

SKIL[®]

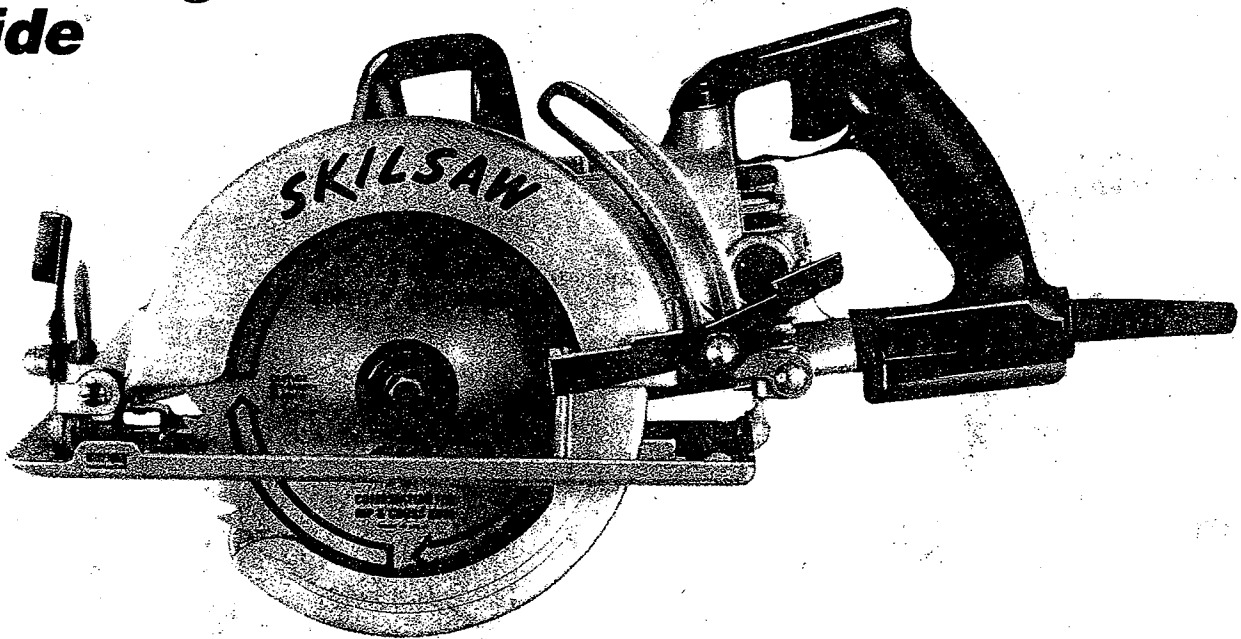
HD

HEAVY DUTY

Model HD77 7¹/₄" Worm Drive Saw



Owner's Operating Guide



*¿Habla español?
Ver página 8*

*Parlez-vous français?
Voir page 14*

IMPORTANT: Read Before Using
For Repairs and Parts — See Pages 21 & 22

SKIL S-B Power Tool Company Chicago, IL 60646

WARNING

"READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS" Failure to follow the SAFETY RULES identified by BULLET (•) symbol listed BELOW and other safety precautions, may result in serious personal injury.

Safety Rules for Circular Saws

DANGER

Keep hands away from cutting area and blades. NEVER place your hand behind the saw blade since kickback could cause the saw to jump backwards over your hand. Keep your body positioned to either side of the saw blade.

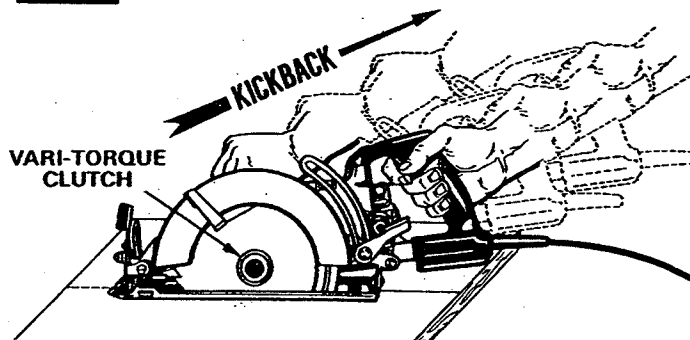
- Check lower guard for proper closing before each use. If saw is accidentally dropped, lower guard may be bent. Raise the lower guard only with the Lower Guard Lift Lever. Make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part in all angles and depths of cut. Do not operate saw if lower guard does not move freely and close instantly. Never clamp or tie the lower guard into the open position.
- Disconnect plug from power source. Periodically remove the blade and clean the upper and lower guards. Check operation and condition of the lower guard spring. If it is not operating properly, have it replaced. Should the lower guard operate slowly, or sluggishly due to gummy deposits, or a buildup of caked up debris, clean the hub area with kerosene and wipe it dry, or blow it clean with compressed air.
- Always observe that the lower guard is in the blade covering position before placing saw down on bench or floor. Be aware of the time it takes for the blade to stop after switch is released.
- Keep your second hand on auxiliary handle, or motor housing, not near the blade. Do not reach underneath the work, or attempt to remove cut material when blade is moving.
- It is important to support the work properly and to hold the saw firmly to prevent loss of control which could cause personal injury. NEVER hold pieces for cutting in your hand or across your leg. Figures in this manual illustrate typical hand support of the saw.
- Support large panels. To minimize the risk of blade pinching and kickback, always support large panels as shown under "Cutting Large Sheets" in this manual. Always position the saw on the larger portion of the workpiece.
- Making "Pocket Cut" into existing walls or other blind areas is dangerous. Protruding blade may cut "live wires" or objects that can cause KICKBACK.
- When cutting is interrupted, or blade is binding, release the trigger immediately 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.
- Use rip fence. Always use a rip fence or straight edge guide when ripping.
- Avoid cutting nails. Inspect for and remove all nails from lumber before cutting.
- Do not run the saw while carrying it at your side.
- Be certain the depth and bevel adjusting locking levers are tight and secure before making cut.

