

# C-17 Glazing Contractor Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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**SAMPLE**

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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.

# 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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**

- 1. What should be the maximum force required to open exterior doors in residential buildings?**
  - A. 5 pounds**
  - B. 8.5 pounds**
  - C. 10 pounds**
  - D. 15 pounds**
- 2. What is a key advantage of using low-E glass in buildings?**
  - A. Increased noise transmission**
  - B. Improved energy efficiency**
  - C. Lower installation costs**
  - D. Enhanced aesthetic appeal**
- 3. According to the Building Code, what type of label must tempered spandrel glass have?**
  - A. A removable paper label**
  - B. A permanent metal label**
  - C. A plastic label**
  - D. No label required**
- 4. When installing glazing tape for a pressure-glazed system, which property is crucial for effective sealing?**
  - A. Adhesion**
  - B. Thickness**
  - C. Color**
  - D. Flexibility**
- 5. Which physical property does tempered glass exhibit compared to non-tempered glass?**
  - A. Lower heat distortion**
  - B. Higher tensile strength**
  - C. Less transparency**
  - D. Weaker impact resistance**



- 6. What is a common application for structural silicone glazing?**
- A. Glass curtain walls**
  - B. Skylights only**
  - C. Interior partitions**
  - D. Shower enclosures**
- 7. Under uniform loading, the strength of heat-strengthened glass is about how many times greater than annealed glass of the same size and thickness?**
- A. 1.5 times**
  - B. 2 times**
  - C. 3 times**
  - D. 4 times**
- 8. What is the primary purpose of a setting block in glazing?**
- A. To provide aesthetics**
  - B. To aid in water drainage**
  - C. To support the glass and maintain its position**
  - D. To assist in thermal insulation**
- 9. Which statement about conventional sloped glazing systems is NOT correct?**
- A. Should not be tilted less than 20° from the horizontal**
  - B. Can be installed at an angle greater than 30°**
  - C. Must have proper drainage**
  - D. Require a specific type of sealant**
- 10. In terms of curtain wall installation, why is it important to use setting blocks?**
- A. To seal any gaps**
  - B. To properly position the glass**
  - C. To reduce glare**
  - D. To enhance aesthetic appeal**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What should be the maximum force required to open exterior doors in residential buildings?**

- A. 5 pounds
- B. 8.5 pounds**
- C. 10 pounds
- D. 15 pounds

The maximum force required to open exterior doors in residential buildings is set for several important reasons, primarily relating to accessibility and safety. The requirement of 8.5 pounds has been established to ensure that doors can be opened easily by a wide range of individuals, including children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. This standard promotes universal design and ensures compliance with accessibility guidelines, such as those outlined in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). When the maximum force to open a door is limited to 8.5 pounds, it reduces the risk of injury and allows for quicker exits in emergency situations. This consideration is crucial in residential settings where the occupants may not always have the strength needed to push against heavier forces. In contrast, other options exceed this limit, which could create challenges for users, particularly those with physical limitations. Therefore, adhering to the 8.5-pound standard is essential for creating safe, accessible residential environments.

**2. What is a key advantage of using low-E glass in buildings?**

- A. Increased noise transmission
- B. Improved energy efficiency**
- C. Lower installation costs
- D. Enhanced aesthetic appeal

Using low-E glass in buildings primarily offers improved energy efficiency, which is its most significant advantage. Low-E stands for "low emissivity," and this type of glass is treated with a special coating designed to minimize the amount of infrared and ultraviolet light that passes through it without compromising the amount of visible light transmitted. This characteristic helps to maintain a stable indoor temperature by reflecting heat back indoors in the winter and keeping it out during the summer. As a result, buildings fitted with low-E glass can significantly reduce heating and cooling demands, leading to lower energy consumption and reduced utility bills. This also contributes to a decrease in the overall carbon footprint of a building, aligning with sustainable building practices. While options like lower installation costs or enhanced aesthetic appeal may have merits in the context of certain projects, they do not match the direct energy efficiency benefits that low-E glass provides. Using such glass does involve a higher initial investment compared to traditional glazing, but the long-term energy savings often justify the expense. Since noise transmission is generally decreased rather than increased with low-E glass, that aspect is also not aligned with the key benefits of this technology.

