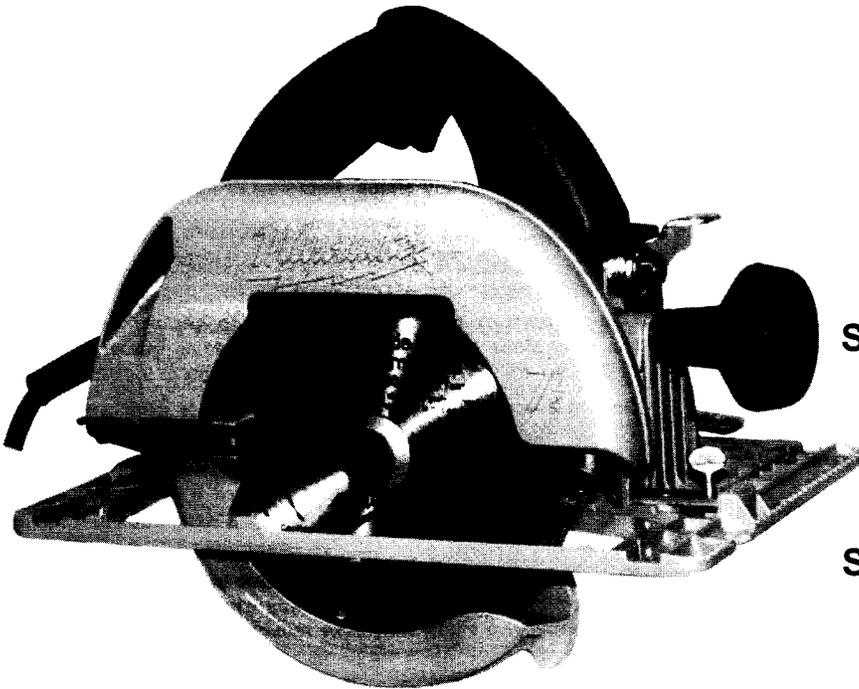




**OPERATOR'S MANUAL  
MANUEL de L'UTILISATEUR  
MANUAL del OPERADOR**

10-29-03

SER # 607D402340322



Catalog Nos.  
Nos de Cat.  
Catálogo Nos.

6375-20

6376-20

7-1/4" Circular Saws

Scies Circulaire 18 cm (7-1/4")

Sierras Circular de 18 cm (7-1/4")

6405-6

8-1/4" Circular Saws

Scies Circulaire 21 cm (8-1/4")

Sierras Circular de 21 cm (8-1/4")

6460

10 - 1/4" Circular Saw

Scie Circulaire 26 cm (10-1/4")

Sierra Circular de 26 cm (10-1/4")

**HEAVY-DUTY CIRCULAR SAWS  
EXTRA ROBUSTE SCIE CIRCULAIRE  
SIERRAS CIRCULARE HEAVY-DUTY**

**TO REDUCE THE RISK OF INJURY, USER MUST READ AND UNDERSTAND OPERATOR'S MANUAL.**

**AFIN DE RÉDUIRE LE RISQUE DE BLESSURES, L'UTILISATEUR DOIT LIRE ET BIEN COMPRENDRE LE MANUEL DEL'UTILISATEUR.**

**PARA REDUCIR EL RIESGO DE LESIONES, EL USUARIO DEBE LEER Y ENTENDER EL MANUAL DEL OPERADOR.**

## GENERAL SAFETY RULES



### WARNING!

#### **READ AND UNDERSTAND ALL INSTRUCTIONS.**

Failure to follow all instructions listed below, may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious personal injury.

#### **SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.**

### WORK AREA

1. **Keep your work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered benches and 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 bystanders, children, and visitors away while operating a power tool.** Distractions can cause you to lose control. Protect others in the work area from debris such as chips and sparks. Provide barriers or shields as needed.

### ELECTRICAL SAFETY

4. **Grounded tools must be plugged into an outlet properly installed and grounded in accordance with all codes and ordinances. Never remove the grounding prong or modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adaptor plugs. Check with a qualified electrician if you are in doubt as to whether the outlet is properly grounded.** If the tools should electrically malfunction or break down, grounding provides a low resistance path to carry electricity away from the user.
5. **Double Insulated tools are equipped with 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 a polarized outlet. Do not change the plug in any way. Double insulation  eliminates the need for the three wire grounded power cord and grounded power supply system.**
6. **Avoid body contact with grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators.** There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is grounded.
7. **Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions.** Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
8. **Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord to carry the tools or pull the plug from an outlet. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Replace damaged cords immediately.** Damaged cords increase the risk of electric shock.
9. **When operating a power tool outside, use an outdoor extension cord marked "W-A" or "W".** These cords are rated for outdoor use and reduce the risk of electric shock.

### PERSONAL SAFETY

10. **Stay alert, watch what you are doing, and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use tool while tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication.** A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
11. **Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Contain long hair. Keep your hair, clothing, and gloves away from moving parts.** Loose clothes, jewelry, or long hair can be caught in moving parts.

