

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

DEWALT®

DW367-XE, DW368-XE, DW369-XE
184 MM (7-1/4") CIRCULAR SAWS

Definitions: Safety Guidelines

The definitions below describe the level of severity for each signal word. Please read the manual and pay attention to these symbols.

⚠ DANGER: Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **will** result in **death or serious injury**.

⚠ WARNING: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **could** result in **death or serious injury**.

⚠ CAUTION: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **may** result in **minor or moderate injury**.

CAUTION: Used without the safety alert symbol indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **may** result in **property damage**.

GENERAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

⚠ WARNING! Read all instructions. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury. The term “power tool” in all of the warnings listed below refers to your mains operated (corded) power tool or battery operated (cordless) power tool.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

1. WORK AREA

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

2. ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools.** Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock
- Avoid body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators.** There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is earthed or grounded.
- Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions.** Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
- Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts.** Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.
- When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use.** Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.

3. PERSONAL SAFETY

- Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication.** A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
- Use safety equipment. Always wear eye protection.** Safety equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- Avoid accidental starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before plugging in.** Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or plugging in power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.
- Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on.** A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.
- Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.

- Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts.** Loose clothes, jewellery or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used.** Use of these devices can reduce dust-related hazards.

4) POWER TOOL USE AND CARE.

- Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application.** The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.
- Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off.** Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
- Disconnect the plug from the power source before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools.** Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.
- Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool.** Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
- Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tools operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use.** Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.
- Keep cutting tools sharp and clean.** Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc., in accordance with these instructions and in the manner intended for the particular type of power tool, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed.** Use of the power tool for operations different from intended could result in a hazardous situation.

5) SERVICE

- Have your power tool serviced by a qualified repair person using only identical replacement parts.** This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained

Additional Safety Instructions For Australia And New Zealand

- Young children and the infirm.** This appliance is not intended for use by young children or infirm persons without supervision. Young children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with this appliance.
- Replacement of the supply cord.** If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or an authorised DEWALT Service Centre in order to avoid a hazard.

Safety Instructions for All Saws

⚠ DANGER:

- Keep hands away from cutting area and the blade. Keep your second hand on auxiliary handle, or motor housing.** If both hands are holding the saw, they cannot be cut by the blade.
- Do not reach underneath the workpiece.** The guard cannot protect you from the blade below the workpiece.
- Adjust the cutting depth to the thickness of the workpiece.** Less than a full tooth of the blade teeth should be visible below the workpiece.
- Never hold piece being cut in your hands or across your leg. Secure the workpiece to a stable platform.** It is important to support the work properly to minimize body exposure, blade binding, or loss of control.
- Hold power tool by insulated gripping surfaces when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord.** Contact with a “live” wire will also make exposed metal parts of the power tool “live” and shock the operator.
- When ripping always use a rip fence or straight edge guide.** This improves the accuracy of cut and reduces the chance of blade binding.
- Always use blades with correct size and shape (diamond versus round) of arbour holes.** Blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run eccentrically, causing loss of control.
- Never use damaged or incorrect blade washers or bolt.** The blade washers and bolt were specially designed for your saw, for optimum performance and safety of operation.

CAUSES AND OPERATOR PREVENTION OF KICKBACK:

- kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched, bound or misaligned saw blade, causing an uncontrolled saw to lift up and out of the workpiece toward the operator;

- when the blade is pinched or bound tightly by the kerf closing down, the blade stalls and the motor reaction drives the unit rapidly back toward the operator;
- if the blade becomes twisted or misaligned in the cut, the teeth at the back edge of the blade can dig into the top surface of the wood causing the blade to climb out of the kerf and jump back toward the operator.

Kickback is the result of saw misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below.

