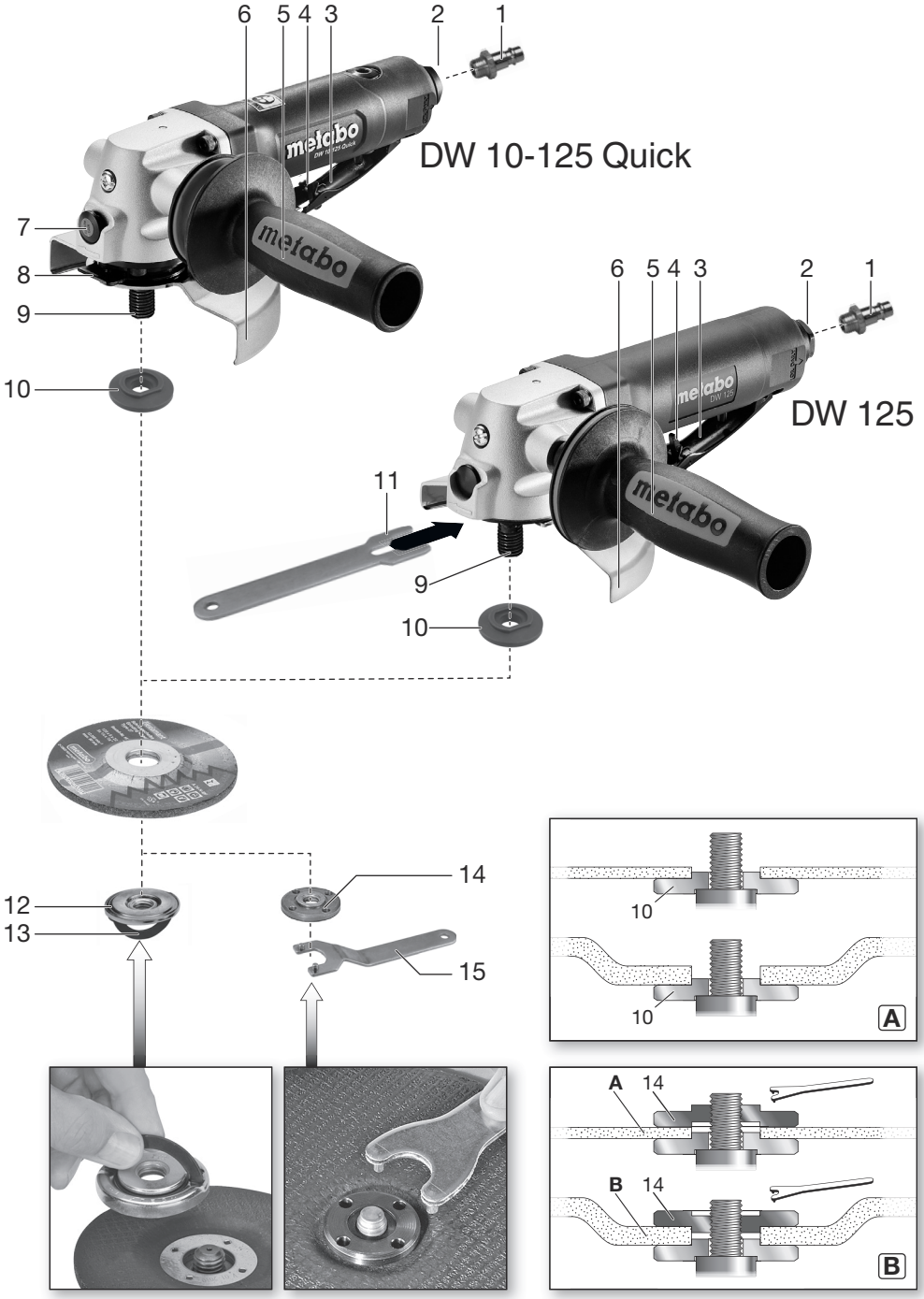
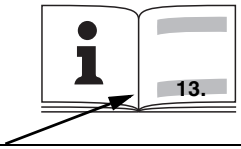
metabo®

PROFESSIONAL POWER TOOL SOLUTIONS

DW 125
DW 10-125 Quick

www.metabo.com


6
5
4
3
2
1
DW 10-125 Quick
7
8
9
10
6
5
4
3
2
1
DW 125
11
9
10
12
13
14
15
10
10
A
A
14
B
14
B

