

# KCWG Shop Safety Test

**You must pass the Test with an 80% or better and correct to 100%**

Make sure you put the answers under the correct portion of the answer sheet for the test you are taking.

Use the KCWG Safety Answer Sheet to record your answers. Download it off of our web site.

## Band Saw Safety Test

- Prior to starting the band saw to make a cut, one should check the machine for
  - Proper blade tension
  - Proper blade guard & guide adjustment
  - Proper blade alignment
  - All of the above
- Set the blade guard & guide when
  - Tight against the stock to help hold it down
  - The blade is stopped, and ¼” above the stock
  - ½” above the stock
  - The machine is off & the blade is still coasting
- When installed correctly, the teeth of the band saw point
  - Downward toward the table & facing front
  - Upward away from the table
- The band saw blade should be where in proximity to the rear wheel roller bearing?
  - Firm and tight against it
  - Lightly drag the wheel
  - Slightly clear the wheel within 1/32”
  - None of the above
- For control and safety, how far should your hands and fingers be away from the blade?
  - As close as you need: the band saw is a very safe machine
  - As far as practical, with a minimum of 3”
  - Within the spotlight area as long as you can see your fingers
  - None of the above
- When cutting on the band saw
  - Make sure your work is clamped to the table
  - Stand on the right of the band saw while cutting
  - Always use a rip fence or a miter gauge
  - Keep your fingers and thumbs to the side or behind the blade
- Freehand sawing on the band saw should only be attempted
  - When the work to be sawed is resting flat on the table or in a jig
  - When you need to make an inside cut
  - There is no way to use a fence or a miter gauge
  - It should never be done
- When sawing sharp or tight curves one should
  - Feed the work quickly
  - Make relief cuts that will free the blade
  - Feed the work slowly
  - Back the blade out of the cut when it becomes bound
- If it becomes necessary to back out of a long cut, you should
  - Continue to try to push the stock forward
  - Carefully back the stock off the blade while running
  - Try to turn the stock on the blade
  - Stop the machine and back the stock off the blade
- When can cylindrical stock be cut on the band saw
  - With the aid of another person
  - It cannot be cut safely
  - When using a “V” block
  - When using a bar clamp

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## Bench Grinder Safety Test

1. The grinder is currently the only machine in the shop that you must use both safety glasses and a face shield while using.  
A. True B. False
2. Remove all jewelry except wedding ring when using the grinder.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
3. Use a grinding wheel that you suspect to be cracked.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
4. Operate the grinder with the wheel housing guards removed from around the grinding wheels.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
5. The bench grinder is to be mounted or secured to the table or workbench while in use.  
A. True B. False
6. Grinding wheels must be stopped before adjusting the tool rest and shatter or spark guards.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
7. Spark or shatter guard must be adjusted to 1/2" from the wheel.  
A. True B. False
8. The tool rest needs to be adjusted only 1/8" from the wheel.  
A. True B. False
9. Stand in front of the grinder when you turn it on.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
10. Force material into the grinding wheel.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
11. Use a wheel that vibrates excessively.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
12. Use the side of the wheel for heavy grinding.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
13. Dress the wheel when it is out of round, clogged, or has groves worn in it.  
A. True B. False
14. Operate the grinder when another person is standing nearby.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
15. Leave the bench grinder without turning it off.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe

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## Drill Press Safety Test

- Remove the chuck key from the chuck before turning on the power.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
- Keep a guard over the pulleys and belt.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
- When should you use a clamp for your stock on the drill press?  
A. Always B. Only when the stock is smaller than 6"  
C. When you do not have help D. Never
- For control and safety how far should your hands and fingers be away from the revolving drill bit?  
A. As close as you need: the drill press is a very safe  
B. As far as practical, with a minimum of 3"  
C. As far as practical, with a minimum of 6"  
D. Never have your hands near the table
- Drill a hole in cylindrical stock.  
A. Securely by hand B. Never drill in cylindrical stock  
C. Using a "V" block D. With help from a friend
- When drilling a long piece of stock?  
A. Place the excess length to the right of the operator  
B. Place the excess length to the left of the operator
- When drilling a deep hole, raise the bit often?  
A. To allow the chips to escape the hole B. To cool the bit  
C. To give your feed arm a rest D. Both A & B
- When the drill begins to break through the underneath side of the stock, you should?  
A. Ease up on the feed pressure B. Maintain the same feed pressure  
C. Stop the drill immediately D. Apply more pressure
- It is OK to wear gloves when drilling.  
A. Into sheet metal that can easily cut you B. When you don't want to get splinters  
C. Into metal bar stock that becomes hot to prevent burns D. It is never OK to wear gloves
- The safest way to remove chips from the drill press is to?  
A. Brush away with hand B. Blow away chips by mouth  
C. Brush away with bench brush D. Blow away chips with an air nozzle



