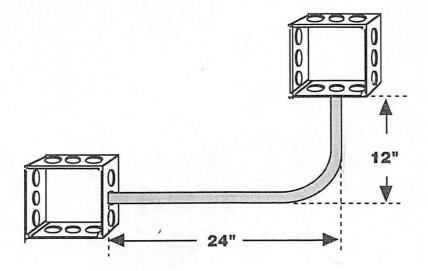


TO NS TIPS

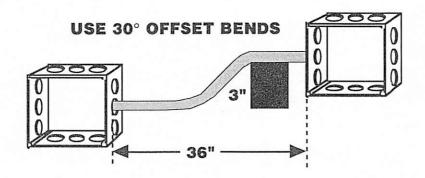
Sighting down the conduit and being careful not to turn the conduit will eliminate dog-legs.

1. What is the total length of 1/2" EMT required between the boxes shown below?



ANSWER _____.

2. What is the total length of 1/2" EMT required between the boxes shown below?



ANSWER _____.

3. Four point saddle bends should be used for obstructions over ____ inches in depth.

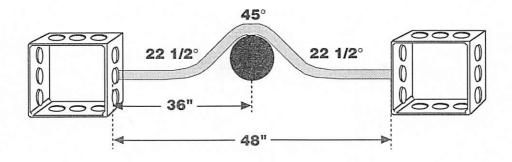


4. A measurement of 13/16" is decimal
ANSWER
5. A measurement that reads 6 5/16" has millimeters.
ANSWER
6. The largest size roll-type hand bender for EMT is
ANSWER
7. The "tear drop" symbol on the bender head is the mark for a
ANSWER
8. What is the total length of 1/2" EMT required between the boxes shown below? 24" 18"
ANSWER
9. A standard conduit bend for a 3/4" conduit has a minimum radius to the center of the conduit of
ANSWER
10. The suggested handle length for a 1" hand bender is inches.
ANSWER



11. The take-up for a 3/4" EMT 90° bend is inches.
ANSWER
12. For offsets with 2" depths degree bends are best.
ANSWER
13. The distance between 45° offset bends with a 9" obstruction would be inches.
ANSWER
14. The multiplier of offset depth for 22 1/2° bends is
ANSWER

15. What is the total length of 1/2" EMT required between the boxes shown below that has a 3-point saddle over a 3" obstruction?



ANSWER _____

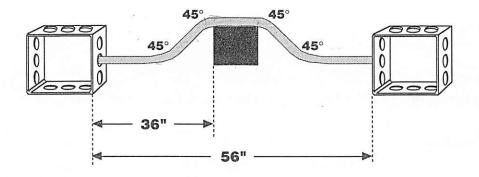
16. For a 3-point saddle bend with a 60° center bend and two 30° bends the shrinkage amount for a 5" obstruction would be ____ inches.



17. A 4-point	saddle with 45°	offset bends	over a 7'	obstruction	would hav	ve a distance	between
bends of	_ inches.						

ANSWER _____.

18. What is the total length of 1/2" EMT required between the boxes shown below that has a 4-point saddle over a 10" obstruction that is 12" wide?



ANSWER _____.

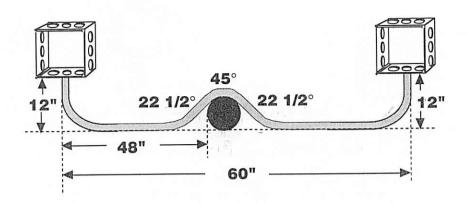
19. The most common used angle for bending offsets in conduit to ease wire pulling is _____ degrees.

ANSWER _____.

20. To make a 90° 12" stub-up bend using 3/4" EMT you would place the pencil mark on the arrow symbol at ____ inches.

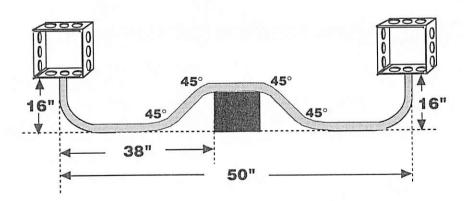
21. The "star" symbol on the bender head is the mark for a
ANSWER
22. A decimal of .625 would be inches.
ANSWER
23. The shrinkage amount for a 30° offset bend over a 4" obstruction would be inches.
ANSWER
24. For a 3-point saddle with a 45° center bend and two 22 1/2° bends over a 4" obstruction, you would make the outside pencil marks inches from the new center mark.
ANSWER
25. For a 3-point saddle with a 60° center bend and two 30° bends over a 6" obstruction, you would make the outside pencil marks inches from the new center mark.
ANSWER
26. The 90° gain for a 1" EMT in a stub-up bend of 12" would be inches.
ANSWER
27. A 1/2" EMT has a shrinkage per inch for a small offset of 10°.
ANSWER
28. The "arrow" symbol on the bender head is the mark most commonly used for a
ANSWER

29. What is the total length of 1/2" EMT required between the boxes shown below that has a 3-point saddle over a 2" obstruction?

