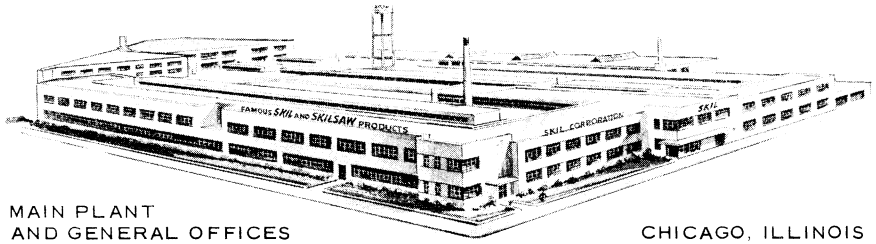
models 85 + 88

**SKIL**
**TRIGGER SPEED CONTROL**
**MODEL 85 1/4-INCH DRILL**
**MODEL 88 3/8-INCH DRILL**

***"SKIL® ... Puts power in your hands"***




MAIN PLANT
AND GENERAL OFFICES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

# SKIL "LIFETIME" GUARANTEE

*SKIL* welcomes you to the millions of *SKIL* Power Tool users. Your tool has been manufactured from precision machined parts to insure that it will give years of satisfactory, dependable service. However, to make sure that your satisfaction is complete, the tool is given the following "lifetime" guarantee:

**SKIL GUARANTEE**

Every *SKIL* product is thoroughly tested and inspected before it leaves our factory. Should it fail to give satisfactory service, return the complete product to our nearest Factory Service Center, or to a *SKIL* Authorized Service Station, with transportation charges prepaid. We guarantee to replace free of charge any part or parts found by us to be defective due to faulty material or workmanship, provided repairs have not been made or attempted by others. This guarantee does not cover damage caused by misuse, negligent handling, or normal "wear and tear." No other guarantee, written or verbal, on our products is authorized by us.

This guarantee is backed by numerous *SKIL* Factory Service Centers and Authorized Service Stations throughout the country. See the complete listing on the back cover.

***What does this mean to you?***

*—It means that you can be certain that your investment in your SKIL Power Tool is protected.*

*—It means that if your tool fails to give satisfactory service due to defective parts or workmanship, SKIL, through its local Service Center or Authorized Service Station, will replace those parts at no cost to you.....not for only 30 days, 60 days, or one year, but for the LIFETIME OF THE TOOL.*

*—It means that if your tool becomes inoperative, a SKIL service facility is nearby to give you fast, dependable service.*

**And remember**, *SKIL*'s service is also guaranteed. Whether the service is covered by the tool's guarantee, or you have to pay for it, you can be sure that you are receiving the service your quality *SKIL* tool deserves. When your tool has been repaired at a *SKIL* service facility, it's guaranteed to work properly.



## SPECIFICATIONS

| Model | Capacity in Steel | No Load Speed |
|---|---|---|
| 85 | 1/4 inch | 0-1800 rpm |
| 88 | 3/8 inch | 0-900 rpm |

Motor..... universal, A.C. only
50 to 60 cycles
Amperage rating at 115 volts.....2.5
U.L. (UL) approved

## PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS

### STANDARD EQUIPMENT

The side handle packed with the Model 88 Drill threads into the left de of the front housing. This handle ovides for extra control when doing heavy-duty drilling.

### VOLTAGE

To insure that your tool operates at full power, and to prevent damage to the motor, use a power source that is within ten per cent of the voltage specified on the nameplate. Avoid using an overloaded power line. Voltage that is too low, or too high, will cause the motor to overheat.

### VENTILATION

The motor must be properly ventilated while running. To allow the motor to cool properly, keep the vents open by removing dirt and dust. Occasionally, with the motor running, blow compressed air through the vents: this will clean out deposits of dust and dirt inside the motor housing.

### GROUNDING

To protect yourself against receiving an electric shock, the tool must be properly grounded.

