

Study Guide - Sawing, Broaching, Filing**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. This type of saw uses reciprocating motion.
- a. Power hacksaw
 - b. Circular saw
 - c. Bandsaw
 - d. All of the above
- _____ 2. Which of the following is a true advantage of power hacksawing?
- a. High speed
 - b. Even blade wear
 - c. Good blade support
 - d. None of the above
- _____ 3. Which of the following is a true advantage of bandsawing?
- a. High speed
 - b. Even blade wear
 - c. Good blade support
 - d. All of the above
- _____ 4. The pitch of a sawblade refers to the distance between teeth. What is a good rule of thumb when selecting a blade pitch?
- a. It must be equal to twice the minimum material thickness.
 - b. It must be fine enough that at least three saw teeth are engaging the material at any given time
 - c. It must be large enough that the material can fit into the gullet
 - d. It must be as small as possible (subject only to cost restrictions)
- _____ 5. Which is true of alternate sawtooth set?
- a. Teeth are flared left and right
 - b. Produces a kerf that is wider than the blade thickness
 - c. Reduces cutting friction
 - d. All of the above
- _____ 6. Which is true of wavy sawtooth set?
- a. Groups of teeth are flared left and right
 - b. Produces a kerf that is narrower than the blade thickness
 - c. Is not commonly used
 - d. All of the above
- _____ 7. This element of sawblade geometry is where the chip goes as it is formed.
- a. Body
 - b. Gullet
 - c. Set
 - d. Pitch
- _____ 8. This type of hole intersects another hole within a workpiece.
- a. Through (thru) hole
 - b. Blind hole
 - c. Interrupted hole
 - d. Trepanned hole