- Do not use dull or damaged blades. Unsharpened or improperly set blades produce narrow kerf causing excessive friction, blade binding and kickback.
- Always use blades with correct size diamond arbor holes. Round arbor hole blades do not allow proper vari-torque clutch engagement. Never use defective or incorrect blade washers or bolts.
- Depending upon use, the switch may not last the life of the saw. If switch should fail in the "OFF" position, the saw may not start. If it should fail while the saw is running, the saw may not shut off. If either occurs, unplug the saw immediately and do not use until repaired.
- This circular saw should not be mounted to a table and converted to a table saw.
- Understand the operation and settings of the VARI-TORQUE CLUTCH. It can reduce the intensity of KICKBACK.

Kickback

- 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 the operator (Fig. 1).
- Using a dull blade or improperly supported work will increase the tendency for KICKBACK.
- 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 the kerf close down.
- Wet lumber, green lumber or pressure treated lumber require special attention during cutting operation to prevent KICKBACK.
- Proper setting of the VARI-TORQUE CLUTCH combined with firm handling of the saw will allow you to control KICKBACK.

FIG. 1



"SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS"

⚠ WARNING

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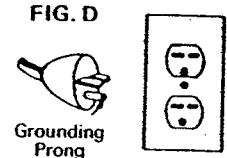
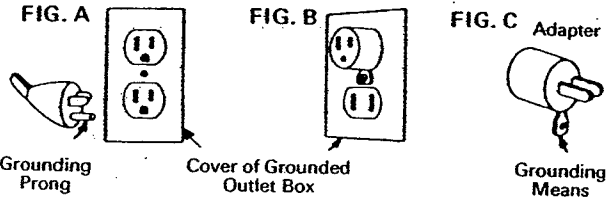
Grounding Instructions For Tools With Three Prong Plugs

- Improper grounding can shock, burn or electrocute.

Grounding of this tool is necessary while in use to protect you from electric shock or electrocution. This tool is equipped with an approved three-conductor cord and three-prong grounding-type plug to fit the proper grounding-type receptacle. Do not remove grounding prong from the three prong grounding-type plug. The green (or green and yellow) conductor in the cord is the grounding wire. Never connect the green (or green and yellow) wire to a live terminal. Your unit is for use on less than 150 volts and it has a plug that looks like Fig. "A".

An adapter, Fig. "B" and "C" is available for connecting Fig. "A" plugs to two-prong receptacles. The green colored rigid ear, lug, etc., extending from the adapter must be connected to a permanent ground such as a properly grounded outlet box.

NOTE: The grounding adapter, Fig. "C" is prohibited in Canada by Canadian Electrical Code-Part 1. Therefore the instructions for its use are not applicable in Canada.



If your unit is for use on 150 to 250 volts, it has a plug that looks like Fig. "D" plugs. No adapter is available for a plug like Fig. "D".

Extension Cords

- Replace damaged cords immediately. Use of damaged cords can shock, burn or electrocute.
- If an extension cord is necessary, a cord with adequate size conductors should be used to prevent excessive voltage drop, loss of power or overheating. The table shows the correct size to use, depending on cord length and nameplate amperage rating of tool. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. Always use U.L. and CSA listed extension cords.

RECOMMENDED SIZES OF EXTENSION CORDS

Tool's Ampere Rating	120 VOLT A.C. TOOLS Cord Length in Feet Cord Size in A.W.G.				240 VOLT A.C. TOOLS Cord Length in Meters Wire Sizes in mm ²			
	25	50	100	150	15	30	60	120
3-6	18	16	16	14	.75	.75	1.5	2.5
6-8	18	16	14	12	.75	1.0	2.5	4.0
8-10	18	16	14	12	.75	1.0	2.5	4.0
10-12	16	16	14	12	1.0	2.5	4.0	—
12-16	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

Attaching The Blade

⚠ WARNING Always disconnect the plug from power source before making any adjustments or attaching any accessories.

1. Press the lock button and turn wrench until lock button engages. Saw shaft is now locked. Continue to depress button, turn wrench clockwise and remove BLADE STUD and OUTER WASHER (Fig. 2).
2. Retract the lower guard all the way up into the upper guard. While retracting the lower guard, check operation and condition of the LOWER GUARD SPRING.
3. Make sure the saw teeth and arrow on the blade point in the same direction as the arrow on the lower guard.
4. Slide blade through slot in the foot and mount it against the INNER WASHER on the shaft. Be sure the large diameter of the INNER and OUTER washers lay flush against the blade.
5. Reinstall OUTER WASHER. First tighten BLADE STUD finger tight, then TIGHTEN BLADE STUD 1/8 TURN (45°) WITH THE WRENCH PROVIDED.

