



OPERATOR'S MANUAL

Cat. No.
No de cat.
6390-20
6394



HEAVY-DUTY CIRCULAR SAW WITH TILT-LOK™ ADJUSTABLE HANDLE (E)

**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

Cutting procedures

- **⚠ DANGER: Keep hands away from cutting area and the blade. Keep your second hand on auxiliary handle, or motor housing.** If both hands are holding the saw, they cannot be cut by the blade.

- **Do not reach underneath the workpiece.** The guard cannot protect you from the blade below the workpiece.
- **Adjust the cutting depth to the thickness of the workpiece.** Less than a full tooth of the blade teeth should be visible below the workpiece.
- **Never hold piece being cut in your hands or across your leg. Secure the workpiece to a stable platform.** It is important to support the work properly to minimize body exposure, blade binding, or loss of control.
- **Hold the power tool by insulated gripping surfaces only, when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord.** Contact with a “live” wire will also make exposed metal parts of the power tool “live” and could give the operator an electric shock.
- **When ripping, always use a rip fence or straight edge guide.** This improves the accuracy of cut and reduces the chance of blade binding.
- **Always use blades with correct size and shape (diamond versus round) of arbour holes.** Blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run eccentrically, causing loss of control.
- **Never use damaged or incorrect blade washers or bolt.** The blade washers and bolt were specially designed for your saw, for optimum performance and safety of operation.

Further safety instructions for all saws Kickback causes and related warnings

- Kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched, bound or misaligned saw blade, causing an uncontrolled saw to lift up and out of the workpiece toward the operator;
- When the blade is pinched or bound tightly by the kerf closing down, the blade stalls and the motor reaction drives the unit rapidly back toward the operator;
- If the blade becomes twisted or misaligned in the cut, the teeth at the back edge of the blade can dig into the top surface of the wood causing the blade to climb out of the kerf and jump back toward the operator.

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

- **Maintain a firm grip with both hands on the saw and position your arms to resist kickback forces. Position your body to either side of the blade, but not in line with the blade.** Kickback could cause the saw to jump backwards, but kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken.
- **When blade is binding, or when interrupting a cut for any reason, release the trigger and hold the saw motionless in the material until the blade comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the saw from the work or pull the saw backward while the blade is in motion or kickback may occur.** Investigate and take corrective actions to eliminate the cause of blade binding.
- **When restarting a saw in the workpiece, centre the saw blade in the kerf and check that saw**

teeth are not engaged into the material. If saw blade is binding, it may walk up or kickback from the workpiece as the saw is restarted.

- **Support large panels to minimise the risk of blade pinching and kickback.** Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Supports must be placed under the panel on both sides, near the line of cut and near the edge of the panel.
- **Do not use dull or damaged blades.** 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 sawing into existing walls or other blind areas.** The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.

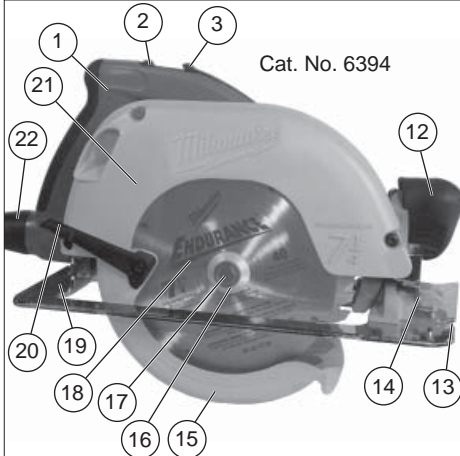
Lower guard function

- **Check lower guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate the saw if lower guard does not move freely and close instantly. Never clamp or tie the lower guard into the open position.** If saw is accidentally dropped, lower guard may be bent. Raise the lower guard with the retracting handle and make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, in all angles and depths of cut.
- **Check the operation of the lower guard spring. If the guard and the spring are not operating properly, they must be serviced before use.** Lower guard may operate sluggishly due to damaged parts, gummy deposits, or a build-up of debris.
- **Lower guard should be retracted manually only for special cuts such as “plunge cuts” and “compound cuts.”** Raise lower guard by retracting handle and as soon as blade enters the material, the lower guard must be released. For all other sawing, the lower guard should operate automatically.
- **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.
- **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.

