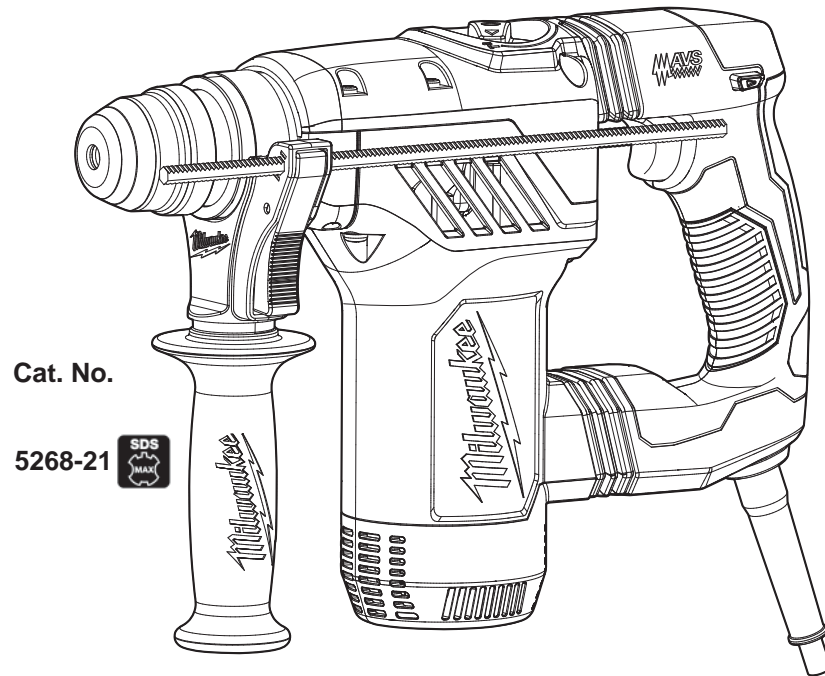




OPERATOR'S MANUAL



Cat. No.

5268-21



1-1/8" SDS PLUS ROTARY HAMMER

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

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.** The term “power tool” in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

WORK AREA SAFETY

- Keep work area clean and well lit. Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
- 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.
- Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools. Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.
- 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.
- Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
- Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.
- When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use. Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.
- If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected supply. Use of an GFCI reduces the risk of electric shock.

PERSONAL SAFETY

- Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
- Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection. Protective equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool. Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energising power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.

- 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.
- Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
- Dress properly. 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.
- If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used. Use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.

POWER TOOL USE AND CARE

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tool's operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.
- Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc. in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed. Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.

SERVICE








- 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.

SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES

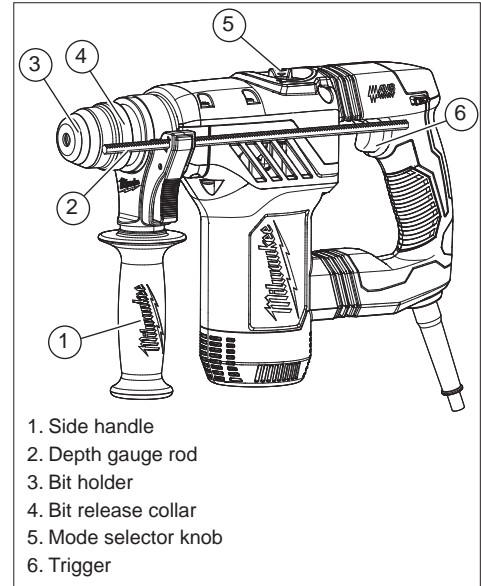
- Wear ear protectors. Exposure to noise can cause hearing loss.
- Use auxiliary handle(s), if supplied with the tool. Loss of control can cause personal injury.
- Hold power tools by insulated gripping surfaces, when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord. Cutting accessory contacting a “live” wire may make exposed metal parts of the power tool “live” and could give the operator an electric shock.
- Keep hands away from all cutting edges and moving parts.
- Maintain labels and nameplates. These carry important information. If unreadable or missing, contact a MILWAUKEE service facility for a free replacement.
- 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.

SYMBOLOLOGY

	Double Insulated
	Volts
	Alternating Current
	Amps
n_0 XXXXmin. ⁻¹	No Load Revolutions per Minute (RPM)
BPM	Blows per Minute (BPM)
	Anti-Vibration System
	Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. United States and Canada
	Mexican Approvals Marking

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION



SPECIFICATIONS

Cat. No.	Volts AC	A	Tool		Type	Capacities	
			No Load RPM	BPM		Twist bit	Core bit
5268-21	120	8	0 - 1500	0 - 5500	SDS Plus	1-1/8"	3"

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.

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.

Fig. 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

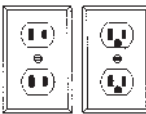


Fig. B Fig. C

Figures B and 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 Amps	Extension Cord Length				
	25'	50'	75'	100'	150'
0 - 2.0	18	18	18	18	16
2.1 - 3.4	18	18	18	18	14
3.5 - 5.0	18	18	16	14	12
5.1 - 7.0	18	16	14	12	12
7.1 - 12.0	16	14	12	10	--
12.1 - 16.0	14	12	10	--	--
16.1 - 20.0	12	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.

