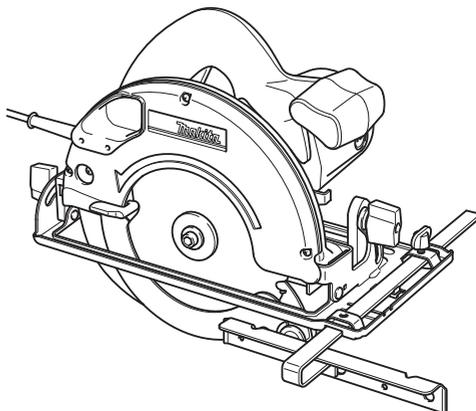


INSTRUCTION MANUAL



Circular Saw

5705R
5903R
5103R
5143R



DOUBLE INSULATION



Read before use.

SPECIFICATIONS

Model		5705R	5903R	5103R	5143R
Blade diameter		190 mm	235 mm	270 mm	355 mm
Max. cutting depth	at 90°	66 mm	85 mm	100 mm	130 mm
	at 45°	46 mm	64 mm	73 mm	90 mm
No load speed (min ⁻¹)		4,800	4,500	3,800	2,700
Overall length		356 mm	400 mm	442 mm	607 mm
Net weight		5.4 kg	7.2 kg	9.3 kg	12.5 kg
Safety class		□/II			

- Due to our continuing program of research and development, the specifications herein are subject to change without notice.
- Specifications may differ from country to country.
- Weight according to EPTA-Procedure 01/2014

Symbols

The followings show the symbols used for the equipment. Be sure that you understand their meaning before use.



Read instruction manual.



DOUBLE INSULATION



Only for EU countries
Do not dispose of electric equipment together with household waste material! In observance of the European Directive, on Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment and its implementation in accordance with national law, electric equipment that have reached the end of their life must be collected separately and returned to an environmentally compatible recycling facility.

Intended use

The tool is intended for performing lengthways and crossways straight cuts and miter cuts with angles in wood while in firm contact with the workpiece. With appropriate Makita genuine saw blades, other materials can also be sawed.

Power supply

The tool should be connected only to a power supply of the same voltage as indicated on the nameplate, and can only be operated on single-phase AC supply. They are double-insulated and can, therefore, also be used from sockets without earth wire.

For public low-voltage distribution systems of between 220 V and 250 V

For Model 5705R

Switching operations of electric apparatus cause voltage fluctuations. The operation of this device under unfavorable mains conditions can have adverse effects to the operation of other equipment. With a mains impedance equal or less than 0.37 Ohms it can be presumed that there will be no negative effects. The mains socket used for this device must be protected with a fuse or protective circuit breaker having slow tripping characteristics.

Noise

The typical A-weighted noise level determined according to EN62841-2-5:

Model 5705R

Sound pressure level (L_{pA}) : 94 dB(A)

Sound power level (L_{WA}) : 105 dB (A)

Uncertainty (K) : 3 dB(A)

Model 5903R

Sound pressure level (L_{pA}) : 95 dB(A)

Sound power level (L_{WA}) : 106 dB (A)

Uncertainty (K) : 3 dB(A)

Model 5103R

Sound pressure level (L_{pA}) : 97 dB(A)

Sound power level (L_{WA}) : 108 dB (A)

Uncertainty (K) : 3 dB(A)

Model 5143R

Sound pressure level (L_{pA}) : 94 dB(A)

Sound power level (L_{WA}) : 105 dB (A)

Uncertainty (K) : 3 dB(A)

NOTE: The declared noise emission value(s) has been measured in accordance with a standard test method and may be used for comparing one tool with another.

NOTE: The declared noise emission value(s) may also be used in a preliminary assessment of exposure.

⚠ WARNING: Wear ear protection.

⚠ WARNING: The noise emission during actual use of the power tool can differ from the declared value(s) depending on the ways in which the tool is used especially what kind of workpiece is processed.

⚠ WARNING: Be sure to identify safety measures to protect the operator that are based on an estimation of exposure in the actual conditions of use (taking account of all parts of the operating cycle such as the times when the tool is switched off and when it is running idle in addition to the trigger time).