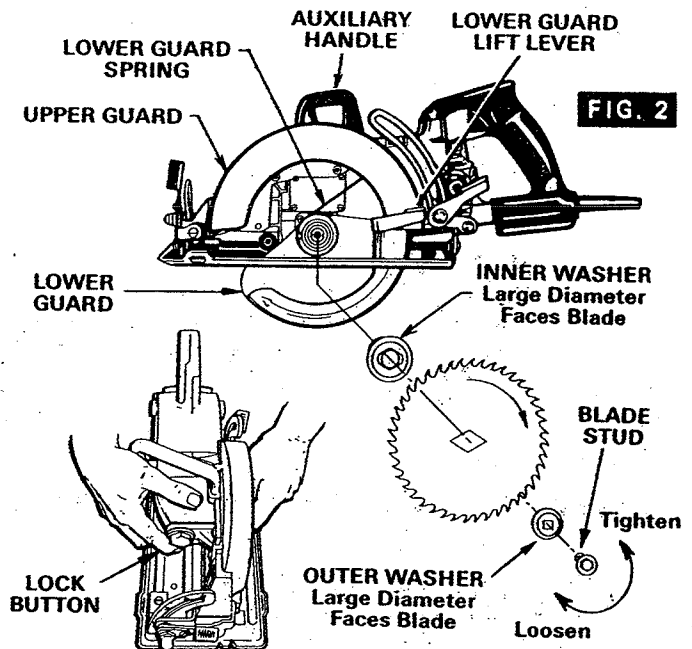
Do not use wrenches with longer handles, since it may lead to over tightening of the blade stud.

Vari-Torque Clutch

- This clutching action is provided by the friction of the OUTER WASHER against the BLADE and permits the blade shaft to turn when the blade encounters excessive resistance. When the BLADE STUD is properly tightened (as described in No. 5 of Attaching The

Blade), the blade will slip when it encounters excessive resistance, thus reducing saw's tendency to KICKBACK.

- One setting may not be sufficient for cutting all materials. If excessive blade slippage occurs, tighten the blade stud a fraction of a turn more (less than 1/8 turn). OVERTIGHTENING THE BLADE STUD NULLIFIES THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CLUTCH.



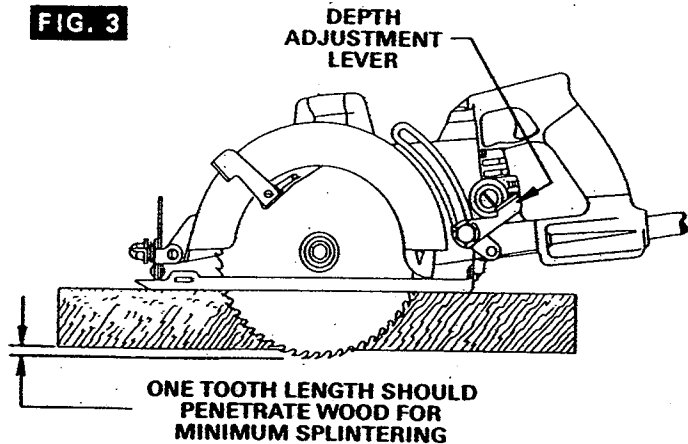
"SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS"

Operating Instructions

Depth Adjustment

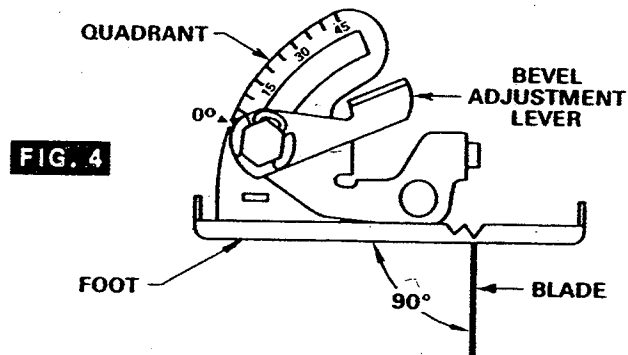
Disconnect plug from power source. Loosen the depth adjustment lever located between the guard and handle of saw. Hold the foot down with one hand and raise or lower saw by the handle. Tighten lever at the depth setting desired. Check desired depth (Fig. 3).

Not more than one tooth length of the blade should extend below the material to be cut, for minimum splintering (Fig. 3).



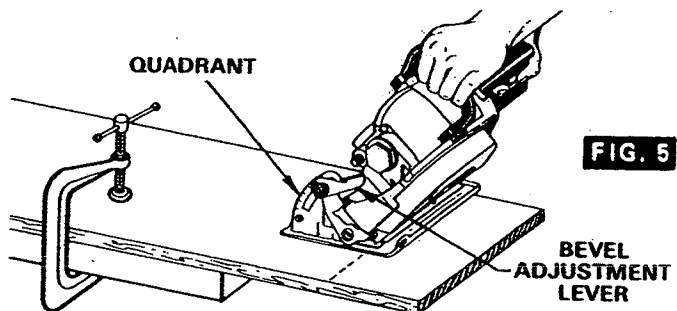
90° Cutting Angle Check

Disconnect plug from power source. Set foot to maximum depth of cut setting. Loosen bevel adjustment lever, set to 0° on quadrant, retighten bevel adjustment lever first, then the depth adjustment lever and check for 90° angle between the blade and bottom plane of foot with a square (Fig. 4).



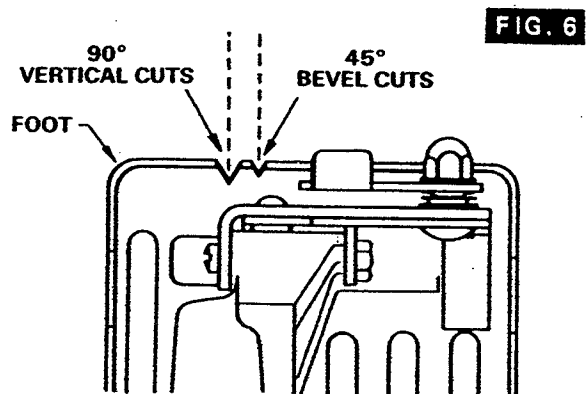
Bevel Adjustment

Disconnect plug from power source. The foot can be adjusted up to 45° by loosening the bevel adjustment lever at the front of the saw. Align to desired angle on calibrated quadrant. Then tighten bevel adjustment first, then the depth adjustment lever (Fig. 5). Because of the increased amount of blade engagement in the work and decreased stability of the foot, blade binding may occur. Keep the saw steady and the foot firmly on the workpiece.



