

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
02	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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34	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
35	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
36	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
37	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
38	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
39	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board

G953MRCP

AR Glass, Glazing, Doors, Windows, Hardware, Storefront - Residential

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board **G953MRCP**, 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, **G953MRCP**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of safety glazing is required by code for a residential fixed glass panel located adjacent to a door where the bottom edge is less than 36 inches above the floor?

- ☐ A Annealed float glass
- ☒ B Tempered (toughened) safety glass
- ☐ C Wired glass
- ☐ D Laminated architectural glass only

ANSWER B

WHY Building codes (IRC R308.4) require tempered (toughened) safety glass for fixed glass panels adjacent to doors when the exposed bottom edge is less than 36 inches above the floor. Annealed glass is not safety glazing, wired glass is classified differently, and laminated glass alone does not always meet the impact requirement for this location.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

A residential bathroom window is being installed with the bottom edge 32 inches above the tub rim. Which glazing requirement applies?

- ☐ A No safety glazing is required if the glass is annealed
- ☒ B Safety glazing is required because the glass is within 60 inches of the water's edge and bottom edge is below 60 inches
- ☐ C Safety glazing is only required for windows above shower stalls, not tubs
- ☐ D Safety glazing is required only if the window is operable

ANSWER B

WHY Per IRC R308.4, glazing in walls and doors enclosing tubs, showers, saunas, and steam rooms is considered a hazardous location when the bottom exposed edge is less than 60 inches above the standing surface. Because the bottom edge is 32 inches above the tub rim, safety glazing is required regardless of whether the window is operable.

QUESTION 3

MULTIPLE CHOICE

When installing an exterior residential swinging door, which of the following installation practices are required? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Shim the side and top jambs so the door operates smoothly without binding
- ☐ **B** Set the threshold directly in wet concrete with no sealant beneath
- ☒ **C** Apply flashing tape or approved flashing across the top of the frame to the weather-resistive barrier
- ☐ **D** Drive finish nails through the face of the door slab to secure the hinges

ANSWER A - C

WHY Jambs must be shimmed at hinge and latch locations so the door operates correctly (A), and flashing at the head of the door frame is required to direct water to the weather-resistive barrier (C). Setting the threshold in wet concrete without sealant traps moisture (B) and nailing through the door slab damages the door (D).

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the correct sequence for flashing a residential flanged window during installation?

- ☒ **A** Sill flashing, side flashing overlapping the sill, then head flashing overlapping the sides
- ☐ **B** Head flashing first, then sill, then sides overlapping the head
- ☐ **C** Side flashing first, then head, then sill overlapping the sides
- ☐ **D** Apply sealant only at the head and rely on housewrap for sides and sill

ANSWER A

WHY Proper window flashing follows the shingle-lap principle: sill flashing goes on first, then the side (jamb) flashing is layered over the sill, and finally the head flashing goes over the sides. This way, any water that runs down the wall is directed over each flashing leg to the layer below, preventing water intrusion.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the minimum net clear opening area required for an egress window in a residential sleeping room under the International Residential Code?

- ☐ A 3.0 square feet
- ☐ B 5.0 square feet
- ☒ C 5.7 square feet
- ☐ D 8.0 square feet

ANSWER C

WHY IRC R310.1 requires egress windows in sleeping rooms to have a minimum net clear opening of 5.7 square feet (0.5 m²), a minimum net clear opening height of 24 inches, a minimum net clear opening width of 20 inches, and a maximum sill height of 44 inches above the finished floor. The 5.7 sq ft figure is the long-standing standard requirement.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

On a residential storefront-style entrance door, which hardware component is responsible for ensuring the door closes fully and latches without slamming after being opened?

- ☐ A Continuous hinge (geared hinge)
- ☒ B Door closer
- ☐ C Astragal
- ☐ D Threshold

ANSWER B

WHY A door closer controls the closing speed and latching action of the door, ensuring it closes fully and latches without slamming. A continuous hinge pivots the door, an astragal seals the meeting stile of a pair of doors, and a threshold is the floor-mounted seal — none of these control closing action.

QUESTION 7 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are acceptable methods to reduce air infiltration around a residential exterior door? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Installing compression weatherstripping along the head and side jamb stops
- ☒ **B** Installing a door sweep or integrated threshold seal at the bottom of the door
- ☐ **C** Leaving a 1/4-inch gap at the head of the frame for ventilation
- ☐ **D** Filling the gap between the rough opening and frame with fiberglass batts exposed to the exterior

ANSWER A • B

WHY Compression weatherstripping at jamb stops (A) and a door sweep or threshold seal at the bottom (B) are standard air-infiltration control measures. A 1/4-inch gap at the head would allow free air leakage (C), and exposed fiberglass in the gap is not an acceptable seal or air barrier (D) — it must be sealed and covered.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

For installing an insulated glass unit (IGU) into a residential wood window sash, which sealant/backing material combination is most appropriate for the interior side of the glazing rabbet?

- ☐ **A** Structural silicone only, applied to both sides with no back bedding
- ☒ **B** Back-bedding with a quality glazing sealant (such as DAP 33 or equivalent) and a glazing bead on the interior
- ☐ **C** Low-expansion spray foam alone to fill the rabbet
- ☐ **D** Solvent-based contact cement without mechanical retention

ANSWER B

WHY The traditional and code-accepted method for glazing an IGU (or single pane) into a wood sash uses back-bedding sealant in the rabbet plus a glazing bead on the interior. Structural silicone requires special preparation and is not a substitute for proper bedding in a residential wood sash, spray foam is not a glazing sealant, and contact cement lacks the elasticity and weather resistance required.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

When glazing is installed in a residential guard adjacent to a stairway, the code generally requires the glass to be:

- ☐ A Annealed glass with a protective film
- ☒ B Safety glazing such as tempered or laminated glass that meets the structural guard load requirements
- ☐ C Any glass that is at least 1/4 inch thick
- ☐ D Glass marked as decorative only

ANSWER B

WHY Glazing in guards along stairs is a hazardous location per IRC R308.4 and additionally must meet structural load requirements for guards per IRC R317. Both tempered and laminated safety glazing can be used, provided the assembly meets the required structural loads. Annealed glass is not permitted and thickness alone does not satisfy either requirement.