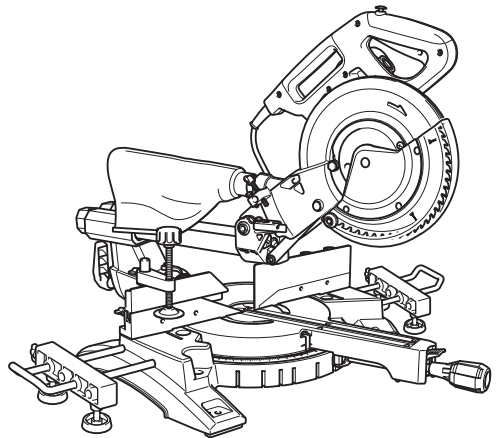


INSTRUCTION MANUAL



# Slide Compound Miter Saw

**LS1018**  
**LS1018L**  
**LS1018L GBA**



DOUBLE INSULATION



Read before use.

# SPECIFICATIONS

<b>Model:</b>		<b>LS1018</b>	<b>LS1018L / LS1018L GBA</b>
Blade diameter		255 - 260 mm	
Hole diameter	Countries other than Europe	25.4 mm or 30 mm (country specific)	
	European countries	30 mm	
Max. kerf thickness of the saw blade		3.2 mm	
Max. miter angle		Right 60°, Left 47°	
Max. bevel angle		Right 45°, Left 45°	
No load speed (RPM)		4,300 min <sup>-1</sup>	
Laser type		-	Red Laser 650 nm, Maximum output < 1 mW ( Laser Class 2M )
Dimensions (L x W x H)		825 mm x 536 mm x 633 mm	
Net weight		21.5 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

## Max. Cutting capacities (H x W) with 260 mm in diameter

Miter angle	Bevel angle		
	45° (left)	0°	45° (right)
0°	50 mm x 310 mm	91 mm x 310 mm	31 mm x 310 mm
45°	50 mm x 220 mm	91 mm x 220 mm	31 mm x 220 mm
60° (right)	-	91 mm x 153 mm	-

## Symbols

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



Read instruction manual.



DOUBLE INSULATION



To avoid injury from flying debris, keep holding the saw head down, after making cuts, until the blade has come to a complete stop.



When performing slide cut, first pull carriage fully and press down handle, then push carriage toward the guide fence.



Do not place hand or fingers close to the blade.



Adjust sliding fences clear of blade and blade guard properly.



Always remove SUB-FENCE R when performing right bevel cuts. Failure to do so may cause serious injury to operator.



LASER RADIATION: Do not stare into beam. Direct laser beam may injure your eyes.



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 accurate straight and miter cutting in wood. With appropriate saw blades, aluminum 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.

## Noise

The typical A-weighted noise level determined according to EN62841-3-9:

Sound pressure level ( $L_{pA}$ ) : 92 dB(A)

Sound power level ( $L_{WA}$ ) : 102 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).

## EC Declaration of Conformity

### For European countries only

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

# SAFETY WARNINGS

## 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

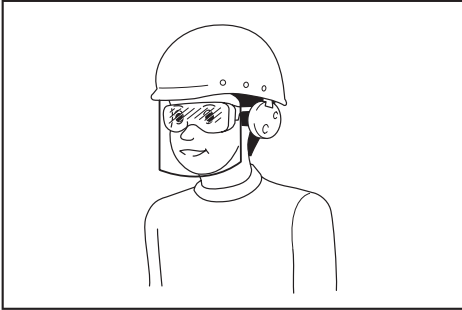
1. **Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools.** Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.

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.
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.



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

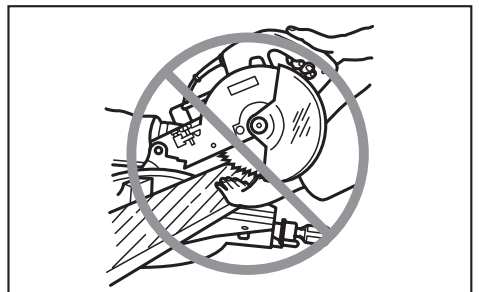
1. **Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application.** The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.
2. **Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off.** Any power tool that cannot be controlled with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

#### 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.**

### Safety instructions for mitre saws

1. **Mitre saws are intended to cut wood or wood-like products, they cannot be used with abrasive cut-off wheels for cutting ferrous material such as bars, rods, studs, etc.** Abrasive dust causes moving parts such as the lower guard to jam. Sparks from abrasive cutting will burn the lower guard, the kerf insert and other plastic parts.
2. **Use clamps to support the workpiece whenever possible. If supporting the workpiece by hand, you must always keep your hand at least 100 mm from either side of the saw blade. Do not use this saw to cut pieces that are too small to be securely clamped or held by hand.** If your hand is placed too close to the saw blade, there is an increased risk of injury from blade contact.
3. **The workpiece must be stationary and clamped or held against both the fence and the table. Do not feed the workpiece into the blade or cut "free-hand" in any way.** Unrestrained or moving workpieces could be thrown at high speeds, causing injury.
4. **Push the saw through the workpiece. Do not pull the saw through the workpiece. To make a cut, raise the saw head and pull it out over the workpiece without cutting, start the motor, press the saw head down and push the saw through the workpiece.** Cutting on the pull stroke is likely to cause the saw blade to climb on top of the workpiece and violently throw the blade assembly towards the operator.
5. **Never cross your hand over the intended line of cutting either in front or behind the saw blade.** Supporting the workpiece "cross handed" i.e. holding the workpiece to the right of the saw blade with your left hand or vice versa is very dangerous.



6. **Do not reach behind the fence with either hand closer than 100 mm from either side of the saw blade, to remove wood scraps, or for any other reason while the blade is spinning.** The proximity of the spinning saw blade to your hand may not be obvious and you may be seriously injured.
  7. **Inspect your workpiece before cutting. If the workpiece is bowed or warped, clamp it with the outside bowed face toward the fence. Always make certain that there is no gap between the workpiece, fence and table along the line of the cut.** Bent or warped workpieces can twist or shift and may cause binding on the spinning saw blade while cutting. There should be no nails or foreign objects in the workpiece.
  8. **Do not use the saw until the table is clear of all tools, wood scraps, etc., except for the workpiece.** Small debris or loose pieces of wood or other objects that contact the revolving blade can be thrown with high speed.
  9. **Cut only one workpiece at a time.** Stacked multiple workpieces cannot be adequately clamped or braced and may bind on the blade or shift during cutting.
  10. **Ensure the mitre saw is mounted or placed on a level, firm work surface before use.** A level and firm work surface reduces the risk of the mitre saw becoming unstable.
  11. **Plan your work. Every time you change the bevel or mitre angle setting, make sure the adjustable fence is set correctly to support the workpiece and will not interfere with the blade or the guarding system.** Without turning the tool "ON" and with no workpiece on the table, move the saw blade through a complete simulated cut to assure there will be no interference or danger of cutting the fence.
  12. **Provide adequate support such as table extensions, saw horses, etc. for a workpiece that is wider or longer than the table top.** Workpieces longer or wider than the mitre saw table can tip if not securely supported. If the cut-off piece or workpiece tips, it can lift the lower guard or be thrown by the spinning blade.
  13. **Do not use another person as a substitute for a table extension or as additional support.** Unstable support for the workpiece can cause the blade to bind or the workpiece to shift during the cutting operation pulling you and the helper into the spinning blade.
  14. **The cut-off piece must not be jammed or pressed by any means against the spinning saw blade.** If confined, i.e. using length stops, the cut-off piece could get wedged against the blade and thrown violently.
  15. **Always use a clamp or a fixture designed to properly support round material such as rods or tubing.** Rods have a tendency to roll while being cut, causing the blade to "bite" and pull the work with your hand into the blade.
  16. **Let the blade reach full speed before contacting the workpiece.** This will reduce the risk of the workpiece being thrown.
  17. **If the workpiece or blade becomes jammed, turn the mitre saw off. Wait for all moving parts to stop and disconnect the plug from the power source and/or remove the battery pack. Then work to free the jammed material.** Continued sawing with a jammed workpiece could cause loss of control or damage to the mitre saw.
  18. **After finishing the cut, release the switch, hold the saw head down and wait for the blade to stop before removing the cut-off piece.** Reaching with your hand near the coasting blade is dangerous.
  19. **Hold the handle firmly when making an incomplete cut or when releasing the switch before the saw head is completely in the down position.** The braking action of the saw may cause the saw head to be suddenly pulled downward, causing a risk of injury.
  20. **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.
  21. **Only use the saw blades that are marked with a speed equal or higher than the speed marked on the tool.**
  22. **Do not use the saw to cut other than wood, aluminum or similar materials.**
  23. **(For European countries only)  
Always use the blade which conforms to EN847-1.**
- Additional instructions**
1. **Make workshop kid proof with padlocks.**
  2. **Never stand on the tool.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.
  3. **Never leave the tool running unattended. Turn the power off. Do not leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.**
  4. **Do not operate saw without guards in place. Check blade guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate saw if blade guard does not move freely and close instantly. Never clamp or tie the blade guard into the open position.**
  5. **Keep hands out of path of saw blade. Avoid contact with any coasting blade. It can still cause severe injury.**
  6. **To reduce the risk of injury, return carriage to the full rear position after each crosscut operation.**
  7. **Always secure all moving portions before carrying the tool.**
  8. **Stopper pin which locks the cutter head down is for carrying and storage purposes only and not for any cutting operations.**
  9. **Check the blade carefully for cracks or damage before operation. Replace cracked or damaged blade immediately. 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 to clean blade.**
  10. **While making a slide cut, KICKBACK can occur. KICKBACK occurs when the blade binds in the workpiece during a cutting operation and the saw blade is driven rapidly towards the operator. Loss of control and serious personal injury can result. If blade begins to bind during a cutting operation, do not continue to cut and release switch immediately.**
  11. **Use only flanges specified for this tool.**

