## I'm not a bot



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de instrucciones Page 2Page 31English (original instructions)This instruction manual uses the following safety alert symbols and words to alert you to hazardous situations which, if not avoided, will result in death or seriousinjury.WARNING: Indicates a potentially hazardous
situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or seriousinjury. CAUTION: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in propertydamage. any DeWALTDeWALT1 2 3 4 5 6 1254436 Page 422.
REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES. Form 4. DON'T USE IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT. Don't 5. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY. All visitors should be kept safe 7. DON'T FORCE TOOL. It will do the job better and safer at 13. DON'T OVERREACH. Keep proper footing and balance 18. NEVER STAND ON TOOL. Serious injury could 19.
CHECK DAMAGED PARTS. Before further use of the tool, 20. DIRECTION OF FEED. Feed work into planer according to Page 13Page 14Page 15Page 1614If the material does not feed
properly Check for dull knives. Rotate or replace as necessary. Refer to Changing the Planer Refer to Periodic Maintenance and Cleaning paragraphs under NOTE: Circuit breaker overload is often the result of dull knives. If the unit does not run Check to see if the unit is plugged in. Ensure unit is plugged into the appropriate outlet, refer to the Refer
to Circuit Breaker Reset Button paragraph under the Refer to Brushes paragraph under the Maintenance and Chip Ejection Fan Page 1715Ces guides d'utilisation utilisent les symboles et termes d'alarmes sécurité suivants pour vous prévenir de situations DANGER: indique une situation dangereuse imminente
qui, si elle n'est pas évitée, entraîner la mort ou des AVERTISSEMENT: indique une situation potentiellement dangereuse qui, si elle n'est pas évitée, pourrait entraîner des AVIS: indique une pratique ne posant aucun risque de
dommages corporels mais qui par contre, si rien n'est fait pour l'éviter, pourrait poser des risques de dommages matériels. DeWALTDeWALTFrançais (traduction de la notice d'instructions originale)1 2 3 4 5 6 1254436 Page 18162 . RETIREZ LES CLÉS DE RÉGLAGE. Prenez l'habitude de 5 . GARDEZ LES ENFANTS LOIN. Tous les visiteurs devraient
7. NE PAS FORCER L'OUTIL. Il travaillera mieux et sera plus 12. SÉCURISEZ VOTRE TRAVAIL. Lorsque c'est possible, 13. NE PAS TROP S'ÉTIRER. Maintenez vos pieds bien 18. NE JAMAIS SE TENIR DEBOUT SUR L'OUTIL. Des 19. VÉRIFIEZ LES PIÈCES ENDOMMAGÉES. Avant 20. SENS D'ALIMENTATION. Introduisez la pièce de travail
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Page 19Page 20Page 2119AWGque12 16 14 12 Non recommandé or DC ..... courant continu ......
                                                                       ...... protection Page 22Page 23Page 24Page 25Page 26, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,937 active editors 7,000,665 articles in English Andrea Navagero (1483-1529) was a Venetian diplomat and writer. He entered the Great Council of Venice at the age of twenty, five years
younger than was normal at the time. He edited manuscripts at the Aldine Press, garnering a reputation as a scholar and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was appointed the official historian of the Republic of Venice as well as the caretaker of a library containing the collection of the scholar Bessarion. Navagero was named the Venetian ambassador
to Spain in 1523 and navigated the volatile diplomatic climate caused by the conflict between Charles V of Spain and France. By the time Navagero arrived back in Venice in 1528, he had grown disillusioned with politics and wished to return to editing manuscripts and cultivating his prized gardens. Much to his dismay, he was appointed
ambassador to France in January 1529. After traveling to meet with Francis I, he fell ill and died that May. (Full article...) Recently featured: Nosy Komba McDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK service Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Archive By email More featured articles About Engraving of the Great Pyramid of
Giza ... that the 1572 Eight Wonders of the World (engraving pictured) is the source of the modern list of classical Seven Wonders of the World? ... that the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised
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Taipei mayoral election lost by just 0.23%, demanded a recount, and ended up losing by even more? Archive Start a new article Onosato Daiki (pictured) becomes sumo's 75th yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In motor racing, Álex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. In basketball
the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahçe winning the Final Four Playoff. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline S
(Catholicism) Headline in the New York Times 1233 - Mongol-Jin War: The Mongols entered and began looting Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty of China, after a 13-month siege. 1416 - A squadron of the Venetian navy captured many Ottoman ships at the Battle of Gallipoli, confirming Venetian naval superiority in the Aegean Sea for the next few
decades. 1913 - During the premiere of the ballet Le Sacre du printemps by Igor Stravinsky at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris, the avant-garde nature of the music and choreography caused a near-riot in the audience (report pictured). 1999 - Charlotte Perrelli, representing Sweden, won the Eurovision Song Contest, the first edition not to
feature an orchestra or live accompaniment. 2011 - Residents of Portland, Oregon, held a rally called Hands Across Hawthorne in response to an attack against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the Hawthorne Bridge. Benedetto Pistrucci (b. 1783)G. K. Chesterton (b. 1874) Hubert Opperman (b. 1904) Uroš Drenović (d. 1944) More
anniversaries: May 28 May 29 May 30 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Australian white ibis (Threskiornithidae. It is widespread across much of Australia, and has a predominantly white plumage with a bare, black head, long downcurved bill, and black legs. While it is closely
