

# NEIEP Installing and Servicing Jacks (805) 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. The distance from the top terminal landing to the bottom terminal landing must be checked against the \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. Construction plan**
  - B. Final layout**
  - C. Safety regulations**
  - D. Installation guide**
  
- 2. A cylinder joint should be what first to prevent warping?**
  - A. Fully fused**
  - B. Tack welded**
  - C. Reinforced**
  - D. Cross welded**
  
- 3. What is the primary advantage of a hydraulic jack compared to a mechanical jack?**
  - A. Lower cost**
  - B. Greater lifting power with less effort**
  - C. More portable**
  - D. More maintenance required**
  
- 4. Which two major causes of corrosion are noted in the context?**
  - A. Humidity, oxygen**
  - B. Galvanic, stray current**
  - C. Wear and tear, chemical reaction**
  - D. Friction, temperature**
  
- 5. The hoistway, machine room, and jack location are found on the \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. Final inspection**
  - B. Initial layout**
  - C. Final layout**
  - D. Structural plan**

**6. If hard rock is present, when is it usually better to drill the hole?**

- A. After the building is erected**
- B. Before the building is erected**
- C. During the building process**
- D. It varies depending on conditions**

**7. What type of equipment are plungers and cylinders classified as?**

- A. Standard**
- B. Precision**
- C. Basic**
- D. Heavy-duty**

**8. What is the purpose of using sand for backfilling a hydraulic cylinder?**

- A. To improve drainage**
- B. To provide structural support**
- C. To deter corrosion**
- D. To insulate the cylinder**

**9. What should be done if a jack starts to leak hydraulic fluid?**

- A. Continue using it until it stops working**
- B. Remove it from service and repair or replace it**
- C. Seal the leak with tape**
- D. Add more hydraulic fluid**

**10. What type of material should be used for backfilling a cylinder?**

- A. Gravel**
- B. Concrete**
- C. Sand**
- D. Soil**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. The distance from the top terminal landing to the bottom terminal landing must be checked against the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Construction plan**
- B. Final layout**
- C. Safety regulations**
- D. Installation guide**

The distance from the top terminal landing to the bottom terminal landing must be checked against the final layout because the final layout outlines the specific dimensions and placements of various components of the installation, ensuring that they conform to the design plans for the elevator system. This check is crucial as it validates that the elevator has been installed in the correct position relative to other building structures and conforms to the planned configuration, ultimately contributing to safe and efficient operation. While the construction plan provides initial specifications, the final layout often incorporates any adjustments made during the construction phase, ensuring that everything fits as intended. Safety regulations primarily focus on safe practices and minimum standards, and the installation guide includes procedural instructions but may not specifically verify the measured distances that are critical for operational integrity. Therefore, the final layout is the most accurate reference for this particular measurement.

**2. A cylinder joint should be what first to prevent warping?**

- A. Fully fused**
- B. Tack welded**
- C. Reinforced**
- D. Cross welded**

The correct approach to preventing warping in a cylinder joint starts with tack welding. Tack welding involves making small, temporary welds at strategic points along the joint before the full welding process begins. This method holds the pieces in place and ensures they are aligned correctly, which helps distribute heat evenly during the welding process. When welding generates heat, it can cause the metal to expand and contract unevenly, leading to warping. By initially placing these tack welds, the welder minimizes movement and temporarily secures the components, making it easier to control the final welds. This technique is particularly important in maintaining the integrity of the joint and preventing distortion. Other methods, while important in various contexts, do not serve the same immediate function as tack welding. Fully fusing a joint from the start does not provide the necessary control over the alignment before the final weld. Reinforcing or cross-welding might address strength and support after the fact, but if the components are not correctly positioned due to warping, these practices will not prevent the warping issues that arise during the welding process.

**3. What is the primary advantage of a hydraulic jack compared to a mechanical jack?**

- A. Lower cost**
- B. Greater lifting power with less effort**
- C. More portable**
- D. More maintenance required**

The primary advantage of a hydraulic jack compared to a mechanical jack is that a hydraulic jack can achieve greater lifting power with less effort. This is due to the fundamental principles of hydraulics, where force is applied to a fluid in a confined space, allowing the hydraulic jack to multiply the force exerted by the user. When you use a hydraulic jack, the effort you apply is transferred through the hydraulic fluid, enabling it to lift heavier loads than would typically be possible with a mechanical jack operated by physical levers and gears. This efficiency makes hydraulic jacks preferable for tasks requiring significant lift with minimal physical strain, thus making them more effective in heavy-duty situations, such as automotive repair or industrial applications. In contrast, while mechanical jacks may have their own advantages, such as lower initial cost or portability in certain designs, they often require more physical exertion or have limits on the maximum load they can effectively lift compared to hydraulic jacks.

**4. Which two major causes of corrosion are noted in the context?**

- A. Humidity, oxygen**
- B. Galvanic, stray current**
- C. Wear and tear, chemical reaction**
- D. Friction, temperature**

The correct answer emphasizes galvanic corrosion and stray current as two major causes of corrosion. Galvanic corrosion occurs when two dissimilar metals are in electrical contact in the presence of an electrolyte, leading to one metal corroding faster than it otherwise would. This process is driven by the electrochemical potential difference between the metals, which causes the more reactive metal to sacrifice itself to protect the less reactive one. This is a crucial concept in the context of jacks and other metal components, as understanding this phenomenon is essential for selecting appropriate materials and protective measures to prevent premature failure. Stray current corrosion, on the other hand, results from electrical currents that stray from their intended path. This can happen in environments where electrical equipment is operating, causing unintended electrical flow through the ground or other conductive materials. This stray current can accelerate the corrosion process on metal surfaces, especially if those surfaces are part of critical infrastructure, like jacks. Recognizing how stray currents can lead to localized corrosion helps technicians engineer systems that mitigate such risks. The other options present causes of wear or environmental factors that may contribute to a general deterioration of materials, but they do not encapsulate the specific electrochemical processes like galvanic and stray current corrosion that are pivotal in the context of

