

NAVY PARACHUTE RIGGER (PR) INTRODUCTION AND SEWING PRACTICE TEST (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

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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. Which component of a static-line parachute system helps initiate deployment?**
 - A. Pilot chute.
 - B. Closing loop.
 - C. Risers.
 - D. Gores.
- 2. When sewing a reinforcement patch, what is the purpose of baste work if needed?**
 - A. To permanently secure the patch.
 - B. To change the patch size.
 - C. To mark the patch for alignment.
 - D. To temporarily hold the patch in place.
- 3. Which factors influence the decision to repair versus replace a damaged patch?**
 - A. Patch color and thread type.
 - B. Size, location, fabric condition, load path impact, and available approved repair methods.
 - C. Time of day and weather during repair.
 - D. Cost and availability of replacement patches.
- 4. In a galvanic couple, the material that corrodes less readily is called the what?**
 - A. Anode
 - B. Cathode
 - C. Uniform Surface Corrosion
 - D. Pitting
- 5. What is the form number for VIDS/MAF?**
 - A. OPNAV 4790/159
 - B. OPNAV 4790/52
 - C. OPNAV 4790/60
 - D. OPNAV 4790/138

- 6. Which device must function correctly the first time?**
- A. Cuffless coveralls
 - B. Cartridge Actuated Devices (CADs)
 - C. LOX Boots
 - D. Ammunition
- 7. Why are skip stitches considered unsafe in critical parachute seams?**
- A. They create weak points that can fail under load.
 - B. They are more expensive than other stitches.
 - C. They take longer to sew and slow down production.
 - D. They are visually unattractive in seams.
- 8. Why is thread type selection important in canopy repairs?**
- A. A color match with the fabric.
 - B. The speed of sewing.
 - C. Thread type affects strength, flexibility, abrasion resistance, and fabric compatibility.
 - D. Patch size.
- 9. Which statement about a patch's edge finish is true?**
- A. Edge-finishing around the patch helps prevent fraying and secure the patch.
 - B. Leaving raw edges protects flexibility.
 - C. Edge finishing is optional and decorative only.
 - D. Edge finishing weakens the patch seal.
- 10. For quick-release buckles in parachute assemblies, what is a key installation consideration?**
- A. Install with no reinforcement
 - B. Use adhesive only
 - C. Proper alignment and reinforcement
 - D. Install inverted

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which component of a static-line parachute system helps initiate deployment?

A. Pilot chute.

B. Closing loop.

C. Risers.

D. Gores.

The pilot chute is the element that starts the deployment in a static-line system. When the jumper exits, the static line pulls the pilot chute out of its pack. Once inflated, the pilot chute creates the drag needed to pull the main deployment bag and its lines out of the container, initiating the full canopy deployment. The other parts play different roles—closing loop simply links the static line to the system, risers connect the canopy to the harness, and gores are the fabric panels that form the canopy—but none of them start the deployment the way the pilot chute does.

2. When sewing a reinforcement patch, what is the purpose of baste work if needed?

A. To permanently secure the patch.

B. To change the patch size.

C. To mark the patch for alignment.

D. To temporarily hold the patch in place.

Temporary holding before final stitching is the purpose of baste work when attaching a reinforcement patch. Baste stitches are long, easily removable stitches that keep the patch in the exact position during sewing, especially on curved or bulky areas. They prevent shifting as you work and help with alignment, so the final seam sits correctly. After the permanent stitches are in place, the baste stitches are removed. It isn't meant to permanently secure the patch, nor to resize it, nor as the primary method of marking alignment.

3. Which factors influence the decision to repair versus replace a damaged patch?

A. Patch color and thread type.

B. Size, location, fabric condition, load path impact, and available approved repair methods.

C. Time of day and weather during repair.

D. Cost and availability of replacement patches.

The key idea is to assess whether a patch can restore the required strength and reliability without compromising the parachute's load paths, using only approved methods. The size and location of the damage determine if the patch can cover it without creating stress concentrations or interfering with reinforcements. The fabric condition around the damage matters too; if the surrounding material is worn or delaminated, a patch won't fix the underlying problem and replacement may be needed. How the patch affects the load path is central—the repair must maintain or reproduce the intended transfer of loads through the fabric, seams, and reinforcements, not weaken them. Finally, only approved repair methods may be used; if there isn't an approved method for that damage type or location, the repair isn't permitted and replacement becomes necessary. Cosmetic factors like patch color or thread type don't influence structural safety. Time of day or weather during the repair isn't part of the decision, though safe working conditions are always important. Cost or availability of replacement patches can affect scheduling, but they don't override the engineering and regulatory criteria for whether a repair is allowable.