12. Be careful not to damage the arbor, flanges (especially the installing surface) or bolt. Damage to these parts could result in blade breakage.
13. Make sure that the turn base is properly secured so it will not move during operation. Use the holes in the base to fasten the saw to a stable work platform or bench. NEVER use tool where operator positioning would be awkward.
14. Make sure the shaft lock is released before the switch is turned on.
15. Be sure that the blade does not contact the turn base in the lowest position.
16. Hold the handle firmly. Be aware that the saw moves up or down slightly during start-up and stopping.
17. Make sure the blade is not contacting the workpiece before the switch is turned on.
18. Before using the tool on an actual workpiece, let it run for a while. Watch for vibration or wobbling that could indicate poor installation or a poorly balanced blade.
19. Stop operation immediately if you notice anything abnormal.
20. Do not attempt to lock the trigger in the "ON" position.
21. Always use accessories recommended in this manual. Use of improper accessories such as abrasive wheels may cause an injury.
22. Some material contains chemicals which may be toxic. Take caution to prevent dust inhalation and skin contact. Follow material supplier safety data.

**Additional safety rules for the laser**

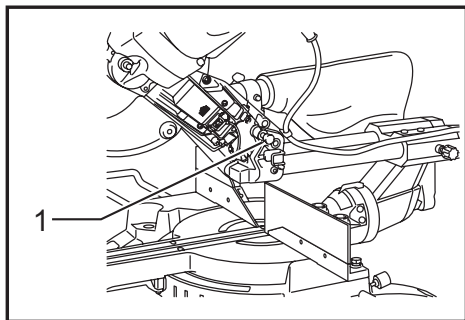
1. **LASER RADIATION, DO NOT STARE INTO THE BEAM OR VIEW DIRECTLY WITH OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CLASS 2M LASER PRODUCT.**

**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.

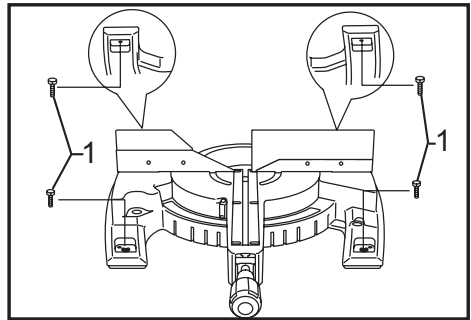
**INSTALLATION**

**Bench mounting**



▶ 1. Stopper pin

When the tool is shipped, the handle is locked in the lowered position by the stopper pin. Release the stopper pin by simultaneously applying a slight downward pressure on the handle and pulling the stopper pin.

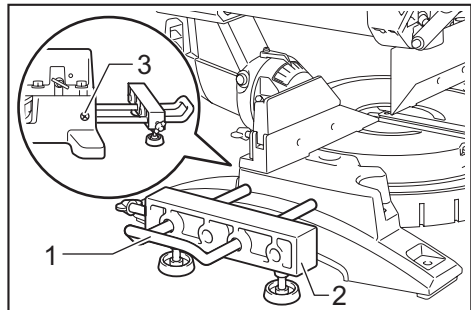


▶ 1. Bolts

This tool should be bolted with four bolts to a level and stable surface using the bolt holes provided in the tool's base. This will help prevent tipping and possible injury.

**Installing the holders and holder assemblies**

**NOTE:** In some countries, the holders and holder assemblies may not be included in the tool package as standard accessory.



▶ 1. Holder 2. Holder assembly 3. Screw

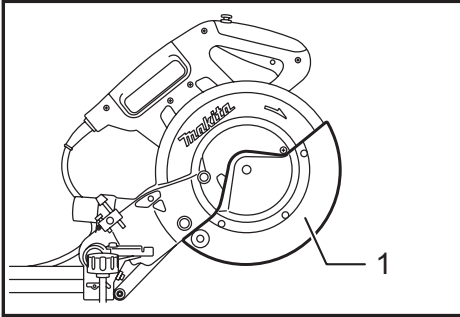
The holders and the holder assemblies support workpieces horizontally. Install the holders and the holder assemblies on both side as shown in the figure. Then tighten the screws firmly to secure the holders and the holder assemblies.

# FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

## ⚠ WARNING:

- Always be sure that the tool is switched off and unplugged before adjusting or checking function on the tool. Failure to switch off and unplug the tool may result in serious personal injury from accidental start-up.

## Blade guard



► 1. Blade guard

When lowering the handle, the blade guard rises automatically. The blade guard returns to its original position when the cut is completed and the handle is raised.

## ⚠ WARNING:

- Never defeat or remove the blade guard or the spring which attaches to the guard. An exposed blade as a result of defeated guarding may result in serious personal injury during operation.

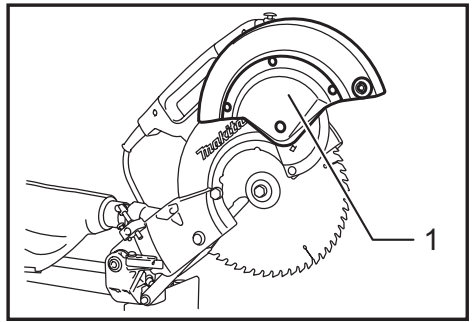
In the interest of your personal safety, always maintain the blade guard in good condition. Any irregular operation of the blade guard should be corrected immediately. Check to assure spring loaded return action of guard.

## ⚠ WARNING:

- Never use the tool if the blade guard or spring are damaged, faulty or removed. Operation of the tool with a damaged, faulty or removed guard may result in serious personal injury.

If the see-through blade guard becomes dirty, or sawdust adheres to it in such a way that the blade and/or workpiece is no longer easily visible, unplug the saw and clean the guard carefully with a damp cloth. Do not use solvents or any petroleum-based cleaners on the plastic guard because this may cause damage to the guard.

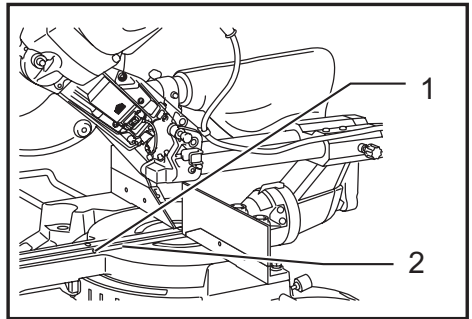
If the blade guard becomes dirty and needs to be cleaned for proper operation follow the steps below: With the tool switched off and unplugged, use the supplied socket wrench to loosen the hex bolt holding the center cover. Loosen the hex bolt by turning it counter-clockwise and raise the blade guard and center cover.



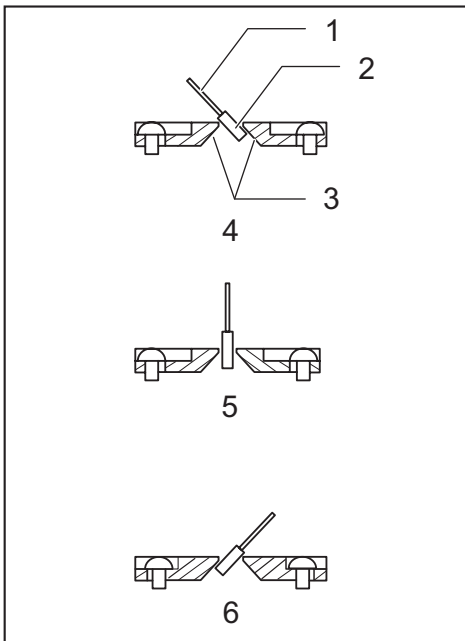
► 1. Blade guard

With the blade guard so positioned, cleaning can be more completely and efficiently accomplished. When cleaning is complete reverse procedure above and secure bolt. Do not remove spring holding blade guard. If guard becomes damaged through age or UV light exposure, contact a Makita service center for a new guard. **DO NOT DEFEAT OR REMOVE GUARD.**

## Positioning kerf board



► 1. Screw 2. Kerf board



► 1. Saw blade 2. Blade teeth 3. Kerf board 4. Left bevel cut 5. Straight cut 6. Right bevel cut

This tool is provided with the kerf boards in the turn base to minimize tearing on the exit side of a cut. The kerf boards are factory adjusted so that the saw blade does not contact the kerf boards. Before use, adjust the kerf boards as follows:

First, unplug the tool. Loosen all the screws (3 each on left and right) securing the kerf boards. Re-tighten them only to the extent that the kerf boards can still be easily moved by hand. Lower the handle fully and push in the stopper pin to lock the handle in the lowered position. Loosen the screw which secures the slide poles. Pull the carriage toward you fully. Adjust the kerf boards so that the kerf boards just contact the sides of the blade teeth. Tighten the front screws (do not tighten firmly). Push the carriage toward the guide fence fully and adjust the kerf boards so that the kerf boards just contact the sides of blade teeth. Tighten the rear screws (do not tighten firmly).

