# Certificate for Apartment Maintenance Technicians (CAMT) Interior & Exterior Maintenance and Repair Course Skill Check #1 – Answer Key

You are Here: Make-ready Maintenance:

- 1. Why is it important to inspect the apartment before a resident moves out?
  - Check for damages to the apartment and charge the resident for them
  - Estimate work needed in the apartment to have it ready for new move-in
  - Estimate materials and time needed for the make-ready process
  - Schedule contractors needed for the make-ready process
- 2. What are some of the uses for Make-ready Checklists?
  - Record apartment conditions before a resident moves out
  - List items needed to have the apartment ready for new residents
  - Used as a guideline by maintenance technician to complete a make-ready apartment
  - Document apartment conditions at move in for comparison when a resident moves out
- 3. Who inspects the apartment when a resident moves out?
  - Manager and/or Maintenance Supervisor
  - Assistant Manager
- 4. Who inspects the apartment when it is ready for a new move-in?
  - Manager and/or Maintenance Supervisor
  - Leasing Consultant
- 5. What is the purpose of keeping track of the make-ready process?
  - To know how much progress has been made at any given time
  - To ensure make-readies are being completed in a timely manner
  - To know when the apartment will be ready
- 6. How can we keep track of the make-ready process?
  - Use a make-ready board
  - Use a computer generated make-ready process

# Caulking:

- 7. Why is it important to use masking tape when caulking with silicone?
  - Silicone caulking can peal up from the edge if tape is not used
  - To have a professional, clean and sharp edge.

- 8. Why is it important to wet your finger and/or sponge when taking off excess latex caulk?
  - To have a smooth joint
  - To force the caulking into the thin opening to ensure a good seal
- 9. What are some safety procedures to use when caulking?
  - Use Personal Protective Equipment to protect eyes, nose, skin, and hands
  - Be careful with sharp objects

# Ceiling and Walls: Fixing a Dent or Gouge in Drywall:

- 10. What are some safety procedures to use when working on drywall repairs?
  - Use Personal Protective Equipment to protect eyes, nose, skin, and hands
  - Be careful with sharp objects
  - Use ladders properly
- 11. What are the steps to perform a drywall repair with paper tape?
  - Prepare area
  - Apply patch
  - Apply joint compound
  - Apply joint tape
  - Sand
  - Texture and paint

# Ceiling and Walls: Repairing Orange Peel Surfaces:

- 12. Which are the two most common ways to do texture repairs?
  - Manually
  - Machine Spray

# Re-keying a Door Lock:

- 13. Why do we re-key a lock during the make-ready process?
  - To ensure no one has a key other than the new resident
- 14. What is a vacant lock?
  - A set of keyed-alike locks that are used on the property to ease vacant unit key control and improve resident safety

# Tile: Cleaning Grout:

- 15. What are the steps to clean grout properly?
  - Read instructions on chemical solution bottle
  - Ensure that there is enough ventilation
  - Apply spray cleaner

- Scrub with a stiff brush
- Rinse
- Dry

# **Curb Appeal and Exterior Inspections:**

- 16. Why is curb appeal important?
  - To make sure the community is always attractive to residents, guests and prospective residents
- 17. What are some of the benefits of having attractive curb appeal?
  - Residents are proud to live there
  - It is attractive to new prospects
  - The community is well maintained
- 18. Whose job is it for a community to have attractive curb appeal?
  - All employees
- 19. What are the uses of the curb appeal checklist?
  - To make sure all work is completed properly
  - To record conditions of the curb appeal
  - To list items needed to complete work

# **Swimming Pool Area Safety:**

- 20. Why are swimming pool safety measures important?
  - To keep people safe and reduce or prevent accidents
  - To comply with local, state and federal regulations
- 21. What is the ideal level of pH in a swimming pool according to NSPF?
  - 7.4-7.6

# **Inspecting Building Exteriors:**

- 22. How often should the exterior of a community be inspected?
  - Semi-annually (At least twice per year.)
- 23. What are the benefits of having a Building Exterior Checklist?
  - To record conditions of the exterior of the community
  - To schedule repairs
  - To inspect the community after repairs have been made
  - To aid in budgeting for capitalized repairs to the asset/property

# **Electrical Maintenance and Repair Course**

# Skill Check #2 – Answer Key

# You Are Here: Electrical Maintenance and Repair

- 1. When is it acceptable to call an electrician?
  - When it is required by local, state or federal regulations
  - When a technician does not have proper training or is uncomfortable performing the repair
  - When the job is too large or the workload is too heavy

# **Comparing Electricity and Plumbing:**

- 2. What is the measurement for electrical pressure?
  - Voltage
- 3. What is the purpose of having different size wires?
  - The larger the wire, the more current it can carry

### **Electrical Terms:**

- 4. What is Amperes (Amp)?
  - The rate at which current flows through an electrical device
- 5. What is Ohms?
  - The units that measure electrical resistance
- 6. What is Wattage?
  - It is a measure of total electricity usage

# **Electrical Safety:**

- 7. What is the first thing you should do before working on an electrical device?
  - Turn power off and follow tag-out/lock-out procedures
- 8. Describe the Lock-out/Tag-out procedure.
  - Turn off the source of electrical power
  - Attach a lock-out device to the power source
  - Attach a tag to the power source
  - Discharge any remaining power source in capacitors or equipment
  - Test the device to make sure the power is off
  - Make necessary repairs
  - Turn power back on and test device

- 9. What is some of the personal protective equipment that is used in electrical work?
  - Goggles
  - Gloves
  - Rubber-soled shoes
  - Arc flash face shield
- 10. What is a GFCI Receptacle?
  - It is a receptacle equipped with a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter safety device. The GFCI constantly monitors electricity flowing in and out of a circuit, and can sense any loss of current (amperage). If the current flowing through the circuit differs by a small amount, the GFCI quickly switches off power to that circuit.

