

Guild of Oregon Woodworkers

Shop Safety Test

You must pass the Test with an 80% or better and self-correct it to 100%
Make sure you put the answers under the correct portion of the answer sheet for the test you are taking.
Use the Guild Safety Answer Sheet to record your answers, available on the website.

Band Saw Safety Test

1. Prior to starting the band saw to make a cut, one should check the machine for
 - A. Proper blade tension
 - B. Proper blade guard & guide adjustment
 - C. Proper blade alignment
 - D. All of the above
2. The blade guard is properly set when
 - A. The guard is barely touching the stock.
 - B. The guard is 2" above the stock.
 - C. The guard is 1/2" above the stock or as low as possible to still observe the cutting line on the stock.
 - D. The machine is off & the blade is still coasting
3. When installed correctly, the teeth of the band saw point
 - A. Downward toward the table & facing front
 - B. Upward away from the table
4. The band saw blade should be where in proximity to the rear wheel roller bearing?
 - A. Firm and tight against the wheel roller bearing.
 - B. Slightly clear the wheel within 1/16".
 - C. Slightly clear the wheel within 1/32"
 - D. None of the above
5. For control and safety, how far should your hands and fingers be away from the blade?
 - A. The width of your middle fingers held together.
 - B. A minimum of 3"
 - C. The width of the palm of your hand.
 - D. None of the above
6. When cutting on the bandsaw
 - A. Make sure your work is clamped to the table
 - B. Stand on the right of the band saw while cutting
 - C. Always use a rip fence or a miter gauge
 - D. Keep your fingers and thumbs to the side of the blade
7. Freehand sawing on the bandsaw should only be attempted
 - A. When the work to be sawed is resting flat on the table or in a jig
 - B. When making an inside cut
 - C. When there is no way to use a fence or a miter gauge
 - D. It should never be done
8. When sawing sharp or tight curves
 - A. Feed the work quickly
 - B. Make relief cuts that will free the blade
 - C. Feed the work slowly
 - D. Always use a 1/2" blade.
9. If it becomes necessary to back out of a long cut, you should
 - A. Continue to try to push the stock forward
 - B. Carefully back the stock off the blade while running
 - C. Pull the stock off the blade
 - D. Stop the machine, wait for the blade to stop, and back the stock off the blade
10. How can cylindrical stock be cut on the band saw?
 - A. By rolling the stock slowly through the blade
 - B. It cannot be cut safely

- C. By using a “V” block
- D. By clamping the stock and moving it slowly through the blade.

Bench Grinder Safety Test

1. You must use both safety glasses and a face shield while using the grinder.
 - A. True
 - B. False
2. Operate the grinder with the wheel housing guards removed from around the grinding wheels.
 - A. Safe
 - B. Unsafe
3. The bench grinder is to be secured while in use.
 - A. True
 - B. False
4. Grinding wheels must be completely stopped before adjusting the tool rest and shatter or spark guards.
 - A. True
 - B. False
5. How far should the tool rest be adjusted away from the wheel?
 - A. ½”
 - B. ¼”
 - C. 1/16”
 - D. 1/8”
6. Where should one stand when turning on the bench grinder?
 - A. At the side of the machine
 - B. In the front of the machine
 - C. Use a stick while standing to the side.
7. How should material be brought into contact with the wheel?
 - A. Force the material into the wheel for two seconds and back it off until it cools.
 - B. Slowly and smoothly bring the material into the grinding wheel.
 - C. Barely touch the side of the wheel.
8. Use the side of the wheel for grinding.
 - A. True
 - B. False
9. Dress the wheel when it is out of round, clogged, or has grooves worn in it.
 - A. True
 - B. False
10. At least how far away from the grinding wheel must others stand when you are operating the grinder?
 - A. 1 foot
 - B. 2 feet
 - C. 3 feet

Drill Press Safety Test

1. Always remove the chuck key and check that the pulley and belt guards are in place before turning on the power of the drill press.
 - A. True
 - B. False
2. When is it necessary to secure your work with a clamp and/or the fence?
 - A. When using a large diameter bit.
 - B. When the work piece is small (6” or less) or uneven.
 - C. When the table is at an angle.
 - D. All of the above.
3. For control and safety how far should your hands and fingers be away from the revolving drill bit?
 - A. As close as you need

- B. A minimum of 3"
- C. A minimum of 6"
- 4. Drill a hole in cylindrical stock.
 - A. By holding it securely by hand.
 - B. While securely clamped to the table.
 - C. By using a "V" block.
- 5. 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
- 6. 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
- 7. 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
- 8. 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
- 9. The safest way to remove chips from the drill press is to.
 - A. Brush away chips with a hand
 - B. Blow away chips away by mouth
 - C. Stop the drill press and brush chips away with bench brush
 - D. Blow chips away with an air nozzle
- 10. You should always check the drill speed chart and drill press pulley configuration for proper chuck speed
 - A. True
 - B. False

