

NEIEP Elevator Installation and Maintenance 400 Practice Exam (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

- 1. What is the primary function of a safety edge in an elevator?**
 - A. A device that detects obstructions in the elevator door's path**
 - B. A component that increases the elevator's speed**
 - C. A tool used for emergency communication**
 - D. A mechanism that controls elevator door locks**
- 2. What does the term "leveling" mean in elevator operation?**
 - A. The process of increasing elevator speed**
 - B. The alignment of the elevator car with the floor level**
 - C. The adjustment of counterweights**
 - D. The status check of emergency alarms**
- 3. Which type of connection allows the DC series generator to function correctly?**
 - A. Parallel connection**
 - B. Series connection**
 - C. Shunt connection**
 - D. Open connection**
- 4. When the secondary winding of a transformer is completely shorted, what happens to the primary current?**
 - A. It becomes zero**
 - B. It is low**
 - C. It is high**
 - D. It fluctuates**
- 5. What is indicated by an OL reading on a multimeter testing a transformer?**
 - A. A functional transformer**
 - B. An incomplete circuit**
 - C. An open circuit in the winding**
 - D. A short circuit in the winding**

- 6. What does "cabling" refer to in the context of elevators?**
- A. The insulation around the elevator shaft**
 - B. The system of ropes or cables that support the elevator car**
 - C. The electrical connections within the elevator**
 - D. The control systems used for elevator operation**
- 7. Why is friction important in traction elevators?**
- A. It minimizes wear on the cables**
 - B. It allows the cables to grip the sheave**
 - C. It improves the elevator's aesthetic**
 - D. It reduces operational noise**
- 8. What is the main purpose of an elevator's indicator light?**
- A. To illuminate the interior of the elevator**
 - B. To show the current position of the elevator car**
 - C. To signal when the elevator is in use**
 - D. To provide decoration**
- 9. Which factor does NOT influence the magnetic flux in a transformer?**
- A. Core material**
 - B. Number of turns in the winding**
 - C. Supply voltage**
 - D. Temperature**
- 10. How does a hydraulic elevator operate?**
- A. By using electric motors to lift the car**
 - B. By using pressurized hydraulic fluid to lift a piston**
 - C. By using a system of gears**
 - D. By relying on gravitational forces**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary function of a safety edge in an elevator?

- A. A device that detects obstructions in the elevator door's path**
- B. A component that increases the elevator's speed**
- C. A tool used for emergency communication**
- D. A mechanism that controls elevator door locks**

The primary function of a safety edge in an elevator is to detect obstructions in the elevator door's path. This device is designed to enhance passenger safety by ensuring that, if there is any object or person in the doorway when the doors are closing, the safety edge will sense this obstruction and trigger the elevator system to either stop the movement of the doors or reverse their direction, thereby preventing injury or entrapment. This is especially critical in preventing accidents in high-traffic areas where users may not have clear visibility of the door's closing actions. Other options focus on different aspects of elevator safety and operation, such as speed enhancement, communication, or door locking mechanisms, which do not directly relate to the specific task of detecting obstacles during door operation.

2. What does the term "leveling" mean in elevator operation?

- A. The process of increasing elevator speed**
- B. The alignment of the elevator car with the floor level**
- C. The adjustment of counterweights**
- D. The status check of emergency alarms**

Leveling in elevator operation refers specifically to the alignment of the elevator car with the floor level. This ensures that when the elevator arrives at a designated floor, the floor of the elevator car is flush with the building floor, allowing for safe and convenient entry and exit for passengers. Proper leveling is crucial for passenger safety, minimizing the risk of trips or falls as people enter or exit the elevator. Achieving accurate leveling involves a combination of electronic sensors, mechanical components, and control systems that adjust the car's position in relation to the building's floors, compensating for various factors such as load weight and travel distance. This alignment is a key aspect of elevator safety standards and operational efficiency, enabling smooth transitions as the elevator operates through various levels.