This tool is equipped with a three-wire grounding cord and a three-prong grounding plug which are required by the U.S. National Electric Code and approved by Underwriters' Laboratories and the Canadian Standards Association. The ground prong is provided for your safety: do not remove it.

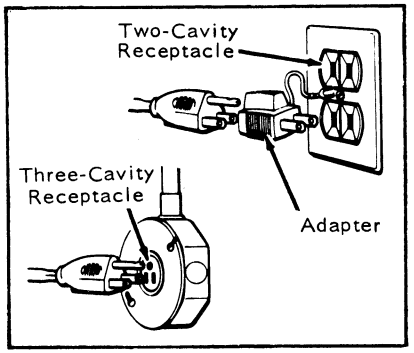



***Fig. 1. Electrical Outlets***

The cord has two power leads and a ground lead (identified by its green color). The ground lead does not affect the normal operation of the tool; but, when it is properly grounded, it will protect you against receiving an electric shock should the tool become internally grounded. Do not, under any condition, operate this tool without first grounding it. If the tool is not grounded, it will operate properly, but there will be no protection in case it grounds or shorts out internally.

Following are four different ways to insure that your tool is properly grounded:

1. If the outlet has a properly grounded, three-cavity receptacle, as shown in Fig. 1, the tool will be automatically grounded when the plug is inserted in the receptacle.

2. If the outlet has a two-cavity receptacle and is grounded, use an adapter as shown in Fig. 1 (except in Canada). Connect the green lead from the adapter to the screw on the outlet plate. *SKIL* Adapter No. 13722, or other similar type adapters, can be purchased locally.

3. If the receptacle is not grounded and an adapter is used, attach a wire to the adapter green lead and then to a grounded water pipe, conduit, metal building frame, or to a metal rod driven deep into the ground.

4. If the receptacle is not grounded and no adapter is used, attach a wire to a screw on the tool housing and then to a known ground.

If the tool is disassembled or if the cord is replaced, be sure to connect the ground wire to the tool housing, not to the switch.

*WARNING:* If you must work in a damp or wet location, protect yourself further against a possible electric shock by wearing rubber gloves and rubber footwear.

## CORD

Occasionally wipe the cord to prevent deterioration from oil and grease. Never pick up or carry the tool by the cord. When not using the tool, keep the cord coiled. A worn or damaged cord should be replaced to prevent shorting and to insure the proper performance of the tool.

## EXTENSION CORDS

When an extension cord is required to reach an electric outlet, use a three-wire cord with a wire gauge large enough to carry the current to the tool at the required voltage. An undersized extension cord will cause a serious drop in voltage when the tool is under load, which could result in a reduction in power and damage to the motor and wiring through overheating.

The distance from the outlet to the tool governs the gauge required. The table below shows the minimum required sizes under ideal conditions. To be certain that the tool will operate at full power, and to protect the motor, use the next heavier gauge.

| Length (115V) | Extension Cord Wire Gauge (B.&S.) | Length (220V) |
|---|---|---|
| 100 ft. | 16 | 200 ft. |
| 200 ft. | 14 | 400 ft. |
| 300 ft. | 12 | 600 ft. |
| 400 ft. | 10 | 800 ft. |

## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1. ***Make sure that the switch is off before inserting the plug into the receptacle.***
2. ***Always ground the drill before operating it.***
3. ***Disconnect the plug before changing bits, or before inspecting or lubricating the drill.***
4. ***Do not lock the trigger switch on when working where the drill may have to be stopped suddenly.***
5. ***Make sure that the material being drilled is either rigid or held securely.***

# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## TRIGGER SPEED CONTROL

The amount of pressure exerted on the trigger switch determines the drill speed. You can feel the speed with your "trigger finger," allowing you to maintain complete speed control which gives you greater control over the bit The under load drilling speed results from the pressure on the trigger switch and the pressure on the bit.

This drill can be operated at low or high speeds. However, when operating it at low speeds for a prolonged period of time, be careful not to overheat the motor. A simple way to prevent overheating is to remove the drill from the work and to run it free at full speed: the fan will then cool the motor.