related to the African sacred ibis, the Australian white ibis is a native Australian bird. Due to its increasing presence in the urban environment and its habit of rummaging in garbage, the species has acquired a variety of colloquial names such as "tip turkey" and "bin chicken". This Australian white ibis was photographed at the Royal Botanic Garden,
Sydney. Photograph credit: Charles J. Sharp Recently featured: Hell Gate Bridge Anemonoides blanda Bluespotted ribbontail ray Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical
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will not employ Jews and Muslims to administer royal revenues, which causes diplomatic complaints and ecclesiastical censures. [2] Winter - Reconquista: King Ferdinand III of Castile ("the Saint") conquers the cities of Trujillo and Úbeda. The Castilian army besieges the city of Peniscola. Ferdinand forces Ibn Hud, ruler of the Taifa of Zaragoza, to
sign a truce.[3] August - Richard Marshal, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, signs an alliance with Llywelyn the Great, to join forces to revolt against King Henry III. Richard is faced by demands from royal bailiffs in September - where the garrison of Usk Castle is forced to surrender. November - Henry III's army camped at Grosmont Castle is attacked in the
night, by a force of Welsh and English rebels. Several of Henry's supporters are captured, and the castle is returned to Hubert de Burgh, one of the rebels. May 29 - Mongol-Jin War: The Mongol army led by Ögedei Khan captures Kaifeng, capital of the Jin dynasty ('Great Jin'), after the 13-month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongols plunder the city,
while Emperor Aizong of Jin flees for the town of Caizhou. Meanwhile, Ögedei departs and leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai. December - Siege of Caizhou. The Mongols under Ögedei Khan besiege Caizhou and ally themselves with the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate the Jin Dynasty. Gendt receives its city rights from Otto II
("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands). Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy. June/July - Ibn Manzur, Arab lexicographer and writer (d. 1312) August 15 - Philip Benizi de Damiani, Italian religious leader (d. 1285) October - Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277)
Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1273) Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258) Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1286) Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261) January 18 - Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese
empress (b. 1162) February 12 - Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of Scotland March 1 - Thomas I (or Tommaso), count of Savoy (b. 1178) June - Yolanda de Courtenay, queen consort of Hungary July 8 - Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160) July 26 - Wilbrand of Oldenburg,
prince-bishop of Utrecht July 27 - Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1148) October 22 - Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress consort (b. 1209) November 22 - Helena,
duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg November 27 - Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician (b. 1164) Ibn al-Athir, Seljuk historian and biographer (b. 1175) Gökböri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1154) Guillén Pérez de Guzmán, Spanish
nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1181) Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1180) The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169-170. ISBN 978-0-241-
12951-0.[permanent dead link] Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1101 to 1200 See also: Renaissance of the 12th century 13th century 13th century 13th century 13th century 13th century 12th century 13th cent
1140s 1150s 1160s 1170s 1180s 1190s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte Eastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and
overlaps with what is often called the "'Golden Age' of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain. In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. The Khmer Empire of Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt
were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty. Following the expansions of the Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century. The Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism. 1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry I of England and his older brother Robert,
Duke of Normandy in which Robert agrees to recognize Henry as king of England in exchange for a yearly stipend and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings. 1101-1103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia). 1102: King Coloman unites Hungary and
Croatia under the Hungarian Crown. 1102: Muslims conquer Señorío de Valencia. 1103-1104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnis the Bu
throne.[citation needed] 1106: Battle of Tinchebray. 1107-1111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norwagian king to embark on a crusade to the Holy Land. He fights in Lisbon and on various Mediterranean isles and helps the King of Jerusalem to take Sidon from the Muslims. 1108: By the Treaty of Devol, signed in September, Bohemond I of
Antioch has to submit to the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I. 1109: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures the County of Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria). 1109: In the Battle of Naklo, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea. 1109: On August 24, in the Battle of
Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward. 1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor. 1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the Empire and Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the Empire and Suryavarman II in Cambodia.
