

SCHOOL: _____

AREA: _____



SAFETY INSTRUCTION TEST

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION - ELECTRONICS
ADULT SCHOOL

Name of student: _____

Date: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

In case of accident, notify: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Date
Enrolled: _____

Date of
Birth: _____

Age: _____

NOTE: Students are not required to answer questions concerning machines or equipment which are not in the shop or not a part of the instructional program.

DIRECTIONS: Complete the following statements by writing or printing the appropriate word or words in the blank spaces in the right margins only.

GENERAL SAFETY

1. Safety instructions must be given and a safety test must be passed before you are allowed to work on any machine or _____ .
2. You are not permitted to work on any equipment or machinery at any time if the _____ is not present.
3. Guards or safety devices must not be _____ from any machine.
4. Machinery must not be oiled or adjusted while in _____ .
5. A machine must be started or stopped only by the _____ .
6. Before starting a machine, be sure everyone is _____ .
7. Do not leave a machine while it is _____ .
8. When working on or near any machine or tool which produces chips, particles, or blinding light, you must wear _____ .
9. You are not permitted within the safety zone around any machines unless you are _____ .
10. Loose clothing must be tucked in before you start work, as a precaution against _____ .
11. If in doubt about any machine, check with the _____ .
12. Aisles and working area must be kept clear of _____ .
13. The floor must be kept free of oil because of the danger of fire and _____ .
14. Combustible rags must be kept in a closed _____ .
15. The compressed air nozzle must not be directed toward _____ .

16. Do not lift materials heavier than your ability to handle them _____ .
17. Long pieces of material should be carried by _____ .
18. The attention of the instructor should be directed to any violation of _____ .
19. Accidents, no matter how slight, must be reported immediately to _____ .

HAND TOOLS AND BENCH WORK

1. Pass sharp-edged tools _____ first to another student.
2. Passing students may be injured if materials in a vise are left _____ .
3. The handles and heads of tools should be kept free of _____ .
4. Two hardened surfaces should not be _____ together.
5. Tools with tangs should never be without _____ .
6. "Mushroom" ends of chisels or hand tools must be ground off to prevent steel chips from _____ .
7. Sharp hand tools should not be carried in your _____ .
8. To prevent cuts from the driving edge of a screwdriver or chisel, both hands should always be behind the _____ .

SHOP PRACTICE

1. Fuses should not be pulled with power _____ .
2. Safety interlock switches should never be _____ .

3. Do not increase any fuse capacity or make an illegal connection on _____ .
4. Cords should not be used that have defective plugs or _____ .
5. Entering an isolation transformer cage is strictly _____ .

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

1. Connections to equipment should be made prior to plugging the power cord into the _____ .
2. Fingers must be kept away from the live metal parts of the test _____ .
3. Amplifier gills should not be removed while power is applied to _____ .
4. Resistors and _____ should not be replaced when current is on.
5. The power shall be turned off before discharging the high voltage capacitor to work on electronic _____ .

CATHODE-RAY TUBES

1. Tubes should not be handled if they are electrically charged or _____ .
2. Spare tubes left on the workbench may become _____ .
3. When handling cathode-ray tubes, wear _____ .
4. Some materials used for coating cathode-ray and fluorescent tubes are _____ .
5. Report any cuts, no matter how minor, to the _____ .

WIRING

1. Until they have been proved otherwise, consider all electric wires _____ .
2. Under certain circumstances, wires carrying as little as 50 volts can cause _____ .
3. When testing an electric circuit, use _____ .
4. Before starting to work, the student should determine whether the power is on by going to _____ .
5. All metallic or metallic grounded wiring systems must have an equipment _____ attached.

MOTORS, GENERATORS, AND TRANSFORMERS

1. Before turning on the power, be sure that all circuits are properly _____ .
2. Verify that all breakers, interlocks, fuses, and other safety devices are in _____ .
3. Recheck all wiring before energizing the _____ .
4. Make certain that distribution (power) transformers are grounded in the approved manner before the unit is _____ .

