# FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY – ELEVATOR TECHNICIAN PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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# Table of Contents


Copyright ..... 1

Table of Contents ..... 2

Introduction ..... 3

How to Use This Guide ..... 4

Questions ..... 5

Answers ..... 8

Explanations ..... 10

Next Steps ..... 15


SAMPLE

# 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. When discussing hoist ropes, which unit may also be used to express grade along with N/mm2?

A. Psi

B. Lbs

C. Rbs

D. Cbt

2. What is the structure that surrounds the elevator called?

A. cylinder

B. cartop

C. carrack

D. hoistway

3. When an elevator car stays outside the unlocking zone, the car doors should not be opened more than how many millimeters from within the inside of the car?

A. 100

B. 150

C. 200

D. 220

4. In elevator terminology, what is 'preventive maintenance' designed to do?

A. Replace components

B. Improve aesthetic appearance

C. Minimize dangerous conditions

D. Enhance user experience

5. LULA elevators have a maximum weight capacity limit of?

A. 1000 lb

B. 1200 lb

C. 1400 lb

D. 1600 lb

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**6. What is the consequence of using set screws located in the shear plane of fasteners?**

A. Increased load capacity

B. Risk of failure under load

C. Enhanced stability of connections

D. No significant impact

**7. Which of these is designed to be a fire-resistant enclosure?**

A. Cylinder

B. Cartop

C. Hoistway

D. Piston

**8. What could occur if the elevator's interlock system fails?**

A. the elevator will operate normally

B. the elevator may move unexpectedly

C. maintenance is not needed

D. it will make a louder noise

**9. Where is the electric motor located in a traditional geared traction elevator system?**

A. Above the elevator shaft

B. Below the elevator shaft

C. Inside the elevator shaft

D. Beside the elevator shaft

**10. Electrohydraulic elevators may have multiple means to control upward movement but what should be controlled by the terminal speed reducing device?**

A. None

B. One

C. Both

D. All of the above

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. When discussing hoist ropes, which unit may also be used to express grade along with N/mm2?

A. Psi

B. Lbs

C. Rbs

D. Cbt

*The correct answer is Psi, which stands for pounds per square inch. This unit is commonly used in the United States to measure pressure and stress, including in materials such as steel used for hoist ropes. In the context of hoist ropes, understanding the tensile strength or load grade is crucial, and it can be expressed in both megapascals (N/mm²) and psi. When hoist ropes are designed, the ability to convert and compare these units is essential for ensuring they meet safety and performance standards. Psi allows technicians and engineers familiar with imperial units to effectively evaluate the strength and durability of the hoist ropes alongside the metric measure of N/mm². As a result, Psi serves as a useful alternative unit for expressing these characteristics within the industry.*

## 2. What is the structure that surrounds the elevator called?

A. cylinder

B. cartop

C. carrack

D. hoistway

*The structure that surrounds the elevator is referred to as the hoistway. This is the vertical shaft in which an elevator travels, providing the necessary enclosure for the elevator car and also housing components such as guide rails and sometimes the cables necessary for operation. The hoistway is crucial for the safe and efficient movement of the elevator and helps protect the car from external environments and potential hazards. The cylinder, while related to hydraulic elevators, specifically refers to the hydraulic cylinder itself and not the complete surrounding structure. The cartop is the top surface of the elevator car, which is accessible for maintenance but does not describe the surrounding framework. A carrack seems to be a distractor in this context, as it typically refers to a type of sailing ship, which is unrelated to elevator technology. Understanding these terms is important for anyone working with elevators, as they each refer to different components of the elevator system.*

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## 3. When an elevator car stays outside the unlocking zone, the car doors should not be opened more than how many millimeters from within the inside of the car?

A. 100

B. 150

C. 200

D. 220

*The correct answer indicates that when an elevator car is outside the unlocking zone, the car doors should not be opened more than 100 millimeters from the inside of the car. This regulation is in place to enhance safety and prevent accidents. When a car is not aligned properly with the floor level, there is a risk of a significant gap between the elevator car and the landing door. If the doors were to be opened too wide in such a situation, it could lead to a person inadvertently stepping off the elevator car and falling through that gap. By restricting the door opening to no more than 100 millimeters, the design ensures that individuals remain within a safe distance from the edge of the car, reducing the likelihood of falls or accidents. Understanding this regulation is vital not only for compliance with safety standards but also for the well-being of passengers using the elevator. Evaluating safe operating procedures helps ensure a secure environment for all users. Hence, the specified maximum opening is a crucial aspect of elevator safety protocols.*

## 4. In elevator terminology, what is 'preventive maintenance' designed to do?

A. Replace components

B. Improve aesthetic appearance

C. Minimize dangerous conditions

D. Enhance user experience

*Preventive maintenance in elevator terminology is primarily focused on minimizing dangerous conditions. This practice involves regularly scheduled inspections, adjustments, cleaning, and replacement of parts as necessary. The goal is to identify and rectify potential issues before they develop into malfunctions or safety hazards. By adhering to a preventive maintenance plan, technicians can ensure that safety devices are functioning properly and can prevent accidents or breakdowns, ultimately contributing to the reliability and safety of the elevator system. While replacing components, improving aesthetic appearance, and enhancing user experience may be aspects of an elevator technician's duties, they do not capture the primary objective of preventive maintenance, which is to safeguard against potential dangers and maintain safe operating conditions.*

