1. What are some of the main differences between rigid metal conduit and EMT?
   Greater wall thickness, external threads, and greater mechanical protection

2. Which type of conduit is approved for wet, fire rated and explosion proof applications, when installed with the proper fittings? Rigid Metal

3. What does the term annealed mean in relation to rigid metal conduit? Toughened by heating and slow cooling (May have to look up in dictionary)

4. What are two advantages of aluminum conduit? Corrosion resistant, lightweight, easy to thread and install, excellent ground conductivity, and non-ferrous

5. What is the main advantage of silicone-bronze alloy conduit? Corrosion resistant

6. What precaution must be taken when installing PVC covered rigid metal conduit in corrosive atmospheres? All joints and terminations must be completely covered with PVC to prevent deterioration

7. EMT is measured outside and rigid conduit is measured inside resulting in the different wall thickness? True or False.

8. How many teeth per inch should be on a hacksaw blade for cutting rigid metal conduit? 16-24

9. What is the main disadvantage of using a pipe cutter for rigid metal conduit? Burr left on inside of conduit

10. What is the main disadvantage of pipe cutting machines? Can’t be used on bent conduits

11. What is the easiest and fastest method for cutting and threading multiple pieces of rigid metal conduit? Power threader
12. What is typically the maximum pipe size for threading with a power drive conduit machine? 53

13. What precautions must be taken when threading conduits with a bend using a power drive conduit machine? Must have room to swing

14. Which type of pipe reamer is best for use with a power threading unit? Strait-taper ratchet

15. What common tool is often used for reaming large conduits when a reamer is not available? Half-round or round file

16. When should a conduit be reamed? Before threading

17. What type of thread is required for rigid metal conduit? Tapered

18. What are the two functions of cutting oil when threading rigid metal conduit? Cool the dies and conduit (also reduces friction)

19. What is the purpose of the reversing knob (other than reversing the action) on a ratchet “drop-head” thread cutter? Allow the dies to be removed

20. What is the main disadvantage of the “three-way” threader? No ratchet mechanism

21. What size conduits are typically threaded with a “Jam-proof” ratchet threader? 27, 41, and 53

22. Which type of power drive (fixed or portable) actually rotates the conduit for threading? Fixed

23. What may be the result of too little cutting oil when threading rigid metal conduit with a machine? Excessive heating (chipped threads or broken teeth)
24. Which type of power drive (fixed or portable) uses heads similar to the ones used for the manual ratchet threaders? **Portable**

25. What is a torque vice? **Clamp to prevent the power drive rotating around the pipe being threaded**

26. How is the bending radius of conduit determined? **Conductors to be installed**

27. What precaution must be taken when bending rigid conduit? **Not reduce the internal diameter by any significant amount**

28. Can an EMT bender be used for rigid metal conduit? **Yes for one size smaller rigid**

29. How is a “power jack” bender different from a “one-shot” bender? **Moveable footrest for added pressure**

30. What is the main difference between a hydraulic bender for EMT and rigid metal conduit? **Shoe design**

31. What option does a contractor have when bends are needed in large conduits and he does not have a large bender? **See above!**

32. What can typically be said of fittings for rigid metal conduit compared to fittings for EMT? **Heavier construction and threaded entries**

33. Which type of box, used with rigid metal conduit is cast, surface mounted, and has threaded openings? **FS**

34. What are FS boxes? **See above!**

35. What is an “erikson coupling”? **Threaded union that allows for coupling pipes without rotating them**
36. How are conductors protected from the sharp ends of a threaded rigid metal conduit? Threaded bushing

37. What is a “grounding bushing”? Threaded bushing with a grounding lug attached

38. What is the term used to describe short sections of rigid metal conduit threaded on both ends? Nipples

39. What are the characteristics of fittings used in hazardous locations? Heavier construction and snugger fit (gasketed covers, etc.)

40. What is an EYS fitting? “Y” shaped fitting for sealing a conduit from gasses, etc.

41. What is the minimum distance between supports for rigid metal conduit? (Code) 1.5 m to 3 m

42. What must be done with stub bends before concrete is poured, when installed in concrete? Capped

43. Is a separate grounding conductor required when installing flexible metal conduit? Yes