first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China. 1115: The Georgian army occupies Rustavi in the war with the Muslims. 1115: In Java, King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascends to the throne. Janggala ceases to exist and comes under Kadiri domination, highly possible under royal marriage. During his reign, Mpu Dharmaja writes
Kakawin Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king which become the inspiration for the Panji cycle tales, which spread across Southeast Asia.[1] 1116: The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at Philomelion. 1116: Death of doña Jimena Díaz, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102. c. 1119: The Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in
Jerusalem. A Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain 1120: On January 16, the Council of Nablus, a council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom. 1120: On November 25, William Adelin, the only
legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Norman monarchy of England. 1121: On August 12, in the Battle of Didgori, the greatest military victory in Georgian history, King David the Builder with 45,000 Georgians, 15,000 Kipchak auxiliaries, 500 Alan
mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army. 1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order. 1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the
Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force. 1122: On September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire. 1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the
capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule. 1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty. 1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots. 1125: In November,
the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the Jin-Song wars. 1125: Lothair of Swabia, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines. 1127: The Northern Song dynasty loses power over northern
China to the Jin dynasty. 1128: On June 24, the Kingdom of Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of León at the Battle of São Mamede; (recognised by León in 1143). The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era. 1130-1180: 50-year drought in what is now the American
Southwest. 1130-1138: Papal schism, Pope Innocent II vs. Antipope Anacletus II. 1130: On March 26, Sigurd I of Norway dies. A golden era of 95 years comes to an end for Norway as civil wars between the members of Harald Fairhair's family line rage for the remainder of the century. 1130: On Christmas Day, Roger II is crowned King of Sicily, the
royal title being bestowed on him by Antipope Anacletus II. 1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although China had a long naval history prior. The main admiral's office is at the port of Dinghai. 1132-1183: the Chinese navy increases from a mere 3,000 to 52,000 marine soldiers stationed in 20 different
squadrons. During this time, hundreds of treadmill-operated paddle wheel craft are assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north. 1135: King Jayabaya of Kadiri ascends to the throne.[2] 1135-1154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England. 1136: Suger begins rebuilding the abbey church at St Denis north of
Paris, which is regarded as the first major Gothic building. 1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine. 1138: On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria. 1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism. 1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano
Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles. 1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. Averroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto
1140-1150: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico). 1141: The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the conflict between the Jin dynasty and Southern Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of the Huai
River. The treaty reduces the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty. 1143: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byz
of León. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope. 1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi. 1145–1148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of the County of Edessa. 1147: On October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the
Moorish overlords. 1147: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities. 1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern
Germany. 1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon. 1151: The Treaty of Tudilén is signed by Alfonso VII of León and Raymond Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Júcar and the right to expand in and annex the Kingdom of Murcia. 1153: The Treaty of
Wallingford, ends the civil war between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown.