		DW 125	DW 10-125 Quick
*1) Serial Number		01556..	01591..
V_1	l/min	500	500
$p_{max.}$	bar	6,2	6,2
D_{max}	mm (in)	125 (5)	125 (5)
t_{max1}; t_{max2}; t_{max3}	mm (in)	6 ($^1/_4$)	6 ($^1/_4$)
M / I	- / mm (in)	M 14 ($^9/_{16}$)	M 14 ($^9/_{16}$)
n	../min	10000	12000
d_i	mm (in)	10 ($^3/_8$)	10 ($^3/_8$)
C	“	$^1/_4$	$^1/_4$
A	mm	240 x 250x 100	260 x 250 x 115
m	kg (lbs)	1,8 (4.0)	2,0 (4.4)
a_h/K_h	m/s^2	6,5 / 1,14	6,5 / 1,03
L_{pA}/K_{pA}	dB(A)	85,3 / 3	85,3 / 3
L_{WA}/K_{WA}	dB(A)	96,3 / 3	96,3 / 3

CE *2) 2006/42/EC
*3) EN ISO 12100:2010, EN ISO 11148-7:2012

2022-06-01, Bernd Fleischmann
Direktor Produktentstehung & Qualität (Vice President Product Engineering & Quality)
*4) Metabowerke GmbH - Metabo-Allee 1 - 72622 Nuertingen, Germany

Original instructions

1. Declaration of Conformity

Under our sole responsibility, we hereby declare that these compressed air angle grinders, identified by type and serial number *1), meet all relevant requirements of directives *2) and standards *3). Technical documents for *4) - see Page 3.

For UK only:

UK CA We as manufacturer and authorized person to compile the technical file, see *4) on page 3, hereby declare under sole responsibility that these compressed air angle grinders, identified by type and serial number *1) on page 3, fulfill all relevant provisions of following UK Regulations S.I. 2008/ 1597 and Designated Standards EN ISO 12100:2010, EN ISO 11148-7:2012

2. Specified Use

The air tool, when fitted with original Metabo accessories, is suitable for grinding and abrasive cutting of metal, concrete, stone and similar materials without the use of water.

It is not suitable for polishing, sanding or wire brushing operations.

The tool must only ever be operated with a compressed air supply. The maximum supply pressure specified on the air tool must never be exceeded. The air tool must not be operated using explosive, inflammable or hazardous gases. It must not be used as a lever, crushing tool or striking tool.

Any other use does not comply with the intended purpose. Unspecified use, modification of the air tool or use of parts that have not been tested and approved by the manufacturer can cause unforeseeable damage.

The user bears sole responsibility for any damage caused by improper use.

Generally accepted accident prevention regulations and the enclosed safety information must be observed.

3. General Safety Instructions

For your own protection and for the protection of your air tool, pay attention to all parts of the text that are marked with this symbol!

WARNING – Reading the operating instructions will reduce the risk of injury.

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

Keep all safety instructions and information for future reference.
Pass on your air tool only together with these documents.

- The user or user's employer must evaluate the specific risks associated with each application of the tool.
- The safety instructions must be read and understood before installing, operating, repairing or maintaining the tool, and also before replacing any accessory parts or carrying out any work in the vicinity of the air tool. Failure to read and follow the instructions may lead to serious injury.
- Only qualified, trained operators are authorised to install, adjust or use the air tool.
- The air tool must not be modified. Any modifications may reduce the efficiency of the safety measures and increase risks for the operator.
- Never use air tools that have been damaged. Look after your air tools carefully. Regularly check that all moving parts are functioning correctly and do not jam. Also ensure that no parts are broken or damaged to an extent that they affect the operation of the air tool. Check that all signs and labels are legible and intelligible. Have damaged parts repaired or replaced before using the device. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained air tools.

4. Special Safety Instructions

4.1 Risks associated with ejected parts

- Disconnect the air tool from the compressed air supply before replacing the mounted tool or accessory parts, and also before carrying out repairs or settings.
- If either the workpiece, accessory parts or the air tool breaks, parts may be ejected at high speed.
- While operating, maintaining or repairing the air tool, or replacing accessory parts, you must always wear impact-resistant safety goggles. The degree of protection required for each individual task must be evaluated separately in each case.
- Ensure that the workpiece is securely attached.
- You must ensure that the abrasive is securely mounted on the grinder for abrasives.
- Check that the maximum operating speed of the abrasive (calculated in revolutions per minute) equals or exceeds the rated speed of the spindle. Furthermore, you must not attach brushes to the machine if their rotational speed is higher than the maximum permissible speed for brushes;
- Ensure that the safety guard is fitted, in good condition and properly secured. It must be checked regularly.
- Regular checks must be carried out to verify that the air tool's rotational speed does not exceed the speed specified on the tool. These speed checks must be conducted when no mounted tool is fitted. Metabo's Service Centre can perform these checks for you.
- Ensure that any sparks or fragments emitted during operation do not pose a risk.
- Disconnect the air tool from the compressed air supply before replacing the mounted tool or accessory parts, and also before carrying out maintenance, settings or cleaning.

