

Navy Parachute Rigger (PR) Introduction and Sewing Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Repeated exposure to UV light will cause which change in nylon canopy fabric?**
 - A. Weakens fibers, making them brittle and reducing strength.**
 - B. Stabilizes fibers and increases tensile strength.**
 - C. Only affects color, not strength.**
 - D. Improves stretch resistance.**

- 2. What does ALSS stand for?**
 - A. Aviation Life Support Systems**
 - B. Aviation Life Saving System**
 - C. Airlift Life Support System**
 - D. Aeronautical Life Support Services**

- 3. CAD maintenance includes which activity?**
 - A. Calibration**
 - B. Removal, inspection, and installation**
 - C. Storage**
 - D. Cleaning**

- 4. One volume of LOX is equal to how many volumes of gaseous Oxygen?**
 - A. Gaseous Oxygen**
 - B. One volume LOX**
 - C. 862 volumes of gaseous Oxygen**
 - D. Liquid Oxygen**

- 5. Which item is NOT LOX PPE?**
 - A. LOX Boots**
 - B. Cuffless coveralls**
 - C. Lanyard**
 - D. Rubber Coated, cotton-duck, impermeable apron**

- 6. Which statement about the function of the closing loop is true?**
- A. It secures the canopy in the pack and interfaces with deployment devices.**
 - B. It decorates the container.**
 - C. It adjusts canopy tension during flight.**
 - D. It connects to a secondary parachute.**
- 7. In the Five Levels of Ordinance Certifications, what does TL stand for?**
- A. Team Member**
 - B. Team Leader**
 - C. Individual**
 - D. Safety Observer**
- 8. Identify factors that degrade parachute fabric in storage.**
- A. UV exposure, moisture, heat, chemical exposure, and pests, leading to loss of strength.**
 - B. Only UV exposure affects fabric.**
 - C. Oxygen exposure is the only factor that degrades strength.**
 - D. Pests improve fabric strength over time.**
- 9. Which device must function correctly the first time?**
- A. Cuffless coveralls**
 - B. Cartridge Actuated Devices (CADs)**
 - C. LOX Boots**
 - D. Ammunition**
- 10. What action should be taken with non-serviceable parachute components?**
- A. Tag them as non-serviceable and isolate.**
 - B. Place them in the regular inventory.**
 - C. Isolate them, tag them as non-serviceable, and follow disposal or repair replacement procedures.**
 - D. Recycling or discard without tagging.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Repeated exposure to UV light will cause which change in nylon canopy fabric?

- A. Weakens fibers, making them brittle and reducing strength.**
- B. Stabilizes fibers and increases tensile strength.**
- C. Only affects color, not strength.**
- D. Improves stretch resistance.**

Exposure to UV light breaks down nylon's polymer chains, a process called photo-oxidative degradation. Repeated UV exposure reduces molecular weight, causing the fibers to become brittle and lose tensile strength. That brittleness and weakening directly compromise canopy performance, making it less able to withstand loads or resist tears. Color fading can happen as dyes are affected, but the critical impact on performance is the loss of strength and flexibility. UV doesn't stabilize nylon or make it stronger, and its effects aren't limited to color changes.

2. What does ALSS stand for?

- A. Aviation Life Support Systems**
- B. Aviation Life Saving System**
- C. Airlift Life Support System**
- D. Aeronautical Life Support Services**

ALSS stands for Aviation Life Support Systems—the equipment and subsystems that keep aircrew alive and functional during flight and in emergencies. This includes oxygen delivery, protective garments and suits, cooling and environmental controls, communications gear, survival equipment, and related hardware used to sustain life from takeoff through ejection or bailout if needed. This is the standard acronym you'll encounter in Navy manuals and training, reflecting the whole set of life-support hardware rather than a service or cargo-related concept. The other phrasings don't fit because they describe something different: one is not the commonly used term for the equipment, another refers to a system tied to lifting operations rather than individual aircrew life support, and the last implies a service rather than the equipment suite.

3. CAD maintenance includes which activity?

- A. Calibration**
- B. Removal, inspection, and installation**
- C. Storage**
- D. Cleaning**

The key idea here is that this CAD is a detachable component that must be accessed directly to verify its condition. In parachute systems, a proper maintenance step for such parts is to remove the CAD from the assembly, inspect it thoroughly for wear, damage, or corrosion, and then reinstall it correctly after the check. This sequence ensures you can see issues that aren't visible without taking the part apart and confirms that it's secured and functioning as intended. Cleaning, cleaning alone, or storing are important care tasks, but they don't address the need to verify the component's condition through inspection or to restore it to service with proper installation. Calibration isn't typically relevant here because the CAD isn't a measurement instrument requiring adjustment; it's a mechanical/assembly component whose safety depends on condition and correct installation. So, removing, inspecting, and reinstalling is the appropriate maintenance activity for this CAD because it directly confirms the part's serviceability and proper integration into the system.

4. One volume of LOX is equal to how many volumes of gaseous Oxygen?

- A. Gaseous Oxygen**
- B. One volume LOX**
- C. 862 volumes of gaseous Oxygen**
- D. Liquid Oxygen**

Liquid oxygen stores a lot more mass per unit volume than oxygen does as a gas, so when it heat-to-gas at atmospheric pressure its volume multiplies enormously. If you take a small volume of LOX and convert it to gas, you're essentially spreading the same number of oxygen molecules into the much larger space of a gas. Using the density of LOX and the molar volume of O₂ gas gives a expansion on the order of several hundred times. The commonly cited figure around 860 times reflects this large increase in volume under ordinary conditions. So, one volume of LOX ends up producing roughly 862 volumes of gaseous oxygen because the liquid's dense packing becomes a vast volume when it's vaporized.

