

# Manufactured Home Installer and UDC Construction Inspector 6 Hour CE Exam #14734

Name as it appears on your license: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

License #: \_\_\_\_\_ Company: \_\_\_\_\_

1) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007 does the state code require anchors?

- A. Yes
- B. No

2) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007 a footing may be placed on unprepared fill.

- A. Yes
- B. No

3) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007 removal of organic material like grass from under piers is not required.

- A. True
- B. False

4) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007 the soil bearing capacity is permitted to be measured by a pocket penetrometer.

- A. Yes
- B. No

5) Grading to permit water to drain is required for a minimum of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 5 feet for a home produced prior to April 1, 2007
- B. 10 feet for a home produced after April 1, 2007.
- C. Neither A or B.
- D. Both A and B.

6) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, the minimum footing size is:

- A. 8 inches by 8 inches
- B. 8 inches by 16 inches
- C. 16 inches by 16 inches
- D. 20 inches by 20 inches

7) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, if a double block pier is used with 2-foot blocks they shall be positioned \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. with the joint parallel to the main frame
- B. with the joint perpendicular to the main frame
- C. with the joint parallel or perpendicular to the main frame.

8) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, if a single block pier is used, and two footing blocks are used, the joint shall be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. parallel to the main frame.
- B. perpendicular to the main frame.
- C. parallel or perpendicular to the main frame.

9) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, a 16 inch by 16-inch ABS pad can be used but it must have a bearing capacity rating of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 2500 lbs.
- B. 4000 lbs.
- C. 5000 lbs.
- D. 6000 lbs.

10) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, a 18-inch diameter hole bored to below the frostline is an acceptable installation method.

- A. True
- B. False

11) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, use of manufactured steel stands is not a permitted installation method.

- A. True
- B. False

12) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, 2 or 3 core design blocks are acceptable.

- A. True
- B. False

13) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, there is no height limit on concrete block columns.

- A. True
- B. False

14) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, concrete block columns exceeding 80 inches require mortar.

- A. True
- B. False

15) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, concrete block columns exceeding 80 inches must have a reinforcing rod.

- A. True
- B. False

16) For a home produced before April 1, 2007, the concrete block nearest the main frame shall be perpendicular to the direction of the frame.

- A. True
- B. False

17) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, all concrete blocks shall be placed with their cores open horizontally.

- A. True
- B. False

18) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, concrete blocks do not require wood to separate the blocks and the main frame.

- A. True
- B. False

19) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, the maximum pier space is \_\_\_\_ feet.

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 7
- D. 10

20) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, piers shall be plumb and centered under the contact area at the point of support.

- A. True
- B. False

21) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, the outside pier columns on the frame cannot be more than \_\_\_\_ feet from the exterior side of each end wall.

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

22) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, piers shall be placed under bearing points of clear span opening of \_\_\_\_ feet.

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

23) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, piers under clear span openings applies to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. openings in exterior walls
- B. openings in mating walls
- C. Neither A or B
- D. Both A or B

24) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, the minimum width for a shim is \_\_\_\_ inches.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

25) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, the minimum length of shims is \_\_\_\_ inches

- A. 6
- B. 8
- C. 10
- D. 12

26) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, shims can be made from what type of material? Select all that apply.

- A. Soft wood or ABS
- B. Wood at least equal to No. 2 spruce pine fir
- C. Any soft wood species
- D. All shims must be of the same species of wood

27) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, shims and caps must have a minimum fiber bending stress rating of \_\_\_\_\_ psi.

- A. 2000
- B. 1000
- C. 800
- D. 1200

28) No. 3 spruce pine fir would have a lower fiber stress rating than No. 2.

- A. True
- B. False

29) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, an installer can use both a 2-inch solid concrete block cap and a 2-inch wood cap plus shims as long as the combined height does not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ inches

- A. 3 1/2 inches
- B. 4 inches
- C. 4 1/2 inches
- D. 5 inches

30) For a home produced prior to April 1, 2007, a minimum clearance shall be maintained under at least 75% of the home.

- A. True
- B. False

31) Stairways leading to non-habitable attics or crawl spaces are not covered by the code.

- A. True
- B. False

32) Generally, stairways shall measure at least 36 inches in width.

- A. True
- B. False

33) Spiral staircases shall be at least \_\_\_\_\_ inches wide measured from the outer edge of the supporting column to the inner edge of the handrail.

- A. 24
- B. 26
- C. 28
- D. 32

34) Except for spiral staircases risers may not exceed 8 inches in height measured vertically from tread to tread.

- A. True
- B. False

35) At the top and bottom of a flight, measurement shall be taken from the top of the nosing to the finished floor surface unless the finished surface is carpeting, in which case measurement shall be made to the hard surface below the carpeting.

- A. True
- B. False

36) Risers in spiral staircases may not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ inches in height measured vertically from tread to tread.

