WIRE SPLICING
TRAINING CERTIFICATION TEST *(DVD-61C)*

This test consists of twenty multiple-choice questions. All questions are from the video: *Wire Splicing (DVD-61C).*

Each question has only one *most* correct answer. Circle the letter corresponding to your selection for each test item. If you wish to change an answer, erase your choice completely.

You should read through the questions and answer those you are sure of first. After your first pass through the test, then go back and answer the questions that you were not sure of. If two answers appear to be correct, pick the answer that seems to be the most correct response.

When you are finished, check to make sure you have answered all of the questions. Turn in the test materials to the instructor.

The passing grade for this test is 70% (14 correct answers or better).

Good luck!

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Name_____ **Date**_____

1. **The two acceptable types of mechanical strippers are**
   a. pliers and wire cutters
   b. razor blades and utility knives
   c. double jaw and standard mechanical
   d. all of the above

2. **An example of an unacceptable stripping tool is**
   a. an Exacto knife
   b. a razor blade
   c. a wire cutter
   d. all of the above

3. **When using thermal tweezers, always remove the insulation slug with**
   a. your fingers
   b. the thermal tweezers
   c. a pliers
   d. a screwdriver

4. **After stripping, it's important to restore the original lay of wire strands because**
   a. the wire will have a better appearance
   b. maintaining the original wire diameter will make installation into a terminal easier, and minimize the chance of violating electrical clearances
   c. nicks or cut strands will be hidden
   d. it will fix any ragged insulation

5. **The proper method of tinning wires involves**
   a. dipping the wire in a solder pot
   b. moving the wire across a soldering iron tip coated with solder
   c. moving the soldering iron tip coated with solder over a stationary wire
   d. any of the above

6. **Since each type of splice has advantages and disadvantages, you'll need to consider**
   a. available slack
   b. required clearances
   c. required strength
   d. all of the above

7. The mesh splice
a. is a large profile splice
b. uses the least amount of wire
c. requires that the wires be positioned in an “X” pattern
d. takes up a large amount of space

8. The mesh splice is the only soldered splice where you won’t be
a. pre-tinning the wire
b. using a solder preform
c. stripping the wires
d. using heat shrink tubing

9. The mesh splice is formed by
a. wrapping the wires
b. forming a 180 degree bend in each wire
c. fanning the wire strands into a cone shape
d. line up the stripped wires

10. A recommended starting temperature for soldering wires is
a. 260 degrees C
b. 315 degrees C
c. 360 degrees C
d. 400 degrees C

11. When soldering a splice
a. use lots of solder to completely cover over the wires
b. solder quantity doesn’t matter because you’ll be covering the splice with tubing
c. add just enough solder to penetrate the splice area, leaving the outline of strands visible
d. none of the above

12. On the wrap splice the wires should be stripped to allow a minimum of
a. two wraps
b. three wraps
c. four wraps
d. five wraps

13. When making a wrap splice, the first step is to
a. position the wires in an “X” pattern
b. fan the wire strands into a cone shape
c. wrap the wires to be spliced with a bare wire
d. form a 180 degree bend in both wires

14. A hook splice is similar to a wrap splice in that
a. they are both low profile
b. both splices are formed by making a 180 degree bend
c. both splices take up a lot of space
d. neither splice requires the wires to be pre-tinned

15. When making a lap splice, tinned lengths of wire are positioned so they
a. form an “X” pattern
b. overlap and are touching each other
c. hook together
d. interlace each other

16. When tinning the wrapping wire for the lap splice, you’ll need to
a. tin one end, then the other
b. drop the entire wire into a solder pot, then take it out with a pliers
c. fold the wire to tin the middle part
d. both a and c

17. Another acceptable option for making a soldered splice is to
a. use a heat shrinkable solder device
b. set the wires on top of one another and solder them together
c. hold the wires together and dip them into a solder pot
d. all of the above

18. For crimping operations, stripped wires are
a. formed with a 180 degree bend
b. always tinned
c. never tinned
d. twisted extra tight

19. The bellmouth is
a. another term for insulation gap
b. the flare that’s formed on the edge of the crimp and acts as a funnel for the wire strands
c. the exact point at which the splice is crimped
d. the crack that may occur in the barrel crimp

20. In a target weld nugget
a. the width should be more than twice the height
b. the height should be 10 percent bigger than the width
c. the width and height should be exactly the same
d. the width should be 50 percent longer an the height