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38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES

X65XZTQN

CT Ag1 Glazier (auto)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES X65XZTQN , 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, X65XZTQN
- 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 automotive glass is designed to stay in the frame even when shattered, helping to maintain structural integrity and prevent occupants from being ejected during a rollover?

- ☐ A Annealed glass
- ☐ B Tempered glass
- ☒ C Laminated glass
- ☐ D Float glass

ANSWER C

WHY Laminated glass consists of two layers of glass with a plastic (typically PVB) interlayer. When it breaks, the plastic interlayer holds the pieces together, maintaining structural integrity and preventing occupant ejection. This is why windshields are laminated. Tempered glass shatters into small granular pieces and is used for side and rear windows. Annealed glass breaks into large sharp shards and is not used in modern automotive applications. Float glass is a manufacturing method.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Under FMVSS 205, what is the minimum light transmittance requirement for the windshield of a passenger vehicle manufactured after 1968?

- ☐ A 50%
- ☒ B 70%
- ☐ C 80%
- ☐ D 90%

ANSWER B

WHY FMVSS 205 requires that all glazing material used in the windshield of passenger cars have a light transmittance of at least 70%. This standard ensures adequate visibility for the driver. Tinting below this level is not legal for passenger vehicle windshields (with limited exceptions for the upper portion above the AS-1 line).

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

According to the RIT (Repair-In-Time) industry guidelines, what is the maximum length of a chip or bull's-eye break that can typically be repaired?

- ☐ A 1/4 inch (6 mm)
- ☐ B 1/2 inch (13 mm)
- ☒ C 1 inch (25 mm)
- ☐ D 2 inches (50 mm)

ANSWER C

WHY Industry RIT (Repair-In-Time) guidelines, established by the National Windshield Repair Association (NWRA), specify that repairs are generally feasible for bull's-eye and chip breaks up to 1 inch (25 mm) in diameter. Star breaks can typically be repaired up to 3 inches (76 mm), and combination breaks up to 1.5 inches (38 mm). Cracks longer than this generally require windshield replacement.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which factor is most critical to consider when selecting an automotive urethane adhesive for windshield installation?

- ☐ A The color of the urethane
- ☐ B The brand of the vehicle only
- ☒ C The safe drive-away time (SDAT) and vehicle restraint system compatibility
- ☐ D The age of the urethane cartridge

ANSWER C

WHY The safe drive-away time (SDAT) and compatibility with the vehicle's restraint system (such as passenger-side airbags) are the most critical factors. Modern vehicles often have airbags that deploy upward against the windshield, so the urethane must cure quickly enough to maintain structural integrity during a collision. Vehicle manufacturers publish specific SDAT requirements, and the wrong adhesive can compromise passenger safety.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

After replacing a windshield on a vehicle equipped with a forward-facing camera for lane departure warning, what is the proper procedure before returning the vehicle to the customer?

- ☐ A No additional procedure is necessary once the glass is bonded
- ☒ B The camera requires ADAS recalibration according to manufacturer specifications
- ☐ C The customer should recalibrate it by driving in a straight line for 5 miles
- ☐ D Only the rear-view camera needs adjustment

ANSWER B

WHY Vehicles equipped with ADAS features like lane departure warning, automatic emergency braking, and adaptive cruise control require camera recalibration after windshield replacement. Even minor glass thickness or position variations can affect camera alignment. Both static and dynamic calibration procedures may be required, and failure to recalibrate can result in system malfunction and safety hazards.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

When removing a windshield from a vehicle with a passenger-side airbag, what is the recommended safety practice?

- ☐ A Cut the urethane as close to the glass as possible for faster removal
- ☒ B Disconnect the vehicle battery and follow OEM airbag disabling procedures before beginning work
- ☐ C Proceed normally as long as the airbag indicator light is off
- ☐ D Place a protective cover over the dashboard only

ANSWER B

WHY Disconnecting the battery and following OEM airbag disabling procedures is critical. The passenger-side airbag deploys against the windshield, and improper handling during removal could cause injury. Most manufacturers recommend waiting several minutes after battery disconnection before beginning work to allow the airbag system to fully discharge. Using cold knife or wire removal tools improperly can also trigger airbag deployment if procedures aren't followed.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which tool is specifically designed for cutting urethane adhesive around an automotive windshield during removal?

- ☐ A Standard utility knife
- ☐ B Reciprocating saw with metal blade
- ☒ C Cold knife or wire-out tool
- ☐ D Circular saw

ANSWER C

WHY Cold knives and wire-out tools are specifically designed for cutting urethane during windshield removal. Cold knives have a long, flat blade that slides between the glass and pinch weld. Wire-out systems use a high-strength wire that is threaded through the adhesive using a special tool. Standard utility knives are too short and dangerous; reciprocating and circular saws can damage the dashboard, headliner, and other components.

QUESTION 8

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are considered acceptable windshield repair conditions under industry guidelines? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A A small bull's-eye chip, 3/8 inch in diameter, with no contamination
- ☐ B A crack that extends to the edge of the windshield
- ☒ C A star break 2 inches in diameter with no dirt contamination, located away from the driver's primary viewing area
- ☐ D A crack longer than 14 inches anywhere on the windshield

ANSWER A - C

WHY Industry repair guidelines specify that small bull's-eye chips (generally up to 1 inch), star breaks (up to 3 inches), and combination breaks (up to 1.5 inches) can be repaired when there is no contamination and the damage is not in the driver's primary viewing area. Cracks that extend to the edge of the windshield, long cracks (typically over 14 inches), and heavily contaminated breaks generally require replacement rather than repair.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following personal protective equipment (PPE) items are essential when performing auto glass replacement? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Safety glasses or goggles
- ☒ **B** Cut-resistant gloves when handling glass
- ☐ **C** Open-toed sandals for ventilation
- ☐ **D** Regular prescription eyeglasses alone

ANSWER A • B

WHY Safety glasses/goggles protect against flying glass particles and adhesive splashes. Cut-resistant gloves protect hands when handling broken or sharp glass edges. Open-toed sandals are unsafe in any shop environment, and regular prescription glasses do not provide adequate side protection. Auto glass work also typically requires long sleeves and work boots.