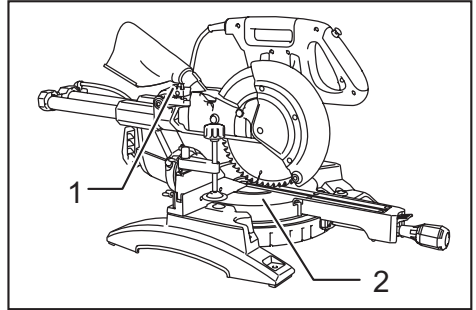
After adjusting the kerf boards, release the stopper pin and raise the handle. Then tighten all the screws securely.

**NOTICE:**

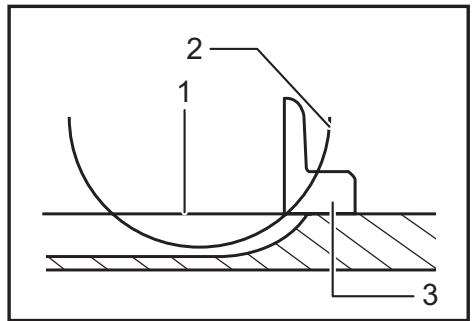
- After setting the bevel angle ensure that the kerf boards are adjusted properly. Correct adjustment of the kerf boards will help provide proper support of the workpiece minimizing workpiece tear out.

**Maintaining maximum cutting capacity**

This tool is factory adjusted to provide the maximum cutting capacity for a 255 mm saw blade. Unplug the tool before any adjustment is attempted. When installing a new blade, always check the lower limit position of the blade and if necessary, adjust it as follows:



► 1. Adjusting bolt 2. Turn base



► 1. Top surface of turn base 2. Periphery of blade 3. Guide fence

First, unplug the tool. Push the carriage toward the guide fence fully and lower the handle completely. Use the hex. wrench to turn the adjusting bolt until the periphery of the blade extends slightly below the top surface of the turn base at the point where the front face of the guide fence meets the top surface of the turn base.

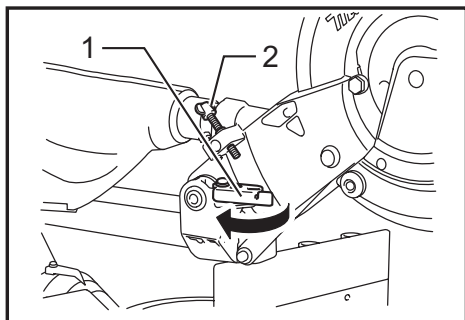
With the tool unplugged, rotate the blade by hand while holding the handle all the way down to be sure that the blade does not contact any part of the lower base. Re-adjust slightly, if necessary.

**⚠WARNING:**

- After installing a new blade and with the tool unplugged, always be sure that the blade does not contact any part of the lower base when the handle is lowered completely. If a blade makes contact with the base it may cause kickback and result in serious personal injury.



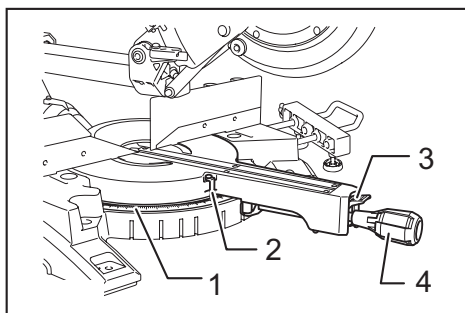
## Stopper arm



► 1. Stopper arm 2. Adjusting screw

The lower limit position of the blade can be easily adjusted with the stopper arm. To adjust it, move the stopper arm in the direction of the arrow as shown in the figure. Adjust the adjusting screw so that the blade stops at the desired position when lowering the handle fully.

## Adjusting the miter angle



► 1. Miter scale 2. Pointer 3. Lock lever 4. Grip

Loosen the grip by turning counterclockwise. Turn the turn base while pressing down the lock lever. When you have moved the grip to the position where the pointer points to the desired angle on the miter scale, securely tighten the grip clockwise.

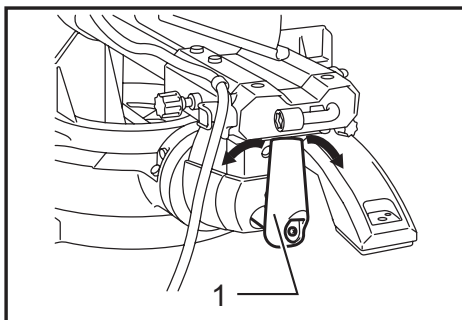
### CAUTION:

- After changing the miter angle, always secure the turn base by tightening the grip firmly.

### NOTICE:

- When turning the turn base, be sure to raise the handle fully.

## Adjusting the bevel angle

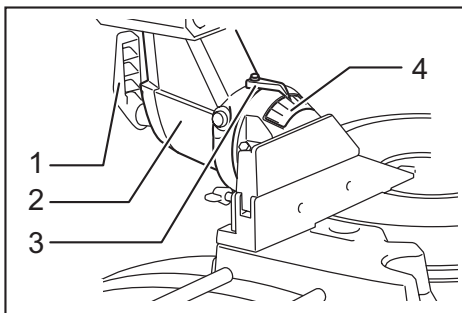


► 1. Lever

To adjust the bevel angle, loosen the lever at the rear of the tool counterclockwise. Unlock the arm by pushing the handle somewhat strongly in the direction that you intend to tilt the saw blade.

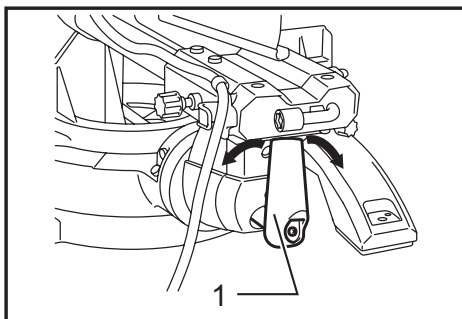
### NOTE:

- Lever can be adjusted to a different lever angle by removing the screw holding the lever and securing the lever at a desired angle.



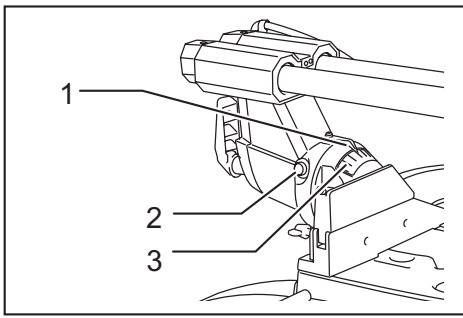
► 1. Lever 2. Arm 3. Pointer 4. Bevel scale

Tilt the saw blade until the pointer points to the desired angle on the bevel scale. Then tighten the lever clockwise firmly to secure the arm.



► 1. Lever

When tilting the carriage to the right, tilt the carriage to the left slightly after loosening the lever and press the releasing button. With the releasing button being pressed, tilt the carriage to the right.



► 1. Pointer 2. Release button 3. Bevel scale

Tilt the saw blade until the pointer points to the desired angle on the bevel scale. Then tighten the lever clockwise firmly to secure the arm.

- When changing bevel angles, be sure to position the kerf boards as explained in the "Positioning kerf boards" section.

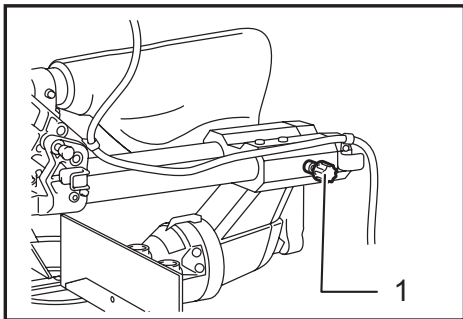
**CAUTION:**

- After changing the bevel angle, always secure the arm by tightening the lever clockwise.

**NOTICE:**

- When tilting the saw blade be sure the handle is fully raised.
- When changing bevel angles, be sure to position the kerf boards appropriately as explained in the "Positioning kerf boards" section.

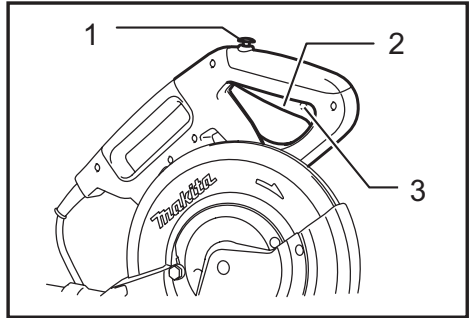
**Slide lock adjustment**



► 1. Locking screw

To lock the slide pole, turn the locking screw clockwise.

**Switch action**



► 1. Lock-off button 2. Switch trigger 3. Hole for padlock

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

**WARNING:**

- **Before plugging in the tool, always check to see that the switch trigger actuates properly and returns to the "OFF" position when released. Do not pull the switch trigger hard without pressing in the lock-off button. This can cause switch breakage.** Operating a tool with a switch that does not actuate properly can lead to loss of control and serious personal injury.

A hole is provided in the switch trigger for insertion of padlock to lock the tool off.

**WARNING:**

- **Do not use a lock with a shank or cable any smaller than 6.35 mm in diameter.** A smaller shank or cable may not properly lock the tool in the off position and unintentional operation may occur resulting in serious personal injury.
- **NEVER use tool without a fully operative switch trigger.** Any tool with an inoperative switch is HIGHLY DANGEROUS and must be repaired before further usage or serious personal injury may occur.
- For your safety, this tool is equipped with a lock-off button which prevents the tool from unintended starting. NEVER use the tool if it runs when you simply pull the switch trigger without pressing the lock-off button. A switch in need of repair may result in unintentional operation and serious personal injury. Return tool to a Makita service center for proper repairs BEFORE further usage.
- NEVER defeat the lock-off button by taping down or some other means. A switch with a defeated lock-off button may result in unintentional operation and serious personal injury.