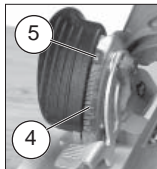
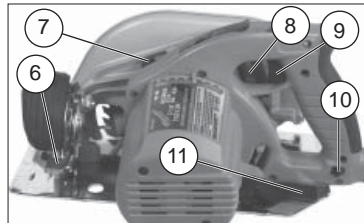
SPECIFICATIONS

Cat. No.	Volts	Amps	No Load RPM	Blade Size	Arbor	Depth of Cut at 90°	Depth of Cut at 45°
6390-20	120 AC/DC	15	6300	7-1/4"	5/8"	0 to 2-15/32"	0 to 1-13/16"
6394	120 AC Only	15	6300	7-1/4"	5/8"	0 to 2-15/32"	0 to 1-13/16"

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION



Cat. No. 6394



1. Tilt-Lok™ handle
2. Handle lever release button
3. Handle release lever
4. Bevel scale
5. Bevel pointer
6. Bevel adjusting lever
7. Spindle lock button
8. Depth setting gauge (not shown)
9. Trigger
10. Cord release button
11. Depth adjusting lever
12. Front handle
13. Sight line
14. Rip fence slot
15. Lower guard
16. Blade flange
17. Blade bolt
18. Blade
19. Shoe
20. Lower guard lever
21. Upper guard
22. Positive-Lok® cord (Cat. No. 6394 only)

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.

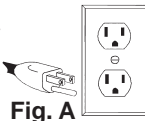


Fig. A

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 Figures B and C.

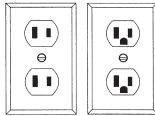


Fig. B Fig. C

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 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	--	--	--

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

READ AND SAVE ALL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE USE. SYMBOLOGY

	Double Insulated
	Volts
	Alternating Current/ Direct Current
	Alternating Current
	Amps
$n_0 \text{ XXXX min.}^{-1}$	No Load Revolutions per Minute (RPM)
	Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. United States and Canada

Fig. 2

Rip & Crosscut

A multi-purpose blade for ripping, cross cutting and mitering in hardwoods, softwoods, plywood and composition materials.

Framing-Rip

Designed for fast and accurate ripping along the grain in hard- or softwoods where a smooth cross cut is not necessary.

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.

Removing and Replacing Positive-Lok® Cords (Cat. No. 6394)

MILWAUKEE'S exclusive Positive-Lok® Cords provide instant field replacement or substitution. The Positive-Lok® feature secures the cord firmly to the tool.

1. To remove the Positive-Lok® Cord, push the cord release button in the direction shown and turn the cord nut 1/4 turn to the left. Pull the cord out.
2. To replace the Positive-Lok® Cord, align the connector keyways and push the connector in as far as it will go. Turn the cord nut 1/4 turn to the right to lock. The cord release button will click back into place.

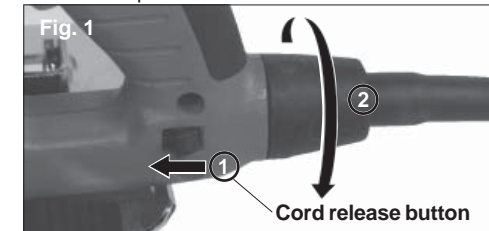


Fig. 1

WARNING Only use accessories with maximum speed rating at least as high as nameplate RPM of tool.

Selecting Blade

Select a blade appropriate for your application. Refer to the "Accessories" section for a list of blades to be used for the proper applications of this tool. Always use sharp blades. Dull blades tend to overload the tool and increase the chance of KICK-BACK. Only use thin kerf 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. Do not use any type of abrasive cut-off wheel or dry diamond cutting blades. Use the correct blade type for your application. Using the wrong blade may result in reduced performance or damage to the blade. Do not use blades that are cracked or have broken teeth. Do not sharpen ferrous metal cutting blades; see the blade manufacturer's recommendations regarding sharpening.