Line Guide

For a straight 90° cut, use the large notch in the foot. For 45° bevel cuts, use the small notch (Fig. 6). The cutting guide notch will give an approximate line of cut. Make sample cuts in scrap lumber to verify actual line of cut. This will be helpful because of the number of different blade types and thicknesses available. To ensure minimum splintering on the good side of the material to be cut, face the good side down.



Switch

⚠ WARNING When starting the tool, hold it with both hands. The torque from the motor can cause the tool to twist.

To turn tool "ON", squeeze the trigger switch. To turn the tool "OFF", release the trigger switch, which is spring loaded and will return to the off position automatically.

Your saw should be running at full speed BEFORE starting the cut, and turned off only AFTER completing the cut. To increase switch life, do not turn switch on and off while cutting.

General Cuts

Always hold the saw handle with one hand and the auxiliary handle or motor housing with the other. Maintain a firm grip and operate the switch with a decisive action. Never force the saw. Use a light and continuous pressure.

⚠ WARNING After completing a cut, be aware of the necessary time it takes for the blade to come to a complete stop. Do not allow the saw to brush against your leg or side, since the lower guard is retractable, it could catch on your clothing and expose the blade. Be aware of the necessary blade exposures that exist in both the upper and lower guard areas.

When cutting is interrupted, to resume cutting: squeeze the trigger and allow the blade to reach full speed, re-enter the cut slowly and resume cutting.

When cutting across the grain, the fibers of the wood have a tendency to tear and lift. Advancing the saw slowly minimizes this effect. For a finished cut, a cross cut blade or miter blade is recommended.

Cutting Masonry/Metal

This tool is not recommended for continuous and general usage with metal or masonry cut-off wheels. If you use your saw for cutting these materials, use the appropriate wheel for the material being cut.

When cutting masonry, do not cut at a depth of more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6mm). Make successive passes to achieve desired depth. Apply a light forward pressure. Do not overload motor. Disconnect plug from power source and clean dust from air vents frequently. Metal cutting is done at full depth.

⚠ WARNING When cutting masonry materials, the lower guard may become sluggish. Clean guards frequently to assure a rapid return. Wear safety goggles and dust mask.

⚠ WARNING The safe speed rating of the wheels must be greater than nameplate RPM rating of the saw. Because of sparks from wheels, do not use near flammable materials or liquids.

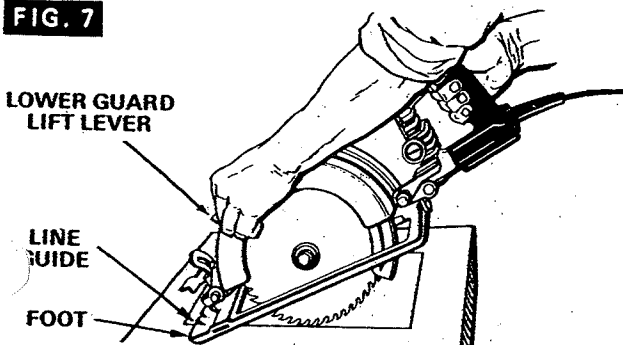
⚠ WARNING Do not use water feed attachment with this saw.

Pocket Cuts

Disconnect the plug from the power source before making adjustments. Set depth adjustment according to material to be cut. Tilt saw forward, with cutting guide notch lined up with the line you've drawn. Raise the lower guard, using lift lever and hold the saw by the front and rear handles (Fig. 7).

With the blade just clearing the material to be cut, start the motor. Gradually lower the back end of saw using the front end of the foot as the hinge point. **WARNING:** As blade starts cutting the material, release the lower guard immediately. When the foot rests flat on the surface being cut, proceed cutting in forward direction to end of cut. **WARNING:** Allow blade to come to a complete stop before lifting the saw from cut. Also, never pull the saw backward since blade will climb out of the material and KICKBACK will occur. Turn saw around and finish the cut in the normal manner, sawing forward. If corners of your pocket cut are not completely cut through, use a jigsaw or hand saw to finish the corners.

FIG. 7



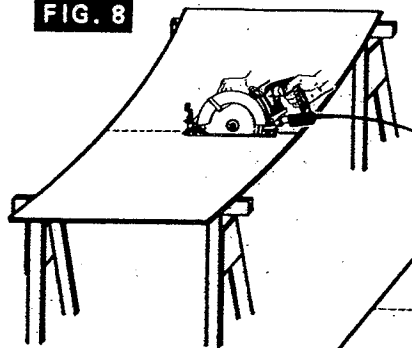
Cutting Large Sheets

Large sheets and long boards sag or bend, depending on support. If you attempt to cut without leveling and properly supporting the piece, the blade will tend to bind, causing KICKBACK and extra load on the motor (Fig. 8).

Support the panel or board close to the cut, as shown in (Fig. 9). Be sure to set the depth of the cut so that you cut through the sheet or board only and not the table or work bench. The two-by-fours used to raise and support the work should be positioned so that the broadest sides support the work and rest on the table or bench. Do not support the work with the narrow sides as this is an unsteady arrangement. If the sheet or board to be cut is too large for a table or work bench, use the supporting two-by-fours on the floor and secure.