# The Electrical System:

- 11. Where does power come from?
  - Power plant generate electricity
- 12. How does the power company measure the electricity we use?
  - With an electrical meter that measures kilowatts per hour being used
- 13. What protects circuits from shorts and overloads?
  - Breakers or fuses
- 14. What types of voltage are found in apartment homes?
  - 120 Volt for electrical outlets, lamps, and small appliances
  - 240 Volt for HVAC, water heaters, electric ranges, and dryers
  - 24 Volts for HVAC controls and the thermostat

### **Electrical Circuits:**

- 15. What is the purpose of the black wire?
  - The hot wire carries electrical current to the electrical device
- 16. What is the purpose of the white wire?
  - The neutral wire returns current to the service panel
- 17. What is the purpose of the green or bare wire?
  - The safety ground wire directs electricity to the ground to make it harmless in the event of a short in the circuit or defective appliance

# **Tools for Electrical Repairs:**

- 18. What type of ladder is recommended for electrical work?
  - Fiberglass
- 19. What type of tool is recommended to remove plastic insulation from wires?
  - Wire strippers

- 20. What is the purpose of having well-insulated handles on electrical tools?
  - To prevent electrocution
- 21. What is the purpose of using electrical test tools?
  - To check if power is off in the electrical device
  - To check if there is an open circuit
  - To check if an electrical device is grounded or shorted out
  - To verify if the proper amount of voltage or amperage is supplying the device
- 22. What are some of the functions of an electric testing meter?
  - To check resistance in an electrical device with Ohms
  - To test for continuity
  - To check pressure in an electrical device with Volts
  - To check the current in an electrical device with Amps

### **Electrical Wires:**

- 23. What size wire is recommended for 15 amps, 120 volt light fixtures and receptacles?
  - #14
- 24. What size wire is recommended for 30 amps, 240 volts large appliances?
  - #10

# Main Service Panels, Fuses, and Circuit Breakers:

- 25. What makes a breaker trip?
  - A short in the circuit
  - A faulty connection
  - An overloaded circuit
- 26. What item does a breaker protect?
  - The wire in the walls of the building
- 27. How do you reset a tripped breaker?
  - Flip breaker all the way to the OFF position
  - Flip breaker to the ON position

# Wall Switches:

- 28. What could be the problem if the breaker trips when you turn a wall switch on?
  - Shorted/grounded out switch
  - Faulty connection
  - Shorted/grounded out electrical device
  - Problem with the wire in the wall

- 29. What is a three-way switch?
  - It is a switch with three screw terminals that when used in pairs can allow control of a single device from two separate locations

# Receptacles:

- 30. What is the small slot in an electrical receptacle?
  - It is the "hot" slot with 120 volts
- 31. What could be the problem in a receptacle that feels warm?
  - The receptacle is overloaded
  - There is a faulty connection in the wiring
  - The wire is too small

# Fluorescent Light Fixtures:

- 32. What are the parts of a fluorescent light fixture?
  - Ballast
  - Sockets
  - Bulb
  - Cover
  - Shade/diffuser
- 33. What could be the problem in a fluorescent light fixture that is flickering?
  - Loose light bulb
  - Defective light bulb
  - Defective ballast
  - Defective socket
  - Loose connection
  - Defective starter (old fixtures)

# **Smoke Detectors and Carbon Monoxide Detectors:**

- 34. What could be the problem in a smoke detector that does not sound when the button is pushed?
  - No power
  - Broken buzzer/speaker
- 35. What should be used to test the full function of a smoke detector?
  - "Smoke in a can" type product
  - Smoking match

# **Plumbing Maintenance and Repair Course**

# Skill Check #3 – Answer Key

# You Are Here: Plumbing Maintenance and Repair:

- 1. What are some safety hazards to be aware of when working on plumbing?
  - Having something falling on top of you
  - Burning yourself with something hot
  - Cutting yourself with something sharp
  - Falling on a wet floor or slippery floor
  - · Getting infected with a body fluid or bacteria
  - · Getting sick by breathing harmful chemicals
  - Coming in contact with or splashing chemicals
  - · Getting electrocuted
- 2. When is it best to use a plumber for a repair?
  - When state or local regulations require it
  - When the job is too large
  - When the employee does not have proper training or is not sure about the procedure
  - When the employee does not have the required specialty tools
  - When employees are overloaded with work or shorthanded
  - When the item is under warranty

# Plumbing in an Apartment Building:

- 3. What are the three systems in plumbing?
  - Water Supply
  - Water Distribution
  - Waste Exit

# **Plumbing Safety:**

- 4. How can accidents be prevented when doing plumbing repairs?
  - Taking proper time to do repairs
  - Having a well organized work environment
  - Making sure water is off before doing any repairs
  - Following lock-out/tag-out procedures
  - Using plumbing tools properly
  - Using the right parts for the job

- Using personal protective equipment
- Following equipment safety directions
- · Being familiar with SDS Sheets for chemicals being used
- 5. Describe the Lock-out/Tag-out Procedure:
  - Shut off the source of water or electricity
  - Attach a lock-out device and tag to this source
  - Release or drain any energy or pressure left in the plumbing or electrical lines or equipment
  - Test to be sure the energy or pressure is turned off

# Pipes and Fittings:

- 6. What are some of the types of pipes found in plumbing systems?
  - Copper
  - PVC or CPVC
  - Cast Iron
  - Brass
  - PEX
- 7. What is flux?
  - An acid that is used to prepare a metal surface (such as copper) for soldering

