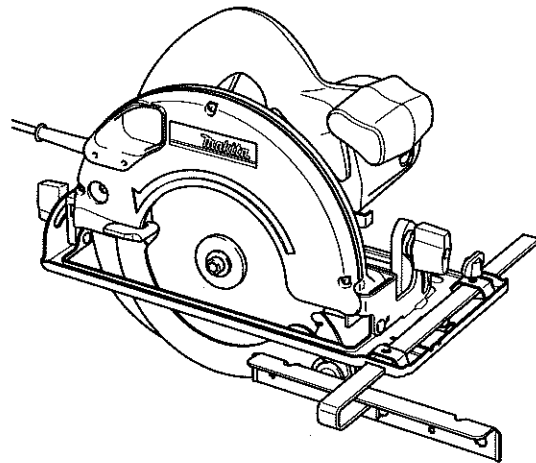
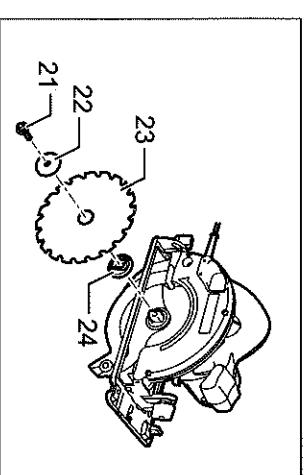
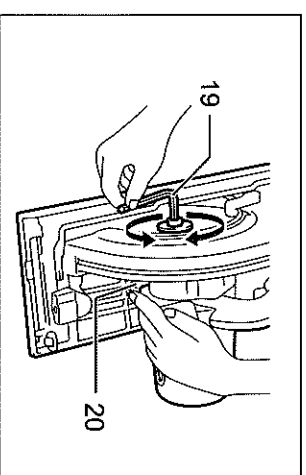
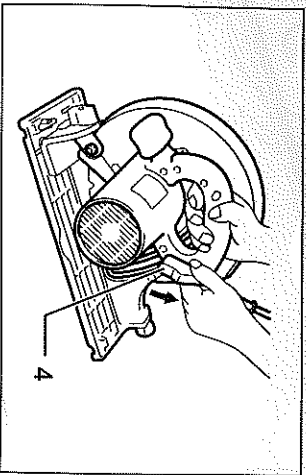
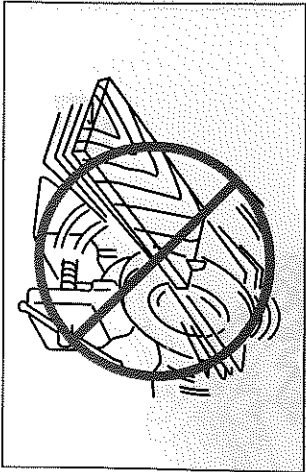
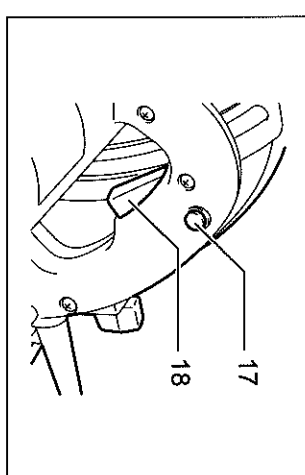
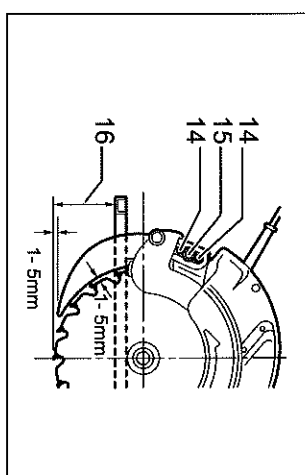
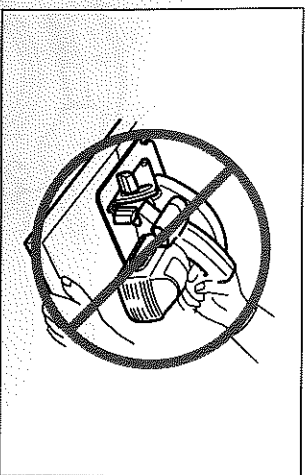
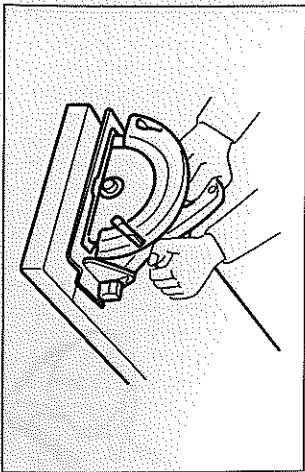
