords periodically and if damaged, have repaired by authorized service facility. Inspect extension cords periodically and replace if damaged. Keep handles dry, clean, and free from oil and grease.
- DISCONNECT OR LOCK OFF TOOLS** when not in use, before servicing, and when changing accessories, such as blades, bits, cutters.
- REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on.
- AVOID UNINTENTIONAL STARTING.** Don't carry tool with finger on switch. Be sure switch is off when plugging in.
- EXTENSION CORDS.** Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. The following table shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gage. The smaller the gage number, the heavier the cord.

		Minimum Gage for Cord Sets			
		Total Length of Cord in Feet			
		0-25	26-50	51-100	101-150
		0-50	51-100	101-200	201-300
Ampere Rating		AWG			
More Than					
Less Than					
0	- 6	18	16	16	14
6	- 10	18	16	14	12
10	- 12	16	16	14	12
12	- 16	14	12	Not Recommended	

- OUTDOOR USE EXTENSION CORDS.** When tool is used outdoors, use only extension cords intended for use outdoors and so marked.
- STAY ALERT.** Watch what you are doing. Use common sense. Do not operate tool when you are tired.
- CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.** Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced by an authorized service center unless otherwise indicated elsewhere in this instruction manual. Have defective switches replaced by authorized service center. Do not use tool if switch does not turn it on and off.

Additional Safety Instructions for Circular Saws

⚠ 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 in the live wire.

- KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE AND IN WORKING ORDER.** Never wedge or tie lower guard open. Check operation of lower guard before each use. Do not use if lower guard does not close briskly over saw blade.

⚠ CAUTION: If saw is dropped, lower guard may be bent, restricting full return.

- KEEP BLADES CLEAN AND SHARP.** Sharp blades minimize stalling and kickback.

⚠ DANGER: Keep hands away from cutting area. Keep hands away from blades. Do not reach underneath work while blade is rotating. Do not attempt to remove cut material when blade is moving.

⚠ CAUTION: Blades coast after turn off.

- SUPPORT LARGE PANELS.** Large panels must be supported as shown in Figure 14 to minimize the risk of blade pinching and kickback. When cutting operation requires the resting of the saw on the work piece, the saw shall be rested on the larger portion and the smaller piece cut off.

- USE RIP FENCE.** Always use a rip fence or straight edge guide when ripping.

- GUARD AGAINST KICKBACK.** Kickback occurs when the saw stalls rapidly and is driven back towards the operator. Release switch immediately if blade binds or saw stalls. Keep blades sharp. Support large panels as shown in Figure 14. Use fence or straight edge guide when ripping. Don't force tool. Stay alert-exercise control. Don't remove saw from work during a cut while the blade is moving.

- LOWER GUARD.** Raise lower guard with the retracting handle.

- ADJUSTMENTS.** Before cutting be sure depth and bevel adjustments are tight.

- USE ONLY CORRECT BLADES IN MOUNTING.** Do not use blades with incorrect size holes. Never use defective or incorrect blade washers or bolts.

- AVOID CUTTING NAILS.** Inspect for and remove all nails from lumber before cutting.

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

⚠ 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.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Motor

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

Electric Brake

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, under certain conditions, 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.

Brushes

DISCONNECT PLUG FROM POWER SUPPLY

Inspect carbon brushes regularly by unplugging tool, removing the Brush Inspection Cap (A) (Figure 1) 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 the brushes are worn down to the line closest to the spring, they must be replaced. Use only identical DeWALT brushes. Always replace both brushes. Use of the correct grade of brush is essential for proper operation of electric brakes. New brush assemblies are available at your local DeWALT certified service center. The tool should be allowed to "run in" (run at no load without blade) for 10 minutes before use to seat new brushes. This is especially important for saws equipped with electric brakes, which may be erratic in operation until the brushes are properly seated (worn in).

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

Adjustments and Setup

ATTACHING AND REMOVING BLADES (FIG. 2)

DISCONNECT PLUG FROM POWER SUPPLY.

To attach the blade, retract lower blade guard (C) and place inner clamp washer (D) and blade (E) on saw spindle with teeth at bottom of blade pointing forward. Install outer clamp washer (F). The larger surfaces of both washers must face the blade. Thread on blade clamping screw (G) firmly by hand to hold washers in position.

Lightly depress the blade lock (B) while turning the spindle until the blade stops rotating. Tighten blade clamping screw (clockwise) firmly with the blade wrench (Figure 3).

NEVER ENGAGE BLADE LOCK WHILE SAW IS RUNNING, OR ENGAGE IN AN EFFORT TO STOP THE TOOL. NEVER TURN SWITCH ON WHEN BLADE LOCK IS ENGAGED.