Plywood-Veneer

Recommended for cutting plywood, composition materials and all types of wood where a slightly smoother finish is needed.

Finish & Trim

Especially designed for cross cutting and mitering in materials where a very smooth cut is necessary. Also cuts aluminum.

Checking the Operation of the Lower Guard

Check the operation and condition of the lower guard lever. If the guard and the lever 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.

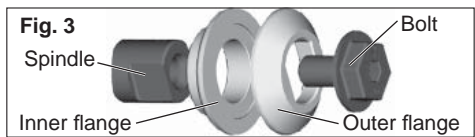
1. Unplug tool before checking the lower guard.
2. Place the tool on its side.
3. Grasp the lower guard by the sides and push it all the way back into the blade housing.
4. Release the lower guard.

NOTE: This procedure will not show proper lower guard operation if the tool is not on its side.

- If the guard immediately springs back into place, it is working correctly and you may continue with use.
- If the guard does not immediately spring back into place, clean the upper and lower guards to remove all chips and debris. Then, check the operation again by starting with step 1.
- If the guard still does not immediately spring back into place, contact a MILWAUKEE service facility for repairs.

Installing and Removing Blades

1. Unplug tool before installing or removing blades.
2. Place the saw on a flat surface with the blade facing upwards. 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. Remove the bolt and outer blade 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. **NOTE:** Do not remove inner blade flange. Larger diameter of inner flange (Fig. 3) should face the blade.



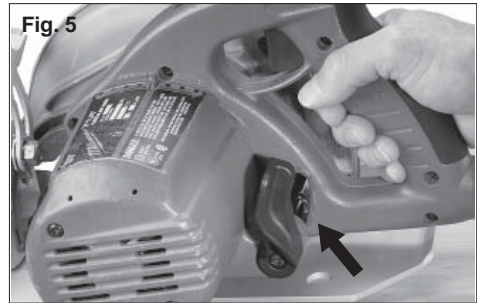
4. To install a blade, place the blade on the spindle with the teeth pointing in the same direction as the arrow on the lower guard (Fig. 4). Release the lower guard lever.



5. Place the outer blade flange on the spindle and hand tighten the bolt. Larger diameter of outer flange (Fig. 3) should rest on blade.
6. While holding the spindle lock button in, use the wrench to turn the bolt clockwise and tighten.

Adjusting Depth

1. Unplug tool.
2. To adjust the depth of the cut, hold the saw by the Tilt-Lok™ handle and loosen the depth adjusting lever by lifting it up and away from the shoe (Fig. 5).



3. Raise or lower the shoe to the desired position. Markings in 1/4" increments are located on the inner side of the upper guard for depth setting. For the proper depth setting, the blade should extend no more than 1/4" below the material being cut (Fig. 6).



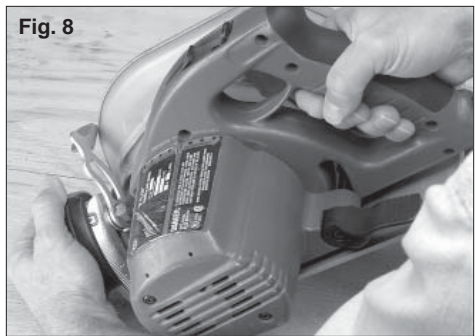
4. Move the depth adjusting lever towards the shoe and push down to secure the position.

Adjusting Bevel Angle

1. Unplug tool.
2. To adjust the angle of the cut, hold the saw by the Tilt-Lok™ handle and loosen the bevel adjusting lever by lifting it up towards the blade (Fig. 7).



3. Hold the front handle and rotate the saw by the Tilt-Lok™ handle to the desired angle as indicated by the markings on the bevel scale (Fig. 8).



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

Adjusting Tilt-Lok™ Handle Angle

This circular saw is equipped with an adjustable handle. The Tilt-Lok™ feature allows the user to adjust the angle of the handle for optimum cutting positions.

