

# **TSSA ELEVATING DEVICES MECHANIC – CLASS F (EDM-F) LICENSE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE**



## **SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://tssaedmf.examzify.com>



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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 type of alteration is typically required for the addition of advanced safety features?**
  - A. Minor alteration
  - B. Major alteration
  - C. None
  - D. Improvement alteration
- 2. What is the function of an MG set?**
  - A. To provide hydraulic power
  - B. To supply AC power to lights
  - C. To supply DC power to a hoisting motor
  - D. To manage elevator traffic
- 3. What is the purpose of terminal slowdown devices on a personnel hoist?**
  - A. To increase load capacity
  - B. To enhance braking efficiency
  - C. To control speed before stopping
  - D. To prevent rope slippage
- 4. Who is responsible for establishing a Joint Health and Safety Committee in a workplace?**
  - A. Workers
  - B. Union representatives
  - C. Employer
  - D. Health and safety officers
- 5. What is the maximum governor tripping speed for a rack and pinion driven powered type manlift?**
  - A. 0.5 m/s
  - B. 2.0 m/s
  - C. 1.0 m/s
  - D. 1.5 m/s

- 6. What are safety codes and standards intended to do?**
- A. Enhance public health and safety
  - B. Reduce costs of compliance
  - C. Ensure ease of installation
  - D. Limit the use of specific materials
- 7. Which component must be mechanically activated during normal operation of a special purpose elevator?**
- A. The control panel
  - B. The drive motor
  - C. The brake
  - D. The door mechanism
- 8. In terms of safety, which group is ultimately responsible for health and safety practices in the workplace?**
- A. Only the supervisors
  - B. Safety specialists only
  - C. Workers and employers
  - D. Only the company executives
- 9. What type of alteration is required when an emergency car top exit is added to an existing elevator?**
- A. Major
  - B. Minor
  - C. None of the available choices
  - D. Temporary
- 10. What valve opens if working pressure exceeds a predetermined maximum value?**
- A. Pressure relief valve
  - B. Safety valve
  - C. Regulating valve
  - D. Control valve

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What type of alteration is typically required for the addition of advanced safety features?**

- A. Minor alteration
- B. Major alteration**
- C. None
- D. Improvement alteration

*The addition of advanced safety features generally constitutes a major alteration because it significantly impacts the functionality and safety of the elevating device. Major alterations often involve extensive modifications that can include changes to electrical systems, structural components, or safety mechanisms, which may require new design approvals, inspections, and possibly updates to compliance with current safety standards and regulations. This level of alteration is not just an update but often involves a comprehensive assessment to ensure the overall safety and operability of the device. Minor alterations, in contrast, typically involve less significant changes that do not greatly affect the overall operation or safety protocols of the machinery. These could include cosmetic updates or non-structural changes that maintain the same safety standards. Improvement alterations might imply enhancements to existing components but do not necessarily require as extensive a review process. The distinction lies in the extent and impact of the changes ultimately required to meet the newly implemented safety features.*

**2. What is the function of an MG set?**

- A. To provide hydraulic power
- B. To supply AC power to lights
- C. To supply DC power to a hoisting motor**
- D. To manage elevator traffic

*An MG set, or motor-generator set, primarily serves to convert AC power into DC power. In the context of elevator systems, it is especially important for supplying the necessary DC power to a hoisting motor that operates the elevator. The MG set plays a crucial role in ensuring that the hoisting machinery receives a stable and efficient form of power, which is essential for the smooth functioning and control of the elevator's ascent and descent. This set typically consists of an AC motor coupled with a DC generator. The AC motor runs on the building's supply voltage and produces the AC power, which the generator then transforms into the required DC power. This process provides the hoisting motor with the energy it needs, enabling precise control of elevator movements. In contrast, other options focus on different functions or power needs. For instance, while hydraulic power is vital in certain elevator systems, it isn't the primary role of an MG set. Similarly, while MG sets generate power, their main application within an elevator context does not pertain to lights or managing elevator traffic, which are tasks performed by different systems within the elevator infrastructure.*