When removing the blade, first unplug the saw. Engage the blade lock and unscrew the blade clamping screw by turning it counter-clockwise with the blade wrench.

CUTTING DEPTH ADJUSTMENT (FIG. 4)

DISCONNECT PLUG FROM POWER SUPPLY.

Loosen (counterclockwise) the Cutting Depth Adjustment Knob (H). Lift the saw handle, as shown, to adjust it to the desired height. Tighten the knob to secure it in place. If depth of cut cannot be adjusted, inspect parts for damage and service as required before use. A scale and pointer (I) is provided to enable you to select a specific depth of cut. Simply align the pointer to the desired depth of cut.

NOTE: To adjust the depth of cut pointer for various blade diameters, loosen the Cutting Depth Adjustment Knob and raise the saw until the blade just touches the workpiece and tighten the knob. This is the zero depth of cut position. If required, loosen the screw that holds the pointer and adjust to the zero indicator mark. The saw is now adjusted to accurately indicate the depth of cut for the blade used.

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. The height of a whole tooth is the distance from the tip of the tooth to the bottom of the gullet in front of it. Study Figures 5A and 5B to determine what one half tooth means. (5A shows one half tooth projecting below the surface and figure 5B shows a whole tooth projecting below the surface.)

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 kick-back.

A method of checking for the correct cutting depth is shown in Figure 6. 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.

NOTE: When using a non carbide tipped blade, make an exception to the above procedure and allow a full tooth to project below the material, as shown in Figure 5B.

BEVEL ANGLE ADJUSTMENT (FIG. 7)

DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM THE POWER SUPPLY.

The full range of the Bevel Adjustment is from **0 to 50 DEGREES**. The quadrant (J) is graduated in increments of 1 degree.

On the front of the saw is a bevel angle adjustment mechanism consisting of a calibrated quadrant (J) and a knob, (K). To set the saw for a bevel cut, loosen (counterclockwise) the quadrant

knob and tilt shoe to the desired angle by aligning the pointer with the desired angle mark. Retighten knob firmly (clockwise).

KERF INDICATOR (FIG. 8)

The front of the saw shoe has a kerf indicator (L) 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. Guide along the penciled cutting line so that the kerf falls into the waste or surplus material. Figure 8 shows the dimensions of the shoe. Note that the left side is 5 1/2” between the left side of the blade and the left edge of the shoe (standard 6x lumber). The right dimension is 1 1/2” (standard 2x lumber).

SHOE ALIGNMENT

Your saw has been set at the factory for accurate vertical cuts (a 90 degree angle between the bottom of the shoe (M) and the blade). The edge of the shoe has also been set parallel to the blade so that it will not bind when using an edge guide. If the saw should ever need adjustment, it may be done as follows:

ADJUSTING FOR 90° CUTS (FIG. 9-11)

1. DISCONNECT PLUG FROM POWER SUPPLY.
2. Adjust the saw to 0° bevel.
3. Place saw on blade side (Figure 9). Retract blade guard.
4. Loosen quadrant knob. Place a square against the blade and shoe to adjust the 90° setting.
5. Loosen the hex nut (N) and move the adjustment screw (O) so that the shoe will stop at the proper angle as shown in Figure 11. Lock the screw in place by tightening the hex nut.
6. It may be necessary to adjust the quadrant angle pointer to line up on “O” after shoe has been adjusted.

ADJUSTING THE SHOE PARALLEL TO THE BLADE

1. DISCONNECT PLUG FROM POWER SUPPLY.
2. Loosen the hex nut (N) shown in Figure 10 and then turn the adjustment screw (O) in or out as needed to adjust for parallelism.
3. Adjust the shoe until it is parallel to the blade by measuring from the edge of the shoe to the blade, front & rear. You can measure from the outside edge of the blade to the shoe as shown in Figure 8 or from the inner edge of the blade to the wider part of the shoe. (Do not measure from the tips of any saw blade teeth.)
4. When the shoe and blade are parallel, hold the adjusting screw in place and tighten the hex nut firmly.

OPERATION

Switch

Pull the trigger switch to turn the motor “ON”. Releasing the trigger turns the motor “OFF”. Releasing the trigger also automatically actuates the electric brake. This tool has no provision to lock the switch in the “ON” position, and should never be locked “ON” by any other means.

Changing Blades

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

TO INSTALL THE BLADE

1. Place inner clamp washer (D) on saw spindle with the large flat surface facing out toward the blade (Fig. 2).
2. Retract the lower blade guard (C) 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 (F) 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 (G) into saw spindle by hand (screw has right-hand threads and must be turned clockwise to tighten).
5. Depress the blade lock (B) while turning the saw spindle with the blade wrench until the blade lock engages and the blade stops rotating (Fig. 3).
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 (G), depress the blade lock (B) 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 (G) and outer clamp washer (F) 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.