ASSEMBLY

⚠ WARNING To reduce the risk of injury, always unplug tool before changing or removing accessories. Only use accessories specifically recommended for this tool. Others may be hazardous.

⚠ WARNING To reduce the risk of injury, always use a side handle when using this tool. Always brace or hold securely.

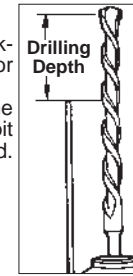
Adjusting the Side Handle Position

1. Loosen the side handle by unscrewing the side handle grip until the side handle rotates freely.
2. Rotate the side handle to the desired position.
3. Tighten the side handle grip securely.

Setting the Depth Gauge

1. Press in the clamping lever.
2. Slide the depth gauge rod backward or forward until it is set for the desired depth.

- NOTE:** The drilling depth is the distance between the tip of the bit and the tip of the depth gauge rod.
3. Release the clamping lever.



⚠ WARNING To reduce the risk of injury, do not grasp the bit while the chuck is rotating or while the bit is falling from the chuck.

Installing Bits and Chisels

NOTE: Only use accessories with SDS or SDS Plus shanks.

Be sure that the shank of the bit is clean. Dirt particles may cause the bit to line up improperly. Do not use bits larger than the maximum recommended capacity of the drill because gear damage or motor overloading may result. For best performance, be sure that the bit is properly sharpened and the shank is lightly greased before use. Use caution when handling hot bits and chisels.

1. Unplug tool.
2. Insert the bit or chisel into the nose of the tool.
3. Push bit into tool until it locks.
4. Check to see that the bit is locked by tugging on it.
5. To remove bits and chisels, pull back on the bit release collar and remove bit.

OPERATION

⚠ 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.

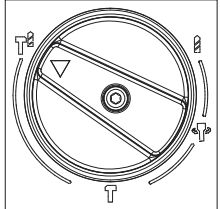
⚠ WARNING To reduce the risk of injury, wear safety goggles or glasses with side shields.

⚠ WARNING To reduce the risk of injury, keep hands and cord away from the bit and all moving parts.

Selecting Action

MILWAUKEE Rotary Hammers have three settings: rotation only, rotary hammer, and hammer only. Always allow the motor to come to a complete stop before changing the mode selection to avoid damage to the tool.

1. For rotation only, turn the selector lever so the arrow on the lever points to the twist drill symbol.
2. For rotary hammering, turn the selector lever so the arrow points to the hammer and twist drill symbol.



3. For hammering only, turn the selector lever so the arrow points to the hammer symbol.
4. To freely rotate the bit to the desired angle for hammering only, turn the selector lever to the symbol. Then, follow step 3.

NOTE: To engage the hammering mechanism, maintain pressure on the bit. When pressure on the bit is released, the hammering action will stop.

Starting and Stopping

1. To **start** the tool, grasp the handle firmly and pull the trigger.
2. To **stop** the tool, release the trigger. Make sure the tool comes to a complete stop before laying the tool down.

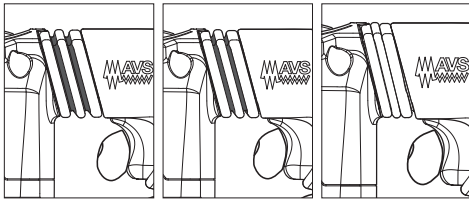
⚠ WARNING Applying greater pressure does not increase the tool's effectiveness. If the applied working pressure is too high, the shock absorber will be pushed together making the vibrations to the handle noticeably stronger.

Operator Force

The Anti-Vibration System provides the operator with comfort without sacrificing power or performance.

Ideal operator force compresses the bellows slightly and allows the tool to work aggressively while the handle remains steady.

Excessive force compresses the bellows significantly and reduces vibration dampening. Users will be able to feel the difference and should adjust the force to the handle accordingly.



Too Little force

Correct force

Too much force

Using the Control Switch

Always allow the motor to come to a complete stop before using the control switch to avoid damage to the tool.

For **forward** (clockwise) rotation, push in the control switch from the right side of the tool. Check the direction of rotation before use.

For **reverse** (counterclockwise) rotation, push in the control switch from the left side of the tool. Check direction of rotation before use.

Operating

Position the tool, grasp the handles firmly and pull the trigger. Always hold the tool securely using both handles to maintain control. This tool has been designed to achieve top performance with only moderate pressure. Let the tool do the work. If the speed begins to drop off when drilling large or deep holes, pull the bit partially out of the hole while the tool is running to help clear dust. Do not use water to settle the dust since it will clog the bit flutes and tend to make the bit bind in the hole. If the bit should bind, a built-in, non-adjustable slip clutch prevents the bit from turning. If this occurs, stop the tool, free the bit and begin again.

Cold Starting

If this tool is stored for a long period of time or at cold temperatures, it may not hammer initially because the lubrication has become stiff. To warm up the tool:

1. Insert and lock a bit or chisel into the tool.
2. Pull the trigger and apply force to the bit or chisel against a concrete or wood surface for a few seconds. Release the trigger
3. Repeat until the tool starts hammering. The colder the tool is, the longer it will take to warm up.

