NEIEP Escalators and Moving Walks (845) 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

1. The installation procedure requires attaching to which structure?

A. Gate wall

B. Steel cantilever arms

C. Platform base

D. Mast

2. What height and locking features are specified for the safety device used at the lift entry?

A. 24 inches high, non-locking

B. 42 inches high, self-closing, self-locking

C. 36 inches high, self-locking

D. 60 inches high, self-closing

3. What term refers to length along the incline in feet per minute?

A. Vertical Speed

B. Tripping Point

C. Call/Send Controls

D. Incline Speed

4. Which component is checked for plumb, level, and square after placement?

A. Mast Installation

B. Support Arms

C. Hoistway Travel Check

D. Weight of Units

5. What is the driving mechanism type used for lifts?

A. Winding Drum

B. Roped Hydraulic

C. Direct-Plunger Hydraulic

D. Slack-Chain Device

6. If you suspect cable slap sounds, which category would you investigate?

A. Self-Diagnostic System

B. Curved Installation

C. Noise Sources

D. Remote Parking Feature

7. Which lift provides protection from external elements?

A. Open Design Lift

B. Non-Enclosed Lift

C. Protected Lift

D. Enclosed Lift

8. Which component is used to anchor the base to a concrete slab?

A. Masonry Anchors

B. Lag Screws

C. Platform Gate

D. Control Box

9. Support structures connecting chair lift to steps?

A. Brackets

B. Protractor

C. Stairway Angle

D. Track

10. Which term is defined as Main body of the chair lift mechanism?

A. Carpeting Requirement

B. Load Capacity

C. Chassis

D. Steel Cable

Answers

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

Explanations

1. The installation procedure requires attaching to which structure?

A. Gate wall

B. Steel cantilever arms

C. Platform base

D. Mast

During installation you need a stable, non-movable anchor point that can bear the unit's weight and allow precise alignment. Steel cantilever arms serve as fixed, adjustable supports attached to the building structure, giving a rigid point to attach and brace the escalator as it's positioned, leveled, and connected to the drive system and rails. They provide the temporary yet solid foundation needed for safe, accurate assembly. The gate wall and platform base are parts of the enclosure and final resting surfaces, and the mast is a component of the escalator itself, not a designated installation anchor.

2. What height and locking features are specified for the safety device used at the lift entry?

A. 24 inches high, non-locking

B. 42 inches high, self-closing, self-locking

C. 36 inches high, self-locking

D. 60 inches high, self-closing

A safety gate at the lift entry must provide a sturdy, automatic barrier to prevent accidental falls into the shaft while still allowing authorized access when needed. The height of forty-two inches is chosen because it's tall enough to deter climbing and stepping over, while still being practical for use in the entrance area. The combination of self-closing and self-locking means the gate will automatically return to the closed position and will lock on its own after closing. This prevents the gate from being left open or easily opened by someone who should not have access, maintaining a continuous protective barrier. Shorter gates or those that are not self-closing or self-locking don't provide the same level of assurance, since they can be left ajar or easily bypassed.

3. What term refers to length along the incline in feet per minute?

A. Vertical Speed

B. Tripping Point

C. Call/Send Controls

D. Incline Speed

The main idea is the rate at which the escalator covers distance along its slope, expressed as feet per minute. This is exactly what "incline speed" refers to—the speed along the incline itself, not just vertical rise or other measures. It distinguishes from vertical speed, which would be feet of vertical rise per minute and doesn't reflect how far you travel along the slope. The other terms aren't about movement along the incline: one describes safety or stopping points, and the others relate to control signals. So the term that matches length along the incline per minute is incline speed.

4. Which component is checked for plumb, level, and square after placement?

A. Mast Installation

B. Support Arms

C. Hoistway Travel Check

D. Weight of Units

After placement, you verify alignment with plumb, level, and square to ensure the structural member that directly positions and secures the unit is true. The support arms are the connectors that carry the unit and keep it aligned with the rails and hoistway. If they aren't plumb, level, or square, the car can sit off-axis, causing uneven wear, rubbing against components, misaligned doors or comb plates, and potential safety issues. Mast installation deals with the vertical alignment of the mast itself, hoistway travel checks focus on travel clearances and positioning, and the weight of units relates to load rather than how the unit sits in place.

