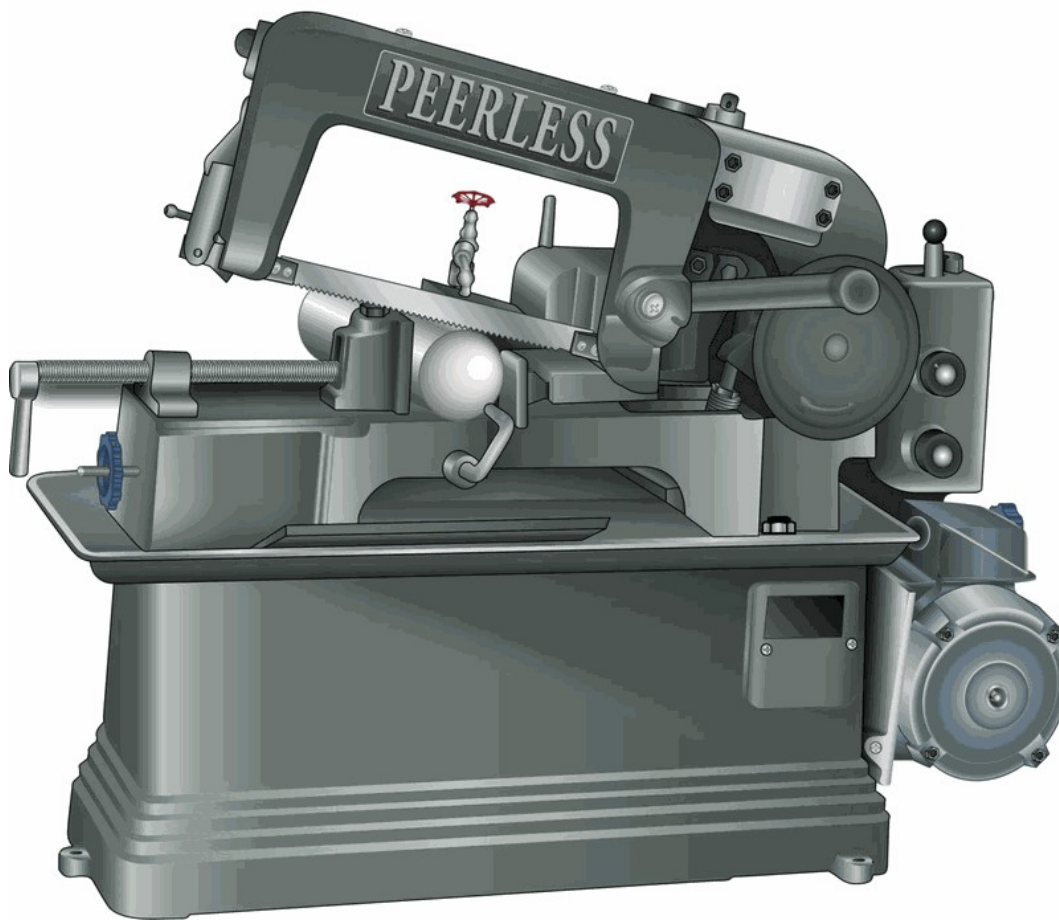


Demo PDF file. This file includes questions: 10 from 173. Full version of file looks the same as demo, but full version includes all questions. You may download file with all questions by link on bottom of this page

Q693 - General Subjects

1. For the power hacksaw shown in the illustration, how should the teeth point for the blade being installed

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- pointing either toward or away from the motor end of the machine
- **pointing toward the motor end of the machine**
- pointing toward the motor if using a 4 or 6 tooth blade and away from the motor if using a 10 or 14 tooth blade
- pointing away from the motor end of the machine

Note:

The blade teeth must point toward the motor end because the power stroke moves in that direction. Incorrect installation prevents cutting on the powered stroke and can damage the blade.

2. Which of the drill sizes listed represents the largest size drill?

- A
- X
- Z
- XX

Note:

Drill sizes increase in diameter alphabetically from A to Z. Therefore, Z represents the largest drill size.

3. Which of the drill sets listed would commonly be referred to as a “Jobbers Set”?

- A set of numbered size drills from 1 to 60.
- **A set of fractional size drills from 1/16" to 1/2".**
- A set of fractional size drills from 1/2" to 2".
- A set of lettered size drills from A to Z.

Note:

A Jobbers Set is a standard set of fractional-size drill bits, typically ranging from 1/16" to 1/2". This designation refers to the common size range for jobber-length twist drill bits used in general-purpose drilling.

4. No two drills from differing drill sets are of the exact same size, with the exception of the drills measured as 0.25 inch. These two drills are the 1/4 inch and the _____.

- "A" drill
- **"E" drill**
- No.1 drill
- No.80 drill

Note:

The 1/4 inch and "E" drill are the only drills from different sets with the same size of 0.25 inch.

5. If the cutting edges of a drill are ground at different angles, the _____.

- drill will not cut
- **hole will be oversized**
- drill will seize immediately
- hole will be undersized

Note:

Unequal cutting angles cause one lip to remove more material, displacing the drill and resulting in an oversized hole.

6. What class of screw thread is indicated with a machine screw described as 1/2-13 NC-2?

- 1/2
- 13
- NC
- 2

Note:

The designation 1/2-13 NC-2 indicates a thread class of 2; this value represents the class of fit.

7. Which of the following is true when comparing the different "class of fit" for machine threads on bolts and nuts?

- A class 1 fit always has fewer threads per inch.
- A class 1 fit is tighter than a class 2 fit.
- A class 4 fit always has more threads per inch.
- **A class 2 fit is looser than a class 4 fit.**

Note:

A higher class number indicates a tighter fit; therefore, a class 2 fit is looser than a class 4 fit.

8. A grinding wheel is trued with a _____.

- lathe tool
- garnet stone
- round file
- **dressing tool**

Note:

A dressing tool is the correct choice because it is specifically designed to restore a grinding wheel's shape and cutting surface. Truing and dressing are essential for safe and efficient operation, and only approved dressing tools should be used. Other options are unsuitable and unsafe for reshaping a rotating grinding wheel.

9. A metal scribe commonly found on a combination square measuring tool should only be used to _____.

- clean file teeth
- punch gasket holes
- remove packing
- **mark on metal**

Note:

The metal scribe on a combination square is specifically designed for marking layout lines on metal surfaces and should not be used for cleaning, punching, or prying.

10. The center head of a combination square set is used to _____.

- check degrees of angle
- **locate the center on round stock**
- find right angles
- check the angle of thread cutting tools

Note:

The center head of a combination square is used to locate the center on round stock. Its V-shaped faces provide a guide for marking diameters and determining the center point on cylindrical material.