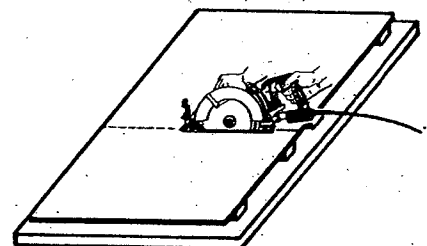
WRONG

FIG. 8



RIGHT

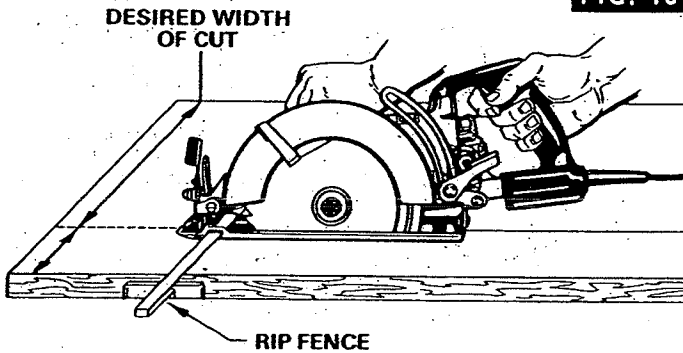
FIG. 9



Rip Cuts

The combination blade provided with your saw is for both cross cuts and rip cuts. Ripping is cutting lengthwise with the grain of the wood. Rip cuts are easy to do with a rip fence (Fig. 10). Rip Fence is available as an accessory (not included).

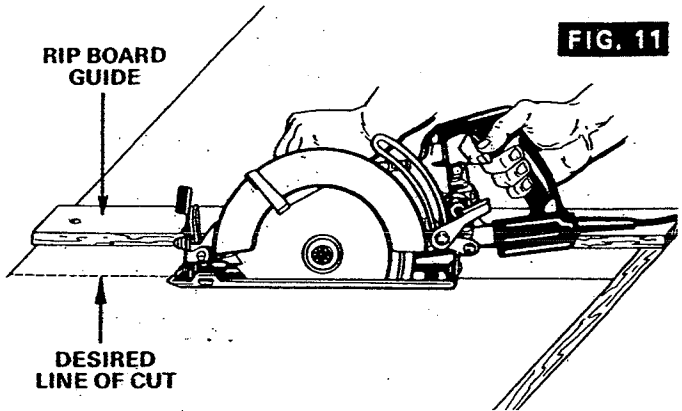
FIG. 10



Rip Board Guide

When rip cutting large sheets, the rip fence may not allow the desired width of cut. Clamp or nail a straight piece of 1" (25mm) lumber to the sheet as a guide (Fig. 11). Use the right side of the foot against the board guide.

FIG. 11



Maintenance

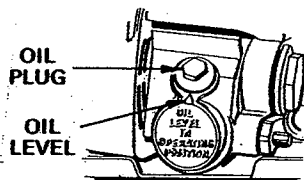
Service

⚠ WARNING Preventive maintenance performed by unauthorized personnel may result in misplacing of internal wires and components which could cause serious hazard. We recommend that all tool service be performed by a Skil Factory Service Center, or Authorized Skil Service Station.

Tool Lubrication

Your Skil tool has been properly lubricated and is ready to use. However it is recommended that the gears be regreased only with Skil lubricants: No. 80111 (8 oz. tube), No. 80112 (pint) or No. 80113 (1/2 gal. can).

Always check the oil level before using the saw. To check and add oil: Remove plug from power source and place the saw's foot on a horizontal surface. Remove oil plug using the same wrench used to remove the saw blade. The oil level should never be below bottom threads in the housing. When adding oil, fill until oil starts to run out of oil hole at arrow on housing and replace oil plug.



NOTE: If oil is extra dirty or thick, replace the plug and run the saw for one minute to warm up the oil. Then remove oil plug and turn saw upside down, to remove all oil. Fill housing with kerosene. Replace plug and run for one minute to flush out the gear housing. Drain out the kerosene and add fresh Skil lubricant. With a new saw, change the oil after the first ten hours of use.

Carbon Brushes

The brushes and commutator in your tool have been engineered for many hours of dependable service. To maintain peak efficiency of the motor, we recommend every two to six months the brushes be examined. The brushes should be free from dust and dirt. Brushes should be replaced when they have worn down to 3/16" in length. The brushes should slide freely in and out of the holders without sticking.

To check brushes: Disconnect plug from power source. Unscrew the brush caps on the motor housing and lift

out the brushes; note which way they face, so that the brushes can be returned to its original position. Clean the brush holder openings with compressed air or a clean cloth and replace the brushes and caps.

Only genuine Skil replacement brushes specially designed for your tool should be used.

Bearings

After about 300-400 hours of operation, or at every second brush change, the bearings should be replaced at Skil Factory Service Center, or Authorized Skil Service Station. Bearings which become noisy (due to heavy load or very abrasive material cutting) should be replaced at once to avoid overheating or motor failure.

Cleaning

⚠ WARNING To avoid accidents always disconnect the tool from the power supply before cleaning or performing any maintenance. The tool may be cleaned most effectively with compressed dry air. Always wear safety goggles when cleaning tools with compressed air.

Ventilation openings and switch levers must be kept clean and free of foreign matter. Do not attempt to clean by inserting pointed objects through openings.

⚠ CAUTION Certain cleaning agents and solvents damage plastic parts. Some of these are: gasoline, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated cleaning solvents, ammonia and household detergents that contain ammonia.

Care of Blades

Blades become dull even from cutting regular lumber. If you find yourself forcing the saw forward to cut instead of just guiding it through the cut, chances are the blade is dull or coated with wood pitch.

When cleaning gum and wood pitch from blade, unplug the saw and remove the blade. Remember, blades are designed to cut, so handle carefully. Wipe the blade with kerosene or similar solvent to remove the gum and pitch. Unless you are experienced in sharpening blades, we recommend you do not try.