Workpiece Support

Figure 12 shows proper sawing position. Note that hands are 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 and on both sides of the cut, (Figure 13). DON'T support board or panel away from the cut, (Figure 14). When ripping long narrow strips, support cut-off waste material.

When operating the saw, keep the cord away from the cutting area and prevent it from becoming hung up on the work piece. Note that a special Cord Keeper has been provided on the tool's handle. Simply press the cord into the keeper to keep it in sight and out of the way.

▲ 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.

Support the work so that the cut 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 15 illustrates the RIGHT way to cut off the end of a board, and Figure 16 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.

CUTTING

Be sure saw is up to full speed before blade contacts material to be cut. Starting 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. Forcing the saw can cause rough cuts, inaccuracy, kickback and over-heating of the motor.

Should your cut begin to go off the line, don't try to force it back on. Release the switch and allow blade to come to a complete stop. Then you can withdraw the saw, sight anew, and start a new cut slightly inside the wrong one. In any event, withdraw the saw if you must shift the cut. Forcing a correction inside the cut can stall the saw and lead to kickback. IF SAW STALLS, RELEASE THE TRIGGER AND BACK THE SAW UNTIL IT IS LOOSE. BE SURE BLADE IS STRAIGHT IN THE CUT AND CLEAR OF THE CUTTING EDGE BEFORE RESTARTING.

As you finish a cut, release the trigger and allow the blade to stop before lifting the saw from the work. As you lift the saw, the spring-tensioned telescoping guard will automatically close under the blade. Remember the blade is exposed until this occurs, never reach under the work for any reason whatsoever. When you have to retract the telescoping guard manually (as is necessary for starting pocket cuts) always use the retracting lever.

NOTE: When cutting thin strips, be careful to ensure that small cutoff pieces don't hang up on inside of lower guard.

Always use a fence or straight edge guide when ripping.

POCKET CUTTING (FIG. 17)

DISCONNECT PLUG FROM POWER SUPPLY. Adjust saw shoe so blade cuts at desired depth. Tilt saw forward and rest front of the shoe on material to be cut. Using the retracting lever, retract blade guard to an upward position. Lower rear of shoe until blade teeth almost touch cutting line. Now release the blade guard and its contact with the work will keep it in position to open freely as you start the cut. Start the motor and gradually lower the saw until its shoe rests flat on the material to be cut. Advance saw along the cutting line until cut is completed. Release trigger and allow blade to stop completely before withdrawing the blade from the material. When starting each new cut, repeat as above. Never tie the blade guard in a raised position.

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 causing pinching of the blade.
 - B. Cutting through material supported at the outer ends only (see Figure 14). As the material weakens it sags, closing down the kerf and pinching the blade.
 - C. Cutting of a cantilevered or overhanging piece of material from the bottom up in a vertical direction. The falling cut off piece can pinch the blade.
 - D. Cutting off long narrow strips (as in ripping). 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 reducing 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

Using the saw with an excessive depth of cut setting increases loading on the unit and susceptibility to twisting of the blade in the kerf. It also increases the surface area of the blade available for pinching under conditions of kerf close down.
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. Extended reach or operating 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 unit up to clear blade can lead to twist if 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 or dirty 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 reduced 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.

Blades

A dull blade will cause slow, inefficient cutting overload on the saw motor, excessive splintering and could increase the possibility of kickback. It is a good practice to keep extra blades on hand so that sharp blades are available while the dull ones are being sharpened (See “SAWS-SHARPENING” in the Yellow Pages). In fact, many lower priced blades can be replaced with new ones at very little cost over the sharpening price.

Hardened gum on the blade will slow down the cutting. This gum can best be removed with kerosene, turpentine or oven cleaner.

DeWALT manufactures a complete line of saw blades and the following types of blades are available from your service center.

VISUALLY EXAMINE CARBIDE BLADES BEFORE USE. REPLACE IF DAMAGED.

Cleaning and Lubrication

Use only mild soap and a damp cloth to clean the tool. Never let any liquid get inside the tool; never immerse any part of the tool into a liquid.

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.

Accessories

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

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

- A. RIP FENCE - attaches to top of saw shoe; permits rip cuts without penciled guide line.
- B. SAW PROTRACTOR - guides saw for accurate cut-off work; adjusts from 0 to 70 degrees.
- C. CUT-OFF GUIDE - for 90 degree or 45 degree cuts.

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

Repairs

To assure product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, repairs, maintenance and adjustment (including brush inspection and replacement) should be performed by authorized service centers or other qualified service organizations, always using identical replacement parts.

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. This warranty does not cover part failure due to normal wear or tool abuse. For further detail of warranty coverage and warranty repair information, visit www.dewalt.com or call 1-800-4-DeWALT (1-800-433-9258). 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.

