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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS

TYME9XSP

AZ CR-12 Elevators (Residential/Commercial)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS **TYME9XSP**, 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, **TYME9XSP**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A contractor holding an Arizona CR-12 (Elevators) license is performing work at a jobsite. Which of the following activities fall within the scope of the CR-12 classification? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Installing a new hydraulic passenger elevator in a four-story commercial building
- ☐ **B** Performing the annual Category 1 safety test required by ASME A17.1 on an existing traction elevator
- ☐ **C** Pouring the concrete elevator pit floor and installing the pit ladder as part of new construction
- ☒ **D** Installing and wiring the elevator controller, driving machine, and hoistway wiring on a new installation

ANSWER **A • D**

WHY The CR-12 (Elevators) classification covers the installation, alteration, repair, and servicing of elevators, dumbwaiters, and material lifts, including the controller, driving machine, and hoistway electrical wiring. Option B (annual safety testing) is a separate function typically performed by an Elevator Inspector licensed by the Arizona Department of Occupational Safety and Health (ADOSH), not the CR-12 contractor. Option C (structural pit construction) is general concrete/masonry work outside the CR-12 scope and falls under the appropriate building (B) classification.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

An Arizona CR-12 licensed elevator company is bidding a project. Under Arizona Registrar of Contractors rules, the company may enter into a contract for elevator work provided which of the following conditions are met? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** The company has a qualifying party who is actively designated with the license before the contract is bid
- ☐ **B** The company files a Notice of Completion with the Registrar within 30 days of project completion
- ☒ **C** The qualifying party meets the experience, examination, and bond requirements established by the Registrar for CR-12
- ☐ **D** The company obtains a separate Arizona Registrar of Contractors civil penalty clearance before each new project

ANSWER A - C

WHY Under Arizona Revised Statutes Title 32, Chapter 11 and the Registrar's rules, a contractor license must have a designated qualifying party who has demonstrated the required experience, passed the applicable trade exam (CR-12), and met bonding/financial requirements. These conditions must be in place before the contractor can lawfully offer or perform work in that classification. Options B and D describe processes that do not exist as pre-contract requirements in the statute/rule framework.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

When installing a new traction elevator, the buffers must be designed and installed in accordance with which standard referenced by ASME A17.1?

- ☐ A OSHA 29 CFR 1910.212
- ☒ B ASME A17.1, Section 2.4 (Buffers), based on the rated speed and contract load
- ☐ C NFPA 70 (NEC), Article 620
- ☐ D ANSI/ASME A17.5 elevator vocabulary standard

ANSWER B

WHY Buffer design, stroke, and energy-dissipation requirements are established in ASME A17.1/CSA B44 Section 2.4, with the required buffer type (oil, spring, or combination) determined by the car contract speed and the rated load. The NEC (Article 620) governs electrical installation, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.212 covers general machine guarding, and A17.5 is the elevator terminology standard — none of these govern buffer sizing.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A CR-12 electrician is running the traveling cable for a new elevator installation. Under NEC Article 620, the traveling cable between the elevator car and the controller must be listed and must include conductors for which of the following circuits?

- ☐ A Only the 480 V three-phase drive power conductors and the equipment ground
- ☒ B Car lighting, machine room ventilation, and all control/signal circuits required for car operation
- ☐ C The elevator's mainline disconnect feeders and the building's emergency feeder
- ☐ D Only the door lock circuit and the cab phone circuit

ANSWER B

WHY NEC Article 620 requires that traveling cables be of the listed types and include all necessary conductors for the circuits operated between the car and the controller/hoistway — including car lighting, receptacle, fan/ventilation circuits where applicable, door operator, position indicator, communication, and various control/signal conductors. Drive power does not travel through the traveling cable (it is fed separately) and door-lock / phone alone is far too limited.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Under ASME A17.1, an elevator that has been placed out of service and is being returned to service after a major alteration requires which category of inspection before being returned to normal operation?