### Faucets and Sinks:

- 8. Describe the most common types of faucets
  - Ball
  - Cartridge
  - Disc
  - Compression

# Replacing a Faucet:

- 9. What are the steps to replacing a faucet?
  - Turn water going to the faucet off
  - Check to make sure water is off
  - Remove faucet water and drain lines
  - Remove faucet lock nuts and faucet
  - Clean area
  - Place sealant under the faucet (plumber's putty or silicone)
  - Install new faucet
  - Turn water back on and check for leaks

### **Garbage Disposals:**

- 10. What are some of the safety precautions when working with garbage disposals?
  - Follow lock-out/tag-out procedures (Electrical and Plumbing)
  - Use personal protective equipment to protect face, hands, and body
  - Do not place hands inside disposal
- 11. What are some things that should never be put in a garbage disposal?
  - Anything that is not biodegradable
  - Anything hard (bones, eggshells)
  - Anything that is not chewable
- 12. What temperature should water be that is used while the disposal is operating?
  - Cold

### **Tubs and Showers:**

- 13. What are some safety precautions to be used when working with tubs and showers?
  - Turn water off and check to make sure it is off
  - Use personal protective equipment to protect face, hands, and body
  - Use proper tools
  - Be careful with slippery surfaces
  - Clean working area
- 14. What are the three main types of shower faucets?
  - Three handles
  - Two handles
  - Single handle

# Toilets:

- 15. What are some safety precautions to be used when working with toilets?
  - Turn water off and test to make sure it is off
  - Use personal protective equipment to protect face, hands, and body
  - Handle body fluids with caution
  - Be careful with slippery surfaces
  - Use proper tools
  - Follow installation instructions
  - Be familiar with SDS sheets for chemicals being used
- 16. What is the principal of physics that causes a toilet to flush?
  - A siphon
- 17. What are the steps to replace a toilet?
  - Turn water off and test to make sure it is off
  - Remove water from the old toilet

- Disconnect water supply line
- Disconnect toilet from floor/wall
- Remove old toilet (request assistance if necessary)
- Clean area
- Install new wax seal on the toilet bottom
- Install new bowl and tank
- Turn water back on and test

# **Drains and Clogs:**

- 18. What is the best way to unclog a toilet?
  - Plunger
  - Toilet auger (never use any chemicals to unclog a toilet)
- 19. What tools can be used to unclog a sink or tub?
  - Plunger
  - Snag tool (Zip-It)
  - Snake

### Water Heaters:

- 20. What are some safety precautions to be used when working with water heaters?
  - Follow lock-out/tag-out procedures for electricity, gas, and water
  - Drain water out completely if you are replacing the water heater
  - Use proper tools and replacement parts
  - Use personal protective equipment to protect face, hands, and body
  - Follow equipment instructions properly
  - Request assistance when necessary
  - Follow lifting techniques properly
- 21. What are the steps to replace a water heater?
  - Turn water and power or gas off and test to make sure it is off
  - Follow lock-out/tag-out procedures
  - Disconnect water and power or gas lines
  - Drain water from old water heater completely
  - Clean area
  - Install new water heater according to equipment specifications
  - Fill tank with water prior to turning on the power or gas
  - Test water heater for proper operation
- 22. What is the purpose of installing a Temperature and Pressure Relief Valve on a water heater?
  - To protect the tank from over pressure

- 23. How do you replace a Thermocouple in a gas water heater?
  - Turn gas off and follow lock-out/tag-out procedures
  - Wait at least 10 minutes for gas to dissipate
  - Remove pilot gas tube or bracket if needed and remove the old thermocouple
  - Install new thermocouple and pilot gas tube or bracket if removed
  - Turn gas back on and test for leaks
  - Follow instructions to light pilot

# **Heating Systems Maintenance and Repair Course**

# Skill Check #4 - Answer Key

# You Are Here: Heating Maintenance and Repair

- 1. When is it acceptable to call a Heating Specialist?
  - When is required by local, state or federal regulations
  - When the technician does not have the proper training or information
  - When the job is too large or workload is too heavy
  - When the technician is not certified (if refrigerant is used for heating)
  - When the equipment still under warranty

# **Heating System Safety:**

- 2. What are some of the safety precautions to be taken when working on heating systems?
  - Turn power off and follow lock-out/tag-out procedures
  - Allow plenty time for equipment to cool off
  - Use personal protective equipment to protect face, hands, and body
  - Discharge accumulated power in capacitors by shorting across the terminals
  - Take precautions to work with high temperatures
  - Have working area well-ventilated to avoid breathing fumes from combustion
  - Report gas leaks to supervisor
  - Be familiar with SDS sheets for chemicals being used
  - Keep working area and tools clean and in excellent condition
  - Follow equipment and tool manufacturers' directions properly
  - If you smell gas do not turn any switches or electrical devices on or use the telephones, cell phones or two-way radios
  - Turn gas off and ventilate the area immediately
  - Do not bypass any safety switches or devices

# **Key Tools for Heating Repairs:**

- 3. What tool can be used to test the heating element on an electric heater?
  - Multimeter
- 4. What tool is used to test presence of carbon monoxide?
  - Carbon monoxide detector

### Air Distribution:

- 5. What is the function of the blower in a heating system?
  - To move and circulate air
- 6. What is the function of the Fan Limit Control Switch?
  - To turn fan blower motor ON and OFF according to the preset temperature of air
- 7. What problems can a clogged air filter cause?
  - Poor air circulation
  - System not heating properly
  - Overheated heat exchanger
  - Damaged blower motor
- 8. What can cause blower motor to not start?
  - No power
  - Defective fan motor relay
  - Defective thermostat
  - Defective fan motor or capacitor
- 9. What are the different methods of heat transfer?
  - Conduction
  - Convection
  - Radiation
- 10. Which types of heating systems are found in apartments?
  - Electric
  - Gas
  - Hydronic