- A. 8
- B. 8.5
- C. 9
- D. 9.5

37) Rectangular treads shall have minimum tread depth of \_\_\_\_\_ inches measured horizontally from nosing to nosing.

- A. 8
- B. 8.5
- C. 9
- D. 9.5

38) Stairways shall be provided with a minimum headroom clearance of 76 inches measured vertically from a line parallel to the nosing of the treads to the ceiling, soffit or any overhead obstruction directly above that line.

- A. True
- B. False

39) The headroom clearance shall be maintained over a landing that is at the top or bottom of a stairway for a minimum distance of \_\_\_\_\_ inches in the direction of travel.

- A. 28
- B. 30
- C. 32
- D. 36

40) Within a stairway flight, the greatest tread depth may not exceed the smallest tread depth by more than 5/8 inch and the greatest riser height may not exceed the smallest riser height by more than 5/8 inch.

- A. True
- B. False

41) Stairways with open risers shall be constructed to prevent the through-passage of a sphere with a diameter of 4 inches or larger between any 2 adjacent treads.

- A. True
- B. False

42) The walking surface of stair treads and landings shall be a planar surface that is free of lips or protrusions that could present a tripping hazard.

- A. True
- B. False

43) Stair flights with more than \_\_\_\_ risers shall be provided with at least one handrail for the full length of the stair flight.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

44) Rope, cable or similar materials used in guardrail infill shall be strung with maximum openings of 3.5 inches with vertical supports a maximum of \_\_\_\_\_ feet apart.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

45) Handrails and guardrails shall be designed and constructed to withstand a 200-pound load applied in any direction.

- A. True
- B. False

46) Handrail or guardrail infill components, balusters and panel fillers shall withstand a horizontally applied perpendicular load of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds on any one-foot-square area.

- A. 25
- B. 50
- C. 75
- D. 200

47) Glazing used in handrail or guardrail assemblies shall be safety glazing.

- A. True
- B. False

48) Exterior handrails and guardrails shall be constructed of metal, decay resistant or pressure-treated wood, or shall \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be protected from children.
- B. be protected from the weather.
- C. be protected from pests.
- D. All of the above.

49) The clearance between a handrail and the wall surface shall be at least \_\_\_\_ inches.

- A. 1.5
- B. 2.0
- C. 2.5
- D. 4.0

50) Handrails and associated trim may project into the required width of stairs and landings a maximum of \_\_\_\_\_ inches on each side.

- A. 1.5
- B. 2.5
- C. 3.5
- D. 4.5

51) Handrails shall be \_\_\_\_\_ at the vertical centerline to allow for equal wraparound of the thumb and fingers.

- A. round
- B. symmetrical
- C. square

52) Handrails with a round or truncated round cross-sectional gripping surface shall have a maximum whole diameter of \_\_\_\_ inches.

- A. 2
- B. 2.5
- C. 3.0
- D. 4.5

53) Handrails may be discontinuous at an intermediate landing.

- A. True
- B. False

54) A handrail may have newel posts.

- A. True
- B. False

55) A handrail may terminate at an intermediate wall provided the lower end of the upper rail is returned to the wall or provided with a flared end, the horizontal offset between the 2 rails is no more than 12 inches measured from the center of the rails, and both the upper and lower rails can be reached from the same tread without taking a step.

- A. True
- B. False

56) A level intermediate landing shall be provided in any stairway with a height of \_\_\_\_\_ feet or more.

- A. 8
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 16

57) Curved or irregular landing shall have a radius of at least 36 inches.

- A. True
- B. False

58) Guardrails shall be constructed to prevent the through-passage of a sphere with a diameter of \_\_\_\_\_ inches or larger.

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

59) The level landing provided at the top and base of every stairs shall be at least as wide as the stairs and shall measure at least \_\_\_\_ feet in the direction of travel.

- A. 3
- B. 3.5
- C. 4
- D. 6

60) A landing is not required between the door and the top of interior stairs if the door does not swing over the stairs.

- A. True
- B. False

61) A landing is not required between a sliding glass door and the top of an exterior stairway of \_\_\_\_ or fewer risers.

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 4

62) The exterior landing, platform or sidewalk at an exterior doorway shall be located a maximum of 8 inches below the interior floor elevation and shall have a length of at least 36 inches in the direction of travel out of the dwelling.

- A. True
- B. False

63) Ramps shall not have a slope greater than 1 in \_\_\_\_.

- A. 20
- B. 8
- C. 6
- D. 10

64) Walkways with a slope of less than 1 in \_\_\_\_\_ are not considered ramps.

- A. 8
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 20

65) Ramps must have a slip resistant surface.

- A. True
- B. False

66) Handrails can protrude into the minimum ramp width of 36 inches by 4 inches on each side.

- A. True
- B. False

67) When a ramp has a gradient greater than 1 in 12 AND which overcomes a change in elevation of \_\_\_\_\_ inches or more, it shall have a handrail on both sides.