Jointer Safety Test

1. The maximum amount of material to be removed per pass on the jointer is
 - A. 1/16" to 1/8"
 - B. 3/8" to 5/8"
 - C. 1/2"
 - D. It does not matter
2. When jointing edge stock the hands should be
 - A. Always behind the stock, pushing it from the infeed table
 - B. Protected by a push stick
 - C. On the front end of the stock pulling it through
 - D. Never directly over the knives
3. When jointing the face of stock, the hands should be
 - A. Always behind the stock, pushing it from the infeed table
 - B. Placed on the outfeed table
 - C. Directly over, not behind the knives
 - D. Protected by a push block
4. What is the generally accepted position of a jointer operator?
 - A. Stand in a balanced position, ready to walk the board through
 - B. Stand on the left side of the machine
 - C. Stand right in the middle next to the rotating blade
 - D. Stand at the end of the infeed table

5. Stock less than 12" in length
 - A. May be surfaced if the shop foreman observes
 - B. Must never be jointed
 - C. Is permissible if the action is with the grain
 - D. Can be jointed if the cut is less than 1/8"
6. When should you make a fence adjustment to the jointer?
 - A. Before turning on the power
 - B. After turning on the power
 - C. While jointer is running
7. Which surface on a cupped board should be cut first?
 - A. Cupped side down, hump up
 - B. Cupped side up, hump down
 - C. Edge of the board
8. When jointing long pieces of stock, it is safest to
 - A. Have a helper pull one end through
 - B. Put more pressure on a piece to keep it from drooping
 - C. Cut the wood by yourself so no-one else gets hurt
 - D. Have a helper or roller stand to support one end
9. The purpose of adjusting the fence is to
 - A. Joint a bevel on a board by changing the angle of the fence
 - B. Allow all parts of the blade to be used
 - C. Accommodate surfacing the face of a board
 - D. All of the above
10. In which direction should you run the wood on the jointer?
 - A. Across the grain if it is wider than 12"
 - B. With the grain
 - C. It does not matter

Miter Saw Safety Test

1. All adjustments shall be made to the miter saw
 - A. Prior to starting with the blade in a full up position
 - B. Lock the miter saw in the down position.
 - C. With blade to the extreme left position
2. When operating the miter saw
 - A. Give the work your undivided attention
 - B. Always wear safety glasses
 - C. Keep guards in place and in use at all times
 - D. All of the above
3. Always hold the work firmly against the
 - A. Table
 - B. Fence
 - C. Fence & table
 - D. Pivot arm
4. When ready to cut, wait for motor on miter saw
 - A. To come up to half speed
 - B. To come to full speed
 - C. To reach a speed for the type of job
5. When using a SLIDING COMPOUND miter saw
 - A. Use it the same as a miter saw
 - B. Use it like a radial arm saw; cut on the outward stroke
 - C. Pull the blade out, start the saw push down into the wood, then cut toward the fence
 - D. It does not matter; the compound can cut in any way
6. What situations can you cross your hands on the miter saw?
 - A. When you have someone watching

- B. If you are left handed
 - C. Whenever you want
 - D. It is never allowed
7. When a cut has been completed through the stock, you should release the trigger and
 - A. Remove the scrap from the table
 - B. Lock the motor in the up position
 - C. Wait for the blade to stop before raising
 - D. Move to the next operation
 8. When replacing a blade on the miter saw, the teeth at the bottom of the blade point
 - A. Up and toward the operator
 - B. Down and toward the fence

Router Safety Test

1. Check to see that the switch is in the off position before connecting the router to the power source.
 - A. True
 - B. False
2. It is safe to assume that the router bit left in the router is secure in the router collet.
 - A. True
 - B. False
3. When changing a router bit, make sure the router's switch is off and the router is unplugged.
 - A. True
 - B. False
4. What is the minimum amount the router bit should be inserted into the collet for operation?
 - A. 1/4"
 - B. 1/2"
 - C. 3/4"
 - D. 1"
5. The collet nut can be tightened enough with your hand.
 - A. True
 - B. False
6. Begin cutting with the router before the motor gets to full speed.
 - A. True
 - B. False
7. Hold your stock with one hand and the router with the other.
 - A. Safe
 - B. Unsafe
8. What direction should you feed the router bit through the work piece?
 - A. In the direction of the bit rotation
 - B. Against the direction of the bit rotation
9. Allow the motor to stop before setting the router down.
 - A. True
 - B. False
10. Store the router with the bit left in the router chuck.
 - A. True
 - B. False