Using Rotary Percussion Core Bits

Core Bits are useful for drilling large or long holes in concrete. **MILWAUKEE** Heavy-Duty Core Bits have heat-treated steel bodies with durable carbide tips. These core bits are specially designed for fast, accurate drilling with combined hammering and rotary action.

1. Clean and lubricate the threads on the adapter and core bit to make later removal easier. Thread the adapter shank to the rear of the core bit.

2. Push the guide plate onto the pointed end of the center pin. Insert the center pin and guide plate assembly into the core bit. Be sure the small end of the center pin is securely placed into the hole in the center of the core bit.



For LHS systems, screw the threaded end of the centering bit into the core bit.

NOTE: If using an extension, first thread the adapter shank to the extension. Then thread the core bit to the extension.

3. Insert the adapter into the nose of the tool as described in "Installing Bits and Chisels". Set the knob to the "hammering with rotation" setting.

4. Press the centering bit firmly against your center mark, hold the tool firmly and pull the trigger.

NOTE: If the 48-20-5099 threaded stud is used, or a center pin and guide plate are not available, use a template or notched board to start the hole.

5. Start the tool. After drilling to about the depth of the core bit teeth, remove the center pin and guide plate from the core bit (not necessary for LHS system). Resume drilling.



6. To change the core bit, hold the tool upwards, pointing it away from your body, and run it briefly in forward to loosen the core bit from the adapter.

NOTE: To make deeper holes, remove the core bit, break and remove the core, then resume drilling. When drilling long or deep holes, after each inch of penetration pull the bit partially out of the hole while the tool is running, to help clear dust from the bit flutes. Dust can clog the bit flutes and can make the bit bind in the hole. If this occurs, stop the tool, free the bit and begin again.

Drilling Large Diameter Holes with Core Bits

When drilling holes with large diameter core bits, dust may build up in the cut and can cause the tool to stall, bind, or cut slowly. By creating an opening for the dust to escape, drilling time, bit stress, and tool stress can be reduced.

1. Start the cut as normal.
2. Once the bit is firmly established in the cut (about 1/4" deep), remove the bit from the cut.
3. Remove the bit from the tool.
4. Install a standard fluted bit, approximately 7/8" in diameter, onto the tool.

5. Drill a perpendicular hole through the kerf of the large hole.

Depending on the location of the work, the hole should either break through the other side of the hole/floor or extend 4"-5" past the end of the workpiece (such as into the dirt below a concrete slab).

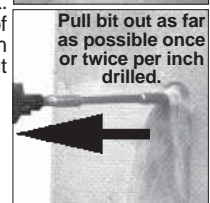
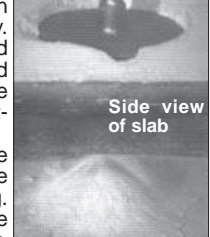
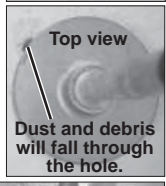
If dust builds up in the hole, vacuum it out and continue drilling.

If drilling through a wall, the hole for dust should be drilled on the lowest part of the large hole kerf as the dust will fall

there when drilling and can be evacuated more easily.

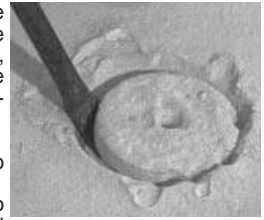
6. Reinstall the core bit and continue drilling. Dust and debris will fall through the hole and optimize the cutting ability of the bit.

NOTE: If unable to drill a hole in the kerf, pull back on the bit with the hammer running. This will remove some of the dust and debris from the cut. Repeat this for every inch of drilling. If necessary, vacuum dust and debris from the cut and surrounding area.



7. For core bits, once the maximum core bit depth is drilled, the core must be broken and removed.

- Install a chisel bit.
- Place the chisel into the hole kerf.
- Chisel down into the kerf at several points until the core is loose or broken.
- Remove the core and vacuum/remove any remaining dust and debris.
- Install the core bit and continue the cut.

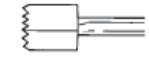







Chiseling and Chipping


MILWAUKEE Rotary Hammers may be used for chipping and chiseling.

When chiseling, hold the tool at an angle to the workpiece. Work from a corner or close to the edge of the workpiece, breaking off one small area at a time rather than attempting too large an area.

A variety of accessories are available.

	Bushing Tools Used to surface concrete.
	Mortar Cutting Chisels (Seam Tools) For removing old mortar for tuck pointing or caulking.
	Bull Points For demolition work and starting holes in concrete slabs.
	Flat Chisels For edging, chipping or channeling.
	Scaling Chisels For removing weld spatter or scale and cutting straight lines.
	Slotting Chisel For slotting and cutting between drilled holes in concrete and masonry.

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

 **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.

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.