When using low speeds just for starting the drill into the work, and then drilling at full speed, you need not worry about the drill overheating.

## TRIGGER SWITCH

The switch is equipped with a locking pin to lock it on for continuous operation (at maximum speed only).

To lock the switch on: pull the trigger all the way back, press the locking pin in, and release the trigger. To unlock the switch, pull the trigger back and release it.

## CHUCK

Your drill is equipped with a three-jaw chuck. Open the jaws wide enough so that the bit shank can be easily inserted into the chuck. The bit shank should be clean. Insert the shank into the chuck as far as it will go and close the jaws by hand: this will properly line up the bit and insure maximum contact between the jaws and the shank.



To tighten the chuck, insert the chuck key in each of the key holes in succession. Use all three holes, and tighten as much as possible; this will prevent slippage by giving maximum holding pressure. The chuck can be released by using one hole only.

To remove the chuck, close the jaws all the way, insert the key in the chuck, and, with a hammer, sharply strike the end of the key in the direction that the chuck rotates (clockwise); then unscrew the chuck. (Do not strike the key handle).

The chuck should be kept clean—free of all dirt. Cover it regularly with a light coat of oil, both inside and out, to prevent rusting and to keep it working properly.

## DRILL BITS

**Twist Bits**.....used for drilling in both wood and metal. Carbon steel bits are used for drilling in wood and soft metals: steady pressure is required; a high speed is used with wood, but in metals the speed should be kept low. When drilling through hard metals, such as steel, high speed steel bits should be used since they will cut faster and last longer than carbon steel bits. Apply a lot of pressure and keep the speed low.

**Power Auger Bits**.....used for fast drilling in wood, compositions and plastics. They work best at high speeds with steady pressure being applied.

**Carbide Tipped Masonry Bits**..... used for drilling in both hard and soft masonry material. Use heavy, continuous pressure when drilling in concrete, stone and other hard masonry materials; use lighter pressure when drilling through softer materials such as brick or cinder block. They should only be used at low speeds.

**Hole Saws**.....used for cutting in wood, metals, compositions and plastics. The saw is guided through the material by a pilot drill for accurate cutting.

## DRILLING WITH TRIGGER SPEED CONTROL

With trigger speed control, you place the bit against the work, press the trigger slightly to start the drill, and then slowly build up speed, while maintaining complete control over the bit. By using a slow starting speed, you can keep the bit from wandering: this is particularly important when drilling on hard surfaces such as glazed tile, hard metal, etc. Control over the bit means that the bit goes where you want it to go. When the bit has drilled far enough into the work to firmly seat itself, increase the speed to the most efficient amount for the type of work being done.

Hold the drill firmly and apply a steady pressure. Too much pressure at very low speeds will stall the drill. As the speed is increased, the amount of pressure can also be increased. But, even at high speeds, too much pressure can be applied which will only slow down the drill. Too little pressure will not allow the bit to cut: instead of cutting, the bit will only slide over the surface of the work, creating frictional heat which will burn the bit.

The material being drilled should be rigid or held securely. If it sags, the bit could break or the hole could become elongated. Material not secured could spin with the bit.

To keep the back of the work from splintering, especially when drilling in wood, use a backing block.

Do not use bits that are larger than the recommended size (see SPECIFICATIONS, page 3). Using oversize bits will overload the drill and could possibly damage the motor and gears.

***If the drill shows signs of stalling, increase the speed. If stalling occurs while operating with maximum trigger depression, release the trigger and remove the drill from the work. Do not try to force the drill by turning it on and off. Remove the drill from the work; then start over again, applying only slight pressure.***

### DRILLING WOOD

When using twist bits for drilling in wood, the bit can be kept from wandering away from the starting point. Simply place the bit where you want to drill a hole, and slowly start the drill, increasing speed as the bit works its way into the material. Apply a steady pressure.

Ease up on the drill pressure just before the bit breaks through the wood to avoid splintering.