- Maintain a firm grip with both hands on the saw and position your arms to resist kickback forces. Position your body to either side of the blade, but not in line with the blade.** Kickback could cause the saw to jump backwards, but kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken.
 - When blade is binding, or when interrupting a cut for any reason, release the trigger and hold the saw motionless in the material until the blade comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the saw from the work or pull the saw backward while the blade is in motion or kickback may occur.** Investigate and take corrective actions to eliminate the cause of blade binding.
 - When restarting a saw in the workpiece, centre the saw blade in the kerf and check that saw teeth are not engaged into the material.** If saw blade is binding, it may walk up or kickback from the workpiece as the saw is restarted.
 - Support large panels to minimise the risk of blade pinching and kickback.** Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Supports must be placed under the panel on both sides, near the line of cut and near the edge of the panel.
 - Do not use dull or damaged blades.** Unsharpened or improperly set blades produce narrow kerf causing excessive friction, blade binding and kickback.
 - Blade depth and bevel adjusting locking levers must be tight and secure before making cut.** If blade adjustment shifts while cutting, it may cause binding and kickback.
 - Use extra caution when making a “plunge cut” into existing walls or other blind areas.** The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.
- **Check lower guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate saw if lower guard does not move freely and close instantly. Never clamp or tie the lower guard into the open position.** If saw is accidentally dropped, the lower guard may be bent. Raise the lower guard with the retracting handle and make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, at all angles and depth of cut.
 - **Check the operation and condition of the lower guard spring. If the guard and the spring are not operating properly, they must be serviced before use.** Lower guard may operate sluggishly due to damaged parts, gummy deposits, or a buildup of debris.
 - **Lower guard should be retracted manually only for special cuts such as “pocket cuts” and “compound cuts.” Raise lower guard by retracting handle. As soon as blade enters the material, lower guard must be released.** For all other sawing, the lower guard should be allowed to operate automatically.
 - **Always observe that the lower guard is covering the blade before placing saw down on bench or floor.** An unprotected, coasting blade will cause the saw to walk backwards, cutting whatever is in its path. Be aware of the time it takes for the blade to stop after switch is released.
 - **Avoid cutting nails.** Inspect for and remove all nails from lumber before cutting.
 - **Do not operate this tool for long periods of time.** Vibration caused by the operating action of this tool may cause permanent injury to fingers, hands, and arms. Use gloves to provide extra cushion, take frequent rest periods, and limit daily time of use.

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

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

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

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

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

⚠ WARNING: ALWAYS USE SAFETY GLASSES. Everyday eyeglasses are NOT safety glasses. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty. ALWAYS WEAR CERTIFIED SAFETY EQUIPMENT:

- ANSI Z87.1 eye protection (CAN/CSA Z94.3),
- ANSI S12.6 (S3.19) hearing protection,
- NIOSH/OSHA/MSHA respiratory protection.

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

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

V	volts	A	amperes
Hz	hertz	W	watts
min	minutes	~	alternating current
====	direct current	n ₀	no load speed
Ⓛ	Class I Construction (grounded)	⊕	earthing terminal
Ⓜ	Class II Construction (double insulated)	⚠	safety alert symbol
		.../min.....	revolutions per minute
		BPM	beats per minute

- When operating a power tool outside, use an outdoor extension cord marked “W-A” or “W.” These cords are rated for outdoor use and reduce the risk of electric shock. 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					
For Cable length (m):	7.5	15	25	30	45	60
Use Cable with minimum rating (Amperes)						
Tool Amperes						
0 - 3.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
3.5 - 5.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	10	15
5.1 - 7.0	10	10	10	10	15	15
7.1 - 12.0	15	15	15	15	20	20
12.1 - 20.0	20	20	20	20	25	–

FEATURES

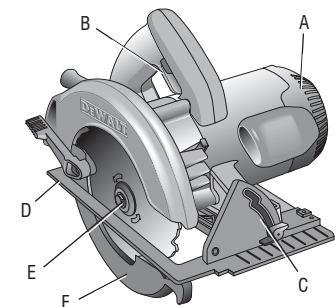
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. End cap | D. Shoe |
| B. Trigger switch | E. Blade clamping screw |
| C. Bevel angle adjustment | F. Lower blade guard |

