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You can read the recommendations in the user guide, the technical guide or the installation guide for MAKITA MLT100. You'll find the answers to all your questions on the MAKITA MLT100 in the user manual (information, specifications, safety advice, size, accessories, etc.). Detailed instructions for use are in the User's Guide.

User manual MAKITA MLT100
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Manual abstract:

@@ riving knife thickness Blade diameter Kerf width Max. @@Note: Specifications may differ from country to country. @@@@Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on. Do not use power tools in damp or wet locations, or expose them to rain. Keep work area well lighted. All visitors should be kept safe distance from work area. MAKE WORKSHOP KID PROOF with padlocks, master switches, or by removing starter keys. DO NOT FORCE TOOL. It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed. USE RIGHT TOOL.

Do not force tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed. WEAR PROPER APPAREL. Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry which may get caught in moving parts. nonslip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair. Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses, they are NOT safety glasses. SECURE WORK. Use clamps or a vise to hold work when practical. It's safer than using your hand and it frees both hands to operate tool. Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance.

follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories. DISCONNECT TOOLS before servicing; when changing accessories such as blades, bits, cutters, and the like. REDUCE THE RISK OF UNINTENTIONAL STARTING. Make sure switch is in off position before plugging in. The use of improper accessories may cause risk of injury to persons. NEVER STAND ON TOOL. Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted. CHECK DAMAGED PARTS. Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function - check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.

DIRECTION OF FEED. Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only. Do not leave tool until it comes to a complete stop. When servicing, use only identical replacement parts. To reduce the risk of electric shock, this appliance has a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other). This plug will fit in a polarized outlet only one way. if the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not change the plug in any way. A power source with voltage greater than that specified for the tool can result in SERIOUS INJURY to the user- as well as damage to the appliance.

if in doubt, DO NOT PLUG IN THE APPLIANCE. Using a power source with voltage less than the nameplate rating is harmful to the motor. USE PROPER EXTENSION CORD. Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw.

An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. Table 1 shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gage. DO NOT let comfort or familiarity with product (gained from repeated use) replace strict adherence to table saw safety rules. If you use this tool unsafely or incorrectly, you can suffer serious personal injury.

NEVER use the tool with an abrasive cut-off wheel installed. Check the blade carefully for cracks or damage before operation. Clean the spindle, flanges (especially the installing surface) and hex nut before installing the blade. Poor installation may cause vibration/wobbling or slippage of the blade. Use saw-blade guard and riving knife/spreader and antikickback pawls for every operation for which it can be used, including all through sawing operations. Always assemble and install the blade guard following the step by step instructions outlined in this manual. Through sawing operations are those in which the blade cuts completely through the top of the workpiece as in ripping or cross cutting. NEVER use the tool with a faulty blade guard or secure the blade guard with a rope, string, etc. Any irregular operation of the blade guard should be corrected immediately. Immediately raise the riving knife/spreader to the Spreader position and reattach the guard assembly and side guards, after completing an operation which requires removal of the guarding.

do not cut metal objects such as nails and screws. Inspect for and remove all nails, screws and other foreign material from the workpiece before operation. remove wrenches, cut-off pieces, etc. From the table before the switch is turned on. NEVER wear gloves during operation. Keep hands out of the line of the saw blade. NEVER stand or permit anyone else to stand in line with the path of the saw blade. Make sure the blade is not contacting the riving knife/spreader or workpiece before the switch is turned on. Before cutting an actual workpiece, let the tool run for a while. Watch for vibration or wobbling that could indicate poor installation or a poorly balanced blade.

NEVER make any adjustments while tool is running. Disconnect tool before making any adjustments. Use a push stick when required. Push sticks MUST be used for ripping narrow workpieces to keep your hands and fingers well away from the blade. Pay particular attention to instructions for reducing risk of KICKBACK.

KICKBACK is a sudden reaction to a pinched, bound or misaligned saw blade. KICKBACK causes the ejection of the workpiece from the tool back towards the operator. Keeping the rip fence parallel to the blade, by keeping the riving knife/spreader, antikickback pawls and blade guard in place for every operation for which it can be used and operating properly, by not releasing the workpiece until you have pushed it all the way past the blade, and by not ripping a workpiece that is twisted or warped or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence. Do not perform any operation freehand. Freehand means using your hands to support or guide the workpiece, in lieu of a rip fence or miter gauge.

