

Genesis

7 1/4" Circular Saw Operator's Manual

Scie circulaire de 18.4 cm (7 1/4")
Manuel d'utilisation

Sierra Circular de 7 1/4"
Manual del Operario



7 1/4" Circular Saw 10 Amp Operator's Manual

Specifications:

- Model # GCS100
- Description: 7 1/4" Circular Saw
- Input: 120V AC, 60Hz, 10.0 Amp
- Blade Size: 7 1/4"
- Blade Bevel: 0-45 degrees
- No-Load Blade Speed: 5000 RPM
- Arbor Size: 5/8"
- Cutting Capacity at 90 degrees: 2-9/16"
- Cutting Capacity at 45 degrees: 1-5/8"
- Net Weight: 11.6 lbs.
- Includes: Circular Saw with Carbide Blade, Blade Wrench, and Rip Guide

WARNING:

To reduce the risk of injury, user must read and understand this operator's manual before operating this tool. Save this Manual for future reference.

Toll-Free Help Line: 1-888-552-8665.



WARNING:

The Operation of any power tool can result in foreign objects being thrown into your eyes, which can result in severe eye damage. Before beginning tool operation, always wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields and a full face shield when needed. We recommend Wide Vision Safety Mask for use over eyeglasses or standard safety glasses with side shields. Always wear eye protection which is marked to comply with ANSI Z87.1.



Look for this symbol to point out important safety precautions. It means attention!!! Your safety is involved.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

WARNING:

Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- lead from lead-based paints,
- crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products, and
- arsenic and chromium from chemically treated lumber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

⚠ WARNING:

READ AND UNDERSTAND ALL WARNINGS, CAUTIONS AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS EQUIPMENT. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious personal injury.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. READ THE OPERATOR'S MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING THE MACHINE.** To minimize the possible occurrence of accidents and personal injury, learn the tool's application, limitations, and specific potential hazards peculiar to this tool.
- 2. WEAR EYE AND HEARING PROTECTION. ALWAYS USE SAFETY GLASSES WITH SIDE SHIELDS.** Unless otherwise specified, everyday glasses provide only limited impact resistance, they are **NOT** safety glasses. Use only certified safety equipment; eye protection equipment should comply with ANSI Z87.1 standards. Protective hearing equipment should comply with ANSI S3.19 standards.
- 3. DO NOT USE THIS OR ANY OTHER MACHINE WHEN YOU ARE TIRED, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS, ALCOHOL, OR MEDICATION. WATCH WHAT YOU ARE DOING, STAY ALERT AND USE COMMON SENSE.**
- 4. WEAR PROPER CLOTHING.** Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, wristwatches or other jewelry that may get caught in moving parts. Wearing nonskid footwear is recommended as well as wearing protective hair covering to contain long hair.
- 5. USE AND KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE** and in good working order. Never operate the machine with any guard or cover removed. Check that all guards are in place, secured, and working correctly before each use to reduce the risk of injury.
- 6. DO NOT USE THE TOOL IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS.** Keep the work area well lighted to prevent tripping or inadvertently placing arms, hands, or fingers in dangerous positions. Do not use power tools in damp or wet locations or in the rain which can cause shock or electrocution.
- 7. KEEP THE WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.
- 8. CHECK THE TOOL FOR DAMAGED PARTS** before using the machine. Check for proper alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, component breakage, and any other conditions that may affect the tool's operation. A guard or any other part that is damaged must be properly repaired or replaced by an authorized service center to avoid risk of personal injury.
- 9. REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES BEFORE STARTING THE TOOL.** Keys, wrenches, scrap, and other debris can be thrown at high speed, possibly causing serious personal injury.
- 10. KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** Your shop is a potentially dangerous environment and visitors should not be allowed to contact any tools, extension cords, or roam about unsupervised. All visitors should wear safety glasses and be kept a safe distance from the work area.
- 11. MAKE THE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF** by using padlocks, master switches, and by removing starter keys from tools.
- 12. MAINTAIN ALL TOOLS AND MACHINES WITH CARE.** Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
- 13. DISCONNECT TOOLS WHEN NOT IN USE,** before servicing, or when changing attachments, blades, bits, cutters, etc.
- 14. REDUCE THE RISK OF UNINTENTIONAL STARTING.** Check to be sure that the tool's switch is in the "OFF" position before plugging in the power cord. Should a power failure occur, move the switch to the "OFF" position. Accidental start-ups can cause serious personal injury.
- 15. USE THE CORRECT TOOL FOR THE JOB.** Don't force the tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed. Don't use the tool for a purpose not intended as damage to the machine and/or personal injury may result.
- 16. USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** Using accessories and attachments not recommended by the manufacturer or intended for use on this type tool, may cause damage to the machine or result in personal injury to the user. Consult the operator's manual for recommended accessories.
- 17. MAKE SURE YOUR EXTENSION CORD IS THE PROPER SIZE AND IS IN GOOD CONDITION.** When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and tool overheating. Consult the Extension Cord Chart for the correct size based on the cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If ever in doubt, use the next heavier wire gauge cord. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.
- 18. SECURE THE WORK-PIECE.** Use clamps or a vise to hold the work-piece when practical. Using clamps or similar mechanical device is safer than using your hand(s) and allows you to use both hands to operate the tool. Losing control of the work-piece can cause personal injury.