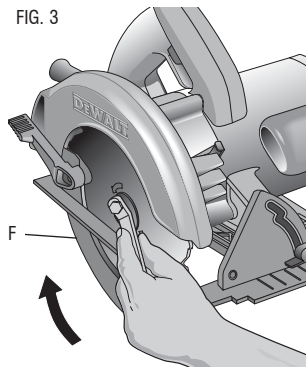
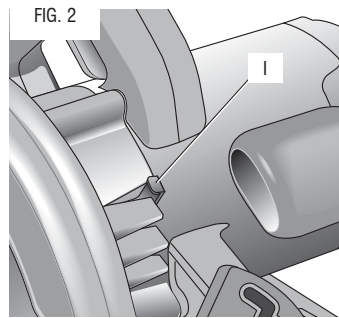
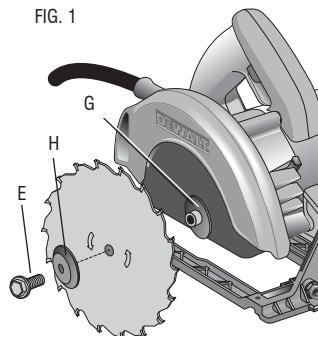
Motor

Your DEWALT tool is powered by a DEWALT motor. Be sure your power supply agrees with nameplate marking. As little as 10% lower voltage can cause loss of power and can result in overheating. All DEWALT tools are factory-tested; if this tool does not operate, check the power supply.

Changing Blades

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





TO INSTALL THE BLADE (FIG. 1–4)

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

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

TO REPLACE THE BLADE

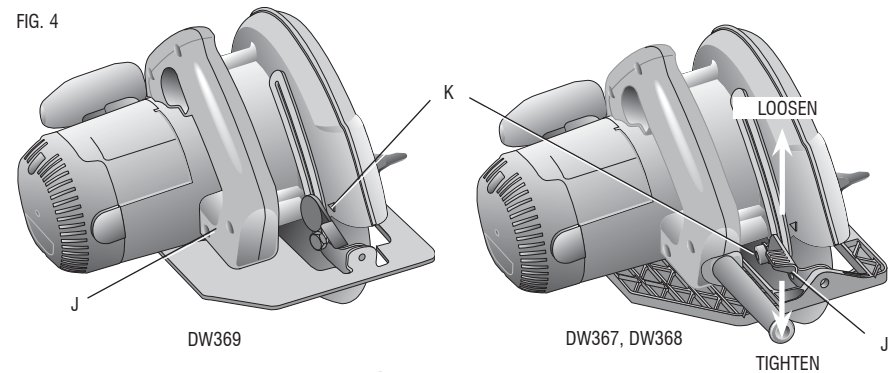
1. To loosen the blade clamping screw (E), depress the blade lock (I) and turn the saw spindle with the blade wrench until the blade lock engages and the blade stops rotating. With the blade lock engaged, turn the blade clamping screw counterclockwise with the blade wrench (screw has right-hand threads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

LOWER BLADE GUARD

WARNING: The lower blade guard is a safety feature which reduces the risk of serious personal injury. Never use the saw if the lower guard is missing, damaged, misassembled or not working properly. Do not rely on the lower blade guard to protect you under all circumstances. Your safety depends on following all warnings and precautions as well as proper operation of the saw. Check lower guard for proper closing before each use as

outlined in *Additional Safety Rules for Circular Saws*. If the lower blade guard is missing or not working properly, have the saw serviced before using. To assure product safety and reliability, repair, maintenance and adjustment should be performed by an authorized service center or other qualified service organization, always using identical replacement parts.

FIG. 4



Cutting Depth Adjustment (Fig. 4–6)

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

1. Hold the saw firmly. Raise the depth adjustment lever (J) to loosen and move shoe to obtain the desired depth of cut, as shown. Make sure the depth adjustment lever has been retightened (lowered) before operating the saw.
2. Your saw is equipped with a carbide tipped saw blade for long life and efficient cutting.
3. Setting the saw at the proper cutting depth keeps blade friction to a minimum, removes sawdust from between the blade teeth, results in cooler, faster sawing and reduces the chance of kickback. Align the appropriate mark on the depth adjustment strap with triangle on the upper blade guard (K). Your depth is set.

