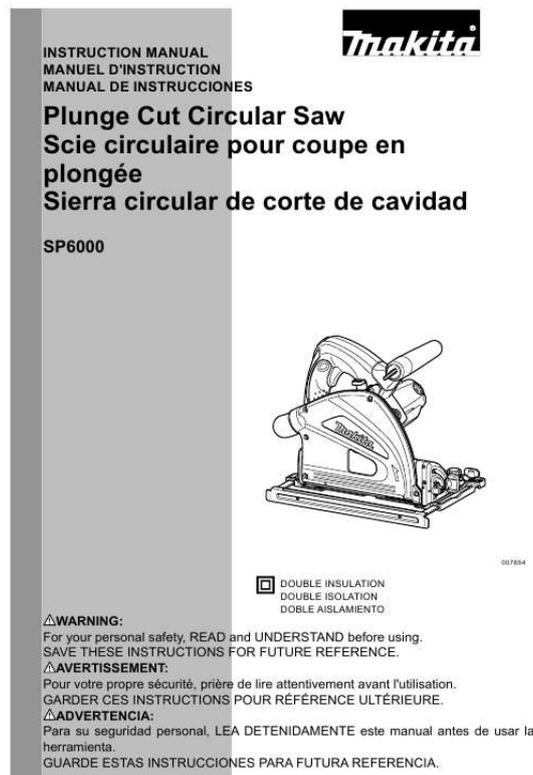




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You can read the recommendations in the user guide, the technical guide or the installation guide for MAKITA SP6000. You'll find the answers to all your questions on the MAKITA SP6000 in the user manual (information, specifications, safety advice, size, accessories, etc.). Detailed instructions for use are in the User's Guide.

User manual MAKITA SP6000
User guide MAKITA SP6000
Operating instructions MAKITA SP6000
Instructions for use MAKITA SP6000
Instruction manual MAKITA SP6000



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Manual abstract:

Cutting depth No load speed (RPM) Overall length Net weight \hat{A} · Note: Specifications may differ from country to country. Due to our continuing programme of research and development, the specifications herein are subject to change without notice. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury. The term "power tool" in all of the warnings listed below 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. 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 4. 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.

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. 6. Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. When operating a power tool outdoors, use an 2 Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock. personal Safety 9. Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. @@@@Always wear eye protection. @@@@ 12. 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. This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.

Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. Keep your hair, clothing, and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewellery or long hair can be caught in moving parts. 15. If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used. Use of these devices can reduce dust-related hazards. Power tool use and care 16. 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.

17. 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. 18. Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or the battery pack 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. 19. 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.

Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tools operation.

If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control. 22. Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc. In accordance with these instructions and in the manner intended for the particular type of power tool, 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 23. 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.

Keep handles dry, clean and free from oil and grease. If both hands are holding the saw, they cannot be cut by the blade. do not reach underneath the workpiece or tool base. The guard cannot protect you from the blade below the workpiece. Do not attempt to remove cut material when blade is moving. CAUTION: Blades coast after turn off. Wait until blade stops before grasping cut material. adjust the cutting depth to the thickness of the workpiece. Less than a full tooth of the blade teeth should be visible below the workpiece. Never hold piece being cut in your hands or across your leg. secure the workpiece to stable platform. It is important to support the work properly to minimize body exposure, blade binding, or loss of control. A typical illustration of proper hand support, workpiece support, and supply cord routing (if applicable). DO NOT let comfort or familiarity with product (gained from repeated use) replace strict adherence to circular saw safety rules. If you use this tool unsafely or incorrectly, you can suffer serious personal injury. danger: 1. Keep hands away from cutting area and the blade. Hold power tool by insulated gripping surfaces when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord. Contact with a "live" wire will also make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and shock the operator.

When ripping always use a rip fence or straight edge guide.

This improves the accuracy cut and reduces the chance of blade binding. Always use blades with correct size and shape (diamond versus round) of arbour holes. Blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run eccentrically, causing loss of control. never use damaged or incorrect blade washers or bolt. The blade washers and bolt were specially designed for your saw, for optimum performance and safety of operation. Causes and Operator Prevention of Kickback: - kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched, bound or misaligned saw blade, causing an uncontrolled saw to lift up and out of the workpiece toward the operator; - when the blade is pinched or bound tightly by The kerf closing down, the blade stalls and the motor reaction drives the unit rapidly back toward the operator; - if the blade becomes twisted or misaligned in the cut, the teeth at the back edge of the blade can dig into the top surface of the wood causing the blade to climb out of the kerf and jump back toward the operator. Kickback is the result of saw misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below. \hat{a} · Maintain a firm grip with both hands on the saw and position your arms to resist kickback forces. Position your body to either side of the blade, but not in line with the blade. Kickback could cause the saw to jump backwards, but kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken.

\hat{a} · When blade is binding, or when interrupting a cut for any reason, release the trigger and hold the saw motionless in the material until the blade comes to a complete stop.



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Never attempt to remove the saw from the work or pull the saw backward while the blade is in motion or kickback may occur. When restarting a saw in the workpiece, centre the saw blade in the kerf and check that saw teeth are not engaged into the material. If saw blade is binding, it may walk up or kickback from the workpiece as the saw is restarted. • Support large panels to minimise the risk of blade pinching and kickback. Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Supports must be placed under the panel on both sides, near the line of cut and near the edge of the panel, to minimize the risk of blade pinching and kickback. When cutting operation requires the resting of the saw on the workpiece, the saw should be rested on the larger portion and the smaller piece cut off. To avoid kickback, do support board or panel near the cut.

