

Safelite 6.0 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. What is the definition of galvanic corrosion?**
 - A. Corrosion caused by exposure to water**
 - B. Corrosion caused by chemical cleaners**
 - C. Corrosion caused by dissimilar metals**
 - D. Corrosion caused by temperature extremes**

- 2. Which of the following is a requirement for lot number traceability in the windshield industry?**
 - A. Team member identification**
 - B. ANSI/AGRSS compliance**
 - C. Installation site documentation**
 - D. Quality control checks**

- 3. What should be done to any part that does not meet the Safelite quality standard?**
 - A. Returned and not installed**
 - B. Repaired and installed**
 - C. Discarded without review**
 - D. Set aside for future use**

- 4. What does minimum drive away strength refer to in adhesive application?**
 - A. The time it takes to reach full curing**
 - B. The time it takes the adhesive to meet FMVSS 208/212 requirements**
 - C. The time required for initial bonding**
 - D. The time for easy removal of the adhesive**

- 5. What is the flash-off time for SP-207 at all temperatures?**
 - A. 2 minutes**
 - B. 3 minutes**
 - C. 4 minutes**
 - D. 5 minutes**

6. How can you determine if a windshield is contaminated?

- A. By examining for physical scratches**
- B. Spray glass cleaner around the bond area revealing a distinct linear pattern**
- C. By measuring the glass thickness**
- D. By checking for air bubbles in the adhesive**

7. What is the primary component of the metal cleaner prep stick?

- A. Hydrochloric Acid**
- B. Diluted Phosphoric Acid**
- C. Sodium Bicarbonate**
- D. Acetic Acid**

8. How many layers of SP-207 are applied to an aluminum pinchweld?

- A. One Layer**
- B. Two Layers**
- C. Three Layers**
- D. Four Layers**

9. What is the first step in preparing a metal framed part?

- A. Scuff**
- B. Decontaminate**
- C. Final Wash**
- D. Aktivator Pro**

10. What role does SP-207 play in the preparation process?

- A. It is a rust remover**
- B. It is a cleaning agent**
- C. It is an adhesive promoter**
- D. It is a surface primer**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the definition of galvanic corrosion?

- A. Corrosion caused by exposure to water
- B. Corrosion caused by chemical cleaners
- C. Corrosion caused by dissimilar metals**
- D. Corrosion caused by temperature extremes

Galvanic corrosion occurs when two dissimilar metals are in contact in the presence of an electrolyte, such as water. This process leads to an electrochemical reaction where the more anodic metal (the one that is more likely to corrode) allows electrons to flow to the more cathodic metal, leading to accelerated corrosion of the anodic metal. This phenomenon is significant in various applications, such as in plumbing, marine environments, and anywhere metals come into contact with conductive fluids.

Recognizing the interactions between different metals and their environments is crucial for preventing galvanic corrosion. The other options do not accurately define galvanic corrosion; they pertain to other forms of corrosion or environmental influences that do not involve the principle of dissimilar metals in an electrolytic medium.

2. Which of the following is a requirement for lot number traceability in the windshield industry?

- A. Team member identification
- B. ANSI/AGRSS compliance**
- C. Installation site documentation
- D. Quality control checks

In the windshield industry, lot number traceability is critical for ensuring safety and compliance with quality standards. ANSI/AGRSS compliance is a key requirement for lot number traceability as it sets forth criteria for the proper installation and handling of automotive glass. This compliance helps ensure that windshields meet safety standards and that any potential issues can be tracked back to specific production lots.

Traceability through lot numbers allows manufacturers to monitor the quality of materials used and to determine the origin of any defects, thereby enhancing accountability and safety in the industry. If a problem arises with a particular batch of windshields, being able to trace by lot number means that corrective actions can efficiently target specific installations, protecting consumers and maintaining industry standards. In contrast, team member identification, installation site documentation, and quality control checks, while important in their own right, do not specifically pertain to the requirement of traceability through lot numbers as defined by industry standards like ANSI/AGRSS.

3. What should be done to any part that does not meet the Safelite quality standard?

- A. Returned and not installed**
- B. Repaired and installed**
- C. Discarded without review**
- D. Set aside for future use**

The appropriate action for any part that does not meet the Safelite quality standard is to return it and not install it. This approach ensures that only components that meet established quality criteria are used in repairs and installations, thereby maintaining safety and performance standards. Utilizing parts that do not comply with these standards can compromise the integrity of the repair and potentially lead to further issues for the customer. Returning substandard parts prevents any risk associated with their installation, safeguarding the company's reputation and the customers' trust. This practice aligns with best practices in quality control and reflects a commitment to high standards of workmanship and customer satisfaction. Such a policy helps to uphold the overall reliability and effectiveness of the services provided by Safelite, ensuring a consistent experience for customers.

4. What does minimum drive away strength refer to in adhesive application?

- A. The time it takes to reach full curing**
- B. The time it takes the adhesive to meet FMVSS 208/212 requirements**
- C. The time required for initial bonding**
- D. The time for easy removal of the adhesive**

Minimum drive away strength in adhesive application refers to the initial bond strength that allows a vehicle to be driven safely after the adhesive has been applied. It's critically important because it ensures that the adhesive has reached a certain level of strength needed for the vehicle to be driven without compromising safety, particularly in accordance with regulatory standards like FMVSS 208/212. The significance of this concept becomes clear when considering the parameters set by automotive safety regulations. Compliance with these standards confirms that the adhesive bond is strong enough to maintain structural integrity during normal vehicle operation, especially when it comes to components like windshields. While initial bonding and the time taken to reach full curing are essential considerations in the adhesive application process, they do not specifically address the readiness for safe driving, which is the crux of minimum drive away strength. Therefore, the focus of this term is on ensuring that the bond meets specific strength requirements that align with safety regulations.

