

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
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06	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
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31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
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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

Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)

EDM-D

Elevating Device Mechanic Class D

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) EDM-D , 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, EDM-D
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Under Ontario's Elevating Devices Regulation, who is legally authorized to perform the annual inspection on a Class D elevating device such as a freight platform lift?

- ☐ A Any licensed Elevating Device Mechanic
- ☐ B An engineer employed by the owner of the device
- ☒ C An inspector designated by the Technical Standards and Safety Authority
- ☐ D The contractor responsible for routine maintenance

ANSWER C

WHY Annual (periodic) inspections of elevating devices in Ontario must be performed by a TSSA-designated inspector. A licensed mechanic may maintain, repair, and decommission devices, but the regulatory periodic inspection function is reserved for a TSSA-designated inspector, not the owner's engineer or the maintenance contractor.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

Following a complete safety inspection, where must the most current inspection certificate for an elevating device be posted?

- ☐ A In the building manager's office
- ☐ B In the machine room in a sealed envelope
- ☒ C Inside the car or on the device in a conspicuous location visible to the public
- ☐ D Filed with the contractor who performs maintenance

ANSWER C

WHY The Ontario Elevating Devices Regulation requires that the most current inspection certificate be conspicuously posted inside the car or on the device where it is visible to the public. Filing it in an office or machine-room envelope does not satisfy the posting requirement.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Before a mechanic begins work inside a hydraulic elevating device's pit, what is the FIRST required energy-isolation step?

- ☐ A Close the pit access switch
- ☐ B Apply the car safeties to prevent movement
- ☒ C Lock out and tag out the mainline disconnect in the open position
- ☐ D Drain the hydraulic cylinder to zero pressure

ANSWER C

WHY The first required step when entering a pit is to establish a zero-energy state by locking out and tagging out the mainline disconnect in the open (off) position so the device cannot be energized by anyone else. Closing the pit switch or applying safeties alone does not isolate the upstream electrical supply that could energize the equipment, and draining the cylinder does not address the electrical hazard.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which safety device is designed to engage and hold the car to the guide rails if the hoisting ropes slacken or break on a traction-type elevating device?

- ☐ A Buffer
- ☐ B Governor
- ☒ C Car safeties
- ☐ D Final limit switch

ANSWER C

WHY Car safeties are the mechanical devices that grip the guide rails and bring the car to a controlled stop (or hold it in place) when activated by the governor due to overspeed or rope slack/break conditions. The governor detects the overspeed condition and trips the safeties; buffers are energy-absorbing devices at the bottom of the hoistway; final limit switches only open the control circuit at the terminal landings.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of a slack-rope (slack-belt) switch on a traction-type elevating device?

- ☐ A To detect that the car has reached the top terminal landing
- ☒ B To stop the machine if the suspension ropes or belt lose proper tension
- ☐ C To apply the car safeties during an overspeed
- ☐ D To sound an alarm when the buffer is fully compressed

ANSWER B

WHY A slack-rope/slack-belt switch monitors the tension of the suspension means and opens the safety circuit (stopping the drive) if the rope or belt goes slack, which could indicate a condition such as the car resting on its safeties or a partial loss of suspension. It does not perform overspeed detection, top-terminal stopping, or buffer monitoring.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

During routine maintenance of a hydraulic freight elevating device, which test confirms that the hydraulic cylinder is effectively holding the load against the valve when the pump is off?

- ☐ A Static load test at 150% of rated load
- ☐ B Pressure relief valve setting test
- ☒ C Cylinder leakage (pressure decay) test
- ☐ D Buffer compression test

ANSWER C

WHY A cylinder leakage/pressure-decay test isolates the cylinder from the pump and measures how quickly the pressure (and thus the load) drops; an acceptable rate confirms that the check valve and seal are holding the load. The other options test different components: static load testing the structure, relief valve setting the hydraulic system pressure limit, and buffer compression testing the buffer, not the cylinder's ability to hold load.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A mechanic reports that an elevating device will not run on automatic operation but responds correctly to inspection (in-car) operation. Which component is the MOST likely cause?

- ☒ **A Door interlock circuit is open or misadjusted**
- ☐ B Mainline disconnect is in the OFF position
- ☐ C Drive motor winding is open
- ☐ D Hoistway ventilation fan has failed

ANSWER A

WHY Automatic operation requires all doors (and their interlocks/door contacts) to be proven closed and locked before the controller will allow a run; a failed or misadjusted interlock will prevent automatic operation but the car will still move under inspection mode where interlocks are often bypassed for maintenance. An open mainline disconnect or open motor winding would prevent operation in any mode, and a failed ventilation fan does not typically affect run permission.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

An Elevating Device Mechanic Class D licence authorizes the holder to perform which of the following functions?

- ☐ A Conduct annual TSSA periodic safety inspections on all classes of elevating devices
- ☒ **B Maintain, repair, and alter Class D elevating devices as defined by the regulation**
- ☐ C Sign and seal engineering submissions for new elevating device installations
- ☐ D Issue operating permits for any class of elevating device

ANSWER B

WHY The Class D mechanic certificate authorizes the holder to maintain, repair, and alter Class D elevating devices within the scope of the Ontario Elevating Devices Regulation. Periodic safety inspections are the role of TSSA-designated inspectors (not mechanics), engineering submissions must be signed/sealed by a licensed professional engineer, and operating permits are issued by TSSA, not by mechanics.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are required electrical protective devices that must open the drive-machine circuit in the event of a fault on an elevating device? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Motor overload protection
- ☒ **B** Phase reversal / phase loss relay (where required)
- ☐ **C** Cab interior decorative light dimmer
- ☐ **D** Hoistway lighting convenience receptacle

ANSWER **A** • **B**

WHY Motor overload protection protects the drive motor and the supply conductors from sustained overcurrent and must open the motor circuit on a fault. Phase reversal/loss protection prevents the motor from running in the wrong direction (which could drive the car into the pit or overhead) or from single-phasing, both of which are unsafe. Cab decorative lighting controls and hoistway convenience receptacles are not required safety/protective devices that must open the drive-machine circuit on a fault.