12. **Avoid accidental starting. Be sure switch is off before plugging in.** Carrying tools with your finger on the switch or plugging in tools with the switch on invites accidents.
13. **Remove adjusting keys or wrenches before turning on the tool.** A wrench or a key that is left attached to a rotating part of the tool may result in personal injury.
14. **Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** Proper footing and balance enables better control of the tool in unexpected situations.
15. **Use safety equipment. Always wear eye protection.** Dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection must be used for appropriate conditions.

### TOOL USE AND CARE

16. **Use clamps or other practical way to secure and support the workpiece to a stable platform.** Holding the work by hand or against your body is unstable and may lead to loss of control.
17. **Do not force tool. Use the correct tool for your application.** The correct tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it is designed.
18. **Do not use tool if switch does not turn it on or off.** Any tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
19. **Disconnect the plug from the power source before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing the tool.** Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the tool accidentally.
20. **Store idle tools out of reach of children and other untrained persons.** Tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
21. **Maintain tools with care. Keep cutting tools sharp and clean.** Properly maintained tools with sharp cutting edge are less likely to bind and are easier to control. Do not use a damaged tool. Tag damaged tools "Do not use" until repaired.
22. **Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, and any other condition that may affect the tool's operation. If damaged, have the tool serviced before using.** Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained tools.
23. **Use only accessories that are recommended by the manufacturer for your model.** Accessories that may be suitable for one tool, may become hazardous when used on another tool.

### SERVICE

24. **Tool service must be performed only by qualified repair personnel.** Service or maintenance performed by unqualified personnel could result in a risk of injury.
25. **When servicing a tool, use only identical replacement parts. Follow instructions in the Maintenance section of this manual.** Use of unauthorized parts or failure to follow Maintenance Instructions may create a risk of electric shock or injury.

## SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES — CIRCULAR SAWS

- Maintain labels and nameplates.** These carry important information. If unreadable or missing, contact a *MILWAUKEE* service facility for a free replacement.
- DANGER! Keep hands away from cutting area and 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.  
**Keep your body positioned to either side of the saw blade, but not in line with the saw blade.** KICKBACK could cause the saw to jump backwards (See "Causes and Operator Prevention of KICKBACK" below).  
**Do not reach underneath the work.** The guard can not protect you from the blade below the work.
- Check lower guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate 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 lower guard lever and make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, in all angles and depths of cut.
- Check the operation and condition 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 buildup of debris.
- Lower guard should be retracted manually only for special cuts such as "Pocket Cuts" and "Compound Cuts". Raise lower guard by lower guard lever. As soon as blade enters the material, lower guard must be released.** For all other sawing, the lower guard should operate automatically.
- Always observe that the lower guard is covering the blade before placing 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.
- NEVER hold piece being cut in your hands or across your leg.** It is important to support the work properly to minimize body exposure, blade binding, or loss of control.
- Hold 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 tool "live" and shock the operator.
- When ripping always use a rip fence or straight edge guide.** This improves the accuracy of cut and reduces the chance for blade binding.
- Always use blades with correct size and shape (diamond vs. round) arbor 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.
- WARNING!** Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:
  - lead from lead-based paint
  - 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.
- 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 operator.

*KICKBACK is the result of tool 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 body and arm to allow you to resist KICKBACK forces.** 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, center 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 minimize 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.
- Do not use dull or damaged blade.** Unsharpened or improperly set blades produce narrow kerf causing excessive friction, blade binding and KICKBACK.
- 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 "Pocket Cut" into existing walls or other blind areas.** The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause KICKBACK.

### Symbology

	Double Insulated
	Canadian Standards Association
	Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
	Volts Alternating Current
	Volts Alternating Current/ Direct Current
$n_{\text{xxxx}}/\text{min.}$	No Load Revolutions per Minute (RPM)

