

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



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. When replacing governor ropes, what is the recommended type of rope to use?**
 - A. Bright uncoated ropes
 - B. Natural fiber ropes
 - C. Preformed ropes
 - D. Galvanized ropes

- 2. Auxiliary rope fastening devices should have a strength which is:**
 - A. At least equal to the manufacturer's breaking strength
 - B. At least equal to 1.5 times the manufacturer's breaking strength
 - C. At least equal to 3 times the manufacturer's breaking strength
 - D. Twice the manufacturer's breaking strength

- 3. How long should it take for an elevator to automatically transfer to standby power after a power failure?**
 - A. 15 seconds
 - B. 30 seconds
 - C. 60 seconds
 - D. 90 seconds

- 4. What is the primary function of wire jumpers in control system circuitry?**
 - A. Is recommended
 - B. Is allowed although not recommended
 - C. Should not be allowed
 - D. Must be used in all circuits

- 5. What does elastic stretch refer to?**
 - A. The increase in rope length without a load
 - B. The increase in rope length with an increase in load
 - C. The untwisting of the rope
 - D. The permanent elongation of rope over time

- 6. In Florida, a certificate of operation for an elevator is valid for a maximum of how many years?**
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
- 7. Which device prevents the elevator from overspeeding?**
- A. governor
 - B. cylinder
 - C. cartop lock
 - D. piston
- 8. Pinpoint sparking of a motor during operations is generally considered:**
- A. Normal
 - B. Abnormal
 - C. Unacceptable
 - D. Dangerous
- 9. What percentage of the capacity load do counterweights balance?**
- A. 25%
 - B. 35%
 - C. 40%
 - D. 50%
- 10. A certified elevator inspector in FL must demonstrate completion of how many hours of continuing education annually?**
- A. 4 hours
 - B. 6 hours
 - C. 8 hours
 - D. 12 hours

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When replacing governor ropes, what is the recommended type of rope to use?

- A. Bright uncoated ropes
- B. Natural fiber ropes
- C. Preformed ropes**
- D. Galvanized ropes

The recommended type of rope to use when replacing governor ropes is preformed ropes. Preformed ropes are specifically designed for applications in elevators and hoisting equipment due to their enhanced stability and resistance to distortion during installation and use. Their construction provides a uniform diameter and helps maintain the rope's shape under load, which is essential for reliable elevator operation. Using preformed ropes ensures that they fit properly within the governor sheaves, thereby maintaining operational efficiency and safety. Additionally, they are engineered to withstand the specific stresses encountered in elevator systems, making them more durable than other types of ropes. Choosing other rope types, such as natural fiber ropes or bright uncoated ropes, may not provide the strength, durability, or performance required for elevator applications. Galvanized ropes, while resistant to corrosion, may not meet the specialized needs of governor operations in terms of flexibility and load handling compared to preformed options.

2. Auxiliary rope fastening devices should have a strength which is:

- A. At least equal to the manufacturer's breaking strength**
- B. At least equal to 1.5 times the manufacturer's breaking strength
- C. At least equal to 3 times the manufacturer's breaking strength
- D. Twice the manufacturer's breaking strength

The correct answer is that auxiliary rope fastening devices should have a strength which is at least equal to the manufacturer's breaking strength. This requirement ensures that the device can safely bear the maximum load as specified by the manufacturer without risking failure. Adhering to the manufacturer's breaking strength is crucial in preventing accidents and ensuring the safety of both the equipment and its users. Using devices that meet or exceed this strength helps maintain operational integrity and enhances the overall safety of elevator systems. The design and material specifications set by the manufacturer take into account various factors such as material fatigue, environmental exposure, and expected loads, which is why relying solely on the manufacturer's specified breaking strength is appropriate for ensuring safe operation. Options that suggest multiples of the manufacturer's strength are overly conservative and may not reflect industry standards or manufacturer guidelines. While more strength can improve safety margins, the key requirement is that the device must meet the manufacturer's specified standards to operate effectively within the designed parameters.

3. How long should it take for an elevator to automatically transfer to standby power after a power failure?

- A. 15 seconds
- B. 30 seconds
- C. 60 seconds**
- D. 90 seconds

The correct answer indicates that an elevator should automatically transfer to standby power within 60 seconds after a power failure. This timing is crucial for ensuring the safety and functionality of the elevator system. In the event of a power interruption, a quick transition to standby power minimizes the risk of passengers being stranded inside the elevator and helps maintain essential operations, such as emergency lighting and communication systems. Standby power serves two primary purposes: it allows the elevator to safely exit any passengers that may be trapped and ensures critical systems remain operational, especially in high-rise buildings where delays can pose significant safety risks. The 60-second timeframe is typically recognized as adequate for systems to detect an outage, stabilize, and switch over to alternate power without compromising safety regulations. Familiarity with these operational protocols is essential for elevator technicians, as they directly relate to the safe and efficient management of elevator systems during unexpected power issues. Understanding these timeframes and the rationale behind them contributes to better maintenance practices and adherence to safety standards in elevator operations.

4. What is the primary function of wire jumpers in control system circuitry?

- A. Is recommended
- B. Is allowed although not recommended
- C. Should not be allowed**
- D. Must be used in all circuits

The primary function of wire jumpers in control system circuitry relates to safety and compliance with electrical codes. In many modern control systems, the use of wire jumpers should generally be avoided in favor of more reliable and safer methods of connection. This is because wire jumpers can introduce potential points of failure, increase the possibility of unintended short circuits, and complicate maintenance and troubleshooting processes. Using wire jumpers can compromise the integrity of the circuitry. For instance, improper use can lead to increased resistance and create overheating spots that are hazardous. It can also make the system less intuitive and harder to maintain. Given these risks, industry standards often emphasize that their use should be limited or eliminated entirely in favor of more robust and reliable wiring practices. Ensuring the safety and functionality of control system circuitry is paramount, which is why regulations often advise against the use of wire jumpers. Adhering to these recommendations helps maintain safety standards within the elevator and broader electrical installations.