1. Unplug tool.
2. Press in and hold the handle lever release button.
3. Loosen the handle release lever by lifting it up and away from the Tilt-Lok™ handle.
4. To adjust the handle position, hold the front handle and rotate the Tilt-Lok™ handle to the desired angle as indicated by the handle rotation adjustment markings (Fig. 9). The Tilt-Lok™ feature has eight (8) detents which allow the handle to snap into position. Allow the detent to snap into place.



NOTE: The blade depth setting will determine the range of Tilt-Lok™ positions available for the application. See "Adjusting Depth" for instructions on adjusting the blade depth.

5. Push the handle release lever back into the handle until it snaps into place.

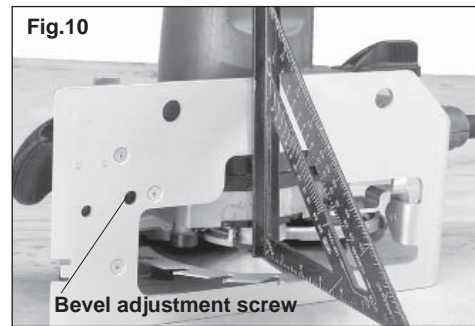
WARNING Do not operate saw with handle lever release button pressed in or with handle not locked into position.

NOTE: The saw will not operate if the handle release lever is not properly secured.

WARNING If the Tilt-Lok™ handle moves with the handle release lever in the locked position, do not operate saw. Return the circular saw to a MILWAUKEE service facility for repair immediately.

Adjusting the Blade to Shoe

The shoe has been adjusted at the factory to a 90 degree setting. Inspect the saw regularly to make sure the blade is 90 degrees to the shoe.



1. Unplug tool.
2. Set the bevel pointer to zero.
3. To make sure the blade is 90 degrees to the shoe, place saw on the blade side and retract lower guard. Place a square against the blade and shoe to inspect the degree setting (Fig. 10).
4. To adjust the degree setting, loosen the bevel adjusting lever up by lifting it up towards the blade. Turn the bevel adjustment screw in or out until the blade is at a 90 degree angle with the shoe.
5. Check that the bevel pointer is at 0 degrees. To adjust the bevel pointer, loosen the two screws in the front handle and reposition the bevel pointer to 0 degrees.

OPERATION

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

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.

Kickback causes and related warnings

- Kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched, bound or misaligned saw blade, causing an uncontrolled saw to lift up and out of the workpiece toward the operator;
- When the blade is pinched or bound tightly by the kerf closing down, the blade stalls and the motor reaction drives the unit rapidly back toward the operator;
- If the blade becomes twisted or misaligned in the cut, the teeth at the back edge of the blade can dig into the top surface of the wood causing

the blade to climb out of the kerf and jump back toward the operator.

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

- **Maintain a firm grip with both hands on the saw and position your arms to resist kickback forces. Position your body to either side of the blade, but not in line with the blade.** Kickback could cause the saw to jump backwards, but kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken.

- **When blade is binding, or when interrupting a cut for any reason, release the trigger and hold the saw motionless in the material until the blade comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the saw from the work or pull the saw backward while the blade is in motion or kickback may occur.** Investigate and take corrective actions to eliminate the cause of blade binding.

- **When restarting a saw in the workpiece, centre the saw blade in the kerf and check that saw teeth are not engaged into the material.** If saw blade is binding, it may walk up or kickback from the workpiece as the saw is restarted.

- **Support large panels to minimise the risk of blade pinching and kickback.** Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Supports must be placed under the panel on both sides, near the line of cut and near the edge of the panel.

- **Do not use dull or damaged blades.** 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.

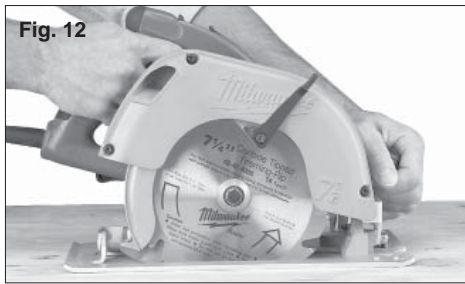
- **Use extra caution when sawing into existing walls or other blind areas.** The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.