NEVER reach around or over saw blade. NEVER reach for a workpiece until the saw blade has completely stopped. avoid abrupt, fast feeding. Feed as slowly as possible when cutting hard workpieces. Do not bend or twist workpiece while feeding. If you stall or jam the blade in the workpiece, turn the tool off immediately. NEVER remove cut-off pieces near the blade or touch the blade guard while the blade is running. Knock out any loose knots from workpiece BEFORE beginning to cut. do not abuse cord. Never yank cord to disconnect it from the receptacle.

Keep cord away from heat, oil, water and sharp edges. Some material contains chemicals which may be toxic. Take caution to prevent dust inhalation and skin contact. Follow material supplier safety data. The side guards can be lifted during workpiece setup and for ease of cleaning.



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Always make sure that the side guards are down and resting flat against sawtable before plugging in the tool. MISUSE or failure to follow the safety rules stated in this instruction manual may cause serious personal injury. CAUTION: Always be sure that the tool is switched off and unplugged before adjusting or checking function on the tool. The depth of cut may be adjusted by turning the handle. Turn the handle clockwise to raise the blade or counterclockwise to lower it.

nOTE: · Use a shallow depth setting when cutting thin materials in order to obtain a cleaner cut. Locate the table saw in a well lit and level area where you can maintain good footing and balance. It should be installed in an area that leaves enough room to easily handle the size of your workpieces. The table saw should be secured with four screws or bolts to the work bench or table saw stand using the holes provided in the bottom of the table saw. When securing the table saw on the work bench, make sure that there is an opening in the top of the work bench the same size as the opening in the bottom of the table saw so the sawdust can drop through.

If during operation there is any tendency for the table saw to tip over, slide or move, the work bench or table saw stand should be secured to the floor. Loosen the lock lever counterclockwise and turn the handwheel until the desired angle (0° - 45°) is obtained. the bevel angle is indicated by the arrow pointer. After obtaining the desired angle, tighten the lock lever clockwise to secure the adjustment. CAUTION: After adjusting the bevel angle, be sure to tighten the lock lever securely.

CAUTION: Before plugging in the tool, always be sure that the tool is switched off. Switch off the tool and then press in the restart button. Removing the upper yellow part of the switch allows the tool not to start. The tool is equipped with positive stops at 90° and 45° to the table surface. To check and adjust the positive stops, proceed as follows: Move the handwheel as far as possible by turning it. After adjusting the positive stops, set the blade at 90° to the table surface. Then adjust the arrow pointer so that its right edge is aligned to the 0° graduation. This tool is provided with the sub table (R) on the right side of the main table. To use the sub table (R), loosen two screws on the right side counterclockwise, pull out the table (R) fully and then tighten the two screws.

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

The saw blade and blade guard are not installed on the tool when it is shipped from the factory. WARNING: Always be sure that the tool is switched off and unplugged before installing or removing the blade. To use the sub table (back), loosen the screws on the left and right hand sides under the table and pull it out backwards to the desired length. This tool is provided with the slide table on the left side. the slide table slides back and forth. Hold workpiece firmly with the miter gauge using a clamp on the miter gauge and slide the workpiece together with the slide table at the time of cutting operation. Hold the outer flange with the wrench and loosen the hex nut counterclockwise with the wrench. then remove the outer flange. Assemble the inner flange, blade, outer flange and hex nut onto the arbor, making sure that the teeth of the blade are pointing down at the front of the table. Always install the hex nut with its recessed side facing the outer flange.

Table saw blade guard assembly 2. Riving knife / spreader release lever location 5. CAUTION: Keep the flange surface clean of dirt or other adhering matter; it could cause blade slippage. Be sure that the blade is installed so that the teeth are aligned in the cutting (turning) direction. To secure the blade in place, hold the outer flange with the wrench, then tighten the hex nut clockwise with the wrench.

With the release lever pulled move the riving knife/spreader up or down by hand to the desired position. Once the riving knife/spreader begins to move release the lever and continue to move the riving knife/spreader to the next setting and it will automatically lock into position.

CAUTION: Be sure to hold the hex nut carefully with the wrench. If your grip should slip, the wrench may come off the hex nut, and yo making contact with the guard, causing serious injury. Adjust the rip fence until it becomes parallel with the blade.