RECONDITIONED PRODUCT: Reconditioned product is covered under the 1 Year Free Service Warranty. The 90 Day Money Back Guarantee and the Three Year Limited Warranty do not apply to reconditioned product.

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

POUR TOUT RENSEIGNEMENT SUPPLÉMENTAIRE SUR CET OUTIL OU TOUT AUTRE OUTIL DeWALT, COMPOSER SANS FRAIS LE NUMÉRO: **1 800 4-DeWALT (1 800 433-9258)**

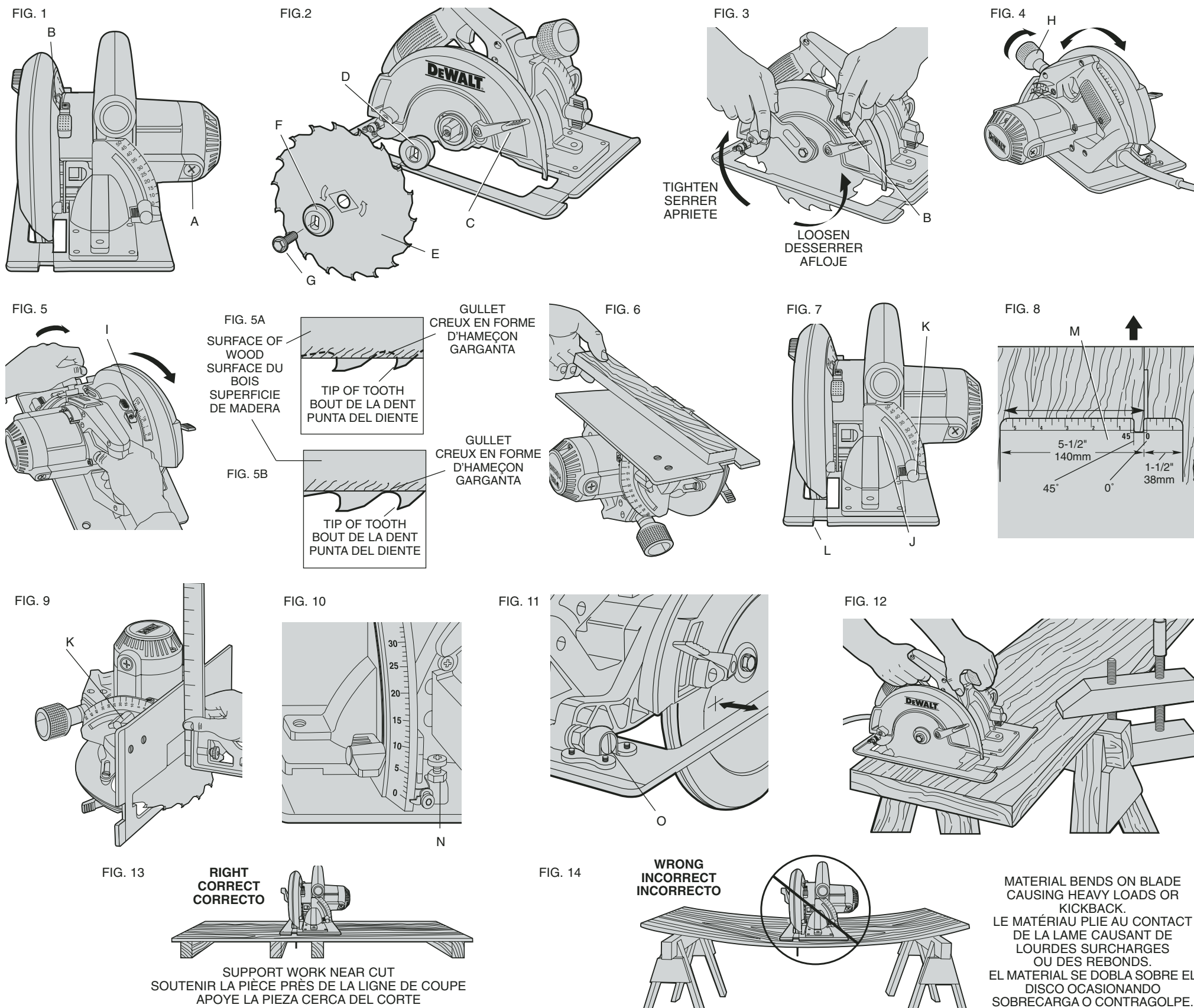
Importantes mesures de sécurité

▲ AVERTISSEMENT : Afin de réduire les risques d'incendie, de secousses électriques ou de blessures lorsqu'on utilise des outils électriques, il faut toujours respecter les mesures de sécurité suivantes.

