

DEWALT®

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

DWD110, DWD112, DWD115 3/8" (10 mm) V.S.R. Drill

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**.

NOTICE: Indicates a practice **not related to personal injury** which, if not avoided, may result in **property damage**.

WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, read the instruction manual.

General Power Tool Safety Warnings

WARNING! Read all safety warnings and all instructions. Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.

SAVE ALL WARNINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

The term "power tool" in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

1) WORK AREA SAFETY

- Keep work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered or 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.
- If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected supply.** Use of a GFCI 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 personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection.** Protective equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool.** Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energizing 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 jewelry. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts.** Loose clothes, jewelry 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 dust collection 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 and/or the battery pack from the power tool 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 tool's 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, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed.** Use of the power tool for operations different from those 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 Specific Safety Instructions for Drills

- Use auxiliary handle(s), if supplied with the tool.** Loss of control can cause personal injury.
- Hold power tool by insulated gripping surfaces, when performing an operation where the cutting accessory may contact hidden wiring or its own cord.** Cutting accessory contacting a "live" wire may make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and could give the operator an electric shock.
- Use clamps or other practical way to secure and support the workpiece to a stable platform.** Holding the work by hand or against your body is unstable and may lead to loss of control.
- Keep handles dry, clean, free from oil and grease. it is recommended to use rubber gloves.** This will enable better control of the tool.
- Air vents often cover moving parts and should be avoided.** Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- An extension cord must have adequate wire size (AWG or American Wire Gauge) for safety.** The smaller the gauge number of the wire, the greater the capacity of the cable, that is 16 gauge has more capacity than 18 gauge. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. When using more than one extension to make up the total length, be sure each individual extension contains at least the minimum wire size. The following table shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

		Minimum Gauge for Cord Sets				
		Volts	Total Length of Cord in Feet (meters)			
Ampere Rating	120 V	25 (7.6)	50 (15.2)	100 (30.5)	150 (45.7)	
	240 V	50 (15.2)	100 (30.5)	200 (61.0)	300 (91.4)	
More Than	Not More Than	AWG				
0	6	18	16	16	14	
6	10	18	16	14	12	
10	12	16	16	14	12	
12	16	14	12	Not Recommended		

▲ 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.

▲ WARNING: Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California 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.

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 disperse 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 wear proper personal hearing protection that conforms to ANSI S12.6 (S3.19) during use. Under some conditions and duration of use, noise from this product may contribute to hearing loss.

- 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
minminutes	~ or AC.....alternating current
== or DC.....direct current	⊖ or AC/DC.....alternating or direct current
Ⓜ.....Class I Construction (grounded)	n ₀no load speed
Ⓜ.....Class II Construction (double insulated)	n.....rated speed
.../minper minute	Ⓧ.....earthing terminal
IPM.....impacts per minute	▲.....safety alert symbol
SPMstrokes per minute	BPM.....beats per minute
	RPM.....revolutions per minute
	sfpnsurface feet per minute

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE USE

Motor

Be sure your power supply agrees with the nameplate marking. Voltage decrease of more than 10% will cause loss of power and overheating. DeWALT tools are factory tested; if this tool does not operate, check power supply.

COMPONENTS (FIG. 1, 2, 3)

⚠ WARNING: Never modify the power tool or any part of it. Damage or personal injury could result.

- A. Trigger switch
- B. Reversing lever
- C. Bubble level
- D. Bubble level bulls-eye
- E. Keyless chuck

Keyed chuck (not shown)

INTENDED USE

These heavy-duty V.S.R. drills are designed for professional drilling at various work sites (i.e., construction sites). **DO NOT** use under wet conditions or in presence of flammable liquids or gases. These heavy-duty V.S.R. drills are professional power tools. **DO NOT** let children come into contact with the tool. Supervision is required when inexperienced operators use this tool.

Switches (Fig. 1)

To start the drill, depress the trigger switch; to stop the drill, release the trigger.

A variable speed trigger switch (A) permits speed control—the farther the trigger is depressed, the higher the speed of the drill.

NOTE: Use lower speeds for starting holes without a center punch, drilling in metal or plastics, driving screws or drilling ceramics. Higher speeds are better for drilling wood and composition boards and using abrasive and polishing accessories.

The reversing lever (B) is used for withdrawing bits from tight holes and removing screws. It is located above the trigger switch. To reverse the motor, release the trigger switch **FIRST** and then push the lever to the right. After any reversing operations, return lever to forward position.

OPERATION

⚠ WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

Drilling

⚠ WARNING: To reduce the risk of personal injury, ALWAYS ensure workpiece is anchored or clamped firmly. If drilling thin material, use a wood "back-up" block to prevent damage to the material.