# **Electric Furnace Heating:**

- 11. What is the function of the heating coil?
  - To add heat to circulating air
- 12. What is the function of the sequencer relay?
  - To order events in an HVAC system
- 13. Which are the two safety devices that turn the heating element OFF in case of a malfunction in the heating system?
  - Limit Switch
  - Fusible Link
- 14. What can cause heat to not work?
  - No power or improper voltage
  - Defective thermostat or transformer
  - Defective sequencer relay
  - Defective fan relay

- Defective limit switch
- Defective fuse link
- Defective heating element

# **Gas Furnace Heating:**

- 15. Which are the three elements required to create combustion?
  - Fuel
  - Ignition
  - Oxygen
- 16. Which toxic gases are created when combustion is not fully achieved?
  - Carbon monoxide
  - Aldehyde gasses
- 17. What is the function of the gas valve?
  - To control the flow of gas to the furnace
- 18. What is the function of the ignition system?
  - To ignite gas at the burner
- 19. What is the name of the safety device that ignition systems with standing pilots use?
  - Thermocouple
- 20. What is the function of the flue pipe?
  - To vent exhaust gasses out of the building
- 21. What can keep a pilot from staying ON?
  - Gas line to pilot is clogged up
  - Wind is turning flame OFF
  - Defective thermocouple
  - · Defective gas valve
  - Thermocouple is not properly seated in the flame or incorrectly installed
- 22. What happens when there is not enough oxygen in the heating exchanger?
  - Combustion is not fully completed, creating carbon monoxide
  - Heater will not work properly and safely

# **Hydronic Heating Systems:**

- 23. How is heat created in a Hydronic System?
  - Hydronic Systems use the heat created by water heaters or boilers
- 24. What is the function of an Aquastat?
  - A temperature sensing device that turns the boiler ON and OFF to keep the water at a desired temperature
- 25. What is a Circulator?

# Certificate for Apartment Maintenance Technicians (CAMT) Skill Checks with Answer Key

- A motor, a linkage, pump and an impeller that move water through the hydronic system
- 26. How can rusty water be removed from a hydronic system?
  - Turn power OFF and follow lock-out/tag-out procedures
  - Turn drain valve OPEN until clear water comes out
  - Close drain valve and fill system up with clean water
  - Turn power back ON and test system

# Air Conditioning Maintenance and Repair Course

# Skill Check #5 - Answer Key

# You Are Here: Air Conditioning Maintenance and Repair

- 1. When is it acceptable to call an Air Conditioning Specialist?
  - When it is required by local, state or federal regulations
  - When the technician does not have the proper training or information
  - When the job is too large or workload is too heavy
  - When the technician is not certified
  - When the equipment still under warranty

# Air Conditioning Safety:

- 2. What are some of the safety precautions to be taken when working on air conditioning equipment?
  - Turn power off and follow lock-out/tag-out procedures
  - Allow plenty time for equipment to cool off
  - Use personal protective equipment to protect face, hands, and body
  - Discharge accumulated power in capacitors by shortening the terminals
  - Take precautions to work with high temperatures and pressures
  - Have working area well-ventilated to avoid breathing refrigerant
  - · Report refrigerant leaks to supervisor
  - Be familiar with SDS sheets for chemicals being used
  - Keep working area and tools clean and in excellent condition
  - Follow equipment and tool manufacturers' directions properly

# **Key Tools for Air Conditioning Repairs:**

- 3. Which tool is used to check voltage, ohms, and amperage in an Air Conditioning System?
  - Multimeter
- 4. Which tool is used to check refrigerant pressure in an Air Conditioning System?
  - Manifold gauge set
- 5. What are two ways to locate a refrigerant leak in an Air Conditioning System?
  - With an electronic leak detector
  - With leak detection soap bubbles
- 6. What is the equipment used to remove air and moisture from an Air Conditioning System?
  - Vacuum Pump

- 7. What equipment would a technician use to remove refrigerants from a system for servicing?
  - Recovery machine

# **Refrigerants and their Special Properties**

- 8. What are refrigerants?
  - Substances used in comfort cooling equipment to move heat from one location to another
- 9. What are some examples of refrigerants found in Air Conditioning Systems?
  - R-22
  - R-410A
- 10. What happens to the refrigerant pressure when the temperature rises?
  - Pressure rises
- 11. What is refrigerant boiling point?
  - The temperature and pressure at which refrigerant changes from a liquid to a vapor
  - Saturation point

# The Air Conditioning System:

- 12. What are the four main parts of an Air Conditioning System?
  - Compressor
  - Condenser
  - Metering Device
  - Evaporator
- 13. What is the Air Handler Unit?
  - Piece of equipment inside the apartment that moves air throughout the apartment
- 14. Where is the Condenser Unit located?
  - Outside the apartment
- 15. What is the purpose of an Air Conditioning's cooling system?
  - To absorb heat in one location (inside the apartment) and move that heat to another location (outside the apartment)

# The Refrigeration Cycle in an Air Conditioning System:

- 16. What is the stage of the refrigerant entering the compressor?
  - Low temperature and low pressure vapor

- 17. What is the state and pressure of the refrigerant leaving the compressor and entering the condenser coils?
  - High temperature and high pressure vapor
- 18. What is the state and pressure of the refrigerant leaving the condenser coils and entering the metering device?
  - High temperature and high pressure liquid
- 19. What is the state and pressure of the refrigerant leaving the metering device and entering the evaporator?
  - Low temperature and low pressure liquid
- 20. What is the state and pressure of the refrigerant leaving the evaporator?
  - Low temperature and low pressure vapor

