

Attachment General Operating Rules

Always read the Genesis Safety & Operator's Manual for a specific attachment before attempting to operate the attachment.

Visit genesisattachments.com to view and download all product safety & operator's manuals and parts manuals. No log-in required.

Using Genesis attachments in unauthorized applications may create unsafe situations and may void the warranty.

Perform a daily walk-around inspection to check for loose bolts, structural cracks, hydraulic leaks and other abnormalities. Blade condition, blade gaps and Jaw Armor also need to be inspected.

Wear parts kit fastener torque is a crucial aspect of blade retention and protection of the blade seat surfaces. Check blade fasteners daily.

Shears are designed to process mild and structural steel **only**. Do not process hardened steel material such as tool steel, railroad rail, axles or machined parts. Hardened material breaks, rather than shears, which may cause flying debris. It will also cause damaging decompression spikes to your Genesis attachment and base carrier hydraulic systems.

Do not operate any functions of the carrier while cutting or crushing with your Genesis attachment, including boom and drive functions. Attachments are not designed to absorb the forces exerted onto them from carrier track force/function.

Do not pull down structures with your Genesis attachment. Doing so may cause falling debris, or material may break free and exceed the capacities of the carrier, causing a tipping hazard.

The rotator should only be used for positioning your Genesis attachment. Do not use the rotator to pry or break material.

Genesis attachments cut/crush using their internal hydraulic system to downsize material. They should not be used to crush or break objects or structures by swinging, dropping, smashing, twisting, etc., the attachment.

During initial operation and any time jaw maintenance has been performed, process thin and lighter material first to work-harden wear areas, developing a harder, more durable edge. This is also the most effective time to process materials such as sheet metal or wire. The new or repaired edges will cut more efficiently and be less likely to jam material between the blades.

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Operators should become accustomed to performing work in the most proficient manner possible.

When cutting, build up and cut out of small piles, keeping the surfaces of the shear chin plate and upper jaw out of the dirt as much as possible. Dirt is much more abrasive than steel and needlessly increases build-up and hard-surfacing time and intervals.

Have enough room to keep out of the way of other personnel and machines. Material should be picked from a pile and swung to the side and cut in a new area. This prevents redundant cutting of the same pieces and allows for the newly prepared material to be loaded with another material handler.

Material processing areas should be as close as safely possible to the location for loading materials for transportation. Less time spent processing, loading and transporting materials greatly affects operational costs and productivity and dramatically reduces man hours, fuel costs and wear on equipment.

Operators should develop the habit of assessing materials to be processed and visualizing a starting and finishing point to use the fewest cuts possible. Excessive moving, positioning and handling cost time and money. Bringing the jaws to full open, when only partial jaw open is needed for a cut, wastes time and fuel, slows other excavator functions as well as causes needless wear to hydraulic components, hoses and O-rings. More efficient processing will extend the life of the attachment.

When operating in temperatures below freezing, process light materials first. This allows the attachment's structural material to warm up, preventing thermal cracking.

Do not move an attachment, or anything held in the jaws, over people, equipment or buildings. Place the load gently. Do not throw or drop contents.

Make sure the load is held securely in the jaws. Do not move a loaded attachment if load is loose or dangling. Make sure the load is pinched between the jaws – never cradle a load.

For greater stability, knuckle the attachment to bring the load closer to the center of rotation (center of gravity) while lifting. Use extra caution during reaching to avoid tipping.

Operate the controls smoothly and gradually. Jerky controls are hazardous and may cause damage to the carrier.

Avoid fire hazards. Keep the area clean. Remove all flammable materials from the area during any welding or heating process. Have a fire extinguisher nearby and know how to use it.

Never substitute pins or bolts. Use factory supplied pins. Replace all bolts with the same size and grade. Failure to do so may cause serious injury or death.

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