Manuel I Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geography. 1154: 
of Ireland to Henry II of England in the bull Laudabiliter. 1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and the Norman Kingdom of Sicily. After years of turbulent relations, the popes finally settles down to peace with the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania
and Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and León. The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 1165 1161: the Song dynasty Chinese navy, employing gunpowder bombs launched
from trebuchets, defeats the enormous Jin dynasty navy in the East China Sea in the Battle of Tangdao and on the Yangtze River in the Battle of Caishi. 1161: Kilij Arslan II, Sultan of Rum, makes peace with the Byzantine Empire, recognizing the emperor's primacy. 1161: In the siege of Ani, troops from the Kingdom of Georgia take control over the
city, only to have it sold for the second time to the Shaddadids, a Kurdish dynasty. 1162: Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongolia. 1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect. 1165-1182: Tensions and disputes between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa causes the
Sinhalese under Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma. 1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on the Island of Rügen, the strongest pagan fortress and temple in northern Europe. 1169: On May 1, the Norman invasion of Ireland begins
Richard fitzGilbert de Clare ('Strongbow') allies with the exiled Irish chief, Dermot MacMurrough, to help him recover his kingdom of Leinster. The defense of the Carroccio during the battle of Legnano (1176) by Amos Cassioli (1832-1891) 1170: The Treaty of Sahagún is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso II of Aragon. Based on the terms of
the accord, Alfonso VIII agrees to provide Alfonso II with three hostages, to be used as tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardaniš of Valencia and Murcia. 1171: Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-'Adid and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty. 1171: On November 11,
Henry II of England lands in Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland. 1172: The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the Chola Empire as an ally of the Pandyas in
the Pandyan Civil War. 1174: On July 12, William I of Scotland is captured by the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York. 1175: The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King Henry II of
England and the High King of Ireland, Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair. 1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which results in the emperor's overlordship of the imperial Church
1176: On September 17, The Battle of Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Savaşı) is fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a serious reversal for the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine stores and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a serious reversal for the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a serious reversal for the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final 
Treaty or Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby determines the political course of all of Italy for the next several years. 1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far
west in the Indian Ocean (possibly Madagascar), from where people with skin "as black as lacquer" and with frizzy hair were captured and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants. 1179: The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms,
so that the work of the Reconquista would not be stymied by internecine feuding. 1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel. 1180-1185: the Genpei War in Japan. 1181: Parakramabahu the Great conducts a large-scale raid on Burma, after a ship transporting a Sinhalese princess to the Khmer Empire is attacked
by Burmese naval fleets. 1182: Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War. 1182: Revolt of the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor. 1183: On January
25, the final Peace of Constance between Frederick Barbarossa, the pope and the Lombard towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus strangled. 1184: On March 24, Queen Tamar, King of Georgia, accedes to the throne as sole ruler after reigning
with her father, George III, for six years. 1184: Diet of Pentecost organised by Emperor Frederick I in Mainz. 1185: Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and, on September 12, executed as a result of the Norman massacre of the Greeks
of Thessalonika. 1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in all of Europe and one of the oldest in all of Europe. 1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries
Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne. 1187: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem. 1187: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3] 1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad
caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and Jochem and Acem were introduced in Tamesna.[4] 1189: On September 3, Richard I is crowned King of England at Westminster. 1189: On November 11, William II of Sicily dies and is succeeded by his illegitimate cousin Tancred, Count of Lecce instead of Constance. 1189-1192: The Third Crusade is an
attempt by European leaders to wrest the Holy Land from Saladin. Richard I of England, or Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England I 
1191: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attacked the Kingdom of Sicily from May to August but fails and withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192). 1191: On September 7, Saladin is defeated by Richard I of England at the Battle of Arsuf. 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem
1192: In the Battle of Jaffa, King Richard the Lionheart defeats Saladin. 1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart. Under the terms of the agreement, Jerusalem will remain under Muslim control. However, the city will be open to Christian pilgrims. The Latin Kingdom is reduced to a coastal strip that extends from
Tyre to Jaffa. 1192: Minamoto no Yoritomo is appointed Sei-i Taishōgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shōgun for short, the first Muslim empire in India for 14 years (1192-1206) by defeating Prithviraj Chauhan. 1193: Nalanda, the great Indian
Buddhist educational centre, is destroyed. 1194: Emperor Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily. 1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamgori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Baqar. 1198: The brethren of the Crusader hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the
Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutons in Jerusalem. 1199: Pope Innocent III writes to Kaloyan, inviting him to unite the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church. 1200: Construction begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez near Natchez, Mississippi. This ceremonial center for the Natchez people is occupied and built until the
early 17th century.[5] Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 12th century China is under the Northern Song dynasty. Early in the century, Zhang Zeduan paints Along the River During the Qingming Festival. It will later end up in the Palace Museum, Beijing. In southeast Asia, there is conflict between the Khmer Empire and the Champa. Angkor Wat
is built under the Hindu king Suryavarman II. By the end of the century, the Buddhist Jayavarman VII becomes the ruler. Japan is in its Heian period. The Chōjū-jinbutsu-giga is made and attributed to Toba Sōjō. It ends up at the Kōzan-ji, Kyoto. In Oceania, the Tuʻi Tonga Empire expands to a much greater area. Europe undergoes the Renaissance of
the 12th century. The blast furnace for the smelting of cast iron is imported from China, appearing around Lapphyttan, Sweden, as early as 1150. Alexander Neckam is the first European to document the mariner's compass, first documented by Shen Kuo during the previous century. Christian humanism becomes a self-conscious philosophical
century, at least a third of England's bishops also act as royal judges in secular matters.[7] The Ars antiqua period in the history of the medieval music of Western Europe begins. The earliest recorded miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic architecture and trouvère music begin in France. During the middle of the century, the
Cappella Palatina is built in Palermo, Sicily, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrates the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes. Fire and plague insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens. The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanja and then continued by the
Nemanjić dynasty. By the end of the century, both the Capetian dynasty and the House of Anjou are relying primarily on mercenaries in their militaries. Paid soldiers are available year-round, unlike knights who expected certain periods off to maintain their militaries. Paid soldiers are available year-round, unlike knights who expected certain periods off to maintain their militaries. Paid soldiers are available year-round, unlike knights who expected certain periods off to maintain their militaries.