Vibration

The vibration total value (tri-axial vector sum) determined according to EN62841-2-5:

Model 5705R

Work mode: cutting wood

Vibration emission ($a_{h,w}$): 2.5 m/s²

Uncertainty (K): 1.5 m/s²

Model 5903R

Work mode: cutting wood

Vibration emission ($a_{h,w}$): 3.0 m/s²

Uncertainty (K): 1.5 m/s²

Work mode: cutting metal

Vibration emission ($a_{h,M}$): 4.0 m/s²

Uncertainty (K): 1.5 m/s²

Model 5103R

Work mode: cutting wood

Vibration emission ($a_{h,w}$): 2.5 m/s² or less

Uncertainty (K): 1.5 m/s²

Work mode: cutting metal

Vibration emission ($a_{h,M}$): 2.5 m/s² or less

Uncertainty (K): 1.5 m/s²

Model 5143R

Work mode: cutting wood

Vibration emission ($a_{h,w}$): 2.5 m/s² or less

Uncertainty (K): 1.5 m/s²

Work mode: cutting metal

Vibration emission ($a_{h,M}$): 2.5 m/s² or less

Uncertainty (K): 1.5 m/s²

NOTE: The declared vibration total value(s) has been measured in accordance with a standard test method and may be used for comparing one tool with another.

NOTE: The declared vibration total value(s) may also be used in a preliminary assessment of exposure.

⚠ WARNING: The vibration emission during actual use of the power tool can differ from the declared value(s) depending on the ways in which the tool is used especially what kind of workpiece is processed.

⚠ WARNING: Be sure to identify safety measures to protect the operator that are based on an estimation of exposure in the actual conditions of use (taking account of all parts of the operating cycle such as the times when the tool is switched off and when it is running idle in addition to the trigger time).

EC Declaration of Conformity

For European countries only

The EC declaration of conformity is included as Annex A to this instruction manual.

General power tool safety warnings

⚠ WARNING: Read all safety warnings, instructions, illustrations and specifications provided with this power tool. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.

Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.

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

Work area safety

1. **Keep work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
2. **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.
3. **Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool.** Distractions can cause you to lose control.

Electrical safety

1. **Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools.** Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.
2. **Avoid body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces, such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators.** There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is earthed or grounded.
3. **Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions.** Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
4. **Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts.** Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.
5. **When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use.** Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.
6. **If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a residual current device (RCD) protected supply.** Use of an RCD reduces the risk of electric shock.
7. **Use of power supply via an RCD with a rated residual current of 30 mA or less is always recommended.**
8. **Power tools can produce electromagnetic fields (EMF) that are not harmful to the user.** However, users of pacemakers and other similar medical devices should contact the maker of their device and/or doctor for advice before operating this power tool.
9. **Do not touch the power plug with wet hands.**
10. **If the cord is damaged, have it replaced by the manufacturer or his agent in order to avoid a safety hazard.**

Personal safety

1. **Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication.** A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.

2. **Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection.** Protective equipment such as a dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
3. **Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool.** Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energising power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.
4. **Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on.** A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.
5. **Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
6. **Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. Keep your hair and clothing away from moving parts.** Loose clothes, jewellery or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
7. **If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used.** Use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.
8. **Do not let familiarity gained from frequent use of tools allow you to become complacent and ignore tool safety principles.** A careless action can cause severe injury within a fraction of a second.
9. **Always wear protective goggles to protect your eyes from injury when using power tools. The goggles must comply with ANSI Z87.1 in the USA, EN 166 in Europe, or AS/NZS 1336 in Australia/New Zealand. In Australia/New Zealand, it is legally required to wear a face shield to protect your face, too.**
3. **Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or remove the battery pack, if detachable, from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools.** Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.
4. **Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool.** Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
5. **Maintain power tools and accessories. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tool's operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use.** Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.
6. **Keep cutting tools sharp and clean.** Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
7. **Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc. in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed.** Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.
8. **Keep handles and grasping surfaces dry, clean and free from oil and grease.** Slippery handles and grasping surfaces do not allow for safe handling and control of the tool in unexpected situations.
9. **When using the tool, do not wear cloth work gloves which may be entangled.** The entanglement of cloth work gloves in the moving parts may result in personal injury.

