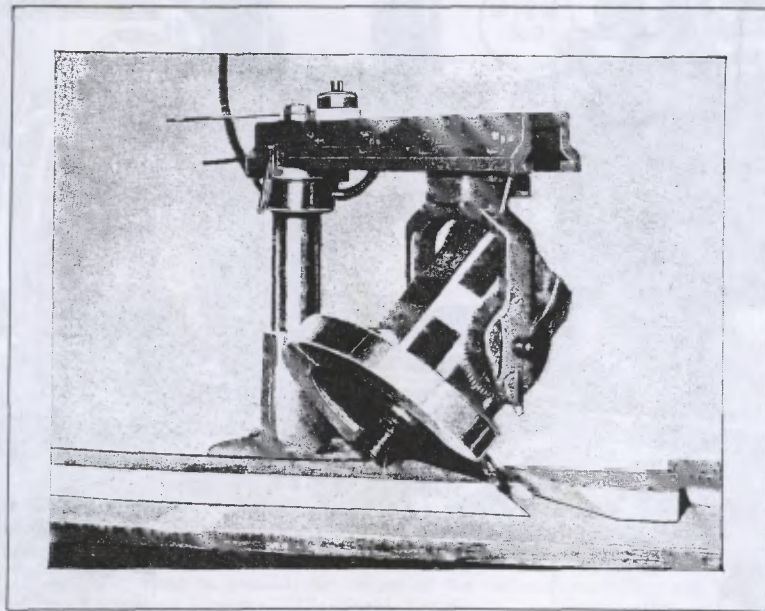


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INSTRUCTION BOOK

DeWALT Wonder-Worker



WARRANTY

THE DeWALT "Wonder-Worker" is guaranteed against defects of material and workmanship for one year from date of purchase by original user.

Any part proving defective will be replaced without charge F. O. B. the Factory provided such defective part is returned, charges prepaid, to our factory, or when a motor or other part to the factory manufacturing such motor or other part of the "Wonder-Worker."

We further guarantee the DeWalt Woodworker to do accurate work when operated according to our instructions.

DEWALT PRODUCTS COMPANY

Lancaster, Pennsylvania

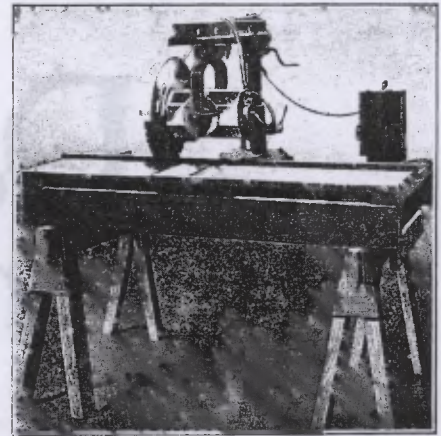
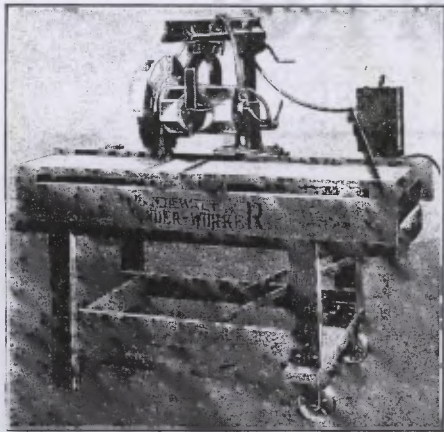
INSTALLATION

The DeWalt "Wonder-Worker" is quickly installed and mounted conveniently as you may desire.

PORTABLY MOUNTED: The DeWalt is the most portable of all woodworkers having sufficient power for productive operation.

On Saw Horses

An ordinary pair of solid saw horses form a quick convenient sturdy way of mounting, making a change of location easily accomplished. Top of table for best operation should be about 31" above the floor or ground.