19. **DON'T OVERREACH.** Maintain proper footing and balance at all times; loss of balance can cause you to fall into the working machine, possibly causing an injury.
20. **NEVER STAND ON THE TOOL.** An injury may occur if the machine is tipped or if you should unintentionally contact the cutting tool.
21. **DO NOT FORCE THE TOOL.** The tool will perform the job better and safer at the feed rate for which it was designed. Forcing the tool could possibly damage the machine and may result in personal injury.
22. **FEED THE WORK-PIECE IN THE CORRECT DIRECTION AND SPEED.** Feed the work-piece into a blade, cutter, or abrasive surface against the direction of the cutting tool's direction of rotation only. Incorrectly feeding the work-piece in the same direction as the cutting tool rotates causes the work-piece to be thrown out at high speed.
23. **NEVER LEAVE THE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED. TURN THE POWER OFF.** Don't leave the machine until it comes to a complete stop.
24. **TURN THE MACHINE "OFF", AND DISCONNECT THE MACHINE FROM THE POWER SOURCE** before adjusting or changing set-ups, or when making repairs. An accidental start-up may occur causing personal injury.
25. **NEVER USE THE TOOL IN AN EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERE.** Normal sparking of the motor could ignite fumes.
26. **KEEP THE TOOL DRY, CLEAN, AND FREE FROM OIL AND GREASE.** Always use a clean cloth when cleaning. Never use brake fluids, gasoline, petroleum-based products, or any solvents to clean the tool.
27. **DO NOT USE THE TOOL IF SWITCH DOES NOT TURN IT ON AND OFF.** Have defective switches replaced by an authorized service center.
28. **USE ONLY CORRECT BLADES.** Do not use blades with incorrectly sized arbor holes. Never use blade washers or blade bolts that are defective or incorrect.
29. **BEFORE MAKING A CUT, BE SURE ALL ADJUSTMENTS ARE SECURE. DOUBLE CHECK ALL SETUPS.** Make sure the blade is tight and not making contact with the saw or work-piece before connecting to the power supply.
30. **AVOID CUTTING NAILS.** Inspect for and remove all nails from lumber before cutting.
31. **NEVER TOUCH THE BLADE OR OTHER MOVING PARTS DURING USE.**
32. **NEVER START A TOOL WHEN ANY ROTATING COMPONENT IS IN CONTACT WITH THE WORK-PIECE.**
33. **MAKE SURE THE WORK AREA HAS AMPLE LIGHTING** to see the work and that no obstructions will interfere with safe operation **BEFORE** performing any work.
34. **INSPECT TOOL CORDS PERIODICALLY.** If a damaged cord is found, have it repaired by a qualified service technician at an authorized service facility. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is required, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal. Repair/replace damaged or worn cords immediately. Be constantly aware of the cord location and keep it well away from the rotating blade.
35. **POLARIZED PLUGS.** To reduce the risk of electric shock, this tool has a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other). This plug will fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. **Do not change the plug in any way.**