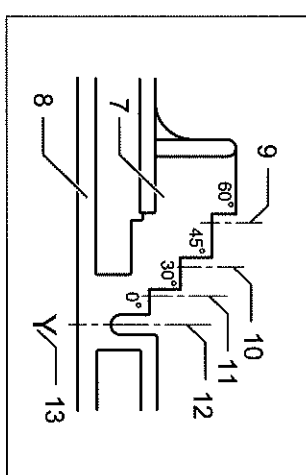
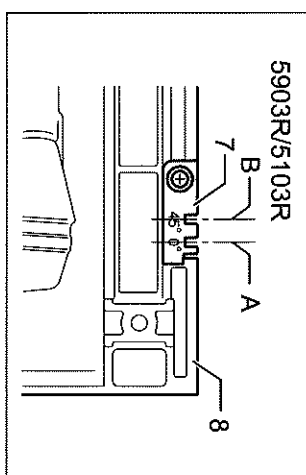
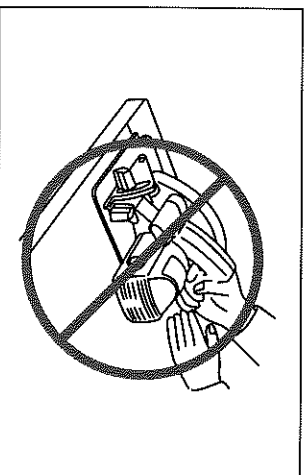
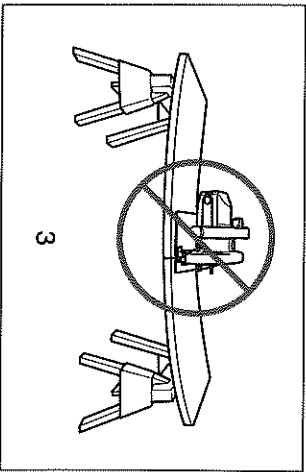
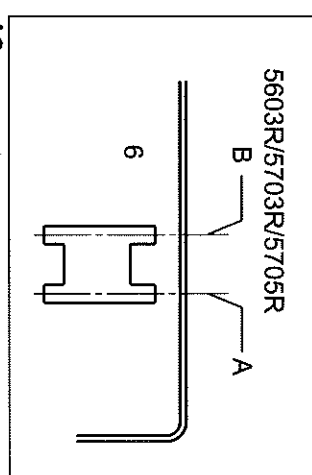
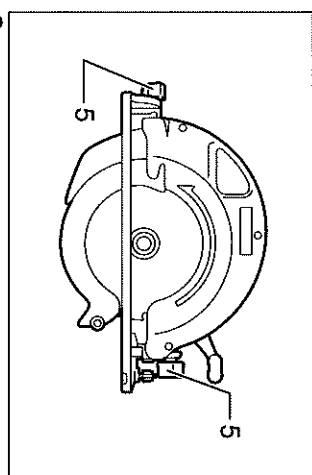
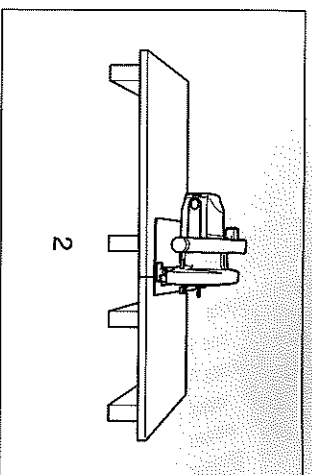
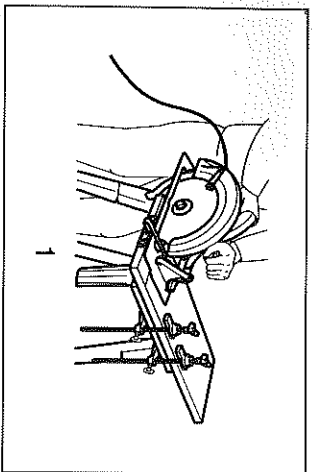