## Electronic function

### Soft start feature

This function allows the smooth start-up of the tool by limiting the start-up torque.

### Laser beam action

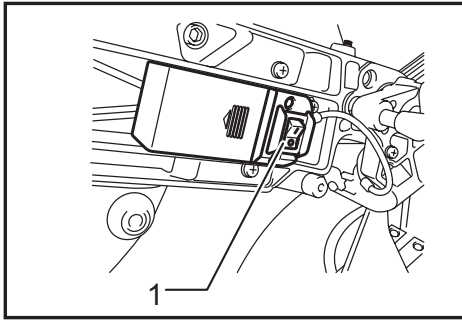
For model LS1018L / LS1018L GBA only

#### NOTE:

- Before the first use, install two AA dry cells in the cell box. Refer to the section titled "Replacing the dry cells for laser unit" for the installment.

#### ⚠ CAUTION:

- When not in use, be sure to turn off the laser



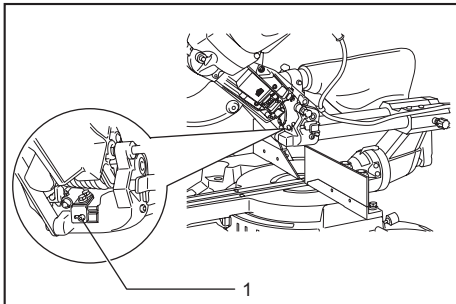
- ▶ 1. Switch for laser

#### ⚠ CAUTION:

- Never look into the laser beam. Direct laser beam may injure your eyes.
- LASER RADIATION, DO NOT STARE INTO THE BEAM, CLASS 2 LASER PRODUCT.
- Before shifting the laser line or performing maintenance adjustment, be sure to unplug the tool.

To turn on the laser beam, press the upper position (I) of the switch. To turn off the laser beam, press the lower position (O) of the switch.

Laser line can be shifted to either the left or right side of the saw blade by loosening the screw holding the laser unit box and shifting it in the desired direction. After shifting, be sure to tighten the screw.



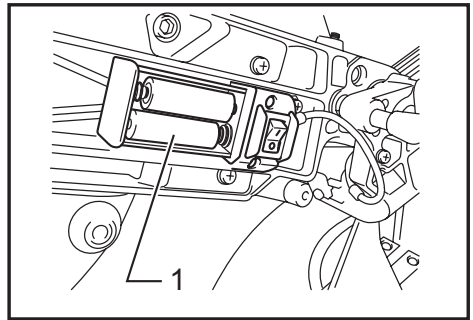
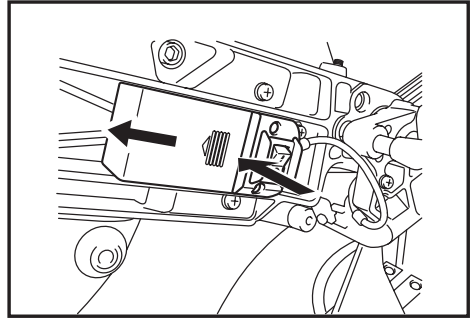
- ▶ 1. Screw holding the laser unit box

Laser line is factory adjusted so that it is positioned within 1 mm from the side surface of the blade (cutting position).

#### NOTE:

- When laser line appears dim and hard to see because of direct sunlight, relocate the work area to a place where there is less direct sunlight.

### Replacing the dry cells for laser unit



- ▶ 1. Dry cell

Remove the lid for the dry cells for laser unit by sliding while pressing it. Take out the old dry cells and put the new ones as shown in the figure. After replacing, return the lid to cover it.

### Cleaning of the lens for the laser light

If the lens for the laser light becomes dirty, or sawdust adheres to it in such a way that the laser line is no longer easily visible, unplug the saw and remove and clean the lens for the laser light carefully with a damp, soft cloth. Do not use solvents or any petroleum-based cleaners on the lens.

#### NOTE:

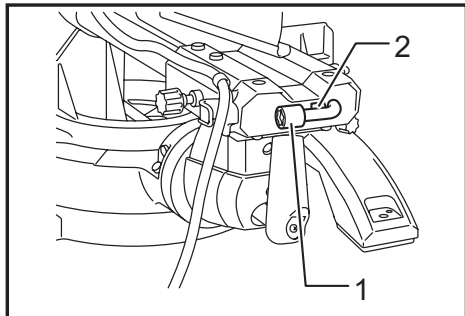
- When laser line is dim and almost or entirely invisible because of the direct sunlight in the indoor or outdoor window-by work, relocate the work area to a place not exposed to the direct sunlight.

# ASSEMBLY

## ⚠ WARNING:

- Always be sure that the tool is switched off and unplugged before working on the tool. Failure to switch off and unplug the tool may result in serious personal injury.

## Storage of socket wrench with hex wrench on its other end



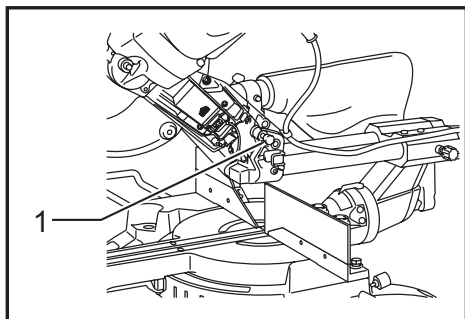
- ▶ 1. Socket wrench with hex wrench on its other end  
2. Wrench holder

The socket wrench is stored as shown in the figure. When the socket wrench is needed it can be pulled out of the wrench holder. After using the socket wrench it can be stored by returning it to the wrench holder.

## Installing or removing saw blade

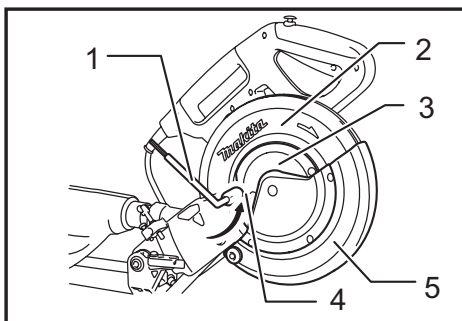
## ⚠ WARNING:

- Always be sure that the tool is switched off and unplugged before installing or removing the blade. Accidental start up of the tool may result in serious personal injury.
- Use only the Makita socket wrench provided to install or remove the blade. Failure to use the wrench may result in overtightening or insufficient tightening of the hex bolt and serious personal injury.



- ▶ 1. Stopper pin

Lock the handle in the raised position by pushing in the stopper pin.

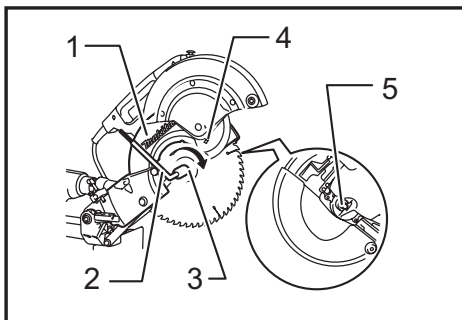


- ▶ 1. Socket wrench 2. Blade case 3. Center cover  
4. Hex bolt 5. Blade guard

To remove the blade, use the socket wrench to loosen the hex bolt holding the center cover by turning it counterclockwise. Raise the blade guard and center cover.

## ⚠ WARNING:

- Do not remove any screw other than the hex bolt illustrated. If you mistakenly remove another screw and the blade guard comes off, make sure to re-assemble the blade guard.



- ▶ 1. Blade case 2. Socket wrench 3. Hex bolt 4. Arrow  
5. Shaft lock

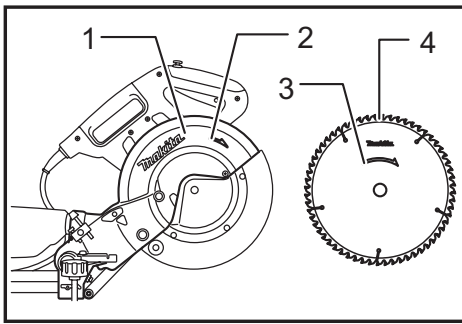
Press the shaft lock to lock the spindle and use the socket wrench to loosen the hex bolt clockwise. Then remove the hex bolt, outer flange and blade.

## NOTE:

- If the inner flange is removed be sure to install it on the spindle with its protrusion facing away from the blade. If the flange is installed incorrectly the flange will rub against the machine.

## ⚠ WARNING:

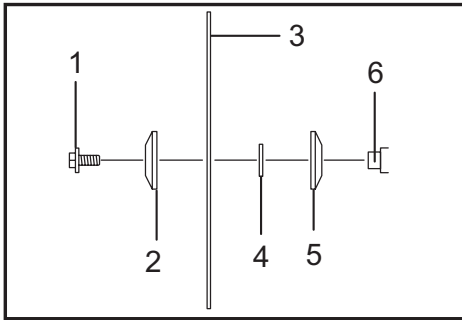
- Before mounting the blade onto the spindle, always be sure that the correct ring for the blade's arbor hole you intend to use is installed between the inner and the outer flanges. Use of the incorrect arbor hole ring may result in the improper mounting of the blade causing blade movement and severe vibration resulting in possible loss of control during operation and in serious personal injury.