⚠ WARNING:

USE OF THIS TOOL CAN GENERATE AND DISBURSE DUST OR OTHER AIRBORNE PARTICLES, INCLUDING WOOD DUST, CRYSTALLINE SILICA DUST AND ASBESTOS. Direct particles away from face and body. Always operate tool in a well-ventilated area and provide for proper dust removal. Use dust collection system wherever possible. Exposure to the dust may cause serious and permanent respiratory or other injury, including silicosis (a serious lung disease), cancer, and death. Avoid breathing the dust, and avoid prolonged contact with the dust. Allowing dust to get into your mouth or eyes, or lay on your skin may promote absorption of harmful material. Always use properly fitting NIOSH/ OSHA approved respiratory protection appropriate for dust exposure, and wash exposed areas with soap and water.

EXTENSION CORDS

Grounded tools require a three wire extension cord. Double insulated tools can use either a two or three wire extension cord. As the distance from the power supply outlet increases, you must use a heavier gauge extension cord. Using extension cords with inadequately sized wire causes a serious drop in voltage, resulting in loss of power and possible tool damage. Refer to the table shown below to determine the required minimum wire size.

The smaller the gauge number of the wire, the greater the capacity of the cord. For example: a 14-gauge cord can carry a higher current than a 16-gauge cord. When using more than one extension cord to make up the total length, be sure each cord contains at least the minimum wire size required. If you are using one extension cord for more than one tool, add the nameplate amperes and use the sum to determine the required minimum wire size.

Guidelines for Using Extension Cords

- If you are using an extension cord outdoors, be sure it is marked with the suffix "W-A" ("W" in Canada) to indicate that it is acceptable for outdoor use.
- Be sure your extension cord is properly wired and in good electrical condition. Always replace a damaged extension cord or have it repaired by a qualified person before using it.
- Protect your extension cords from sharp objects, excessive heat, and damp or wet areas.

Recommended Minimum Wire Gauge for Extension Cords (120 Volt)

Nameplate Amperes (At Full Load)	Extension Cord Length					
	25 Feet	50 Feet	75 Feet	100 Feet	150 Feet	200 Feet
0–2.0	18	18	18	18	16	16
2.1–3.4	18	18	18	16	14	14
3.5–5.0	18	18	16	14	12	12
5.1–7.0	18	16	14	12	12	10
7.1–12.0	18	14	12	10	8	8
12.1–16.0	14	12	10	10	8	6
16.1–20.0	12	10	8	8	6	6

SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES FOR CIRCULAR SAWS

WARNING:

DO NOT let comfort or familiarity with product (gained from repeated use) replace strict adherence to circular saw safety rules. If you use this tool unsafely or incorrectly, you can suffer serious personal injury.

1. **DANGER! Keep hands away from cutting area and blade. Keep your second hand on auxiliary handle, or motor housing.** If both hands are holding the saw, they cannot be cut by the blade.

Keep your body positioned to either side of the saw blade, but not in line with the saw blade. KICKBACK could cause the saw to jump backwards. (See "Causes and Operator Prevention of Kickback")

Do not reach underneath the work. The guard cannot protect you from the blade below the work. Do not attempt to remove cut material when blade is moving. CAUTION: Blades coast after turn off. Wait until blade stops before grasping cut material.

2. **Check lower guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate 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 guard may be bent. Raise the lower guard with the Retracting Lever and make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, in all angles and depths of cut.