### 3. What is the purpose of terminal slowdown devices on a personnel hoist?

- A. To increase load capacity
- B. To enhance braking efficiency
- C. To control speed before stopping**
- D. To prevent rope slippage

*The purpose of terminal slowdown devices on a personnel hoist is to control speed before stopping. These devices are critical for ensuring that the hoist slows down gradually as it approaches the terminal landing, providing a smooth transition to a complete stop. This is essential not only for the comfort of the passengers but also for safety, as it helps prevent sudden jerks or impacts that could potentially cause injury. By ensuring that the hoist decelerates in a controlled manner, terminal slowdown devices contribute to the overall operational safety and effectiveness of the hoisting system. In contrast to the other options, terminal slowdown devices do not serve to increase load capacity, enhance braking efficiency, or prevent rope slippage. These functions are typically managed by other components or systems within the hoist design.*

### 4. Who is responsible for establishing a Joint Health and Safety Committee in a workplace?

- A. Workers
- B. Union representatives
- C. Employer**
- D. Health and safety officers

*The responsibility for establishing a Joint Health and Safety Committee (JHSC) in a workplace primarily falls on the employer. This requirement is integral to fostering a safe working environment and is mandated by health and safety legislation in many jurisdictions. The employer plays a key role by initiating the formation of the committee, which consists of representatives from both management and workers. This collaborative approach ensures that various perspectives are considered when addressing health and safety issues. The employer is also responsible for providing the necessary resources and support to facilitate the committee's operations, ensuring that it can effectively identify, assess, and mitigate workplace hazards. While workers and union representatives can contribute to the committee by participating as members, and health and safety officers may provide expertise and oversight, the initial establishment and ongoing support of the JHSC is ultimately the employer's responsibility.*

**5. What is the maximum governor tripping speed for a rack and pinion driven powered type manlift?**

- A. 0.5 m/s
- B. 2.0 m/s
- C. 1.0 m/s**
- D. 1.5 m/s

*The maximum governor tripping speed for a rack and pinion driven powered type manlift is established to ensure safe operational limits and to prevent excessive speeds that could compromise the safety of the lift and its users. In this context, the correct answer indicates that the maximum allowable speed is set at 1.0 m/s. This speed limit is based on safety regulations designed to mitigate the risk of accidents that may occur as a result of overly rapid ascent or descent. Manlifts are typically utilized in environments where personnel may be working at height, and maintaining a controlled speed helps ensure that the lift operates within safe parameters to protect users from falls or other hazards. Understanding the implications of governor tripping speeds is crucial for maintenance and operation, as adhering to these limits is a fundamental aspect of ensuring the equipment functions as intended while safeguarding human life. Other options suggest higher speeds, which, while they may seem feasible from an engineering perspective, do not align with the established safety standards for this type of lifting device.*

**6. What are safety codes and standards intended to do?**

- A. Enhance public health and safety**
- B. Reduce costs of compliance
- C. Ensure ease of installation
- D. Limit the use of specific materials

*Safety codes and standards are designed primarily to enhance public health and safety. They set the minimum requirements necessary to protect lives and prevent accidents related to various industries, including elevating devices. These codes provide guidelines that must be followed to ensure that equipment, processes, and installations do not pose any risk to users or the public. By adhering to established safety codes, engineers, technicians, and manufacturers contribute to creating safer environments, minimizing hazards associated with malfunctioning equipment, poor design, or human error. The focus on public safety is critical, especially in areas like elevating devices, as any failure could result in serious injury or fatalities. While aspects like reducing costs of compliance, ensuring ease of installation, and limiting the use of specific materials may be byproducts of adhering to safety standards, they are secondary to the primary aim of safeguarding human health and welfare. Understanding this hierarchy of priorities is essential for professionals working in fields governed by safety codes.*

**7. Which component must be mechanically activated during normal operation of a special purpose elevator?**

- A. The control panel
- B. The drive motor
- C. The brake**
- D. The door mechanism