Do not support board or panel away from the cut. 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. ••••••••••The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.

ALWAYS hold the tool firmly with both hands. •••••Illustrates the RIGHT way to cut off the end of a board, and Fig. 2 the WRONG way. If the workpiece is short or small, clamp it down. •••••Check guard for proper closing before each use.

•••••Never clamp or tie the guard with the blade exposed. If saw is accidentally dropped, guard may be bent. •••••Check the operation and condition of the guard return spring. ••••••••• blade shifting sideways will cause binding and likely kickback. •••••••••• avoid Cutting Nails. Inspect for and remove all nails from lumber before cutting. •••••This is extremely dangerous and can lead to serious accidents. Some material contains chemicals which may be toxic. Take caution to prevent dust inhalation and skin contact. Follow material supplier safety data.

•••••Do not use any abrasive wheels. Wear a dust mask and hearing protection when use the tool. •••••At the desired depth of cut, tighten the clamping screw firmly. •••••Using proper cut depth helps to reduce potential for dangerous KICKBACKS which can cause personal injury. NOTE: • Setting the blade lower limit stopper to the desired depth on the scale plate allows rough depth of cut. For accurate depth of cut, measure the actual protrusion of saw blade below the tool base. Quick stop button for 2 to 3 mm depth of cut when using guide rail (accessory) Class II Construction revolutions or reciprocation per minute This tool has the quick stop button for 2 to 3 mm depth of cut on the gear housing aside the rear handle when using guide rail. This is used when avoiding splinter on the workpiece in the cut. Make a pass of the 2 to 3 mm first cut and then make another pass of usual cut. To obtain the 2 to 3 mm depth of cut, push in the stop button toward the saw blade.

this is convenient for avoiding splinter on the workpiece. To release e formed by the locking lever and the depth guide with scale plate. Make sure that the lock pin fits in the groove. Press the shaft lock fully so that the blade cannot revolve and use the wrench to loosen the hex bolt counterclockwise. CAUTION: Be sure to move the tool forward in a straight line gently.

Forcing or twisting the tool will result in overheating the motor and dangerous kickback, possibly causing severe injury. • Never approach any part of your body under the tool base when section cutting, especially at starting. Doing so may cause serious personal injuries. The tool is provided with both a front grip and rear handle. use both to best grasp the tool.

If both hands are holding saw, they cannot be cut by the blade. Set the front of base on the workpiece to be cut without the blade making any contact. Then push in the lock-off button and turn the tool on and wait until the blade attains full speed. Now press down the saw head slowly to the preset depth of cut and simply move the tool forward over the workpiece surface, keeping it flat and advancing smoothly until the sawing is completed. To get clean cuts, keep your sawing line straight and your speed of advance uniform. If the cut fails to properly follow your intended cut line, do not attempt to turn or force the tool back to the cut line. Doing so may bind the blade and lead to dangerous kickback and possible serious injury. Release switch, wait for blade to stop and then withdraw tool. Realign tool on new cut line, and start cut again. Attempt to avoid positioning which exposes operator to chips and wood dust being ejected from saw.

When using with guide rail (accessory) 1. Adjusting screws The handy rip fence allows you to do extra-accurate straight cuts. Simply slide the rip fence up snugly against the side of the workpiece and secure it in position with the screws on the front and the back of the base. Turn two adjusting screws on the tool base so that the tool slides smoothly without a clatter. hold the tool firmly. The tool is provided with both a front grip and rear handle. use both to best grasp the tool. Turn on the tool, press down the tool to the preset depth of cut and cut the splinterguard along the full length with a stroke. the edge of the splinterguard corresponds to the cutting edge. When bevel cutting with the guide rail, slide the slide lever on the tool base so that the tool does not fall down on its side.

WARNING: To avoid a kickback, be sure to observe the following instructions. When using the tool without guide rail Place the tool on the workpiece with the rear edge of tool base against a fixed stop or equivalent which is devised by an operator. When using the tool with guide rail Place the tool on the guide rail with the rear edge of tool base against a fixed stop or equivalent which is clamped on the guide rail. Hold the tool firmly with one hand on the front grip and the other on the tool handle. Then push in the lock-off button and turn the tool on and wait until the blade attains full speed.

Now press down the saw head slowly to the preset depth of cut and simply move the tool forward to the desired plunge position. NOTE: • The markings on the side of the blade guard show the absolute front and the absolute rear cutting points of the saw blade (A for diameter 160 mm and B for diameter 165 mm) at the maximum 10 Use of the miter gauge (accessory) allows exact miter cuts with angles and fitting works. CAUTION: Always be sure that the tool is switched off and unplugged before attempting to perform inspection or maintenance. Replace when they wear down to the limit mark. Keep the carbon brushes clean and free to slip in the holders.

Both carbon brushes should be replaced at the same time. Take out the worn carbon brushes, insert the new ones and secure the brush holder caps. This adjustment has been made at the factory. But if it is off, adjust the adjusting screws with a hex wrench while inspecting 90° or 45° the blade with the base using a triangular rule or square rule, etc.



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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. These accessories or attachments are recommended for use with your Makita tool specified in this manual. The use of any other accessories or attachments might present a risk of injury to persons. Only use accessory or attachment for its stated purpose. If you need any assistance for more details regarding these accessories, ask your local Makita Service Center. 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. @@@@Some states do not allow limitation on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitation may not apply to you. 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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