**3. According to the Building Code, what type of label must tempered spandrel glass have?**

- A. A removable paper label**
- B. A permanent metal label**
- C. A plastic label**
- D. No label required**

Tempered spandrel glass must have a removable paper label according to the Building Code to ensure that information regarding its strength and safety is conveyed during the installation process. This type of label typically provides details about the glass type, manufacturer, and certification that indicates it meets safety standards. The removable nature of the label allows contractors and builders to easily identify the glass while it is in transit and before installation, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements. This helps to maintain a clear record of the materials used, which is crucial for safety evaluations and future inspections. The other options do not align with the specific requirements set forth by the Building Code regarding tempered spandrel glass labeling standards. A permanent label would not be necessary during the installation phase, and plastic labels may not adequately convey the required information compared to the crispness and clarity of paper labels. Moreover, a lack of a required label could compromise safety and accountability, which is the essence of building code regulations.

**4. When installing glazing tape for a pressure-glazed system, which property is crucial for effective sealing?**

- A. Adhesion**
- B. Thickness**
- C. Color**
- D. Flexibility**

Adhesion is crucial for effective sealing in a pressure-glazed system because it ensures that the glazing tape firmly bonds to both the frame and the glass. A strong adhesive property allows the tape to create an impermeable seal that prevents water and air infiltration, critical for maintaining the integrity of the building envelope. This is particularly important in glazing applications where exposure to various environmental conditions can lead to potential failures if the seal is not secure. While thickness, color, and flexibility may play roles in the overall performance or aesthetics of the installation, they do not directly impact the effectiveness of sealing in the same way that adhesion does. Thickness could affect the fit or compression of the seal, and flexibility might help in accommodating movement or thermal expansion, but without proper adhesion, the tape cannot function as intended to protect against leaks or drafts. Color may have no functional significance in terms of sealing performance at all. Thus, adhesion is the fundamental property that ensures the glazing tape performs its sealing function effectively.

**5. Which physical property does tempered glass exhibit compared to non-tempered glass?**

- A. Lower heat distortion**
- B. Higher tensile strength**
- C. Less transparency**
- D. Weaker impact resistance**

Tempered glass is specifically engineered through a process of extreme heating and rapid cooling, which significantly enhances its physical properties compared to non-tempered glass. One of the key characteristics of tempered glass is its higher tensile strength. This means that tempered glass can withstand greater forces without breaking compared to its non-tempered counterpart. This strength is vital for applications where the glass may be subjected to high levels of stress or impact, such as in facades, shower enclosures, or glass doors. The increased tensile strength also means that when tempered glass does break, it shatters into small, blunt pieces, reducing the risk of injury, which further highlights its superiority in safety applications. In contrast, non-tempered glass lacks this enhanced tensile strength and is more prone to breakage and injury. Therefore, the correct answer reflects one of the fundamental advantages of using tempered glass in construction and design.

**6. What is a common application for structural silicone glazing?**

- A. Glass curtain walls**
- B. Skylights only**
- C. Interior partitions**
- D. Shower enclosures**

Structural silicone glazing is commonly utilized in glass curtain walls due to its unique ability to bond glass to structural elements while providing a clean, unobtrusive aesthetic. This method allows for the glass to act as a load-bearing element, which is essential in high-rise buildings where maximizing natural light and achieving a seamless exterior are priorities. The silicone also provides weatherproofing and enhances the building's energy efficiency, as it minimizes air infiltration and moisture intrusion. While skylights, interior partitions, and shower enclosures each have their specific glazing requirements, they do not typically leverage the structural characteristics and aesthetic benefits provided by structural silicone glazing to the extent that glass curtain walls do.