- Check that the clamping flanges comply with the manufacturer's instructions. Also check that they are in good condition, for example, that they are even and do not have cracks;
- You must check whether the spindle and spindle thread are damaged or worn.

4.2 Risks associated with items catching/ getting entwined

- Wear suitable clothing. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. Keep hair, clothing and gloves at a safe distance from the air tool and moving parts. Loose clothing, jewellery or long hair could catch in moving parts. There is a risk of injury in this case.

4.3 Risks during operation

- To avoid cutting your hands or other body parts, avoid contact with the rotating spindle and attached grinding wheel.
- When using the air tool, the operator's hands may be exposed to potential risk of cuts, abrasions and heat damage. To protect your hands, wear suitable gloves.
- The operator and maintenance staff must be physically capable of handling the size, weight and power output of the air tool.
- Make sure you hold the air tool correctly: since you must be prepared to counter any standard or unexpected movements, keep both hands ready.
- Ensure you stand in a safe position and keep your balance at all times.
- Avoid accidental operation. If the air supply is interrupted, switch off the air tool using the On/Off switch.
- Only use lubricants that have been recommended by the manufacturer.
- Wear personal protective equipment and always wear safety glasses. By wearing personal protective equipment such as gloves, protective clothing, a dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, a safety helmet or ear protectors, to suit the type of device and its use, you reduce the risk of injury. Wearing this equipment is recommended.
- Remember that the machine starts up when you press the On/Off switch and also that the moving mounted tool is dangerous.
- Wear a safety helmet if carrying out work above your head.
- Machine continues to run: after switching off the machine, only set it down when the motor has come to a standstill.
- During the abrasive cutting process, the tool must be supported so that the cutting slit has the same or an increasing width.
- If the abrasive gets stuck in a cutting slit, switch off the grinder for abrasives and loosen the grinding wheel. Before continuing operation, ensure that the abrasive is properly secured and undamaged;
- Grinding wheels and parting grinder discs must not be used for side grinding (except for the grinding wheel for side grinding). Grinders for abrasives must not be used at speeds above the maximum circumferential speed of an abrasive;
- Make sure there is noone in the immediate vicinity.
- Personal protective equipment such as appropriate gloves, apron and safety helmets must be worn.
- Sparks emitted during the grinding process may ignite clothing and cause severe burns. You must therefore ensure that sparks do not come in contact with clothing. Wear fire-resistant clothing and make sure a bucket of water is always close to hand.

4.4 Risks associated with recurring movements

- When working with the air tool, you may experience an uncomfortable sensation in your hands, arms, shoulders, neck or other body parts.
- Make sure you are in a comfortable position to carry out work with the air tool, check that the tool is held securely, and avoid any awkward positions that make it difficult, for example, to keep your balance. If carrying out work over an extended period, the operator should change position occasionally. This should help to avoid fatigue and any unpleasant sensation.
- If the operator experiences persistent symptoms such as feeling unwell, aches, pains or throbbing, a prickling or burning sensation, loss of hearing, or joint stiffening, these warning signs must not be ignored. The operator should advise the employer of these symptoms and consult a qualified doctor.

4.5 Risks associated with accessory parts

- Disconnect the air tool from the air supply before the mounted tool or accessory part is secured or replaced.
- Only use accessories that are designed for this device and that fulfil the requirements and the specifications listed in these operating instructions.
- Only use mounting tools that are in good condition. If accessories are defective, they may break and be ejected during operation.
- Ensure that the dimensions of the abrasive match those of the grinder for abrasives and the abrasive fits on the spindle.
- Make sure that the thread type and thread size of the abrasive precisely matches the thread type and thread size of the spindle thread.
- You must ensure that the abrasive is properly secured and adequately tightened before use; the grinder for abrasives must be operated for at least 1 min in a secured position at no-load speed; the machine must be switched off as soon as significant vibration or any damage is identified; the cause of these problems must be identified.
- By checking the dimensions and other important data for the spindle, you can prevent the end of the spindle from hitting the floor of the opening of cup wheels, grinding cones or mounted points with threaded inserts (to be fitted on machine spindles);
- For abrasives supplied with reducing adapters or sockets, or abrasives that are to be used with reducing adapters or sockets, the user must ensure that the reducing adapter or reducing socket in question does not touch the front of the clamping flange and that the clamping force

delivers sufficient rotational movement to prevent the abrasive slipping.
- Where clamping flanges for different types and sizes of the abrasives are provided, always attach the correct clamping flange for the abrasive used.
- Avoid any direct contact with the mounted tool both during and after use because it may be hot or have sharp edges.