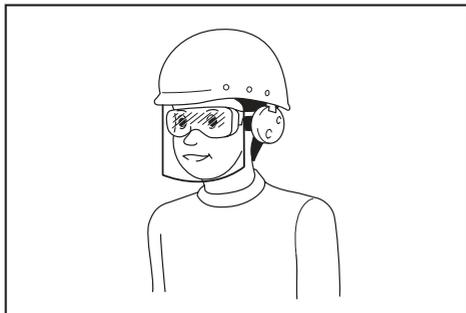
Service

1. **Have your power tool serviced by a qualified repair person using only identical replacement parts.** This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained.
2. **Follow instruction for lubricating and changing accessories.**

Circular saw safety warnings

Cutting procedures

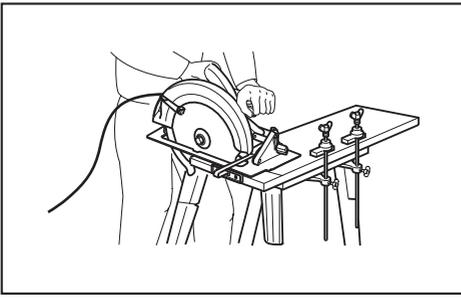
1. **⚠ DANGER: Keep hands away from cutting area and the blade. Keep your second hand on auxiliary handle, or motor housing.** If both hands are holding the saw, they cannot be cut by the blade.
2. **Do not reach underneath the workpiece.** The guard cannot protect you from the blade below the workpiece.
3. **Adjust the cutting depth to the thickness of the workpiece.** Less than a full tooth of the blade teeth should be visible below the workpiece.
4. **Never hold the workpiece in your hands or across your leg while cutting. Secure the workpiece to a stable platform.** It is important to support the work properly to minimise body exposure, blade binding, or loss of control.



It is an employer's responsibility to enforce the use of appropriate safety protective equipments by the tool operators and by other persons in the immediate working area.

Power tool use and care

1. **Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application.** The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.
2. **Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off.** Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.



5. **Hold the power tool by insulated gripping surfaces, when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord.** Contact with a "live" wire will also make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and could give the operator an electric shock.
6. **When ripping, always use a rip fence or straight edge guide.** This improves the accuracy of cut and reduces the chance of blade binding.
7. **Always use blades with correct size and shape (diamond versus round) of arbour holes.** Blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run off-centre, causing loss of control.
8. **Never use damaged or incorrect blade washers or bolt.** The blade washers and bolt were specially designed for your saw, for optimum performance and safety of operation.

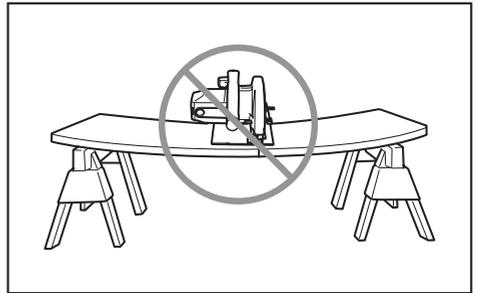
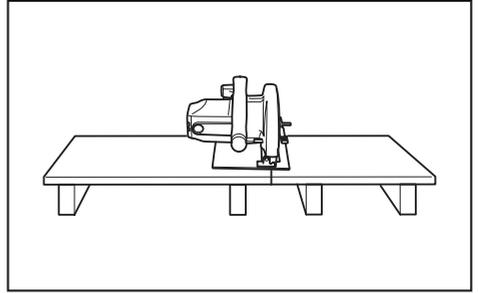
Kickback causes and related warnings

- kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched, jammed or misaligned saw blade, causing an uncontrolled saw to lift up and out of the workpiece toward the operator;
- when the blade is pinched or jammed tightly by the kerf closing down, the blade stalls and the motor reaction drives the unit rapidly back toward the operator;
- if the blade becomes twisted or misaligned in the cut, the teeth at the back edge of the blade can dig into the top surface of the wood causing the blade to climb out of the kerf and jump back toward the operator.

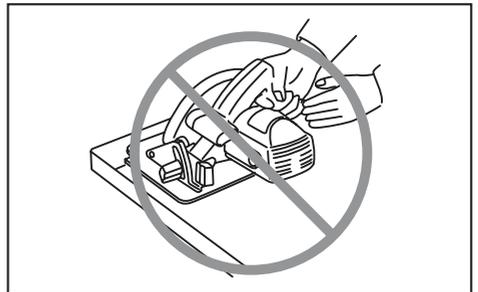
Kickback is the result of saw misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below.