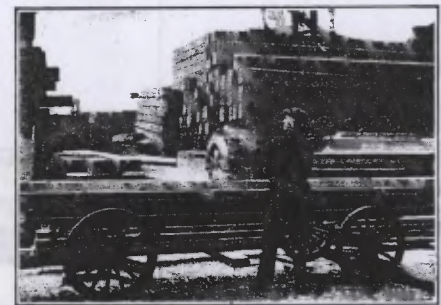
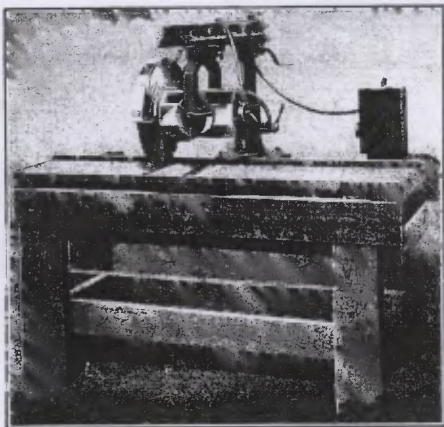
On Casters

Attach heavy legs 4" x 6" to frame with two casters on right two legs. Extend two handles from left hand end similar to wheelbarrow handles for ready movement. DeWalt "Wonder-Worker" can be rolled about easily by one man and will remain solid when left in position while operating. Legs should be dadoed and bolted to table.

On Trailer, Chassis or Carriage

Very often used in Lumber Yards and about Industrial Plants allowing for roller tables or extension tables for handling long material and for conveniently using stop blocks when cutting to length.

(Picture of suggested mounting as used here). Heavy stock.



PERMANENTLY MOUNTED: Build legs or supports under the work bench provided with the DeWalt "Wonder-Worker." Bench may be extended as desired to form a long table with measuring guide and stop blocks. Roller extension tables can be secured in 8' lengths attachable to either side. They are conveniently attached permanently or for easy detachment.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION: Determine before applying current whether Alternating Current or Direct Current. Make certain of voltage, and if Alternating Current, phase and cycle and make certain in every instance that they agree with specifications on motor plate. Remove saw before connecting to 2 or 3 phase current and be sure direction of saw is correct.

Motors are supplied to meet the requirements of the purchaser, either in Alternating or Direct Current.

The inserted sheet gives wiring instruction for your motor. The same instruction will be attached to your machine in order to make certain that you have full information for making proper connection.

It is advisable to use wire of sizes indicated on chart provided on insert sheet when running wire for attaching.

OPERATING METHODS

Regulate DeWalt "Wonder-Worker" to get any cut desired, then be sure to secure all locking devices in position before operating machine.