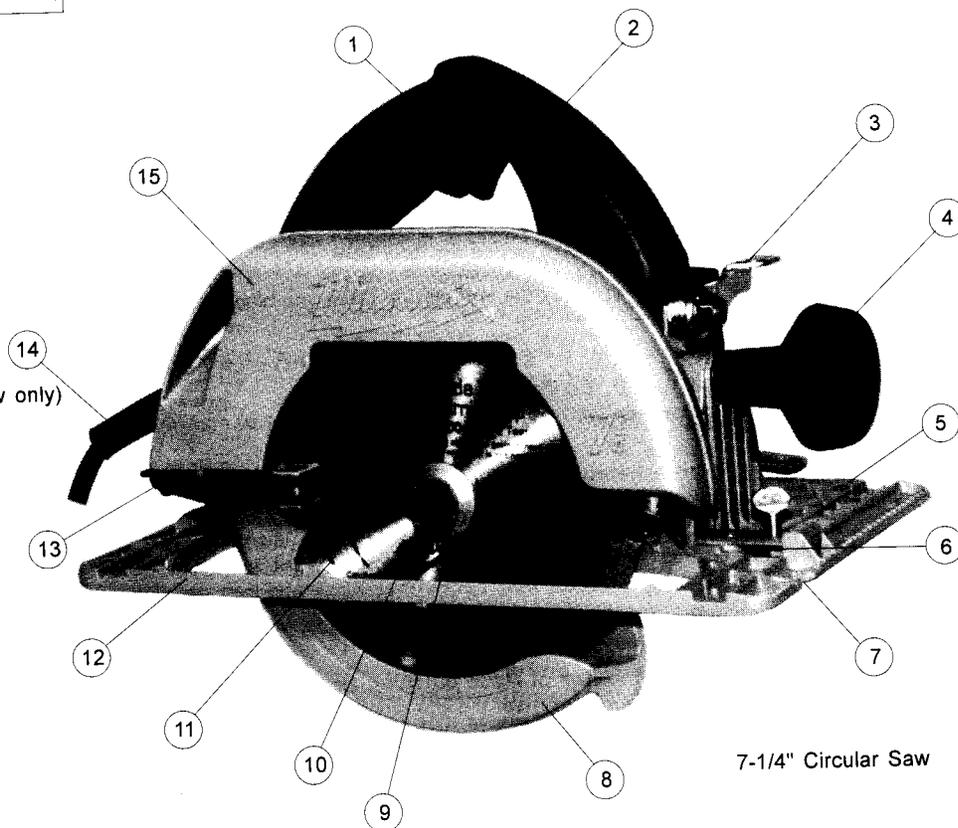
### Specifications

Catalog No.	Volts	No Load RPM	Blade Size	Arbor	Depth of Cut at 90°	Depth of Cut at 45°
6375-20	120 AC/DC	5800	7-1/4"	5/8"	0 to 2-5/16"	0 to 1-13/16"
6376-20	120 AC only	5800	7-1/4"	5/8"	0 to 2-5/16"	0 to 1-13/16"
6405-6	120 AC/DC	5800	8-1/4"	5/8"	0 to 2-3/4"	0 to 2-1/4"
6460	120 AC/DC	5200	10-1/4"	5/8"	15/16" to 3-15/16"	5/8" to 2-7/8"

### FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION



1. Trigger
2. Switch handle
3. Depth adjusting lever
4. Bevel adjusting knob
5. Blade wrench (7-1/4" Saw only)
6. Rip fence slot
7. Line sight
8. Lower guard
9. Spindle flange
10. Blade bolt
11. Blade
12. Shoe
13. Lower guard lever
14. Cord
15. Upper guard
16. Spindle lock



7-1/4" Circular Saw

## GROUNDING



### WARNING!

Improperly connecting the grounding wire can result in the risk of electric shock. Check with a qualified electrician if you are in doubt as to whether the outlet is properly grounded. Do not modify the plug provided with the tool. Never remove the grounding prong from the plug. Do not use the tool if the cord or plug is damaged. If damaged, have it repaired by a **MILWAUKEE** service facility before use. If the plug will not fit the outlet, have a proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

### Grounded Tools:

#### Tools with Three Prong Plugs

Tools marked "Grounding Required" have a three wire cord and three prong grounding plug. The plug must be connected to a properly grounded outlet (See Figure A). If the tool should electrically malfunction or break down, grounding provides a low resistance path to carry electricity away from the user, reducing the risk of electric shock.

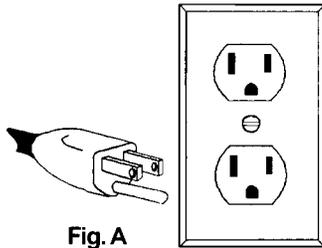


Fig. A

The grounding prong in the plug is connected through the green wire inside the cord to the grounding system in the tool. The green wire in the cord must be the only wire connected to the tool's grounding system and must never be attached to an electrically "live" terminal.

Your tool must be plugged into an appropriate outlet, properly installed and grounded in accordance with all codes and ordinances. The plug and outlet should look like those in Figure A.

### Double Insulated Tools:

#### Tools with Two Prong Plugs

Tools marked "Double Insulated" do not require grounding. They have a special double insulation system which satisfies OSHA requirements and complies with the applicable standards of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., the Canadian Standard Association and the National Electrical Code. Double Insulated tools may be used in either of the 120 volt outlets shown in Figures B and C.

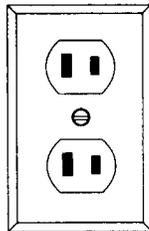


Fig. B

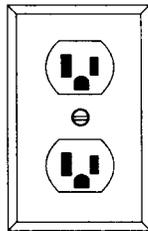


Fig. C

## EXTENSION CORDS

Grounded tools require a three wire extension cord. Double insulated tools can use either a two or three wire extension cord. As the distance from the supply outlet increases, you must use a heavier gauge extension cord. Using extension cords with inadequately sized wire causes a serious drop in voltage, resulting in loss of power and possible tool damage. Refer to the table shown to determine the required minimum wire size.

The smaller the gauge number of the wire, the greater the capacity of the cord. For example, a 14 gauge cord can carry a higher current than a 16 gauge cord. When using more than one extension cord to make up the total length, be sure each cord contains at least the minimum wire size required. If you are using one extension cord for more than one tool, add the nameplate amperes and use the sum to determine the required minimum wire size.