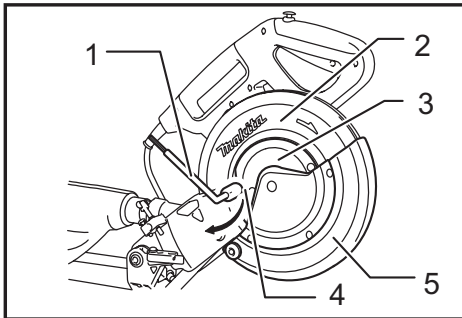
► 1. Blade case 2. Arrow 3. Arrow 4. Saw blade

To install the blade, mount it carefully onto the spindle, making sure that the direction of the arrow on the surface of the blade matches the direction of the arrow on the blade case.

Install the outer flange and hex bolt, and then use the socket wrench to tighten the hex bolt (left-handed) securely counterclockwise while pressing the shaft lock.



► 1. Hex bolt (left-handed) 2. Outer flange 3. Saw blade 4. Ring 5. Inner flange 6. Spindle

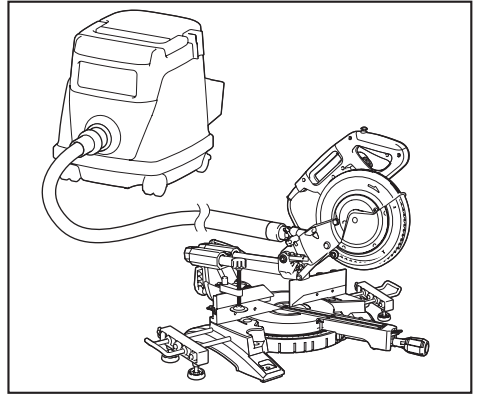


► 1. Socket wrench 2. Blade case 3. Center cover 4. Hex bolt 5. Blade guard

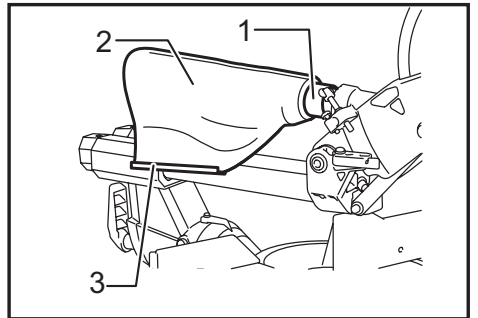
Return the blade guard and center cover to its original position. Then tighten the hex bolt clockwise to secure the center cover. Release the handle from the raised position by pulling the stopper pin. Lower the handle to make sure that the blade guard moves properly. Make sure the shaft lock has released spindle before making cut.

## Connecting a vacuum cleaner

When you wish to perform clean cutting operation, connect a Makita vacuum cleaner.



## Dust bag



► 1. Dust nozzle 2. Dust bag 3. Fastener

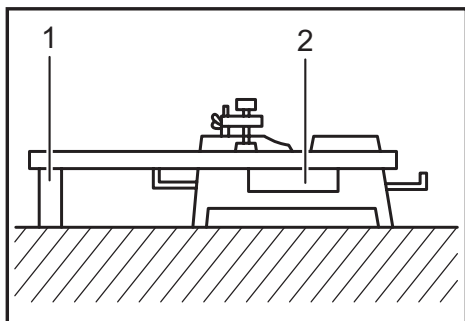
The use of the dust bag makes cutting operations cleaner and dust collection easier. To attach the dust bag, fit it onto the dust nozzle.

When the dust bag is about half full, remove the dust bag from the tool and pull the fastener out. Empty the dust bag of its contents, tapping it lightly so as to remove particles adhering to the insides which might hamper further collection.

## Securing workpiece

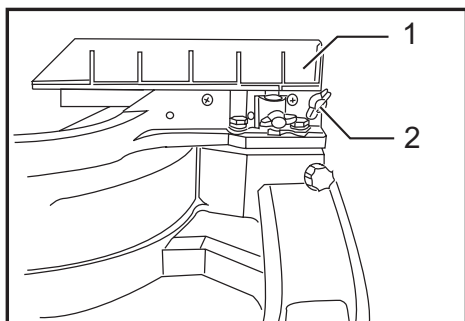
### ⚠ WARNING:

- It is extremely important to always secure the workpiece correctly with the proper type of vise or crown molding stoppers. Failure to do so may result in serious personal injury and cause damage to the tool and/or the workpiece.
- After a cutting operation do not raise the blade until it has come to a complete stop. The raising of a coasting blade may result in serious personal injury and damage to the workpiece.
- When cutting a workpiece that is longer than the support base of the saw, the material should be supported the entire length beyond the support base and at the same height to keep the material level. Proper workpiece support will help avoid blade pinch and possible kickback which may result in serious personal injury. Do not rely solely on the vertical vise and/or horizontal vise to secure the workpiece. Thin material tends to sag. Support workpiece over its entire length to avoid blade pinch and possible KICKBACK.



► 1. Support 2. Turn base

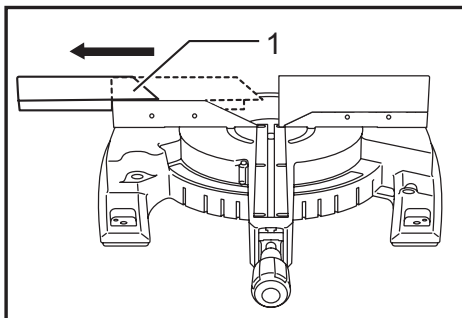
## Guide fence (SLIDING FENCE) adjustment



► 1. Sliding fence 2. Clamping screw

### ⚠ WARNING:

- Before operating the tool, make sure that the sliding fence is secured firmly.
- Before bevel-cutting, make sure that no part of the tool, especially the blade, contacts the fence when fully lowering and raising the handle in any position and while moving the carriage through its full range of travel. If the tool or blade makes contact with the fence this may result in kickback or unexpected movement of the material and serious personal injury.



► 1. Sliding fence

### ⚠ CAUTION:

- When performing bevel cuts, slide the sliding fence to the left and secure it as shown in the figure. Otherwise, it will contact the blade or a part of the tool, causing possible serious injury to the operator.

This tool is equipped with the sliding fence which should ordinarily be positioned as shown in the figure.

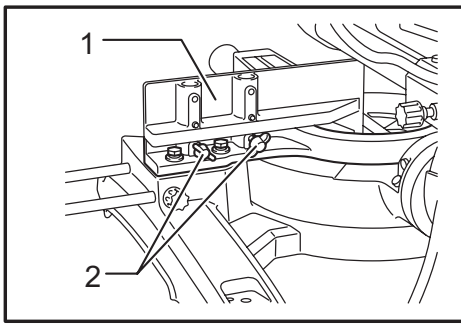
However, when performing left bevel cuts, set it to the left position as shown in the figure if the tool head contacts it.

When bevel-cutting operations are complete, don't forget to return the sliding fence to the original position and secure it by firmly tightening the clamping screw.

## Sub-fence R

### ⚠ WARNING:

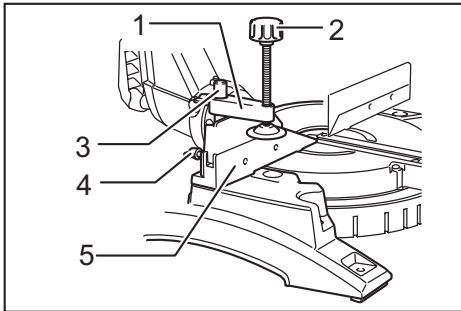
- Before operating the tool, make sure that the sub-fence R is secured firmly.
- Before performing right bevel cuts, remove the sub-fence R. It will contact the blade or a part of the tool, causing possible serious injury to the operator.



► 1. Sub-fence R 2. Screws

The sub-fence R can be removed from the right side of the guide fence. To remove the sub-fence R, loosen the screw which secures the sub-fence R and pull it out. Follow the removal procedure in reverse to install it. When bevel-cutting operations are complete, don't forget to return the sub-fence R to the original position and secure it by firmly tightening the clamping screw.

## Vertical vise



► 1. Vise arm 2. Vise knob 3. Vise rod 4. Screw 5. Guide fence

The vertical vise can be installed on either the left or right side of the guide fence. Insert the vise rod into the hole in the guide fence and tighten the screw on the back of the guide fence to secure the vise rod.

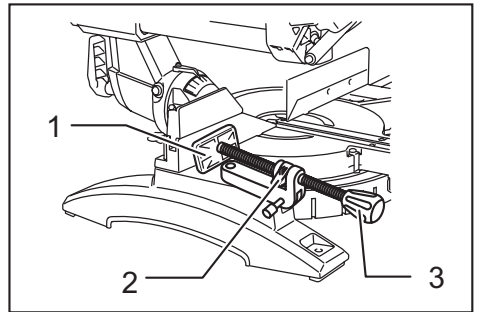
Position the vise arm according to the thickness and shape of the workpiece and secure the vise arm by tightening the screw. If the screw to secure the vise arm contacts the guide fence, install the screw on the opposite side of vise arm. Make sure that no part of the tool contacts the vise when lowering the handle fully and pulling or pushing the carriage all the way. If some part contacts the vise, re-position the vise.

Press the workpiece flat against the guide fence and the turn base. Position the workpiece at the desired cutting position and secure it firmly by tightening the vise knob.

### ⚠WARNING:

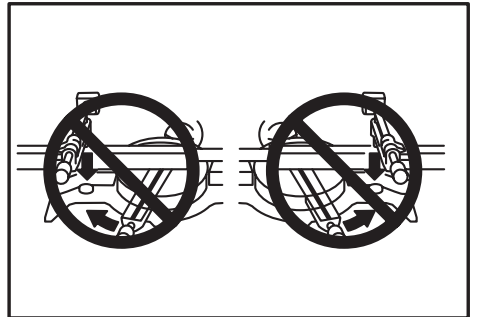
- **The workpiece must be secured firmly against the turn base and guide fence with the vise during all operations.** If the workpiece is not properly secured against the fence the material may move during the cutting operation causing possible damage to the blade, causing the material to be thrown and loss of control resulting in serious personal injury.