4.6 Risks in the workplace

- Slipping, tripping and falling are the main reasons for accidents in the workplace. Pay attention to surfaces that may have become slippery as a result of using the air tool, and also watch that the air hose does not cause someone to trip.
- Proceed carefully when working in unfamiliar environments. Power cables and other supply lines may represent a hidden risk.
- The air tool is not designed for use in explosive environments and is not insulated against contact with sources of electric power.
- Ensure that the area where you wish to work is free of power cables, gas lines or water pipes (e.g. using a metal detector).

4.7 Risks associated with dust and vapours

- The dust and vapours generated when the air tool is used may carry health risks (e.g. cancer, birth defects, asthma and/or dermatitis); it is therefore imperative that a risk assessment is carried out in relation to these risks and that suitable controls are then implemented.
- The risk assessment should take into account both the dust generated while the air tool is used and any existing dust that may be raised during operation.
- The air tool must be operated in accordance with the recommendations set forth in these instructions and must be maintained in order to minimise the release of dust and vapours.
- The extracted air must be discharged in such a way that, in a dust-filled environment, the minimum of dust is raised.
- If dust or vapours are generated, the main priority is to control these at the location where they are released.
- All integral or accessory parts on the air tool that are designed to collect, extract or prevent airborne dust or vapours must be used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- To avoid increasing the amount of dust or vapours generated unnecessarily, consumables and the mounted tool must be selected, maintained and replaced in accordance with these instructions.
- Use protective breathing apparatus in accordance with your employer instructions or in accordance with health and safety regulations.
- Working with certain materials causes emissions of dust and vapours that can give rise to potentially explosive conditions.

4.8 Risks associated with noise

- Failure to use adequate ear protectors when the noise level is high can result in lasting damage to hearing, hearing loss and other problems, such as tinnitus (ringing, whistling or buzzing in the ear).
- It is vital to carry out a risk assessment in relation to these risks and to implement appropriate control measures that take the risks into account.
- Appropriate risk control measures may include, for example, the use of sound-insulating materials to prevent the knocking sounds that occur on the workpieces.
- Use ear protection in accordance with your employer instructions or in accordance with health and safety regulations.
- The air tool must be operated in accordance with the recommendations provided in these instructions and must be maintained in order to avoid unnecessarily raising the noise level.
- To avoid increasing the noise level unnecessarily, consumables and the mounted tool must be selected, maintained and replaced in accordance with these instructions.
- The integrated sound absorber must not be removed. You must ensure the sound absorber is in good working order.

4.9 Risks associated with vibration

- The effects of vibrations can damage nerves and impair blood circulation in the hands and arms.
- When working in cold environments, you must wear warm clothing and keep your hands warm and dry.
- If you notice that the skin on your fingers or hands is numb, prickling or turning white, stop working with the air tool immediately, notify your employer and consult a doctor.
- The air tool must be operated in accordance with the recommendations provided in these instructions and must be maintained in order to avoid unnecessarily raising the level of vibration.
- Do not allow the mounted tool to rattle on the tool since this is likely to result in much increased vibration.
- To avoid increasing the level of vibration unnecessarily, consumables and the mounted tool must be selected, maintained and replaced in accordance with these instructions.
- To support the weight of the air tool, use a stand, a clamp or an equaliser whenever possible.
- Hold the air tool firmly but not too tightly using the required manual torque reaction: the risk of vibration is increased when the grip force is higher.
- Use cushioning layers if they have been supplied for the bonded abrasives.

4.10 Additional safety instructions

- Compressed air can cause serious injury.
- When the air tool is not in use, and before replacing accessory parts or when carrying out repairs, you must ensure that air supply is shut off, that the air hose is depressurised and that the air tool is disconnected from the compressed air supply.
- Never direct the air jet at yourself or other people.
- Whiplashing hoses that can cause serious injury. Therefore always check that the hoses and their fixtures are in good condition and that they have not become loose.
- If universal swivel couplings (claw couplings) are being used, locking pins must also be used. You should also use whip check hose restraints in

case there is a problem with the connection between the hose and air tool or between the hoses themselves.
- Ensure that the maximum pressure specified on the air tool is not exceeded.
- Never carry air tools by the hose.