5. What is the flash-off time for SP-207 at all temperatures?

- A. 2 minutes
- B. 3 minutes**
- C. 4 minutes
- D. 5 minutes

The flash-off time for SP-207 is defined as the period required for the solvent to evaporate and for the surface coating to become tack-free, which is essential for ensuring optimal adhesion and performance of the applied material. For SP-207, the standardized flash-off time is consistently set at 3 minutes across all temperatures. This consistency helps in maintaining quality control during the application process, regardless of environmental conditions. Knowing this specific time is crucial for professionals in the industry because it aids in adhering to best practices and ensures that the product performs as intended. Other durations suggested would either reduce the effectiveness of the bond or not allow the coating to cure properly, impacting the overall quality of work.

6. How can you determine if a windshield is contaminated?

- A. By examining for physical scratches
- B. Spray glass cleaner around the bond area revealing a distinct linear pattern**
- C. By measuring the glass thickness
- D. By checking for air bubbles in the adhesive

Determining if a windshield is contaminated can effectively be done by spraying glass cleaner around the bond area, which helps reveal any contamination by creating a distinct linear pattern. This method works because certain contaminants can create inconsistencies in how the cleaner interacts with the glass surface; for instance, dirt, grease, or other residues may lead to uneven streaking or areas where the cleaner does not spread evenly. Using this method allows technicians to visually identify problematic areas that may affect the bond between the windshield and the vehicle structure, which is crucial for ensuring safety and structural integrity. The distinct linear pattern formed by the cleaner highlights areas of contamination that could impede proper adhesion or sealing, guiding effective remediation steps. Other methods listed, such as examining for physical scratches, measuring glass thickness, or checking for air bubbles in the adhesive, do not directly indicate contamination. Instead, these methods may focus on different aspects of the windshield's condition or installation but do not specifically reveal the presence of contaminants that could affect the bonding process.

7. What is the primary component of the metal cleaner prep stick?

- A. Hydrochloric Acid**
- B. Diluted Phosphoric Acid**
- C. Sodium Bicarbonate**
- D. Acetic Acid**

The primary component of the metal cleaner prep stick is diluted phosphoric acid. This choice is correct because phosphoric acid is commonly used in metal cleaning applications due to its ability to effectively remove rust, scale, and other contaminants from metal surfaces. It also helps to prepare the surface for further treatments, such as painting or coating, by providing a clean and chemically favorable surface. In contrast, hydrochloric acid is more aggressive and can be too strong for certain applications, potentially damaging the metal. Sodium bicarbonate is typically used as a mild abrasive and neutralizing agent rather than as a primary cleaning agent. Acetic acid, while useful in certain cleaning contexts, does not possess the same level of effectiveness in rust removal as phosphoric acid does. Therefore, diluted phosphoric acid is the most suitable choice for metal cleaning prep sticks.

8. How many layers of SP-207 are applied to an aluminum pinchweld?

- A. One Layer**
- B. Two Layers**
- C. Three Layers**
- D. Four Layers**

The correct answer involves understanding the standard procedure for applying SP-207 to an aluminum pinchweld during the installation process. For optimal adhesion and to ensure a proper seal, two layers of SP-207 are applied. This technique enhances the bonding strength between the glass and the pinchweld and helps to ensure that the installation adheres properly and maintains structural integrity. Applying only one layer might not provide sufficient coverage, while more than two layers could lead to complications such as improper curing or excessive thickness, which could affect the fit and seal of the windshield or glass being installed. Thus, the application of two layers is considered the best practice in this scenario.

9. What is the first step in preparing a metal framed part?

- A. Scuff**
- B. Decontaminate**
- C. Final Wash**
- D. Aktivator Pro**

The initial step in preparing a metal-framed part involves decontaminating the surface. This process is crucial because it ensures that any impurities, such as dirt, grease, or contaminants, are removed from the metal surface. These impurities can interfere with the adhesion of coatings, adhesives, and sealers applied later in the process. By starting with a clean surface, you help guarantee that subsequent treatments will adhere properly, resulting in a stronger and more durable bond. This foundational step sets the stage for all other preparation processes, enhancing the quality and longevity of the finished product.

10. What role does SP-207 play in the preparation process?

- A. It is a rust remover**
- B. It is a cleaning agent**
- C. It is an adhesive promoter**
- D. It is a surface primer**

SP-207 serves as an adhesive promoter in the preparation process. Adhesive promoters are crucial in enhancing the bond between the substrate and the adhesive, improving the longevity and effectiveness of the final bond. By promoting adhesion, SP-207 ensures that the materials being joined adhere more effectively, which is essential in applications where a strong and durable bond is required, such as in glass repair or installation. The other choices focus on different aspects of the preparation process. A rust remover is intended for eliminating rust from surfaces, while a cleaning agent would be used to remove dirt or contaminants. A surface primer typically prepares a substrate for painting or coating but does not specifically enhance adhesion like an adhesive promoter does. Therefore, SP-207's role as an adhesive promoter is integral for ensuring a reliable bond in applications requiring high-performance adhesives.

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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://safelite60.examzify.com>

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

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