3. Which type of connection allows the DC series generator to function correctly?

- A. Parallel connection**
- B. Series connection**
- C. Shunt connection**
- D. Open connection**

The correct answer is that a series connection allows the DC series generator to function correctly. In a DC series generator, the field windings are connected in series with the armature winding. This design means that the same current flowing through the armature also flows through the field windings. Consequently, as the generator produces more current, the magnetic field strength increases proportionally, which leads to higher voltage output. This relationship between the field strength and the armature current is essential for the generator's operation. The series connection ensures that as load increases, the generator can provide more power due to the enhancement of the magnetic field, which directly boosts its output voltage. This characteristic is particularly useful in applications requiring high starting torque or where current demand may vary significantly. In contrast, a parallel connection would not allow the necessary interaction between the armature and field windings in a series generator. A shunt connection would create a different operating principle, which is not suitable for a series generator, and an open connection would prevent the generator from functioning at all, as there would be no flow of current. Thus, the series connection is the only configuration that enables the DC series generator to operate effectively.

4. When the secondary winding of a transformer is completely shorted, what happens to the primary current?

- A. It becomes zero**
- B. It is low**
- C. It is high**
- D. It fluctuates**

When the secondary winding of a transformer is completely shorted, it creates a very low resistance path for the current. This situation significantly increases the current flowing in the primary winding due to the principle of electromagnetic induction. The transformer operates on the principles governed by Ohm's Law and the relationship between voltage, current, and impedance. In a normal operating circumstance, the current in the primary winding is determined by the load connected to the secondary and the turns ratio of the transformer. However, with a short circuit on the secondary, the secondary voltage drops to almost zero, while the impedance tends to approach zero as well, leading to the primary experiencing a high current draw. This high current can potentially reach levels much higher than normal operational levels, causing overheating and possibly damaging the transformer if not adequately protected by a circuit breaker or fuse. Hence, it is appropriate to say that the primary current becomes high under these conditions.

5. What is indicated by an OL reading on a multimeter testing a transformer?

- A. A functional transformer**
- B. An incomplete circuit**
- C. An open circuit in the winding**
- D. A short circuit in the winding**

When a multimeter displays an OL reading while testing a transformer, it indicates an open circuit in the winding. This means that there is a break or disconnect in the transformer's wire coils, preventing electrical continuity. As a result, no current can flow through the winding, which confirms that the transformer is not functioning properly. In electrical terms, an open circuit occurs when the path for the current is interrupted, which is consistent with the OL (over limit) reading on the multimeter. A healthy transformer winding should produce a measurable resistance, typically within a specific range depending on the transformer specifications. The OL reading signifies that resistance is infinite, pointing directly to an issue within the windings. Other scenarios such as a functional transformer would not yield an OL reading; instead, a proper measurement would show acceptable resistance levels. Similarly, incomplete circuits or short circuits would produce distinct readings that indicate different electrical conditions, making the OL reading specifically indicative of an open circuit in this context.

6. What does "cabling" refer to in the context of elevators?

- A. The insulation around the elevator shaft**
- B. The system of ropes or cables that support the elevator car**
- C. The electrical connections within the elevator**
- D. The control systems used for elevator operation**

In the context of elevators, "cabling" specifically refers to the system of ropes or cables that support the elevator car. This is a critical component of the elevator system, as these cables are responsible for lifting and lowering the car, providing both stability and safety during operation. The cables are typically made from high-strength materials designed to withstand the significant weight of the elevator car and its passengers, as well as the mechanical stress during operation. Understanding the role of cabling is essential for anyone involved in elevator maintenance or installation, as it directly impacts the functionality and safety of the elevator system. Regular inspection and maintenance of these cables are crucial to ensure they remain in good condition, as any failure in the cabling could lead to serious accidents. This focus on cabling distinguishes it clearly from other options listed, such as insulation, electrical connections, and control systems, which, while important, serve different purposes within the overall elevator mechanism.

