

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**

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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. A "construction hoist" is a temporary elevating device used to transport what?**
 - A. Only materials
 - B. Only workers
 - C. Both workers and materials
 - D. Tools and equipment only
- 2. Where must information displayed on the rope data tag be recorded when ropes are replaced?**
 - A. Inspection report
 - B. Incident log
 - C. Log book
 - D. Maintenance schedule
- 3. 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
- 4. What type of alteration is the installation of a partition in a car enclosure?**
 - A. Major alteration
 - B. Minor alteration Type A
 - C. Minor alteration Type B
 - D. No alteration
- 5. How frequently are CSA standards reviewed for currency?**
 - A. Every year
 - B. Every 3 years
 - C. At least every 5 years
 - D. Every 10 years

- 6. Changes appearing for the first time in the code document are denoted by?**
- A. (01)
 - B. (05)
 - C. (07)
 - D. (09)
- 7. The ASME A17.1/CSA B44 Code is a standard and is not a mandatory document unless?**
- A. Published in a national regulation
 - B. Adopted by regulatory authorities
 - C. Approved by industry experts
 - D. Agreed upon by manufacturing companies
- 8. Any alteration to passenger car ventilation is classified as what type of alteration?**
- A. Minor
 - B. Major
 - C. Temporary
 - D. None
- 9. Which of the following conditions are not addressed in the newly harmonized code?**
- A. All of the above
 - B. Only safety compliance
 - C. Specific installation practices
 - D. Regular maintenance requirements
- 10. What is categorized as a minor alteration Type B in an elevator installation?**
- A. The installation of glass in a car enclosure
 - B. Replacing the elevator cab flooring
 - C. Upgrading the elevator control system
 - D. Changing the elevator motor

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A "construction hoist" is a temporary elevating device used to transport what?

- A. Only materials
- B. Only workers
- C. Both workers and materials**
- D. Tools and equipment only

A "construction hoist" is designed specifically for use on construction sites to facilitate the movement of various loads vertically. The correct answer captures the dual purpose of construction hoists, which is to transport both workers and materials to different heights during the construction process. Construction hoists can provide safe and efficient access for workers to elevated workspaces, allowing them to perform their jobs at height. Additionally, these devices are essential for moving construction materials, such as concrete, steel beams, or other heavy items, up to where they are needed. This dual functionality is crucial in maintaining both productivity and safety on construction sites. While the other options suggest limitations on what can be transported by a construction hoist, they do not reflect the comprehensive role that these devices play in construction operations. Therefore, recognizing that construction hoists are utilized for both transporting workers and materials leads to a more accurate understanding of their purpose in the industry.

2. Where must information displayed on the rope data tag be recorded when ropes are replaced?

- A. Inspection report
- B. Incident log
- C. Log book**
- D. Maintenance schedule

The information displayed on the rope data tag must be recorded in the log book when ropes are replaced. This is essential because the log book serves as a comprehensive record of all maintenance and modifications performed on elevating devices. By documenting the details of rope replacement in the log book, operators ensure compliance with safety regulations and maintain an accurate history of the equipment, which is crucial for future inspections, proper maintenance, and safety audits. Recording such information helps technicians, safety inspectors, and facility managers track the lifespan and performance of the ropes, understand the maintenance history, and verify that the proper ropes are used in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. This documentation is vital for the ongoing safety and reliability of the elevating device. The other options do not provide the same level of comprehensive tracking and history needed for maintenance records. For example, an inspection report typically focuses on the results of specific inspections rather than comprehensive maintenance history; an incident log is used for recording unusual occurrences or accidents; while a maintenance schedule outlines planned maintenance tasks but may not capture specific rope data details immediately or comprehensively.

3. 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.

4. What type of alteration is the installation of a partition in a car enclosure?

- A. Major alteration**
- B. Minor alteration Type A
- C. Minor alteration Type B
- D. No alteration

The installation of a partition in a car enclosure is considered a major alteration because it significantly changes the configuration or operation of the elevating device. In the context of elevating devices, a major alteration typically involves modifications that impact the safety, functionality, or performance of the system, as well as compliance with safety codes and regulations. Making changes like adding a partition can affect the load distribution, safety features, and user experience of the elevator car. Major alterations usually require extensive review and possibly need to be submitted for inspection and approval by appropriate authorities to ensure they meet safety standards. In contrast, minor alterations, whether Type A or Type B, refer to changes that have a lesser impact on safety and functionality. Minor alterations do not significantly affect the major structural or operational aspects of the device. The presence of a partition is substantial enough to classify the installation as a major alteration, underlining its importance in maintenance and compliance within the vertical transportation industry.