5. Which item is NOT LOX PPE?

- A. LOX Boots**
- B. Cuffless coveralls**
- C. Lanyard**
- D. Rubber Coated, cotton-duck, impermeable apron**

When working with liquid oxygen, the gear you use must protect you from both the extreme cold and the risk of ignition in an oxygen-rich environment. Items chosen as LOX PPE are designed to act as a barrier between skin and LOX, prevent contamination, and stay compatible with cryogenic conditions. LOX Boots are built to withstand cryogenic exposure and provide good traction, reducing the chance of slips on wet or icy surfaces around LOX spills. Cuffless coveralls keep the body fully covered and minimize entry points where LOX might contact skin, while also avoiding the hazards that cuffs can pose in a splash-heavy area. The rubber-coated, cotton-duck, impermeable apron adds a sturdy barrier over the torso and arms, protecting clothing and skin from splashes and spills while using materials that resist ignition and are easier to decontaminate. A lanyard, by contrast, is simply a securing strap or tether. It does not provide a protective barrier, does not shield skin from cryogenic exposure, and does not address LOX-specific hazards. Therefore it is not considered LOX PPE.

6. Which statement about the function of the closing loop is true?

A. It secures the canopy in the pack and interfaces with deployment devices.

B. It decorates the container.

C. It adjusts canopy tension during flight.

D. It connects to a secondary parachute.

The closing loop serves as the secure anchor between the canopy and the deployment system. It holds the canopy inside the pack and provides the interface point for deployment devices (like the static line or ripcord) to pull the canopy out for deployment. That's why this statement is the correct one: it describes the essential role of the closing loop in enabling proper, controlled release of the canopy. It isn't a decorative feature, it doesn't adjust canopy tension during flight, and it isn't connected to a secondary parachute.

7. In the Five Levels of Ordinance Certifications, what does TL stand for?

A. Team Member

B. Team Leader

C. Individual

D. Safety Observer

TL stands for Team Leader. In the Five Levels of Ordinance Certifications, this label identifies the person who supervises the team performing the task, coordinates steps, and ensures procedures are followed. The Team Leader is the point of accountability, responsible for safety checks, proper documentation, and confirming that work meets the required standards before moving to the next level. The other roles describe participants or safety-focused observers, not the leadership position, which is why Team Leader is the correct interpretation of the TL abbreviation.

8. Identify factors that degrade parachute fabric in storage.

- A. UV exposure, moisture, heat, chemical exposure, and pests, leading to loss of strength.**
- B. Only UV exposure affects fabric.**
- C. Oxygen exposure is the only factor that degrades strength.**
- D. Pests improve fabric strength over time.**

Parachute fabric stored properly can still degrade from several environmental factors that together reduce its strength. Ultraviolet light from sun or bright lamps breaks down the polymer chains in nylon, causing embrittlement and loss of tensile strength. Moisture allows water to interact with the fibers, promoting hydrolysis and encouraging mold or mildew growth, which weakens the fabric over time. Heat accelerates aging and chemical reactions, speeding up these degradation processes. Chemical exposure from cleaners, solvents, fuels, or storage pollutants can swell, weaken, or chemically attack the fabric. Pests such as insects or rodents physically damage the material by chewing or nesting, creating holes and weakening seams. Because all of these factors contribute to strength loss in storage, the option that includes UV exposure, moisture, heat, chemical exposure, and pests best captures the real risks. Choices that limit degradation to a single factor or claim that some factors improve the fabric do not reflect how storage conditions impact parachute fabric. Keeping fabric in a cool, dry, dark place away from chemicals and pests helps maintain its strength.

9. Which device must function correctly the first time?

- A. Cuffless coveralls**
- B. Cartridge Actuated Devices (CADs)**
- C. LOX Boots**
- D. Ammunition**

The key idea here is safety-critical, on-demand function. A Cartridge Actuated Device uses a charged cartridge to act a release or deployment mechanism at the exact moment it's needed. If this device doesn't fire correctly the first time, there's no time for retries during an actual jump or egress—the outcome could be a failure to deploy the parachute properly, which can be life-threatening. Because of that high-stakes timing and reliability requirement, CADs must function exactly as designed on the first actuation. Cuffless coveralls and LOX boots are clothing and footwear items; they don't have an instantaneous, on-demand deployment action that must succeed immediately in a critical scenario. Ammunition is a general ordnance item, but in the context of parachute rigging, the device that carries this "must work first time" obligation is the Cartridge Actuated Device due to its direct role in the deployment sequence.

10. What action should be taken with non-serviceable parachute components?

- A. Tag them as non-serviceable and isolate.**
- B. Place them in the regular inventory.**
- C. Isolate them, tag them as non-serviceable, and follow disposal or repair replacement procedures.**
- D. Recycling or discard without tagging.**

Non-serviceable parachute components must be handled to prevent misuse and ensure accountability. The proper approach is to isolate the item from all serviceable stock, clearly tag it as non-serviceable, and follow the prescribed disposal or repair/replacement procedures. Isolating the component stops it from being used in any rig or packing, which protects aircrew and maintains safety. Tagging communicates its status to everyone handling parts and prevents accidental reintroduction into service. Following disposal or repair/replacement procedures ensures there's a formal record of the item and that it's either scrapped according to safety rules or sent to the appropriate process for refurbishment or replacement. Placing non-serviceable parts in regular inventory or discarding them without tagging can lead to accidental use, sloppy records, and noncompliance with maintenance controls, which undermines safety and accountability.

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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://navyprintroandsewing.examzify.com>

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

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