Compact design with an overall length of 184mm (7-1/4")

Max. 100 N.m

Optional Accessories

Adjustable Locator Set (Stopper Set)
Use with bit
Part No. 194280-9

Keyless Drill Chuck
with Connect Bit 6.35-44
MZ: Part No. 194250-8
with Connect Bit 6.35-48
NZ: Part No. 192121-3

Drill Chuck
with Connect Bit 6.35-44
MZ: Part No. 191881-4
with Connect Bit 6.35-48
NZ: Part No. 192173-4, 191880-6

Torsion Screw Bit MZ 2-85 (3pc/ set)
Ph: Part No. B-12326
Pz: Part No. B-12790
High durability for hard and continuous driving Torsion shape absorbs excessive impacts.

Impact Driver

- Double Insulation
- Variabie Speed
- Reversing
- Built-in Job Light (TD0101F only)

TD0101, TD0101F

411

Continuous rating Input	*230W*
Capacity	***Machine screw:*** *M4 - M8 (5/32" - 5/16")*
	Standard bolt: *M5 - M14 (3/16" - 9/16")*
	High tensile bolt: *M5 - M10 (3/16" - 3/8")*
	Coarse thread (in length): *22 - 90mm (7/8" - 3-1/2")*
Driving shank	*6.35mm (1/4") Hex.*
Impacts per minute (ipm)	*0-3,200*
No load speed (rpm)	*0-3,600*
Max. fastening torque	*100N.m (885in.lbs)*
Dimensions (L x W x H)	*184 x 67 x 192mm (7-1/4" x 2-5/8" x 7-9/16")*
Net weight	*0.99kg (2.2lbs)*
Power supply cord	*2.5 m (8.2 ft.)*

Standard Equipment Phillips Bit

Items of standard equipment and specifications may vary by country or area.

Makita Corporation
3-11-8 Sumiyoshi-cho, Anjo, Aichi, 446-8502 Japan

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Satisfy Professional's Needs

Impact Driver
TD0101F / TD0101

Photo: TD0101F

Compact Design for

Perfect Handling

Easy driving in tight space with compact body

COMPACT. LIGHT. IMPACT.

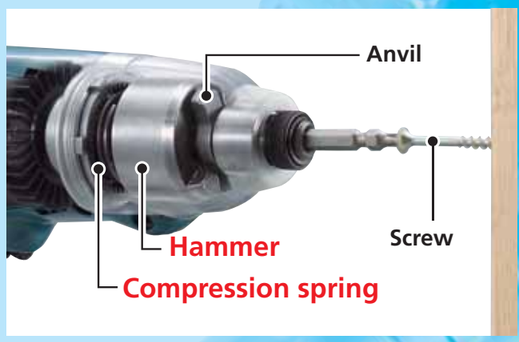
Slim and durable aluminum hammer case

IMPACT MECHANISM Provides...

- No harm to the wrist when a screw is seated.
- Less fatigue because of less pressure to hold the tool.
- Screw head is not stripped.
- Enables to drive screws even without pre-drilling pilot holes.
- Effective for hard wood.
- Easy driving in tight space.

A screw is fastened powerfully and perfectly by the repetitions of the mechanical process from Step 1 to 3

STEP.1



First, the counter torque from screw reduces the rotational speed of Anvil.

Compression spring:
Motor shaft still keeps on rotating at a steady speed, and the difference in the rotational speeds between Motor shaft and Hammer stores energy in Compression spring.

Hammer:
Then Hammer also follows the reduced rotational speed of Anvil.

STEP.2

Hammer is now pulled closer to Motor, and finally the protruding portions of Hammer slip under Anvil, resulting in the release of tremendous energy which has been stored in Compression spring. And the released energy powerfully pushes and rotates Hammer.

STEP.3

Finally, Hammer delivers enormous impact power onto Anvil, and the tool drives a screw with the high torque which rotational power alone cannot produce.