icon of Theotokos of Vladimir is painted probably in Constantinople. Everything but the faces will later be retouched, and the icon will go to the Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow. The Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli composes his epic poem The Knight in the Panther's Skin. Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi founds his "school of illumination". In North Africa, the
kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. In sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire In West Africa the Ife Empire is established. See also: Timeline of historic inventions § 12th
century 1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, is founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of years before the Industrial Revolution. 1106: Finished building of Gelati. 1107: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing
chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device. 1111: The Chinese Donglin Academy is founded. 1165: The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, is built. 1170: The Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory is defined.[9] 1185: First record of windmills. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 12th century. ^ Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah
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edit) 1204 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/12th_century" Dewalt is a brand synonymous with quality, durability, and performance in the power tool industry. Whether you are a seasoned professional or a DIY enthusiast, understanding the specific products you use is crucial to
ensuring their reliability and longevity. One often overlooked aspect is the Dewalt date code found on their tools. Knowing how to read and interpret this code can provide you with insight into your tool's manufacturing date, warranty status, and overall authenticity. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the ins and outs of Dewalt date codes,
helping you become more informed about your tools. What is a Dewalt Date Code? The Dewalt date code is a unique identifier that gives information about when a particular tool was manufactured. This code can be vital for several reasons: Warranty Claims: Many Dewalt products come with a limited warranty. The date code helps you determine if
your tool is still under warranty. Replacement Parts: Knowing the manufacturing date aids in sourcing the correct replacement parts for your tool. Tool Lifespan: Understanding how old a tool is can help estimate its usability and the need for maintenance or replacement. The date code is commonly found on the tool's housing or other significant parts.
However, its location and format can vary between different tools and models. How to Locate the Dewalt Date CodeFinding the date code on your Dewalt tool requires a bit of searching. Here are some common areas to look for: The Identification PlateThe most common for the date code is on the identification plate. This plate is usually found
on the body of the tool and features the Dewalt logo, model number, and the date code itself. Engraved AreasIn some models, especially older ones, the date code may be engraved markings. Box or Packaging If you still have the original packaging, the date
code might also be located on the box or included in the user manual. This can give you an idea of when the tool was manufactured if the tool itself does not display a date code clearly. Understanding the Format of the Dewalt Date CodeDewalt date codes typically follow a specific sequence that makes deciphering them easier. Although the format may
vary slightly from one tool to another, they often comprise a combination of letters and numbers. Decoding the Letters in the date code usually represent the manufacturing plant or production facility where the Dewalt tool was made. This can help in tracking quality control and operations. Decoding the Numbers are the most
critical part of the date code. Typically, they represent the week and year of manufacture. The first two digits represent the year and year of the year 2020, which would be in March. Additional
CodesSome Dewalt tools may also contain additional sequence numbers or codes that indicate:- The production line or batch.- Specific features or modifications made during the tool's assembly. While these additional pieces of information are not essential for general use, they can prove useful when working with technical support or warranty
