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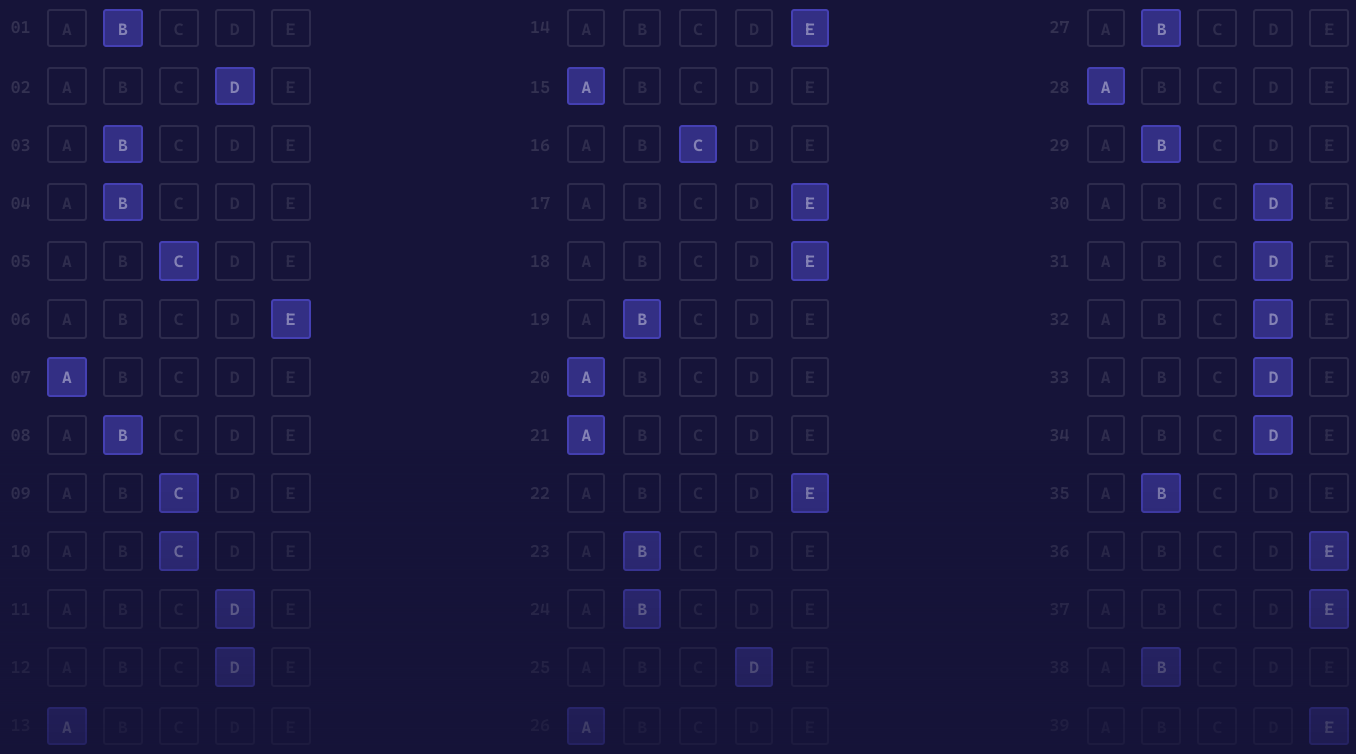

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Architectural Glass & Metal Technician Certification Program

AGMT

Architectural Glass and Metal Technician

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Architectural Glass & Metal Technician Certification Program `AGMT`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `AGMT`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which items of personal protective equipment (PPE) are required when handling and installing large architectural glass panels on a jobsite? (Choose two.)

- **A** **Cut-resistant gloves and ANSI Z87.1 safety glasses**
- **B** Hearing protection and a hard hat
- **C** Steel-toed boots with metatarsal guards and a high-visibility vest only
- **D** **Cut-resistant gloves and a respirator only when cutting or grinding**
- **E** Hi-visibility vest only when working near traffic

ANSWER **A · D**

WHY Cut-resistant gloves protect hands from sharp glass edges, and ANSI Z87.1-rated safety glasses are required whenever handling glass. Hearing protection and hard hats are situational, not universal. Steel-toed boots are recommended but not a substitute for the primary glazing PPE, and respirators are only required during dust-generating operations such as cutting or grinding.

QUESTION 2 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which sealant types are commonly used in structural glazing and weather-sealing of curtain wall systems? (Choose two.)