7. Why is friction important in traction elevators?

- A. It minimizes wear on the cables
- B. It allows the cables to grip the sheave**
- C. It improves the elevator's aesthetic
- D. It reduces operational noise

Friction plays a crucial role in the operation of traction elevators because it enables the cables to effectively grip the sheave. This grip is essential for the efficient transfer of force from the motor to the elevator car. When the motor turns the sheave, the friction between the sheave and the cables prevents slippage, allowing the elevator car to rise or descend smoothly and reliably. Without sufficient friction, the cables would not hold onto the sheave well enough to transmit the necessary force, leading to performance issues and potentially unsafe conditions. Friction in this context is not primarily concerned with aesthetics or noise reduction, nor is it directly tied to minimizing wear on the cables. While those factors might be secondary benefits, the primary importance of friction in traction elevators lies in its ability to provide the necessary grip for safe and effective elevator operation.

8. What is the main purpose of an elevator's indicator light?

- A. To illuminate the interior of the elevator
- B. To show the current position of the elevator car**
- C. To signal when the elevator is in use
- D. To provide decoration

The main purpose of an elevator's indicator light is to show the current position of the elevator car within the hoistway. This is crucial for the safety and convenience of passengers. By indicating whether the elevator is at a particular floor or moving to another, the light helps users understand when the elevator is arriving and where it is in its travel path. This information can alleviate uncertainty for people waiting for the elevator, ensuring they are informed about its location and enabling them to time their boarding accordingly. In busy buildings, where multiple elevators may be in operation, the indicator light also helps in managing passenger expectations and movements, enhancing overall accessibility and efficiency. The illumination of the interior of the elevator primarily serves a different purpose, which is to provide visibility rather than indicate position. Signaling when the elevator is in use can be an operational aspect but does not serve the primary function of conveying the elevator's current floor position. Decoration might enhance aesthetic appeal, but it is not a functional aspect of the indicator light itself.

9. Which factor does NOT influence the magnetic flux in a transformer?

- A. Core material**
- B. Number of turns in the winding**
- C. Supply voltage**
- D. Temperature**

In a transformer, magnetic flux is largely influenced by the core material, the number of turns in the winding, and the supply voltage. These factors directly contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of the transformer in transferring electrical energy through magnetic fields. The core material significantly affects how well magnetic fields can be established and sustained within the transformer. A higher permeability core material allows for greater magnetic flux. The number of turns in the windings determines the voltage transformation ratio of the transformer. More turns in the winding can lead to a higher induced voltage due to the increase in magnetic flux linking the windings. The supply voltage contributes to the magnetic flux as well, as higher voltage levels can increase the magnetic field strength, thereby increasing the magnetic flux within the transformer. Temperature, while it can affect resistance and other properties of the materials involved, does not directly influence the magnetic flux in the same way that the core material, the winding turns, and the supply voltage do. Therefore, temperature is not a key factor in determining the magnetic flux within a transformer.

10. How does a hydraulic elevator operate?

- A. By using electric motors to lift the car**
- B. By using pressurized hydraulic fluid to lift a piston**
- C. By using a system of gears**
- D. By relying on gravitational forces**

A hydraulic elevator operates by using pressurized hydraulic fluid to lift a piston. This system involves a cylinder filled with fluid that is pumped into the cylinder under pressure, causing a piston to move upwards. As the fluid is pumped, it generates enough force to move the elevator car, which is attached to the piston. The design allows for smooth and efficient vertical movement, making hydraulic elevators suitable for low-rise buildings, typically up to six stories. In terms of operation, when the lift call button is pressed, the hydraulic system directs the fluid to the cylinder, thereby moving the car to the desired floor. Additionally, hydraulic elevators are equipped with a valve system that controls this fluid flow, enabling the car's descent by allowing fluid to flow back out of the cylinder. This method of operation distinctly contrasts with mechanical systems that may use electric motors or gears, where movement is based on mechanical interactions rather than fluid pressure.

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://neiep400.examzify.com>

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