FIG. 5

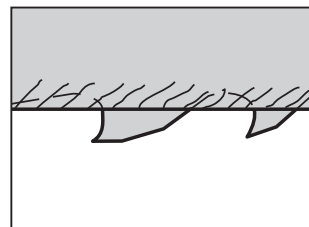
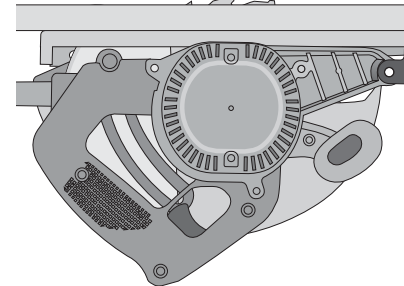
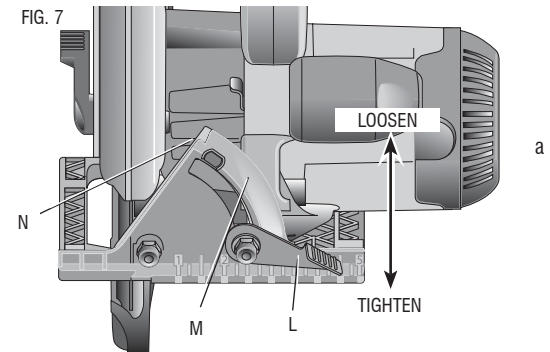


FIG. 6



4. For the most efficient cutting action using a carbide tipped saw blade, set the depth adjustment so that about one half of a tooth projects below the surface of the wood to be cut.
5. A method of checking for the correct cutting depth is shown in Figure 6. Lay 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.

FIG. 7



Bevel Angle Adjustment (Fig. 7, 8)

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

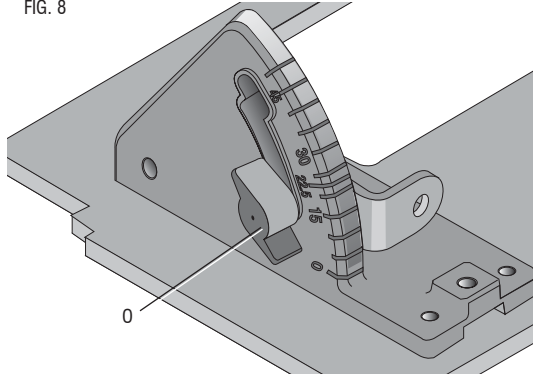
The full range of bevel adjustment on the DW367 is 0 to 50 degrees. The pivot bracket is graduated in 5 degree increments.

On the DW368 and DW369, the full range of bevel adjustment is 0 to 56 degrees. The pivot bracket is graduated in increments of 1 degree.

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

1. To set the saw for a bevel cut, raise the lever (L) or turn the knob (O) to loosen the bevel adjustment.
2. Tilt the shoe to the desired angle by aligning the pointer with the desired angle mark on the pivot bracket.
3. Retighten the bevel adjustment by lowering the lever or turning the knob.

FIG. 8



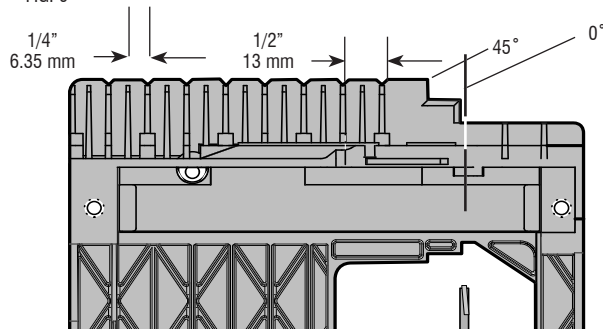
Bevel Detent (Fig. 7, 8)

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

The DW367 has a bevel stop at 45 degrees. To set the bevel at an angle greater than 45 degrees, tilt the shoe to 45 degrees, then slide the knob and bolt into the upper slot. When you reach the desired angle, tighten the knob.