LIRE TOUTES LES DIRECTIVES

Double isolation

Les outils à double isolation comportent deux couches distinctes d'isolant électrique ou une double épaisseur d'isolant qui protègent l'utilisateur contre les risques de blessures provenant du système électrique de l'outil. Ce système de double isolation élimine le besoin de mettre les outils à la terre. En effet, l'outil est muni d'une fiche à deux broches, ce qui permet d'utiliser une rallonge ordinaire sans avoir à se soucier d'assurer la mise à la terre.



NOTE : La double isolation ne dispense pas des mesures de sécurité normales lors de l'utilisation de l'outil. Elle vise à procurer une protection supplémentaire contre les blessures que peut entraîner une détérioration de l'isolant électrique à l'intérieur de l'outil.

À MISE EN GARDE : LORS DE L'ENTRETIEN, N'UTILISER QUE DES PIÈCES DE RECHANGE IDENTIQUES. Réparer ou remplacer les cordons endommagés.

Fiche polarisée

Afin de réduire les risques de secousses électriques, l'outil est muni d'une fiche polarisée (une lame plus large que l'autre). Ce genre de fiche n'entre que d'une façon dans une prise polarisée. Lorsqu'on ne peut insérer la fiche à fond dans la prise, il faut tenter de le faire après avoir inversé les lames de côté. Si la fiche n'entre toujours pas dans la prise, il faut communiquer avec un électricien certifié. Il ne faut en aucun cas modifier la fiche.

Mesures de sécurité pour tous les outils

- **BIEN DÉGAGER LA SURFACE DE TRAVAIL.** Des surfaces et des établis encombrés peuvent être la cause de blessures.
- **TENIR COMPTE DU MILIEU DE TRAVAIL.** Protéger les outils électriques de la pluie. Ne pas s'en servir dans des endroits humides ou mouillés. Bien éclairer la surface de travail. Ne pas se servir de l'outil en présence de liquides ou de vapeurs inflammables.
- **SE PROTÉGER CONTRE LES SECOURS ÉLECTRIQUES.** Éviter tout contact avec des objets mis à la terre, comme des tuyaux, radiateurs, cuisinières, réfrigérateurs et autres objets du genre.
- **ÉLOIGNER LES ENFANTS.** Tous les visiteurs doivent être tenus à l'écart de l'aire de travail et il faut les empêcher de toucher à l'outil ou au cordon de rallonge.
- **RANGER LES OUTILS INUTILISÉS.** Il faut ranger les outils dans un endroit sec, situé en hauteur ou fermé à clé, hors de la portée des enfants.
- **NE JAMAIS FORCER L'OUTIL.** Afin d'obtenir un rendement sûr et efficace, utiliser l'outil à son rendement nominal.
- **UTILISER L'OUTIL APPROPRIÉ.** Ne jamais exiger d'un petit outil ou d'un accessoire le rendement d'un outil de fabrication plus robuste. Se servir de l'outil selon l'usage prévu.
- **PORTER DES VÊTEMENTS APPROPRIÉS.** Éviter de porter des vêtements amples et des bijoux qui peuvent être happés par les pièces en mouvement. Porter des gants de caoutchouc et des chaussures à semelle antidérapante pour travailler à l'extérieur. Protéger la chevelure si elle est longue. Se tenir éloigné des événements puisque ces derniers pourraient camoufler des pièces mobiles.
- **PORTER DES LUNETTES DE SÉCURITÉ.** Porter également un masque respiratoire si le travail de coupe produit de la poussière.
- **NE PAS MANIPULER LE CORDON DE FAÇON ABUSIVE.** Ne pas transporter l'outil par le cordon ni tirer sur ce dernier pour le débrancher de la prise. Éloigner le cordon des sources de chaleur, des flaques d'huile et des arêtes tranchantes.
- **ASSUJETTIR LA PIÈCE.** Immobiliser la pièce à l'aide de brides ou d'un étau. On peut alors se servir des deux mains pour faire fonctionner l'outil, ce qui est plus sûr.
- **NE PAS DÉPASSER SA PORTÉE.** Toujours demeurer dans une position stable et garder son équilibre.
- **PRENDRE SOIN DES OUTILS.** Conserver les outils propres pour qu'ils donnent un rendement supérieur et sûr. Suivre les directives concernant la lubrification et le remplacement des accessoires. Inspecter régulièrement le cordon de l'outil et le faire réparer au besoin à un atelier d'entretien autorisé. Inspecter régulièrement les cordons de rallonge et les remplacer lorsqu'ils sont endommagés. S'assurer que les poignées sont toujours propres, sèches et libres de toute tache d'huile ou de graisse.
- **DÉBRANCHER OU VERROUILLER EN POSITION HORS TENSION LES OUTILS NON UTILISÉS.** Respecter cette mesure lorsqu'on ne se sert pas de l'outil, ou qu'on doit le réparer ou en changer un accessoire (comme une lame, un foret ou un couteau).
- **ENLEVER LES CLÉS DE RÉGLAGE.** Prendre l'habitude de vérifier si les clés de réglage ont été retirées avant de faire démarrer l'outil.
- **ÉVITER LES DÉMARRAGES ACCIDENTELS.** Ne pas laisser le doigt sur l'interrupteur lorsqu'on transporte l'outil. S'assurer que l'interrupteur est à la position hors circuit lorsqu'on branche l'outil.
- **CORDONS DE RALLONGE.** S'assurer que le cordon de rallonge est en bon état. Lorsqu'on se sert d'un cordon de rallonge, s'assurer qu'il est de calibre approprié pour la tension nécessaire au fonctionnement de l'outil. L'utilisation d'un cordon de calibre inférieur occasionne une baisse de tension entraînant une perte de puissance et la surchauffe. Le tableau suivant indique le calibre approprié selon la longueur du cordon et les mentions de la plaque signalétique de l'outil. En cas de doute, utiliser un cordon de calibre supérieur. Le chiffre indiquant le calibre est inversement proportionnel au calibre du cordon.