## Horizontal vise (optional accessory)



► 1. Vise plate 2. Vise nut 3. Vise knob

The horizontal vise can be installed in two positions on either the left or right side of the base. When performing 10° or greater miter cuts, install the horizontal vise on the side opposite the direction in which the turn base is to be turned.



By flipping the vise nut counterclockwise, the vise is released, and rapidly moves in and out. To grip the workpiece, push the vise knob forward until the vise plate contacts the workpiece and flip the vise nut clockwise. Then turn the vise knob clockwise to secure the workpiece.

The maximum width of workpiece which can be secured by the horizontal vise is 215 mm.

When installing the horizontal vise on the right side of the base, also use the sub-fence R to secure the workpiece more firmly. Refer to the "Sub-fence R" section described on previously for installing the sub-fence R.

### ⚠WARNING:

- **Always rotate the vise nut clockwise until the workpiece is properly secured.** If the workpiece is not properly secured the material may move during the cutting operation causing possible damage to the blade, causing the material to be thrown and loss of control resulting in serious personal injury.
- When cutting a thin workpiece, such as base boards, against the fence, always use the horizontal vise.

# OPERATION

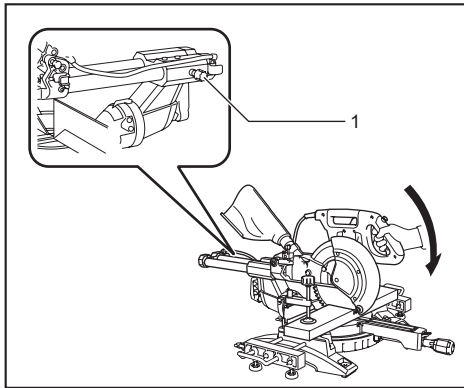
## NOTICE:

- Before use, be sure to release the handle from the lowered position by pulling the stopper pin.
- Do not apply excessive pressure on the handle when cutting. Too much force may result in overload of the motor and/or decreased cutting efficiency. Push down handle with only as much force as is necessary for smooth cutting and without significant decrease in blade speed.
- Gently press down the handle to perform the cut. If the handle is pressed down with force or if lateral force is applied, the blade will vibrate and leave a mark (saw mark) in the workpiece and the precision of the cut will be impaired.
- During a slide cut, gently push the carriage toward the guide fence without stopping. If the carriage movement is stopped during the cut, a mark will be left in the workpiece and the precision of the cut will be impaired.

## ⚠WARNING:

- **Make sure the blade is not contacting the workpiece, etc. before the switch is turned on.** Turning the tool on with the blade in contact with the workpiece may result in kickback and serious personal injury.

## 1. Press cutting (cutting small workpieces)



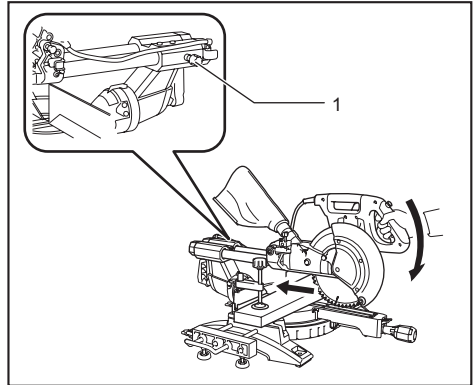
► 1. Locking screw

Workpieces up to 91 mm high and 70 mm wide can be cut in the following manner. Push the carriage toward the guide fence fully and tighten the locking screw clockwise to secure the carriage. Secure the workpiece correctly with the proper type of vise. Switch on the tool without the blade making any contact and wait until the blade attains full speed before lowering. Then gently lower the handle to the fully lowered position to cut the workpiece. When the cut is completed, switch off the tool and **WAIT UNTIL THE BLADE HAS COME TO A COMPLETE STOP** before returning the blade to its fully elevated position.

## ⚠WARNING:

- **Firmly tighten the knob clockwise so that the carriage will not move during operation.** Insufficient tightening of the knob may cause possible kickback which may result in serious personal injury.

## 2. Slide (push) cutting (cutting wide workpieces)



► 1. Locking screw

Loosen the locking screw counterclockwise so that the carriage can slide freely. Secure the workpiece with the proper type of vise. Pull the carriage toward you fully. Switch on the tool without the blade making any contact and wait until the blade attains full speed. Press the handle down and **PUSH THE CARRIAGE TOWARD THE GUIDE FENCE AND THROUGH THE WORKPIECE.** When the cut is completed, switch off the tool and **WAIT UNTIL THE BLADE HAS COME TO A COMPLETE STOP** before returning the blade to its fully elevated position.

## ⚠WARNING:

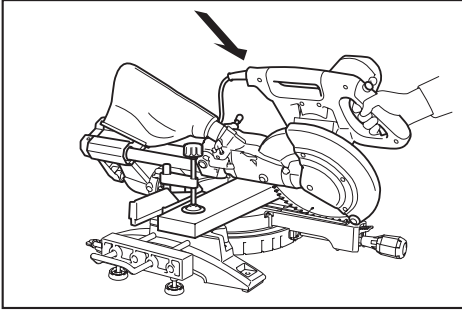
- **Whenever performing a slide cut, first pull the carriage full towards you and press the handle all the way down, then push the carriage toward the guide fence. Never start the cut with the carriage not pulled fully toward you.** If you perform the slide cut without the carriage pulled fully toward you unexpected kickback may occur and serious personal injury may result.
- **Never attempt to perform a slide cut by pulling the carriage towards you.** Pulling the carriage towards you while cutting may cause unexpected kickback resulting in possible serious personal injury.
- Never perform the slide cut with the handle locked in the lowered position.
- **Never loosen the locking screw which secures the carriage while the blade is rotating.** A loose carriage while cutting may cause unexpected kickback resulting in possible serious personal injury.



### 3. Miter cutting

Refer to the previously covered "Adjusting the miter angle".

### 4. Bevel cut



Loosen the lever and tilt the saw blade to set the bevel angle (Refer to the previously covered "Adjusting the bevel angle"). Be sure to retighten the lever firmly to secure the selected bevel angle safely. Secure the workpiece with a vise. Make sure the carriage is pulled all the way back toward the operator. Switch on the tool without the blade making any contact and wait until the blade attains full speed. Then gently lower the handle to the fully lowered position while applying pressure in parallel with the blade and PUSH THE CARRIAGE TOWARD THE GUIDE FENCE TO CUT THE WORKPIECE. When the cut is completed, switch off the tool and WAIT UNTIL THE BLADE HAS COME TO A COMPLETE STOP before returning the blade to its fully elevated position.

#### ⚠ WARNING:

- **After setting the blade for a bevel cut, before operating the tool ensure that the carriage and blade will have free travel throughout the entire range of the intended cut.** Interruption of the carriage or blade travel during the cutting operation may result in kickback and serious personal injury.
- **While making a bevel cut keep hands out of the path of the blade.** The angle of the blade may confuse the operator as to the actual blade path while cutting and contact with the blade will result in serious personal injury.
- **The blade should not be raised until it has come to a complete stop.** During a bevel cut the piece cut off may come to rest against the blade. If the blade is raised while it is rotating the cut-off piece may be ejected by the blade causing the material to fragment which may result in serious personal injury.

#### NOTICE:

- When pressing down the handle, apply pressure in parallel with the blade. If a force is applied perpendicularly to the turn base or if the pressure direction is changed during a cut, the precision of the cut will be impaired.
- Before bevel-cutting, an adjustment of sliding fence may be required. Refer to the section titled "Guide fence adjustment".

#### ⚠ CAUTION:

- Always remove the sub-fence R so that it does not interfere any part of the carriage when performing right bevel cuts.

### 5. Compound cutting

Compound cutting is the process in which a bevel angle is made at the same time in which a miter angle is being cut on a workpiece. Compound cutting can be performed at the angle shown in the table.

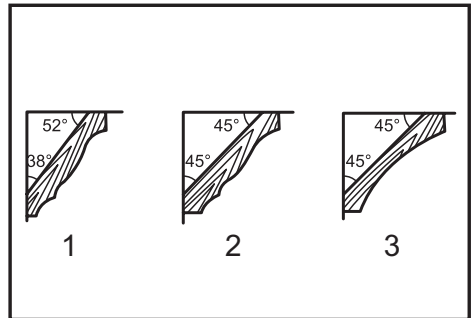
Miter angle	Bevel angle
Left and Right 0° - 45°	Left and Right 0° - 45°

When performing compound cutting, refer to "Press cutting", "Slide cutting", "Miter cutting" and "Bevel cut" explanations.

### 6. Cutting crown and cove moldings

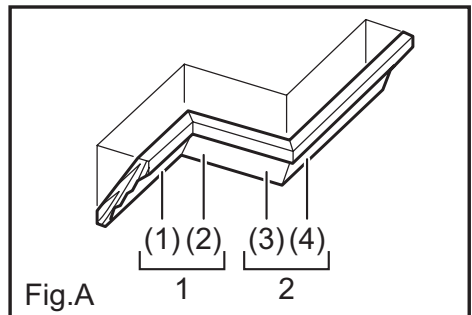
Crown and cove moldings can be cut on a compound miter saw with the moldings laid flat on the turn base.