### Guidelines for Using Extension Cords

- If you are using an extension cord outdoors, be sure it is marked with the suffix "W-A" ("W" in Canada) to indicate that it is acceptable for outdoor use.
- Be sure your extension cord is properly wired and in good electrical condition. Always replace a damaged extension cord or have it repaired by a qualified person before using it.
- Protect your extension cords from sharp objects, excessive heat and damp or wet areas.

### Recommended Minimum Wire Gauge for Extension Cords\*

Nameplate Amperes	Extension Cord Length					
	25'	50'	75'	100'	150'	200'
0 - 5	16	16	16	14	12	12
5.1 - 8	16	16	14	12	10	--
8.1 - 12	14	14	12	10	--	--
12.1 - 15	12	12	10	10	--	--
15.1 - 20	10	10	10	--	--	--

\* Based on limiting the line voltage drop to five volts at 150% of the rated amperes.

**READ AND SAVE ALL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE USE.**

## TOOL ASSEMBLY



### WARNING!

To reduce the risk of injury, always unplug tool before attaching or removing accessories or making adjustments. Use only specifically recommended accessories. Others may be hazardous.

### Selecting Blade

Always use sharp blades. Dull blades tend to overload the tool and increase the chance of KICKBACK (see "Causes and Operator Prevention of Kickback"). Only use blades with a maximum safe operating speed greater than the no load RPM marked on the tool's nameplate. Read the blade manufacturer's instructions before use.

### Installing and Removing Blades on 7-1/4" & 8-1/4" Saws (Fig. 1 & 2)

1. Unplug tool before installing or removing blades.
2. To remove the bolt from the spindle, push in the spindle lock button. While holding in the spindle lock button, use the wrench provided with the tool to turn the bolt counterclockwise (Fig. 1). Remove the bolt and spindle flange.

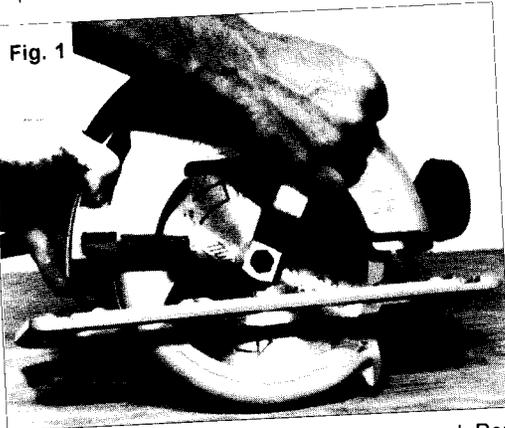


Fig. 1

3. Slide the lower guard lever up to raise the lower guard. Remove the blade from the spindle. Always clean the spindle, upper guard and lower guard to remove any dirt and sawdust.
4. To install a blade, place the blade on the spindle with the teeth pointing in the same direction as the arrow on the lower guard (Fig. 2). Release the lower guard lever.

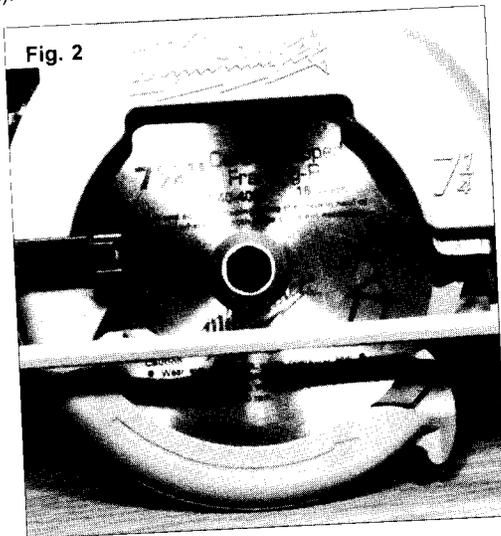


Fig. 2

5. Place the spindle flange on the spindle and hand tighten the bolt.
6. While holding in the spindle lock button, use the wrench to turn the bolt clockwise and tighten.

### Installing and Removing Blades on 10-1/4" Saws (Fig. 1 & 2)

1. Unplug tool before installing or removing blades.
2. To remove the bolt from the spindle, use the wrench provided with the tool to turn the bolt counterclockwise (Fig. 1). Hold the blade steady by inserting a screwdriver between the teeth of the blade and the bottom of the shoe or by jamming the blade into a piece of wood. Remove the bolt and spindle flange.
3. Slide the lower guard lever up to raise the lower guard. Remove the blade from the spindle. Always clean the spindle, upper guard and lower guard to remove any dirt and sawdust.
4. To install a blade, place the blade on the spindle with the teeth pointing in the same direction as the arrow on the lower guard (Fig. 2). Release the lower guard lever.
5. Place the spindle flange on the spindle and hand tighten the bolt.
6. Hold the blade steady by inserting a screwdriver between the teeth of the blade and the top of the shoe or by jamming the blade into a piece of wood. Use the wrench to turn the bolt clockwise and tighten.