**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

- **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 supported 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:** Some wood contains preservatives such as copper chromium arsenate (CCA) which can be toxic. When cutting these materials extra care should be taken to avoid inhalation and minimize skin contact.

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.

2

FIG. 1

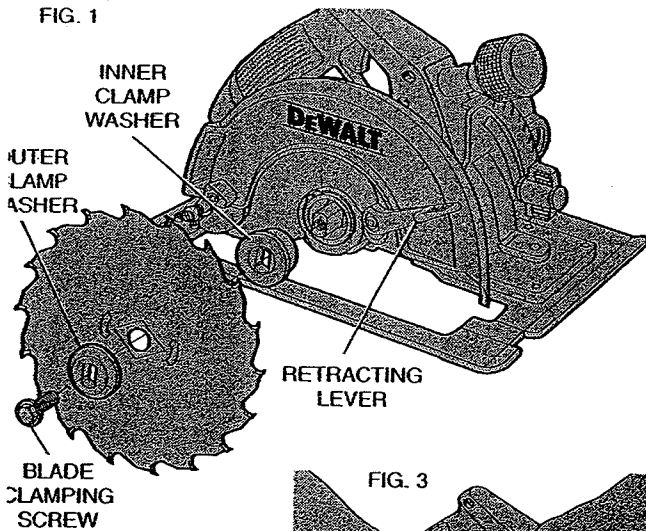


FIG. 2

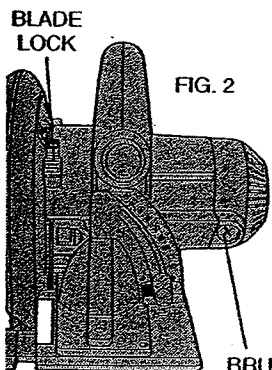
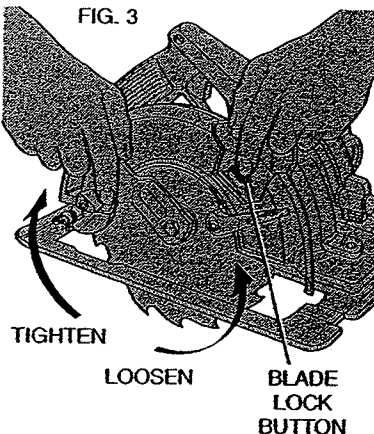


FIG. 3



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 (Figure 2) 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

USING

ATTACHING AND REMOVING BLADES
DISCONNECT PLUG FROM POWER SUPPLY.

To attach the blade, retract lower blade guard and place inner clamp washer and blade on saw spindle with printed side of blade out (teeth at bottom of blade pointing forward) (Figure 1). Install outer clamp washer. The larger surfaces of both washers must face the blade. Thread on blade clamping screw firmly by hand to hold washers in position.

Lightly depress the blade lock (Figure 2) 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 counterclockwise with the blade wrench.

CUTTING DEPTH ADJUSTMENT

DISCONNECT PLUG FROM POWER SUPPLY.

Loosen (counterclockwise) the Cutting Depth Adjustment Knob, shown in (Figure 4). Lift the saw handle, as shown in the figure, 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 is provided to enable you to select a specific depth of cut. Simply align the pointer, shown in (Figure 5), 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,

CORD KEEPER
DEPTH ADJUSTMENT KNOB

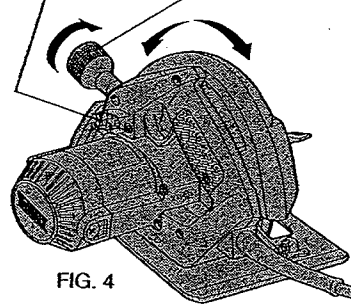


FIG. 4

POINTER SCALE

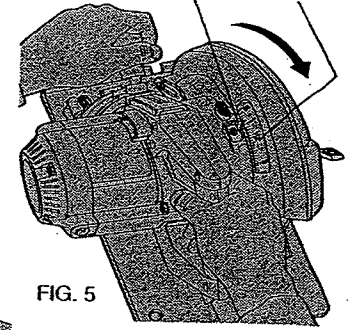
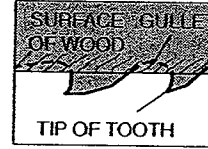