Repairs

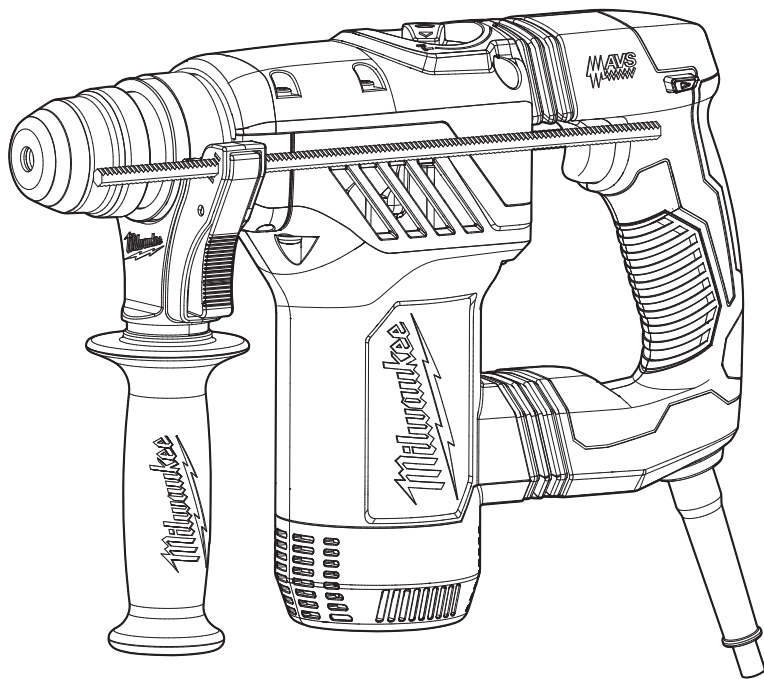
If your tool is damaged, return the entire tool to the nearest service center.

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.



OPERATOR'S MANUAL



Cat. No.

5268-21



1-1/8" SDS PLUS ROTARY HAMMER



WARNING To reduce the risk of injury, user must read and understand operator's manual.

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

⚠WARNING Read all safety warnings, instructions, illustrations and specifications provided with this power tool. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury. **Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.** The term "power tool" in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

WORK AREA SAFETY

- **Keep work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
- **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.
- **Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool.** Distractions can cause you to lose control.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- **Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools.** Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.
- **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.
- **Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions.** Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
- **Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts.** Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.
- **When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use.** Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.
- **If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected supply.** Use of an GFCI reduces the risk of electric shock.

PERSONAL SAFETY

- **Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication.** A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
- **Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection.** Protective equipment such as a dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- **Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool.** Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energizing power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.
- **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.
- **Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.

- **Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair and clothing away from moving parts.** Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- **If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used.** Use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.
- **Do not let familiarity gained from frequent use of tools allow you to become complacent and ignore tool safety principles.** A careless action can cause severe injury within a fraction of a second.

POWER TOOL USE AND CARE

- **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.
- **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.
- **Disconnect the plug from the power source and/ or remove the battery pack, if detachable, from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools.** Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.
- **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.
- **Maintain power tools and accessories. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tool's operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use.** Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.
- **Keep cutting tools sharp and clean.** Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- **Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc. in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed.** Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.
- **Keep handles and grasping surfaces dry, clean and free from oil and grease.** Slippery handles and grasping surfaces do not allow for safe handling and control of the tool in unexpected situations.

SERVICE

- **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.

SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES FOR ROTARY HAMMER

- **Wear ear protectors.** Exposure to noise can cause hearing loss.
- **Use auxiliary handle(s), if supplied with the tool.** Loss of control can cause personal injury.
- **Hold power tool by insulated gripping surfaces, when performing an operation where the cutting accessory may contact hidden wiring or its own cord.** Cutting accessory contacting a "live" wire may make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and could give the operator an electric shock.
- **Keep hands away from all cutting edges and moving parts.**
- **⚠WARNING** To reduce the risk of injury, wear a dust mask or use an OSHA compliant dust extraction solution when working in dusty situations. Dust particles can harm your lungs.

• **Maintain labels and nameplates.** These carry important information. If unreadable or missing, contact a MILWAUKEE service facility for a free replacement.

• **AWARNING** 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.

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

GROUNDING

AWARNING 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 (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.

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.

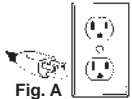


Fig. A

Double Insulated Tools (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.

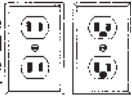


Fig. B

Fig. C

SPECIFICATIONS

Cat. No.	5268-21
Volts.....	120 AC
Amps.....	.8
No Load RPM.....	0 -1500
BPM.....	0 - 5500
Type.....	SDS Plus
Capacities	
Twist bit.....	1-1/8"
Core Bit.....	3"

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 Amps	Extension Cord Length				
	25'	50'	75'	100'	150'
0 - 2.0	18	18	18	18	16
2.1 - 3.4	18	18	18	16	14
3.5 - 5.0	18	18	16	14	12
5.1 - 7.0	18	16	14	12	12
7.1 - 12.0	16	14	12	10	--
12.1 - 16.0	14	12	10	--	--
16.1 - 20.0	12	10	--	--	--

SYMBOLGY



Double Insulated



Volts



Alternating Current



Amps

n_r XXXX min⁻¹ No Load Revolutions per Minute (RPM)

BPM

Blows per Minute Under Load (BPM)



Anti-Vibration System

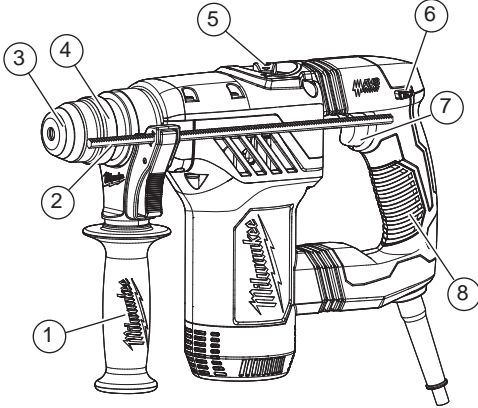


UL Listing for Canada and U.S.