1. **Maintain a firm grip with both hands on the saw and position your arms to resist kickback forces. Position your body to either side of the blade, but not in line with the blade.** Kickback could cause the saw to jump backwards, but kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken.
2. **When blade is binding, or when interrupting a cut for any reason, release the trigger and hold the saw motionless in the material until the blade comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the saw from the work or pull the saw backward while the blade is in motion or kickback may occur.** Investigate and take corrective actions to eliminate the cause of blade binding.
3. **When restarting a saw in the workpiece, centre the saw blade in the kerf so that the saw teeth are not engaged into the material.** If a saw blade binds, it may walk up or kickback from the workpiece as the saw is restarted.

4. **Support large panels to minimise the risk of blade pinching and kickback.** Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Supports must be placed under the panel on both sides, near the line of cut and near the edge of the panel.



5. **Do not use dull or damaged blades.** Unsharpened or improperly set blades produce narrow kerf causing excessive friction, blade binding and kickback.
6. **Blade depth and bevel adjusting locking levers must be tight and secure before making the cut.** If blade adjustment shifts while cutting, it may cause binding and kickback.
7. **Use extra caution when sawing into existing walls or other blind areas.** The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.
8. **ALWAYS hold the tool firmly with both hands. NEVER place your hand, leg or any part of your body under the tool base or behind the saw, especially when making cross-cuts.** If kickback occurs, the saw could easily jump backwards over your hand, leading to serious personal injury.



- Never force the saw. Push the saw forward at a speed so that the blade cuts without slowing. Forcing the saw can cause uneven cuts, loss of accuracy, and possible kickback.

Lower guard function

- Check the lower guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate the saw if the lower guard does not move freely and close instantly. Never clamp or tie the lower guard into the open position. If the saw is accidentally dropped, the lower guard may be bent. Raise the lower guard with the retracting handle and make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, in all angles and depths of cut.
- Check the operation of the lower guard spring. If the guard and the spring are not operating properly, they must be serviced before use. Lower guard may operate sluggishly due to damaged parts, gummy deposits, or a build-up of debris.
- The lower guard may be retracted manually only for special cuts such as “plunge cuts” and “compound cuts”. Raise the lower guard by the retracting handle and as soon as the blade enters the material, the lower guard must be released. For all other sawing, the lower guard should operate automatically.
- Always observe that the lower guard is covering the blade before placing the saw down on bench or floor. An unprotected, coasting blade will cause the saw to walk backwards, cutting whatever is in its path. Be aware of the time it takes for the blade to stop after switch is released.
- To check lower guard, open lower guard by hand, then release and watch guard closure. Also check to see that retracting handle does not touch tool housing. Leaving blade exposed is VERY DANGEROUS and can lead to serious personal injury.

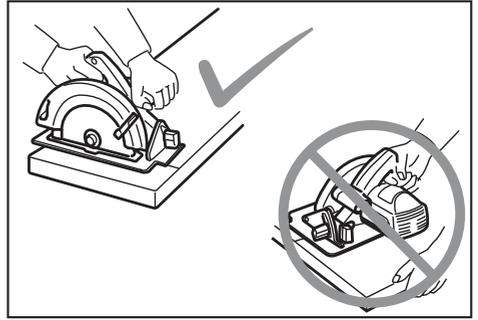
Riving knife function

- Use the appropriate saw blade for the riving knife. For the riving knife to function, the body of the blade must be thinner than the riving knife and the cutting width of the blade must be wider than the thickness of the riving knife.
- Adjust the riving knife as described in this instruction manual. Incorrect spacing, positioning and alignment can make the riving knife ineffective in preventing kickback.
- Always use the riving knife except when plunge cutting. The riving knife must be replaced after plunge cutting. The riving knife causes interference during plunge cutting and can create kickback.
- For the riving knife to work, it must be engaged in the workpiece. The riving knife is ineffective in preventing kickback during short cuts.
- Do not operate the saw if the riving knife is bent. Even a light interference can slow the closing rate of a guard.