## 5. LULA elevators have a maximum weight capacity limit of?

A. 1000 lb

B. 1200 lb

C. 1400 lb

D. 1600 lb

*LULA elevators, which stand for Limited Use/Limited Application elevators, are specifically designed to provide accessibility in buildings where conventional elevators may not be required or practical. The correct maximum weight capacity limit for LULA elevators is 1400 lb. This weight capacity is distinct to ensure that the elevators can accommodate both individuals and mobility devices, such as wheelchairs, while adhering to safety and accessibility standards. Understanding this weight limit is crucial for elevator technicians as it influences the design, installation, and ongoing maintenance of these elevators to ensure compliance with applicable codes and safety regulations. These standards are vital in providing reliable and safe access to those who rely on these systems within various types of buildings.*

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## 6. What is the consequence of using set screws located in the shear plane of fasteners?

A. Increased load capacity

B. Risk of failure under load

C. Enhanced stability of connections

D. No significant impact

*Using set screws located in the shear plane of fasteners can lead to a significant risk of failure under load. This is because the shear plane is the area where two parts are held together by fasteners, and any additional forces applied can compromise the integrity of these joints. When set screws are positioned in this critical area, they can become the weakest link in the assembly, especially when subjected to shear forces. If the fasteners are overloaded, the set screws can strip or break, resulting in a failure that might not only compromise the strength of the connection but also pose safety hazards. Proper design and placement of fasteners are essential in ensuring the reliability and safety of an elevator system, which regularly undergoes significant mechanical stress. Hence, the implication of set screws being in the shear plane directly correlates to the performance and safety of the assembly, emphasizing the importance of correct fastener placement in engineering applications.*

## 7. Which of these is designed to be a fire-resistant enclosure?

A. Cylinder

B. Cartop

C. Hoistway

D. Piston

*The hoistway is specifically designed to serve as a fire-resistant enclosure within an elevator system. This enclosure helps protect both the elevator equipment and the building's occupants in the event of a fire. The materials used in the construction of the hoistway typically comply with fire safety codes to prevent the spread of fire and smoke. In addition, hoistways are constructed to contain potentially dangerous situations, ensuring that smoke and flames do not infiltrate places where people might be, such as lobbies or other floors. This containment is vital for the safety of passengers and emergency responders alike, as it allows for safer evacuation routes and helps maintain structural integrity during a fire event. The other options provided do not serve this specific function. Cylinders and pistons are components of hydraulic elevator systems, while the cartop refers to the area on the top of the elevator car. Their primary functions are not related to fire resistance, but rather to the mechanical operation and structural support of the elevator system.*

## 8. What could occur if the elevator's interlock system fails?

A. the elevator will operate normally

B. the elevator may move unexpectedly

C. maintenance is not needed

D. it will make a louder noise

*When the interlock system of an elevator fails, it compromises the safety mechanism that ensures the elevator doors are securely closed before the elevator can be operated. This system is crucial for preventing the elevator from operating when the doors are ajar, which could lead to serious accidents, such as the elevator moving unexpectedly while someone is entering or exiting. The interlock system effectively prevents unauthorized or unsafe access to the elevator shaft while in motion. If it fails, there is a significant risk that the elevator could start moving without the doors being properly closed, potentially causing injury to passengers. This highlights the importance of routine maintenance and quick repairs to interlocking safety devices to ensure reliable elevator operation, underscoring why improper functioning of such safety features is a critical concern in elevator systems.*

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**9. Where is the electric motor located in a traditional geared traction elevator system?**

A. Above the elevator shaft

B. Below the elevator shaft

C. Inside the elevator shaft

D. Beside the elevator shaft

*In a traditional geared traction elevator system, the electric motor is typically located above the elevator shaft. This positioning allows for effective operation and efficient use of space. The motor drives the sheave (a pulley) that, in turn, moves the elevator car through a system of ropes and pulleys. Placing the motor above the shaft also helps in minimizing the amount of mechanical parts that need to be housed in the more confined space of the elevator shaft itself, thus reducing complexity and potential maintenance issues within the shaft. The configuration also allows gravity to assist in lowering the elevator car, while the motor can easily manage the lifting process, providing a balanced and reliable operation. Overall, having the motor above the shaft ensures that the system maintains not only functionality but also safety and accessibility for maintenance purposes.*

**10. Electrohydraulic elevators may have multiple means to control upward movement but what should be controlled by the terminal speed reducing device?**

A. None

B. One

C. Both

D. All of the above

*In the context of electrohydraulic elevators, the terminal speed reducing device is designed to ensure safe operation by controlling the upward movement of the elevator. The primary purpose of this device is to limit the speed of the elevator car as it approaches its upper terminal, thus enhancing safety and preventing potential accidents. When we look at the answer indicating that one means should be controlled by the terminal speed reducing device, it aligns with the standard safety practices. Most systems include various controls for the upward movement, but the terminal speed reducing device specifically focuses on regulating the speed of the elevator as it nears the top of its travel range. This is crucial because the car must decelerate sufficiently to stop safely without overshooting the landing. It's also important to note that the other options suggest controlling multiple means, all means, or none, which could introduce unnecessary complexity or safety risks. The design intention for terminal speed reducing devices is to target specific moments in the elevator's operation rather than trying to manage every upward control function concurrently. Thus, the focus on controlling one means is both practical and essential for ensuring safe elevator operation.*

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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://flcompetencyelevatortech.examzify.com

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

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