

## GENERAL SAFETY TEST

Print first and last name: \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: read the test question and circle the correct answer.

1. Before making any adjustments (repairs) on power equipment/tools, the machine should be:
  - A. stopped
  - B. running smoothly
  - C. turned OFF
  - D. turned ON
  
2. If you have an accident/injury or become hurt during the class period:
  - A. tell the teacher after class is over
  - B. tell the teacher immediately (quickly)
  - C. don't tell the teacher, because you'll get in trouble
  - D. you don't have to tell the teacher if it's just a small cut
  
3. Eye protection (safety glasses) should be worn:
  - A. only when you are using a power tool
  - B. only when you sense (possible) danger
  - C. at all times while in the shop
  - D. only when you are standing near power tools
  
4. Hot or Cool-melt glue guns:
  - A. must be held by the handle
  - B. can cause severe burns
  - C. are strong gluing methods
  - D. can glue many types of materials
  - E. A, B & D are correct
  
5. Utility knives and x-acto knives are:
  - A. totally safe to use
  - B. only used by adults
  - C. very sharp and can cut you fingers
  - D. easy to hold by their handles
  
6. Claw hammers are used:
  - A. to drive nails
  - B. with safety glasses on
  - C. except those with a loose head or cracked handle
  - D. with care so you don't hit your fingers
  - E. all are correct
  
7. Cross-cut, rip, coping, key-hole, dove tail and back saws:
  - A. can cut wood
  - B. can cut your fingers
  - C. can cut plastic
  - D. are all types of hand saws
  - E. all are correct
  
8. (T) (F) Oily finishing rags may be stored in a locker, left a table or put back in the box with the 'clean' rags?
  
9. (T) (F) Never touch or talk to another student while they are using power tools?
  
10. (T) (F) Shoulder length (long) hair, loose/baggy clothing, long shirt sleeves or jackets need to be secured (fastened) out of the way before using the power tools?

## DRILL PRESS SAFETY TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE—Choose the correct answer.

1. Touching a revolving (spinning) spindle, chuck, or drill bit is:
  - A. a good way to slow down the drill bit
  - B. permitted (okay) if the drill chuck/bit is turning at a slow speed
  - C. very dangerous and should never be done
  - D. permitted (okay) after turning the drill press off
  
2. Wooden chips should be removed from the drill press table with:
  - A. a leather glove
  - B. your hand, if you are careful
  - C. a blast of compressed air
  - D. a brush or a scrap of wood
  
3. When the drill bit begins to break through the backside of the wood, you should:
  - A. use less the feed pressure
  - B. use the same feed pressure
  - C. apply (push) more feed pressure
  - D. stop the drill press
  
4. If the drill bit catches (grabs) a piece of wood, causing it to revolve (spin) you should:
  - A. run away, take cover and get your teacher
  - B. turn the drill press off and wait for it to stop before removing the wood
  - C. carefully grab the wood with your hand to stop it from turning
  - D. leave it alone and it will eventually (soon) spin off
  
5. What might happen if you leave the chuck key in the chuck, then turn on the drill press? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TRUE OR FALSE—Read each statement completely, then decide if it is true or false.

6. Always use a backing board when drilling holes on the drill press.
7. The turning speed of the drill bit is not important because the drill press is a safe machine.
8. Use a drill press vice or a clamp to hold the wood when drilling holes.
9. Sharp drill bits cut more accurately (precise), reduce tear-out (chipping), and require less drilling pressure (force).
10. Long hair, loose clothing, long shirt sleeves or wearing a jacket are okay when using the drill press.

## PORTABLE SANDERS & MACHINE/BELT SANDERS SAFETY TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE—Choose the correct answer.

1. When using the machine (power) sanders, the board must be large (big) enough:
  - A. so that it doesn't slip between the abrasive paper (sandpaper) and the table
  - B. so that it doesn't tear the abrasive paper (sandpaper)
  - C. so you can bevel (angle) the edges
  - D. so you can sand on the 'up-stroke' of the spinning disk
  
2. Before you plug in the portable belt sander:
  - A. check to see if the belt is torn
  - B. check to see if the switch is locked 'on'
  - C. lay the sander on its side and clamp down the piece of wood
  - D. all of the above are correct
  - E. answers A – C are wrong
  
3. How much pressure (force) is needed to sand 'properly' (the right way) when using a power sander?
  - A. you must press the wood, down very hard
  - B. only slight/little pressure (force) is needed
  - C. It depends on the coarseness (roughness) of the sanding belt
  - D. use enough force to cause a slight cloud of sawdust
  
4. When using the disk sander you must sand on the \_\_\_\_\_ stroke.
  - A. up
  - B. any
  - C. down
  - D. side
  
5. Why should you move the wood evenly, back and forth, over the abrasive (sandpaper) belt or disk?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TRUE OR FALSE—Read each statement completely, then decide if it is true or false.