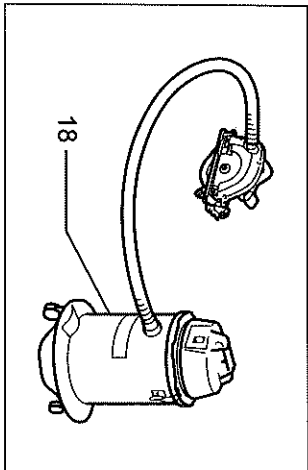


GB	Circular Saw	Instruction Manual
F	Scie circulaire	Manuel d'instructions
D	Handkreissäge	Betriebsanleitung
I	Sega circolare	Istruzioni per l'uso
NL	Cirkelzaagmachine	Gebruiksaanwijzing
E	Sierra circular	Manual de instrucciones
P	Serra circular	Manual de instruções
DK	Rundsav	Brugsanvisning
GR	Δισκοπρίονο	Οδηγίες χρήσεως

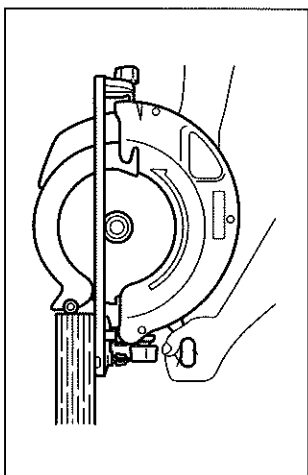
5603R
5703R
5705R
5903R
5103R
5143R



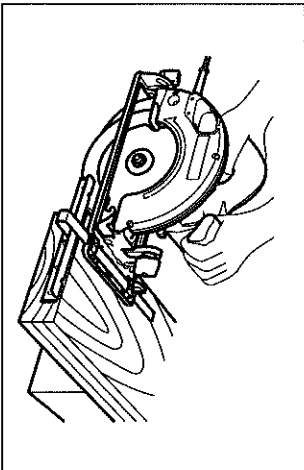




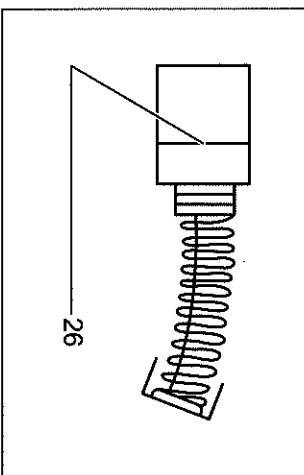
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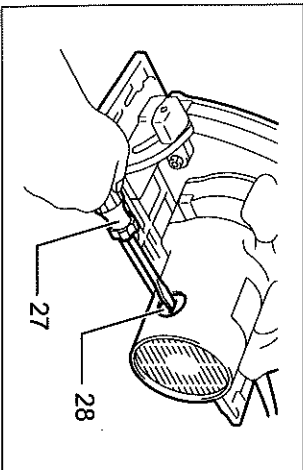
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21

ENGLISH (Original Instructions)

Explanation of general view

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|----|---|----|----------------------|
| 1 | A typical illustration of proper hand support, workpiece support, and supply cord routing (if applicable). | 8 | Base | 19 | Hex wrench |
| 2 | To avoid kickback, do support board or panel near the cut. | 9 | 60° angle cuts | 20 | Shaft lock |
| 3 | Do not support board or panel away from the cut. | 10 | 45° angle cuts | 21 | Hex socket head bolt |
| 4 | Lever | 11 | 30° angle cuts | 22 | Cutter flange |
| 5 | Clamping screw | 12 | Straight cuts | 23 | Saw blade |
| 6 | Base plate | 13 | Blade | 24 | Inner flange |
| 7 | Top guide | 14 | Setting protruberances | 25 | Vacuum cleaner |
| | | 15 | Hex socket head bolt (For adjusting riving knife) | 26 | Limit mark |
| | | 16 | Cutting depth | 27 | Screwdriver |
| | | 17 | Lock-off button | 28 | Brush holder cap |
| | | 18 | Switch trigger | | |

