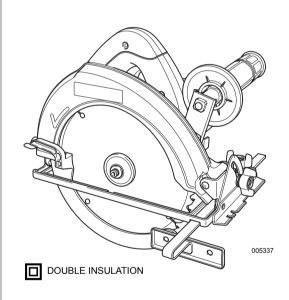
INSTRUCTION MANUAL



Circular Saw

M583



△WARNING:

For your personal safety, READ and UNDERSTAND before using. SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

ENGLISH

SPECIFICATIONS

Model		M583	
Blade diameter		185 mm	
Max. cutting depth	at 90°	60 mm	
	at 45°	40 mm	
No load speed (min ⁻¹)		4,700	
Overall length		289 mm	
Net weight		3.4 kg	
Safety class		□/II	

- · Due to our continuing programme of research and development, the specifications herein are subject to change without notice.
- · Note: Specifications may differ from country to country.

END201-2

tool

Symbols

The following show the symbols used for the equipment. Be sure that you understand their meaning before use.



Read instruction manual.



DOUBLE INSULATION



Only for EU countries

Do not dispose of electric equipment together with household waste material! In observance of European Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electric and electronic equipment and ite implementation in accordance with national law, electric equipment that have reached the end of their life must be collected separately and returned to environmentally compatible recycling facility.

FNF028-1

Intended use

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

ENF002-1

Power supply

The tool should be connected only to a power supply of the same voltage as indicated on the nameplate, and can only be operated on single-phase AC supply. They are double-insulated in accordance with European Standard and can, therefore, also be used from sockets without earth wire.

ENA100-1

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

WARNING! Read all instructions. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury. The term "power tool" in all of the warnings listed below refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

Work Area

- Keep work area clean and well lit. Cluttered and dark areas invite accidents
- 2 Do not operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases or dust. Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.
- Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool. Distractions can cause vou 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 5. surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators. There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is earthed or grounded.
- 6 Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
- 7. 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.

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 safety equipment. Always wear eye protection. Safety equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- Avoid accidental starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before plugging in. Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or plugging in 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.
- 15. If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used. Use of these devices can reduce dust-related hazards.

Power tool use and care

- 16. Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application. The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.
- Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off. Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
- 18. Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or the battery pack from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools. Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.
- 19. Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool. Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
- 20. Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tools operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use. Many accidents

- are caused by poorly maintained power tools.
- Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly
 maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges
 are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- 22. Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc. in accordance with these instructions and in the manner intended for the particular type of power tool, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed. Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation 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.

ENB036-5

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR TOOL

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 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.



A typical illustration of proper hand support, workpiece support, and supply cord routing (if applicable).

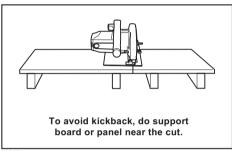
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- 5. Hold power tool by insulated gripping surfaces when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord. Contact with a "live" wire will also make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and shock the operator.
- When ripping always use a rip fence or straight edge guide. This improves the accuracy of cut and reduces the chance for 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 bolts. The blade washers and bolt were specially designed for your saw, for optimum performance and safety of operation.
- 9. Causes and operator prevention of kickback;
- Kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched, bound or misaligned saw blade, causing an uncontrolled saw to lift up and out of the workpiece toward the operator.
- When the blade is pinched or bound tightly by the kerf closing down, the blade stalls and the motor reaction drives the unit rapidly back toward the operator.
- if the blade becomes twisted or misaligned in the cut, the teeth at the back edge of the blade can dig into the top surface of the wood causing the blade to climb out of the kerf and jump back toward the operator.

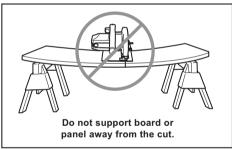
Kickback is the result of saw misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below.

- (1) 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.
- (2) When blade is binding, or when interrupting a cut for any reason, release the trigger and hold the saw motionless in the material until the blade comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the saw from the work or pull the saw backward while the blade is in motion or kickback may occur. Investigate and take corrective actions to eliminate the cause of blade binding.
- (3) When restarting a saw in the workpiece, center the saw blade in the kerf and check

- that saw teeth are not engaged into the material. If saw blade is binding, it may walk up or KICKBACK from the workpiece as the saw is restarted.
- (4) Support large panels to 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.



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000156

- (5) Do not use dull or damaged blades. Unsharpened or improperly set blades produce narrow kerf causing excessive friction, blade binding and kickback.
- (6) Blade depth and bevel adjusting locking levers must be tight and secure before making cut. If blade adjustment shifts while cutting, it may cause binding and kickback.
- (7) Use extra caution when making a "plunge cut" into existing walls or other blind areas. The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.
- 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 quard may be bent. Raise the lower quard 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.

