ELEVATOR MECHANIC PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Who can decide the classification of a workspace as a confined space?

A. Employee

B. OSHA

C. Supervisor

D. Union representative

2. How do you calculate the total lifting capacity of a dumbwaiter given specific dimensions and capacity per cubic foot?

A. Multiply the area and height by the capacity per cubic foot

B. Multiply the height by the capacity per cubic foot only

C. Sum the area, height, and capacity per cubic foot

D. Sum the area and height, then multiply by the capacity per cubic foot

3. What precautions must be taken when replacing a PCB in a controller?

A. Use a grounding wrist strap, and never remove anything with the power on

B. Wear rubber gloves and boots

C. Ensure room temperature is below 20°C

D. Use a wooden stick to ground

4. During valve operations, which valve controls the oil flow in only one direction?

A. Bypass valve

B. Check valve

C. Down valve

D. Up valve

5. For calculating kVa sizing, what formula is used considering single-phase transformer with primary voltage?

A. kVa = V x I / 100

B. kVa = V x I / 1,000

C. kVa = V x I / 100,000

D. kVa = V x I / 10,000

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6. The DBG is 6'6" using 15lb rails with ¼ shim on the brackets, what is DBB?

A. 6'6" ½"

B. 6'6" ¾"

C. 7'1 ½"

D. 7'2"

7. What occurs once the SCR is turned on?

A. It remains on until voltage is removed from Anode and Cathode

B. It turns off immediately

C. It maintains a steady current flow

D. It turns off when the gate voltage pulses

8. What holds a stopped hydraulic elevator?

A. Brake system

B. Check valve

C. Governor

D. Retaining spring

9. How does a GFI work?

A. By detecting an imbalance between Ground and Neutral Wires

B. By detecting an imbalance between Hot and Ground Wires

C. By detecting an imbalance between Hot and Neutral Wires

D. By monitoring the current on the Ground Wire

10. Your fluke digital multimeter reads 440vac, what value are you reading?

A. 440vac peak

B. 440vac peak-to-peak

C. 440vac RMS

D. RMS equivalent to 220vac

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Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Who can decide the classification of a workspace as a confined space?

A. Employee

B. OSHA

C. Supervisor

D. Union representative

The correct classification of a workspace as a confined space is typically determined by a supervisor or a designated safety professional within an organization, according to guidelines set forth by regulatory agencies such as OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration). Confined spaces are defined by specific criteria, including limited openings for entry and exit, poor ventilation, and the potential for hazardous atmospheres. The responsibility for assessing whether a workspace meets these criteria usually lies with someone who has training and authority over safety protocols within the workplace. While an employee may express concerns or observations about a workspace, and a union representative can advocate for safety measures, the ultimate decision regarding the classification of a workspace as a confined space typically falls to a supervisor or relevant safety personnel who can evaluate all pertinent factors and ensure compliance with safety regulations.

2. How do you calculate the total lifting capacity of a dumbwaiter given specific dimensions and capacity per cubic foot?

A. Multiply the area and height by the capacity per cubic foot

B. Multiply the height by the capacity per cubic foot only

C. Sum the area, height, and capacity per cubic foot

D. Sum the area and height, then multiply by the capacity per cubic foot

The correct approach to calculate the total lifting capacity of a dumbwaiter involves understanding the relationship between volume and capacity. By multiplying the area of the base by the height, you find the total volume of the dumbwaiter in cubic feet. This volume can then be multiplied by the capacity per cubic foot to derive the total lifting capacity. This method ensures you accurately account for the three-dimensional space the dumbwaiter occupies, leading to a precise calculation of its lifting capacity. Thus, multiplying the area and height by the capacity per cubic foot provides a comprehensive answer to the question posed.

3. What precautions must be taken when replacing a PCB in a controller?

A. Use a grounding wrist strap, and never remove anything with the power on

B. Wear rubber gloves and boots

C. Ensure room temperature is below 20°C

D. Use a wooden stick to ground

When replacing a PCB in a controller, it is important to take precautions to avoid damaging the sensitive electrical components. Option A is correct because using a grounding wrist strap is essential in preventing static electricity from damaging the PCB. Removing anything with the power still on can result in a short circuit or electrostatic discharge which can permanently damage the PCB. Option B is incorrect because wearing rubber gloves and boots will not prevent static electricity and can even create more static electricity. Option C is incorrect because the room temperature does not have a significant impact on the replacement process. Option D is incorrect because using a wooden stick does not provide proper grounding and can also damage the PCB.

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4. During valve operations, which valve controls the oil flow in only one direction?

A. Bypass valve

B. Check valve

C. Down valve

D. Up valve

The correct answer is the check valve. This type of valve is specifically designed to allow fluid (in this case, oil) to flow in one direction only. It typically consists of a movable element that opens when fluid flows in the preferred direction, but closes to prevent backflow when the fluid tries to return. By contrast, the bypass valve is used to redirect fluid away from certain areas and does not restrict flow direction in the same way. The down valve and up valve refer to directional control within an elevator system, allowing movement in their respective directions, but they do not function specifically to prevent backward flow like a check valve does. Therefore, in the context of controlling the direction of oil flow, the check valve is the appropriate choice.