To check lower guard, open lower guard by hand, then release and watch guard closure. Also check to see that Retracting Lever does not touch tool housing. Leaving blade exposed is VERY DANGEROUS and can lead to serious personal injury.

3. **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 guard may operate sluggishly due to damaged parts, gummy deposits, or a buildup of debris.
4. **Lower guard should be retracted manually only for special cuts such as “Pocket Cuts” and “Compound Cuts.” Raise lower guard by Retracting Lever. As soon as blade enters the material, lower guard must be released.** For all other sawing, the lower guard should operate automatically.
5. **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.
6. **NEVER hold piece being cut in your hands or across your leg.** It is important to support the work properly to minimize body exposure, blade binding, or loss of control.
7. **Hold 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 tool “live” and shock the operator.
8. **When ripping always use a rip fence or straight edge guide.** This improves the accuracy of cut and reduces the chance for blade binding.
9. **Always use blades with correct size and shape (diamond vs. round) arbor holes.** Blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run eccentrically, causing loss of control.
10. **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.
11. **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 work piece 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 tool misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures of conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below:
12. **Maintain a firm grip on the saw and position your body and arm in a way that allows you to resist KICKBACK forces.** KICKBACK forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken.
13. **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.
14. **When restarting a saw in the work piece, center the saw blade in the kerf and check that teeth are not engaged into the material.** If saw blade is binding, it may walk up or KICKBACK from the work piece as the saw is restarted.
15. **Support large panels to minimize 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.
16. **Do not use dull or damaged blade.** Unsharpened or improperly set blades produce narrow kerf causing excessive friction, blade binding, and KICKBACK.
17. **Blade depth and bevel adjusting locking levers must be tight and secure before making cut.** If blade adjustment shifts while cutting, it will cause binding and KICKBACK.
18. **Use extra caution when making a “Pocket Cut” into existing walls or other blind areas.** The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause KICKBACK.

OPERATION

WARNING:

7-1/4" is the maximum blade capacity of your saw. Never use a blade that is too thick to allow the outer flange washer to fit properly on the spindle. Too thick a blade will prevent the blade bolt from securing the blade on the spindle. Larger diameter blades will contact the blade guards. Either situation could result in a serious accident.

Blade Installation

- UNPLUG YOUR CIRCULAR SAW.
- Remove the wrench from storage area.
- Depress the spindle lock.
- Using the wrench, remove the blade bolt by turning it counterclockwise.
- Remove the outer flange washer.
- Slide the blade inside the lower blade guard and onto the spindle. The saw teeth point upward at the front of the saw.
- Replace the outer flange washer.
- Depress the spindle lock and replace the blade bolt.
- Tighten the blade bolt securely by turning it clockwise with the wrench.
- Place the wrench in the storage area.

Removing the Blade

- UNPLUG YOUR CIRCULAR SAW.
- Remove the wrench from the storage area.
- Depress the spindle lock.
- Remove the blade bolt by turning it counterclockwise with the wrench.
- Remove the outer flange washer.
- Lift the lower blade guard.
- Remove the blade from the spindle and off the saw.
- Return the wrench to the storage area.

CAUTION:

Always be sure that the tool is unplugged from the power source before making any adjustments or attaching accessories.

Adjusting the Depth of Cut

- UNPLUG YOUR CIRCULAR SAW.
- Loosen the knob on the depth guide at the back of saw.
- Move the base up or down to the desired depth as indicated on the Depth of Cut Scale.

OR

- Raise the lower blade guard and place the saw base on the work piece to be cut with the saw blade positioned against the edge. Hold the saw base down on the work piece surface, then raise or lower the motor housing to obtain the desired depth of cut using the work piece edge as a reference.
- Secure the base by tightening the knob.

Note: Always maintain the correct blade depth setting. For all cuts the blade depth should not exceed 1/4" below the material being cut. Excessive blade depth increases the chance of saw KICKBACK.