### Adjusting Depth (7-1/4" Saws) (Fig. 3 & 4)

1. Unplug tool.
2. To adjust the depth of the cut, place the saw on the edge of the workpiece. While holding the saw by the handle, loosen the depth adjusting lever by lifting it up and moving toward the blade (Fig. 3).

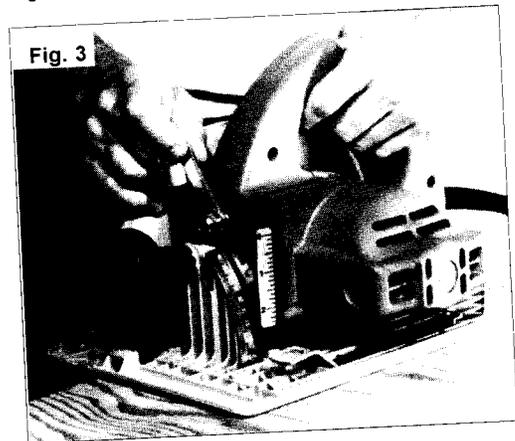


Fig. 3

3. Keeping the shoe flat against the workpiece, raise or lower the saw to the desired position. For the proper depth setting, the blade should extend no more than 1/4" below the material being cut (Fig. 4).

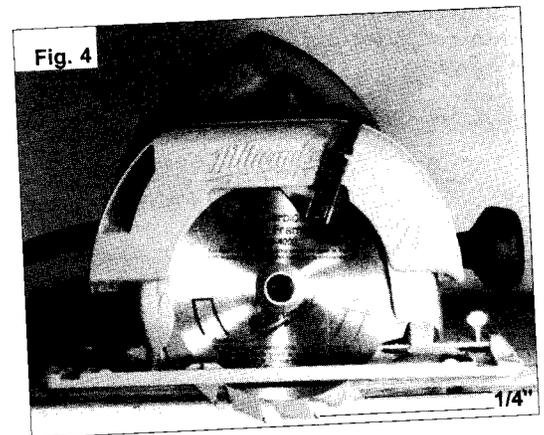


Fig. 4

4. Move the depth adjusting lever away from the blade and push down to secure the position.

### Adjusting Bevel Angle (8-1/4" and 10-1/4" Saws)

1. Unplug tool.
2. To adjust the angle of the cut, place the saw on the edge of the workpiece. While holding the saw by the handle, loosen the bevel adjusting lever by lifting it up and moving toward the blade.
3. Hold the shoe down and rotate the saw by the handle to the desired angle as indicated by the markings on the bevel scale.
4. Move the bevel adjusting lever away from the blade and push down to secure the position.

### Bevel Adjustment Screw (7-1/4", 8-1/4", 10-1/4" Saws) (Fig. 5)

1. Unplug tool.
2. To make sure the blade is 90 degrees to the shoe, place saw on the blade side and retract lower guard.
3. Loosen bevel adjusting knob or lever. Place a square against the blade and shoe to adjust the 90 degree setting.
4. Turn the bevel adjustment screw in or out until the blade is at a 90 degree angle with the shoe (Fig. 5).

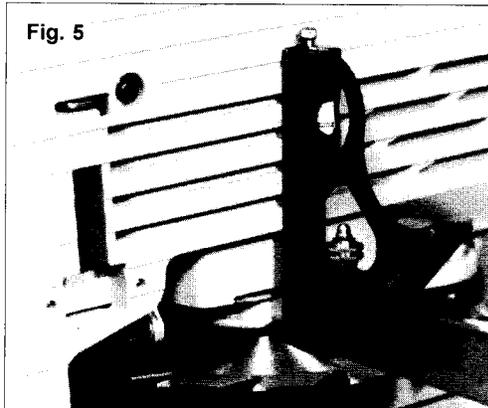


Fig. 5

5. On 7-1/4" saws, adjust the bevel pointer to 0 degrees.

### Adjusting Bevel Angle (7-1/4" Saws) (Fig. 6 & 7)

1. Unplug tool.
2. To adjust the angle of the cut, place the saw on the edge of the workpiece. While holding the saw by the handle, loosen the bevel adjusting knob (Fig. 6).

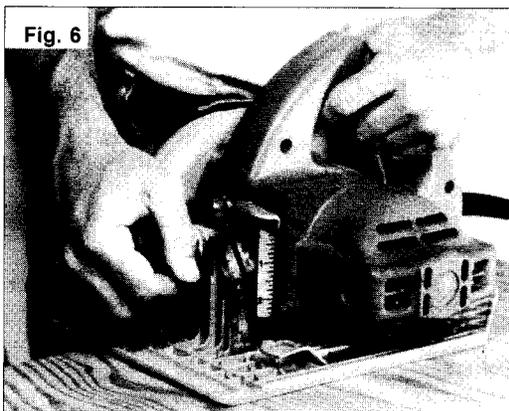


Fig. 6

Hold the shoe down and rotate the saw by the handle to the desired angle as indicated by the markings on the bevel scale (Fig. 7).