### DRILLING METAL

Punch marks are not required when drilling metal with trigger speed control. Just like when drilling in wood, place the bit where you want to drill a hole, and slowly start the drill. With metal, more pressure is required —do not let the bit spin in the hole without cutting.

When drilling through hard metal, press the trigger back far enough to maintain an efficient drilling speed, but keep the speed low enough so that the bit will not burn. A high speed is used when drilling soft metals with high speed bits. However, use a low speed when drilling the same metals with carbon steel bits.

Two ways to make drilling in metal easier are to: (1) lubricate the tip of the bit, and (2) when drilling a large hole, drill a small hole first, then enlarge it to the size desired.

### DRILLING MASONRY

Use carbide tipped bits for drilling through masonry materials such as concrete, brick, stone, etc. Low speeds are most effective with these bits. Brick can be easily cut through by just applying steady pressure. With concrete or stone, heavy pressure is required. Do not let the bit spin in the hole without cutting—letting the bit slide without cutting will create frictional heat which will burn the carbide tip.

## MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Your tool must be given proper maintenance in order to insure top performance and long service life.

*Fig. 2 shows motor parts which should be checked.*

### MOTOR BRUSHES

Keep the brushes free of dirt and dust, and make sure that they slide freely in the brush holders. The brushes should be checked often for signs of wear; if they are shorter than 3/16 of an inch, or if the brush

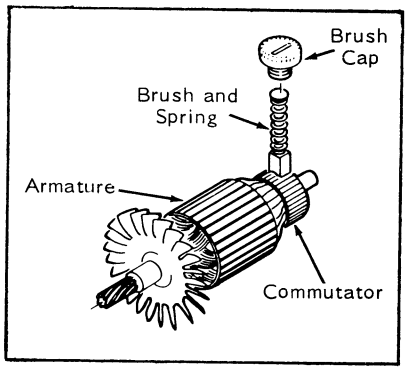



*Fig. 2. Armature and Brush*

springs are damaged, twisted, or have no tension, the brushes and springs should be replaced. Use *SKIL* replacement brushes, and replace both brushes at the same time.

To check the brushes:

1. Unscrew the screw at the bottom of the handle cover, and remove the handle cover.
2. Remove the lower brush cap.
3. Lift out the brush; note which way it faces, so that it can be returned to its original position.
4. Clean the brush holder opening with compressed air or a clean cloth.
5. Replace the brush and brush cap.
6. Repeat the above operations with the top brush.

### ARMATURE

While checking the brushes, also check the commutator by looking through the brush holder openings. If the commutator is rough or dirty, clean it with 3/0 or finer sandpaper. **Never use emery cloth to clean the commutator.** (To remove the armature for cleaning, first remove the brushes and the front housing and bearing plate; then pull out the armature). If the commutator has deep grooves from the brushes, send the complete tool to your nearest *SKIL* Service Center.

### LUBRICATION

#### BEARINGS

The bearings are either sealed, or they are lubricated by the grease in the gear case. They require no special attention.