Calibre minimal des cordons de rallonge

Tension	Longueur totale du cordon en pieds			
120 V	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-150
240 V	0-50	51-100	101-200	201-300
Intensité (A)	Calibre moyen de fil (AWG)			
Au moins	Au plus			
0 - 6	18	16	16	14
6 - 10	18	16	14	12
10 - 12	16	16	14	12
12 - 16	14	12	Non recommandé	

- **CORDONS DE RALLONGE PRÉVUS POUR L'EXTÉRIEUR.** Lorsque l'outil est utilisé à l'extérieur, ne se servir que d'un cordon de rallonge conçu pour l'extérieur et portant la mention appropriée.
- **DEMEURER VIGILANT.** Travailler avec vigilance et faire preuve de bon sens. Ne pas se servir de l'outil lorsqu'on est fatigué.
- **VÉRIFIER LES PIÈCES ENDOMMAGÉES.** Avant de continuer à utiliser l'outil, il faut vérifier si le protecteur ou toute autre pièce endommagée remplit bien la fonction pour laquelle il a été prévu. Vérifier l'alignement et les attaches des pièces mobiles, le degré d'usure des pièces et leur montage, ainsi que tout autre facteur susceptible de nuire au bon fonctionnement de l'outil. Faire réparer ou remplacer tout protecteur ou toute autre pièce endommagée dans un centre de service autorisé, sauf si le présent guide fait mention d'un avis contraire. Confier le remplacement de tout interrupteur défectueux à un centre de service autorisé. Ne jamais se servir d'un outil dont l'interrupteur est défectueux.

Mesures de sécurité additionnelles relatives aux scies circulaires

- **À MISE EN GARDE :** Lorsqu'on coupe dans les murs, les planchers ou tout autre endroit où peuvent se trouver des fils sous tension, ne pas toucher aux composants métalliques de l'outil. Ne le saisir que par ses surfaces en plastique afin de se protéger des secousses électriques si on entre en contact avec un fil sous tension.
- **S'ASSURER QUE LES PROTECTEURS EN PLACE ET EN ÉTAT DE FONCTIONNEMENT.** Ne jamais bloquer ni attacher le protecteur inférieur en position ouverte. Vérifier le fonctionnement du protecteur inférieur avant chaque utilisation. Ne pas se servir de l'outil lorsque le protecteur inférieur ne se ferme pas complètement sur la lame.
- **À MISE EN GARDE :** Si la scie tombe, le protecteur inférieur peut se tordre et ne plus se refermer complètement.
- **S'ASSURER QUE LES LAMES SONT PROPRES ET AFFÛTÉES.** Des lames affûtées minimisent les risques de calage et de rebond.
- **DANGER :** Éloigner les mains de la zone de coupe. Éloigner les mains de la lame. Ne pas placer les mains sous la pièce à découper pendant les travaux lorsque la lame tourne. Ne pas tenter de retirer du matériau lorsque la lame est en mouvement.
- **À MISE EN GARDE :** La lame continue de tourner après la mise hors tension.
- **SOUTENIR LES GRANDS PANNEAUX.** Il faut soutenir les panneaux de grandes dimensions de la façon illustrée à la figure 16 afin de minimiser les risques de coincement de la lame et de rebond. Lorsqu'il faut déposer la scie contre la pièce à découper pendant les travaux, il faut la déposer sur la partie la plus large du matériau et découper la plus petite partie.
- **UTILISER UN GUIDE DE REFENTE.** Toujours utiliser un guide de refente ou un guide à rebord droit lors des coupes en refente.
- **SE PROTÉGER CONTRE LES RISQUES DE REBOND.** Le rebond se produit lorsque la lame se bloque rapidement et qu'elle ressort du matériau vers l'utilisateur. Il faut relâcher immédiatement l'interrupteur en cas de blocage ou de calage. Maintenir les lames bien

NOTA: Cuando corte tiras delgadas, asegúrese que no hayan quedado atrapadas pequeñas astillas dentro de la guarda inferior.