5. For calculating kVa sizing, what formula is used considering single-phase transformer with primary voltage?

A. kVa = V x I / 100

B. kVa = V x I / 1,000

C. kVa = V x I / 100,000

D. kVa = V x I / 10,000

In calculating kVa sizing for a single-phase transformer, the correct formula involves understanding the relationship between voltage (V), current (I), and power, expressed in kilovolt-amperes (kVa). The standard unit for measuring power in kVa for electrical systems is based on using a factor of 1,000. The correct formula is: kVa = V x I / 1,000 This formula works because it converts the product of voltage and current (which gives you power in volt-amperes) into kilovolt-amperes by dividing by 1,000. This factor is essential since kilovolt-amperes represent a thousand volt-amperes. Choosing 100,000 or 10,000 as a divisor would incorrectly scale the calculated value, leading to inaccuracies in determining the necessary transformer size. Similarly, using 100 would give a power measurement that is not aligned with standard electrical calculations for kilovolt-amperes. Thus, recognizing the relevance of the divisor is critical, and using 1,000 aligns with common industry practice, ensuring proper sizing of transformers to handle the anticipated loads.

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6. The DBG is 6'6" using 15lb rails with ¼ shim on the brackets, what is DBB?

A. 6'6" ½"

B. 6'6" ¾"

C. 7'1 ½"

D. 7'2"

To determine the DBB (Distance Between the Brackets), it is essential to understand the relationship between the DBG (Distance Between Guides), the rail weight, and the shimming used. In this case, the DBG is given as 6'6", with 15lb rails and a ¼" shim on the brackets. The standard adjustment for determining the DBB from the DBG usually involves considering the shim height and adding a specific offset based on the rail type used. For 15lb rails, the typical offset is approximately 6 inches when accounting for shimming and rail weight. Since a ¼" shim is added, this additional height has a minor effect on the overall calculation. Starting with the DBG of 6'6", we add the necessary offset for the 15lb rails, as well as considering the height of the shim. This leads us to calculating that the DBB should be approximately 7'1½", which corresponds with the understanding of how the measurements translate due to shimming and rail specifications. Therefore, the choice indicating 7'1½" aligns correctly with this calculation approach and setup used in elevator systems, confirming the appropriate DBB based on the provided DBG and specifications.

7. What occurs once the SCR is turned on?

A. It remains on until voltage is removed from Anode and Cathode

B. It turns off immediately

C. It maintains a steady current flow

D. It turns off when the gate voltage pulses

The correct response recognizes that once a Silicon Controlled Rectifier (SCR) is turned on, it will continue to conduct current as long as there is sufficient voltage applied between the anode and cathode. This characteristic is essential in controlling high-voltage circuits. Once the SCR is triggered into conduction by a gate signal, it stays on and allows current to flow until the current through it drops below a certain level, or the voltage is removed from the anode and cathode. Thus, the element's ability to latch onto the conducting state is a fundamental feature, making it useful in various applications that require control of larger loads. This behavior is what differentiates SCRs from other electronic switches that can turn off immediately or do so based on specific voltage conditions. Other incorrect options reflect misunderstood behaviors of the SCR, such as inappropriate assumptions about how and when it turns off.

8. What holds a stopped hydraulic elevator?

A. Brake system

B. Check valve

C. Governor

D. Retaining spring

The correct answer is the check valve. In hydraulic elevators, the check valve is a crucial component that ensures the hydraulic fluid does not flow back into the reservoir when the elevator is stopped. This mechanism effectively holds the elevator in place, preventing it from descending due to gravity. The check valve allows the system to maintain the necessary pressure, which keeps the elevator suspended until the commands are issued to move either up or down. The other components, while essential to elevator functioning, serve different purposes. The brake system is responsible for stopping the elevator and holding it during a temporary stop, but it is not the primary means used to prevent downward movement when the elevator is fully stopped. The governor is primarily responsible for detecting overspeed conditions and activating the safety mechanisms, while the retaining spring typically assists with the return of components rather than holding the elevator in a stopped position.

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9. How does a GFI work?

A. By detecting an imbalance between Ground and Neutral Wires

B. By detecting an imbalance between Hot and Ground Wires

C. By detecting an imbalance between Hot and Neutral Wires

D. By monitoring the current on the Ground Wire

A Ground Fault Interrupter (GFI), or Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI), operates by sensing an imbalance in the current between the ground and neutral wires. Essentially, it monitors the electrical current flowing through these wires; if it detects that the current flowing back through the neutral wire is significantly different from the current flowing through the ground wire, this indicates a leakage or a fault, which could potentially cause electric shock or fire hazards. When the GFI detects this discrepancy—often as low as a few milliamps—it acts quickly to cut off the electrical supply to prevent harm. This mechanism is crucial in environments where the risk of electrical shock is increased, such as bathrooms and kitchens, making it an essential safety feature in modern electrical systems. The focus on the ground and neutral wires is key because they are part of the system that connects back to the power source and provides safety and compliance with electrical codes. The other options involve imbalances and monitoring between different wire combinations that do not accurately represent how GFI technology is designed to function.

10. Your fluke digital multimeter reads 440vac, what value are you reading?

A. 440vac peak

B. 440vac peak-to-peak

C. 440vac RMS

D. RMS equivalent to 220vac

When reading a value of 440vac, your fluke digital multimeter is displaying the peak voltage. This means it is showing the maximum voltage that the AC circuit reaches, and then falls back down to zero before rising to the negative peak voltage. This is different from RMS (root mean square) values, which are the equivalent steady DC values that would produce the same amount of power in a resistor. Option B, peak-to-peak, refers to the total difference between the maximum and minimum voltage in an AC circuit, whereas option C, 440vac RMS, would be a lower value since it is taking into account the changing voltage over time. Option D is incorrect because RMS values are not equivalent to a specific AC voltage, but rather a measurement of the amount of power produced by the AC circuit. Therefore, option A, 440vac peak, is the most accurate representation of the voltage reading on your fluke digital multimeter.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://elevatormechanic.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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