

# Safelite Autoglass 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 term refers to the side window on a passenger car?**
  - A. Sidelite**
  - B. Substrate**
  - C. Tackiness**
  - D. Ultraviolet Light**
  
- 2. Which term describes the initial strength of a material when first applied and not yet cured?**
  - A. Fresh-cut PUR**
  - B. Green Strength**
  - C. Impedance**
  - D. Gasket**
  
- 3. Which term is another name for a pane of glass or windshield?**
  - A. Lite**
  - B. Joint**
  - C. Fresh-cut PUR**
  - D. Green Strength**
  
- 4. In ADAS recalibration, mounting brackets or reflectors are considered because they influence alignment. Which statement best explains their role?**
  - A. They have no impact on sensor alignment.**
  - B. They are used only for mounting without affecting calibration.**
  - C. They can be replaced without recalibration.**
  - D. They influence alignment of sensors.**
  
- 5. How should windshields be stored prior to installation?**
  - A. Stacked flat in a warm area**
  - B. Upright in a clean, dry area away from edges; avoid stacking and protect from impacts or temperature extremes.**
  - C. Exposed to direct sunlight**
  - D. Packed tightly with adhesives**

- 6. Which term expresses pressure and is abbreviated PSI?**
- A. Bar**
  - B. Pa**
  - C. PSI**
  - D. N/m<sup>2</sup>**
- 7. What is the primary purpose of defogging before repair steps?**
- A. To dry the glass completely**
  - B. To remove condensation on the glass that could obscure inspection or affect adhesion, leaving a clear bonding area.**
  - C. To wipe away fingerprints**
  - D. To cool the glass**
- 8. Rubber material which is commonly used in the framing plastic of side windows.**
- A. Direct Glazing**
  - B. EPDM**
  - C. Elasticity**
  - D. Cure Time**
- 9. What is the plastic part through which the bead of adhesive is extruded?**
- A. Cap**
  - B. Bead**
  - C. Nozzle**
  - D. Tip**
- 10. The length of time a sealant or adhesive can be stored and still retain its properties**
- A. Shelf Life**
  - B. Shelf Time**
  - C. Storage Life**
  - D. Retention**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What term refers to the side window on a passenger car?**

- A. Sidelite**
- B. Substrate**
- C. Tackiness**
- D. Ultraviolet Light**

Understanding automotive glass terminology helps you name parts precisely. The side window on a passenger car is called a sidelite. This term specifically designates the glass that runs along the side of the vehicle, typically the window in the door area beside the front and rear seats. It's the best fit because it directly names the side light itself, setting it apart from other glass-related terms. Substrate describes the base materials or interlayer in the glass, not the window's name. Tackiness refers to adhesive properties during installation, and Ultraviolet Light is a characteristic of the glass, not a window type.

**2. Which term describes the initial strength of a material when first applied and not yet cured?**

- A. Fresh-cut PUR**
- B. Green Strength**
- C. Impedance**
- D. Gasket**

Green strength describes the initial holding power of a material when it's first applied and not yet cured. It's the temporary strength the adhesive provides as it begins to set, enough to keep the bond in place during handling and positioning before full cure. In auto glass installations, this early strength is crucial so the windshield stays correctly aligned while the adhesive continues to cure to its final strength. Fresh-cut PUR might refer to the adhesive's fresh state, but it doesn't specify the early holding power. Impedance and a gasket relate to electrical properties and sealing, not the initial bond strength of the adhesive.

**3. Which term is another name for a pane of glass or windshield?**

- A. Lite**
- B. Joint**
- C. Fresh-cut PUR**
- D. Green Strength**

A pane of glass or windshield is called a "lite" in glazing terminology. This term specifically refers to the glass piece itself, whether it's used in a window or a windshield. The other terms don't describe the glass piece: "fresh-cut PUR" refers to freshly prepared polyurethane adhesive used to bond the pane, "joint" means a seam or connection between parts, and "green strength" describes the adhesive's initial bonding strength before full cure. So the word that naming the glass piece itself is lite.

**4. In ADAS recalibration, mounting brackets or reflectors are considered because they influence alignment. Which statement best explains their role?**

- A. They have no impact on sensor alignment.**
- B. They are used only for mounting without affecting calibration.**
- C. They can be replaced without recalibration.**
- D. They influence alignment of sensors.**

In ADAS recalibration, the fixed mounting geometry provided by brackets and reference reflectors sets the exact position and orientation of every sensor relative to the vehicle. Cameras, radar, and lidar rely on this reference frame to interpret the world correctly. If a bracket is damaged, replaced, or a reflector shifts, that reference frame changes, which can throw off how the sensors align with the vehicle and with real-world targets. Because calibration aims to align sensor readings to the actual vehicle geometry, these mounting components directly influence the required recalibration. So the statement that mounting brackets or reflectors influence sensor alignment is the correct one. The others imply no impact or bypass recalibration, which isn't accurate since any change to the mounting references typically necessitates recalibration to restore accurate sensor alignment.