WARNING: Always be sure the tool is switched off and unplugged before attempting to perform the installation and adjustment of the rip fence. 2) To check to be sure that the rip fence is parallel with the blade, secure the rip fence 2 - 3 mm (5/64" - 1/8") from the blade. Measure the distance (A) and (B) between the rip fence and blade. Take both measurements using the tooth marked with the crayon. These two measurements should be identical. If the rip fence is not parallel with the blade, proceed as follows: WARNING: Be sure to adjust the rip fence so that it is parallel with the blade, or a dangerous kickback condition may occur. If the guideline does not point to the 0 graduation, loosen the screw on the scale plate and adjust the scale plate. Secure slide rails with bolts provided with the tool. Remove the clamping screw from the slide table that has been fixed with it. CAUTION: Always use "work helpers" such as push sticks and push blocks when there is a danger that your hands or fingers will come close to the blade.

Always hold the workpiece firmly with the table and the rip fence or miter gauge. Do not bend or twist it while feeding. If the workpiece is bent or twisted, dangerous kickbacks may occur. nEVER withdraw the workpiece while the blade is running. If you must withdraw the workpiece before completing a cut, first switch the tool off while holding the workpiece firmly. Wait until the blade has come to a complete stop before withdrawing the workpiece. Failure to do so may cause dangerous kickbacks. nEVER remove cut-off material while the blade is running. NEVER place your hands or fingers in the path of the saw blade.

Be especially careful with bevel cuts.

Always secure the rip fence firmly, or dangerous kickbacks may occur. Always use "work helpers" such as push sticks and push blocks when cutting small or narrow workpieces, or when the dado head is hidden from view while cutting. Use a 19 mm (3/4") piece of plywood. Handle should be in center of plywood piece. Fasten with glue and wood screws as shown.

small piece 9. 5 mm x 8 mm x 50 mm (3/8" x 5/16" x 2") of wood must always be glued to plywood to keep the blade from dulling if the operator cuts into push block by mistake. (Never use nails in push block. Push sticks, push blocks or auxiliary fence are types of "work helpers". Use them to make safe, sure cuts without the need for the operator to contact the blade with any part of the body.

nOTE: · For your convenience a push stick has been provided with the tool.



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Make auxiliary fence from 9. Make the push stick using a piece of 1" x 2" as shown in the figure. When cutting long or large workpieces, always provide adequate support behind the table. DO NOT allow a long board to move or shift on the table. Before operating the table saw, check to be sure that the antikickback pawls operate properly. Turn the tool off and unplug it. Feed the workpiece under the blade guard and along both sides of the blade to simulate cutting. Try to withdraw the workpiece on each side by pulling it toward you. The antikickback pawls should grab the workpiece and prevent it from moving back toward the operator.

Always keep the antikickback pawls sharp so they will operate properly. Keep them sharp by using a round-shaped file to maintain the original shape of the pawls. 1. Adjust the depth of cut a bit higher than the thickness of the workpiece. When the width of rip is narrower than 65 mm (2-1/2"), the push stick cannot be used because the push stick will strike the blade guard. Use the auxiliary fence and push block. Before ripping, make sure the rear end of the rip fence is secured firmly. Turn the tool on and gently feed the workpiece into the blade along with the rip fence. (1) When the width of rip is 150 mm (6") and wider, carefully use your right hand to feed the workpiece. Use your left hand to hold the workpiece in position against the rip fence. Feed the workpiece by hand until the end is about 25 mm (1") from the front edge of the table. Continue to feed using the push block on the top of the auxiliary fence until the cut is complete. (2) When the width of rip is 65 mm - 150 mm (2-1/2" - 6") wide, use the push stick to feed the workpiece. CAUTION: When making a crosscut, remove the rip fence from the table. When cutting long or large workpieces, always provide adequate support to the sides of the table. the support should be at the same height as the table. Always keep hands away from path of blade. Compound mitering (angles) Turn off the tool and unplug it before any adjustment. Remove the blade guard assembly from the riving knife/spreader. adjust the riving knife/spreader to the RIVING KNIFE POSITION as described earlier in the manual.