claims. Why Reading the Date Code is Important Knowing how to read the Dewalt date code is not just about identifying when the tool was made; several practical benefits come with it: Warranty Validation Understanding the date code is not just about identifying when the tool was made; several practical benefits come with it: Warranty Validation Understanding the date code is not just about identifying when the tool was made; several practical benefits come with it: Warranty Validation Understanding the date code is not just about identifying when the tool was made; several practical benefits come with it: Warranty Validation Understanding the date code is not just about identifying when the tool was made; several practical benefits come with it: Warranty Validation Understanding the date code is not just about identifying when the tool was made; several practical benefits come with it: Warranty Validation Understanding the date code is not just about identifying when the tool was made; several practical benefits come with it: Warranty Validation Understanding the date code is not just about identifying when the tool was made; several practical benefits come with it: Warranty Validation Understanding the date code is not just about identifying when the tool was made; several practical benefits and it is not just about it is not just 
depending on the product category. Knowing the manufacturing date will inform you whether you are eligible for repairs or replacements. Quality AssuranceOver time, Dewalt continuously refines its production processes. By knowing when your tool was manufacturing date will inform you whether it incorporates the latest safety and
performance standards. This can be particularly important for pros who rely on their tools day in and day out. Tool Maintenance and Lifespan Different Dewalt tools may have varying lifespans based on their intended use and material quality. Being informed about the manufacturing date helps users anticipate maintenance needs or the possibility of
replacement. Tools older than a certain period may require extra care or should ideally be replaced. Checking Authenticity Unfortunately, the popularity of the Dewalt brand has led to instances of counterfeit products being sold in the market. Knowing how to read the date code can help you verify the authenticity of your tool. If you find a Dewalt tool
that does not have a date code or features an unusual code format, it may be a counterfeit. Always purchase from reputable dealers to avoid falling into the counterfeit trap. How to Properly Care for Your Dewalt ToolsOnce you have determined the manufacturing date of your Dewalt tools, it is important to maintain them properly to ensure longevity
and optimal performance. Regular MaintenanceConsistency in care is key. Schedule regular checks for lubrication, cleaning, and overall inspections to ensure everything is working correctly. Store Properly Keep your tools in a climate-controlled environment when not in use. Avoid leaving them in damp, humid, or extreme temperature areas, which
might lead to rusting or damage. Follow Usage Instructions. Conclusion Reading the Dewalt date code is more than just a technical requirement; it holds invaluable information that can enhance your experience with the product. As a consumer,
knowing your tool's history, warranty, and overall authenticity empowers you to make informed choices. Next time you pick up your better the date code. With this knowledge, you can optimize its use, extend its lifespan, and enjoy everything Dewalt has to offer. Understanding your tools leads to better
performance on the job, whether you're a contractor, handyman, or hobbyist. By engaging actively with your tools through awareness of date codes, you ensure their reliability and quality, embracing the high standards Dewalt date code is a numerical system that identifies the
manufacturing date of a particular tool. It is typically found on the manufacturing year, allowing users to determine how old their tools are. Understanding the date code is essential for several reasons, such as
warranty eligibility, assessing the wear and tear of the tool, and ensuring you have the latest safety features. By decoding this information, you can make informed decisions about repairs and replacements. How can I locate the date code on my Dewalt tool? To locate the date code on most Dewalt tools, you should check the label or nameplate,
typically situated on the motor housing or body of the tool. Depending on the specific model, the code may be printed directly on the label or etched into the surface. Some tools also have the date code on the packaging or manual. If you're having difficulty finding the code, consult the user manual or check the Dewalt website for guidance specific to
your tool model. Knowing where to look can save time and help ensure you get accurate information about the tool's age. How do I decode the date code? Decoding the Dewalt date code involves understanding the specific numbers and letters within the code. Typically, the first two digits represent the year of manufacture, while the following digits