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## Jointer Safety Test

- The maximum amount of material to be removed per pass on the jointer is
  - 1/16" to 1/8"
  - 3/8" to 5/8"
  - 1/2"
  - It does not matter
- When jointing edge stock the hands should be
  - Always behind the stock, pushing it from the infeed table
  - Protected by a push stick
  - On the front end of the stock pulling it through
  - Never directly over the blades
- When jointing the face of stock, the hands should be
  - Always behind the stock, pushing it from the infeed table
  - Placed on the outfeed table
  - Directly over, not behind the blades
  - Protected by a push block
- What is the generally accepted position of a jointer operator?
  - Stand in a balanced position, ready to walk the board through
  - Stand on the left side of the machine
  - Stand right in the middle next to the rotating blade
  - Stand at the end of the infeed table
- Stock less than 12" in length
  - May be surfaced if the shop foreman observes
  - Must never be jointed
  - Is permissible if the action is with the grain
  - Can be jointed if the cut is less than 1/8"
- When should you make a fence adjustment to the jointer?
  - Before turning on the power
  - After turning on the power
  - While jointer is running
  - It doesn't really matter
- Which surface on a cupped board should be cut first?
  - Cupped side down hump up
  - Cupped side up hump down
  - Edge of the board
  - It does not matter
- When jointing long pieces of stock, it is safest to
  - Have a helper pull one end through
  - Put more pressure on a piece to keep it from drooping
  - Cut the wood by yourself so no-one else gets hurt
  - Have a helper or a roller stand to support one end
- The purpose of adjusting the fence is to
  - Joint a bevel
  - Allow all parts of the blade to be used
  - Accommodate surfacing the face of a board
  - All of the above
- In which direction should you run the wood on the jointer?
  - Across the grain if it is wider than 12"
  - With the grain
  - It does not matter
  - None of the above

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## Miter Saw Safety Test

- All adjustments shall be made to the miter saw
  - Prior to starting
  - With the blade in a full up position
  - With blade to the extreme left position
  - None of the above
- When operating the miter saw
  - Give the work your undivided attention
  - Always wear safety glasses
  - Keep guards in place and in use at all times
  - All of the above
- Always hold the work firmly against the
  - Table
  - Fence
  - Fence & table
  - Pivot arm
- When ready to cut, wait for motor on miter saw
  - To come up to half speed
  - To come to full speed
  - To reach a speed for the type of job
  - To start cutting immediately
- When using a SLIDING COMPOUND miter saw
  - Use it the same as a miter saw
  - Use it like a radial arm saw; cut on the outward stroke
  - Pull the blade out, start the saw push down into the wood, then cut toward the fence
  - It doesn't matter; the compound can cut in any way
- When should you make a cross hand cut on the miter saw?
  - When you have someone watching
  - If you are left handed
  - Whenever you want
  - It is never allowed
- When a cut has been completed through the stock, you should release the trigger and
  - Remove the scrap from the table
  - Lock the motor in the up position
  - Wait for the blade to stop before raising
  - Move to the next operation
- Make sure arbor size and blade hole size match.
  - True
  - False
- When replacing a blade on the miter saw, the teeth at the bottom of the blade point
  - Up and toward the operator
  - Down and toward the fence
- The lockdown for the blade is for transporting the machine.
  - True
  - False

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## Router Safety Test

1. Check to see that the switch is in the off position before connecting to the power source.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
2. Assume that the router bit left in the router is secure in the router collet.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
3. When changing a router bit, make sure the router's switch is off and also unplugged.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
4. Use a dull router bit  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
5. Push the router bit in the collet as far as it will go.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
6. Tighten the collet nut with your hand.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
7. Begin cutting with the router before the motor gets to full speed.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
8. Hold your stock with one hand and the router with the other.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
9. Always feed the wood with the direction of motor rotation.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
10. Allow the motor to stop before setting the router down.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
11. Store the router with the bit left in the router chuck.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe

