

Name _____

Date _____

1. Cylinders are normally constructed of mild steel plate and can be dented if not handled properly.
2. Until they are given permission by their instructor, welders should not attempt to move cylinders from the storage area.
3. Oxygen and acetylene cylinders cannot be stored together outside the welding area.
4. When oxygen and acetylene cylinders are stored separately, they must be separated by a 5 foot high wall with a 30 minute burning rating or be separated by at least 20 feet.
5. Both oxygen and acetylene cylinders should be stored vertically.
6. If for some reason, an acetylene cylinder has been lying on its side, place it in an upright position and wait at least 15 minutes before using the cylinder.
7. Never move a cylinder that has an attached regulator.
8. Never move a cylinder by rolling it on its edge. It may break the floor or roll over another welder's foot.
9. If the cylinder does not have a safety cap, the cylinder can be moved if extra safety practices are followed.
10. "Cracking" a cylinder means tapping the cylinder valve with a hammer to remove ice, dirt, or water from the valve outlet.
11. The oxygen regulator and hose connections have right-hand threads.
12. The acetylene regulator and hose connections have left-hand threads.
13. Right-hand threads run clockwise.
14. Left-hand threads run counterclockwise.
15. Green hoses are used for oxygen.
16. The term "purging" means to use the oxygen or acetylene gas to clean out dirt and other foreign material from the regulators, hoses, and torch.
17. The only purpose of the "check valves" or "reverse flow" is to prevent oxygen from entering the acetylene hose and acetylene from entering the oxygen hose.

18. The oxygen fittings have a groove around the middle of the connection.
19. Cylinders should never be lifted by the valve or safety cap.
20. Inert gas cylinders may be stored with either acetylene or oxygen cylinders.