- **A** **Silicone sealant for structural glazing**
- **B** Acrylic latex caulk for submerged applications
- **C** **Polyurethane sealant for weather seals and joint movement**
- **D** Hot-melt adhesive for primary structural glazing
- **E** PVA (polyvinyl acetate) glue for exterior joints

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY Silicone sealants are the industry standard for structural glazing because of their UV stability and adhesion to glass and metal. Polyurethane sealants are widely used for weather seals because they handle joint movement well. Acrylic latex is for interior use only, hot-melt adhesive is not used for structural glazing, and PVA glue is a wood adhesive unsuitable for exterior glazing joints.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of architectural glass is manufactured by bonding two or more panes of glass with a plastic interlayer, and is designed to remain intact when broken?

A Annealed float glass

B Heat-strengthened glass

C Laminated glass

D Fully tempered glass

ANSWER C

WHY Laminated glass is produced by bonding two or more glass plies with a polyvinyl butyral (PVB) or similar interlayer. When broken, the interlayer holds the fragments in place. Annealed glass breaks into sharp shards, heat-strengthened is about twice as strong as annealed, and fully tempered shatters into small granules.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Under widely adopted U.S. building codes (IBC), safety glazing is required in which of the following locations?

A Decorative interior mirrors mounted above 6 feet from the floor

B Fixed glass panels adjacent to a door, within 24 inches of the door, where the bottom edge is less than 60 inches above the floor

C Glass walls enclosing a private office above 10 feet from the floor

D Transom glass above an interior door at 7 feet above the floor

ANSWER B

WHY The IBC requires safety glazing in hazardous locations, which includes fixed glazing adjacent to a door where the nearest exposed edge is within 24 inches of the door and the bottom edge is less than 60 inches above the walking surface. Mirrors mounted high, glazing above 10 feet in offices, and transom glass above 7 feet are not typically classified as hazardous locations under the IBC.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

In a typical stick-built curtain wall system, what is the function of a 'mullion'?

A A horizontal member that transfers wind loads between floors

B A vertical structural member that joins adjacent glass panels and transfers loads to the building structure

C A factory-assembled unit that consists of the frame, glass, and glazing installed as a single piece

D A flexible gasket used to seal the glass against the pressure plate

ANSWER B

WHY A mullion is a vertical structural or semi-structural member that joins adjacent glass or metal panels and transfers wind and dead loads back to the building's primary structure. Horizontal members are called transoms or horizontals. A unitized curtain wall is a factory-assembled unit, and gaskets are weather-seal components, not load-bearing members.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the function of setting blocks in a glazed lite?

A To bond the glass permanently to the frame

B To support the weight of the glass and maintain proper edge clearance from the frame

C To provide the primary weather seal against water infiltration

D To prevent the glass from being scratched during installation

ANSWER B

WHY Setting blocks are small, resilient supports (typically EPDM or compatible material) placed at the bottom edge of the glass lite. They carry the weight of the glass, center it within the opening, and maintain proper edge clearance (bite) between the glass and the frame. They do not bond the glass, weather-seal it, or protect it from installation scratches.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which term describes the rate of heat transfer through a glazing assembly, with lower values indicating better insulating performance?

A Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC)

B Visible Transmittance (VT)

C **U-factor (U-value)**

D Light-to-Solar Gain (LSG) ratio

ANSWER C

WHY U-factor (or U-value) measures the rate of heat transfer through a glazing assembly; lower values mean better thermal insulation. SHGC measures how much solar radiation passes through, VT measures visible light transmittance, and LSG is the ratio of VT to SHGC used as an efficiency indicator.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Which aluminum alloy is most commonly specified for architectural extruded shapes used in storefront and curtain wall framing?

A 1100-H14

B 2024-T3

C **6063-T5**

D 7075-T6

ANSWER C

WHY 6063-T5 (and T6) is the standard alloy and temper for architectural aluminum extrusions because of its excellent extrudability, good surface finish, and acceptable strength for framing applications. 1100 is a commercially pure, soft alloy; 2024 and 7075 are high-strength aerospace alloys not typically used for architectural extrusions due to corrosion and finish characteristics.

QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of anchor is most appropriate for attaching a curtain wall mullion to a concrete slab edge where embedment depth and edge distance are limited?

A Expansion anchor (wedge anchor)

B **Cast-in-place embedded plate with welded stud**

C Adhesive (chemical) anchor with screen tube

D Lag shield anchor

ANSWER **B**

WHY A cast-in-place embedded plate with welded stud (or anchor channel/cast-in anchors) is preferred at slab edges because it eliminates drilling into hardened concrete near the edge, allows proper edge distances, and provides high, predictable load capacity. Expansion anchors near edges risk concrete breakout, chemical anchors with screen tubes are useful in hollow base materials, and lag shields are for light-duty applications.