SPECIFICATIONS

Model	5603R	5703R	5705R	5903R	5103R	5143R
Blade diameter	165 mm	190 mm	190 mm	235 mm	270 mm	355 mm
Max. cutting depth	at 90°	54 mm	66 mm	66 mm	85 mm	100 mm
	at 45°	38 mm	46 mm	46 mm	64 mm	73 mm
No load speed (min ⁻¹)	5,000	4,800	4,800	4,500	3,800	2,700
Overall length	330 mm	356 mm	356 mm	400 mm	442 mm	607 mm
Net weight	4.9 kg	5.7 kg	5.7 kg	7.2 kg	9.4 kg	14.0 kg
Safety class	II / I	II / I	II / I	II / I	II / I	II / I

- 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 01/2003

Intended use

The tool is intended for performing lengthways and crossways straight cuts and mitre cuts with angles in wood while in firm contact with the workpiece.

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 in accordance with European Standard and can, therefore, also be used from sockets without earth wire.

GEA010-1

General Power Tool Safety Warnings

⚠ WARNING Read all safety warnings and all instructions. Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.

Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.

GEB009-1

SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES

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. Keep your second hand on auxiliary handle, or motor housing, if both hands are holding the saw, they cannot be cut by the blade. Do not reach underneath the workpiece. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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. (Fig. 1)
4. 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.
5. When ripping always use a rip fence or straight edge guide. This improves the accuracy cut and reduces the chance of blade binding.
6. 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 bolts. The blade washers and bolts 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.
- **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.
- **When blade is binding, or when interrupting a cut for any reason, release the trigger and hold the saw motionless in the material until the blade comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the saw from the work or pull the saw backward while the blade is in motion or kickback may occur.** Investigate and take corrective actions to eliminate the cause of blade binding.
- **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. (Fig. 2 & 3)
- **Do not use dull or damaged blades.** Unsharpened or improperly set blades produce narrow kerf causing excessive friction, blade binding and kickback. Keep blade sharp and clean. Gum and wood pitch hardened on blades slows saw and increases potential for kickback. Keep blade clean by first removing it from tool, then cleaning it with gum and pitch remover, hot water or kerosene. Never use gasoline.
- **Blade depth and bevel adjusting locking levers must be tight and secure before making cut.** If blade adjustment shifts while cutting, it may cause binding and kickback.
- **Use extra caution when making a "plunge cut" into existing walls or other blind areas.** The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause kickback. For plunge cuts, retract lower guard using retracting handle.
- **ALWAYS hold the tool firmly with both hands. NEVER place your hand or fingers behind the saw.** If kickback occurs, the saw could easily jump backwards over your hand, leading to serious personal injury. (Fig. 4)
- **Never force the saw. Forcing the saw can cause uneven cuts, loss of accuracy, and possible kickback.** Push the saw forward at a speed so that the blade cuts without slowing.
- 10. **Check lower guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate the saw if lower guard does not move freely and close instantly. Never clamp or tie the lower guard into the open position.** If saw is accidentally dropped, lower guard may be bent. Raise the lower guard with the retracting handle and make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, in all angles and depths of cut. To check lower guard, open lower guard by hand, then release and watch guard close. Also check to see that retracting handle does not touch tool housing. Leaving blade exposed is VERY DANGEROUS and can lead to serious personal injury.
- 11. **Check the operation of the lower guard spring. If the guard and the spring are not operating properly, they must be serviced before use.** Lower guard may operate sluggishly due to damaged parts, gummy deposits, or a build-up of debris.
- 12. **Lower guard should be retracted manually only for special cuts such as "plunge cuts" and "compound cuts." Raise lower guard by retracting handle and as soon as blade enters the material, the lower guard must be released.** For all other sawing, the lower guard should operate automatically.
- 13. **Always observe that the lower guard is covering the blade before placing saw down on bench or floor.** An unprotected, coasting blade will cause the saw to walk backwards, cutting whatever is in its path. Be aware of the time it takes for the blade to stop after switch is released. Before setting the tool down after completing a cut, be sure that the lower guard has closed and the blade has come to a complete stop.
- 14. **Use the appropriate riving knife for the blade being used.** For the riving knife to work, it must be thicker than the body of the blade but thinner than the tooth set of the blade.
- 15. **Adjust the riving knife as described in this instruction manual.** Incorrect spacing, positioning and alignment can make the riving knife ineffective in preventing kickback.
- 16. **Always use the riving knife except when plunge cutting.** Riving knife must be replaced after plunge cutting. Riving knife causes interference during plunge cutting and can create kickback.
- 17. **For the riving knife to work, it must be engaged in the workpiece.** The riving knife is ineffective in preventing kickback during short cuts.
- 18. **Do not operate the saw if riving knife is bent.** Even a light interference can slow the closing rate of a guard.
- 19. **Use extra caution when cutting damp wood, pressure treated lumber, or wood containing knots.** Adjust speed of cut to maintain smooth advancement of tool without decrease in blade speed.