**5. The hoistway, machine room, and jack location are found on the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Final inspection**
- B. Initial layout**
- C. Final layout**
- D. Structural plan**

The correct answer identifies the finalized design specifications for the installation of the elevator system, which includes the dimensions and locations of the hoistway, machine room, and jack. The final layout is a critical document that ensures all elements of the elevator system are positioned correctly in accordance with safety standards, structural requirements, and operational functionality. This document typically follows the initial layout, which is more of a conceptual or preliminary design, and not yet finalized. The structural plan, while also important, focuses on the building structure itself rather than the specific arrangements pertinent to the elevator system. A final inspection would occur after installation to ensure compliance and functionality but would not include the specific layout details that are established prior to or during installation. Overall, the final layout is essential for guiding the installation process and ensuring that all components of the elevator system are correctly integrated.

**6. If hard rock is present, when is it usually better to drill the hole?**

- A. After the building is erected**
- B. Before the building is erected**
- C. During the building process**
- D. It varies depending on conditions**

Drilling a hole before the building is erected is typically the preferable choice when hard rock is present for several reasons. Firstly, it allows for easier access to the work site while the surrounding area is still clear, without the constraints and obstacles that can arise from an existing structure. Doing the drilling before construction begins also ensures that the foundation work can be completed in a timely manner, as drilling through hard rock can be time-consuming and labor-intensive. Additionally, addressing any issues with rock formations before the building is up ensures that there are no unexpected complications that could delay construction timelines or lead to additional costs. This proactive approach allows for any necessary adjustments to be made early in the process, ultimately leading to a smoother construction phase.

**7. What type of equipment are plungers and cylinders classified as?**

- A. Standard**
- B. Precision**
- C. Basic**
- D. Heavy-duty**

Plungers and cylinders are classified as precision equipment due to their critical role in hydraulic and pneumatic systems, where accurate movement and control are essential. Precision equipment typically refers to components designed to perform with high accuracy and reliability. In hydraulic applications, for instance, plungers and cylinders must maintain precise tolerances to ensure optimal performance, such as controlling fluid flow and exerting force efficiently. Precision equipment is engineered to achieve specific performance standards, often involving closely controlled manufacturing processes to ensure that these components can function effectively under various operational conditions. Their design and use are closely tied to applications where exact measurements and consistent performance are paramount, setting them apart from more general or heavy-duty classifications that may prioritize durability over precision.

**8. What is the purpose of using sand for backfilling a hydraulic cylinder?**

- A. To improve drainage**
- B. To provide structural support**
- C. To deter corrosion**
- D. To insulate the cylinder**

Using sand for backfilling a hydraulic cylinder primarily serves to improve drainage. When sand is used, it facilitates the movement of water away from the cylinder area, reducing the risk of water accumulation. Proper drainage is crucial as it helps prevent issues such as hydrostatic pressure buildup, which could lead to damage or malfunction of the hydraulic cylinder. The perforated nature of sand allows for efficient water flow, promoting longevity and operational reliability of the hydraulic system. While other materials might be used for different purposes, such as structural support or corrosion deterrence, sand specifically is effective in creating a conducive environment for drainage, making it a practical choice for this application.

## 9. What should be done if a jack starts to leak hydraulic fluid?

- A. Continue using it until it stops working
- B. Remove it from service and repair or replace it**
- C. Seal the leak with tape
- D. Add more hydraulic fluid

If a jack starts to leak hydraulic fluid, it is essential to remove it from service and address the leakage through repair or replacement. Hydraulic fluid plays a crucial role in the proper functioning of a jack, as it enables the lifting mechanism to operate smoothly and effectively. A leak not only impairs the performance of the jack, leading to inadequate lifting capabilities, but it can also pose safety risks. Continuing to use a leaking jack could lead to a failure during operation, potentially causing injury or further damage. Attempting to seal the leak with tape is a temporary and ineffective solution that does not address the underlying issue, and adding more hydraulic fluid does not resolve the leak either; it merely masks the problem for a short period, potentially leading to bigger issues down the line. Therefore, the most responsible course of action is to take the jack out of service and repair or replace it, ensuring safe and reliable operation.

## 10. What type of material should be used for backfilling a cylinder?

- A. Gravel
- B. Concrete
- C. Sand**
- D. Soil

Using sand as the backfill material for a cylinder is advantageous due to several key properties. Sand is highly permeable, which allows for efficient drainage and reduces the risk of water accumulation around the structure. This drainage is crucial because it helps prevent hydrostatic pressure buildup, which can lead to structural integrity issues. In addition to its drainage properties, sand has good compaction characteristics, ensuring a stable support for the cylinder. When sand is properly compacted, it provides uniform support and minimizes voids, decreasing the likelihood of settling over time. The flexibility of sand also accommodates any movement or shifts in the structure without cracking or causing damage. Gravel may seem like a potential option due to its drainage capabilities, but it can be less effective than sand for compacting tightly around cylindrical shapes. Concrete, while strong and durable, is not an appropriate backfill material since it does not allow for drainage and can apply stress to the cylinder. Soil can be variable in its composition and may not provide the necessary drainage or compaction properties needed for optimal support. Thus, sand is the preferred choice for backfilling in this context, combining good drainage and supportive characteristics essential for maintaining the integrity of the cylinder.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://neiep805.examzify.com>**

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

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