4. In a galvanic couple, the material that corrodes less readily is called the what?

- A. Anode
- B. Cathode**
- C. Uniform Surface Corrosion
- D. Pitting

In a galvanic couple, two dissimilar metals in an electrolyte form an electrochemical cell where electrons flow from the more active metal to the less active one. The more active metal loses electrons and oxidizes, becoming the anode and corroding. The less active metal accepts electrons and undergoes reduction, acting as the cathode and being protected from corrosion. Because corrosion is driven by oxidation, the metal that corrodes less readily is the cathode. For example, zinc will corrode as the anode when paired with copper, while copper serves as the cathode and remains comparatively protected. The other terms describe forms of corrosion rather than the role of an electrode in the galvanic couple.

5. What is the form number for VIDS/MAF?

- A. OPNAV 4790/159
- B. OPNAV 4790/52
- C. OPNAV 4790/60**
- D. OPNAV 4790/138

NAV maintenance records use the OPNAV 4790 series, with specific form numbers assigned to each document. The Visual Inspection Data Sheet / Maintenance Action Form (VIDS/MAF) is designated on the official schedule as OPNAV 4790/60. This form is the standard record for capturing inspection results and the maintenance actions that follow, ensuring a traceable history for the equipment. The other numbers belong to different maintenance documents and are not used for VIDS/MAF, so they wouldn't be the correct reference for this form.

6. 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.

7. Why are skip stitches considered unsafe in critical parachute seams?

- A. They create weak points that can fail under load.**
- B. They are more expensive than other stitches.
- C. They take longer to sew and slow down production.
- D. They are visually unattractive in seams.

In critical parachute seams, each stitch must contribute to the load-bearing path and keep the fabric securely joined under tension. Skip stitches create gaps in the seam, producing weak points where the load is not evenly carried. When the canopy experiences deployment forces and dynamic stress, those gaps can concentrate strain on the surrounding stitches and fabric, increasing the risk of tearing or seam failure. The safety takeaway is that continuous, evenly spaced stitching maintains the seam's overall strength and helps prevent progressive damage from small defects. While cost, speed, or appearance might be considerations in other contexts, they do not justify compromising the integrity of a high-load parachute seam.

8. Why is thread type selection important in canopy repairs?

- A. A color match with the fabric.
- B. The speed of sewing.
- C. Thread type affects strength, flexibility, abrasion resistance, and fabric compatibility.**
- D. Patch size.

Thread type matters in canopy repairs because the seam must behave as a reliable, durable unit under deployment loads and environmental conditions. The material and construction of the thread determine how strong the stitch will be, how much it will stretch with the fabric, how well it resists wear along the seam, and whether it remains compatible with the nylon fabric used in canopies. If the thread is too weak, the seam can fail before the fabric does; if it stretches too much or too little compared to the fabric, the seam can creep, fail prematurely, or transmit stress unevenly. Abrasion resistance is also key, since the seam line experiences rubbing and flexing during inflation and deflation. Compatibility matters because using a thread that reacts poorly with the fabric or environment can weaken both the thread and the fabric over time. Cosmetic factors like color match or patch size, and process factors like sewing speed, don't affect the structural integrity of the seam in the same critical way, even though they may matter in other contexts.

9. Which statement about a patch's edge finish is true?

- A. Edge-finishing around the patch helps prevent fraying and secure the patch.**
- B. Leaving raw edges protects flexibility.
- C. Edge finishing is optional and decorative only.
- D. Edge finishing weakens the patch seal.

Edge finishing around a patch prevents fraying and keeps the patch securely attached to the fabric. That finished edge resists unraveling as the patch is laundered, rubbed, and bent during use, which helps maintain both the patch's appearance and its bond to the garment. Finishing the edge distributes stress along the boundary and prevents the threads from pulling out at a vulnerable spot, so the patch stays flat and firmly seated over time. Leaving raw edges invites fraying and snagging and can lead to the patch loosening or tearing away, which is why edge finishing isn't optional or decorative. It does not weaken the patch seal; it protects and reinforces it.

10. For quick-release buckles in parachute assemblies, what is a key installation consideration?

- A. Install with no reinforcement
- B. Use adhesive only
- C. Proper alignment and reinforcement**
- D. Install inverted

The key idea is that quick-release buckles must be installed so the strap sits correctly and the area around the buckle is reinforced to handle the loads during parachute deployment. Proper alignment ensures the strap lies flat in the buckle, the release mechanism moves freely in the intended direction, and the load path is direct and predictable. This prevents binding, wear, or accidental release under dynamic forces. Reinforcement around the buckle distributes the stress, prevents fabric tearing or stitching pull-out, and keeps the buckle securely anchored through the high loads and vibration inherent in parachute use. Relying on adhesive alone or trying to install the buckle inverted would undermine the strength and function of the assembly, leading to potential failure or malfunction.

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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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