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## Router Table Safety Test

1. You must wear a respirator when working on the router table.  
A. True B. False
2. Check to see that the switch is in the off position before connecting to the power source.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
3. For control and safety how far should your hands & fingers be away from the revolving bit?  
A. As far as practical, with a minimum of 3"  
B. You must use a push block  
C. As far as practical, with a minimum of 6"  
D. Never have your hands near the table
4. When shaping narrow stock (less than 3" wide)  
A. Keep your hands away from the bit B. Use feather boards & clamps  
C. Use a push block D. All of the above
5. Clamp a block of wood to the fence above the bit with clearance for your stock.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
6. The halves of the fence should touch the router bit so it will show the profile after the machine has been turned on.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
7. Use a miter gauge and clamp for end grain shaping.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
8. The only foreign objects in the stock you need to be concerned with are nails.  
A. True B. False
9. Never reach under the table while the router is running.  
A. True B. False
10. Freehand cuts are allowed when you remove the fence, using a starting pin with a bearing on the bit.  
A. True B. False

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## Scroll Saw Safety Test

1. Attempt to turn curves that are too sharp for the blade  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
2. Operate the saw with the hold down safety guard 1/8" to 1/4" above the stock.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
3. Make adjustments while the saw is stopped.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
4. Check the blade tension before cutting.  
A. True B. False
5. Any speed may be used depending on how quickly you need the work completed.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
6. Adjust the tension arm after installing a new blade.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
7. Never have your fingers closer than 3" to the blade.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
8. Make sure that the teeth point upward.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
9. Turn off the machine and stop the blade before the material is backed out of a cut.  
A. Safe B. Unsafe
10. When finished with your process, release the tension on the blade.  
A. True B. False

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## Table Saw Safety Test

- How high above the workpiece should the saw blade be set?  
A. As high as it will go  
B. 1/2"  
C. 1/8" to 1/4"  
D. 3/8" to 5/8"
- The safest way to remove scrap pieces around the revolving blade is to  
A. Turn off the power and wait for the blade to stop  
B. Use a stick  
C. Remove the stock being cut first, before removing the chips  
D. None of the above
- When ripping long stock, you should.  
A. Push it halfway through and then reverse it to complete the cut  
B. Push it half way through and then walk around to the rear of the table and pull it through  
C. Push stock through the saw and on to the out feed table  
D. None of the above
- When crosscutting short duplicate pieces on the table saw, the safe method to use is  
A. The fence alone as a guide  
B. A stop block clamped to the fence as a guide  
C. The first piece cut as a gauge  
D. Any of the above
- When operating a table saw, you should stand  
A. To the right side of the blade, if possible  
B. To the left side of the blade  
C. Directly in line of the blade  
D. It does not matter where you stand
- All table saw adjustments should be made  
A. While the saw is in motion  
B. While the saw is completely stopped  
C. Depends on which blade you are using  
D. After the fence has been removed from the table
- Cross-cutting stock normally requires a  
A. Fence  
B. Stop block  
C. Push stick  
D. Miter gauge or crosscut sled
- The splitter shall be used when  
A. Cutting tapers  
B. Cutting rabbets or dados  
C. Crosscutting  
D. Ripping
- When is it safe to do free-hand (NO fence, NO Miter gauge) sawing on the table saw?  
A. When cutting circles  
B. Never  
C. When cutting very thin stock  
D. When cutting plywood
- When ripping long stock  
A. Have a helper pull the stock through the blade  
B. Use the outfeed table or the roller stands

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## Thickness Planer Safety Test

- The minimum length of stock that can be run through the planer is
  - Determined by width of stock
  - Determined by depth of cut
  - Equal to the distance between the upper and lower rollers
  - Twelve inches
- When feeding stock into the planer, one should stand
  - In direct line with the stock
  - Clear, and let it run free
  - Off to one side, out of line of stock
  - In front of the planer
- Feeding stock is best done by
  - Pushing it from the end
  - Pulling it from the other end
  - Letting it feed itself
  - Using a push stick
- On which side of the board does the planer cut?
  - Face down surface
  - Face up surface
- The depth of cut with the planer should not exceed:
  - 1/32 inch
  - 1/16 inch
  - 1/8 inch
  - 1/4 inch
- Even with the pressure of the rollers, stock can be kicked out the infeed end of planer
  - True
  - False
- Stock to be surfaced planed to thin (3/8" or less), the dimensions should be:
  - Fed into the machine behind a piece of like thickness
  - First surfaced on the edges
  - Fed into machine beside a piece of like thickness
  - Placed on top of a back board
- If the board is warped:
  - It is best to face joint the concave side first
  - Plane the hump side first
  - It doesn't matter which side is planed first
  - Plane the cup side first
- When should the depth of the cut be set on the planer?
  - While the board is being fed through
  - Only when the machine is shut off
  - Before the board is fed through
  - With the foreman's permission
- Place boards on the bed of the machine so your fingers do not get pinched.
  - True
  - False