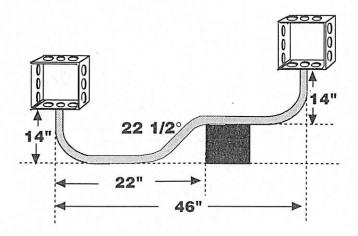


ANSWER _____.

30. What is the total length of 1/2" EMT required between the boxes shown below that has a 4-point saddle over a 7" obstruction that is 10" wide?

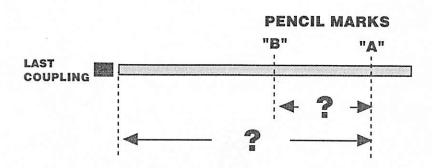


31. What is the total length of 3/4" EMT required between the boxes shown below that has $22 \frac{1}{2}$ ° offset bends over a 4" obstruction?



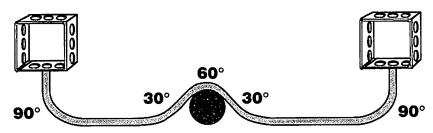
ANSWER ______.

32. A 6" obstruction is 41" from the last coupling. Using 3/4" EMT with 45° offsets you would put pencil mark "A" at _____ inches and pencil mark "B" at _____ inches from mark "A".



ANSWER _____ and ____

33. The Code allows a total of 360° in a run of conduit between boxes. Does the sketch below violate this Code rule?



AŅSWER	•		
34. A measurement of 17/32" would be	decimal and	_ millimeters.	

ANSWER_	and

35. A 3-point saddle bend over a 7" obstruction using a 60° center bend and two 30° bends would have the new center pencil mark moved forward ____ inches due to the amount of shrinkage.

•

36. The take-up for a 1" EMT 90° bend is ____ inches.

37. If the back to back bends are *too close together*, then reverse the bender and make a stub-up bend. Now deduct 5" (127mm) for 1/2" EMT and put your pencil mark on the _____ symbol for a stub-up bend.

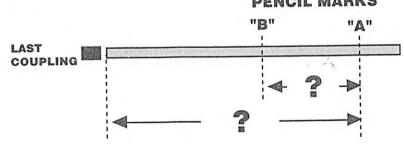
38. Some refer to precision bending, with conduit bending you can only expect accuracy to be within ____ inch.

ANSWER	•
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THE EXAM

39. Condulet fittings such as LL's, LR's, and LB's are used mostly to
ANSWER
40. Unlike the 90° stub-up bend that is measured over-all, the offset bend is measured ANSWER
41. The only time we need to be concerned about the <i>gain</i> of a conduit is when installing <i>rigid</i> conduit and you want to ANSWER
42. The fewer number of conduit fittings used in the raceway system the more the will be if you're using the metal conduit as the grounding conductor. ANSWER
A145 W L.K
43. The 90° gain for a 3/4" EMT in a stub-up bend of 8" would be inches.
ANSWER
44. A standard 1/2" conduit bend has a minimum radius to center of conduit of inches.
ANSWER
45. The Code requires conduit to be securely fastened in place at least every feet and within feet of each box, conduit body, or other tubing termination.
ANSWER
46. When bending an offset going towards an object the length of conduit willdue to this detour and the object.
ANSWER

THE EXAM 47. The distance between bends for 22 1/2° bends with a 2" obstruction would be _____ inches. ANSWER _____. 48. The total degree of bends in the conduit run shown below is _____ degrees. 90° ANSWER _____. 49. A 4" obstruction is 30" from the last coupling. Using 1/2" EMT with 30° offsets you would put pencil mark "A" at _____ inches and pencil mark "B" at _____ inches from mark "A". PENCIL MARKS



ANSWER _____ and ____.

50. For a 3-point saddle bend with a 45° center bend and two 22 1/2° bends the shrinkage amount for a 3" obstruction would be ____ inches.



ANSWERS