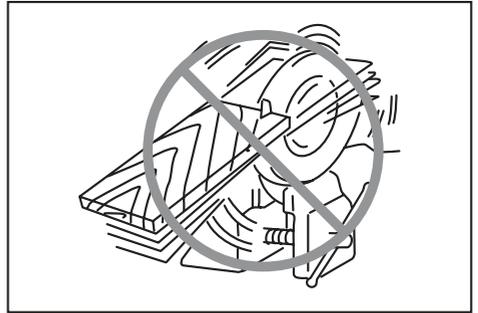
Additional safety warnings

- Use extra caution when cutting damp wood, pressure treated lumber, or wood containing knots. Maintain smooth advancement of tool without decrease in blade speed to avoid overheating the blade tips.

- Do not attempt to remove cut material when blade is moving. Wait until blade stops before grasping cut material. Blades coast after turn off.
- Avoid cutting nails. Inspect for and remove all nails from lumber before cutting.
- Place the wider portion of the saw base on that part of the workpiece which is solidly supported, not on the section that will fall off when the cut is made. If the workpiece is short or small, clamp it down. DO NOT TRY TO HOLD SHORT PIECES BY HAND!



- Before setting the tool down after completing a cut, be sure that the guard has closed and the blade has come to a complete stop.
- Never attempt to saw with the circular saw held upside down in a vise. This is extremely dangerous and can lead to serious accidents.



- Some material contains chemicals which may be toxic. Take caution to prevent dust inhalation and skin contact. Follow material supplier safety data.
- Do not stop the blades by lateral pressure on the saw blade.
- Do not use any abrasive wheels.
- Only use the saw blade with the diameter that is marked on the tool or specified in the manual. Use of an incorrectly sized blade may affect the proper guarding of the blade or guard operation which could result in serious personal injury.
- Keep blade sharp and clean. Gum and wood pitch hardened on blades slows saw and increases potential for kickback. Keep blade clean by first removing it from tool, then cleaning it with gum and pitch remover, hot water or kerosene. Never use gasoline.
- Wear a dust mask and hearing protection when use the tool.

13. Always use the saw blade intended for cutting the material that you are going to cut.
14. Only use the saw blades that are marked with a speed equal or higher than the speed marked on the tool.
15. (For European countries only)
Always use the blade which conforms to EN847-1.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

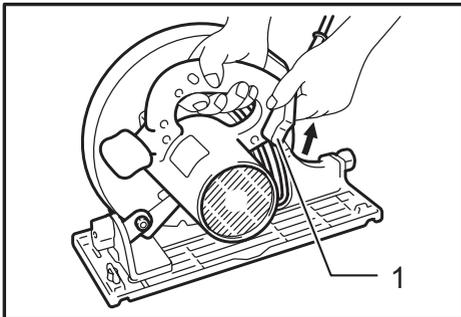
⚠WARNING: DO NOT let comfort or familiarity with product (gained from repeated use) replace strict adherence to safety rules for the subject product. MISUSE or failure to follow the safety rules stated in this instruction manual may cause serious personal injury.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

⚠CAUTION:

- Always be sure that the tool is switched off and unplugged before adjusting or checking function on the tool.

Adjusting depth of cut



► 1. Lever

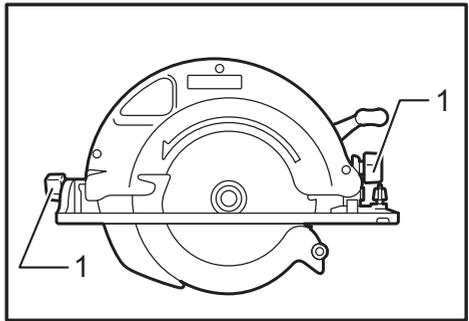
⚠CAUTION:

- After adjusting the depth of cut, always tighten the lever securely.

Loosen the lever on the depth guide and move the base up or down. At the desired depth of cut, secure the base by tightening the lever.

For cleaner, safer cuts, set cut depth so that no more than one blade tooth projects below workpiece. Using proper cut depth helps to reduce potential for dangerous KICKBACKS which can cause personal injury.

Bevel cutting



► 1. Clamping screw

For model 5705R, 5903R, 5103R

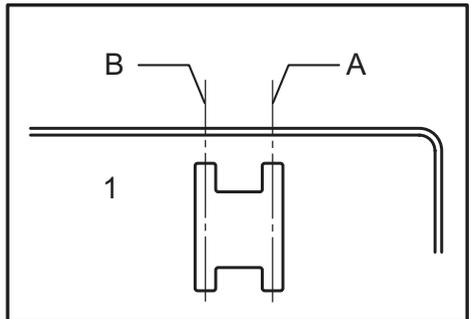
Loosen the clamping screws in front and back, and tilt the tool to the desired angle for bevel cuts ($0^\circ - 45^\circ$). Secure the clamping screws tightly in front and back after making the adjustment.

