



Association Connecting Electronics Industries

INTRODUCTION TO WIRE CRIMPING TRAINING CERTIFICATION TEST (DVD-58C) v.3

This test consists of twenty five multiple-choice / true-false questions. All questions are from the video: *Introduction to Wire Crimping* (DVD-58C).

Each multiple-choice question has only one *most* correct answer. Circle the letter corresponding to your selection for each test item. When there is a true-false question, circle true or false. 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% (18 correct answers or better).

Good luck!



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Answer Sheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the letter corresponding to your answer for each test item.

1	T	F		
2	A	B	C	D
3	T	F		
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	T	F		
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	T	F		
10	A	B	C	D
11	T	F		
12	A	B	C	D
13	T	F		
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	T	F		
20	A	B	C	D
21	T	F		
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	T	F		
25	A	B	C	D



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1. **The time that is required to properly train an operator for crimping is greater than it is for soldering (True or False)**
2. **Power wires**
 - a. distribute operating power within an electronic product
 - b. control electrical operation of an electronic product
 - c. are smaller than signal wires
 - d. all of the above
3. **An 18 AWG wire is smaller than a 14 AWG wire (True or False)**
4. **Wire insulation is made of**
 - a. teflon
 - b. rubber
 - c. pvc
 - d. all of the above
5. **Open barrel terminals**
 - a. require a secondary solder connection in addition to the crimp
 - b. have one crimp on the wire conductor and one crimp on the wire insulation
 - c. have one crimp on the wire conductor and the insulation butts up against the terminal
 - d. use only single stranded wire with rubber insulation
6. **Machined contacts most often have an insulation support section (True or False)**
7. **Strip length is important because**
 - a. it provides a good conductor and insulation fit to the terminal
 - b. one strip length fits all the terminals you'll be crimping
 - c. electricity flows faster on the exposed conductor
 - d. proper strip length won't cause wire strands to separate and break
8. **Selection of a crimping tool is based on**
 - a. your company's budget
 - b. your level of training
 - c. the volume of the job
 - d. all of the above
9. **Once hand crimpers are calibrated, there is no need to make sample crimps (True or False)**
10. **Bend testing is used to verify**
 - a. the mechanical strength of the connection
 - b. the elasticity of the wire
 - c. the height of the crimp
 - d. verify the insulation support crimp



INTRODUCTION TO WIRE CRIMPING TRAINING CERTIFICATION TEST (DVD-58C) v.3

- 11. Crimp height measurement should always be done before pull testing (True or False)**
- 12. Crimp height is measured with a**
- a. micrometer
 - b. voltmeter
 - c. special ruler
 - d. waveform monitor
- 13. A crimp passes a pull test whenever the wire doesn't break (True or False)**
- 14. Pull testing is used**
- a. to test each crimp during production
 - b. to test sample crimps before production
 - c. as an alternative to 100% visual inspection
 - d. on contacts rather than terminals
- 15. Semiautomatic crimpers are characterized by**
- a. a tape and reel system that feeds the terminals
 - b. interchangeable heads or dies
 - c. a foot pedal that is pressed to perform the crimping
 - d. all of the above
- 16. The main difference between fully automatic and semiautomatic crimpers is**
- a. the tape feeding system
 - b. you don't need operators
 - c. the wire processing system
 - d. the pneumatic controls
- 17. Open barrel terminals have**
- a. one U-shaped area
 - b. two U-shaped areas
 - c. three U-shaped areas
 - d. none of the above
- 18. The bellmouth is**
- a. the flare that's formed on the edge of the conductor crimp
 - b. the transition area between the conductor and the insulation crimp
 - c. the top surface of the formed crimp
 - d. the strain relief for the crimp
- 19. Insulation crimp height is an important testing parameter (True or False)**



INTRODUCTION TO WIRE CRIMPING TRAINING CERTIFICATION TEST (DVD-58C) v.3

- 20. The conductor brush is**
- the brush formed by compressing the insulation
 - another name for the actual conductor crimp
 - the portion of the crimp that supports the wire
 - made up of the wire strands that extend past the conductor crimp
- 21. Crimp height is probably the most important characteristic of a good crimp (True or False)**
- 22. A crimp height that's too large results in**
- cut strands of wire
 - a lack of contact between the wire strands and metal of the terminal
 - insufficient strain relief
 - a strip length that's too small
- 23. Loose wire strands may**
- decrease the strength of the crimp
 - reduce the current carrying capability
 - cause a short circuit
 - all of the above
- 24. A "banana" terminal is created when the hold down pin on a crimp press isn't adjusted properly (True or False)**
- 25. When the bellmouth is undersized, there is a possibility that the**
- contact area of the terminal and wire will be reduced
 - wire has been inserted too far forward
 - wire strands may be cut if the insulation crimp wasn't made properly
 - all of the above