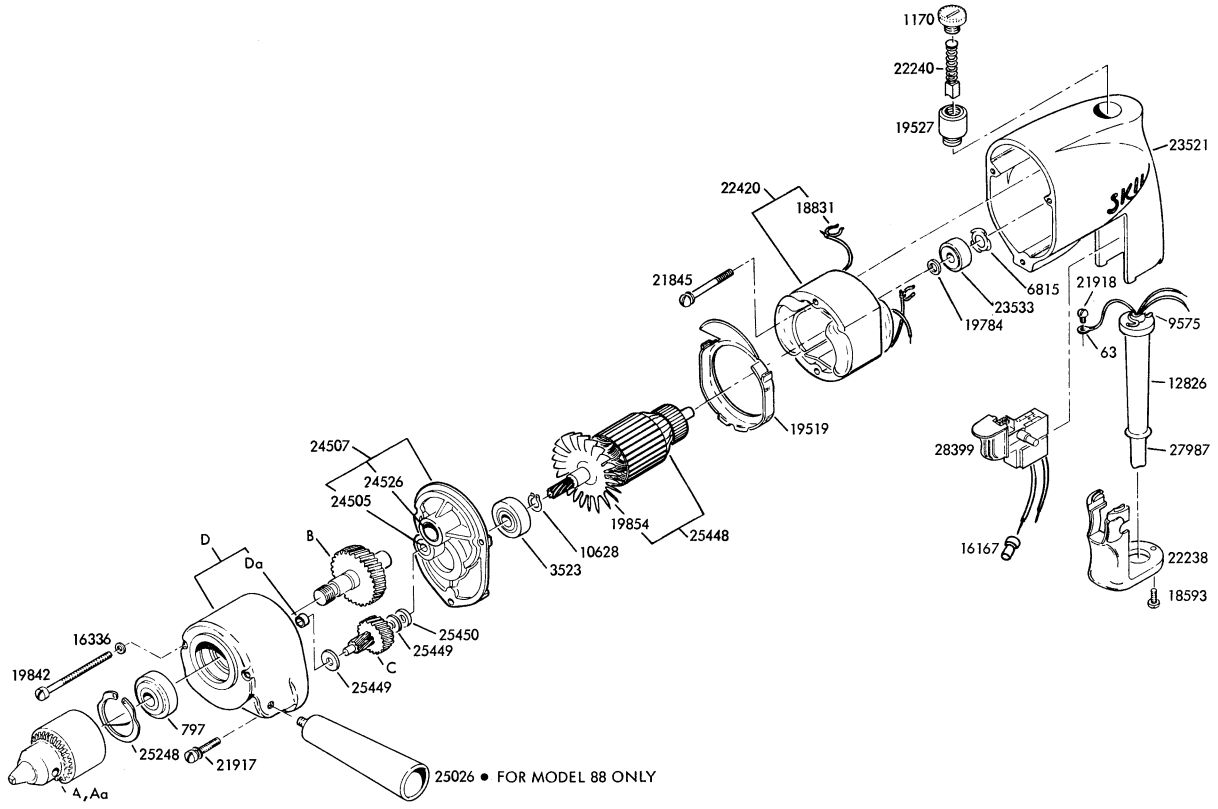
#### GEAR CASE

The gear case should be opened, cleaned and lubricated every six months, or more frequently if the tool is given heavy use.

To service the gear case:

1. Remove the screws on the front housing, and pull the front housing away from the bearing plate. Hold the bearing plate against the rear housing when removing the front housing.
2. Remove the old grease, and clean the gear case with kerosene—**never use gasoline.**
3. Repack the gear case until it is one-half to two-thrids full, using *SKIL* Lubricant No. 252. **Do not overfill:** if no space is left for the grease to expand into when it is warmed, the excess may be forced through the armature bearing and into the motor.
4. Make sure that the washers are properly positioned on the bearings and gears, and replace the front housing.