# **Key Parts of an Air Conditioning System:**

- 21. What is the function of the compressor?
  - To pump refrigerant throughout the system, raising low temperature and low pressure vapor refrigerant to a high temperature and high pressure vapor refrigerant
- 22. What is the function of the condenser?
  - To cause air to absorb heat from refrigerant
- 23. What is the function of the metering device?
  - To regulate the quantity of refrigerant flowing to the evaporator, lowering its temperature and pressure
- 24. What is the function of the evaporator?
  - To allow refrigerant to absorb heat from air

# The Superheat Method:

- 25. What is superheat?
  - The additional heat added to the refrigerant in the evaporator after it has already changed to a vapor
- 26. How many degrees of superheat are expected in a system properly charged?
  - Depends on temperature per manufacturer standards

# The Sub-cooling Method:

- 27. What is sub-cooling?
  - The additional heat removed from the refrigerant in the condenser after it has already changed to a liquid
- 28. How many degrees of sub-cooling are expected in a system properly charged?
  - Depends on temperature per manufacturer standards

# **Recovering Refrigerant:**

- 29. What is recovering refrigerant?
  - Using a recovery machine or approved device to remove refrigerant from the system and place it into an approved container
- 30. What does it mean to recycle refrigerant?
  - A process of cleaning recovered refrigerant so that it can be used on the same property in another system
- 31. Who can reclaim refrigerant?
  - A chemist or processor

# **Evacuating and Dehydrating the System:**

- 32. What is evacuating the system?
  - Removing air and moisture from inside the sealed refrigerant system and expelling it to the atmosphere with the use of a vacuum pump

# **Electrical System Repairs:**

- 33. What types of circuit are used in Split System Air Conditioning units?
  - Load circuits or high voltage circuits (usually 240 volts)
  - Low voltage control circuits (usually 24 volts)
- 34. What type of device is used to check voltage in a system?
  - Volt Meter or a multimeter
- 35. What is the proper way to check a thermostat?
  - Check 24 volts coming into the thermostat through the red wire
  - Check 24 volts going out to fan, cool, and heat (green, yellow, and white wires)
  - Check temperature setting for accuracy
  - Check for proper installation

# **Load Circuits: Compressors:**

- 36. How many terminals are located in the compressor?
  - Three (Common, Start, and Run)
- 37. What can cause compressor not to start?
  - No power or improper voltage
  - Open winding inside the compressor or shorted out
  - Defective start capacitor or defective contactor
  - Broken wire on terminals
  - Compressor overheated

### **Load Circuits: Fan Motors**

- 38. What can cause the condenser fan motor not to start?
  - No power or improper voltage
  - Open winding inside the fan motor or shorted out
  - Defective run capacitor
  - Broken wire on terminals
  - Defective contactor
  - Fan motor overheated

### Air Distribution:

- 39. Which types of blower motors are used in Air Conditioning Systems?
  - PSC (Permanent Split Capacitor)
  - ECM (Electronically Commuted Motor)
- 40. How can you check a blower motor?
  - Check power to make sure motor is getting proper voltage
  - Turn power off and follow lock-out/tag-out procedures
  - Disconnect motor wires and check each wire/terminal for resistance per manufacturer instruction
  - Disconnect capacitor and check it with an Ohm meter

# **Appliance Maintenance and Repair Course**

# Skill Check #6 – Answer Key

# You Are Here: Appliance Maintenance and Repair

- 1. When is it acceptable to call an Appliances Specialist?
  - When is required by local, state or federal regulations
  - When the technician does not have the proper training or information
  - When the job is too large or workload is too heavy
  - When the technician is not certified and the repair involves refrigerant
  - When the equipment still under warranty

# **Appliance Safety**

- 2. What are some of the safety precautions to be taken when working with appliances?
  - Turn power OFF and follow lock-out/tag-out procedures
  - Allow plenty time for equipment to cool off
  - Use personal protective equipment to protect face, hands, and body
  - Discharge accumulated power in capacitors by shorting across the terminals
  - Take precautions to work with high temperatures
  - Follow proper directions for lifting heavy equipment
  - Report any unsafe conditions to your supervisor
  - · Be familiar with SDS sheets for chemicals being used
  - Keep working area and tools clean and in excellent condition
  - Follow equipment and tool manufacturers' directions properly
  - Do not bypass any safety switches or devices
  - Be careful with sharp edges on equipment

# Repair or Replace

- 3. What considerations should a technician take into account when deciding whether to repair or replace equipment?
  - The decision to repair or replace is always based on the dollar amount as well as the amount of time it would take to repair a given appliance.
  - Technicians should always refer to company policy/procedure/standards before making a decision.

# **Key Tools for Appliance Repairs**

- 4. What tool will be needed to check an electrical problem on an appliance?
  - A multimeter
- 5. What tool will be needed to check temperature on an appliance?
  - A digital thermometer

# **Diagnostic Plan**

- 6. What are the steps in completing a diagnostic plan before attempting a repair?
  - Listen
  - Observe
  - Research
  - Access and Test
  - Document

### Chemicals

- **7.** What rules are critical to observe when using chemicals?
  - Do not over/under dilute concentrated products.
  - Do not mix chemicals unless it is under the specific instruction of the manufacturer.
  - Never add water to chemicals; only add chemicals to water.