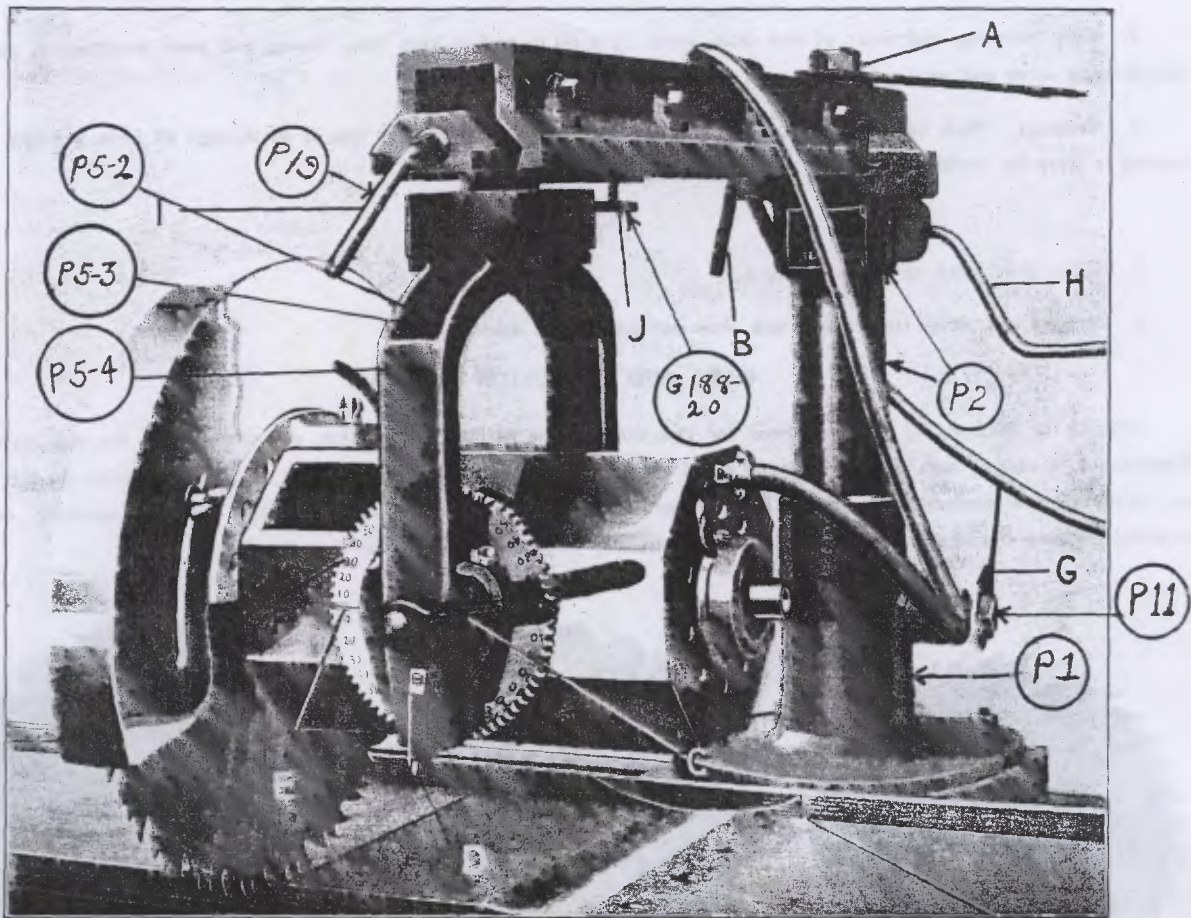


Figure 1. A multiplicity of operations is possible by means of the various regulating and locking levers shown above:—
 "A"—Miter Locking Nut; "B"—Miter Finder; "C"—Bevel Latch; "D"—Bevel Locking Nut; "E"—Elevating Locking Lever; "F"—Elevating Crank; "G"—Swivel Lifting and Locking Lever; "H"—Degree Indicator; "I"—Degree Dial; "J"—Rip Locking Screw.

SETTING UP FOR VARIOUS CUTS

Mitering:—Loosen miter locking nut "A" on top of column, disengage miter finder "B," move arm right or left to position. Miter finder "B" will locate arm at 90° or 45°. Column head is calibrated every five degrees for locating arm in right or left angles. Put miter finder "B" into position, then tighten nut "A." For any other angle, tighten nut "A" at position desired without using finder "B."

Beveling:—Loosen tail nut "C," disengage latch "D," bevel motor, put latch "D" into position at degree of bevel desired by degree indicator "E." Bevel Latch "D" engages every five degrees. Tighten tail nut "C" to lock into position. If bevel is desired within any 5° unit, do not engage latch "D," but get angle desired and then tighten tail nut "C."

Elevating or Lowering Motor:—Loosen locking lever "G," turn handle "H," tighten lever "G" when desired elevation is secured. One turn of crank "H" equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ " elevation of saw.

Swiveling Yoke to Cross-Cut or Rip Position:—To turn motor from rip to cross-cut or from cross-cut to rip, raise lever "I," swivel yoke to position desired, allow yoke to find the square position naturally by gently encouraging return of lever "I." Then pull down on lever "I" to tighten motor securely. *Never* allow lever "I" to hang loosely. In rip position or where it is desirable to secure motor from sliding along arm, set motor into position desired and lock into position by means of rip locking screw "J."

MOUNTING TOOLS AND ATTACHMENTS

Many DeWalt tools and attachments are designed for attachment to the end of shaft opposite to the arbor and saw. Accordingly, to use tools and attachments in that manner, it is necessary to remove saw and arbor. Regulate DeWalt "Wonder-Worker" to "set-up" desired by using methods indicated above. Be sure all locking devices are securely fastened.