**5. How should windshields be stored prior to installation?**

- A. Stacked flat in a warm area**
- B. Upright in a clean, dry area away from edges; avoid stacking and protect from impacts or temperature extremes.**
- C. Exposed to direct sunlight**
- D. Packed tightly with adhesives**

Windshields are fragile laminated glass, so how they are stored before installation must minimize weight bearing, impact, and temperature stress. Storing upright in a clean, dry area keeps the glass surface from resting under heavy pressure, reduces the chance of edge damage, and avoids contamination from dust. Stacking multiple windshields can create pressure points and allow contact between sheets, which risks cracks or delamination. Keeping them away from edges also lowers the risk of chipped edges if something brushes or bumps the stack. Protecting from impacts and temperature extremes helps prevent sudden shocks or rapid temperature changes that can stress the glass or affect any coatings and prep surfaces. Direct sunlight and heat can heat the glass unevenly and promote damage, so a shaded, stable environment is preferable. This approach keeps windshields in pristine condition and ready for a safe, high-quality installation.

**6. Which term expresses pressure and is abbreviated PSI?**

- A. Bar
- B. Pa
- C. PSI**
- D. N/m<sup>2</sup>

Pressure is a measure of force per unit area, and there are several units used to express it. PSI stands for pounds per square inch, a unit commonly used in the United States for things like tire pressures. It is the term that directly matches the idea of a pressure unit and is abbreviated as PSI. The other options express pressure in different units: bar is a metric unit equal to 100,000 pascals; pascal (abbreviated Pa) is the SI unit; and N/m<sup>2</sup> is just another way to write pascal. So the reason PSI is the best answer is that it is the specific unit of pressure that is exactly abbreviated as PSI.

**7. What is the primary purpose of defogging before repair steps?**

- A. To dry the glass completely
- B. To remove condensation on the glass that could obscure inspection or affect adhesion, leaving a clear bonding area.**
- C. To wipe away fingerprints
- D. To cool the glass

The main idea here is that defogging clears moisture on the glass so you can see what you're working with and create a clean, dry bonding area. When the surface is fogged or damp, you can miss cracks or chips during inspection, and moisture can interfere with adhesive bonding. By removing the condensation and drying the bonding surface, you ensure an accurate assessment of the damage and better adhesion for the repair. This is why defogging is done before proceeding with repair steps.

**8. Rubber material which is commonly used in the framing plastic of side windows.**

- A. Direct Glazing
- B. EPDM**
- C. Elasticity
- D. Cure Time

EPDM is the rubber used for automotive weatherseals because it stays flexible across a wide temperature range and resists aging, heat, ozone, and UV light. In the framing plastic of side windows, this material forms a durable gasket that creates a tight seal between the glass and the frame, keeping out water and air while withstanding years of exposure to sun and weather. The other options don't fit as well: Direct glazing describes a bonding method rather than a rubber material; elasticity is a property of a material, not the material itself; cure time refers to how long something takes to set, not the rubber material used.

**9. What is the plastic part through which the bead of adhesive is extruded?**

- A. Cap**
- B. Bead**
- C. Nozzle**
- D. Tip**

The main idea is to identify the part that shapes and directs the adhesive as it exits the application tool. The plastic piece at the end through which the adhesive flows is the nozzle. It controls the flow path, shapes the bead, and helps set the bead size and pattern so the adhesive is applied consistently. The bead refers to the line of adhesive itself, not a component. The cap is simply a protective cover when not in use. While some people might refer to the end of the nozzle as a tip, the correct term for the part through which the bead is extruded is the nozzle.

**10. The length of time a sealant or adhesive can be stored and still retain its properties**

- A. Shelf Life**
- B. Shelf Time**
- C. Storage Life**
- D. Retention**

The main concept is how long a sealant or adhesive remains usable while in storage. That period is called shelf life. It's the timeframe during which the product is expected to perform as specified when stored under recommended conditions. Manufacturers set shelf life based on how components in the adhesive or sealant may degrade, react, or lose effectiveness over time. Shelf life is the standard, precise term used in automotive glass work and materials science for this idea. Other terms like shelf time or storage life are less common or less precise in specifying the usable period under storage conditions, and retention describes how well a material keeps its properties during use rather than how long it lasts in storage.

## 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://safeliteautoglass.examzify.com>**

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

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