20. Avoid Cutting Nails. Inspect for and remove all nails from lumber before cutting.

- Place the wider portion of the saw base on that part of the workpiece which is solidly supported, not on the section that will fall off when the cut is made. As examples, Fig. 5 illustrates the RIGHT way to cut off the end of a board, and Fig. 6 the WRONG way. If the workpiece is short or small, clamp it down. **DO NOT TRY TO HOLD SHORT PIECES BY HAND!** (Fig. 5 & 6)
- Never attempt to saw with the circular saw held upside down in a vise. This is extremely dangerous and can lead to serious accidents. (Fig. 7)
- Some material contains chemicals which may be toxic. Take caution to prevent dust inhalation and skin contact. Follow material supplier safety data.
- Do not stop the blades by lateral pressure on the saw blade.
- Always use blades recommended in this manual. Do not use any abrasive wheels.
- Wear a dust mask and hearing protection when use the tool.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

WARNING:
MISUSE or failure to follow the safety rules stated in this instruction manual may cause serious personal injury.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

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

Adjusting depth of cut (Fig. 8)

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

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

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

Bevel cutting (Fig. 9)

For model 5603R, 5703R, 5705R, 5903R, 5103R
Loosen the clamping screws in front and back, and tilt the tool to the desired angle for bevel cuts (0° - 45°). Secure the clamping screws tightly in front and back after making the adjustment.

For model 5143R
Loosen the clamping screw in front and tilt the tool to the desired angle for bevel cuts (0° - 60°). Secure the clamping screw tightly in front after making the adjustment.

Sighting

For model 5603R, 5703R, 5705R, 5903R, 5103R (Fig. 10 & 11)
For straight cuts, align the A position on the front of the base with your cutting line. For 45° bevel cuts, align the B position with it.

For model 5143R (Fig. 12)
Align your sight line with either the 0° notch for straight cutting or the 30° notch for 30° angle cuts or the 45° notch for 45° angle cuts or the 60° notch for 60° angle cuts.

Riving knife adjustment (Fig. 13)

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

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

Switch action (Fig. 14)

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

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

ASSEMBLY

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

Removing or installing saw blade (Fig. 15 & 16)

The following blade can be used with this tool.

Model	Max. dia.	Min. dia.	Blade thickness	Kerf
5603R	165 mm	150 mm	1.6 mm or less	1.9 mm or more
5703R	190 mm	170 mm	1.6 mm or less	1.9 mm or more
5705R	190 mm	170 mm	1.6 mm or less	1.9 mm or more
5903R	235 mm	210 mm	1.7 mm or less	2.1 mm or more
5103R	270 mm	260 mm	1.8 mm or less	2.2 mm or more
5143R	355 mm	350 mm	2.3 mm or less	2.7 mm or more

The thickness of the riving knife is 1.8 mm for Models 5603R, 5703R and 5705R or 2.0 mm for Models for 5903R and 5103R or 2.5 mm for Model 5143R.

MAINTENANCE

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

CAUTION:

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

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

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

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

Connecting a vacuum cleaner (Fig. 17)

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

Operation (Fig. 18)

CAUTION:

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

Hold the tool firmly. The tool is provided with both a front grip and rear handle. Use both to best grasp the tool. If both hands are holding saw, they cannot be cut by the blade. Set the base on the workpiece to be cut without the blade making any contact. Then turn the tool on and wait until the blade attains full speed. Now simply move the tool forward over the workpiece surface, keeping it flat and advancing smoothly until the sawing is completed.

To get clean cuts, keep your sawing line straight and your speed of advance uniform. If the cut fails to properly follow your intended cut line, do not attempt to turn or force the tool back to the cut line. Doing so may bind the blade and lead to dangerous kickback and possible serious injury. Release switch, wait for blade to stop and then withdraw tool. Realign tool on a new cut line, and start cut again. Attempt to avoid positioning which exposes operator to chips and wood dust being ejected from saw. Use eye protection to help avoid injury.