may denote the month or week. For example, a code like "1234" could mean that the tool was made in December of 2014. It's important to note that the structure of the date code can vary among different tool lines or manufacturing plants. Therefore, if you're unsure, it's recommended to consult Dewalt's official resources or customer service for
accurate interpretation. They often provide detailed insights into how to break down the specifics of the code. Why is it important to know the date code of my Dewalt tool? Knowing the date code of my Dewalt tool? Knowing the date code of my Dewalt tool is crucial for several reasons. First, it helps in understanding whether the tool is still under warranty, which could save you money on
repairs or replacements. Second, the age of the tool can indicate whether it may require servicing or replacement due to wear and tear. In addition, certain models may have received design improvements or safety upgrades over the years. By knowing the manufacture date, users can ensure their tools have the latest features and adhere to current
safety standards. This knowledge can enhance your overall user experience and tool performance. Can the date code affect the resale value of your Dewalt tool. Potential buyers often consider the age of a tool as a factor in their purchase decision. A newer model with a
recent manufacturing date is generally viewed as more valuable due to less wear and tear and the likelihood of fewer issues. Additionally, tools that are still under warranty or have a reputation for reliability may fetch a higher price in the resale market. Including the date code information when selling your tool can also instill confidence in buyers,
demonstrating transparency and enhancing the perceived value of the item. What should I do if I can't find the date code? If you are unable to locate the date code? If you are unable to locate the motor housing, tool body, or even inside the battery
compartment for cordless models. Sometimes, the code may be obscured by debris, so a clean-up might reveal it. If you still can't find the date code, you can reach out to Dewalt's customer support or consult the user manual for your specific model. In many cases, they can assist you in identifying the date code or provide alternative ways to determine
the tool's manufacturing date. Does the date code vary for different types of Dewalt tools? Yes, the date code format can vary between different types of Dewalt tools. While many power tools follow a similar pattern for date coding, hand tools, accessories, and specialty items may have unique labeling systems. This means that what applies to a cordless
drill may not necessarily be the same for a circular saw or measuring tool. If you own multiple Dewalt tools, it's essential to familiarize yourself with each tool's specific date coding system to accurately determine its manufacturing date. Always refer to official Dewalt resources for the most reliable information tailored to each tool category. American
professional tools manufacturer For other uses, see DeWalt (disambiguation). DeWalt Industrial Tool CompanyCompany typeSubsidiaryIndustryManufacturingFounded1924; 101 years ago (1924)[1]HeadquartersTowson, Maryland, U.S.ProductsPower toolsNumber of employees13,000ParentStanley Black & DeckerWebsitewww.dewalt.com The
DeWalt Industrial Tool Company is an American worldwide manufacturing and woodworking industries, as well as home craftspeople. DeWalt is a registered trademark of Black & Decker (U.S.) Inc., a subsidiary of Stanley Black & Decker. The original company was started in 1924 in
Leola, Pennsylvania by Raymond E. DeWalt, inventor of the radial arm saw. It grew quickly and was reorganized and reincorporated in 1947 as DeWalt Inc. American Machine & Foundry Co., Inc. bought the company in 1949, and sold it to Black & Decker in 1960. Black & Decker divested itself of the radial arm saw manufacturing branch in 1989,
selling it to two executives. In 1992, Black & Decker began a major effort to rebrand its professional quality and high-end power tools to DeWalt. In 1994, DeWalt took over the German woodworking power tool producer ELU, and used ELU's technology to expand their tool line. As of 2001[update], they manufacture and sell more than 200 hand power
tools and 800 accessories. [2] DeWalt is now a popular brand of tools for commercial contractors. In 2004, Black and Decker bought rival power tool manufacturer Porter-Cable and combined it with DeWalt in Jackson, Tennessee. [3] In 2011, DeWalt is now a popular brand of tools for commercial contractors. In 2004, Black and Decker bought rival power tool manufacturer Porter-Cable and combined it with DeWalt in Jackson, Tennessee.