Bevel Angle Adjustment

- Loosen the clamp knob at the bevel scale plate on the front of the saw base.
- Tilt the saw base until the desired graduation on the bevel scale aligns with the indicator line on the stationary bevel bracket.
- Tighten the clamp knob securely.
- Always make a test cut in scrap lumber and measure the cut angle to confirm the bevel angle is set properly; if necessary, adjust the bevel angle appropriately before cutting the work piece.

Line-of-Cut Indicators

- Line-of-cut indicator notches are provided at the front of the saw base.
- The right notch is used to follow a line when making a 0° cut.
- The left notch is used to follow a line when making a 45° bevel cut.
- Since blade thicknesses vary, it is necessary to make test cuts in scrap material, along a guideline, to determine proper alignment of the guideline within the notch to obtain an accurate cut.

Installing the Rip Guide

When cutting lumber lengthwise you are usually cutting “with” the wood’s grain rather than across the grain. Cutting “with” the grain of wood is called “ripping” or a rip cut. Since rip cuts tend to be lengthy it can be difficult to accurately follow the guideline the entire distance of the cut. To assist the operator to obtain a straight rip cut, a straight edge can be clamped to the work piece or the supplied optional rip guide can be used. To install the optional rip guide on your saw, perform the following steps.

- UNPLUG THE SAW FROM THE POWER SOURCE.
- Insert the rip guide through all three slots in the saw base at the front of the saw, starting with slot in the right side edge of the base.
- Slide the guide through the slots until it extends out the left side of the base.
- Adjust the rip guide for the desired width of cut and then securely tighten the thumbscrew in the center slot to hold the rip guide in position.

CAUTION:

To avoid personal injury and damage to the work piece, extend the rip guide through all slots in the base.

Starting and Stopping the Saw

To start the saw:

- Pull the switch trigger.
- Always let the blade reach full speed before guiding the saw into the work piece.

WARNING:

The blade coming into contact with the work piece before reaching full speed, could cause your saw to KICKBACK towards you resulting in serious personal injury.

To stop the saw:

- Release the switch trigger.
- Allow the blade to come to a complete stop.
- Do not remove your saw from the work piece while the blade is still moving.

Operating the Saw

CAUTION:

To make sawing easier and safer, 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 personal injury.

It's important to understand the correct technique for operating your saw and to learn what the correct and incorrect ways for handling your saw. Equally important to working safely and realizing accurate cuts is correct preparation of the work piece and work area prior to making the first cut with the saw.

- Hold the tool firmly with both hands, using both the front grip and rear handle.
- Avoid placing your hand on the work piece while making a cut.
- Place the work piece with the “good” side down.
- Set-up and support the work piece so the cut is always on your right so the larger left side of the saw’s base will be on the part that DOES NOT fall off when the cut is made.
- Securely clamp the work piece so it will not move during the cut.
- Place a clamp near the cut to further support the work piece.
- Draw a guideline along the desired path of cut before starting your saw or the cut.
- Move and keep the cord away from the cutting area. Position the cord to prevent it from hanging up on the work piece and you from standing or tripping on the cord while cutting.

DANGER:

If, while operating the saw, the cord hangs up on the work piece or other object during a cut, release the switch trigger immediately. Unplug the saw and reposition the cord to prevent it from hanging up again.

Cross-Cutting and Rip Cutting

Cutting directly across the grain of a piece of wood is called crosscutting and is likely the most common type of cut done with a circular saw.

Cutting wood lengthwise, or “with” the grain, is called rip cutting. However, it’s most often referred to simply as ripping.

Both types of cuts are performed in the same manner with the exception of the methods used to support and secure the work piece for cutting. After you have secured the work piece in position with clamps or similar devices, prepared the work area, positioned the cord so it won’t be cut or become hung up, performed the saw set up adjustments, made the necessary measurements, drawn a straight guideline, and put on your eye protection, you can begin the cutting operation.