6. Choosing to sand on the 'up stroke' of a disk sander is proper (okay).
7. When selecting (choosing) sandpaper start with a low grit number (like 80 grit) and work up to a higher grit number (like 220 grit).
8. You don't have to hold boards securely (tightly), because the sander will not grab or throw the wood.
9. Arrange (place) electrical power cords away from the sanding belt, to avoid running it over with the sander which may cause a possible electrical injury.
10. It is not necessary (required) to wait for a power sander to come to a complete stop before placing it back on the work table.

## SCROLL SAW SAFETY TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE—Choose the correct answer.

1. Make any scroll saw adjustments (repairs):
  - A. with the power off and the saw stopped
  - B. any time if you are careful
  - C. while the saw is running at a slow speed
  - D. none of the above answers
  - E. answers A – C are all correct
  
2. If you force the wood into the saw blade:
  - A. it may break the blade
  - B. it will cut with better quality (smoothness)
  - C. it will cut faster
  - D. it will reduce (lower) your sanding time
  
3. To keep you fingers safe:
  - A. avoid (don't) cutting curves
  - B. cut slowly
  - C. keep your fingers out of direct line of the blade (blade path)
  - D. make sure the blade is tight in the holder and the teeth are pointed down

TRUE OR FALSE—Read each statement completely, then decide if it is true or false.

4. When waiting to use the scroll saw you don't have to wear safety glasses.
5. The band saw can cut tighter (sharper) curves than the scroll saw.
6. You must hold boards securely (tight) against the saw table.
7. Set the speed dial at the fastest setting about 2000 strokes per minute (SPM) is the best speed.
8. The hold down foot should apply (push) light pressure (force) down on the board.
9. The scroll saw cuts smoother (less rough) than the band saw.
10. The scroll saw cuts faster than the band saw.

**COMPRESSED AIR SAFETY TEST**

MULTIPLE CHOICE—Choose the correct answer.

1. In this class you may ONLY use the compressed air to blow off?
  - A. work benches
  - B. equipment and tools
  - C. your clothing or shop projects
  - D. bare skin, faces or hair
  
2. Compressed air can run the following tools:
  - A. nailers and impact wrenches
  - B. staplers or routers
  - C. drills, sanders, saws, engravers and files
  - D. all of the above tools
  - E. answers A – D are wrong
  
3. Which two types of damage may be caused if a compressed air ‘blow gun’ is used near the eyes or ears?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
4. What happens to the saw dust, when a ‘blow gun’ is used to spray off equipment, tools and work benches?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TRUE OR FALSE—Read each statement completely, and then decide if it is true or false.

5. You may give a student a quick blast of compressed air, with the blow gun, just for fun?

## BAND SAW SAFETY TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE—Choose the correct answer.

1. Set the upper saw guard about \_\_\_\_\_ (inches) above the wood being cut.
  - A.  $\frac{1}{2}$
  - B. 2 or 3
  - C.  $\frac{1}{4}$
  - D.  $\frac{3}{4}$
  
2. When sawing a tight (sharp) curve you will need to:
  - A. make relief cuts
  - B. carefully saw through your wood at a slower speed
  - C. stop the machine to make a new set up
  - D. ask for help from your teacher or a friend
  
3. To keep your hands a safe distance (space) from the saw blade:
  - A. use a push stick
  - B. hold the wood with one hand
  - C. ask someone else to cut the wood for you
  - D. keep your fingers 2 inches away from the blade
  
4. To do a special set-up, such as tilting (angling) the saw table, you must:
  - A. make sure you know what you are doing to make a special cut
  - B. get your teachers approval (okay)
  - C. turn off the band saw and prepare it for a new set up
  - D. be wearing safety glasses
  
5. If the band saw blade breaks:
  - A. turn off the saw and notify (tell) the teacher
  - B. leave the saw running and notify (tell) the teacher; so he can hear the saw noises
  - C. you will have to pay for a new blade
  - D. stop the machine and don't tell anyone

TRUE OR FALSE—Read each statement completely, and then decide if it is true or false.

6. While sawing it is important to keep wood scraps from piling up on the saw table.
7. push wood into the blade at a fast speed, because the band saw cuts very fast.
8. It is safe to keep your fingers in the blade's path, if they are at least 6 inches away.
9. You will need help from the teacher to cut 'long boards' that hang off the saw table.
10. There are no safety problems when using the band saw to cut round objects like wooden dowels (broom sticks).