DIRECTIONS FOR REMOVING ARBOR

Arbor is threaded with a left hand thread into shaft. Use spanner wrench provided for removing arbor. A sharp blow on the wrench will usually loosen arbor and it can then be removed by hand. If arbor sticks, use arbor collar to hold wrench, fasten with arbor nut, hit wrench a sharp blow with hammer. Do not attempt to hold motor shaft with Stillson Wrench.

CARE OF DEWALT WONDER-WORKER

OILING AND GREASING

1. Slide Block. First remove saw dust from slide track using kerosene on rag. Lubricate with light oil.
2. Keep elevating post clear of saw dust, apply light oil to post to keep from rusting and make movement of post easier. Oil elevating screw and gear.
3. Bearings. Pack bearings with grease every four months. Add drop or two of oil through oil holes provided for each bearing to every ten working hours.

CLEANING

1. Clean slide block as indicated above.
2. Remove end plates from motor and clean out saw dust as needed.

CARE AND SELECTION OF SAWS

50% of the efficiency of machines built for saw work can be decided by the type and condition of the saw blades used. Therefore, it is wise to both use the proper saw and to keep the saw blade in condition, both out of consideration for the machine and chiefly from a production standpoint for the user. Proper Saws pay their own dividends. Broadly speaking, Saws are classified for cross-cut or rip; for hard or soft wood; for dry or green wood; and for smooth or rough cuts.



Saws shipped as standard with the DeWalt Woodworker are combination blades handling both cut-off and rip operations very satisfactorily in the average kind of wood used. However, where a great deal of ripping is being done, the proper kind of rip saw should be used. For smooth cutting, use hollow ground saws, and if material is other than average, be sure to get the right saw blade for the particular job.

CONDITIONING OF SAWS

Saws can very readily be set and filed by operators having a simple understanding of the requirements of filing and setting. Be sure to keep saws sharp and with proper set to teeth, and if your operator cannot file saws properly, arrange with your DeWalt Representative for filing and setting. Sharp saws are essential and it may be money saved to have an experienced saw expert sharpen your saws. Occasionally, Saws should be completely reconditioned, that is, they should be sent to your local DeWalt Representative who can have Saws properly reconditioned in every way at a nominal cost. In reconditioning, the saw should be jointed, gummed out, filed and set.

Complete conditioning instructions for each type of Saw Blades as shipped by this Company are sent with each blade. Any questions which may arise in cutting material, will be readily answered by our Engineering Department.

HOW TO MAKE ADJUSTMENTS

After the DeWalt "Wonder-Worker" is properly installed, all alignments should be checked in order to secure the best results. Less current will be consumed where proper attention is given to these details and more cutting capacity will be the result where these details are attentively attended to.

1. ARM PARALLEL WITH TABLE

As the first step in adjusting machine, arm must be parallel with table. Turn arm to right miter, measure arm for height above table at extreme end of arm from under surface. Turn arm to left miter, measure from same position on arm. If measurements do not check, shim base on table until measurements check. On later model machines, 4 elevating screws are provided under table. Loosen retaining bolts and adjust elevating screws until height of arm above table checks at both miter locations. When tightening retaining bolts, check arm in square position as indicated in instruction No. 2, figure 2.

2. TABLE OR WORK BENCH ADJUSTMENT

Table or Bench is made of wood for several very practical reasons. Reduced weight, more cutting positions, and more adaptable to varied operations.