measures, saws, and hammers).[4] In 2013, it was expanded to include mechanics' tools, including wrenches, ratchets and sockets.[5][6] In December 2013, DeWalt announced it would begin assembling a small selection of their products in the United
Kingdom and the U.S., and that these products would be labeled "Built in the USA with global materials."[7] As of 2015[update], they have seven U.S. manufacturing facilities, in New Britain, CT, Hampstead, MD, Shelbyville, KY, Greenfield, IN, Cheraw, SC, Charlotte, NC, and Jackson, TN.[8] In April 2016, DeWalt created an Android-powered
smartphone designed for building industry workers. It costs £379 ($544), is designed to survive a 2 m (6 ft 7 in) drop onto concrete, and has an operating range of -20 to 60 °C (-4 to 140 °F).[9] On September 1, 2016, DeWalt debuted its FlexVolt hybrid voltage battery pack that can switch between series battery wiring providing 60 V (54 V nominal)
and 2 Ah, or parallel wiring for 20 V (18 V nominal) and 6 Ah, depending on whether it is installed in a 60 V or 20 V tool, determined by communication between the tool and battery.[10] Around May 2017, DeWalt began integrating its Bluetooth-capable ToolConnect technology into its drills and impact drivers.[11] ToolConnect integrates with
DeWalt's mobile app to provide fleet management tracking, tool diagnostics, and custom tool profiles. Currently, only DeWalt's high-end power tools include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool, though some models include a ToolConnect built natively into the tool and the t
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DeWalt 20 V Max XR DCF888 impact driver has ToolConnect built natively into the tool whereas the DeWalt 20 V Max XR DCF845 impact driver has a slot to insert a ToolConnect chip should the user decide to add this connectivity after purchase.[12][13] In May 2018, it released a line of 20 V and 40 V cordless lawn mowers.[14] In September 2022, DeWalt launched POWERSTACK battery technology and became the first power tool manufacturer to launch a battery platform that leverages pouch style, lithium-ion battery technology, for their power tools.[15] Main article: Black & Decker Black & De the heavy duty equipment professional builders wanted. Towards the end of the 1980s, Michael Hammes, executive vice president and president of the company's power tools and home improvement group, introduced the "Acura concept," a notion Honda utilized to enter the upscale automobile market. Black & Decker found it useful to reintroduce a name with little appeal to many consumers in the market for construction tools.[16] DeWalt was acquired in 1960 and continued to produce radial arm saws, table saws, belt/disc sanders and other stationary power equipment. In 1992, Black & Decker introduced a few models of hand power tools under the DeWalt label to the consumer and tradesman market. These tools were merely rebadged models from the Black & Decker "Professional" and "Kodiak" lines with a new yellow housing and an expanded warranty and service policy. Both lines were shortly thereafter discontinued in favor of the DeWalt label and its growing popularity.[17] In a market survey of the United States done by Black & Decker before its reintroduction, the name DeWalt was recognized by 70% percent of tradespersons. [citation needed] This section needs additional citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (May 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) DeWalt Ford Fusion in 2008, driven by Matt Kenseth DeWalt Tools sponsored NASCAR driver Matt Kenseth won 18 races, the 2000 Sprint Cup Rookie of the Year Award, 2003 Winston Cup Series Championship, 2004 NEXTEL Cup All Star Race and the 2009 Daytona 500. However, in July 2009, DeWalt announced that they would not be renewing their sponsorship deal with Kenseth and Roush Fenway Racing due to the poor economic conditions in the construction industry. DeWalt had also sponsored MotoGP rider, Ben Spies, for the racing season of 2010. DeWalt returned to NASCAR sponsorship in 2011, but on the #9 Richard Petty Motorsports Ford Fusion driven by Marcos Ambrose. This sponsorship ended after 2014, when Ambrose departed the Sprint Cup Series, with DeWalt choosing to re-unite with Kenseth, who now drove the #20 for Joe Gibbs Racing, sponsoring six races in 2015, ten races in 2016 and 15 races in 2017. When Kenseth retired after the season of 2017, DeWalt moved to his replacement in the #20 Erik Jones and parent company Stanley sponsors Joe Gibbs Racing teammate Daniel Suarez. As of 2021, DeWalt sponsors Units parent company Stanley sponsors Joe Gibbs Racing teammate Daniel Suarez. As of 2021, DeWalt sponsors Joe Gibbs Racing teammate Daniel Suarez. As of 2021, DeWalt sponsors Joe Gibbs Racing teammate Daniel Suarez. As of 2021, DeWalt sponsors Joe Gibbs Racing teammate Daniel Suarez. As of 2021, DeWalt sponsors Joe Gibbs Racing teammate Daniel Suarez. As of 2021, DeWalt sponsors Joe Gibbs Racing teammate Daniel Suarez. As of 2021, DeWalt sponsors Joe Gibbs Racing teammate Daniel Suarez. As of 2021, DeWalt sponsors Joe Gibbs Racing teammate Daniel Suarez. As of 2021, DeWalt sponsors Joe Gibbs Racing teammate Daniel Suarez. As of 2021, DeWalt sponsors Joe Gibbs Racing teammate Daniel Suarez. As of 2021, DeWalt sponsors Joe Gibbs Racing teammate Daniel Suarez. 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