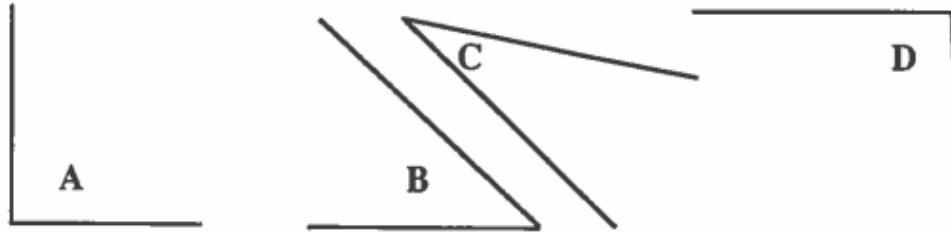


5.5 Combination Square Worksheet

Now is the time to practice using the combination set.



**Exercise 1: Checking 45° and 90° angles.** Use the square head and the steel rule to check these angles:

**True (T) or False (F):**

Angle A = 90° Angle C = 45°

Angle B = 45° Angle D = 90°

**Exercise 2: Cover the board with paper; hold in place with rubber bands. Use the square to draw a line at 90° to the edge, another at 45° to the edge, and a third 1 5/64 inch from the edge running parallel to the edge for 3 inches.**

**Exercise 3: Use the rule and square head as a depth gage. Measure the depth of the can.**

It is \_\_\_\_\_ deep.

**Exercise 4: Find something in the room that has a flat side. Test the squareness of that side with the rule and square head places flat on the table. Can you see light showing through along the edge? Yes No .**

**What conclusion can you make about the squareness of the side.** (When you ask about squareness, you want to know if the side makes a right angle to the to the surface of the table and is the side flat at all points.)

**Exercise 5: Put the center head on the rule. Use the pencil to draw a line across the can's outside bottom, using the edge of the rule to steady your drawing. Rotate the center head about 90° and draw a second line. What do you call the point at which the two lines intersect? .**

**Exercise 6: Use a bevel protractor to measure the bevel on three different objects in the room. Below tell what each object is and what the degree of bevel are.**

**Object #1: .**

**Degrees of bevel are: .**

**Object #2: .**

**Degrees of bevel are: .**

**Object #3: .**

**Degrees of bevel are: .**

**Note: Have your teacher discuss you answers with you.**