4.11 Additional safety instructions

- If applicable, observe any particular health and safety or accident prevention regulations governing the use of compressors and compressed air tools.
- Ensure that the maximum supply pressure specified in the Technical Specifications is not exceeded.
- Do not overload the tool – use it only within the performance range for which it was designed (see "Technical Specifications").
- Use non-hazardous lubricants. Ensure the workplace is adequately ventilated. If there is a large amount of discharge: check the air tool and have it repaired if necessary.
- Do not operate the tool unless you are completely focused. You must be alert, pay attention to what you are doing and proceed cautiously when working with an air tool. Never use a tool when you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. Just one moment's carelessness when using the tool can cause serious injury.
- Make sure your workplace is clean and well lit. Untidy or poorly lit workplaces can cause accidents.
- Keep air tools away from children.
- Do not store the tool outdoors or in damp conditions without protection.
- Protect the air tool, especially the compressed air connection and the control elements from dust and dirt.

4.12 General safety instructions for grinding and abrasive cutting:

Use

a) **This air tool is intended for use as a grinder and cut-off tool. Refer to all safety warnings, instructions, illustrations and specifications provided with this device.** Failure to follow all the instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.

b) **This air tool is not suitable for sanding, wire brushing and polishing.** Using the air tool for tasks for which it was not designed may create a hazard and cause personal injury.

c) **Do not use accessories that are not specifically designed and recommended by the tool manufacturer for this air tool.** Just because an accessory can be attached to your air tool does not mean safe operation is guaranteed.

d) **The rated speed of the mounted tool must at least equal the maximum speed marked on the air tool.** Accessories running faster than their rated speed can break and fly apart.

e) **The outside diameter and the thickness of the mounted tool must correspond to the specified dimensions of your air tool.** Incorrectly sized mounting tools cannot be adequately protected or controlled.

f) **The arbour size of grinding wheels, flanges or any other accessory must properly fit the spindle of your air tool.** Mounted tools with arbour holes that do not correspond to the spindle of the air tool will rotate unevenly, vibrate excessively and may cause loss of control.

g) **Do not use a damaged mounted tool. Before each use, inspect mounting tools such as grinding wheels for chips and cracks, backing pad for cracks, tear or excess wear, wire brush for loose or cracked wires. If the air tool or mounted tool is dropped, inspect it for damage or install an undamaged mounted tool. After inspecting and installing a mounted tool, position yourself and bystanders away from the plane of the rotating mounted tool and run the device at maximum no-load speed for one minute.** Damaged mounted tools will normally break apart during this test time.

h) **Wear personal protective equipment. Depending on the application, use a face shield, safety goggles or safety glasses. As appropriate, wear a dust mask, hearing protectors, gloves and workshop apron capable of stopping small abrasive or workpiece fragments.** The eye protection must be capable of stopping flying debris generated by various operations. The dust mask or respirator must be capable of filtering particles generated by your operation. Prolonged exposure to high intensity noise may cause hearing loss.

i) **Keep bystanders a safe distance away from your work area. Anyone entering the work area must wear personal protective equipment.** Fragments of a workpiece or broken mounted tools may fly into the air and cause injury beyond the immediate area of operation.

j) **When carrying out tasks that involve a risk of the mounted tool contacting hidden wiring, make sure you hold the device on the insulated gripping surfaces only.** A mounted tool that comes in contact with a "live" wire may render exposed metal parts of the device "live" and give the operator an electric shock.

l) **Never lay the air tool down until the mounted tool has come to a complete stop.** The spinning mounted tool may catch the surface and pull the air tool out of your control.

m) **Do not run the air tool while carrying it at your side.** Accidental contact with the spinning mounted tool could snag your clothing, pulling the mounted tool into your body.

o) **Do not operate the air tool near flammable materials.** Sparks could ignite these materials.

p) **Do not use mounted tools that require liquid coolants.**

4.13 Kickback and Related Warnings

Kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched or snagged rotating grinding wheel, brush or any other mounted tool. Pinching or snagging causes the rotating mounted tool to stop abruptly. This in turn

accelerates the uncontrolled air tool against the direction of rotation of the mounted tool at the point of jamming.

For example, if a grinding wheel is snagged or pinched by the workpiece, the edge of the wheel penetrating the workpiece may get caught, causing the grinding wheel to break away or result in kickback. The wheel may then be propelled towards or away from the operator, depending on the direction of the wheel's movement at the point of jamming. Grinding wheels may also break under these conditions.

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

a) **Maintain a firm grip on the air tool and position your body and arm to allow you to resist kickback forces. Always use the auxiliary handle, if provided, maximum control over kickback or torque reaction during start-up.** The operator can control torque reactions or kickback forces, if proper precautions are taken.

b) **Never place your hand near the rotating mounted tool.** In the event of kickback, the mounted tool may be propelled over your hand.

c)
Do not allow your body to enter the area where the air tool would move if kickback occurs. Kickback will propel
the air tool in the opposite direction of the wheel's movement at the point of jamming.

d) **Use special care when working around corners, sharp edges etc. You must prevent mounting tools from bouncing off the workpiece and becoming jammed.** A rotating mounted tool tends to jam around corners and sharp edges and also if bouncing occurs, thus causing loss of control or kickback.

e) **Do not attach a saw chain woodcarving blade or toothed saw blade.** This type of mounted tool frequently results in kickback and loss of control over the air tool.