# SKIL MODEL 85 1/4-INCH TRIGGER SPEED CONTROL DRILL TYPE 1
# SKIL MODEL 88 3/8-INCH TRIGGER SPEED CONTROL DRILL TYPE 1




SKIL MODEL 85 1/4-INCH TRIGGER SPEED CONTROL DRILL TYPE 1
SKIL MODEL 88 3/8-INCH TRIGGER SPEED CONTROL DRILL TYPE 1

PARTS COMMON TO MODELS 85 TYPE 1 AND 88 TYPE 1

| PART NO. | PART NAME | NO. USED |
|---|---|---|
| 63 | TERMINAL | 1 |
| 797 | BALL BEARING | 1 |
| 1170 | CAP | 2 |
| 3523 | BALL BEARING | 1 |
| 6815 | LOADING SPRING WASHER | 1 |
| 9575 | CORD CLAMP | 1 |
| 10628 | SNAP RING | 1 |
| 12826 | CORD GUARD | 1 |
| 16336 | WASHER | 2 |
| 18593 | SCREW | 1 |
| 19519 | BAFFLE PLATE | 1 |
| 19527 | BRUSH HOLDER | 2 |
| 19784 | WASHER | 1 |
| 19842 | SCREW | 2 |
| 21845 | SCREW | 2 |
| 21917 | SCREW | 1 |
| 21918 | SCREW | 1 |
| 22238 | HANDLE COVER | 1 |
| 22240 | BRUSH | 2 |
| 22420 | FIELD (115 V.) | 1 |
| | 18831 BRUSH CLIP | 2 |
| 23521 | REAR HOUSING | 1 |
| 23533 | BALL BEARING | 1 |
| 24507 | BEARING PLATE ASSEMBLY | 1 |
| | 24505 BRONZE BEARING | 1 |
| | 24526 BRONZE BEARING | 1 |
| 25026 | SIDE HANDLE | 1 |
| 25248 | SNAP RING | 1 |
| 25448 | ARMATURE (115 V.) | 1 |
| | 19854 FAN | 1 |
| 25449 | WASHER | 2 |
| 25450 | WASHER | 1 |
| 27987 | CORD & PLUG (115 V.) | 1 |
| 28399 | SWITCH (115 V.) | 1 |
| 16167 | CONNECTOR | 3 |

THE FOLLOWING PARTS APPLY ONLY TO MODEL AND TYPE INDICATED

| INDEX LET. | PART NAME | NO. USED | MODEL 85 TYPE 1 | MODEL 88 TYPE 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | CHUCK & KEY ASSEMBLY | 1 | 29949 | 43193 |
| | Aa KEY & HOLDER | 1 | 1952 | 2752 |
| B | SPINDLE & GEAR ASSEMBLY | 1 | 29618 | 29889 |
| C | GEAR & PINION ASSEMBLY | 1 | 29620 | 29897 |
| D | FRONT HOUSING ASSEMBLY | 1 | 29892 | 24506 |
| | Da BRONZE BEARING | 1 | 24505 | 24505 |

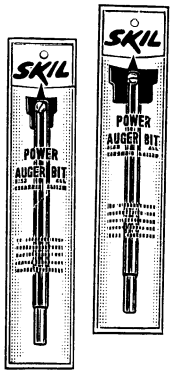
• FOR MODEL 88 ONLY

| SERIAL NUMBER | SPECIAL NOTES | MOTOR DATA |
|---|---|---|

MOTOR DATA

| B-20 PARTS | VOLTS | ARMATURE | FIELD | CORD & PLUG | SWITCH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARM. IS 1.376 O.D. | 115 | 25448 | 22420 | 27987 | 28399 |
| 16 SLOTS | 230 | 25338 | 22422 | 16280 | 28459 |
| FIELD IS 2.4382 O.D. | | | | | |

# SKIL DRILL ACCESSORIES




## POWER AUGER BITS

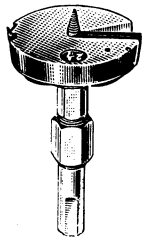
For fast drilling in wood, compositions or plastics, applying only steady pressure. They can be used with any 1/4-inch or larger drill.

| Part No. | Diam. —Inches | Part No. | Diam. —Inches |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26700 | 3/8 | 26707 | 13/16 |
| 26702 | 1/2 | 26708 | 7/8 |
| 26703 | 9/16 | 26709 | 15/16 |
| 26704 | 5/8 | 26710 | 1 |
| 26705 | 11/16 | 26711 | 1-1/8 |
| 26706 | 3/4 | 26712 | 1-1/4 |

*For bit sets and replacement parts, see the Skil Catalog.*

## SELF-FEEDING BITS

Ideal for drilling in tight, hard-to-reach places. No need to apply pressure—the pilot screw pulls the bit through the material. Use them with heavy-duty 3/8-inch or larger drills for drilling through wood, compositions or plastics.