5. What does elastic stretch refer to?

- A. The increase in rope length without a load
- B. The increase in rope length with an increase in load**
- C. The untwisting of the rope
- D. The permanent elongation of rope over time

Elastic stretch specifically describes how materials, particularly ropes or cables used in support systems like elevators, behave under load. When a load is applied to a rope, it will stretch in response, and this phenomenon is referred to as elastic stretch. This stretch is temporary, meaning that once the load is removed, the rope will return to its original length, provided it hasn't been overloaded or damaged. In this context, the correct answer emphasizes the relationship between the load applied and the resulting increase in length of the rope. The elastic properties of the material allow it to absorb energy and stretch when tension is applied. This behavior is crucial in applications such as elevator systems, where understanding how the ropes will respond to different weights is vital for safety and performance. The other answers describe different phenomena that are not related to the elasticity of the rope under load or focus on responses to conditions other than load application, such as conditions without load, physical changes unrelated to tension, or permanent deformations. Understanding these distinctions is important for those in the elevator trade, as they impact the selection and maintenance of materials used in lifting systems.

6. In Florida, a certificate of operation for an elevator is valid for a maximum of how many years?

- A. 1
- B. 2**
- C. 3
- D. 4

In Florida, the certificate of operation for an elevator is valid for a maximum of two years. This requirement is established to ensure that elevators are maintained regularly and remain in good working condition, which is essential for the safety of passengers and compliance with state regulations. The two-year validity period emphasizes the importance of ongoing inspections and maintenance practices, helping to reduce the risk of accidents or equipment failures that could arise from neglect or lack of oversight. Regular renewals and re-inspections contribute to a safer built environment and ensure that all elevators comply with current standards and regulations.

7. Which device prevents the elevator from overspeeding?

- A. governor**
- B. cylinder
- C. cartop lock
- D. piston

The governor is a crucial safety device in an elevator system, designed specifically to monitor the speed of the elevator car. If the elevator accelerates beyond its designated speed, the governor activates safety mechanisms that can bring the car to a halt, preventing overspeeding and potential accidents. By continuously checking the car's speed, if the governor detects that it is moving too fast, it can trigger an engagement mechanism that activates the elevator's brakes, ensuring that the elevator operates within safe speed limits. This plays a vital role in the overall safety of the elevator system, providing an essential layer of security for passengers. In contrast, the other choices have different functions. The cylinder is typically part of a hydraulic system, the cartop lock is related to safety during maintenance and inspection, and the piston is involved in the actual lifting process of a hydraulic elevator. Each of these components has specific roles that do not include monitoring and controlling the speed of the elevator.

8. Pinpoint sparking of a motor during operations is generally considered:

- A. Normal**
- B. Abnormal
- C. Unacceptable
- D. Dangerous

Pinpoint sparking of a motor during operations is typically interpreted as normal under certain conditions. In specific circumstances, such as with brushed motors, sparking can occur at the commutation points, where the brushes make contact with the rotor. This type of sparking can signify that the electrical contacts are functioning as intended and that the motor is operating within its designed parameters. It's essential to consider the context of the equipment and operational conditions. While excessive sparking, arcing, or unusual patterns would indicate potential issues that warrant further investigation, pinpoint sparking itself does not inherently signal a malfunction. It's crucial for technicians to understand the normal operational characteristics of the motors they are working with, including acceptable levels of sparking, to ensure that systems remain safe and reliable. In contrast, other options suggest varying degrees of concern regarding the sparking. Abnormal sparking typically signifies a malfunction, while unacceptable and dangerous suggest a more severe implication that would involve immediate corrective action. Understanding the normal behavior of motors helps technicians diagnose and maintain elevator systems effectively.

9. What percentage of the capacity load do counterweights balance?

- A. 25%
- B. 35%
- C. 40%**
- D. 50%

The counterweights in an elevator system are designed to balance a specific percentage of the capacity load of the elevator. The purpose of counterweights is to reduce the amount of energy needed for the elevator to operate efficiently, allowing the motor to handle less weight during operation. By balancing a significant portion of the load, counterweights contribute to smoother movements and decreased wear on the lift machinery. Typically, counterweights are set to balance approximately 40% of the elevator's maximum load capacity. This balance ensures that the overall system operates within a range that minimizes energy consumption while still providing enough gravitational assistance to move both the car and the counterweight effectively. This specific percentage allows for optimal performance and balance during the elevator's travel, enhancing safety and longevity of the equipment. Keyboarding variations like 25%, 35%, or 50% would not serve the same efficiency and structural balance that is crucial for regular elevator operation, as they either would not provide enough counterbalancing or would result in excess weight that could hinder movement.

10. A certified elevator inspector in FL must demonstrate completion of how many hours of continuing education annually?

A. 4 hours

B. 6 hours

C. 8 hours

D. 12 hours

In Florida, a certified elevator inspector is required to complete a minimum of 8 hours of continuing education annually. This requirement ensures that inspectors remain current on the regulations, safety standards, and technological advancements in the elevator industry. Continuous education plays a vital role in maintaining high safety standards and performance in the field of elevator inspections. Choosing this option reflects an understanding of the state's commitment to ensuring that certified professionals are well-informed and skilled, which is crucial for the safety and compliance in the operation of elevators in various settings. Adhering to these educational requirements helps to ensure that elevator inspectors are equipped to effectively perform their responsibilities and address any potential issues within the systems they inspect.

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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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