4.14 Specific safety instructions for grinding and abrasive cutting:

a) **Use only wheel types that are recommended for your air tool and the specific guard designed for the selected wheel.** Wheels for which the air tool was not designed cannot be adequately guarded and are unsafe.

b) **The guard must be securely attached to the air tool and positioned for maximum safety, so that the least amount of wheel is exposed towards the operator.** The guard helps to protect the operator from broken fragments, accidental contact with the wheel and sparks that could ignite clothing.

c) **Wheels must be used only for recommended applications.**
For example: do not grind with the side of the cut-off wheel. Abrasive cut-off wheels are intended for peripheral grinding. Lateral forces applied to these wheels may cause them to shatter.

d) **Always use undamaged wheel flanges that are of correct size and shape for your selected wheel.** Proper wheel flanges support the wheel thus reducing the possibility of wheel breakage. Flanges for cut-off wheels may be different from grinding wheel flanges.

e) **Do not use worn down grinding wheels from larger air tools.** Wheels intended for larger air tools are not suitable for the higher rotational speeds of smaller air tools and may break.

4.15 Additional safety warnings for abrasive cutting:

a) **Do not "jam" the cut-off wheel or apply excessive pressure. Do not attempt to make excessively deep cuts.** Overstressing the cut-off wheel increases the loading and susceptibility to twisting or binding of the wheel in the cut and the possibility of kickback or wheel breakage.

b) **Do not position your body in line with and behind the rotating cut-off wheel.** When you move the cut-off wheel in the workpiece away from your body, possible kickback may propel the air tool and the spinning wheel directly at you.

c) **If the wheel jams or if you interrupt a cut for any reason, switch off the device and hold it motionless until the wheel comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the cut-off wheel from the cut while the wheel is in motion, otherwise kickback may occur.** Investigate and take corrective action to eliminate the cause of the wheel jam.

d) **Do not switch the air tool back on while it is in the workpiece. Let the wheel reach full speed and carefully reenter the cut.** The wheel may jam, walk up or kickback if the air tool is restarted in the workpiece.

e) **Support panels or any oversized workpiece to minimise the risk of wheel pinching and kickback.** Large workpieces tend to sag under their own weight. Supports must be placed under the workpiece near the line of cut and near the edge of the workpiece on both sides of the wheel.

f) **Use extra caution when making a "pocket cut" into existing walls or other blind areas.** The protruding wheel may cut gas or water pipes, electrical wiring or objects that can cause kickback.

4.16 Additional safety instructions

WARNING – Always wear protective goggles.

Use elastic cushioning layers if they have been supplied with the abrasive and if required.

Observe the specifications of the tool or accessory manufacturer! Protect the discs from grease or impacts!

Grinding wheels must be stored and handled with care in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Never use parting grinder discs for roughing work. Do not apply pressure to the side of parting grinder discs.

The workpiece must be seated firmly and be secured against slipping, e.g. using clamps. Large workpieces must be supported adequately.

If mounted tools with threaded inserts are used, the end of the spindle may not touch the base of the hole on the grinding tool. Make sure that the thread in the mounted tool is long enough to accommodate the full length of the spindle. The thread in the mounted tool must match the thread on the spindle. See page 3 and section 13. Technical Specifications for more information on the spindle length and thread.

Use of a fixed extractor system is recommended.

Dust from material such as paint containing lead, some wood species, minerals and metal may be harmful. Contact with or inhalation of the dust may cause allergic reactions and/or respiratory diseases to the operator or bystanders.
Certain kinds of dust are classified as carcinogenic, such as oak and beech dust, especially in conjunction with additives for wood conditioning (chromate, wood preservative). Material containing asbestos must only be treated by specialists.
- Use a dust extraction device where possible.
- The workplace must be well ventilated.
- The use of a dust mask of filter class P2 is recommended.

Follow national requirements for the materials you want to work with.

Materials emitting dusts or vapours that may be harmful to health (e.g. asbestos) must not be processed.

Damaged, eccentric or vibrating tools must not be used.

Avoid damage to gas or water pipes, electrical cables and loadbearing walls (static).

A damaged or cracked auxiliary handle must be replaced. Never operate a machine with a defective auxiliary handle.

A damaged or cracked safety guard must be replaced. Never operate a machine with a defective safety guard.