BLOWTORCH AND PRESTOLITE TORCHES

1. To avoid an _____, the filler cap must be tightly closed.
2. Turn the prestolite torch off tightly when _____ .

BATTERIES, STORAGE

1. Battery solution burns skin and clothing because it contains _____ .
2. Carry a battery with a _____ .
3. Keep all tools off the top of _____ .
4. Keep batteries away from an open flame and any potential sparks because the escaping gas from a battery is _____ .
5. Test batteries with the proper _____ .
6. Never connect or disconnect a battery while the charger is _____ .
7. When testing batteries, keep your face at _____ .

ELECTRIC HAND DRILL

1. When tightening the drill chuck, make certain the _____ is not accidentally turned on.
2. Do not operate the drill with moist _____ .
3. The student holding the drill should always be ready to _____ .
4. When using heavy drills, brace the body well and hold the drill motor with _____ .
5. While operating the drill, keep your face away from the _____ .

DRILL PRESS

1. To prevent work from being torn from your grasp, work should be securely clamped to the table or held in a _____ .
2. When the drill begins to break through the work, you should ease up on the _____ .

3. The vice should be held firmly to prevent the work from _____ .
4. An improperly ground drill can throw the _____ .
5. Chips should be removed from the drill press table with a _____ .
6. The chuck key must be removed before turning on the _____ .

GRINDER AND BUFFER

1. The tool must be set close to the grinding wheel to prevent work from becoming _____ .
2. Work held in the hand while grinding may slip and cause injury to _____ .
3. Grinding on the side of the wheel may produce pressure that can cause the wheel to _____ .
4. If the tool is held downward, between the wheel and rest, the wheel may _____ .
5. Buff work below the horizontal axis of the wheel to prevent the work from being _____ .
6. No one should stand in line of the _____ of the wheel when it is being faced or started because of the possibility of the wheel breaking.
7. Holding small pieces of material with a vise grip or a vise, rather than by the hand, will prevent work from _____ .
8. For any grinding or buffing operation, the operator must wear _____ .

LATHE-METAL

1. When mounting work between center, the tail stock should be securely _____ .
2. To prevent bar material which extends beyond the end of the lathe from whipping, the material should be _____ .
3. Not using some form of support in removing or mounting the chuck may result in the chuck-dropping on the _____ .
4. Revolving work never should be touched by _____ .
5. The gear cover must be kept _____ .
6. Turn the work through one complete cycle by hand to check for _____ .
7. Starting the lathe with the wrench still in the chuck will throw the _____ .
8. Stop the power feed before the tool bit reaches the _____ .
9. Remove long, curled chips from the lathe with a _____ .

SQUARING SHEARS

1. The squaring shears must be operated by one _____ .
2. _____ strips of metal should not be cut in the squaring shears.
3. Make sure that the foot is clear before pushing down on the _____ .
4. Pieces of metal to be cut on the squaring shears should be large enough to be held _____ .

SOLDERING

1. Pass a soldering iron to another student by placing it on a _____ .
2. Determine heated readiness of soldering copper by testing it with a _ _____ .
3. Use liquid fluxes sparingly to avoid _____ .
4. Do not inhale fumes of fluxes or _____ .

SPOT WELDING

1. The operator of a spot welder should wear a face shield or goggles for protection from flying sparks and _____ .
2. Besides eye protection, the welder should wear _____ .
3. Proper preparation of work and correct operation of the spot welder will help to prevent excessive _____ .
4. The electrodes should not be brought together unless a piece of stock is held _____ .

ETCHING

1. When etching printed circuits, a person must be very careful not to get the etchant on the skin, the clothing, or in the _____ .
2. If ultra violet light is used to expose the chemical resist, when making a printed circuit, a person must be very careful not to _____ .
3. Some etching solutions are dangerous because they are _____ .
4. During the etching process, a person must avoid inhaling the _____ .

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have received instruction on the safety precautions to be observed in a class on electronics. I promise to observe these precautions and, if ever in doubt about any operation, that I will obtain the necessary instructions from my teacher.

Student's signature

Witness to student signature

Date

THIS IS TO CERTIFY

Student's name

has been given instructions on the general safety precautions to be observed in this shop and has satisfactorily passed the written safety test for initial shop training.

Instructor's signature