Approval Mark for Mexico

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION



1. Side handle
2. Depth gauge rod
3. Bit holder
4. Bit release collar
5. Mode selector knob
6. Control switch
7. Trigger
8. Handle

ASSEMBLY

WARNING To reduce the risk of injury, always unplug tool before changing or removing accessories. Only use accessories specifically recommended for this tool. Others may be hazardous.

To reduce the risk of injury, always use a side handle when using this tool. Always brace or hold securely.

Adjusting the Side Handle Position

1. Loosen the side handle by unscrewing the side handle grip until the side handle rotates freely.
2. Rotate the side handle to the desired position.
3. Tighten the side handle grip securely.

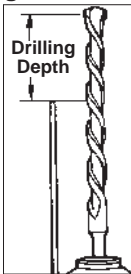
Setting the Depth Gauge

1. Press in the clamping lever.
2. Slide the depth gauge rod backward or forward until it is set for the desired depth.

NOTE: The drilling depth is the distance between the tip of the bit and the tip of the depth gauge rod.

3. Release the clamping lever.

WARNING To reduce the risk of injury, do not grasp the bit while the chuck is rotating or while the bit is falling from the chuck.



Installing Bits and Chisels

NOTE: Only use accessories with SDS or SDS Plus shanks.

Be sure that the shank of the bit is clean. Dirt particles may cause the bit to line up improperly. Do not use bits larger than the maximum recommended capacity of the drill because gear damage or motor overloading may result. For best performance, be sure that the bit is properly sharpened and the shank is lightly greased before use. Use caution when handling hot bits and chisels.

1. Unplug tool.
2. Insert the bit or chisel into the nose of the tool.
3. Push bit into tool until it locks.
4. Check to see that the bit is locked by tugging on it.
5. To remove bits and chisels, pull back on the bit release collar and remove bit.

OPERATION

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.

To reduce the risk of injury, wear safety goggles or glasses with side shields.

To reduce the risk of injury, wear a dust mask or use an OSHA compliant dust extraction solution when working in dusty situations.

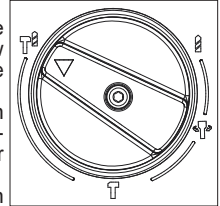
To reduce the risk of injury, keep hands and cord away from the bit and all moving parts.

To reduce the risk of injury, always use a side handle when using this tool. Always brace or hold securely.

Selecting Action

MILWAUKEE Rotary Hammers have three settings: rotation only, rotary hammer, and hammer only. Always allow the motor to come to a complete stop before changing the mode selection to avoid damage to the tool.

1. For rotation only, turn the selector lever so the arrow on the lever points to the twist drill symbol.
2. For rotary hammering, turn the selector lever so the arrow points to the hammer and twist drill symbol.
3. For hammering only, turn the selector lever so the arrow points to the hammer symbol.
4. To freely rotate the bit to the desired angle for hammering only, turn the selector lever to the hammer symbol. Then, follow step 3.



NOTE: To engage the hammering mechanism, maintain pressure on the bit. When pressure on the bit is released, the hammering action will stop.

Starting and Stopping

1. To **start** the tool, grasp the handle firmly and pull the trigger.
2. To **stop** the tool, release the trigger. Make sure the tool comes to a complete stop before laying the tool down.

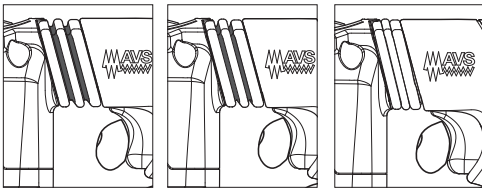
WARNING Applying greater pressure does not increase the tool's effectiveness.

If the applied working pressure is too high, the shock absorber will be pushed together making the vibrations to the handle noticeably stronger.

Operator Force

The Anti-Vibration System provides the operator with comfort without sacrificing power or performance. Ideal operator force compresses the bellows slightly and allows the tool to work aggressively while the handle remains steady.

Excessive force compresses the bellows significantly and reduces vibration dampening. Users will be able to feel the difference and should adjust the force to the handle accordingly.



Too Little force

Correct force

Too much force

Using the Control Switch

Always allow the motor to come to a complete stop before using the control switch to avoid damage to the tool.

For **forward** (clockwise) rotation, push in the control switch from the right side of the tool. Check the direction of rotation before use.

For **reverse** (counterclockwise) rotation, push in the control switch from the left side of the tool. Check direction of rotation before use.

Operating

Position the tool, grasp the handles firmly and pull the trigger. Always hold the tool securely using both handles to maintain control. This tool has been designed to achieve top performance with only moderate pressure. Let the tool do the work.