For model 5143R

Loosen the clamping screw in front and tilt the tool to the desired angle for bevel cuts ($0 - 60^\circ$). Secure the clamping screw tightly in front after making the adjustment.

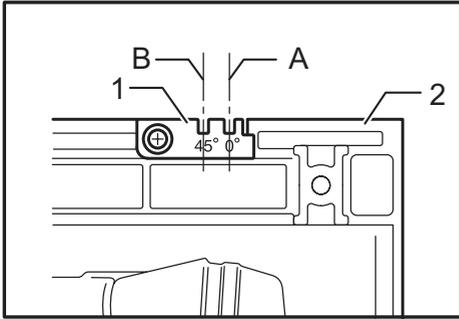
Sighting

For 5705R



► 1. Base plate

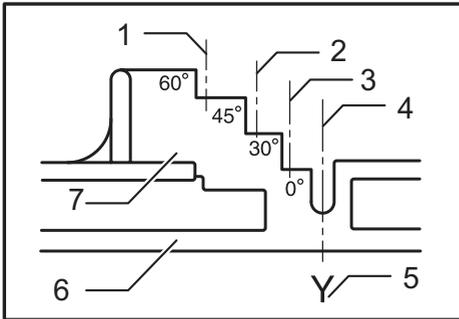
For 5903R, 5103R



► 1. Top guide 2. Base

For straight cuts, align the A position on the front of the base with your cutting line. For 45° bevel cuts, align the B position with it.

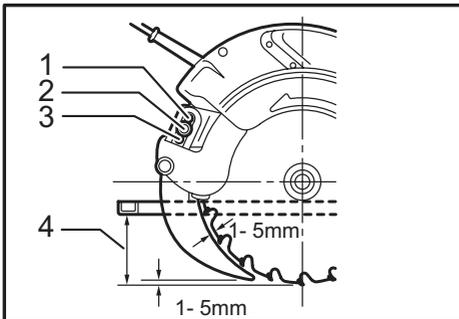
For 5143R



► 1. 60° angle cuts 2. 45° angle cuts 3. 30° angle cuts 4. Straight cuts 5. Blade 6. Base 7. Top guide

Align your sight line with either the 0° notch for straight cutting or the 30° notch for 30° angle cuts or the 45° notch for 45° angle cuts or the 60° notch for 60° angle cuts.

Riving knife adjustment



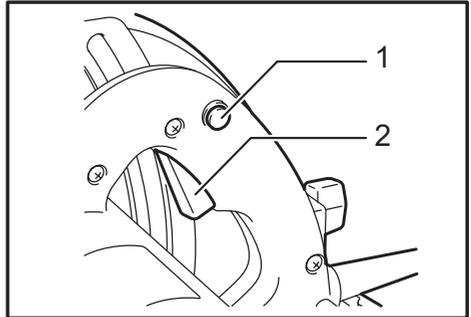
► 1. Setting protuberances 2. Hex socket head bolt (For adjusting riving knife) 3. Setting protuberances 4. Cutting depth

Use the hex wrench to loosen the hex socket head bolt for the riving knife adjustment, then raise the lower blade guard. Move the riving knife up or down over the two protuberances for settings indicated in the figure, so as to obtain the proper clearance between the riving knife and saw blade.

⚠ CAUTION:

- Ensure that the riving knife is adjusted such that:
The distance between the riving knife and the toothed rim of the saw blade is not more than 5 mm. The toothed rim does not extend more than 5 mm beyond the lower edge of the riving knife.

Switch action



► 1. Lock-off button 2. Switch trigger

⚠ CAUTION:

- Before plugging in the tool, always check to see that the switch trigger actuates properly and returns to the "OFF" position when released.

To prevent the switch trigger from being accidentally pulled, a lock-off button is provided. To start the tool, push in the lock-off button and pull the switch trigger. Release the switch trigger to stop.

ASSEMBLY

⚠ CAUTION:

- Always be sure that the tool is switched off and unplugged before carrying out any work on the tool.

