

Dremel 330 Router Attachment Manual



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Book Descriptions:

Dremel 330 Router Attachment Manual

The Dremel Manufacturing Co. Dremel's first product was an electric razor blade sharpener. Their bench scrollsaw was introduced in about 1954. See website for current location.

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- **dremel 330 router attachment manual, dremel 330 router attachment manual, dremel 330 router attachment manual download, dremel 330 router attachment manual instructions, dremel 330 router attachment manual software, dremel 330 router attachment manual free, dremel 330 router attachment manual tool, dremel 330 router attachment manual user, dremel 330 router attachment manual online, dremel 330 router attachment manual transmission.**

I also build specialty birdhouses in my spare time and this tool makes the job easy and professional looking. If you have a Dremel and want a small router, this is the tool for you. DO NOT let the fence slides touch the router bit. A second lower shelf can be created by cutting a board and fastening it to the short leg extension pieces. See Figure 29. Login to post Or just unplug and plug it back in. I hope this assisted you. Thanks for using FixYa! JohnVPN setup does not appear The manual is confusing. You may be able to get the wire attachments from that. Click on the operator and service manuals link. You will have to register. Any suggestions My collet is Answer questions, earn points and help others. Page Count 24 Cluttered benches and dark areas invite accidents. Do not operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases, or dust. Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes. Keep bystanders, children, and visitors away while operating a power tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control. Electrical Safety Double Insulated tools are equipped with a polarized plug one blade is wider than the other. This plug will fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install a polarized outlet. Do not change the plug in any way. Double Insulation eliminates the need for the three wire grounded

power cord and grounded power supply system. Before plugging in the tool, be certain the outlet voltage supplied is within the voltage marked on the nameplate. Do not use "AC only" rated tools with a DC power supply. A void body contact with grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators. There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is grounded.<http://afzaliqbal.org/userfiles/cost-accounting-a-managerial-emphasis-13th-solution-manual.xml>

If operating the power tool in damp locations is unavoidable, a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter must be used to supply the power to your tool. Electrician's rubber gloves and footwear will further enhance your personal safety. Don't 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 to carry the tools or pull the plug from an outlet. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Replace damaged cords immediately. Damaged cords increase the risk of electric shock. Refer to "Recommended sizes of Extension Cords" in the Accessory section of this manual. Personal Safety Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use tool while tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury. Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Contain long hair. Keep your hair, clothing, and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewelry, or long hair can be caught in moving parts. Keep handles dry, clean and free from oil and grease. Avoid accidental starting. Be sure switch is "OFF" before plugging in. Carrying tools with your finger on the switch or plugging in tools that have the switch "ON" invites accidents. Remove adjusting keys or wrenches before turning the tool "ON". A wrench or a key that is left attached to a rotating part of the tool may result in personal injury. Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Proper footing and balance enables better control of the tool in unexpected situations. Use safety equipment. Always wear eye protection. Dust mask, nonskid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection must be used for appropriate conditions. Tool Use and Care 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. Do not force tool. Use the correct tool for your application. The correct tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it is designed. Do not use tool if switch does not turn it "ON" or "OFF". Any tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired. Disconnect the plug from the power source before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing the tool. Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the tool accidentally. Store idle tools out of reach of children and other untrained persons. Tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users. Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained tools, with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control. Any alteration or modification is a misuse and may result in a dangerous condition. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, and any other condition that may affect the tools operation. If damaged, have the tool serviced before using. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained tools. Develop a periodic maintenance schedule for your tool. Use only accessories that are recommended by the manufacturer for your model. Accessories that may be suitable for one tool, may become hazardous when used on another tool. Service Tool service must be performed only by qualified repair personnel. Service or maintenance performed by unqualified personnel could result in a risk of injury. For example internal wires may be misplaced or pinched, safety guard return springs may be improperly mounted. When servicing a tool, use only identical replacement parts. Follow instructions in the Maintenance section of this manual. Use of unauthorized parts or failure to follow Maintenance Instructions may create a risk of electric shock or injury. Certain cleaning agents such as gasoline, carbon tetrachloride, ammonia, etc.

