

BAND SAW SAFETY TEST

True or False:

1. Use a wide blade on the band saw to cut a sharp curve.
2. Plan your cuts to avoid backing out of curves.
3. It is not necessary to report minor accidents.
4. One should never allow the machine to become cluttered with tools or scraps.
5. It is okay to leave a machine running if you return immediately.
6. The wheel covers should be secured before the machine is turned on.
7. When ready to use the machine for the first time, one should ask permission from the instructor.
8. Care should be taken when cutting a curve so the blade is not twisted.
9. The upper blade guide should be adjusted to 1/4 inch above the stock.
10. One who is cutting curves should first make relief cuts.
11. A bench brush should be used to clean chips and dust from the table.

Multiple Choice:

12. When starting the band saw, the operator should stand:
 - A. To the right of the saw blade
 - B. To the left of the saw blade
 - C. In front of the saw
 - D. Behind the saw
13. If the band saw blade should break or come off the wheels, one should:
 - A. Shut off the power and stand clear
 - B. Continue cutting
 - C. Move the stock away to avoid damage
 - D. Call another student
14. If it becomes necessary to back out on a long cut, one should:
 - A. Try to make a sharp turn on the blade
 - B. Continue to push the stock forward
 - C. Stop the machine and back the stock off
 - D. Carefully back the stock away from the blade
15. The upper saw guide of the band saw should be set:
 - A. When the saw is coasting
 - B. Tightly against the stock
 - C. 1/2 inch above the stock
 - B. 1/4 inch or less above the stock

SCROLL SAW SAFETY TEST

True-False:

1. The scroll saw can cut as small as 90 degree corners.
2. The pulley should be turned by hand to be sure the blade functions correctly before turning on the machine.
3. The hold-down guard must be in place to keep the material from being pulled up with the upward stroke.
4. The blade should be installed with the teeth pointing up.
5. The tension from the upper head pulls the blade back up after the motor pulls it down.
6. Since the scroll saw is the easiest saw to operate, it is possible to talk to a friend while operating it.
7. Safety glasses must be worn when operating the Scroll Saw.
8. Adjustments must be made with the machine at a dead stop.
9. The pulley belt must be covered at all times when the saw is in use.
10. Disconnect the power cord before changing blades.

Multiple Choice:

11. One's fingers should never be permitted to get:
 - A. Directly in line with the blade
 - B. Close to the tension sleeve
 - C. Near the over arm
12. All scraps and cutoff pieces should be removed only:
 - A. When the machine is at a dead stop
 - B. At the end of the period
 - C. When installing a new blade
13. What is the maximum thickness of stock that you can cut on the scroll saw?
 - A. 1/4 inch thick
 - B. 1/2 inch thick
 - C. 1 inch thick
14. Why should you move the blade up and down by hand before turning on the scroll saw?
 - A. To check all of the adjustments
 - B. To see if the blade is broken
 - C. For the fun of it
15. What must you keep the scroll saw free of?
 - A. Long hair – not tied back
 - B. Loose items such as tools and scrap wood
 - C. Loose clothing
 - D. All of the above

DRILL PRESS SAFETY TEST

True-False:

1. It is necessary to select the proper speed.
2. The chuck key should be kept in the chuck at all times to prevent losing it.
3. The material to be drilled should be held in the hands.
4. Long hair must be confined by a cap or tied back.
5. Safety glasses need not be worn when using the drill press.
6. The use of a drill vise or clamps is the proper procedure to follow in drilling materials.
7. The operator should brush off the table with the hands when leaving the machine.
8. The drill press should be unplugged when changing speed or belt position.
9. All jewelry should be removed before using the drill press.
10. Dull drill bits can burn material or grab it, and therefore should not be used.
11. It is better to use a high speed when drilling harder material so one can get done faster.