1. Use sharp drill bits only. For WOOD, use twist drill bits, spade bits, power auger bits, or hole saws. For METAL, use steel twist drill bits or hole saws. For MASONRY, such as brick, cement, cinder block, etc., use carbide-tipped bits rated for percussion drilling.
2. Always apply pressure in a straight line with the bit. Use enough pressure to keep drill biting, but do not push hard enough to stall the motor or deflect the bit.
3. Hold tool firmly with both hands to control the twisting action of the drill.
4. **IF DRILL STALLS**, it is usually because it is being overloaded or improperly used. **RELEASE TRIGGER IMMEDIATELY**, remove drill bit from work, and determine cause of stalling. **DO NOT CLICK TRIGGER ON AND OFF IN AN ATTEMPT TO START A STALLED DRILL — THIS CAN DAMAGE THE DRILL.**
5. To minimize stalling or breaking through the material, reduce pressure on drill and ease the bit through the last fractional part of the hole.
6. Keep the motor running when pulling the bit back out of a drilled hole. This will help prevent jamming.
7. With variable speed drills there is no need to center punch the point to be drilled. Use a slow speed to start the hole and accelerate by squeezing the trigger harder when the hole is deep enough to drill without the bit skipping out.

DRILLING IN METAL

Start drilling with slow speed and increase to full power while applying firm pressure on the tool. A smooth even flow of metal chips indicates the proper drilling rate. Use a cutting lubricant when drilling metals. The exceptions are cast iron and brass which should be drilled dry.

NOTE: Large [5/16" (8 mm) to 1/2" (13 mm)] holes in steel can be made easier if a pilot hole [5/32" (4 mm) to 3/16" (5 mm)] is drilled first.

DRILLING IN WOOD

Start drilling with slow speed and increase to full power while applying firm pressure on the tool. Holes in wood can be made with the same twist drills used for metal. These bits may overheat unless pulled out frequently to clear chips from the flutes. Work that is apt to splinter should be backed up with a block of wood.

DRILLING IN MASONRY

When drilling in masonry, use carbide-tipped bits rated for percussion drilling and be certain that the bits are sharp. Use a constant and firm force on the tool to drill most effectively. A smooth, even flow of dust indicates the proper drilling rate.

Bubble Level (Fig. 2)

Your drill is equipped with a bubble level (C) that assists you in drilling level holes.

For horizontal drilling, tilt the drill up or down as required so that the bubble floats in the center of the parallel lines drawn on the glass. When the bubble is centered between the lines, the drill is level. For vertical drilling, align the drill so that the bubble floats in the center of the bull's-eye (D).

To assure accuracy, first place a level on your work piece and position it so that it is level. Then, when the drill reads level, the two will be aligned. (Any bubble level can only indicate level to the earth's surface).

NOTE: The fluid in the bubble level vial is mineral spirits. If the mineral spirits gets into your eyes, flush eyes with water. If irritation occurs, seek medical attention. If the vial fluid comes into contact with your skin, remove contaminated clothing and remove excess fluid. Rinse thoroughly with water followed by washing with soap and water. If irritation occurs, seek medical attention. If vial fluid is inhaled, immediately get fresh air. If difficulty breathing, seek medical attention.

Keyless Chuck (Fig. 3)

Your tool features a keyless chuck (E) for greater convenience. To insert a drill bit or other accessory, follow the steps listed below.

1. Grasp the rear half of the chuck with one hand and use your other hand to rotate the front half counterclockwise, as shown in Figure 3. Rotate far enough so that the chuck opens sufficiently to accept the desired accessory.
2. Insert the bit or other accessory about 3/4" (19 mm) into the chuck and tighten securely by holding the rear half of the chuck and rotating the front portion in the clockwise direction. When the chuck is nearly tightened, you will hear a clicking sound. After 4–6 clicks, the chuck is securely tightened around the accessory.
3. To release the accessory, repeat step 1 listed above.

⚠ WARNING: Do not attempt to tighten drill bits (or any other accessory) by gripping the front part of the chuck and turning the tool on. Damage to the chuck and personal injury may result.

KEYLESS CHUCK REMOVAL (FIG. 4)

Tighten the chuck around the shorter end of a hex key (not supplied) of 1/4" (6 mm) or greater size. Using a soft hammer or piece of wood, strike the longer end in the counterclockwise direction. This will loosen the chuck so that it can be unscrewed by hand.

KEYLESS CHUCK INSTALLATION (FIG. 5)

Screw the chuck on by hand as far as it will go. Tighten the chuck around the shorter end of a 1/4" (6 mm) or larger hex key (not supplied) strike the longer end in the clockwise direction with a soft hammer.