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 router switch is in the off position before connecting to the power source.
 - A. True

- B. False
- 3. For control and safety how far should your hands & fingers be away from the revolving bit?
 - A. As far as possible, with a minimum of 3"
 - B. You must use a push block
 - C. As far as possible 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 for a bit guard.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 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. True
 - B. False
- 7. Use a miter gauge and clamp for end grain shaping.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 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, use a starting pin, and use a bit with a bearing.
 - A. True
 - B. False

Table Saw Safety Test

1. How high above the work piece should the saw blade be set?
 - A. As high as it will go
 - B. The gullets $\frac{1}{2}$ " above the work piece
 - C. The tip of the blade $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " above the work piece
 - D. The tip of the blade $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{5}{8}$ " above the work piece.
2. When using the miter for cross cuts, what is the safest way to remove cutoffs?
 - 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
3. When ripping long stock,
 - 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 onto the outfeed table
 - D. None of the above
4. 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
5. 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
6. 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
 7. Cross-cutting stock normally requires a
 - A. Fence
 - B. Stop block
 - C. Push stick
 - D. Miter gauge or crosscut sled
 8. The riving knife shall be used when
 - A. Cutting tapers
 - B. Cutting rabbets or dados
 - C. Crosscutting
 - D. Ripping
 - E. A, C & D
 9. 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
 10. When ripping long stock
 - A. Have a helper pull the stock through the blade
 - B. Use the outfeed table or the roller stands
 11. Which statement is true about a “drop cut”
 - A. A board is lowered into a spinning blade to create a cut in the middle of the board.
 - B. Can be safely done on a router table
 - C. Cannot be done without removing the riving knife on the saw
 - D. Is inherently dangerous to do on a table saw, and is not allowed in the Guild shop
 - E. All of the above

Thickness Planer Safety Test

1. The minimum length of stock that can be run through the planer is
 - A. Determined by width of stock
 - B. Determined by depth of cut
 - C. Equal to the distance between the upper and lower rollers
 - D. Sixteen inches
2. When feeding stock into the planer, one should stand
 - A. In direct line with the stock
 - B. Clear, and let it run free
 - C. Off to one side, out of line of stock
 - D. In front of the planer
3. Feeding stock is best done by
 - A. Pushing it from the end
 - B. Pulling it from the other end
 - C. Letting it feed itself
 - D. Using a push stick
4. On which side of the board does the planer cut?
 - A. Face down surface
 - B. Face up surface
5. The depth of cut with the planer should not exceed:

- A. 1/8" for softwood
 - B. 1/32" for all types of woods
 - C. 1/16" for hardwoods
 - D. A and C
6. Even with the pressure of the rollers, stock can be kicked out the infeed end of planer
 - A. True
 - B. False
 7. When surface planing to thin stock (3/8" or less), the work piece should be:
 - A. Fed into the machine behind a piece of like thickness
 - B. First surfaced on the edges
 - C. Fed into machine beside a piece of like thickness
 - D. Placed on top of a back board
 8. If the board is warped:
 - A. It is best to face joint the concave side first
 - B. Plane the hump side first
 - C. It doesn't matter which side is planed first
 - D. Plane the cup side first
 9. When should the depth of the cut be set on the planer?
 - A. While the board is being fed through
 - B. Only when the machine is shut off
 - C. Before the board is fed through
 - D. With the foreman's permission

Combination Belt/Disc Sander and Edge Belt Sander Safety Test

1. It is safe to have your fingertips nearly touching the moving belt or disc?
 - A. True
 - B. False
2. Which operations should be done with the machine turned off?
 - A. None
 - B. Remove scrap pieces from work area
 - C. Make belt adjustments.
 - D. Both B and C.
3. Which is the most correct statement:
 - A. Wearing gloves and jewelry is acceptable during the operation of the belt sander
 - B. Remove jewelry, remove gloves & secure long hair and loose clothing while operating the drum sander
 - C. Jewelry should be removed but gloves are acceptable during operation of the drum sander.
 - D. Loose hair must be secured and gloves removed but jewelry is acceptable while operating the drum sander
4. The edge belt sander and combination belt/disc sanders are ideal tools for sanding small unsupported work pieces?
 - A. True
 - B. False
5. Which statement is incorrect with respect to the sanders:
 - A. The belts should be inspected for wear and integrity before use.
 - B. Sawdust should not be removed from sandpaper because it damages the backing.
 - C. Always sand on the side of the disc as it rotates down into the table.
 - D. The use of a filtering mask or respirator is recommended, but not required in the Guild shop.