<https://formations.fondationmironroyer.com/en/node/15112>

Safety Rules for Rotary Tools Accessories must be rated for at least the speed recommended on the tool warning label. Wheels and other accessories running over rated speed can fly apart and cause injury. Hold tool by insulated gripping surfaces when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord. If cutting into existing walls or other blind areas where electrical wiring may exist is unavoidable, disconnect all fuses or circuit breakers feeding this worksite. Do not operate the flexible shaft with a sharp bend. Over bending the shaft can generate excessive heat on the jacket or hand piece. The recommended minimum is 13cm radius. Always disconnect the power cord from the power source before making any adjustments or attaching any accessories. You may unexpectedly cause the tool to start leading to serious personal injury. Be aware of the switch location, when placing the tool down or when picking the tool up. You may accidentally activate the switch. Always hold the hand piece firmly in your hands during the startup. The reaction torque of the motor, as it accelerates to full speed, can cause the shaft to twist. Always wear safety goggles and dust mask. Use only in well ventilated area. Using personal safety devices and working in safe environment reduces risk of injury. After changing the bits or making any adjustments, make sure the collet nut and any other adjustment devices are securely tightened. Loose adjustment device can unexpectedly shift, causing loss of control, loose rotating components will be violently thrown. Do not reach in the area of the spinning bit. The proximity of the spinning bit to your hand may not always be obvious. Allow brushes to run at operating speed for at least one minute before using wheel. During this time no one is to stand in front or in line with the brush. Loose bristles or wires will be discharged during the runin time.

Small particles and tiny wire fragments may be discharged at high velocity during the “cleaning” action with these brushes and may become imbedded in your skin. Bristles or wires will be discharged from the brush at high speeds. Wear protective gloves and face shield with wire or bristle brushes. Carefully handle both the tool and individual grinding wheels to avoid chipping or cracking. Fragments from a wheel that bursts during operation will fly away at great velocity possibly striking you or bystanders. Never use dull or damaged bits. Sharp bits must be handled with care. Damaged bits can snap during use. Dull bits require more force to push the tool, possibly causing the bit to break. Use clamps to support workpiece whenever practical. Never hold a small workpiece in one hand and the tool in the other hand while in use. Allow for sufficient space, at least 15,2cm, between your hand and the spinning bit. Round material such as dowel rods, pipes or tubing have a tendency to roll while being cut, and may cause the bit to “bite” or jump toward you. Clamping a small workpiece allows you to use both hands to control the tool. Inspect your workpiece before cutting. When cutting irregularly shaped workpieces, plan your work so it will not slip and pinch the bit and be torn from your hand. For example, if carving wood, make sure there are no nails or foreign objects in the workpiece. Nails or foreign objects can cause the bit to jump. Never start the tool when the bit is engaged in the material. The bit cutting edge may grab the material causing loss of control of the cutter. Avoid bouncing and snagging the wheel, especially when working corners, sharp edges etc. This can cause loss of control and kickback. The direction of feed with the bit into the material when carving, routing or cutting is very important. Always feed the bit into the material in the same direction as the cutting edge is exiting from the material which is the same direction as the chips are thrown.

Feeding the tool in the wrong direction, causes the cutting edge of the bit to climb out of the work and pull the tool in the direction of this feed. If the workpiece or bit becomes jammed or bogged down, turn the tool “OFF” by the switch. Wait for all moving parts to stop and unplug the tool, then work to free the jammed material. If the switch to the tool is left “ON” the tool could restart unexpectedly causing serious personal injury. Do not leave a running tool unattended, turn power off. Only when tool comes to a complete stop it is safe to put it down. Do not grind or sand near flammable materials. Sparks from the wheel could ignite these materials. Do not touch the bit or

collet after use. After use the bit and collet are too hot to be touched by bare hands. Regularly clean the tools air vents by compressed air. Excessive accumulation of powdered metal inside the motor housing may cause electrical failures. Do not allow familiarity gained from frequent use of your rotary tool to become commonplace. Always remember that a careless fraction of a second is sufficient to inflict severe injury. Do not alter or misuse tool. Any alteration or modification is a misuse and may result in serious personal injury. This product is not intended for use as a dental drill, in human or veterinary medical applications. Serious personal injury may result. When using the steel saws, cutoff wheels, high speed cutters or tungsten carbide cutters, always have the work securely clamped. Never attempt to hold the work with one hand while using any of these accessories. The reason is that these wheels will grab if they become slightly canted in the groove, and can kickback causing loss of control resulting in serious injury. Your second hand should be used to steady and guide the hand holding the tool. When a cutoff wheel grabs, the wheel itself usually breaks.