# **Clothes Dryer Maintenance and Repair**

- 8. What are the three basic functions needed for a dryer to dry clothes?
  - Air, heat, and motion (rotation)
- 9. What is the main function of the Exhaust Duct?
  - To allow moisture to be transfer from the dryer to the outside of the building
- 10. How is the temperature controlled inside the dryer?
  - By a thermostat located inside the vent that senses the temperature and turns the heating element ON and OFF to maintain the desired temperature
- 11. What could be the problem in a dryer that does not turn ON?
  - No power, caused by a tripped breaker or blown fuse
  - A faulty electrical cord
  - Defective start switch or motor
  - Defective internal fuse
- 12. What could be the problem in a dryer that runs but produces NO heat?
  - Not receiving proper voltage
  - Defective internal fuse

- Defective heating element
- Clogged exhaust duct
- Defective thermostat
- 13. What device stops the dryer when the dryer door is opened?
  - Door switch
- 14. What can be the problem in a dryer that dries clothes too hot?
  - Defective thermostat
  - Obstruction in the exhaust vent

# **Clothes Washer Maintenance and Repair**

- 15. What are the three basic elements for a washer to clean clothes?
  - Detergent, Water and Clothes
- 16. Which are the basic functions of a clothes washer?
  - Fill, agitate, drain, and spin
- 17. What is the Agitator?
  - The finned apparatus in the center of upright washing machines that moves back and forth or up and down to clean laundry
- 18. Which are the two types of motors in washers?
  - Direct-Drive
  - Belt-Drive
- 19. What is the function of the timer switch in a washer?
  - To send power to different devices to make washer fill, agitate, drain or spin as it goes through the cycles
- 20. What could the problem be in a washer that does not turn ON?
  - No power, caused by a tripped breaker or blown fuse
  - Defective cord or wall electrical outlet
  - Defective timer or door switch
- 21. What could be the problem in a washer that the agitator does not work?
  - Defective agitator or agitator solenoid
  - Defective motor or transmission
  - Defective timer
- 22. What could be the problem in a washer that does not fill up with water?
  - Water valves are OFF
  - Clogged or kinked water hoses or filter screens
  - Defective water level switch
  - Defective timer solenoid
- 23. What could be the problem in a washer that shakes out of balance?
  - Washer has been overfilled with clothes

- Machine is not level
- Tub balance spring or bracket broken, loose, or disconnected
- 24. What are the steps to take when replacing an electrical component in a washer?
  - Turn power OFF and follow lock-out/tag-out procedures
  - Check component with an Ohm meter
  - Replace component with another one of the same model, capacity, voltage and features
  - If a universal component is used, follow instructions in detail
  - Do not bypass or alter any functions or features
  - Turn power back ON and check for proper operation

# **Cook-top and Oven Maintenance and Repair:**

- 25. What is indicated if only ½ of the burner ignites when lit?
  - Clogged burner orifice

# **Key Parts of an Electric Range:**

- 26. Which devices are located in the range control panel?
  - Burner switches
  - Oven thermostat
  - Clock
  - Indicator lights
  - Oven selector switch
- 27. What is the function of the burner switch?
  - Turn burner ON and OFF and maintain burner temperature at desired setting
- 28. What is the function of the oven thermostat?
  - Turn bake and broiler elements ON and OFF and maintain oven temperature at desired setting
- 29. What is the function of the indicator lights?
  - They are red lights that when turned ON indicate the cook-top or the oven is ON
- 30. What is the function of the oven selector switch?
  - To turn ON or OFF the bake or the broiler elements
- 31. What could the problem be in a range that does not turn ON?
  - No power, caused by a tripped breaker or blown fuse
  - Faulty cord
  - Defective wall electrical outlet
  - Defective terminal block or damaged internal wiring
- 32. What could the problem be in a range where one burner does not work?

- Defective burner switch
- Defective burner
- Faulty connection on burner terminal
- 33. What could the problem be in a range where the burners work, but the oven does not work?
  - Defective bake or broil element
  - Defective thermostat
  - Defective oven selector switch
  - Damaged, broken or burned wiring
- 34. What could the problem be in a range where the oven is overheating?
  - Defective thermostat
  - Defective door gasket
  - Defective oven selector switch
- 35. What are the steps to take when replacing an electrical component in a range?
  - Turn power OFF and follow lock-out/tag-out procedures
  - Check component with an Ohm meter
  - Replace component with another one of the same model, capacity, voltage and features
  - If a universal component is used, follow instructions in detail
  - Do not bypass or alter any functions or features
  - Turn power back ON and check for proper operation

### **Common Gas Cook-Top Problems and Solutions**

- 36. What could be the problem with a pilot flame that does not stay ON?
  - Clogged gas line to pilot
  - Defective gas valve
  - Pilot flame adjustment screw not set properly
- 37. What keeps burner flames from working properly?
  - Clogged ports on burner from grease, food particles or dirt
  - Defective control switch on burner
  - Defective gas valve
  - Not enough primary air going to burner
  - Not enough gas pressure going to range
- 38. What is an Igniter?
  - An electronic device that works just like a pilot but instead of gas it uses heat from an electrical spark to light the flames on a range
- 39. What is the proper way to check a thermostat on an oven?
  - Inspect the oven thermostat probe for proper installation inside the oven
  - Place oven thermometer in the center of the oven

- Turn oven ON and set temperature to 350 degrees
- Let the oven warm until you hear the thermostat click OFF
- Read the thermometer and write the reading down
- Repeat steps 4 and 5 two more times
- Take your three readings, add them together and divide by three
- This final reading is the average thermostat reading
- If your oven temperature is too high or too low, adjust the thermostat settings located on the back of the oven knob or in some models, a set screw on the oven thermostat itself. Most have degree indicators to help you adjust the readings.
- Re-test the oven temperature once you have adjusted it
- If temperature difference cannot be adjusted, replace thermostat