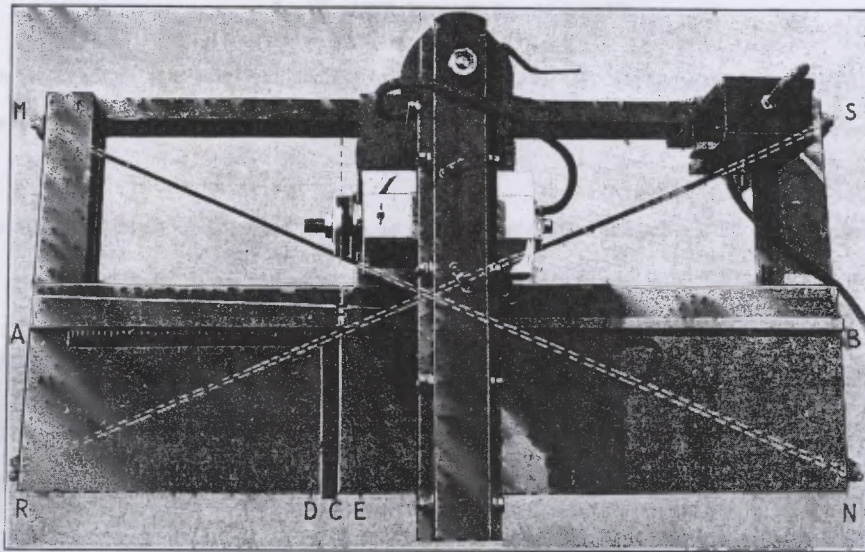


Figure 2—Aligning Table Square with Cross-Cut Position

The line C. F. the travel of the saw along the Arm should be square with guide strip A. B. Use a large square to check alignment. Make certain retaining bolts, holding pedestal to table are tight. If loose, pull arm into as nearly square position as possible, tighten retaining bolts and square in detail as instructed below. Travel motor along arm holding the square against line A. B. and F. C.

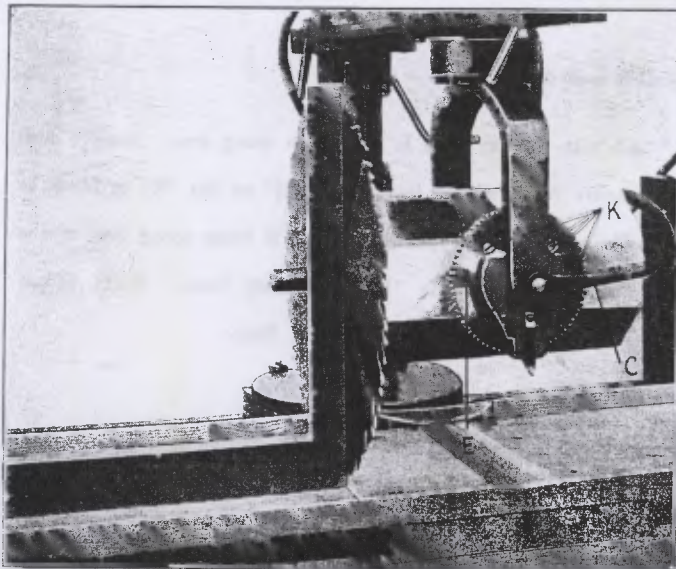


Figure 3—Squaring Saw with Table

If saw travels to right of perpendicular line F. C. as indicated by line F. E., loosen bolts M. N. and tighten bolts R. S. until F. E. coincides with line F. C.

If saw travels to left of line F. C. as indicated by line F. D., loosen bolt R. S. and tighten bolt M. N. until line F. D. coincides with line F. C.

Tighten loosened bolts just enough to prevent distortion beyond adjustment desired. Where table has been allowed to get radically out of adjustment, do not take up adjustment completely all at one time, for table will then go beyond adjustment desired and go to the other extreme.

3. SAW ALIGNMENT SQUARE WITH TABLE

To align saw perpendicular to table, loosen screws "K." Do not loosen tail nut "C"; leave "D" engaged with teeth of dial plate with finder "E" at zero. Place square against saw blade upright with table. Move motor until face of saw is exactly plumb with square. Tighten screws "K" again. Always see that latch "D" is in position when motor is adjusted.