- **Hold the tool firmly using both the front grip and rear handle.** Use both gripping areas to best hold and control the saw. If both hands are holding the saw, they cannot be cut by the blade.
- **Set the front portion of the saw’s base on the work piece to be cut without the blade making any contact.** Align the line-of-cut indicator notch on the right side of the base with your guideline.
- **Turn the saw on by depressing the switch trigger and wait until the blade reaches full speed.**
- **Ease the tool forward over the work piece surface, keeping it flat and advancing smoothly while following your guideline, until sawing is completed.**
- **Release the switch trigger. Wait for the blade to completely stop. Check that the lower guard has returned to position surrounding the blade.** Now you can safely remove the saw from the work piece and set it down out of the way.
- **To achieve clean cuts, keep your sawing line straight and speed of advance uniform.**
- **If the cut fails to properly follow your intended cut line, do not attempt to turn or force the tool back to the cut line.** Doing so may bind the blade and lead to dangerous kickback and possible serious injury. Instead, release the switch trigger, wait for the blade to stop, and then remove the tool. Realign saw on a new cut guideline and start the cut again.
- **Avoid positioning yourself so that you’re in the path of chips and wood dust being ejected from the saw.**

Bevel Cutting

Bevel cuts are made using the same technique as crosscuts and ripping described in the previous section. The difference is that the blade is set at an angle (tilted) between 0° and 45°.

A bevel cut made at an angle to the edge of a board is called a compound miter. Some compound cuts may require you to manually retract the lower guard to allow the blade to enter into and/or through the cut.

There are tools better suited for bevel and compound cuts than the hand held circular saw. Although the inner line-of-cut indicator notch aids the operator in following their cut guideline, the tilted motor housing, however, obstructs their ability to see the blade making accurate cuts difficult. Before taking on a project with numerous compound or bevel cuts it’s suggested that the inexperienced saw user spend time making practice cuts in scrap lumber to become familiar with and overcome difficulties associated with compound/bevel cutting.

Pocket Cuts

A pocket cut is a cut that must be made inside the area of the work piece rather than starting from an outside edge and working inward. Pocket cuts can be very dangerous for the novice to attempt because of the need to manually retract the lower guard and perform a plunge cut which is potentially hazardous.

- Adjust the bevel setting to zero.
- Set the blade to the correct blade depth setting.
- Swing the lower blade guard up by using the lower blade guard handle.

NOTE: Always raise the lower blade guard with the handle to avoid serious injury.

- Hold the lower blade guard by the handle.
- Rest the front of the base flat against the work piece with the rear handle elevated so the blade does not touch the work piece.
- Start the saw and let the blade reach full speed.
- Guide the saw down into the work piece and make the cut.

WARNING:

Always cut in a forward direction when pocket cutting. Cutting in the reverse direction could cause the saw to climb up on the work piece and back toward you.

- Release the trigger and allow the blade to come to a complete stop.
- Lift the saw from the work piece.
- Repeat this procedure for the remaining sides, and then clear the corners out with a hand saw or jig saw.

WARNING:

Never tie the lower blade guard in a raised position. Leaving the blade exposed could lead to serious injury.

1. Motor Housing
2. Bevel Adjustment Lever
3. Lower Guard
4. Blade Screw
5. Base Plate
6. Dust Extraction Chute
7. Rear Handle
8. Front Handle
9. Trigger Switch



Two-Year Warranty

This product is warranted free from defects in material and workmanship for 2 years after date of purchase. This limited warranty does not cover normal wear and tear or damage from neglect or accident. The original purchaser is covered by this warranty and it is not transferable. Please return the tool to store location of purchase along with your receipt, and you will receive a new drill or a refund. **THIS PRODUCT IS NOT WARRANTED IF USED FOR INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.**

Toll-Free Help Line:

For questions about this or any other GENESIS Product, please call Toll-Free: 888-552-8665.

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