When the steel saw, high speed cutters or tungsten carbide cutter grab, it may jump from the groove and you could lose control of the tool. Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. 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. Do not engage lock while the Rotary Tool is running. With the shaft lock engaged use the collet wrench to loosen the collet nut if necessary. Change accessories by inserting the new one into the collet as far as possible to minimize runout and unbalance. With the shaft lock engaged, finger tighten the collet nut until the accessory shank is gripped by the collet. Avoid excessive tightening of the collet nut. COLLETS Four different size collets see illustration, to accommodate different shank sizes, are available for your Rotary Tool. To install a different collet, remove the collet nut and remove the old collet. Insert the unslotted end of the collet in the hole in the end of the tool shaft. Replace collet nut on the shaft. Always use the collet which matches the shank size of the accessory you plan to use. Never force a larger diameter shank into a collet. BALANCING ACCESSORIES For precision work, it is important that all accessories be in good balance much the same as the tires on your automobile. Retighten collet nut and run the Rotary Tool. You should be able to tell by the sound and feel if your accessory is running in balance. Continue adjusting in this fashion until best balance is achieved.

To maintain balance on abrasive wheel points, before each use, with the wheel point secured in the collet, turn on the Rotary Tool and run the 415 Dressing Stone lightly against the revolving wheel point. This removes high spots and trues up the wheel point for good balance. The hanger is provided for the use of hanging your tool while using the flexshaft or for storage. If you do not use the hanger, remove it from the tool and snap it back into place underneath the cord so it will be out of the way while the tool is in use. FLEXSHAFT TO ROTARY TOOL INSTALLATION To properly attach the flexshaft to the rotary tool, THREE items must be removed from the tool the housing cap, collet nut and collet. Step 1. Press the Shaft lock button, unscrew and remove the collet nut. Step 2. Unscrew the housing cap from the tool. COLLET COLLET NUT TO LOOSEN TO TIGHTEN COLLET WRENCH COLLET IDENTIFICATION CHART — Collet sizes can be identified by the rings on the back end of collet. 0,8mm Collet has one 1 ring. 1,6mm Collet has two 2 rings. 2,4mm Collet has three 3 rings. 3,2mm Collet has no rings. Always unplug Rotary Tool before changing accessories, changing collets or servicing your Rotary Tool. SHAFT LOCK BUTTON COLLET NUT IDENTIFICATION RINGS 480 3,2mm COLLET 481 2,4mm COLLET 482 1,6mm COLLET 483 0,8mm COLLET WARNING. To prevent damage to tool, do not overtighten driver cap. Make sure the square end of the center core engages the square hole socket in the driver cap. Do not pull out center core to engage into driver cap. This could cause disengagement of center core from handpiece. If tool stops

when shaft is bent, center core may be lodged in driver cap. Loosen shaft and remove core from driver cap. Then screw flexible shaft onto rotary tool housing again. Disengagement of the FlexShaft The flexible shaft may become disengaged if the motor of your rotary tool is not elevated higher than the working end of the flexshaft.

Collet and Accessory Assembly The collet assembly consists of a collet nut and collet. Take the collet nut and collet that were removed from your tool in step 2 and 3 and insert them into the tip of the flex shaft handpiece. Insert an accessory or bit as deeply as possible to avoid wobble during use. With the shaft lock button engaged on the flexshaft handpiece retighten the collet nut. **Collet Removal and Replacement** Four different size collets to accommodate different shank sizes, are sold separately for your flexshaft. Insert the unslotted end of the collet in the hole in the end of the flexshaft. Do not operate the flexible shaft with a sharp or multiple bends. Over bending the shaft can generate excessive heat on the jacket or hand piece and may cause the flexible shaft to disengage from tool. The minimum recommended bend radius is 13cm. **Flexible Shaft Lubrication** The flexshaft should be lubricated after every 2530 hours of use. To lubricate, unscrew the flexshaft assembly from the motor housing. Pull the center core out of the flexshaft assembly. Wipe a very thin film automotive wheel bearing grease on to the center core and reinsert it back into the shaft. To prevent damage to tool do not over grease shaft. Too much grease will cause the unit to overheat. Reattach the flexshaft to the rotary tool. **Contents of 225 FlexShaft Attachment Qty. Description 1 FlexShaft Assembly 1,07m long 1 Driver Cap. CAUTION DRIVER CAP MOTOR SHAFT HOUSING CAP COLLET inside SHAFT LOCK BUTTON.** Match the bit type to material to be cut. Always hold the tool firmly, using slow steady pressure to make cuts. To attach, follow the four steps shown below. **Important** When viewing the tool from the top, the bit rotates clockwise. It serves as a carver, grinder, polisher, sander, cutter, power brush, drill and more.