MAINTENANCE

⚠ WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

FIG. 1

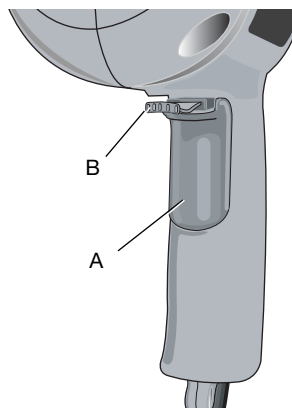


FIG. 2

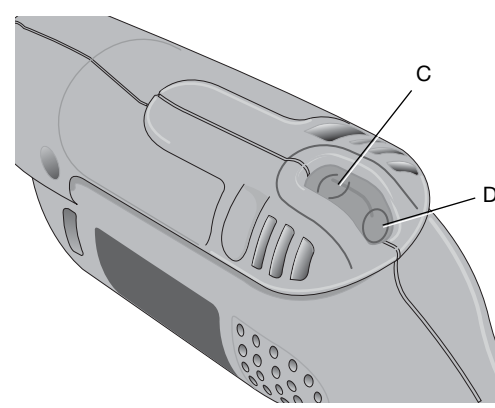


FIG. 3

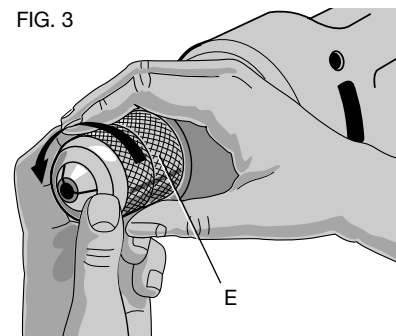


FIG. 4

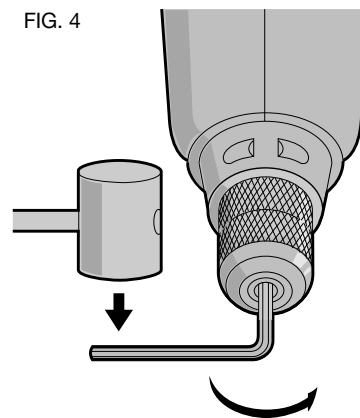
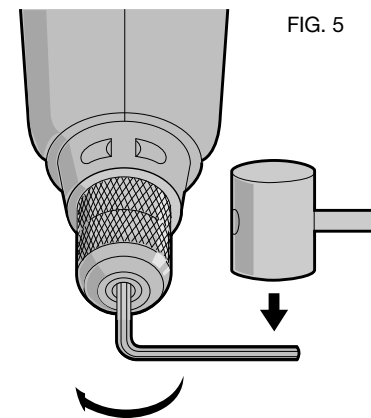


FIG. 5



Cleaning

⚠ WARNING: Blow dirt and dust out of all air vents with clean, dry air at least once a week. To minimize the risk of eye injury, always wear ANSI Z87.1 approved eye protection when performing this.

⚠ WARNING: Never use solvents or other harsh chemicals for cleaning the non-metallic parts of the tool. These chemicals may weaken the plastic materials used in these parts. Use a cloth dampened only with water and mild soap. Never let any liquid get inside the tool; never immerse any part of the tool into a liquid.

Motor Brushes

DeWALT uses an advanced brush system which automatically stops the drill when the brushes wear out. This prevents serious damage to the motor. New brush assemblies are available at authorized DeWALT service centres. Always use identical replacement parts.

Lubrication

When the tool is taken apart for motor brush replacement a small amount of grease should be added (or redistributed from that remaining in housing) to the gears. The ball bearings used in this tool are lubricated during manufacture and require no lubrication.

Repairs

To assure product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, repairs, maintenance and adjustment (including brush inspection and replacement) should be performed by a DeWALT factory service center, a DeWALT authorized service center or other qualified service personnel. Always use identical replacement parts.

Accessories

⚠ WARNING: Since accessories, other than those offered by DeWALT, have not been tested with this product, use of such accessories with this tool could be hazardous. To reduce the risk of injury, only DeWALT recommended accessories should be used with this product.

Recommended accessories for use with your tool are available at extra cost from your **⚠ CAUTION:** To reduce the risk of injury, the following accessories should be used only in sizes up to the maximums shown in the table below.

MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED CAPACITIES

Drill capacity	3/8" (10 mm)
R.P.M.	0-2500
Bits, metal drilling	3/8" (10 mm)
Wood, flat boring	1" (25.4 mm)
Bits, masonry drilling	1/2" (12.7 mm)
Hole saws	1-1/8" (28.4 mm)

ACCESSORY MUST BE RATED FOR USE AT SPEED EQUAL TO OR HIGHER THAN NAMEPLATE R.P.M. OF TOOL WITH WHICH IT IS BEING USED.

Wire wheel brushes	4" (101.6 mm) diameter maximum
Wire cup brushes	3" (76.2 mm) diameter maximum
Buffing wheels	3" (76.2 mm) diameter maximum
Rubber backing pads	4-5/8" (117.4 mm) diameter maximum