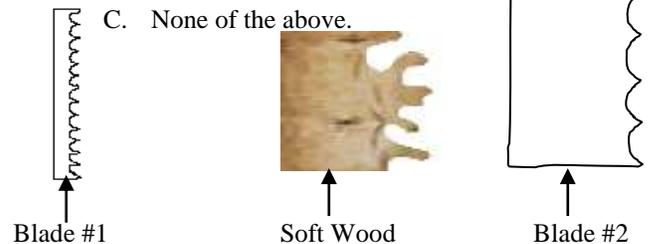


**Band Saw Safety Test****20****Directions: Read each question carefully and circle the letter of the sentence that best answers the question.**

1. The band saw blade always cuts:
  - A. Down.
  - B. Up
  - C. Up & Down.
  - D. Sideways.
2. The upper blade guard should be:
  - A. 1 inch above the wood.
  - B. 1/4 inch below the wood.
  - C. 1/8 inch above the wood.
  - D. 1¼ inch above the wood.
3. If a band saw blade breaks or slips off, you should.
  - A. Immediately tell the instructor.
  - B. Leave the band saw running and find a new machine
  - C. Ask a fellow student for help.
  - D. Turn off the machine, leave your project, and immediately inform the instructor.
4. When backing out of a long cut, you should:
  - A. Back out quickly.
  - B. Back straight out.
  - C. Turn off the machine and slowly back out.
5. Students should always do this when using the band saw:
  - A. Steal a project if nobody is watching.
  - B. Wear safety glasses.
  - C. Wait for the machine stop before leaving.
  - D. Answers B & C only.
6. Standing to the right of the band saw is dangerous because if the blade breaks it could cause an injury.
  - A. False.
  - B. True.
7. The band saw is used for:
  - A. Re-sawing.
  - B. Crosscutting.
  - C. Ripping.
  - D. All of the above.
8. The size of the band saw is determined by the:
  - A. Weight of the band saw.
  - B. The width of the wheel.
  - C. The distance from the table to the floor.
  - D. None of the above.
9. The minimum distance your fingers should be from the blade is:
  - A. 3 inches.
  - B. 6 inches.
  - C. 2 inches.
  - D. 4 ½ inches.
10. Make several relief cuts before cutting tight curves:
  - A. True.
  - B. False.
11. When cutting gradual curves through soft wood, use:
  - A. A thin blade moving slow with many teeth.
  - B. A thin blade moving fast with few teeth.
  - C. A wide blade moving slow with many teeth.
  - D. A wide blade moving fast with few teeth.
12. What should you never do while the saw is on:
  - A. Talk to a friend.
  - B. Cut the wood.
  - C. Stay in your safety zone.
  - D. All of the above.
13. Since thick wood, especially thick hardwood, often requires greater force or push when being cut, it is very important that when the blade is nearing the edge and about to exit the wood, the student must anticipate this and begin pushing very lightly forward. This will ensure that when the blade exits the wood the student's forward momentum does not carry their fingers toward the blade. The statement above is:
 

T or F
14. In this picture, which blade most likely cut the object:
  - A. Blade #1
  - B. Blade #2
  - C. None of the above.

**Match The Letter With The Part:**

- A. Motor, Table, Lower Blade Guard.
- B. Upper Blade Guard, Upper Guide Pins.
- C. Emergency Off, On/Off, Upper Wheel Guard.
- D. Blade.
- E. Emergency Brake.
- F. Base.