There are two common types of crown moldings and one type of cove moldings; 52/38° wall angle crown molding, 45° wall angle crown molding and 45° wall angle cove molding. See illustrations.

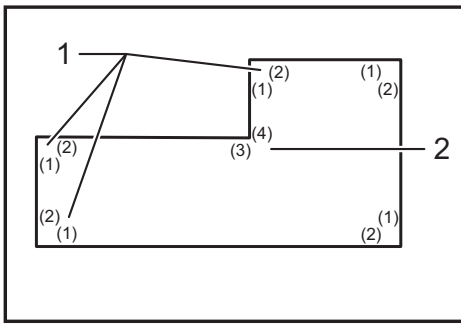


- 1. 52/38° type crown molding 2. 45° type crown molding 3. 45° type cove molding

There are crown and cove molding joints which are made to fit "Inside" 90° corners ((1) and (2) in Fig. A) and "Outside" 90° corners ((3) and (4) in Fig. A).



1. Inside corner 2. Outside corner



► 1. Inside corner 2. Outside corner

### Measuring

Measure the wall length and adjust workpiece on table to cut wall contact edge to desired length. Always make sure that cut workpiece length **at the back of the workpiece** is the same as wall length. Adjust cut length for angle of cut. Always use several pieces for test cuts to check the saw angles. When cutting crown and cove moldings, set the bevel angle and miter angle as indicated in the table (A) and position the moldings on the top surface of the saw base as indicated in the table (B).

### In the case of left bevel cut

Table (A)

	Molding position in Fig. A	Bevel angle		Miter angle	
		52/38° type	45° type	52/38° type	45° type
For inside corner	(1)	Left 33.9°	Left 30°	Right 31.6°	Right 35.3°
	(2)			Left 31.6°	Left 35.3°
For outside corner	(3)			Right 31.6°	Right 35.3°
	(4)				

Table (B)

	Molding position in Fig. A	Molding edge against guide fence	Finished piece
For inside corner	(1)	Ceiling contact edge should be against guide fence.	Finished piece will be on the Left side of blade.
	(2)	Wall contact edge should be against guide fence.	
For outside corner	(3)	Ceiling contact edge should be against guide fence.	Finished piece will be on the Right side of blade.
	(4)	Wall contact edge should be against guide fence.	

**EXAMPLE** In the case of cutting 52/38° type crown molding for position (1) in Fig. A:

- Tilt and secure bevel angle setting to 33.9° LEFT.
- Adjust and secure miter angle setting to 31.6° RIGHT.
- Lay crown molding with its broad back (hidden) surface down on the turn base with its CEILING CONTACT EDGE against the guide fence on the saw.
- The finished piece to be used will always be on the LEFT side of the blade after the cut has been made.

### In the case of right bevel cut

Table (A)

	Molding position in Fig. A	Bevel angle		Miter angle	
		52/38° type	45° type	52/38° type	45° type
For inside corner	(1)	Right 33.9°	Right 30°	Right 31.6°	Right 35.3°
	(2)			Left 31.6°	Left 35.3°
For outside corner	(3)			Right 31.6°	Right 35.3°
	(4)				

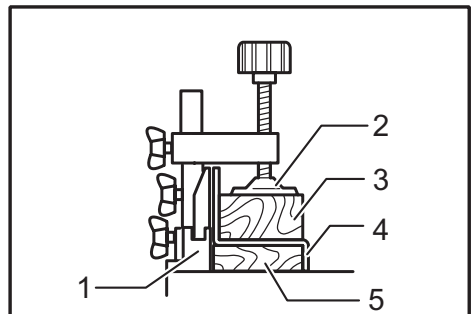
Table (B)

	Molding position in Fig. A	Molding edge against guide fence	Finished piece
For inside corner	(1)	Wall contact edge should be against guide fence.	Finished piece will be on the Right side of blade.
	(2)	Ceiling contact edge should be against guide fence.	
For outside corner	(3)	Wall contact edge should be against guide fence.	Finished piece will be on the Left side of blade.
	(4)	Ceiling contact edge should be against guide fence.	

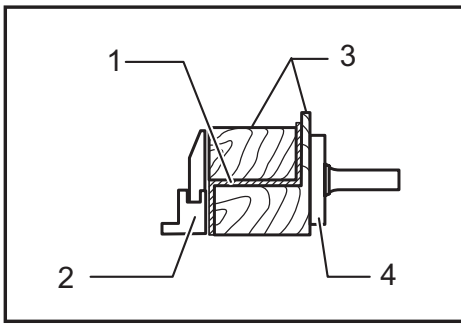
**EXAMPLE** In the case of cutting 52/38° type crown molding for position (1) in Fig. A:

- Tilt and secure bevel angle setting to 33.9° RIGHT.
- Adjust and secure miter angle setting to 31.6° RIGHT.
- Lay crown molding with its broad back (hidden) surface down on the turn base with its WALL CONTACT EDGE against the guide fence on the saw.
- The finished piece to be used will always be on the RIGHT side of the blade after the cut has been made.

## 7. Cutting aluminum extrusion



► 1. Guide fence 2. Vise 3. Spacer block 4. Aluminum extrusion 5. Spacer block



- ▶ 1. Aluminum extrusion 2. Guide fence 3. Spacer block 4. Horizontal vise (optional accessory)

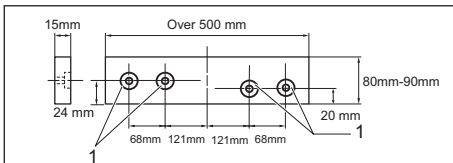
When securing aluminum extrusions, use spacer blocks or pieces of scrap as shown in the figure to prevent deformation of the aluminum. Use a cutting lubricant when cutting the aluminum extrusion to prevent build-up of the aluminum material on the blade.

**⚠WARNING:**

- **Never attempt to cut thick or round aluminum extrusions.** Thick or round aluminum extrusions can be difficult to secure and may work loose during the cutting operation which may result in loss of control and serious personal injury.

## 8. Wood facing

Use of wood facing helps to assure splinter-free cuts in workpieces. Attach a wood facing to the guide fence using the holes in the guide fence. See the figure concerning the dimensions for a suggested wood facing.



1. Holes

**⚠CAUTION:**

- Use straight wood of even thickness as the wood facing.

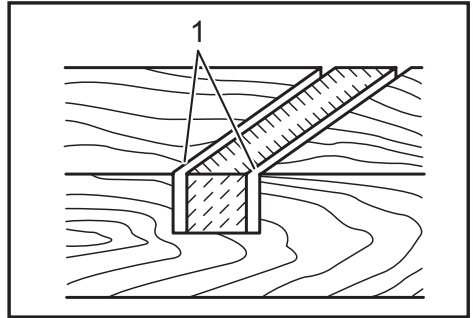
**⚠WARNING:**

- **Use screws to attach the wood facing to the guide fence. The screws should be installed so that the screw heads are below the surface of the wood facing so that they will not interfere with the positioning of the material being cut.** Misalignment of the material being cut can cause unexpected movement during the cutting operation which may result in a loss of control and serious personal injury.

**NOTICE:**

- When the wood facing is attached, do not turn the turn base with the handle lowered. The blade and/or the wood facing will be damaged.

## 9. Groove cutting



- ▶ 1. Cut grooves with blade

A dado type cut can be made by proceeding as follows:

Adjust the lower limit position of the blade using the adjusting screw and the stopper arm to limit the cutting depth of the blade. Refer to "Stopper arm" section described previously.

After adjusting the lower limit position of the blade, cut parallel grooves across the width of the workpiece using a slide (push) cut as shown in the figure. Then remove the workpiece material between the grooves with a chisel.

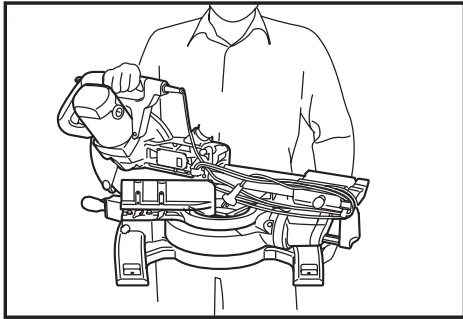
**⚠WARNING:**

- **Do not attempt to perform this type of cut by using a wider type blade or dado blade.** Attempting to make a groove cut with a wider blade or dado blade could lead to unexpected cutting results and kickback which may result in serious personal injury.
- **Be sure to return the stopper arm to the original position when performing other than groove cutting.** Attempting to make cuts with the stopper arm in the incorrect position could lead to unexpected cutting results and kickback which may result in serious personal injury.

**⚠CAUTION:**

- Be sure to return the stopper arm to the original position when performing other than groove cutting.

## Carrying tool



Make sure that the tool is unplugged. Secure the blade at 0° bevel angle and the turn base at the full right miter angle position. Secure the slide poles so that the lower slide pole is locked in the position of the carriage fully pulled to operator and the upper poles are locked in the position of the carriage fully pushed forward to the guide fence (refer to the section titled "Slide lock adjustment".) Lower the handle fully and lock it in the lowered position by pushing in the stopper pin. Wind the power supply cord using the cord rests.

### ⚠️WARNING:

- **Stopper pin is only for carrying and storage purposes and should never be used for any cutting operations.** The use of the stopper pin for cutting operations may cause unexpected movement of the saw blade resulting in kickback and serious personal injury.

Carry the tool by holding both sides of the tool base as shown in the figure. If you remove the holders, dust bag, etc., you can carry the tool more easily.