Information in these operating instructions is categorised as shown below:

Danger! Risk of personal injury or environmental damage.

Caution. Risk of material damage

4.17 Symbols on the air tool

Read the operating instructions before starting to use the machine.


Wear safety goggles.


Wear ear protectors.


Direction of rotation

5. Overview

See page 2.
1 Plug-in nipple 1/4"
2 Compressed air connection with filter
3 Switch (on/off)
4 Switch-on lock
5 Auxiliary handle
6 Safety guard
7 Spindle locking button *
8 Lever for adjusting the safety guard
9 Spindle
10 Support flange
11 Open-end spanner *
12 Clamping nut (tool-free) *
13 Clip to tighten/release the (tool-free) clamping nut manually *
14 Clamping nut *
15 2-hole spanner *

* depending on features

6. Initial Operation

6.1 Before using the tool for the first time

Insert plug-in nipple (1).

6.2 Attaching the auxiliary handle

Always work with the auxiliary handle attached (5)! Attach the additional handle on the left or right of the machine and secure.

6.3 Install safety guard

For safety reasons, always use the safety guard!

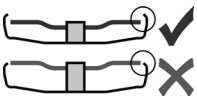
See illustration on page 2.

DW 10-125 Quick:

- Push the lever (8) and twist the safety guard until the closed section is facing the operator.
- Make sure that the guard is seated securely: the lever (8) must engage and you should not be able to turn the safety guard (6).

DW 125:

- The safety guard (6) is fastened to the device with 3 screws.
- To turn the guard, first extract these screws. Turn the safety guard (6) until the closed section is facing the operator. Using the 3 screws, screw the guard tightly back in place.
- Make sure the guard is seated and attached securely.


Use only mounted tools that are covered by at least 3.4 mm by the safety guard.

7. Attaching the grinding wheel

Disconnect the air tool from the compressed air supply before replacing the mounted tool or

accessory parts, and also before carrying out repairs or settings. The spindle must be stationary.

7.1 Locking the spindle

DW 10-125 Quick:

- Press in the spindle locking button (7) and turn the spindle (9) by hand until you feel the spindle locking button engage.

DW 125:

- Place the open-end spanner (11) supplied on the spindle (9) to prevent co-rotation.

7.2 Placing the grinding wheel in position

See illustration A on page 2.

- Fit the support flange (10) on the spindle. (9) The flange should not turn on the spindle when properly attached.
- Place the grinding wheel on the support flange (10).
  The grinding wheel must lie flat on the supporting flange.

7.3 Securing/releasing the (tool-free) clamping nut (depending on features)

Only tighten the (tool-free) clamping nut (12) manually.

For the machine to operate, the clip (13) must always lie flat on clamping nut (12) .

To secure the (tool-free) clamping nut (12):

Do not use the (tool-free) clamping nut if the mounted tool has a clamping shank thicker than 6 mm! In this case, use the clamping nut (14) with 2-hole spanner (15).

- Lock the spindle (see Section 7.1).
- Flip up the clip (13) on the clamping nut.
- Fit the clamping nut (12) on the spindle (9).
- (13)Tighten the clamping nut **on the clip manually** in a clockwise direction.
- Flip down the clip (13) again.

To release the (tool-free) clamping nut (12) :

- Lock the spindle (see Section 7.1).
- Flip up the clip (13) on the clamping nut.
- Unscrew the clamping nut (12) , turning it anticlockwise **manually** .

Note: If the clamping nut is very tightly secured (12), you can also use a 2-hole spanner to unscrew it.

7.4 Securing/releasing the clamping nut(depending on features)

Securing the clamping nut (14):

The 2 sides of the clamping nut are different. Screw the clamping nut onto the spindle as follows:

See illustration B on page 2.

- **A) For thin grinding wheels:**
  the edge of the clamping nut (14) faces upwards so that the thin grinding wheel can be attached securely.
  B) For thick grinding wheels:
  the edge of the clamping nut (14) faces downwards so that the clamping nut can be attached securely to the spindle.
- Lock the spindle. Turn the clamping nut (14) clockwise using the 2-hole spanner (15) to secure.

Releasing the clamping nut:

- Lock the spindle (see Section 7.1). Turn the clamping nut (14) anticlockwise using the 2-hole spanner (15) to unscrew.

8. Use

8.1 Using the air tool

To benefit from the air tool's full performance, always use compressed air hoses with an inner diameter of at least 9 mm. Tool performance can be significantly impaired if the inner diameter is too small.

Caution. The compressed air line must not contain any water condensation.

Caution. To preserve and extend the service life of this tool, you must ensure that it is regularly maintained with pneumatic oil lubricator. You can do this as follows:

– Use oiled compressed air by fitting an oil-fog lubricator.