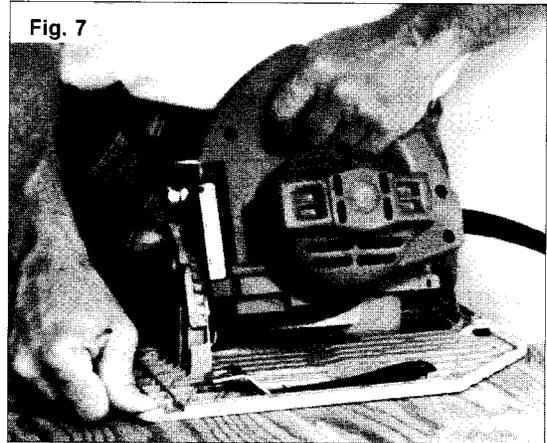


Fig. 7

3. Tighten the bevel adjusting knob.

### Adjusting Depth (8-1/4" and 10-1/4" Saws)

1. Unplug tool.
2. To adjust the depth of cut, place the saw on the edge of the workpiece and loosen the depth adjusting knob by turning it counterclockwise.
3. Keeping the shoe flat against the workpiece, raise or lower the saw to the desired position. For the proper depth setting, the blade should extend no more than 1/4" below the material being cut.
4. Turn the depth adjusting knob clockwise to secure the position. Tighten the knob.

## OPERATION



### WARNING!

To reduce the risk of injury, wear safety goggles or glasses with side shields. Unplug the tool before changing accessories or making adjustments.

#### 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, or cutting slot, 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 operator.

*KICKBACK is the result of tool misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below:*

1. **Maintain a firm grip with both hands on the saw and position your body and arm to allow you to resist KICKBACK forces.** KICKBACK forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken.
2. **When blade is binding, or when interrupting a cut for any reason, release the trigger and hold the saw motionless in the material until the blade comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the saw from the work or pull the saw backward while the blade is in motion or KICKBACK may occur.** Investigate and take corrective actions to eliminate the cause of blade binding.
3. **When restarting a saw in the workpiece, center the saw blade in the kerf, or cut, 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.
4. **Support large panels to minimize the risk of blade pinching and KICKBACK.** Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Supports must be placed under the panel on both sides, near the line of cut and near the edge of the panel.
5. **Do not use dull or damaged blades.** Unsharpened or improperly set blades produce narrow kerf causing excessive friction, blade binding and KICKBACK.
6. **Blade depth and bevel adjusting locking levers must be tight and secure before making cut.** If blade adjustment shifts while cutting, it may cause binding and KICKBACK.
7. **Use extra caution when making a "Pocket Cut" into existing walls or other blind areas.** The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause KICKBACK.

8. **Set the depth of cut for no more than 1/8" to 1/4" greater than the thickness of the stock.** The less blade exposed, the less chance of binding and KICKBACK. Before cutting, be sure depth and bevel adjustments are tight.
9. **Be cautious of pitchy, knotty, wet or warped stock.** These are most likely to create pinching conditions and possible KICKBACK. Do not rip warped lumber. Avoid cutting nails.
10. **Use a rip fence or edge guide when ripping.** Guides improve control and reduce blade binding.
11. **Stay alert.** Any distraction can cause twisting or binding. Repetitive cuts may lull the user into careless movements.

#### General Operation (Fig. 8)

Always clamp the workpiece securely on a saw horse or bench. See "Applications" for the correct way to support your work in different situations.

1. **Draw a cutting line.** Place the front of the shoe on the edge of the workpiece without making blade contact. Hold the switch handle with one hand and the depth/bevel adjusting knob (depending on model) with the other (Fig. 8). When using 10-1/4" saws, hold the switch handle with one hand and the front handle with the other.

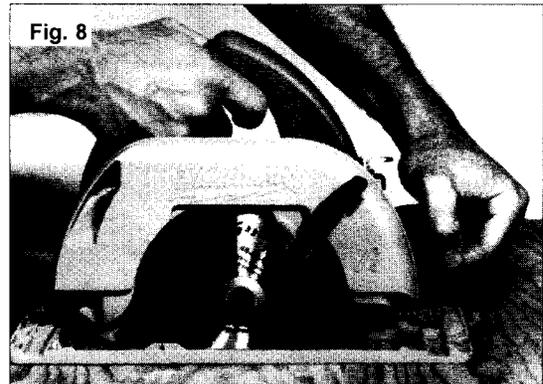


Fig. 8

2. **Line up the line sight with your cutting line.** Position your arms and body to resist KICKBACK. Pull the trigger, allowing the motor to reach full speed before beginning to cut.
3. **While cutting, keep the shoe flat against the workpiece and maintain a firm grip.** Do not force the saw through the work. Forcing a saw can cause KICKBACK.
4. **If making a partial cut, restarting in mid-cut or correcting direction, allow the blade to come to a complete stop.** To resume cutting, center the blade in the kerf, back the saw away from cutting edge a few inches, pull the trigger and re-enter the cut slowly.
5. **If the saw binds and stalls, maintain a firm grip and release the trigger immediately.**
6. **After finishing a cut, be sure the lower guard closes and the blade comes to a complete stop before setting the saw down.**