# **Dishwasher Maintenance and Repair**

40. What are the basic cycles of a dishwasher to clean dishes?

- Fill with hot water
- Spray hot water with internal arms/jets to clean dishes
- Drain dirty water out
- Fill with hot water again
- Spray hot water with internal arms/jets to rinse dishes
- Drain dirty water out
- Heat Dishwasher to above 165° to sanitize
- Dry dishes or air dry

# **Key Parts of a Dishwasher**

- 41. What are the functions of the timer in a dishwasher?
  - To send power to the different electrical components to turn them ON at different times of the filling, washing, draining, rinsing, sanitizing and drying cycles
- 42. What are the functions of the pump in a dishwasher?
  - To pump water to the internal arms/jets to wash dishes and to pump dirty water out of the dishwasher during the drain cycle

### **Common Dishwasher Problems and Solutions**

- 43. What could the problem be when a dishwasher does not come ON?
  - No power, caused by a tripped breaker or blown fuse
  - Defective cord or loose connections in the dishwasher electrical box
  - Defective door and/or latch switches
  - Defective timer

- Defective water level switch
- Defective pump motor
- 44. What are the steps when replacing an electrical component in a dishwasher?
  - Turn power OFF and follow lock-out/tag-out procedures
  - Check component with an Ohm meter
    - If a switch, check continuity
    - o If a motor, check resistance value
    - Look for short by testing to ground
  - Replace component with another one of the same model, capacity, voltage and features
  - If a universal component is used, follow instructions in detail
  - Do not bypass or alter any functions or features
  - Turn power back ON and check for proper operation
- 45. What could the problem be when there is water standing inside the dishwasher?
  - Clogged drain line or clogged garbage disposal
  - Kinked drain hose
  - Defective pump
  - Defective timer switch
  - Defective drain solenoid
  - Disposals drain plug for the dishwasher connection was not removed during disposal installation
- 46. What could cause water not to be hot enough in a dishwasher?
  - Cold water line connected to dishwasher
  - Water heater not working properly in the apartment
  - Defective heating element in dishwasher
  - Defective timer switch
  - Due to pipe run and/or design, cold water sitting in the hot water pipe
- 47. What could the problem be when dishes have spots on them?
  - Dishes not placed inside dishwasher correctly
  - Proper detergent not being used
  - Dirty water not draining properly
  - Water amount or quality not sufficient
  - Water temperature not hot enough
- 48. What could cause a dishwasher to leak water?
  - Proper detergent not being used
  - Defective door gasket
  - Water supply line connections are loose or water line is damaged
  - Drain hose damaged

- Defective water level switch
- Defective timer
- Defective pump or motor seal
- 49. What could the problem be if NO water is going to the dishwasher?
  - Water is turned OFF
  - Inlet Valve clogged
  - Defective inlet valve
  - Defective timer
  - Defective water level switch
  - Defective door and/or latch switch(s)
- 50. What could cause dishes not to be dry enough?
  - Defective selector switch for air/heat dry setting
  - Defective heating element
  - Defective timer
  - Water not draining properly

# **Refrigerator Maintenance and Repair**

- 51. How does a refrigerator keep food cool?
  - Much like an air conditioner, a refrigerator removes heat from an enclosed space with the use of refrigerant traveling to an evaporator and absorbing heat from the air and transporting this heat to the outside
- 52. What are the main components of a refrigerator?
  - Compressor
  - Condenser coils
  - Expansion device
  - Evaporator coils
  - Refrigerant
- 53. What is the main function of the compressor?
  - To pump refrigerant around the system and increase the temperature and pressure of the vapor refrigerant as it passes through its valves
- 54. What is the main function of the condenser coils?
  - To remove heat from the high temperature/pressure vapor refrigerant and condense it to a high temperature/pressure liquid
- 55. What is the main function of the expansion device?
  - To regulate the flow of refrigerant entering the evaporator and lower its temperature and pressure to a low temperature/pressure liquid
- 56. What is the main function of the evaporator?

 To take the low temperature/pressure liquid refrigerant through a coil and absorb the heat in the air traveling across the coil, lowering the temperature inside the refrigerator

# **Refrigerator Problems and Solutions**

- 57. What can cause refrigerator not to come ON?
  - No power, caused by a tripped breaker or fuse
  - Defective cord or wall electrical outlet
  - Defective defrost timer
  - Defective thermostat
  - Defective compressor or start relay
- 58. What can the problem be when refrigerator is ON but does not cool?
  - Defective thermostat
  - Defective compressor
  - Defective defrost timer
  - Low refrigerant pressure
  - Defective door gasket
  - Dirty coils
  - Blocked air circulation
  - Evaporator coils covered in ice
- 59. What causes refrigerator door to sweat?
  - Refrigerator overloaded with food
  - Damaged door gasket
  - Defective defrost timer
  - Defective mullion or case heater
  - Oversized light bulb or defective light switch
- 60. What is the problem in a refrigerator that is freezing up?
  - Defective defrost heater
  - Defective defrost timer
  - Defective thermostat.
  - Defective evaporator fan
- 61. What causes water inside the bottom of the refrigerator?
  - Clogged drain cup or line
  - Door left open or constantly being open and close, creating condensation
  - Damaged door gasket
  - Defective defrost timer
- 62. What can be the problem when ice maker is not working?
  - Clogged or dirty coils