| Part No. | Diam. —Inches | Part No. | Diam. —Inches |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29370 | 1-1/4 | *(For 1/2-inch or larger drills)* | |
| 29371 | 1-1/2 | 29374 | 2 |
| 29372 | 1-3/4 | 29375 | 2-1/8 |
| 29373 | 1-7/8 | 29376 | 2-9/16 |

## EXTENSION SHANKS AND COUPLINGS FOR SELF-FEEDING BITS

| Part No. | Description | Use With |
|---|---|---|
| 26811 | 6-inch shank | 1-1/4" to 1-7/8" bits |
| 26812 | 18-inch shank | 1-1/4" to 1-7/8" bits |
| 26818 | 6-inch shank | 2" to 2-9/16" bits |
| 26819 | 18-inch shank | 2" to 2-9/16" bits |
| 26813 | coupling | 1-1/4" to 1-7/8" bits |
| 26820 | coupling | 2" to 2-9/16" bits |

*For replacement parts, see the Skil Industrial Catalog.*

## CHUCKS AND KEYS

| Part No. | Capacity —Inches | Spindle Size | Part No. | Capacity —Inches | Spindle Size | Part No. | Capacity —Inches | Spindle Size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2125 | 1/4 | 3/8-24 | 2038 | 3/8 | 3/8-24 | 2050 | 1/2 | 1/2-20 |
| 1773 | 1/4 | 3/8-24 | 43193 | 3/8 | 3/8-24 | 1771 | 1/2 | 1/2-20 |
| 1754 | 1/4 | 1/2-20 | 4423 | 3/8 | 1/2-20 | 29854 | 1/2 | 5/8-16 |
| 1776 | 5/16 | 3/8-24 | 2150 | 1/2 | 3/8-24 | 4424 | 1/2 | 3/4-16 |
| 1757 | 5/16 | 1/2-20 | 26230 | 1/2 | 3/8-24 | 4425 | 5/8 | 3/4-16 |

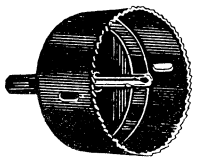
*For a chuck designed for a specific drill, see the drill's parts list.*

# SKIL DRILL ACCESSORIES

## HOLE SAWS

High speed steel cutting edge cuts quickly through wood, metals, compositions or plastics. Pilot drill guides the saw through the work. *(Mandrels and pilot drills are not included—they must be ordered separately.)*

| Part No. | Diam. —Inches | Arbor Size | Part No. | Diam. —Inches | Arbor Size | Part No. | Diam, —Inches | Arbor Size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20818 | 5/8 | 1/2x20 | 20827 | 1-3/4 | 5/8x18 | 20839 | 3-1/4 | 5/8x18 |
| 20819 | 3/4 | 1/2x20 | 20828 | 1-7/8 | 5/8x18 | 20840 | 3-3/8 | 5/8x18 |
| 20820 | 7/8 | 1/2x20 | 20829 | 2 | 5/8x18 | 20841 | 3-1/2 | 5/8x18 |
| 20821 | 1 | 1/2x20 | 20830 | 2-1/8 | 5/8x18 | 43380 | 3-3/4 | 5/8x18 |
| 20822 | 1-1/8 | 1/2x20 | 20831 | 2-1/4 | 5/8x18 | 43382 | 4 | 5/8x18 |
| 20823 | 1-1/4 | 1/2x20 | 20832 | 2-3/8 | 5/8x18 | 43384 | 4-1/4 | 5/8x18 |
| 21559 | 1-1/4 | 5/8x18 | 20833 | 2-1/2 | 5/8x18 | 43386 | 4-1/2 | 5/8x18 |
| 20824 | 1-3/8 | 1/2x20 | 20834 | 2-5/8 | 5/8x18 | 43387 | 4-3/4 | 5/8x18 |
| 21560 | 1-3/8 | 5/8x18 | 20835 | 2-3/4 | 5/8x18 | 43388 | 5 | 5/8x18 |
| 20825 | 1-1/2 | 1/2x20 | 20836 | 2-7/8 | 5/8x18 | 43389 | 5-1/2 | 5/8x18 |
| 21561 | 1-1/2 | 5/8x18 | 20837 | 3 | 5/8x18 | 43390 | 6 | 5/8x18 |
| 20826 | 1-5/8 | 5/8x18 | 20838 | 3-1/8 | 5/8x18 | | | |