### Electric Brake (Select Models)

Select models feature an electronic brake. The brake engages when you release the trigger, causing the blade to stop and allowing you to proceed with your work. Generally, the saw blade stops within two seconds. However, there may be a delay between the time you release the trigger and when the brake engages. Occasionally the brake may miss completely. If the brake misses frequently, the saw needs servicing by an authorized *MILWAUKEE* service station. The brake is not a substitute for the guard, so you must always wait for the blade to stop completely before removing the saw from the workpiece. The correct brush grade must be used for proper operation of the brake. Use only the correct *MILWAUKEE* replacement brushes when servicing the tool.

### Troubleshooting

If the blade does not follow a straight line:

- Teeth are dull. This is caused by hitting a hard object such as a nail or stone, dulling teeth on one side. The blade tends to cut to the side with the sharpest teeth.
- Shoe is out of line or bent
- Blade is bent
- Rip fence or guide are not being used

If the blade binds, smokes or turns blue from friction:

- Blade is dull
- Blade is on backwards
- Blade is bent
- Blade is dirty
- Workpiece is not properly supported
- Incorrect blade is being used

## APPLICATIONS



### WARNING!

Dust, chips and grit can cause the guard to hang up at any time. If the saw is used with an abrasive cutting wheel, reserve and mark it for that use only. Before using it for wood cutting, return it to a *MILWAUKEE* service facility for cleaning and testing.

### Cross-Cutting Wood (Fig. 10)

Cross-cutting is cutting across the grain. Select the proper blade for your job. Advance the saw slowly to avoid splintering the wood.

### Cutting Large Panels (Fig. 9)

Large panels and long boards sag or bend if they are not correctly supported. If you attempt to cut without leveling and properly supporting the workpiece, the blade will tend to bind, causing KICKBACK.

Support large panels. Be sure to set the depth of the cut so that you only cut through the workpiece, not through the supports.

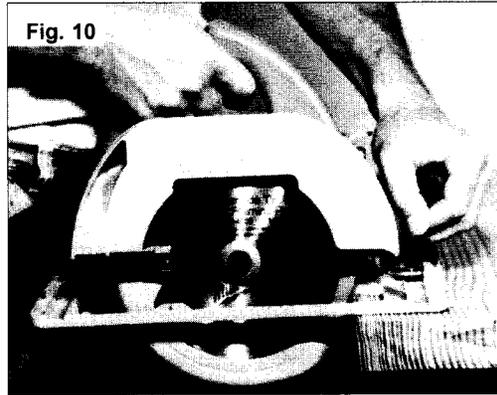


Fig. 10

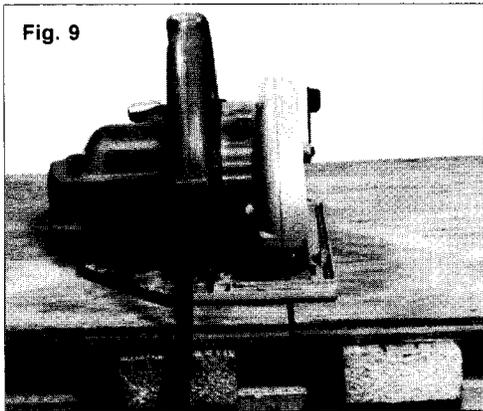


Fig. 9

### Ripping Wood

Ripping is cutting lengthwise with the grain. Select the proper blade for your job. Use a rip fence for rips 4" wide or less. To install the rip fence, slide the bar through the rip fence slot in either side of the shoe. The width of the cut is the distance from the inside of the blade to the inside edge of the rip fence. Adjust the rip fence for the desired width, and lock the setting by tightening the rip fence screws.

When ripping widths greater than 4", clamp or tack 1" lumber to workpiece and use the inside edge of the shoe as a guide.

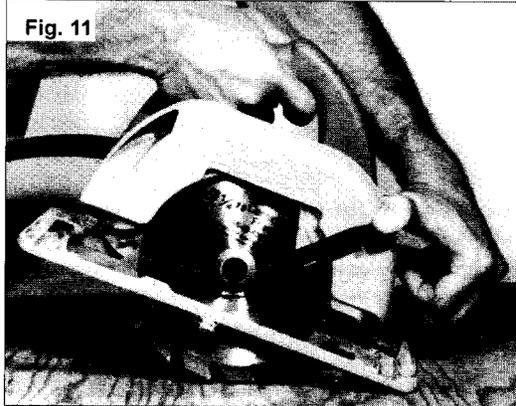
## Pocket Cutting (Fig. 11)



### **WARNING!**

To reduce the risk of electric shock, check work area for hidden pipes and wires before making pocket cuts.

Pocket cuts are made in the middle of the workpiece when it can not be cut from an edge. We recommend using a Sawzall® or jig saw for this type of cut. However, if you must use a circular saw to make a pocket cut, USE EXTREME CAUTION.