The Rotary Tool has a small, powerful electric motor, is comfortable in the hand, and is made to accept a large variety of accessories including abrasive wheels, drill bits, wire brushes, polishers, engraving cutters, router bits, and cutting wheels. Accessories come in a variety of shapes and permit you to do a number of different jobs. As you become familiar with the range of accessories and their uses, you will learn just how versatile the Rotary Tool is. You'll see dozens of uses you hadn't thought of before. The real secret of the Rotary Tool is its speed. To understand the advantages of its high speed, you have to know that the standard portable electric drill runs at speeds up to 2.800 revolutions per minute. The Rotary Tool operates at speeds up to 33.000 revolutions per minute. The chief difference to the user is that in the high speed tools, the speed combined with the accessory mounted in the collet does the work. You don't apply pressure to the tool, but simply hold and guide it. In the low speed tools, you not only guide the tool, but also apply pressure to it, as you do, for example, when drilling a hole. It is this high speed, along with its compact size and wide variety of special accessories, that makes the Rotary Tool different from other power tools. The speed enables it to do jobs low speed tools cannot do, such as cutting hardened steel, engraving glass, etc. Getting the most out of your Rotary Tool is a matter of learning how to let this speed work for you. **Operating Instructions for Rotary Tool and FlexShaft Attachment** The following operation applies to the Rotary Tool and FlexShaft attachment, except the pictures depict the Rotary Tool. Hold it in your hand and feel its weight and balance. Feel the taper of the housing. This taper permits the Rotary Tool to be grasped much like a pen or pencil. When you turn on the tool for the first time, hold it away from your face.

Accessories can be damaged during handling, and can fly apart as they come up to speed. This is not common, but it does happen. Practice on scrap materials first to see how the Rotary Tool cuts. Keep in mind that the work is done by the speed of the tool and by the accessory in the collet. You should not lean on or push the tool into the work. Instead, lower the spinning accessory lightly to the work and allow it to touch the point at which you want cutting or sanding or etching, etc. to begin. Con

concentrate on guiding the tool over the work using very little pressure from your hand. Allow the accessory to do the work. Usually, it is best to make a series of passes with the tool rather than attempt to do all the work in one pass. To make a cut, for example, pass the tool back and forth over the work, much as you would a small paint brush. Cut a little material on each pass until you reach the desired depth. For most work, the gentle touch is best. With it, you have the best control, are less likely to make errors, and will get the most efficient work out of the accessory. For best control in close work, grip the Rotary Tool like a pencil between your thumb and forefinger. The “handgrip” method of holding the tool is used for operations such as grinding a flat surface or using cutoff wheels. **WARNING** Wear Eye Protection. Whenever you hold the tool, be careful not to cover the air vents with your hand. This blocks the air flow and causes the motor to overheat. **CAUTION !** Questions or Problems. Set the speed indicator to fit the job; to achieve the best job results when working with different materials, the speed of the Rotary Tool should be regulated. Model 39849 Rotary Tool has an integral speed control. An external speed control should never be used with this tool. To select the right speed for each job, use a practice piece of material. Vary speed to find the best speed for the accessory you are using and the job to be done.