– Without an oil-fog lubricator: manually apply oil every day via the compressed air connection. Use approx. 3-5 drops of pneumatic oil lubricator for each 15 minutes of continuous operation.

If the tool has not been in use for several days, you should manually apply about 5 drops of pneumatic oil lubricator into the compressed air connection.

Caution. Only allow the tool to run at idle speed for a brief period.

Always guide the machine with both hands.

Switch on first, then guide the mounted tool towards the workpiece.

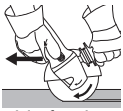
After switching off the machine, only set it down when the motor has come to a standstill.

1. Attach the appropriate mounting tool.
2. Adjust the supply pressure (this is measured at the air outlet while the air tool is switched on). For details of the maximum permissible supply pressure, see the section on "Technical Specifications".
3. Connect the air tool to the compressed air supply.
4. To switch on: slide the switch-on lock (4) in the direction of the arrow and press the switch (3).
   To switch off: release switch (3).

8.2 Working instructions

Grinding:
press down the machine evenly on the surface and move back and forth so that the surface of the workpiece does not become too hot.
Roughing: position the machine at an angle of 30° - 40° for the best working results.

Abrasive cutting:



always work against the run of the disc (see illustration). Otherwise there is the danger of the machine kicking back from the cut out of control. Guide the machine evenly at a speed suitable for the material being processed. Do not tilt, apply excessive force or sway from side to side.

9. Care and Maintenance

Danger! Disconnect the compressed air connection before carrying out any work.

Danger! Repair and maintenance work other than described in this section should only be carried out by **qualified specialists**.

- Carry out regular maintenance to ensure the safety of the air tool.
- Check that all screw fittings are seated securely, and tighten if necessary.
- Clean the filter in the compressed air connection at least once a week.
- It is recommended that you install a pressure reducer with an air-water separator and lubricator upstream of the air tool.
- If a large amount of air or oil is escaping, check the air tool and have it maintained if necessary. (see Section 11.)
- Check the rotational speed regularly and after every use. Also carry out a simple check on vibration emission.
- Regularly check the spindle, thread and clamping devices for wear and tolerance for accommodating mounted tools.
- Avoid contact with dangerous substances that have collected on the tool. Wear suitable personal protective equipment and take appropriate measures to remove any dangerous substances before maintenance.

10. Accessories

Use only genuine Metabo accessories.

Only use accessories that are designed for this air tool and that fulfil the requirements and the specifications listed in these operating instructions.

For a complete range of accessories, see www.metabo.com or the catalogue.

11. Repairs

Danger! Repairs to air tools must only be carried out by qualified specialists, using original Metabo spare parts!

If you have Metabo air tools that require repairs, please contact your Metabo service centre. For addresses see www.metabo.com.

You can download spare parts lists from www.metabo.com.

12. Environmental Protection

The sanding dust generated may contain hazardous materials: do not dispose of this dust with household waste, but at a special collection point for hazardous waste.

Observe national regulations on environmentally compatible disposal and on the recycling of disused air tools, packaging and accessories. You must not cause risks to people or the environment.

13. Technical specifications

Explanatory notes on the specifications on page 3.

Subject to change in line with technological advances.

V_1 = Air requirement
$p_{max.}$ = Maximum permissible supply pressure
D_{max} = Max. diameter of mounted tool
$t_{max,1}$ = Max. permitted thickness of clamping shank on mounted tool when using clamping nut (14)
$t_{max,2}$ = Max. permitted thickness of shank on mounted tool when using "Quick"clamping nut (12)
$t_{max,3}$ = Roughing wheel/cut-off wheel: max. permissible thickness of the mounted tool
M = Spindle thread
l = Length of the grinding spindle
n = No-load speed (maximum speed)
d_i = Hose diameter (inner)
C = Connecting thread
A = Dimensions: Length x Width x Height
m = Weight

The technical specifications quoted are subject to tolerances (in compliance with the relevant valid standards).

Emission values
Using these values, you can estimate the emissions from this tool and compare these with the values emitted by other tools. The actual values may be higher or lower, depending on the particular application and the condition of the tool or mounted tools. In estimating the values, you should also include work breaks and periods of low use. Based on the estimated emission values, specify protective measures for the user - for example, any organisational steps that must be put in place.

Vibration (acceleration value, frequency-weighted according to EN 28927):
a_h = Vibration emission level
K_h = Measurement uncertainty (vibration)
Sound level (EN ISO 15744):
L_{pA} = Sound pressure level
L_{WA} = Acoustic power level
K_{pA}, K_{WA} = Measurement uncertainty

Wear ear protectors!