The DW368 and DW369 are equipped with a bevel detent feature. As you tilt the shoe you will hear a click and feel the shoe stop at both 22.5 and 45 degrees. If either of these is the desired angle, retighten the lever (L) by lowering it. If you desire another angle, continue tilting the shoe until the pointer aligns with the desired mark.

FIG. 9



Kerf Indicator (Figure 9)

The front of the saw shoe has a kerf indicator for vertical and bevel cutting. This indicator enables you to guide the saw along cutting lines penciled on the material being cut. The indicator lines up with the left (inner) side of the saw blade, which makes the slot or "kerf" cut by the moving blade fall to the right of the indicator. The ribs on the front of the DW368 and DW369 shoe are at 6.35 mm (1/4") spacing. The notches on the front of the shoe are at 13 mm (1/2") intervals.

OPERATION

Switch

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

FIG. 10

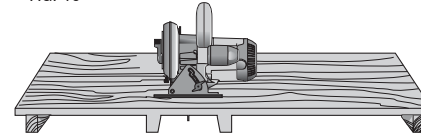
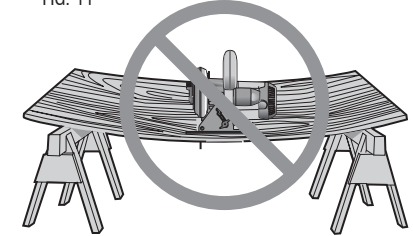


FIG. 11



Workpiece Support

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

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

FIG. 12

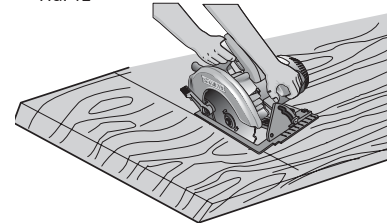
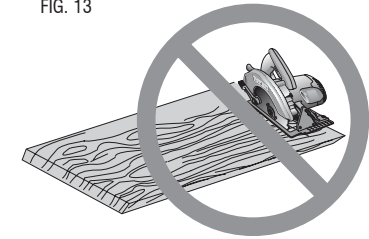


FIG. 13



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

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

Cutting

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

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

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

Kickback

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

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

1. IMPROPER WORKPIECE SUPPORT

- Sagging or improper lifting of the cut off piece can cause pinching of the blade and lead to kickback. (Figure 11)
- Cutting through material supported at the outer ends only can cause kickback. As the material weakens it sags, closing down the kerf and pinching the blade.
- Cutting off a cantilevered or overhanging piece of material from the bottom up in a vertical direction can cause kickback. The falling cut off piece can pinch the blade.
- Cutting off long narrow strips (as in ripping) can cause kickback. The cut off strip can sag or twist closing the kerf and pinching the blade.
- Snagging the lower guard on a surface below the material being cut momentarily reduces operator control. The saw can lift partially out of the cut increasing the chance of blade twist.

2. IMPROPER DEPTH OF CUT SETTING ON SAW

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

3. BLADE TWISTING (MISALIGNMENT IN CUT)

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

4. MATERIALS THAT REQUIRE EXTRA ATTENTION

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

5. USE OF DULL OR DIRTY BLADES

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

6. LIFTING THE SAW WHEN MAKING BEVEL CUTS

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

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

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

Any other conditions which could result in pinching, binding, twisting, or misalignment of the blade could cause kickback. Refer to **Additional Safety Instructions** and **Operation** for procedures and techniques that will minimize the occurrence of kickback.

MAINTENANCE

Cleaning

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

Lubrication

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

Electric Brake (DW369 Only)

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

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

Repairs

To assure product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, repairs, maintenance and adjustment (including brush inspection and replacement) should be performed by certified service centers or other qualified service organizations, always using identical replacement parts. (Refer to **Brushes** for brush replacement information.)