Multiple Choice:

12. If the work is caught by the drill and starts to revolve, one should:
 - A. Exert more feed pressure
 - B. Stop the machine immediately
 - C. Grab it with both hands
 - D. Decrease the feed pressure
13. The safest way to remove chips or cuttings from the drill press is:
 - A. Brush them away with the hands
 - B. Use an air hose
 - C. Blow them away
 - D. Use a brush
14. Touching or grabbing the rotating chuck with the hands is:
 - A. Never permissible and very dangerous
 - B. Done to slow down or stop the chuck
 - C. Safe if a rag is used to protect the hands
 - D. Permissible if the teacher is watching
15. Using the correct speed usually gets the following results:
 - A. It keeps the bit from overheating
 - B. It provides the proper cutting action
 - C. It makes for safer working conditions
 - D. All of the above

RADIAL ARM SAFETY TEST

True-False:

1. The saw blade should be set one-half inch below the table surface.
2. This saw must be set so it will automatically return to the rear of the machine.
3. All adjustments and stops should be set before starting the saw.
4. On thick material it is permissible to remove the guards on the bottom to the blade so one can see.
5. After turning off the machine, the operator should stand by until the blade stops rotating.
6. Before moving the arm to make miter cuts, one must first raise the blade.
7. This saw can be the most dangerous machine in the shop because of its many uses.
8. Since the blade cuts into the material, it is not necessary to hold the material against the fence.
9. Curved or warped wood is not too difficult to cut on this saw.
10. The most dangerous operation on this saw is ripping wood.
11. The teacher's permission to operate this machine is needed only after the pupil makes a special setup.
12. When crosscutting, feed the saw through the stock only as fast as it will cut.

Multiple Choice:

13. The radial saw can be most safely used for:
 - A. Crosscutting
 - B. Ripping
 - C. Cutting dados
 - D. Curved cuts
14. Pushing a piece of wood into a coasting blade may:
 - A. Damage the machine
 - B. Ruin the blade
 - C. Result in a serious accident
 - D. Do all of the above
15. One should remember that the radial arm saw pulls itself into the work, therefore:
 - A. Hardwood should never be cut
 - B. Assistance from a helper is necessary
 - C. It is necessary to hold back on the handle to prevent the saw from choking
 - D. None of the above are true

CIRCULAR TABLE SAFETY TEST

True-False:

1. The blade should not be raised more than 1/8 inch above the stock.
2. The fence and miter gauge can be used-at the same time to crosscut.
3. Freehand sawing is not permitted.
4. All special set ups must be checked by the teacher.
5. A person may rip a seven-foot long board by himself/herself using the circular table saw.
6. It is best to stand directly behind the blade when ripping.
7. When ripping, a spreader is used to keep the material from pinching the blade.
8. One may reach over the saw blade to help guide the stock being cut.
9. Guards shall be left on the machine at all times.
10. A person using a dado head should check to make sure all the chisel blades are pointed toward the operator.
11. A push stick should be used when one is ripping stock under three-inches wide.
12. Dull blades maybe used on the circular table saw because of the speed and power of the saw.

Multiple Choice:

13. A person who is operating the circular table saw should stand:
 - A. To the right side of the blade
 - B. To the left side of the blade
 - C. Directly behind the blade
 - D. Anywhere - it makes no difference
14. Crosscutting stock requires the use of a:
 - A. Fence
 - B. Miter gauge
 - C. Stop block
 - D. Push stick
15. All circular table saw adjustments should be made:
 - A. After the fence has been removed from the table top
 - B. While the saw is in motion
 - C. According to the blade being used
 - D. When the saw blade is completely stopped

FINISHING MACHINE SAFETY TEST

True-False:

1. There is very little danger when using these machines.
2. The clearance between the sanding disc and the table should not exceed 1/16 inch.
3. One must sand small work pieces on the upside of the spinning disc.
4. Small pieces should be held in some type of holding device and not in the hands.
5. After shutting off the power, the operator should use a scrap block and stop the wheel from spinning.
6. The belt on the belt sander should be loose so it will not grab wood out of the operator's hands.
7. When sanding thin stock, a push block must be used.
8. Federal safety rules require that nip points on belt sanders be guarded.
9. If the sanding disc becomes loose, one needs to press the stock against it harder.
10. Adjustments can be made to a closer tolerance while the machine is running.
11. The stock should be moved constantly to keep from burning both the disc and the stock.
12. When using a belt sander, a stop should be used to keep the belt from throwing the stock.