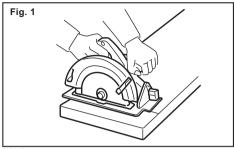
- 11. Check the operation and condition of the lower guard spring. If the guard and the spring are not operating properly, they must be serviced before use. Lower quard may operate sluggishly due to damaged parts, gummy deposits, or a buildup of debris.
- 12. Lower guard should be retracted manually only for special cuts such as "plunge cuts" and "compound cuts." Raise lower guard by retracting handle and as soon as blade enters the material, the lower guard must be released. For all other sawing, the lower guard should operate automatically.
- 13. Always observe that the lower guard is covering the blade before placing saw down on bench or floor. An unprotected, coasting blade will cause the saw to walk backwards, cutting whatever is in its path. Be aware of the time it takes for the blade to stop after switch is released.
- Do not stop the blades by lateral pressure on the saw blade.
- 15 DANGER:

Do not attempt to remove cut material when blade is moving.

CAUTION: Blades coast after turn off.

- 16. Avoid Cutting Nails.
 - Inspect for and remove all nails from lumber before cutting.
- 17. Place the wider portion of the saw base on that part of the workpiece which is solidly supported, not on the section that will fall off when the cut is made.

As example, Fig. 1 illustrates the RIGHT way to cut off the end of a board, and Fig. 2 the WRONG way. If the workpiece is short or small, clamp it down, DO NOT TRY TO HOLD SHORT PIECES BY HAND! (Fig. 2)



000147



- Never attempt to saw with the circular saw held upside down in a vise. This is extremely dangerous and can lead to serious accidents.
- 19. Do not use any abrasive wheel.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

⚠CAUTION:

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

Adjusting depth of cut



1. Clamping screw

ACAUTION:

 After adjusting the depth of cut, always tighten the clamping screw securely.

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

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

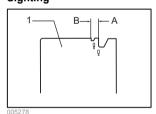
Bevel cutting



1. Clamping screw

Loosen two clamping screws on the bevel scale plates on the front and back of the base. Set for the desired angle (0° - 45°) by tilting accordingly, then tighten the

Sighting

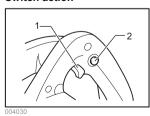


clamping screws securely.

1. Base plate

For straight cuts, align the A position on the front of the base with your cutting line. For 45° bevel cuts, align the B position with it.

Switch action



Switch trigger
 Lock button

ACAUTION:

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

For tool with lock button

To start the tool, simply pull the switch trigger. Release the switch trigger to stop.

For continuous operation, pull the switch trigger and then push in the lock button.

To stop the tool from the locked position, pull the switch trigger fully, then release it.

For tool without lock button

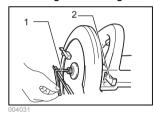
To start the tool, simply pull the switch trigger. Release the switch trigger to stop.

ASSEMBLY

\triangle CAUTION:

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

Removing or installing saw blade



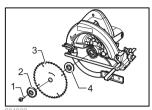
- 1. Hex wrench
- 2. Shaft lock

∆CAUTION:

- Be sure the blade is installed with teeth pointing up at the front of the tool.
- Use only the Makita wrench to install or remove the blade.

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

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

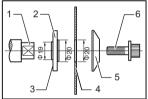


- 1. Hex bolt
- 2. Outer flange
- 3. Saw blade 4. Inner flange

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

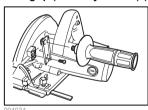
∆CAUTION:

The inner flange has a 20 mm diameter on one side and a 19 mm diameter on the other. The side with 19 mm diameter is marked by "19". Use the correct side for the hole diameter of the blade you intend to use. Mounting the blade on the wrong side can result in the dangerous vibration.



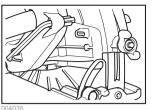
- 1. Mounting shaft
- 2. Inner flange 3. 19 mm marking
- 4. Saw blade 5. Outer flange
- 6. Hex bolt

Side grip (auxiliary handle) (Accessory)



Align the hole in the grip holder with the hole in the blade case (upper blade guard) and secure the grip holder onto the blade case using the screw as shown in the figure. Securely screw the side grip clockwise into the hole in the grip holder.

Hex wrench storage



When not in use, store the hex wrench as shown in the figure to keep it from being lost.

OPERATION

⚠CAUTION:

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

Hold the tool firmly. Set the base plate on the workpiece to be cut without the blade making any contact. Then turn the tool on and wait until the blade attains full speed. Now simply move the tool forward over the workpiece surface, keeping it flat and advancing slowly until the sawing is completed. To get clear cuts, keep your sawing line straight and your speed of advancing uniform.



Rip fence (Guide rule)



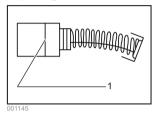
1. Screw 2. Rip fence The handy rip fence allows you to do extra-accurate straight cuts. Simply slide the rip fence up snugly against the side of the workpiece and secure it in position with the screw on the front of the base. It also makes repeated cuts of uniform width possible.

MAINTENANCE

∆CAUTION:

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

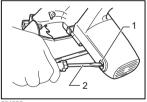
Replacing carbon brushes



1. Limit mark

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

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



- 1. Brush holder cap
- 2. Screwdriver

To maintain product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, repairs, any other maintenance or adjustment should be performed by Makita Authorized Service Centers, always using Makita replacement parts.

Makita Corporation