Removing or installing saw blade

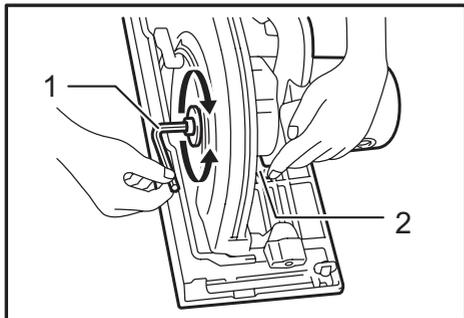
The following blade can be used with this tool.

Model	Max. dia.	Min. dia.	Blade thickness	Kerf
5705R	190 mm	170 mm	1.6 mm or less	1.9 mm or more
5903R	235 mm	210 mm	1.7 mm or less	2.1 mm or more
5103R	270 mm	260 mm	1.8 mm or less	2.2 mm or more
5143R	355 mm	350 mm	2.3 mm or less	2.7 mm or more

The thickness of the riving knife is 1.8 mm for Model 5705R, 2.0 mm for Models 5903R and 5103R, and 2.5 mm for Model 5143R.

⚠ CAUTION:

- Do not use saw blades which do not comply with the characteristics specified in these instructions.
- Do not use saw blades the disc of which is thicker or the set of which is smaller than the thickness of the riving knife.



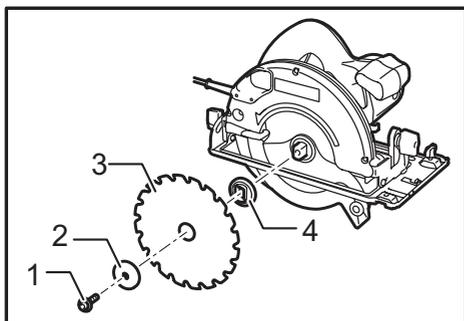
► 1. Hex wrench 2. Shaft lock

⚠ CAUTION:

- Be sure the blade is installed with teeth pointing up at the front of the tool.
- Use only the Makita wrench to install or remove the blade.
- Never depress the shaft lock while the saw is running.

To remove the blade, press the shaft lock fully so that the blade cannot revolve and use the hex wrench to loosen the hex bolt counterclockwise. Then remove the hex bolt, outer flange and blade.

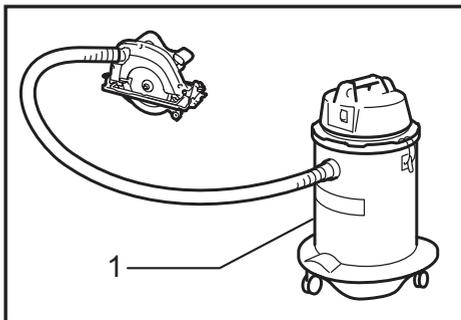
To install the blade, follow the removal procedure in reverse. **BE SURE TO TIGHTEN THE HEX BOLT CLOCKWISE SECURELY.**



► 1. Hex socket head bolt 2. Outer flange 3. Saw blade 4. Inner flange

When changing blade, make sure to also clean upper and lower blade guards of accumulated sawdust. Such efforts do not, however, replace the need to check lower guard operation before each use.

Connecting a vacuum cleaner



► 1. Vacuum cleaner

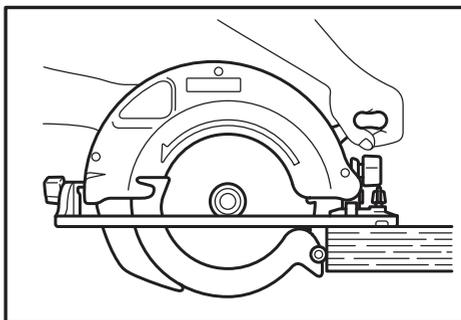
When you wish to perform clean cutting operation, connect a Makita vacuum cleaner to your tool. Install the joint on the tool using the screws. Then connect a hose of the vacuum cleaner to the joint as shown in the figure.

OPERATION

⚠ CAUTION:

- Be sure to move the tool forward in a straight line gently. Forcing or twisting the tool will result in overheating the motor and dangerous kickback, possibly causing severe injury.