Multiple Choice:

13. On the disc sander, the operator should sand against the disc:
 - A. Center
 - B. Upward-motion side
 - C. Rim
 - D. Downward-motion side
14. For best results, the stock should be fed into the sander:
 - A. With a gentle pressure
 - B. At a fast speed
 - C. With firm pressure
 - D. At a slow speed
15. When abrasives become full of pitch, they will cause the:
 - A. Disc to tear
 - B. Material to burn
 - C. Disc to come off
 - D. Material to be jerked from the hand

WOOD LATHE SAFETY TEST

True-False:

1. The speed of the machine is determined by the size, shape, and kind of material being used.
2. The space between the tool rest and the work should be 1/4 to 1/2 inch.
3. Since the lathe is equipped with a safety shield, it is not necessary to wear safety glasses.
4. Lathe tools should not be used unless they are very sharp.
5. When sanding, it is permissible to feel the smoothness while the lathe is running.
6. The tool rest and tool post should be removed when sanding.
7. Cutting tools must be held tightly and firmly against the tool rest.
8. Since the safety shield covers the spinning work piece, loose clothing and long hair are not any problem.
9. When starting to turn a large block, it is necessary to start at the slowest speed possible.
10. It is unsafe to turn work that is lopsided or out of balance.
11. Prior to starting the lathe, one should turn the work one complete revolution by hand.
12. Material that has been glued and clamped can be used after one hour of drying.

Multiple Choice:

13. All adjustments on the lathe should be made:
 - A. After the initial cuts are made
 - B. With the teacher present
 - C. While the machine is at a dead stop
 - D. While the machine is slowly turning
14. For a beginning operation, one should start the lathe at:
 - A. A speed of 5,000 rpm
 - B. A medium speed
 - C. The highest speed
 - D. The slowest speed
15. The turning tool should be held:
 - A. Firmly against the tool rest
 - B. With one hand
 - C. Only at the start
 - D. Tucked under the arm

PLANER (SURFACER) SAFETY TEST

True-False:

1. Wood with loose knots is dangerous and should,not be run through the planer.
2. The shortest board that should be run through the machine should be two inches longer than the distance between the roller.
3. Grain direction is unimportant when surfacing stock.
4. One can get one's finger pinched between the board and the table when running short boards.
5. The operator should stand to one side of the stock being surfaced.
6. Painted or used wood may be cleaned up on the planer without any problems.
7. The planer will straighten out a curved or twisted board.
8. Glued joints must be scraped off before being surfaced.
9. The operator should look into the machine to check the depth of the cut on the material.
10. Chips should be removed even if the machine is running.
11. Never stand or walk directly behind the planer when in operation because a kickback may occur causing a serious injury.

Multiple Choice:

12. If the material jams or the planer fails to work properly, one should:
 - A. Adjust the pressure of the feed rollers
 - B. Readjust the depth of the cut
 - C. Push harder on the wood
 - D. Turn off the power and call the teacher
13. In planing most stock it is not necessary to remove more than:
 - A. Three turns on the adjustment wheel
 - B. 1/8 inch of stock per cut
 - C. 1/16 inch of stock per cut
 - D. Any amount is all right
14. Wood to be surfaced down to 3/8 inch thickness or less should be:
 - A. Surfaced on the edges first
 - B. Placed on top of a thicker board and run through the planer.
 - C. Fed into the machine behind a piece of like thickness
 - D. Placed beside a piece of like thickness and run through the machine
15. Which side of the board does the planer cut?
 - A. Bottom
 - B. Top
 - C. Both sides at the same time