General Operation

Always clamp the workpiece securely on a saw horse or bench (Fig. 11). 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 Tilt-Lok™ handle with one hand and the front handle with the other (Fig. 12).



2. Line up the sight line 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 workpiece. 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. Hold the saw motionless in the workpiece until the blade comes to a complete stop.
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 (Cat. No. 6394)

Select models feature an electric brake. The brake engages when the trigger is released, 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 facility. The brake is not a substitute for the guard, and 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 is 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 To reduce the risk of injury, wear safety goggles or glasses with side shields. Unplug the tool before changing accessories or making adjustments.

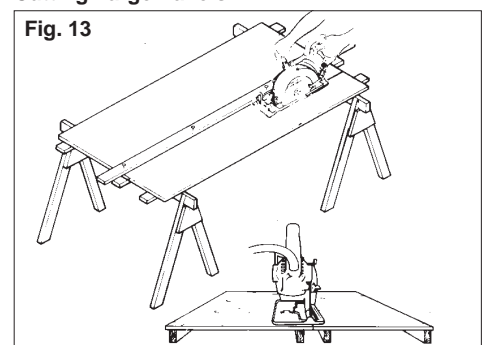
Selecting Tilt-Lok™ Handle Positions

The Tilt-Lok™ handle is a feature which allows the user to adjust the angle of the handle for optimum cutting positions. The Tilt-Lok™ handle has eight (8) detents which allow the handle to snap into position. See "Adjusting Tilt-Lok™ Handle" for instructions on adjusting the handle. Refer to the chart for suggested handle positions.

Application	Suggested Tilt-Lok™ Positions*
For cuts made at or near waist level	Handle in lower positions allows for more leverage when pushing the saw through the workpiece.
For shallow cuts made at or near waist level	Handle in lower positions allows the user to apply increased downward force during shallow cuts.
For cuts made below the waist, as in flooring applications	Handle in higher positions reduce the amount of "bending over" by the user. Higher handle positions allow the user to apply an increased downward force on the saw.
For cuts made overhead, as in ceiling applications	Handle in higher positions reduce the amount of extended reach by the user for overhead cuts. Higher handle positions allow the user to apply an increased upward force on the saw.

* These are only suggested positions; the actual optimum cutting position may vary depending on the actual application and user preference.

Cutting Large Panels



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.

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.

Cross-Cutting Wood

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



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

Pocket Cutting

Pocket cuts are made in the middle of the workpiece when it can not be cut from an edge. We recommend using a Sawzall® reciprocating saw or jig saw for this type of cut. However, if you must use a circular saw to make a pocket cut, USE EXTREME CAUTION. To maintain control of the saw during pocket cutting, keep both hands on the saw (Fig. 15).



1. Beginning at a corner, line up the sight line 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, release the lower guard lever. 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® reciprocating saw, jig saw or small hand saw to finish the corners if they are not completely cut through.

Cutting Masonry and Metal

MILWAUKEE circular saws are not intended for continuous use in cutting metal or masonry. When cutting these materials, use the correct blade. *MILWAUKEE does not recommend using bonded abrasive wheels on circular saws for any application.*

⚠ WARNING Dust, chips, and grit can cause guard to hang up at any time. If saw is used to cut masonry or metal, reserve and mark it for that purpose only and return it to a MILWAUKEE service facility for cleaning and testing before using it for wood cutting.

⚠ WARNING Only use accessories with maximum speed rating at least as high as nameplate RPM of tool.

When cutting masonry, use a diamond blade. 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 wheel. Unplug the tool and frequently clean dust from air vents and guards.

⚠ WARNING Do not use tool for cutting metal near flammable material. Sparks may cause fire.

When cutting metal, use a metal cutting blade. Set depth of cut to full depth. Protect everyone in the area from sparks.

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.

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.