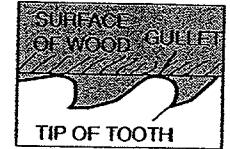
FIG. 5

FIG. 5A



TIP OF TOOTH

FIG. 5B



TIP OF TOOTH

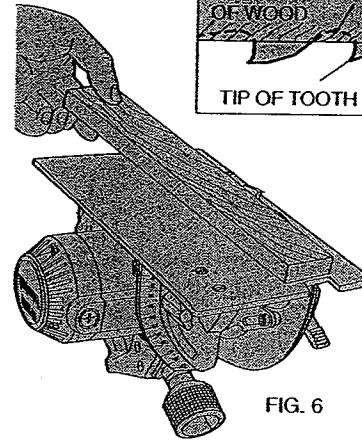


FIG. 6

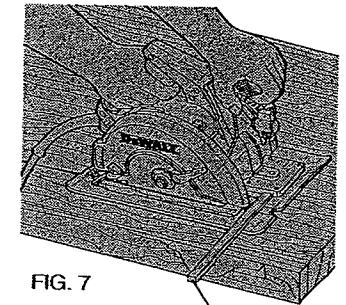


FIG. 7

RIP FENCE

8

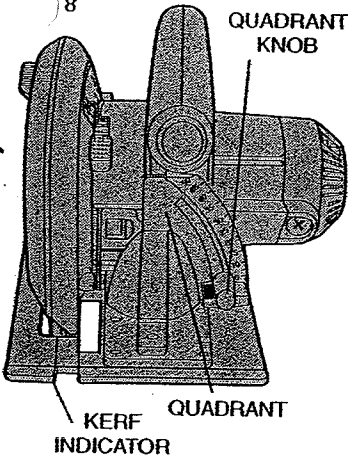


FIG. 10

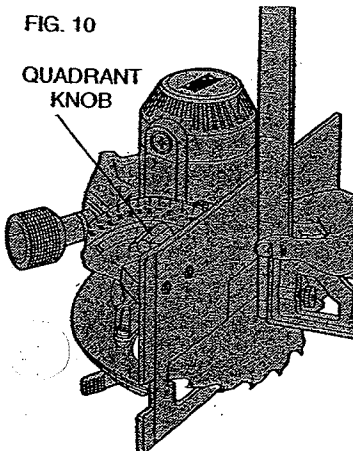
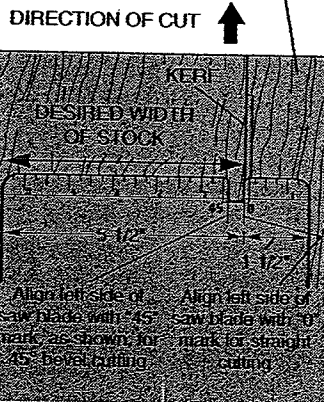


FIG. 9

GUIDE ALONG PENCILLED CUTTING LINE SO KERF FALLS IN WASTE STOCK
WASTE OR SURPLUS STOCK



Align left side of saw blade with 45° mark as shown for 45° bevel cutting
Align left side of saw blade with 0° mark for straight cutting

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 kickback.

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

DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM THE POWER SUPPLY.

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

On the front of the saw is a bevel angle adjustment mechanism (Figure 8) consisting of a calibrated quadrant and a knob. 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

The front of the saw shoe has a kerf indicator (Figure 8) 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 - See Figure 9. Figure 9 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 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

- DISCONNECT PLUG FROM POWER SUPPLY.
- Adjust the saw to 0° bevel.
- Place saw on blade side (Figure 10). Retract blade guard.
- Loosen quadrant knob. (Figure 10). Place a square against the blade and shoe to adjust the 90° setting.
- Loosen the hex nut and move the adjustment screw 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.
- 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

- DISCONNECT PLUG FROM POWER SUPPLY.
- Loosen the hex nut shown in Figure 12 and then turn the adjustment screw in or out as needed to adjust for parallelism.
- 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 12 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.)
- When the shoe and blade are parallel, hold the adjusting screw

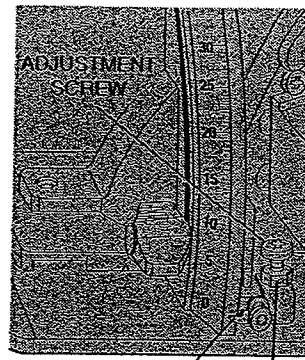


FIG. 11

QUADRANT
POINTER

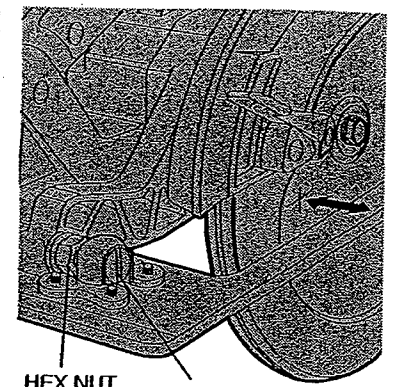


FIG. 12

HEX NUT
SCREW

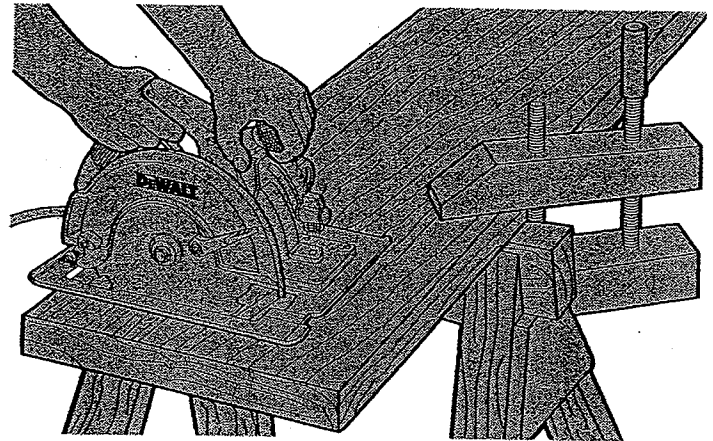


FIG. 13

6

FIG. 14

RIGHT

SUPPORT WORK
NEAR CUT

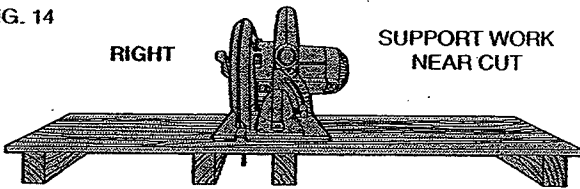
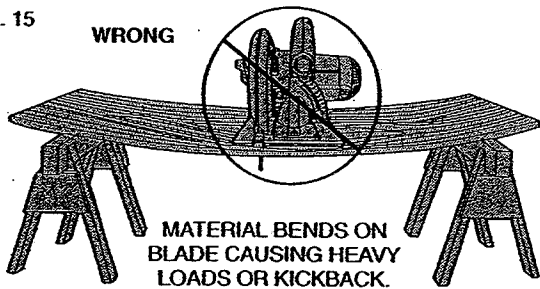


FIG. 15

WRONG



MATERIAL BENDS ON
BLADE CAUSING HEAVY
LOADS OR KICKBACK.