Utilice siempre una guía cuando corte al hilo.

CORTES DE BOLSILLO (FIG. 17)

DESCONECTE LA CLAVIJA DE LA TOMA DE CORRIENTE. Ajuste la zapata de la sierra para que el disco corte a la profundidad requerida. Incline la sierra hacia adelante, y coloque el frente de la zapata contra el material que va a cortar. Tire de la guarda empleando la palanca retráctil. Baje la parte trasera de la zapata hasta que los dientes de la sierra casi toquen el trazo de corte. En ese momento suelte la guarda del disco, por lo que el contacto que ésta haga con la pieza de trabajo la mantendrá en la posición adecuada para abrirse libremente cuando comience el corte. Encienda el motor y baje la sierra gradualmente hasta que la zapata descanse por completo en el material que va a cortar. Avance la sierra a lo largo de la línea de corte hasta que éste quede terminado. Suelte el gatillo y permita al disco detenerse completamente antes de levantarlo de la pieza. Cada vez que comience con un corte nuevo, repita la operación señalada. Nunca ate la guarda levantada.

Contragolpes

Hay peligro de contragolpes cuando se ejerce demasiada presión sobre el disco de la sierra al hacer los cortes, o cuando éste queda atrapado en el corte. La sierra salta violentamente hacia el operador. Cuando el disco queda atrapado o aprisionado en el canal del corte que se va cerrando, el disco se trava y la inercia del motor arroja a la unidad hacia atrás. Cuando el disco se desvía del corte, los dientes que se encuentran en la parte de atrás del disco pueden perforar la superficie superior de la madera y hacer que salga del canal del corte y salte hacia atrás, en dirección del operador.

Suelen ocurrir contragolpes cuando se presentan alguna o algunas de las siguientes condiciones:

- SOPORTE INADECUADO DE LA PIEZA DE TRABAJO
 - Caída o levantamiento inadecuado de la pieza que se desprende, lo que hace que el disco quede atrapado.
 - Cortes en material que sólo se apoya por los extremos (ver figura 14). Al tiempo que el material se debilita, éste se pandea y cierra el canal de corte, lo que ocasiona que el disco quede atrapado.
 - Corte desde la parte inferior de piezas voladas en dirección vertical. La pieza que caerá podría trabar el disco.
 - Corte de tiras largas y angostas (como en cortes al hilo). La pieza que se separa puede trabar el disco.
 - Sujetar la guarda inferior con una superficie que se encuentre por debajo del material que se está cortando, lo que reduce por un momento el control del operador. La sierra se puede levantar parcialmente del corte, lo que incrementará la posibilidad de un atorón del disco.
- AJUSTE INCORRECTO DE LA PROFUNDIDAD DE CORTE EN LA SIERRA

Emplear la sierra con una profundidad de corte excesiva incrementa la carga sobre la unidad y la posibilidad de que el disco se trabe en el canal de corte. También aumenta el área expuesta a los atascos del disco cuando se ejerce presión excesiva en el canal de corte.
- DOBLECES EN EL DISCO (DESVIACIONES EN EL CORTE)
 - Empujar demasiado para cortar a través de un nudo, un clavo o un área de fibras duras puede ocasionar que el disco se doble.
 - Tratar de girar la sierra durante un corte (tratar de regresar a la línea marcada) puede causar doblez.
 - Se corren los mismo peligros al tratar de alcanzar zonas alejadas u operar la sierra con poco control del operador (fuera de balance).
 - Se propicia el mismo riesgo al cambiar de mano o cambiar la posición del cuerpo mientras se corta.
 - También podría suceder así al regresar la unidad para limpiar el disco si no se hace con cuidado.
- MATERIALES QUE REQUIEREN DE MAYOR ATENCION
 - Madera húmeda.
 - Madera verde (material cortado recientemente o no estufado).
 - Madera tratada a presión (material tratado con conservadores o anticorrosivos).
- EMPLEO DE DISCOS SUCIOS O SIN FILO

Los discos sucios o mellados ocasionan carga excesiva en la sierra. Para compensar la carga, el operador empujará normalmente con más fuerza, lo que incrementará la carga aún más y propiciará que el disco se trabe en el canal de corte. Los discos desgastados pueden tener también una luz menor, lo que aumentará la oportunidad de que el disco se doble e incrementará la carga.
- LEVANTAR LA SIERRA MIENTRAS SE HACEN CORTES A BISEL

Los cortes a bisel requieren que el operador preste atención especial a las técnicas de corte adecuadas sobre todo a la conducción de la sierra. El ángulo del disco contra la zapata y la gran superficie de la cara del disco expuesta al material aumentan las posibilidades de que ocurran desviaciones.
- REINICIACION DE UN CORTE CON LOS DIENTES DEL DISCO BLOQUEADOS POR EL MATERIAL

Debe permitirse que la sierra alcance su velocidad máxima antes de iniciar un corte después que la unidad se ha detenido con el disco en el canal de corte. No hacerlo así causará que la sierra se atasque y ocurra contragolpe.