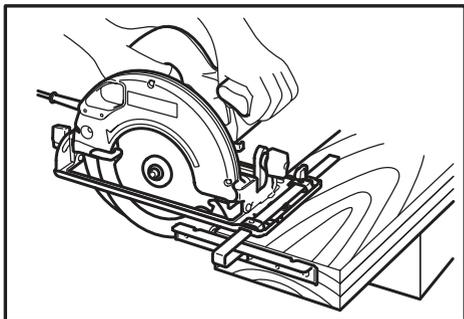
Hold the tool firmly. The tool is provided with both a front grip and rear handle. Use both to best grasp the tool. If both hands are holding saw, they cannot be cut by the blade. Set the base on the workpiece to be cut without the blade making any contact. Then turn the tool on and wait until the blade attains full speed. Now simply move the tool forward over the workpiece surface, keeping it flat and advancing smoothly until the sawing is completed. To get clean cuts, keep your sawing line straight and your speed of advance uniform. If the cut fails to properly follow your intended cut line, do not attempt to turn or force the tool back to the cut line. Doing so may bind the blade and lead to dangerous kickback and possible serious injury. Release switch, wait for blade to stop and then withdraw tool. Realign tool on new cut line, and start cut again. Attempt to avoid positioning which exposes operator to chips and wood dust being ejected from saw. Use eye protection to help avoid injury.



⚠ CAUTION:

- The riving knife should always be used except when plunging in the middle of the workpiece.

Rip fence (Guide rule)



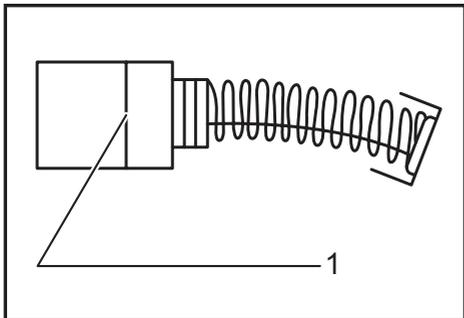
The handy rip fence allows you to do extra-accurate straight cuts. Simply slide the rip fence up snugly against the side of the workpiece and secure it in position with the screw on the front of the base. It also makes repeated cuts of uniform width possible.

MAINTENANCE

⚠ CAUTION:

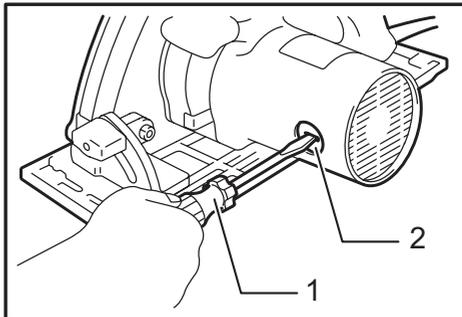
- Always be sure that the tool is switched off and unplugged before attempting to perform inspection or maintenance.
- **Clean out the guard to ensure there is no accumulated sawdust and chips which may impede the operation of the guarding system.** A dirty guarding system may limit the proper operation which could result in serious personal injury. The most effective way to accomplish this cleaning is with compressed air. **If the dust is being blown out of the guard, be sure the proper eye and breathing protection is used.**
- Never use gasoline, benzine, thinner, alcohol or the like. Discoloration, deformation or cracks may result.

Replacing carbon brushes



- ▶ 1. Limit mark

Remove and check the carbon brushes regularly. Replace when they wear down to the limit mark. Keep the carbon brushes clean and free to slip in the holders. Both carbon brushes should be replaced at the same time. Use only identical carbon brushes. Use a screwdriver to remove the brush holder caps. Take out the worn carbon brushes, insert the new ones and secure the brush holder caps.



- ▶ 1. Screwdriver 2. Brush holder cap

To maintain product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, repairs, any other maintenance or adjustment should be performed by Makita Authorized Service Centers, always using Makita replacement parts.

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

⚠ CAUTION:

- These accessories or attachments are recommended for use with your Makita tool specified in this manual. The use of any other accessories or attachments might present a risk of injury to persons. Only use accessory or attachment for its stated purpose.

If you need any assistance for more details regarding these accessories, ask your local Makita Service Center.

- Saw blades
- Rip fence (Guide rule)
- Hex wrench
- Joint

NOTE:

- Some items in the list may be included in the tool package as standard accessories. They may differ from country to country.

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