Before making a through cut adjust the riving knife/spreader to the spreader position and install the blade guard assembly and the side guards before operation. WARNING: Conducting a through cut without proper guarding may result in serious personal injury. WARNING: Always be sure that the tool is switched off and unplugged before attempting to perform inspection or maintenance. Bring stock flush up against fence and slide table, secure it with the clamp on the miter gauge and feed gently forward into the blade. Clean out sawdust and chips from time to time. Carefully clean the blade guard and moving parts inside the table saw. To keep the table saw in tip-top running condition, and to assure maximum service life, oil or grease the moving parts and rotating parts from time to time. To prevent a long board from wobbling, fit the miter gauge with an auxiliary fence board. Fasten with bolts/nuts after drilling holes, but fasteners must not protrude from the face board. If you need any assistance for more details regarding these accessories, ask your local Makita Service Center.

Replace when they wear down to 3 mm (1/8") in length. Keep the carbon brushes clean and free to slip in the holders. Both carbon brushes should be replaced at the same time. To replace the carbon brushes, remove the blade guard and blade and then loosen the lock lever, tilt the saw head and secure it at 45° bevel angle. Carefully lay the tool on itself backward. After replacing brushes, plug in the tool and break in brushes by running tool with no load for about 10 minutes. Then check the tool while running and electric brake operation when releasing the switch trigger. If electric brake is not working well, ask your local Makita service center to repair. It is required to use this Table Insert for dado head sets. Use of the standard table insert will interfere with the dado head set operation.

Install the dado head set according to manufacturer's instructions. When dadoing, use featherboards. the diagram shown illustrates dimensions for making a typical featherboard. It should be made from a straight piece of wood that is free of knots or cracks. Kerf should be about 6 mm (1/4") apart To maintain product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, repairs, any other maintenance or adjustment should be performed by Makita Authorized or Factory Service Centers, always using Makita replacement parts.

Featherboards are used to keep the workpiece in contact with the rip fence and table as shown, and to stop kickbacks. WARNING: 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. Turn the tool off and unplug it.

Mount featherboards to the rip fence and table as shown, so that the leading edges of the featherboards will support the workpiece until the cut is completed, and the workpiece has been pushed completely past the cutter with a push stick. 9. Make sure featherboards are securely attached. WARNING: Do not use dado headsets wider than 12.7 mm (1/2"). After dadoing, ALWAYS properly adjust the riving knife/spreader and replace the blade guard assembly and side guards for through cuts. NEVER attempt bevel cuts when dadoing. NEVER dado if there is vibration (flutter) or a strange noise. @@@@ fast or abrupt feeds can be dangerous. Use a push stick.

@@@@Always stop the tool and wait for dado head to come to a complete stop. then simply withdraw the wood. Use extra caution when the guard assembly is removed for any non-through sawing operation such as dadoing, rabbeting or re-sawing. First cut: Hold board flat on table as in ordinary ripping. Second cut: Set workpiece on its edge. (Use featherboards, push stick, push block and so on, using precautions, safety rules and guidelines for ripping or related work.) For end-type rabbeting, if the workpiece is less than 10-1/2" wide, rest the wood flat on the table against the miter gauge (with wood facing). the rip fence should not be used. When moving from a rabbet cut operation to a through cut operation adjust the riving knife/spreader to the spreader position and install the guard assembly and side guards. Refer to the instruction manual for table saw stand that is provided with the table saw stand as an optional accessory.

Table/Miter saw blades Combination Fine cross cuts Remove blade guard assembly and properly adjust the riving knife/spreader to the riving knife position. It is warranted to be free of defects from workmanship and materials for the period of ONE YEAR from the date of original purchase. Should any trouble develop during this one year period, return the COMPLETE tool, freight prepaid, to one of Makita's Factory or Authorized Service Centers.



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If inspection shows the trouble is caused by defective workmanship or material, Makita will repair (or at our option, replace) without charge. This Warranty does not apply where: repairs have been made or attempted by others: repairs are required because of normal wear and tear: the tool has been abused, misused or improperly maintained: alterations have been made to the tool.

This Warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you. Some states do not allow limitation on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitation may not apply to you. Lorsque le levier de verrouillage est déverrouillé, comme dans la figure 1, positionnez la rainure centrale de la broche du levier de verrouillage dans l'encoche du couteau diviseur/séparateur, comme illustré dans la figure 2. @@The pawls are located on either side of the blade and can be stored or put into operation independently for ease of operation Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Some examples of these chemicals are: · lead from lead-based paints , · Crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products, and · arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber. Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles. .



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