- Water turned OFF to the ice maker
- Kinked water line
- Freezer temperature not cold enough; 0° F to 8° F required
- Defective fill valve
- Defective ice maker
- 63. What are the steps when replacing an electrical component in a refrigerator?
  - Turn power OFF and follow lock-out/tag-out procedures
  - Check component with an Ohm meter
  - Replace component with another one of the same model, capacity, voltage and features
  - If a universal component is used, follow instructions in detail
  - Do not bypass or alter any functions or features
  - Turn power back ON and check for proper operation

# A Day in the Life of A Maintenance Technician Online Course Skill Check #7 -- Answer Key

- 1. When should you pick up trash around the property?
  - Every time you see trash, you should pick it up
  - When you first get to work
  - When you go to lunch
  - Just before you go home
- 2. Emergencies on a property are usually defined by maintenance technicians as:
  - Fire, Flood, Blood
  - Fire, No Power, Flood
  - Upset Resident, Safety Issues, Corporate Office Requests
  - Quick Move-in, Flood, Manager Request
- 3. When interacting with residents it is important to be:
  - Cooperative
  - Friendly
  - Professional
  - All of the above
- 4. Which of the following skills contributes to the best customer service experience for residents?
  - Professional certifications
  - Required licenses
  - Positive attitude
  - Prior maintenance experience
- 5. Which set of terms best reflects proper usage in the apartment industry?
  - Units, Project, Residents
  - Tenants, Community, Units
  - Residents, Community, Apartment Home
  - Landlord, Tenants, Manager

- 6. Why is it very important to meet the needs of the resident?
  - There are fewer complaints, residents renew leases, residents refer their friends to live at the property
  - Residents bring you food, residents refer their friends, you get an extra day
    off
  - There are fewer complaints, the manager congratulates you, the leasing agent buys your lunch
  - Feeling of accomplishment, residents renew leases, you get a bonus
- 7. Who are your customers?
  - Residents
  - Prospective residents
  - Management team
  - All of the above
- 8. What techniques can you use to be a good listener?
  - Project confidence, put aside distractions, and let residents know immediately when they are wrong
  - Pay attention, ask questions, be respectful and calm
  - Maintain eye contact, always say yes because the customer is always right, take notes
  - Repeat back what you've heard for clarity, then tell the resident you will take care of everything that day
- 9. When going to an occupied apartment home, you should:
  - Introduce yourself, call the resident by first name, and tell them why you are there
  - Announce that you are maintenance staff and go into the apartment
  - Introduce yourself and call the resident by name, then wait to be invited in
  - Just walk in when the resident answers since they know you are coming by

- 10. How many times should you knock on the door before determining that no one is home?
  - Once, then open the door, announce yourself, and do the work
  - Twice, then open the door, announce yourself, and do the work
  - Three times, then enter announcing yourself through the entire apartment
  - There is no need to knock if you know the resident isn't at home
- 11. When working in an occupied apartment home and no one is home you should:
  - Complete the repair(s), then look around to check for other problems
  - Complete the repair(s) and leave a note about what you did
  - Complete the repair(s), then inspect the apartment home for cleanliness
  - All of the above
- 12. What do you do if you see unsafe or otherwise reportable conditions in the home?
  - Tell the resident what is wrong and ask them to fix it
  - Leave the resident a note that something is wrong
  - Report it to the manager
  - Call the police
- 13. When should you not enter a home to complete a service request?
  - When minors are present alone or pets are unrestrained
  - When the resident is not home
  - When the bath tub is leaking into the residence below
  - When a service request is submitted in Spanish
- 14. How do you respond to an upset customer?
  - Don't apologize, but try to calm the resident down by offering a snack or drink
  - Tell the resident to stop speaking so loudly
  - Act professionally, remain calm, listen without interruption
  - Immediately start work so the resident will calm down

- 15. What do you do when you cannot complete a repair?
  - Tell the resident you need different parts and will come back whenever you get a chance
  - Explain the situation to the resident and let her know what to expect
  - Tell the resident you need to talk to the manager about the number of requests you've been getting
  - Promise the resident that you will fix the problem the next day
- 16. Why is it almost always best to talk to the management team in person about a property issue?
  - To be sure you have a clear understanding of a request
  - To reduce the chance of a Fair Housing violation
  - To provide privacy if a conversation moves into a confidential area
  - All of the above
- 17. When do you submit a contractor's bill to be paid?
  - Before the work has been inspected
  - After all project corrections have been completed
  - After the entire project is finished
  - After all checklists have been approved and signed
- 18. While you are performing a service request, if a resident asks for additional work to be done, what is the proper response?
  - Tell the resident to call the office and schedule the work with management
  - Tell the resident you are really busy, but will send someone else to do the work
  - If you have time, do the work and document the additional task
  - Never do anything until you verify with management that is it OK to proceed

- 19. How can you participate in leasing team safety?
  - Have code words for management personnel to let you know there is a problem
  - Tell the leasing agent which apartment you are working in so they can keep that unit unlocked
  - Give the leasing agent a loud whistle to blow if they are in trouble
  - Tell the leasing agent to just give you a call if they don't feel safe
- 20. A successful relationship between the management team and the property's maintenance technicians requires which of the following characteristics?
  - Clear communication
  - Follow-through on tasks
  - Respect and politeness
  - All of the above
- 21. Good documentation documenting everything and keeping it organized is important because:
  - It saves the company money
  - It demonstrates that the work was done properly
  - It proves what was and was not done, in case of a lawsuit
  - All of the above
- 22. What takes precedence for a maintenance technician on a given day?
  - The list of make-ready units
  - A long-term project to clean the tool storage area
  - An unexpected emergency
  - Ongoing service requests
- 23. Which resident should receive a response to his service request first?
  - The resident who always smiles and says hello
  - The resident who is grouchy and complaining
  - The resident who submitted his request last week
  - The resident who submitted his request this morning