- ☐ **A** Category 1 inspection only, performed by the elevator mechanic
- ☒ **B** Category 3 inspection and test, performed by an Independent Qualified Elevator Inspector (IQEI) or Accepting Agency Inspector
- ☐ **C** No inspection is required if the elevator was tagged out of service for less than 30 days
- ☐ **D** Only a visual inspection of the hoistway by the building owner

ANSWER B

WHY ASME A17.1 requires a Category 3 acceptance inspection and test when an elevator is installed, altered, or returned to service following a major alteration, performed by an Independent Qualified Elevator Inspector. Category 1 is the routine periodic inspection; a longer out-of-service period or major alteration does not waive the acceptance requirement, and the building owner's visual check alone does not satisfy the code.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

An elevator contractor is performing work on the governor rope, which requires a Type A welder qualification under ASME A17.1. Who must satisfy this welder qualification?

- ☐ A The building owner's facility engineer
- ☐ B Any apprentice welder working under a general contractor's welder
- ☒ C An elevator mechanic who holds an appropriate welder qualification and is employed by the CR-12 contractor
- ☐ D The fire alarm service technician on the project

ANSWER C

WHY Welding on elevator components such as governor ropes, safety linkages, and certain load-bearing parts must be performed by a welder meeting ASME A17.1 weld qualification requirements (Type A or Type S as applicable). On a CR-12 project, this is properly a qualified elevator mechanic/welder employed by the licensed CR-12 contractor. Apprentices alone and personnel from unrelated trades (facility engineer, fire alarm tech) do not meet this requirement.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Operating a passenger elevator in Arizona without a current, valid Certificate of Compliance issued by ADOSH exposes the building owner to which consequence?

- ☐ A No consequence, since building owners are exempt from elevator permitting
- ☐ B Only a written warning from the local fire department
- ☒ C Civil penalties and possible stop-use orders, because Arizona administrative rules require each conveyance to have a valid current certificate
- ☐ D Mandatory immediate replacement of the controller by the CR-12 contractor

ANSWER C

WHY Per the Arizona Elevator and Escalator Rules administered by ADOSH (Industrial Commission of Arizona), every elevator in Arizona must hold a current Certificate of Compliance issued after the required periodic inspection and any subsequent corrective action. Operation without a current certificate can result in civil penalties, prohibition of use, and stop-use orders issued against the owner. Building owners are not exempt.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Under ASME A17.1 and referenced by the Arizona Elevator Code, a required two-way communication system in an elevator car must connect which two locations?

- ☐ A The elevator car and the building's marketing office
- ☒ B The elevator car and a location staffed by personnel who can dispatch assistance 24 hours per day
- ☐ C The elevator car and the elevator manufacturer's regional warehouse
- ☐ D The elevator car and the building's rooftop mechanical penthouse only

ANSWER B

WHY ASME A17.1 Section 2.27.1 requires that a two-way communication device connect the car to a location that is staffed 24/7 or capable of summoning emergency assistance (such as a building management office with after-hours phone routing, an answering service, or a 911 answering point). The other locations listed are not code-compliant answered points.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Per ASME A17.1, when the car's Emergency Stop switch or the In-Car Emergency Signal switch is activated, which audible signaling device must sound?

- ☐ A The building's main fire alarm horn
- ☒ B The car and hoistway alarm bell, audible from the hoistway and the machine room/control space
- ☐ C Only a strobe light in the cab
- ☐ D The public address speaker in the lobby

ANSWER B

WHY ASME A17.1 requires an audible alarm (commonly an electromechanical or solid-state bell) located so it can be heard inside the car, at the hoistway, and at the machine/control room space. The activation of the Emergency Stop or the In-Car Emergency Signal triggers the alarm bell. The fire alarm horn, strobe, and lobby PA serve different life-safety functions and are not substitutes for the required elevator alarm bell.