1. Couplings, spindles, and shafts are examples of what kind of hazardous mechanical motion?
   a. Reciprocating.
   b. Transverse.
   c. Rotating.
   d. Punching.

2. Which types of moving parts need guarding?
   a. Power transmission apparatus
   b. The point of operation
   c. Other moving parts
   d. All of the above.

3. What's the difference between the point of operation and the power transmission apparatus?
   a. The POO is where the machine works on the materials fed into the machine; the PTA transfers mechanical energy throughout the machine to move machine parts.
   b. The PTA is electrical energy; the POO is mechanical energy.
   c. The POO uses rolling motion; the PTA uses reciprocating motion.
   d. There is no difference.

4. Which Machine motion is the most dangerous?
   a. Cutting action
   b. Punching action
   c. Bending action
   d. All motions can cause serious injuries

5. Nip points are associated with:
   a. Bending action
   b. Rotating action
   c. Cutting action
   d. None of the above.

6. If power is applied to a slide that works on metal stock, what type of action is involved?
   a. Punching action
   b. Shearing action
   c. Bending action
   d. All of the above

7. What should be firmly secured to the machine?
   a. The guards.
   b. The operating instructions.
   c. The awareness barrier
   d. The personal protective equipment.
8. What is the difference between a guard and a safety device?
   a. The guard creates no new hazards; the safety device is a physical barrier that prevents contact with the moving parts.
   b. The guard is a physical barrier that prevents access to danger areas; the device performs one of several functions.
   c. The guard requires the operator to use both hands to run the machine; the device is a physical barrier.
   d. There is no difference.

9. Installing a machine in a place where no one can contact moving parts is an example of:
   a. An interlock.
   b. Safety restraints
   c. Guarding by location
   d. An awareness barrier

10. Personal protective equipment:
    a. Is never needed if machine guards are used.
    b. Never contributes to a job’s hazards
    c. Is required when guards can’t provide full protection.
    d. Is an example of a two-hand control
Machine Guarding Quiz Answers

1. Couplings, spindles, and shafts are examples of what kind of hazardous mechanical motion?
   a. Reciprocating.
   b. Transverse.
   c. Rotating.
   d. Punching.

2. Which types of moving parts need guarding?
   a. Power transmission apparatus
   b. The point of operation
   c. Other moving parts
   d. All of the above.

3. What's the difference between the point of operation and the power transmission apparatus?
   a. The POO is where the machine works on the materials fed into the machine; the PTA transfers mechanical energy throughout the machine to move machine parts.
   b. The PTA is electrical energy; the POO is mechanical energy.
   c. The POO uses rolling motion; the PTA uses reciprocating motion.
   d. There is no difference.

4. Which Machine motion is the most dangerous?
   a. Cutting action
   b. Punching action
   c. Bending action
   d. All motions can cause serious injuries

5. Nip points are associated with:
   a. Bending action
   b. Rotating action
   c. Cutting action
   d. None of the above.

6. If power is applied to a slide that works on metal stock, what type of action is involved?
   a. Punching action
   b. Shearing action
   c. Bending action
   d. All of the above

7. What should be firmly secured to the machine?
   a. The guards.
   b. The operating instructions.
   c. The awareness barrier
   d. The personal protective equipment.
8. **What is the difference between a guard and a safety device?**
   a. The guard creates no new hazards; the safety device is a physical barrier that prevents contact with the moving parts.
   b. The guard is a physical barrier that prevents access to danger areas; the device performs one of several functions.
   c. The guard requires the operator to use both hands to run the machine; the device is a physical barrier.
   d. There is no difference.

9. **Installing a machine in a place where no one can contact moving parts is an example of:**
   a. An interlock.
   b. Safety restraints
   c. Guarding by location
   d. An awareness barrier

10. **Personal protective equipment:**
    a. Is never needed if machine guards are used.
    b. Never contributes to a job’s hazards
    c. **Is required when guards can’t provide full protection.**
    d. Is an example of a two-hand control.