### ⚠️CAUTION:

- Always secure all moving portions before carrying the tool. If portions of the tool move or slide while being carried loss of control or balance may occur resulting in personal injury.

## MAINTENANCE

### ⚠️WARNING:

- **Always be sure that the tool is switched off and unplugged before attempting to perform inspection or maintenance.** Failure to unplug and switch off the tool may result in accidental start up of the tool which may result in serious personal injury.
- **Always be sure that the blade is sharp and clean for the best and safest performance.** Attempting a cut with a dull and /or dirty blade may cause kickback and result in a serious personal injury.

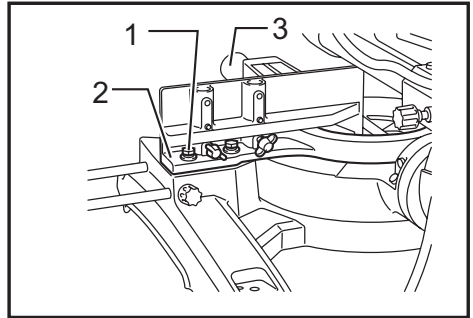
### NOTICE:

- Never use gasoline, benzine, thinner, alcohol or the like. Discoloration, deformation or cracks may result.

## Adjusting the cutting angle

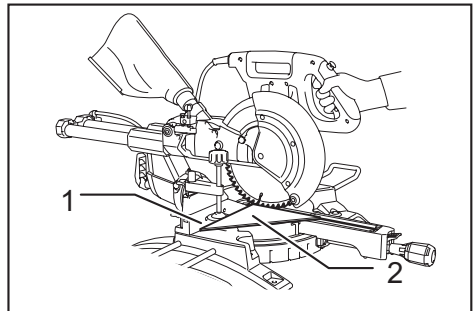
This tool is carefully adjusted and aligned at the factory, but rough handling may have affected the alignment. If your tool is not aligned properly, perform the following:

### 1. Miter angle



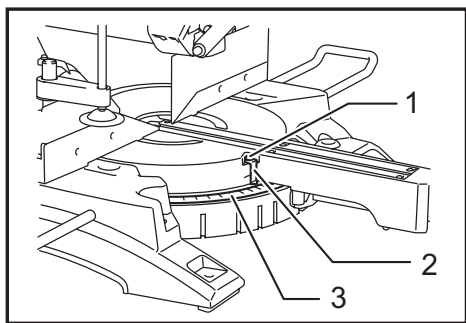
- 1. Hex bolt 2. Guide fence 3. Grip

Push the carriage toward the guide fence and tighten the locking screw to secure the carriage. Loosen the grip which secures the turn base. Turn the turn base so that the pointer points to 0° on the miter scale. Then turn the turn base slightly clockwise and counterclockwise to seat the turn base in the 0° miter notch. (Leave as it is if the pointer does not point to 0°.) Loosen the hex socket bolts securing the guide fence using the socket wrench.



- 1. Guide fence 2. Triangular rule

Lower the handle fully and lock it in the lowered position by pushing in the stopper pin. Square the side of the blade with the face of the guide fence using a triangular rule, try-square, etc. Then securely tighten the hex socket bolts on the guide fence in order starting from the right side.

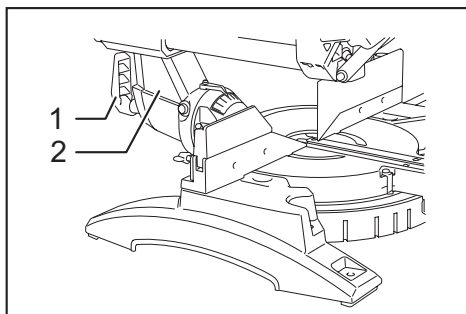


► 1. Screw 2. Pointer 3. Miter scale

Make sure that the pointer points to 0° on the miter scale. If the pointer does not point to 0°, loosen the screw which secures the pointer and adjust the pointer so that it will point to 0°.

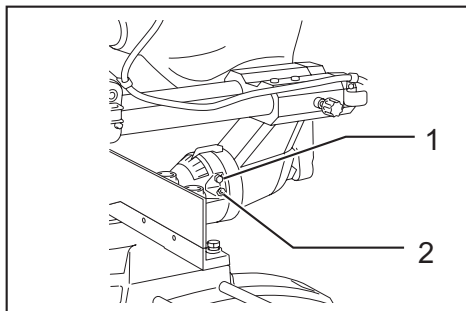
## 2. Bevel angle

(1) 0° bevel angle



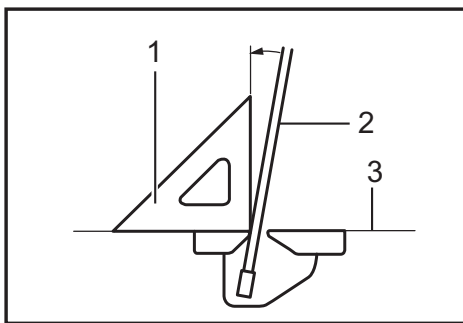
► 1. Lever 2. Arm

Push the carriage toward the guide fence and tighten the locking screw to secure the carriage. Lower the handle fully and lock it in the lowered position by pushing in the stopper pin. Loosen the lever at the rear of the tool.



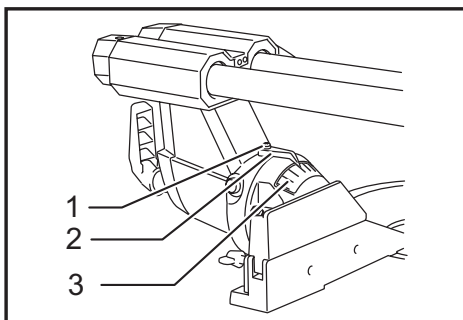
► 1. 0° adjusting bolt 2. Left 45° bevel angle adjusting bolt

Turn the hex bolt on the right side of the arm two or three revolutions counterclockwise to tilt the blade to the right.



► 1. Triangular rule 2. Saw blade 3. Top surface of turn table

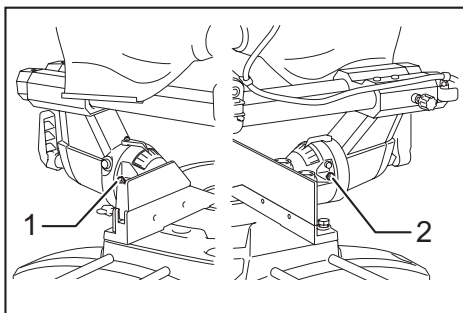
Carefully square the side of the blade with the top surface of the turn base using the triangular rule, try-square, etc. by turning the hex bolt on the right side of the arm clockwise. Then tighten the lever securely.



► 1. Screw 2. Pointer 3. Bevel scale

Make sure that the pointer on the arm points to 0° on the bevel scale on the arm holder. If they do not point to 0°, loosen the screw which secure the pointer and adjust it so that it will point to 0°.

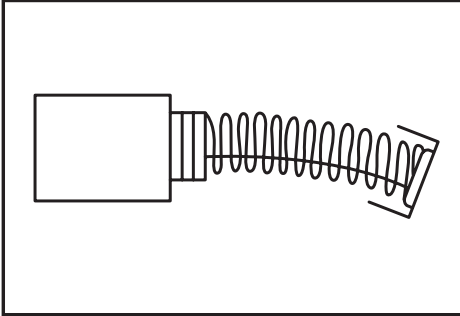
(2) 45° bevel angle



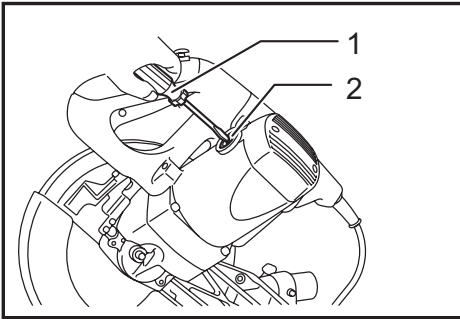
► 1. Right 45° bevel angle adjusting bolt 2. Left 45° bevel angle adjusting bolt

Adjust the 45° bevel angle only after performing 0° bevel angle adjustment. To adjust left 45° bevel angle, loosen the lever and tilt the blade to the left fully. Make sure that the pointer on the arm points to 45° on the bevel scale on the arm holder. If the pointer does

not point to 45°, turn the 45° bevel angle adjusting bolt on the right side of the arm holder until the pointer points to 45°. To adjust the right 45° bevel angle, perform the same procedure as that described above.



Remove and check the carbon brushes regularly. Replace when they wear down to 3 mm in length. 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.



► 1. Screwdriver 2. Brush holder cap

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.

## After use

- After use, wipe off chips and dust adhering to the tool with a cloth or the like. Keep the blade guard clean according to the directions in the previously covered section titled "Blade guard". Lubricate the sliding portions with machine oil to prevent rust.
- When storing the tool, pull the carriage toward you fully.

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

### ⚠WARNING:

- **These Makita accessories or attachments are recommended for use with your Makita tool specified in this manual.** The use of any other accessories or attachments may result in serious personal injury.
- **Only use the Makita accessory or attachment for its stated purpose.** Misuse of an accessory or attachment may result in serious personal injury.

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

- Steel & Carbide-tipped saw blades (Refer to our website or contact your local Makita dealer for the correct saw blades to be used for the material to be cut.)
- Sub-fence R
- Vise assembly (Horizontal vise)
- Vertical vise
- Socket wrench with hex wrench on its other end
- Holder
- Holder assembly
- Dust bag
- Elbow
- Triangular rule

### 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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