5. How frequently are CSA standards reviewed for currency?

- A. Every year
- B. Every 3 years
- C. At least every 5 years**
- D. Every 10 years

The Canadian Standards Association (CSA) follows a systematic process for reviewing its standards to ensure they remain relevant and reflect current practices, technologies, and safety requirements. These reviews are conducted at least every 5 years. This timeframe allows for appropriate evaluation and necessary updates to be made based on feedback from industry stakeholders, technological advancements, and changes in regulatory frameworks. By adhering to this schedule, the CSA ensures that the standards maintain their integrity and applicability, which is crucial for safety and compliance in various fields, including elevating devices. The practice of regular review helps to incorporate new research findings and industry learnings, ensuring that standards do not become outdated. In contrast, more frequent reviews, such as every year or every 3 years, may not be practical for all standards due to the resources required for such comprehensive evaluations, while a 10-year interval would likely allow too much time to pass before necessary updates can be made.

6. Changes appearing for the first time in the code document are denoted by?

- A. (01)
- B. (05)
- C. (07)**
- D. (09)

In code documents, particular changes or revisions are often marked to provide clarity regarding when they were introduced. The notation (07) indicates that a change is appearing for the first time in that specific version of the code document. This system helps professionals and practitioners understand which updates are new and ensure they are using the most current standards in their work. The numbers associated with changes represent the year in which the amendments were made or adopted. Therefore, if the notation reads (07), it signifies that the change was incorporated in the year 2007. This method of denoting changes allows users to track the evolution of codes more easily and keeps them informed about the latest regulations and safety standards within the elevating devices sector.

7. The ASME A17.1/CSA B44 Code is a standard and is not a mandatory document unless?

- A. Published in a national regulation
- B. Adopted by regulatory authorities**
- C. Approved by industry experts
- D. Agreed upon by manufacturing companies

The ASME A17.1/CSA B44 Code serves as a crucial standard for elevators and escalators, outlining safety requirements, design specifications, and operational practices. However, its status as a mandatory document is contingent upon its adoption by regulatory authorities. When regulatory bodies integrate this code into their regulations, it transforms from a voluntary standard into a requirement for compliance within that jurisdiction. This means that any elevating devices must adhere to the guidelines set forth in the code, ensuring safety and operational reliability. While other factors, such as approval by industry experts or agreements among manufacturers, may influence the acceptance or recommendation of the code, they do not equate to making it a legally binding requirement. Therefore, the adoption by regulatory authorities is the key factor that establishes the code as a mandatory document, highlighting its importance in the governance of elevating devices.

8. Any alteration to passenger car ventilation is classified as what type of alteration?

- A. Minor**
- B. Major
- C. Temporary
- D. None

Altering passenger car ventilation is classified as a minor alteration because such modifications typically do not affect the overall safety, structure, or primary function of the elevating device. Minor alterations are those changes that are not likely to introduce significant risks or structural changes, which is the case with adjustments to passenger car ventilation systems. These adjustments usually focus on improving comfort or air quality without compromising the operational integrity of the elevator. Major alterations, on the other hand, involve significant changes that could affect safety or the performance of the device, such as modifications to the drive system or structural components. Temporary alterations refer to modifications that are not intended to be permanent, and while they might not apply here, they are also not relevant to changes meant for ventilation systems. Thus, classifying the ventilation change as a minor alteration is specifically aligned with established industry standards regarding safety and modification categories.

9. Which of the following conditions are not addressed in the newly harmonized code?

- A. All of the above**
- B. Only safety compliance
- C. Specific installation practices
- D. Regular maintenance requirements

The selection of "All of the above" as the correct answer indicates that none of the specific conditions listed—safety compliance, specific installation practices, and regular maintenance requirements—are addressed in the newly harmonized code. This interpretation suggests that the newly harmonized code does not cover these key aspects that are foundational to the operation and management of elevating devices. Safety compliance is critical in ensuring that all devices meet essential safety standards to prevent accidents and hazards. Likewise, specific installation practices are necessary for ensuring that devices are installed correctly, compliant with codes, and fit for operational use. Regular maintenance requirements are also vital for the ongoing safety and functionality of elevating devices, as they help prevent malfunctions and enhance the longevity of the equipment. By stating that "All of the above" conditions are not addressed, it emphasizes a potential gap in the harmonized code's coverage, highlighting areas that are typically important in many regulatory and operational frameworks for elevating devices. Understanding this context can help focus studies on the importance of these conditions in overall safety and compliance practices within the industry.

10. What is categorized as a minor alteration Type B in an elevator installation?

A. The installation of glass in a car enclosure

B. Replacing the elevator cab flooring

C. Upgrading the elevator control system

D. Changing the elevator motor

The installation of glass in a car enclosure is categorized as a minor alteration Type B because it does not significantly affect the overall operation and safety of the elevator system. This type of change primarily pertains to enhancing the aesthetic appeal or visibility within the cab without altering the structural integrity or the functioning aspects of the elevator. Type B alterations are typically defined as modifications that can be implemented without the need for major renovations or upgrades to the elevator's core systems. In contrast, replacing the elevator cab flooring or changing the elevator motor may introduce considerations related to safety standards, performance, or the functional capacity of the elevator, thereby falling outside the minor alteration classification. Upgrading the elevator control system often involves significant modifications that can directly impact the elevator's operation, making it a major alteration rather than a minor one.

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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://tssaedmf.examzify.com>

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

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