If the speed begins to drop off when drilling large or deep holes, pull the bit partially out of the hole while the tool is running to help clear dust. Do not use water to settle the dust since it will clog the bit flutes and tend to make the bit bind in the hole. If the bit should bind, a built-in, non-adjustable slip clutch prevents the bit from turning. If this occurs, stop the tool, free the bit and begin again.

Cold Starting

If this tool is stored for a long period of time or at cold temperatures, it may not hammer initially because the lubrication has become stiff. To warm up the tool:

1. Insert and lock a bit or chisel into the tool.
2. Pull the trigger and apply force to the bit or chisel against a concrete or wood surface for a few seconds. Release the trigger
3. Repeat until the tool starts hammering. The colder the tool is, the longer it will take to warm up.

Using Rotary Percussion Core Bits

Core Bits are useful for drilling large or long holes in concrete. MILWAUKEE Heavy-Duty Core Bits have heat-treated steel bodies with durable carbide tips. These core bits are specially designed for fast, accurate drilling with combined hammering and rotary action.

1. Clean and lubricate the threads on the adapter and core bit to make later removal easier. Thread the adapter shank to the rear of the core bit.

2. Push the guide plate onto the pointed end of the center pin. Insert the center pin and guide plate assembly into the core bit. Be sure the small end of the center pin is securely placed into the hole in the center of the core bit.



For LHS systems, screw the threaded end of the centering bit into the core bit.

NOTE: If using an extension, first thread the adapter shank to the extension. Then thread the core bit to the extension.

3. Insert the adapter into the nose of the tool as described in "Installing Bits and Chisels". Set the knob to the "hammering with rotation" setting.
4. Press the centering bit firmly against your center mark, hold the tool firmly and pull the trigger.

NOTE: If the 48-20-5099 threaded stud is used, or a center pin and guide plate are not available, use a template or notched board to start the hole.

5. Start the tool. After drilling to about the depth of the core bit teeth, remove the center pin and guide plate from the core bit (not necessary for LHS system). Resume drilling.
6. To change the core bit, hold the tool upwards, pointing it away from your body, and run it briefly in forward to loosen the core bit from the adapter.

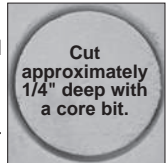
NOTE: To make deeper holes, remove the core bit, break and remove the core, then resume drilling. When drilling long or deep holes, after each inch of penetration pull the bit partially out of the hole while the tool is running, to help clear dust from the bit flutes. Dust can clog the bit flutes and can make the bit bind in the hole. If this occurs, stop the tool, free the bit and begin again.

Drilling Large Diameter Holes with Core Bits

When drilling holes with large diameter core bits, dust may build up in the cut and can cause the tool to stall, bind, or cut slowly. By creating an opening for the dust to escape, drilling time, bit stress, and tool stress can be reduced.

1. Start the cut as normal.
2. Once the bit is firmly established in the cut (about 1/4" deep), remove the bit from the cut.
3. Remove the bit from the tool.
4. Install a standard fluted bit, approximately 7/8" in diameter, onto the tool.
5. Drill a perpendicular hole through the kerf of the large hole.

- Depending on the location of the work, the hole should either break through the other side of the hole/floor or extend 4"-5" past the end of the workpiece (such as into the dirt below a concrete slab).



MAINTENANCE

WARNING To reduce the risk of injury, always unplug the tool before performing any maintenance. Never disassemble the tool. Contact a MILWAUKEE service facility for ALL repairs.

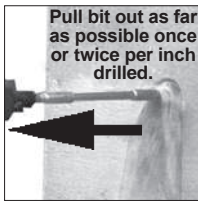
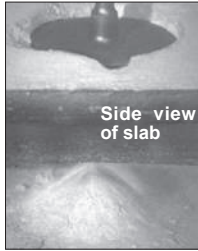
Maintaining Tools

Keep your tool in good repair by adopting a regular maintenance program. Inspect your tool for issues such as undue noise, misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, or any other condition that may affect the tool operation. Return the tool to a MILWAUKEE service facility for repair. After six months to one year, depending on use, return the tool to a MILWAUKEE service facility for inspection.

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

Cleaning

Clean dust and debris from vents. Keep handles clean, dry and free of oil or grease. Use only mild soap and a damp cloth to clean, 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.



- If dust builds up in the hole, vacuum it out and continue drilling.
- If drilling through a wall, the hole for dust should be drilled on the lowest part of the large hole kerf as the dust will fall there when drilling and can be evacuated more easily.

6. Reinstall the core bit and continue drilling. Dust and debris will fall through the hole and optimize the cutting ability of the bit.

NOTE: If unable to drill a hole in the kerf, pull back on the bit with the hammer running. This will remove some of the dust and debris from the cut. Repeat this for every inch of drilling. If necessary, vacuum dust and debris from the cut and surrounding area.

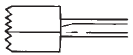





7. For core bits, once the maximum core bit depth is drilled, the core must be broken and removed.
 - Install a chisel bit.
 - Place the chisel into the hole kerf.
 - Chisel down into the kerf at several points until the core is loose or broken.
 - Remove the core and vacuum/remove any remaining dust and debris.
 - Install the core bit and continue the cut.

Chiseling and Chipping

MILWAUKEE Rotary Hammers may be used for chipping and chiseling.