*In the context of special purpose elevators, the brake is a critical safety mechanism that must be mechanically activated during normal operation. The purpose of the brake is to ensure that the elevator can be securely stopped and held in position, especially during loading and unloading of passengers or goods. It provides essential safety by preventing accidental movement of the elevator car when it is stationary. In special purpose elevators, such as those designed for specific applications, the brake system may be designed to engage automatically or to require manual activation in certain operating conditions. This mechanical activation ensures that the elevator remains safe and stable when not in motion. While the control panel, drive motor, and door mechanism are also important components of the elevator's operation, their primary functions do not explicitly include a mandatory mechanical activation for safety during normal operational scenarios as the brake does. For instance, the control panel is primarily used for inputting commands, while the drive motor is responsible for moving the elevator, and the door mechanism ensures proper and safe opening and closing of the doors. The activation of these components does not directly relate to the immediate safety concerns addressed by the braking system.*

**8. In terms of safety, which group is ultimately responsible for health and safety practices in the workplace?**

- A. Only the supervisors
- B. Safety specialists only
- C. Workers and employers**
- D. Only the company executives

*The correct answer is that both workers and employers share responsibility for health and safety practices in the workplace. This collaborative approach is essential because safety relies on the involvement of all parties. Employers are tasked with providing a safe working environment, which includes adhering to regulations, offering training, and ensuring that safety protocols are effectively implemented. On the other hand, workers are responsible for following safety procedures, reporting unsafe conditions, and participating in safety training provided by their employers. This joint responsibility is grounded in many workplace safety regulations and philosophies, which recognize that effective health and safety practices cannot rely solely on management or supervision. Instead, it is the collective effort of both parties—workers who are on the front lines and employers who set the standards and provide resources—that ensures a safer workplace. The other options do not accurately reflect the holistic approach needed for effective safety management. Focusing solely on supervisors or safety specialists neglects the critical role that all employees play in promoting a safety culture. Likewise, assigning sole responsibility to company executives overlooks the importance of frontline workers' input and engagement in maintaining a safe work environment.*

**9. What type of alteration is required when an emergency car top exit is added to an existing elevator?**

- A. Major
- B. Minor
- C. None of the available choices**
- D. Temporary

*Adding an emergency car top exit to an existing elevator typically qualifies as a modification that requires a significant degree of planning and adherence to safety regulations. This is because the installation involves structural changes to the elevator system, including potential adjustments to the elevator car, controls, and emergency procedures. The addition of such a feature implies a modification to the original design and safety protocols of the elevator, necessitating compliance with the applicable codes and possibly requiring inspections and approvals from regulatory bodies. Therefore, it is generally recognized as a significant alteration rather than a minor tweak or temporary change, as it is aimed at improving safety and emergency responsiveness. The correct answer highlights the various implications and the formalities involved in making such a modification to ensure that the elevator continues to meet safety standards and performs effectively under emergency situations.*

**10. What valve opens if working pressure exceeds a predetermined maximum value?**

- A. Pressure relief valve**
- B. Safety valve
- C. Regulating valve
- D. Control valve

*The valve that opens if the working pressure exceeds a predetermined maximum value is a pressure relief valve. This type of valve is designed specifically to protect systems from overpressure conditions. When the pressure in the system rises above a set threshold, the pressure relief valve opens to allow excess pressure to escape, thereby preventing potential damage to the equipment or devices connected to the system. A pressure relief valve is crucial for safety and operational integrity. It helps maintain safe operating conditions by diverting excess pressure away from sensitive components. The valve typically resets itself once the pressure returns to acceptable levels, ensuring ongoing protection. In contrast, a safety valve also operates under similar conditions but may function at a specific discharge rate or is designed for a specific service (e.g., steam). While both serve safety purposes, the terminology can differ depending on the system's application. Regulating valves, on the other hand, are designed to maintain a desired flow or pressure level within a system rather than opening purely as a function of exceeding maximum pressure. Control valves (such as solenoid or motor-operated valves) are used to regulate the flow of fluids based on feedback from the system conditions and do not operate on maximum pressure thresholds.*

## 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://tssaedmf.examzify.com>

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

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