## MANDRELS WITH PILOT DRILLS

| Part No. | Arbor Size | Use With Drill Size |
|---|---|---|
| 20842 | 1/2x20 | Less than 1/2 inch |
| 20843 | 1/2x20 | 1/2 inch or larger |
| 20844 | 5/8x18 | 1/2 inch or larger |
| 20845 | 5/8x18 | 1/2 inch or larger |

## CARBIDE TIPPED ROTARY MASONRY BITS

These low cost, carbide bits can be used with all makes of drills—perfect for drilling in cement, brick, cinder block and other masonry materials.

| Part No. | Diam. Bit | Shank Diam. | Length —Inches | Part No. | Diam. Bit | Shank Diam. | Length —Inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29921 | 3/16 | 3/16 | 3 | 22132 | 1/2 | 3/8 | 6 |
| 22128 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 4 | 29916 | 9/16 | 7/16 | 6 |
| 22129 | 5/16 | 1/4 | 4 | 29917 | 5/8 | 7/16 | 6 |
| 22130 | 3/8 | 1/4 | 4 | 29919 | 3/4 | 1/2 | 6 |
| 22131 | 7/16 | 5/16 | 6 | | | | |

## CARBIDE TIPPED PERCUSSION HAMMER-DRILL BITS

Hardened alloy steel body, percussion carbide tip and special fluting provide for fast drilling and long life. These bits are specially designed for use with the *SKIL* Model 624 and other hammer-drills.

| Part No. | Bit Diam. | Shank Diam. | Length —Inches | Part No. | Bit Diam. | Shank Diam. | Length —Inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29900 | 3/16 | 3/16 | 4 | 29906 | 7/16 | 1/4 | 6 |
| 29901 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 4 | 29907 | 1/2 | 3/8 | 6 |
| 29922 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 6 | 29909 | 9/16 | 1/2 | 6 |
| 29902 | 9/32 | 1/4 | 4 | 29910 | 5/8 | 1/2 | 6 |
| 29903 | 5/16 | 1/4 | 4 | 29911 | 11/16 | 1/2 | 6 |
| 29923 | 5/16 | 1/4 | 6 | 29912 | 3/4 | 1/2 | 6 |
| 29904 | 3/8 | 1/4 | 4 | 29914 | 7/8 | 1/2 | 6 |
| 29924 | 3/8 | 1/4 | 6 | | | | |

The SKIL Factory Service Centers and Authorized Service Stations listed below are equipped to give you fast, efficient service. Should you require any information on the use of your tool, please feel free to contact your nearest Service Center or Station.

| SKIL FACTORY SERVICE CENTER | | ZIP CODE | ADDRESS | PHONE (AREA CODE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | Birmingham | 35203 | 806 N. Fifth Ave. | FA 2-6202 (205) |
| ARIZONA | Phoenix | 85016 | 3604 N. 16th St. | 264-9573 (602) |
| CALIFORNIA | Los Angeles | 90022 | 5455 E. Washington Blvd. | OV 5-6760 (213) |
| | North Hollywood | 91605 | 13237 Saticoy St. | PO 5-5782 (213) |
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| | Santa Ana | 92707 | 1640 East Edinger St. | 542-4280 (714) |
| | Santa Clara | 95050 | 385 Mathew St. | 243-9444 (408) |
| | San Diego | 92120 | 5837 Mission Gorge Rd. | 282-5151 (714) |
| | San Francisco | 94103 | 1147 Mission St. | UN 3-0814 (415) |
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| | Tampa | 33607 | 5135 W. Cypress St. | 872-0271 (813) |
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