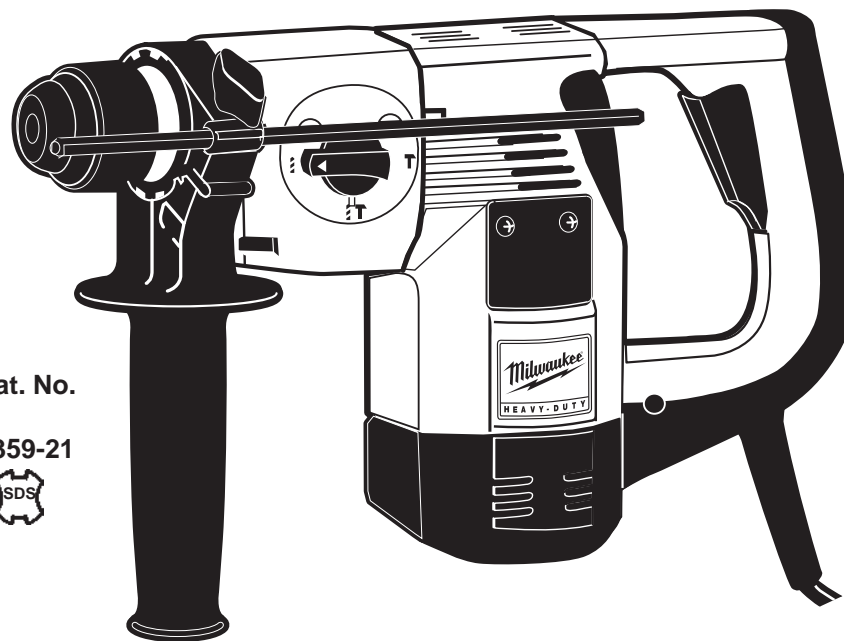
When chiseling, hold the tool at an angle to the workpiece. Work from a corner or close to the edge of the workpiece, breaking off one small area at a time rather than attempting too large an area.

A variety of accessories are available.

	Bushing Tools Used to surface concrete.
	Mortar Cutting Chisels (Seam Tools) For removing old mortar for tuck pointing or caulking.
	Bull Points For demolition work and starting holes in concrete slabs.
	Flat Chisels For edging, chipping or channeling.
	Scaling Chisels For removing weld spatter or scale and cutting straight lines.
	Slotting Chisel For slotting and cutting between drilled holes in concrete and masonry.



OPERATOR'S MANUAL



Cat. No.

5359-21



ROTARY HAMMERS

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

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. The term "power tool" in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

WORK AREA SAFETY

- Keep work area clean and well lit. Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
- 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.
- Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools. Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.
- 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.
- Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
- Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.
- When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use. Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.
- If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a residual current device (RCD) protected supply. Use of an RCD reduces the risk of electric shock.

PERSONAL SAFETY

- Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
- Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection. Protective equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool. Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energising power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.

- 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.
- Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
- Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used. Use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.

POWER TOOL USE AND CARE

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tool's operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.
- Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc., in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed. Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.

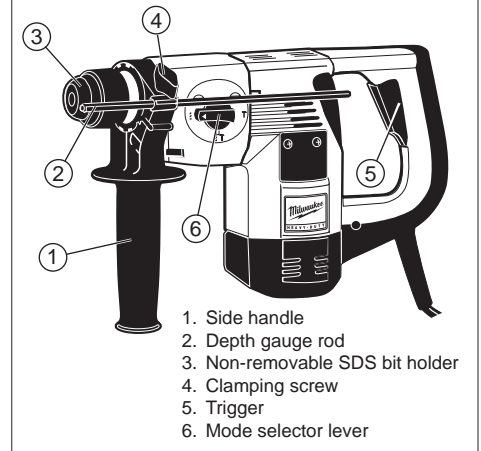
SERVICE

- 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.

SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES

- Wear ear protectors. Exposure to noise can cause hearing loss.
- Use auxiliary handle(s), if supplied with the tool. Loss of control can cause personal injury.
- Hold power tools by insulated gripping surfaces, when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord. Cutting accessory contacting a "live" wire may make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and could give the operator an electric shock.
- Keep hands away from all cutting edges and moving parts.
- Maintain labels and nameplates. These carry important information. If unreadable or missing, contact a MILWAUKEE service facility for a free replacement.
- 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.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION



SYMBOLOLOGY

	Double Insulated
	Volts
	Alternating Current
	Amps
n_0 xxx x min. ⁻¹	No Load Revolutions per Minute (RPM)
BPM	Blows per Minute (BPM)
	Mexican Approvals Marking
	Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. United States and Canada

SPECIFICATIONS

Cat. No.	Tool			Grounding	Capacities				
	Volts AC	No Load RPM	No Load BPM		Drill Only		Rotary Hammer		
					Twist Drill Bit (Steel)	Twist Drill Bit (Wood)	Carbide Tipped Percussion Bit (concrete)	Thin Wall Core Bit (concrete)	Thin Wall Core Bit (brick/block)
5359-21	120	0-980	0-4200	Grounding Required	5/8"	1-1/2"	3/16"-1-1/8"	3-1/2"	4"

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. 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.

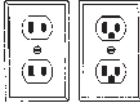


Fig. B Fig. C

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.