1. Beginning at a corner, line up the line sight with your cutting line. Tilt the saw forward, firmly fixing the front of the shoe on the workpiece. The blade should be just above cutting line, but not touching it. Raise the lower guard using the lower guard lever.
2. Pull the trigger, allowing the blade to come up to full speed. Using the front of the shoe as a hinge point, gradually lower the back end of the saw into the workpiece.
3. When the shoe rests flat against workpiece, advance the saw to the far corner. Release the trigger and allow the blade to come to a complete stop before removing it from workpiece. Repeat the above steps for each side of the opening. Use a Sawzall®, jig saw or small hand saw to finish the corners if they are not completely cut through.

## Cutting Masonry and Metal

Although *MILWAUKEE* Circular Saws are primarily designed and intended for cutting wood, they may also be used with abrasive cutting wheels for cutting metal or masonry.



### **WARNING!**

Only use abrasive cutting wheels with a maximum safe operating speed greater than the RPM marked on the tool's nameplate.

When cutting masonry, use a silicone carbide abrasive cutting wheel. Make successive passes at depths of less than 1/4" to achieve the desired depth. Cutting at a depth of more than 1/4" will damage the wheel. Frequently clean dust from air vents and guards. Always wear a dust mask.

When cutting light gauge sheet metal, use an aluminum oxide abrasive cutting wheel. Set the depth of cut for 1/8" to 1/4" greater than the thickness of the material you are cutting. Protect everyone in the area from sparks.

## MAINTENANCE



### WARNING!

To reduce the risk of injury, always unplug your tool before performing any maintenance. Never disassemble the tool or try to do any rewiring on the tool's electrical system. Contact a **MILWAUKEE** service facility for ALL repairs.

### Maintaining Tools

Keep your tool in good repair by adopting a regular maintenance program. Before use, examine the general condition of your tool. Inspect guards, switches, tool cord set and extension cord for damage. Check for loose screws, misalignment, binding of moving parts, improper mounting, broken parts and any other condition that may affect its safe operation. If abnormal noise or vibration occurs, turn the tool off immediately and have the problem corrected before further use. Do not use a damaged tool. Tag damaged tools "DO NOT USE" until repaired (see "Repairs").

Under normal conditions, relubrication is not necessary until the motor brushes need to be replaced. After six months to one year, depending on use, return your tool to the nearest **MILWAUKEE** service facility for the following:

- Lubrication
- Brush inspection and replacement
- Mechanical inspection and cleaning (gears, spindles, bearings, housing, etc.)
- Electrical inspection (switch, cord, armature, etc.)
- Testing to assure proper mechanical and electrical operation

### Cleaning

Clean dust and debris from vents. Keep the tool handles clean, dry and free of oil or grease. Use only mild soap and a damp cloth to clean your tool since certain cleaning agents and solvents are harmful to plastics and other insulated parts. Some of these include: gasoline, turpentine, lacquer thinner, paint thinner, chlorinated cleaning solvents, ammonia and household detergents containing ammonia. Never use flammable or combustible solvents around tools.



### WARNING!

To reduce the risk of injury, electric shock and damage to the tool, never immerse your tool in liquid or allow a liquid to flow inside the tool.

### Repairs

If your tool is damaged, return the entire tool to the nearest service center listed on the back cover of this operator's manual.

## ACCESSORIES



### WARNING!

To reduce the risk of injury, always unplug the tool before attaching or removing accessories. Use only specifically recommended accessories. Others may be hazardous.

For a complete listing of accessories refer to your **MILWAUKEE** Electric Tool catalog. To obtain a catalog, contact your local distributor or a service center listed on the back cover of this operator's manual.

## WARRANTY

Every **MILWAUKEE** product is warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship. **MILWAUKEE** will repair or replace any product which examination proves to be defective in material or workmanship.

**Limitations:** This warranty does not cover: 1) repairs made or attempted by other than **MILWAUKEE** or **MILWAUKEE** Authorized Service Station personnel; 2) normal wear and tear; 3) abuse; 4) misuse; 5) improper maintenance; 6) continued use after partial failure; 7) tools that have been modified; or product used with an improper accessory.

Battery Packs are warranted for one (1) year from the date of purchase.

Should a problem develop, return the complete product to any **MILWAUKEE** Factory Service Center or **MILWAUKEE** Authorized Service Station, freight prepaid and insured. If inspection shows the problem is caused by a defect in material or workmanship, all repairs or a replacement will be made at no charge and the product will be returned, transportation prepaid. No other warranty, written or verbal, is authorized.

THE REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT REMEDIES DESCRIBED HEREIN ARE EXCLUSIVE. IN NO EVENT SHALL **MILWAUKEE** BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING LOSS OF PROFITS.

THIS WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WHETHER FOR MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR USE OR PURPOSE.

*This warranty gives you specific legal rights. You may also have other rights that vary from state to state. In those states that do not allow the exclusion of implied warranties or limitations of incidental or consequential damages, the above limitations or exclusions may not apply to you.*