Cualesquiera otras condiciones que pudieran originar atorones, dobleces, desvíos o presiones en el disco pueden provocar contragolpes. Revise las secciones de “Ajustes Iniciales” y “Operación” para conocer las técnicas que minimizarán la incidencia de contragolpes.

Discos

Un disco desafilado puede ocasionar sobrecarga en el motor de la sierra y astillado excesivo, e incrementa la posibilidad de que ocurra un contragolpe. Es una buena práctica tener discos de repuesto a la mano para el momento en que se requiera mandar afilar los que se están empleando busque “Afiladurías” en la Sección Amarilla). De hecho, muchos discos de bajo costo se pueden reemplazar por otros con un sobreprecio ligeramente mayor al del afilado.

Las resinas endurecidas en el disco harán más lento el corte. Estas pueden quitarse con kerosene (petróleo diáfano), aguarrás o limpia hornos.

DeWALT fabrica una línea muy completa de discos para sierra y están a su disposición en los centros de servicio.

EXAMINE VISUALMENTE LOS DISCOS DE CARBURO ANTES DE UTILIZARLOS. CAMBIELOS SI ESTAN DAÑADOS.

Limpieza y lubricación

Solamente emplee jabón suave y un trapo húmedo para limpiar la herramienta. Nunca permita que penetre líquido al interior de la unidad; nunca sumerja ninguna parte de la herramienta en ningún líquido.

Se han empleado baleros autolubricados de bolas y de rodillos en la fabricación de su herramienta; por tanto, no se requiere de lubricación ulterior. Sin embargo, se recomienda que envíe su unidad a un centro de servicio, al menos una vez al año, para que la sometan a limpieza profunda, inspección y lubricación de la caja de engranajes.

Accesorios

Dispone usted de los accesorios para su herramienta por un cargo adicional con su distribuidor local autorizado Se incluye una lista completa de los centros de servicio con su herramienta.

Si necesita ayuda para encontrar cualquier accesorio, por favor comuníquese con DeWALT Industrial Tool Co., 701 East Joppa Road, Baltimore, MD 21286..

- GUIA PARA CORTES AL HILO - se sujeta a la parte superior de la zapata; permite hacer con su sierra cortes al hilo sin necesidad de trazos previos con lápiz.
- SEPARADOR - guía la sierra para trabajos en los que hay que separar las piezas; se ajusta de 0 a 70 grados.
- GUIA DE SEPARACION - para cortes en ángulo de 45 ó 90 grados.

⚠ PRECAUCION: *En este manual aparecen los discos y los accesorios adecuados para su herramienta. Es peligroso emplear discos o accesorios de cualesquiera otros tipos.*

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.

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 Cárdenas 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	

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. Esta garantía no cubre fallas de las piezas causadas por su desgaste normal o abuso a la herramienta. Para mayores detalles sobre la cobertura de la garantía e información acerca de reparaciones realizadas bajo garantía, visítenos en www.dewalt.com o dirígase al centro de servicio más cercano. Esta garantía no aplica a accesorios o a daños causados por reparaciones realizadas o intentadas por terceros. Esta garantía le otorga derechos legales específicos, además de los 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.

PRODUCTO REACONDICIONADO: Los productos reacondicionados están cubiertos bajo la Garantía de 1 Año de Servicio Gratuito. La Garantía de 90 Días de Reembolso de su Dinero y la Garantía Limitada de Tres Años no aplican a productos reacondicionados.

SUSTITUCIÓN GRATUITA DE LAS ETIQUETAS DE ADVERTENCIA: Si sus etiquetas de advertencia se vuelven ilegibles o se pierden, llame al 1-800-544-6986 para conseguir repuestos gratuitos.

Información Técnica

DW364, DW384	
Tensión de alimentación:	120 V AC/CD (∩ ∴∴∴)
Consumo de corriente:	AC-15.0 A
Frecuencia de alimentación:	50/60 Hz
Potencia nominal:	1 675 W
Rotación sin carga:	5 800/min

IMPORTADOR: DeWALT S.A. DE C.V.
BOSQUES DE CIDROS ACCESO RADIASAS 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.