Nameplate Amperes	Extension Cord Length				
	25'	50'	75'	100'	150'
0 - 2.0	18	18	18	18	16
2.1 - 3.4	18	18	18	16	14
3.5 - 5.0	18	18	16	14	12
5.1 - 7.0	18	16	14	12	12
7.1 - 12.0	16	14	12	10	--
12.1 - 16.0	14	12	10	--	--
16.1 - 20.0	12	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.

ASSEMBLY

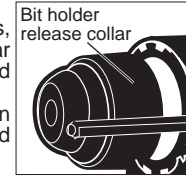
⚠ WARNING To reduce the risk of injury, always unplug tool before attaching or removing accessories or making adjustments. Use only specifically recommended accessories. Others may be hazardous.

⚠ WARNING To reduce the risk of injury, always use a side handle when using this tool. Always brace or hold securely.

Inserting Drill Bit or Chisel

NOTE: Only use accessories with SDS shanks.

1. Insert the bit or chisel into the nose of the tool.
2. Rotate bit slowly until it aligns with the locking mechanism.
3. Push bit into tool until it locks.
4. Check that the bit is locked properly; it should be possible to pull the bit back and forth slightly (about 1/4").
5. To remove bits and chisels, pull bit holder release collar toward the rear of tool and remove bit.



Adjusting the Side Handle Position

1. Loosen the clamping screw slightly.
2. Pull the side handle forward and turn it to the required angle.
3. Fit the side handle into the nonslip mounting until it adjusts into place and retighten the clamping screw.

Setting the Depth Gauge

1. Loosen the clamping screw.
2. Slide the depth gauge rod backward or forward until it is set for the desired depth.

NOTE: The drilling depth is the distance between the tip of the bit and the tip of the depth gauge rod.



3. Tighten the clamping screw securely.

OPERATION

⚠ 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.

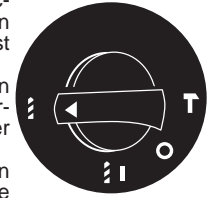
⚠ WARNING To reduce the risk of injury, wear safety goggles or glasses with side shields.

⚠ WARNING To reduce the risk of injury, keep hands and cord away from the bit and all moving parts.

Selecting Action

MILWAUKEE Rotary Hammers have three settings: drill only, rotary hammer, and hammer only.

1. For drilling, turn the selector lever so the arrow on the lever points to the twist drill symbol.
2. For rotary hammering, turn the selector lever so the arrow points to the hammer and twist drill symbol.
3. For hammering only, turn the selector lever so the arrow points to the hammer symbol.
4. To freely rotate the bit to the desired angle for hammering only, turn the selector lever to the O symbol. Then, follow step 3.



NOTE: To engage the hammering mechanism, maintain pressure on the bit. When pressure on the bit is released, the hammering action will stop.

Starting, Stopping & Controlling Speed

1. To **start** the tool, pull trigger.
2. To **stop** the tool, release trigger.
3. To vary the speed, increase or decrease pressure applied to trigger.

Operating

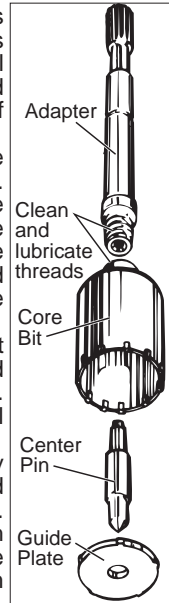
Position the tool, grasp the handles firmly and pull the trigger. Always hold the tool securely using both handles to maintain control. This tool has been designed to achieve top performance with only moderate pressure. Let the tool do the work. If the speed begins to drop off when drilling large or deep holes, pull the bit partially out of the hole while the tool is running to help clear dust. Do not use water to settle the dust since it will clog the bit flutes and tend to make the bit bind in the hole. If the bit should bind, a built-in, non-adjustable slip clutch prevents the bit from turning. If this occurs, stop the tool, free the bit and begin again.

Using Core Bits

Core bits are useful for drilling large holes for conduit and pipe. *MILWAUKEE* Heavy-Duty Thin Wall Core Bits have heat treated steel bodies with durable carbide tips. They are specially designed for fast, accurate drilling with combined hammering and rotary action.

1. Clean and lubricate the threads on the adapter and core bit as indicated to make later removal easier. Screw the threaded end of the adapter into the rear of the core bit.
2. Push the guide plate onto the pointed end of the center pin. Insert the center pin with guide plate assembly into the core bit. Be sure the small end of the center pin is securely placed into the hole in the center of the adapter.
3. Insert the adapter into the bit holder of the tool as described in "Inserting Drill Bit or Chisel". Set the rotary hammer/drill lever to rotary hammer.
4. Press the center pin firmly against your center mark, hold the tool firmly and pull the trigger.
5. After drilling to about the depth of the core bit teeth, remove the center pin and guide plate from the core bit. Resume drilling.
6. After you have finished drilling the hole, hold the tool upwards, pointing it away from your body, and run it briefly in forward to loosen the core bit from the adapter.

MILWAUKEE Heavy-Duty Thin Wall Core Bits drill holes up to 3" deep. To make deeper holes, remove the bit, break and remove the core. Resume drilling.



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

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.

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.

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.