Brushes

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

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

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

Shoe Adjustment

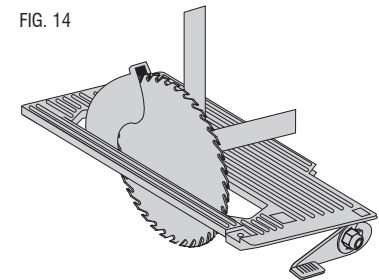
CAUTION: ALWAYS TURN OFF AND DISCONNECT TOOL BEFORE CHANGING ACCESSORIES OR MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS.

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

ADJUSTING FOR 90 DEGREE CUTS

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

FIG. 14



ADJUSTING BEVEL ADJUSTMENT AND DEPTH ADJUSTMENT LEVERS

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

ADJUSTING THE BEVEL ADJUSTMENT LEVER (DW368, DW369)

NOTE: The following instructions also apply to adjusting the DW367 and DW368 depth adjustment lever.

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

ADJUSTING DEPTH ADJUSTMENT LEVER (DW369 ONLY)

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

Blades

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

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

ACCESSORIES

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

CAUTION: The use of any non-recommended accessory may be hazardous. DO NOT USE WATER FEED ATTACHMENTS WITH THIS SAW.

VISUALLY EXAMINE CARBIDE BLADES BEFORE USE. REPLACE IF DAMAGED.

Recommended Blade Types			
DW3173A	184 mm	20/16 mm	20 teeth
DW3176A	184 mm	20/16 mm	36 teeth

If you need any assistance in locating any accessory, please contact DeWALT Industrial Tool Co., 20 Fletcher Road, Mooroolbark, VIC 3138 Australia or call 1800 654 155 or (NZ) 09 526 2556.

Guarantee

Applicable to hand held Power Tools, Lasers and Nailers.

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. Please return the complete unit, transportation prepaid, to any DeWALT Service Centre, or any authorised service station.

For warranty repair information, call (AUS) 1800 654 155 or (NZ) 09 526 2556.

This warranty does not apply to

- Accessories
- Damage caused where repairs have been made or attempted by others.
- Damage due to misuse, neglect, wear and tear, alteration or modification.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may have other rights under the provisions of the Consumer Guarantee Act 1993 (New Zealand only), Trade Practices Act 1974 and State Legislation (Australia only).

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

FREE ONE YEAR SERVICE CONTRACT

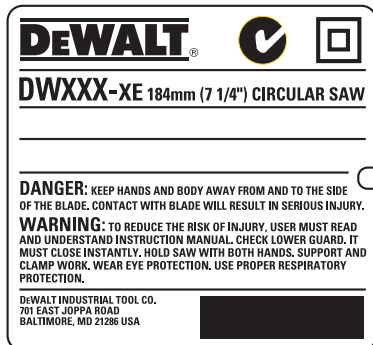
DeWALT will also maintain the tool for free at any time during the first year of purchase. This includes labour, parts and lubrication required to restore the product to sound mechanical and/or electrical condition. Normal wear parts are not covered in this service. Carbon brushes worn more than 50% will be replaced.

NOTE: Three Year Warranty is not applicable to items deemed as consumables. Radial arm saws are covered by a one (1) year warranty only. DeWALT Reserves the right to review its warranty policy prior to launch of any new business development products.

30 DAY NO SATISFACTION GUARANTEE

If you are dissatisfied with any DeWALT power tool, laser or nailer, for any reason, simply return it to the point of purchase with your sales receipt within 30 days for a replacement unit or a full refund.

FREE WARNING LABEL REPLACEMENT: If your warning labels become illegible or are missing, call (AUS) 1800 654 155 or (NZ) 09 526 2556 for a free replacement.



Tool Specifications

	DW367-XE	DW368-XE, DW369-XE
Volts	230 V AC ~	230 V AC ~
Frequency	50 Hz	50 Hz
Watts:	1600 W	1800 W
RPM:	5800/min	5800/min
Blade Diameter:	184 mm (7-1/4")	184 mm (7-1/4")

DEWALT Industrial Tool Co.,
701 East Joppa Road, Baltimore, MD 21286 • 20 Fletcher Road, Mooroolbark, VIC 3138 Australia
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