CAUTION:

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

Rip fence (Guide rule) (Fig. 19)

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

REPLACING CARBON BRUSHES (Fig. 20 & 21)

- Always be sure that the tool is switched off and unplugged before attempting to perform inspection or maintenance.

Replacing carbon brushes (Fig. 20 & 21)

Remove and check the carbon brushes regularly. Replace when they wear down to the limit mark. Keep the carbon brushes clean and free to slip in the holders. Both carbon brushes should be replaced at the same time. Use only identical carbon brushes.

Use a screwdriver to remove the brush holder caps. Take out the worn carbon brushes, insert the new ones and secure the brush holder caps.

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.

ACCESSORIES

CAUTION:

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

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

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

For European countries only

Noise

The typical A-weighted noise level determined according to EN60745:

- For Model 5603R**
Sound pressure level (L_{pa}): 93 dB (A)
Sound power level (L_{wa}): 104 dB (A)
Uncertainty (K): 3 dB (A)
- For Model 5703R**
Sound pressure level (L_{pa}): 93 dB (A)
Sound power level (L_{wa}): 104 dB (A)
Uncertainty (K): 3 dB (A)
- For Model 5705R**
Sound pressure level (L_{pa}): 94 dB (A)
Sound power level (L_{wa}): 105 dB (A)
Uncertainty (K): 3 dB (A)
- For Model 5903R**
Sound pressure level (L_{pa}): 95 dB (A)
Sound power level (L_{wa}): 106 dB (A)
Uncertainty (K): 3 dB (A)
- For Model 5103R**
Sound pressure level (L_{pa}): 97 dB (A)
Sound power level (L_{wa}): 108 dB (A)
Uncertainty (K): 3 dB (A)
- For Model 5143R**
Sound pressure level (L_{pa}): 94 dB (A)
Sound power level (L_{wa}): 105 dB (A)
Uncertainty (K): 3 dB (A)

Wear ear protection.

Vibration

The vibration total value (tri-axial vector sum) determined according to EN60745:

- For Model 5603R**
Work mode: cutting chipboard
Vibration emission (a_h): 2.5 m/s² or less
Uncertainty (K): 1.5 m/s²
- For Model 5703R**
Work mode: cutting chipboard
Vibration emission (a_h): 3.0 m/s²
Uncertainty (K): 1.5 m/s²
- For Model 5705R**
Work mode: cutting chipboard
Vibration emission (a_h): 2.5 m/s² or less
Uncertainty (K): 1.5 m/s²
- For Model 5903R**
Work mode: cutting chipboard
Vibration emission (a_h): 3.0 m/s²
Uncertainty (K): 1.5 m/s²
- For Model 5103R**
Work mode: cutting chipboard
Vibration emission (a_h): 2.5 m/s² or less
Uncertainty (K): 1.5 m/s²
- For Model 5143R**
Work mode: cutting chipboard
Vibration emission (a_h): 2.5 m/s² or less
Uncertainty (K): 1.5 m/s²

EN6214-2

EN6214-2

EN6214-2

EN6213-1

EN6214-2

EN6213-1

EC Declaration of Conformity

We Makita Corporation as the responsible manufacturer declare that the following Makita machine(s):
Designation of Machine: Circular Saw
Model No./ Type:
5603R, 5703R, 5705R, 5903R, 5103R, 5143R
are of series production and

Conforms to the following European Directives:
98/37/EC until 28th December 2009 and then with
2006/42/EC from 29th December 2009

And are manufactured in accordance with the following standards or standardised documents:
EN60745

The technical documentation is kept by our authorized representative in Europe who is:

Makita International Europe Ltd.
Michigan Drive, Tongwell,
Milton Keynes, MK15 8UD, England

30th January 2009

Tomoyasu Kato
Director

Makita Corporation
3-11-8, Sumiyoshi-cho,
Aoi, Aichi, JAPAN

- The declared vibration emission value has been measured in accordance with the standard test method and may be used for comparing one tool with another.
- The declared vibration emission value may also be used in a preliminary assessment of exposure.

WARNING:

- The vibration emission during actual use of the power tool can differ from the declared emission value depending on the ways in which the tool is used.
- 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).