**7. Under uniform loading, the strength of heat-strengthened glass is about how many times greater than annealed glass of the same size and thickness?**

**A. 1.5 times**

**B. 2 times**

**C. 3 times**

**D. 4 times**

Heat-strengthened glass undergoes a controlled heating and cooling process, which enhances its overall strength compared to standard annealed glass. This process increases the material's resistance to stress and improves its ability to withstand uniform loading conditions. The increase in strength allows heat-strengthened glass to bear greater loads and resist breakage compared to its annealed counterpart of the same size and thickness. Based on industry standards, heat-strengthened glass typically exhibits approximately twice the strength of annealed glass. This comparative strength makes it a preferred choice for applications requiring enhanced durability and safety features. Understanding these properties is crucial for glazing contractors when choosing materials for construction projects, as the selection directly impacts the performance and longevity of glass installations.

**8. What is the primary purpose of a setting block in glazing?**

**A. To provide aesthetics**

**B. To aid in water drainage**

**C. To support the glass and maintain its position**

**D. To assist in thermal insulation**

The primary purpose of a setting block in glazing is to support the glass and maintain its position. Setting blocks are typically made from materials such as neoprene or other rubber-like substances and are placed at the corners or edges of the glass pane. Their role is crucial as they help to ensure that the glass is properly aligned within the frame, preventing it from shifting or becoming misaligned due to environmental factors or structural movement. By maintaining the glass's position, setting blocks not only contribute to the stability of the glazing system but also help in distributing the weight of the glass evenly across the frame. This support is essential in preventing stress points that could lead to cracking or breakage. Additionally, by keeping the glass in place, setting blocks help facilitate effective sealing, which can contribute to thermal performance and water resistance, although their primary function remains structural support.



**9. Which statement about conventional sloped glazing systems is NOT correct?**

- A. Should not be tilted less than 20° from the horizontal**
- B. Can be installed at an angle greater than 30°**
- C. Must have proper drainage**
- D. Require a specific type of sealant**

The statement that is not correct concerns the inclination of conventional sloped glazing systems. These systems are designed to function optimally when installed at a sufficiently steep angle, typically recommended to be no less than 20° from the horizontal. This angle aids in effective water drainage, preventing water accumulation that could lead to leaks or structural issues. In contrast, the other statements accurately reflect the requirements and characteristics of conventional sloped glazing systems. They are indeed permitted to be installed at angles greater than 30°, ensuring alignment with design and aesthetic preferences while maintaining functionality. Proper drainage is critical for these systems to mitigate water infiltration risks, reinforcing the need for drainage provisions in their design. Additionally, specific types of sealants are required to secure the glass and maintain weather-tightness, providing durability and resistance to environmental elements. The incorrectness of the first statement underlines the importance of adhering to the recommended installation angles to avoid potential problems associated with inadequate drainage.

**10. In terms of curtain wall installation, why is it important to use setting blocks?**

- A. To seal any gaps**
- B. To properly position the glass**
- C. To reduce glare**
- D. To enhance aesthetic appeal**

Using setting blocks is crucial in curtain wall installation primarily because they serve to properly position the glass. When installing glazing systems, setting blocks create a stable base on which the glass is supported. Their correct placement ensures that the glass is not only correctly aligned but also allows for proper water drainage, structural integrity, and thermal expansion accommodation. This positioning is vital to the longevity of the installation and helps maintain the performance of the building envelope. While sealing gaps, reducing glare, and enhancing aesthetic appeal are important aspects of facade design and installation, they are not the primary functions of setting blocks. Sealing gaps typically involves other materials like sealants, while glare reduction can be addressed through glass selection and treatments, not through setting blocks. Similarly, aesthetic enhancements are achieved through design considerations and selected materials rather than through the function of setting blocks themselves.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://c17glazingcontractor.examzify.com>**

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