4. ARM AND SLIDE BLOCK ADJUSTMENT

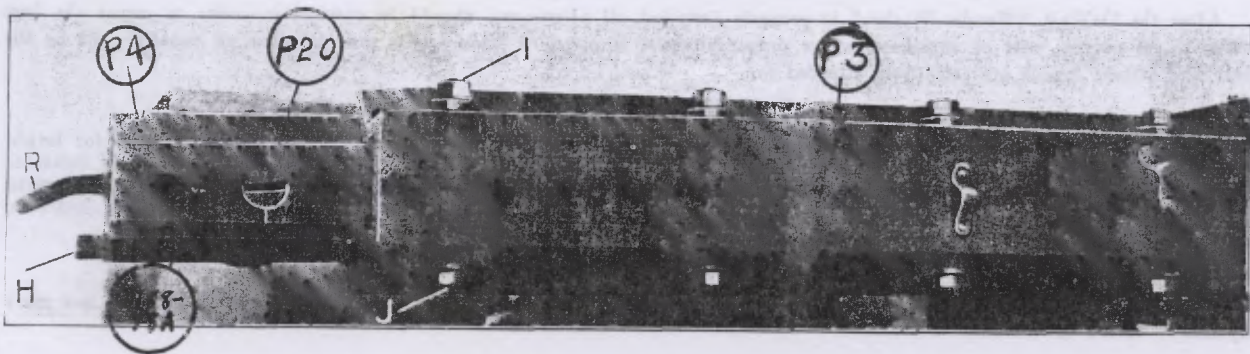


Figure 4—Arm and Slide Block

The tightening bolts "J" and the tapered gib "H" can be adjusted to remove any loose play in the travel of slide block along arm. At first it will only be necessary to tighten bolts "J" to keep free of play. In time as block wears with much use, the tapered gib will require adjusting.

Adjusting Tightening Bolts "J":—Loosen lock nuts "I," take up on bolt heads "J." Adjust all bolts until proper tension is secured. Then tighten lock nuts "I."

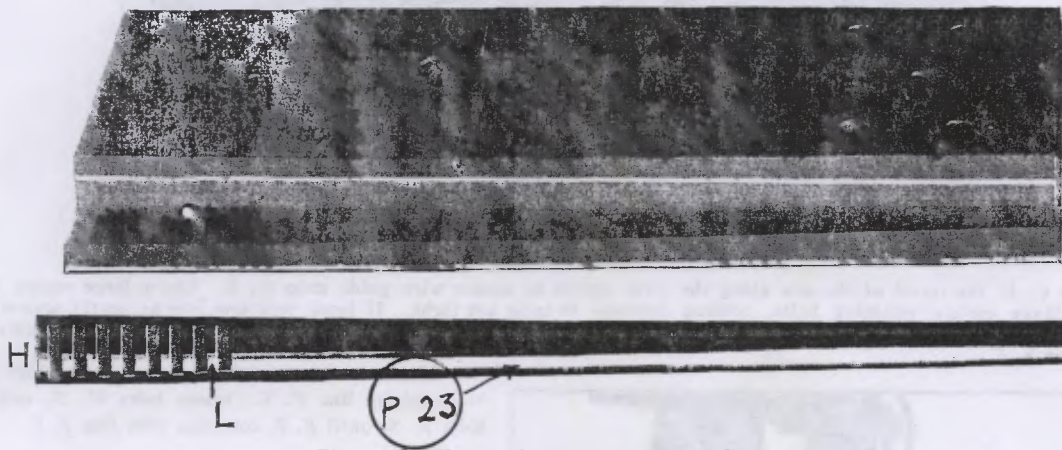


Figure 5—Tapered Gib and Slide Block

Adjusting Tapered Gib "H":—Loosen all lock nuts "I," and bolts "J" so there is no tension along arm. Remove slide block, yoke, and motor from arm by first removing retaining plate under arm. Adjust tapered gib "H" on pin "K" in block by means of slots "L" in gib. Replace Slide Block back into arm. Do not adjust tapered gib so that it binds along arm at any point, but adjust to the last notch "L" possible without binding while tightening bolts "I" are entirely loose. When proper adjustment of tapered gib "H" is secured, follow directions in paragraph above, Adjusting Tightening Bolts.

5. YOKE SWIVEL

To change saw from cross-cut to rip, or rip to cross-cut position, or to change machine to some relative position with any tools mounted—pull motor out to end of arm so that lever "R" Figure 4 is free of arm. Lift lever "R" in upright vertical position and swing motor right or left to rip or cross-cut position as desired. Four pins in yoke retainer engage in four set holes in yoke. Yoke is adjustable in four 90° positions. Locate saw in approximate exact cross-cut or rip position, lower easily by lever "R" until yoke is located in proper position. Then pull down lever "R" until yoke is tightly secured.