## ROUTER SAFETY TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE—Choose the correct answer.

1. Feed (push) the board into the router \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. against the bit's rotation following an arrow
  - B. either clockwise or counter-clockwise but following an arrow
  - C. sideways and moving to the right
  - D. quickly, so the motor won't slow down
  
2. The end grain should be routed first to avoid (stop):
  - A. taking too much time to finish the cut
  - B. burning the wood
  - C. tearing out (chipping) the side of the board
  - D. losing control or causing an injury
  
3. If the router table does not have a pilot-bearing you must use/get a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. push stick or another safety device
  - B. router table with a fence
  - C. different router bit designed for a specialty (custom) cut
  - D. friend or classmate to help you hold the board
  
4. When using a 'hand-held' router you must:
  - A. hold the router bit away from the wood and your body when turning it on and off
  - B. make sure the wood is held securely (clamped down) to a work bench
  - C. answers A and B are both wrong
  - D. answers A and B are both correct
  
5. Use caution when you're approaching (nearing) the router bit. You should start routing the board:
  - A. on a corner or half way along an edge
  - B. with your eyes squinted to avoid (stop) getting chips in them
  - C. after you have moved the router table to a safer location (the left-hand side of a work bench).
  - D. if the router bit is set for a below "center" cut.
  
6. What could happen to your fingers if you let them hang over the edge of the board while using a router table?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TRUE OR FALSE—Read each statement completely, and then decide if it is true or false.

7. Use a push stick for small or narrow (skinny) wood.
  
8. While operating a router, if you get scared, take your hands off the board.
  
9. To avoid (lessen) burning or chipping the edge of the board, make more than one pass taking off a little more wood each time.
  
10. Push boards into the router bit, very slowly to avoid burning.

## WOOD LATHE SAFETY TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE—Choose the correct answer.

1. Lathe set-ups should be made with:
  - A. the lathe running at slow speed
  - B. the lathe running in the reverse direction
  - C. the power off, but still coasting (spinning)
  - D. the lathe stopped
  
2. The lathe tools should be held?
  - A. in the “up” cut position for left-handed users
  - B. in the “down” cut position for right-handed users
  - C. with one hand and with the chisel resting on the tool rest
  - D. with both hands and the chisel resting on the tool rest
  
3. The tool rest must be set?
  - A. ‘on’ or slightly ‘above’ the center of the stock (wood)
  - B. with the beveled edge at a right angle to the stock (wood)
  - C. ‘even’ with the bottom of the stock (wood)
  - D. nearest to the tail-stock (not by the head-stock)
  
4. Laminated (glued-together) wood should be?
  - A. glued in “crisscrossing” layers for extra strength
  - B. dried overnight and properly (correctly) glued
  - C. used if high quality work is desired
  - D. only cut with a ‘scoop’ gouge
  
5. Adjust (set) the tool support so the tool rest is \_\_\_\_\_ inches away from the stock.
  - A. 2 or 3
  - B.  $\frac{1}{4}$
  - C.  $\frac{1}{8}$
  - D.  $\frac{3}{4}$

TRUE OR FALSE—Read each statement completely, and then decide if it is true or false.

6. For fancy projects use wood with loose knots, cracks and splits.
7. Always check for “binding” spots by rotating (turning) the stock (wood) by hand before the lathe is started.
8. Before starting, tuck in or remove loose clothing, tie back long hair and roll up long sleeves.
9. Only wear safety glasses when using the wood lathe.
10. Before starting, check to see that the stock (wood) is held securely either between centers or on a face plate.

**BUFFER SAFETY TEST**

MULTIPLE CHOICE—Choose the correct answer.

1. What is actually performing (doing) the buffing process (job)?
  - A. the buffing compound
  - B. a spinning cloth wheel
  - C. the speed of the buffing wheel and a ¾ horse power electric motor
  - D. a dusty wind caused by the spinning buffing wheel
  
2. When buffing, hold the ‘work’ (whatever you’re buffing)?
  - A. below the center of the cloth buffing wheel
  - B. above the center of the cloth buffing wheel
  - C. pointing towards yourself
  - D. with pliers or leather gloves
  
3. What may happen if you buff into a corner or an edge? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
4. What ‘other’ protective equipment (safety-gear) should you put on, besides an apron and safety glasses?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TRUE OR FALSE—Read each statement completely, and then decide if it is true or false.

5. Buff with a “feather-light” touch.