5. What is the driving mechanism type used for lifts?

A. Winding Drum

B. Roped Hydraulic

C. Direct-Plunger Hydraulic

D. Slack-Chain Device

The driving method for lifts is typically a winding drum arrangement. In this setup, a motor turns a large drum, and ropes are wound around or unwound from the drum to raise or lower the car. One end of the rope is attached to the car (and often another to a counterweight), so as the drum rotates, the rope length changes and moves the car up or down. This arrangement is simple, robust, and widely used, with a brake and governor to control speed and ensure safety. Hydraulic options exist, such as roped hydraulic or direct-plunger hydraulic, but those use fluid pressure to move the car rather than a rope-wrapped drum driving the motion. The slack-chain device isn't a typical driving method for lifts.

6. If you suspect cable slap sounds, which category would you investigate?

A. Self-Diagnostic System

B. Curved Installation

C. Noise Sources

D. Remote Parking Feature

A cable slap sound points to a problem with something rubbing, hitting, or vibrating as cables move, so you'd investigate the Noise Sources category. This area is all about pinpointing where noises originate inside the machine and understanding which components are causing them. With a cable slap, you'd focus on the path the cables take and how they interact with guides, brackets, or supports. Check for slack, misrouting, loose fittings, or worn guides that could allow the cable to contact another part during operation or vibration. By tracing the sound to its source and examining the cable routing and clearance, you can determine whether the noise is due to improper tension, interference, or wear. The other categories aren't the best fit for this issue. The Self-Diagnostic System deals with fault codes and electronic health indicators rather than physical noise origins. Curved Installation is about geometry and alignment in curved sections, which can influence noise in some cases but doesn't directly address a slap from cables. Remote Parking Feature relates to control features, not the mechanical noises you're diagnosing.

7. Which lift provides protection from external elements?

A. Open Design Lift

B. Non-Enclosed Lift

C. Protected Lift

D. Enclosed Lift

Providing protection from external elements comes from having a full enclosure around the lift. An enclosed lift is built with walls, a ceiling, and doors that seal the car and hoistway, keeping weather like rain, wind, snow, and dirt out, along with helping maintain a more stable indoor environment for electrical components and passenger comfort. This level of enclosure minimizes moisture and debris ingress, reduces wear from environmental exposure, and improves reliability and safety in less-controlled outdoor or semi-exposed locations. The other designs imply less shielding: an open design or non-enclosed lift leaves parts and the interior exposed to the elements, while a protected lift may offer some shielding but not the complete enclosure needed for full protection.

8. Which component is used to anchor the base to a concrete slab?

A. Masonry Anchors

B. Lag Screws

C. Platform Gate

D. Control Box

Anchoring a heavy base to a concrete slab requires a fastener that can reliably grip solid concrete and withstand the operating forces of the escalator. Masonry anchors are designed for exactly this purpose—they are installed into predrilled holes in concrete and expand or set to bite into the material, securing the base plate firmly. This prevents movement under load, vibration, and startup/shutdown stresses, which is essential for safe, stable operation. Lag screws can be used in some concrete applications, but they aren't the standard choice for securing a large base plate to a concrete slab in escalator installations, and they may not provide the same dependable grip under dynamic loads. The platform gate and the control box have safety and electrical roles rather than anchoring functions, so they don't serve to attach the base to the slab.

9. Support structures connecting chair lift to steps?

A. Brackets

B. Protractor

C. Stairway Angle

D. Track

Brackets are the attachment points that hold and align the chair lift with the steps. They provide the rigid, load-bearing connection needed to transfer the weight and motion from the chair mechanism into the step assembly, keeping everything in proper position as the escalator or moving walk operates. A protractor is just a measuring tool for angles, not a structural connector. The stairway angle describes how steep the incline is, not a component that links parts together. The track guides the steps' movement but doesn't serve as the mounting connection for the chair to the steps. So the brackets are the correct choice because they specifically function as the support structures connecting the chair lift to the steps.

10. Which term is defined as Main body of the chair lift mechanism?

A. Carpeting Requirement

B. Load Capacity

C. Chassis

D. Steel Cable

The term that defines the main body of the chair lift mechanism is chassis. The chassis is the rigid frame that forms the backbone of the system, and it is where the drive motor, gear reduction, suspension components, and supporting hardware are mounted. It provides structural integrity, keeps all moving parts properly aligned, and bears the loads from both the machinery itself and the passengers. If the chassis is damaged or misaligned, the entire mechanism's safety and operation can be compromised. The steel cable is a separate component that actually suspends the chair, not the main body; load capacity is a rating of how much weight the lift can carry, and carpeting requirement pertains to surface or installation details rather than the mechanical body.

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://neiep845.examzify.com

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