FIG. 16

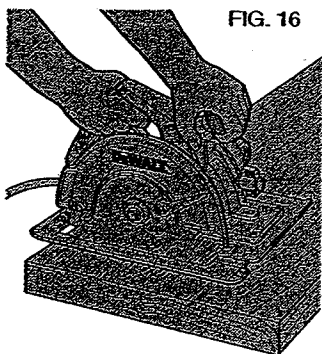
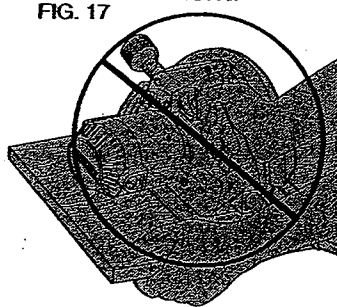


FIG. 17

WRONG



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.

WORKPIECE SUPPORT

Figure 13 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 14). DON'T support board or panel away from the cut, (Figure 15). When ripping long narrow strip 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, as shown in Figure 4. 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 13 illustrates typical hand support of the saw.

ALWAYS DISCONNECT SAW BEFORE MAKING AN ADJUSTMENTS! Place the work with its "good" side - the one 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.

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 16 illustrates the RIGHT way to cut off the end

7

board, and Figure 17 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 above.

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 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 to the side of 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

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 (Figure 18). 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 15). 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.

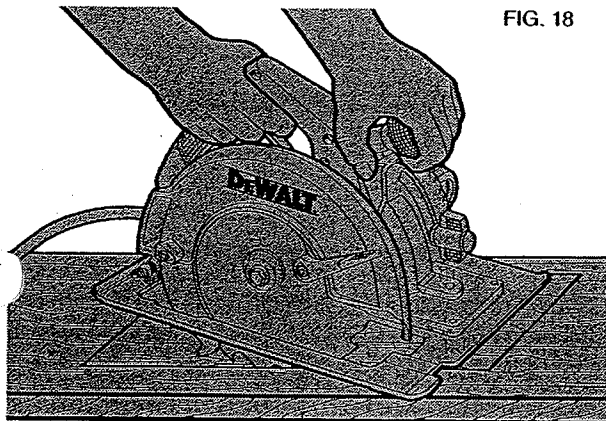


FIG. 18

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 Company, P.O. Box 158, 626 Hanover Pike, Hampstead, MD 21074 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 wo 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.

Important!

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.

Full Warranty

DeWALT heavy duty industrial tools are warranted for one year from date of purchase. We will repair, without charge, any defects due to faulty materials or workmanship. 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:

30 DAY NO RISK SATISFACTION GUARANTEE

If you are not completely satisfied with the performance of your DeWALT heavy duty industrial tool, simply return it to the participating seller within 30 days for a full refund. Please return the complete unit, transportation prepaid. Proof of purchase may be required.

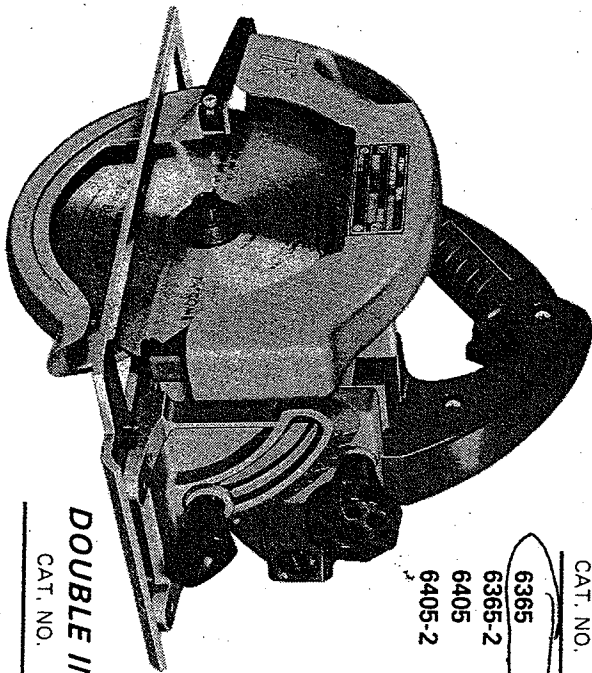
READ AND KEEP THIS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE



CARE AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

HEAVY-DUTY

CIRCULAR SAWS



GROUNDING SAWS

CAT. NO.	SIZE	VOLTS
6365	7-1/4"	120
6365-2	7-1/4"	240
6405	8-1/4"	120
6405-2	8-1/4"	240

DOUBLE INSULATED SAWS

CAT. NO.	SIZE	VOLTS
6367	7-1/4"	120
6367-2	7-1/4"	240
6407	8-1/4"	120
6407-2	8-1/4"	240

IMPORTANT: Before placing tool in operation, record the following information from nameplate.

Catalog No. _____ Serial No. _____ Date of Purchase _____

MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC TOOL CORPORATION

13135 West Lisbon Road • Brookfield, Wisconsin 53005

*Good surface of wood down * Chips on the Top Side*

INSTRUCTION MANUAL
GUIDE D'UTILISATION
MANUAL DE INSTRUCCIONES

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

DEWALT®

DW378, DW378G, DW378GT
7-1/4" (184 mm) Framing Saw

Scie circulaire pour la charpente de 184 mm (7 1/4 po)
Siera alternataiva de 184 mm (7-1/4")