NOTE Speed is affected by voltage changes. A reduced incoming voltage will slow the RPM of the tool, especially at the lowest setting. If your tool appears to be running slowly increase the speed setting accordingly. Digital Speed Selector Switch Your rotary tool features a digital speed selector switch which displays an L.C.D. reading of the tool's RPM. The speed can be selected from 5.000 RPM to 33.000 RPM in 1.000 RPM increments by simply depressing the positive or negative buttons on the switch. **TO DECREASE SPEED** depress button with sign. Needs for Slower Speeds Certain materials, however, some plastics, for example require a relatively slow speed because at high speed the friction of the accessory generates heat and causes the plastic to melt. Slow speeds 15.000 RPM or less usually are best for polishing operations employing the felt polishing accessories. They may also be best for working on delicate projects as “eggery” work, delicate wood carving and fragile model parts. All brushing applications require lower speeds to avoid wire discharge from the holder. Higher speeds are better for carving, cutting, routing, shaping, cutting dadoes or rabbets in wood. Hardwoods, metals and glass require high speed operation, and drilling should also be done at high speeds. The point to remember is this You can do the great majority of work at its regular speed of 33.000 RPM. But for certain materials and types of work, you need slower speeds — which is the reason the variable speed models were developed. To aid you in determining the optimum operational speed for different materials and different accessories, we have constructed a series of tables that appear on page 13, 14, and 15. By referring to these tables, you can discover the recommended speeds for each type of accessory. Look these tables over and become familiar with them.

Ultimately, the best way to determine the correct speed for work on any material is to practice for a few minutes on a piece of scrap, even after referring to the chart. You can quickly learn that a slower or faster speed is more effective just by observing what happens as you make a pass or two at different speeds. When working with plastic, for example, start at a slow rate of speed and increase the speed until you observe that the plastic is melting at the point of contact. Then reduce the speed slightly to get the optimum working speed. Some rules of thumb in regard to speed 1. Plastic and materials that melt at low temperatures should be cut at low speeds. 2. Polishing, buffing and cleaning with a wire brush must be done at speeds below 15.000 RPM to prevent damage to the brush. 3. Wood should be cut at high speed. 4. Iron or steel should be cut at top speed if using tungsten carbide accessory, but at slower speeds if using high speed steel cutters. If a high speed steel cutter starts to chatter — this normally means it is running too slow. 5. Aluminum, copper alloys, lead alloys, zinc alloys and tin may be cut at various speeds, depending on the type of cutting being done. Use paraffin or other suitable lubricant on the cutter to prevent the cut material from adhering to the cutter teeth. Increasing the pressure on the tool is not the answer when it is not

cutting as you think it should. Perhaps you should be using a different cutter, and perhaps an adjustment in speed would solve the problem. But leaning on the tool seldom helps. Operating Speeds for Accessories Use only Dremel Tested, High Performance Accessories. We recommend that all tool service be performed by a Dremel Service Facility. CARBON BRUSHES The brushes and commutator in your tool have been engineered for many hours of dependable service. To maintain peak efficiency of the motor, we recommend every two to six months the brushes be examined.

Only genuine Dremel replacement brushes specially designed for your tool should be used.

MAINTENANCE OF REPLACEABLE BRUSHES MODEL 39849 The brushes should be inspected frequently when tools are used continuously. If your tool runs sporadically, loses power, makes unusual noises or runs at a reduced speed, check the brushes. To continue using the tool in this condition will permanently damage your tool. To Remove Brush Door Disconnect the tool from the power supply. Each brush door is held in place by a snap latch. To disengage latch, place screwdriver end of wrench included in slot at rear of door and pry up as shown in Figure 1. With latch disengaged, using a little force, pull up rear of door and lift away brush door and spring assembly from housing, Figure 2. Check Both Brushes Turn tool so the brush falls out of holder and check each brush. Check both brushes. Usually the brushes will not wear out simultaneously. If one brush is worn out, replace both brushes. Make sure the brushes are installed as illustrated. The curved surface of the brush must match the curvature of the commutator. To Replace Brush Door Rest squared underside of brush door on the squared cavity openings. This will allow the brushes to "seat" properly and will give you more hours of life from each set of brushes. This will also extend the total life of your tool since the commutator surface will "wear" longer. BEARINGS Model 39849 has ball bearing construction. Under normal use no additional lubrication is required. Cleaning To avoid accidents always disconnect the tool from the power supply before cleaning or performing any maintenance. The tool may be cleaned most effectively with compressed dry air. Always wear safety goggles when cleaning tools with compressed air. Ventilation openings and switch levers must be kept clean and free of foreign matter. Do not attempt to clean by inserting pointed objects through openings. Certain cleaning agents and solvents damage plastic parts.

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