

Makita LD050P, LD080P and LD080PI

These compact and handy models are specifically designed for indoor applications. Shortcut keys for addition, subtraction, area and volume calculation make measuring fast and very reliable. The last 5 or 20 measurements are also automatically stored depending on model. The laser dot is clearly visible. You can always see your targeting point, even if the target object is in a hard to access area.

Precise measuring: Fast, easy and compact.



Robust End Piece

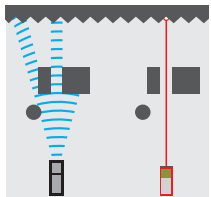
The LD080P and LD080PI end pieces are strong and rugged, offering excellent support when measuring from corners or edges. **Position 1** offers a solid piece to butt up against edges, while **position 2** provides ultimate accuracy when measuring from corners.



Swiss Built Optics

Swiss precision optics and a sturdy titanium inner housing have been used in all models in order to give clear focusing of the laser over long distances, resistance to wear and tear on the building site and temperature change.

Questions and Answers



Why are laser distance metres better than ultra sonics? Makita LDM's are more accurate with the ability to go over inaccessible areas. Ultra sonics measure with sound waves, which spread out conically and give only an indicative result as opposed to an accurate measurement. Sonics are affected by objects that appear within the measurement cone and do not operate well outdoors. Normal measurement range of an ultra sonic instrument is 20m while a Makita LDM measures up to 100m with high accuracy.

Is The Laser Beam Harmful?

No. Our instruments are laser class II. Under normal circumstances your eyes are protected by aversion responses such as the blink reflex.

When Do I Need The Pythagorean Function?

Whenever distances cannot be measured directly, e.g. if a target point is missing such as with a flat roof. The Makita's LD080PI offers even more measuring options with the integrated tilt sensor. Thanks to this function you can measure indirect distances in a similar fashion to the Pythagoras function, but instead of 3 distance measurements, the tilt is measured. Ideal whenever no direct target point is available.



Explanations

Typical Measuring Accuracy	2.0mm	1.5mm	1.5mm
Single Distance	●	● 80m	● 80m
Max / Min Distance	●	●	●
Add / Subtract	●	●	●
Area Calculation	●	●	●
Volume Calculation	●	●	●
Tracking Function	●	●	●
Pythagoras (2 point) - A	●	●	●
Pythagoras (3 point) - B	●	●	●
Partial Height - C	50m	●	●
Timer Function		●	●
Corner Measuring Pin		●	●
Memory	5	20	20
Incline Measurement - D			●
Height Tracking			●
Stake Out		●	●