- A. 6
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 24

68) A level landing shall be provided at the \_\_\_\_\_ of a ramp.

- A. top
- B. foot
- C. change of direction
- D. all of the above

69) Handrails shall be at least \_\_\_\_\_ inches but not more than 38 inches above the ramp surface.

- A. 18
- B. 24
- C. 30
- D. 36

70) Open sided ramps shall have the area below the handrail protected by intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern to prevent the passage of a sphere of 4 inches or larger.

- A. True
- B. False

71) The federal installation standard requires that manufacturers provide at least one method for temporarily supporting each transportable section when the home is sited at the manufacturer's facility, retailer's lot or the home site.

- A. True
- B. False

72) Failure to support the home per the manufacturer's instruction while the home is temporarily stored could result in structural and other damage to the home.

- A. True
- B. False

73) An installer who stores a home on the job site pending installation shall follow the temporary storage instructions provided by the manufacturer.

- A. True
- B. False

74) Alteration of the home designed by the installer during installation are permitted even if they impose additional loads to the foundation.

- A. True
- B. False

75) Some manufactured homes are now built smaller than 8 by 40 feet.

- A. True
- B. False

76) Fire separations that installers must follow are included in NFPA 501A, 2003 edition and any local requirements.

- A. True
- B. False

77) Caps can be made up of:

- A. one-4" thick solid concrete blocks
- B. two-4" thick solid concrete blocks
- C. either of the above
- D. none of the above

78) A 4" solid concrete block is permitted to be the bottom block in a pier stack.

- A. True
- B. False

79) The location and spacing of piers depends on the:

- A. dimensions of the home
- B. live and dead loads
- C. soil bearing capacity
- D. all of the above

80) A single stack concrete pier load must not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ lbs.

- A. 4,000
- B. 6,000
- C. 8,000
- D. 10,000

81) If a full height masonry wall does not support the ridge beam, this area is considered \_\_\_\_\_ span.

- A. a supported
- B. an unsupported span

82) In an area where the open span is greater than 10 ft, intermediate piers and footings must be placed at a maximum of \_\_\_\_ ft on center.

- A. 4
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 10

83) Piers may be offset up to \_\_\_\_\_ inches, in either direction along the supported members to allow for plumbing, electrical, mechanical equipment, crawlspaces, or other devices.

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 10

84) If outriggers or floor joists are used as an alternative to perimeter supports, the load design must consider the additional loads in sizing the pier and footings.

- A. True
- B. False

85) End piers under the I-Beams may be setback from the outside edge of the home a maximum of \_\_\_\_\_ inches.

- A. 12
- B. 18
- C. 24
- D. 36

86) A municipality \_\_\_\_\_ adopt an ordinance on any subject falling within the scope of the Uniform Dwelling Code including establishing restrictions on the occupancy of dwellings for any reason other than noncompliance with the code.

- A. may
- B. may not

87) The installation of manufactured homes is a part of the Uniform Dwelling Code.

- A. True
- B. False

88) Adult family homes providing care, treatment and services for 3 or 4 unrelated adults are covered by the UDC.

- A. True
- B. False

89) A municipality may adopt construction standards less stringent than the UDC.

- A. True
- B. False

90) The UDC overrides local ordinances on zoning.

- A. True
- B. False

91) Additions and alterations to dwellings covered by the code shall comply with all provisions of the code at the time of permit application or the beginning of the project, if no permit is required.

- A. True
- B. False

92) Where an existing dwelling or manufactured home is placed on a different foundation, the new foundation is considered an addition or alteration to the existing dwelling or manufactured home.

- A. True
- B. False

93) The UDC applies to dwellings located on Indian reservation land held in trust by the United States.

- A. True
- B. False

94) Municipalities intending to exercise jurisdiction shall, by ordinance, adopt the UDC in its entirety.

- A. True
- B. False

95) If a local municipality does not adopt an ordinance to enforce the UDC, then enforcement for new dwellings falls to the Department of Safety & Professional Services.

- A. True
- B. False

96) If a municipality adopts an ordinance assuming jurisdiction under the UDC while a permitted project is underway, oversight inspections will shift to the municipality.

- A. True
- B. False

97) "Addition" means an enhancement, upgrading or substantial change or modification..."

- A. True      B. False

98) "Approved" means an approval by the department or its authorized representative.

- A. True      B. False

99) Action to approve or deny a uniform building permit application shall be completed within \_\_\_\_\_ business days of receipt of all forms, fees, plans and documents required to process the application, and completion of other local prerequisite permitting requirements.

- A. 5  
B. 10  
C. 14  
D. 28

100) Upon finding of noncompliance with the UDC, the municipality or authorized UDC inspection agency enforcing the code shall notify:

- A. permit applicant  
B. the owner  
C. both

101) Soil type usually refers to the different sizes of mineral particles in a particular sample.

- A. True      B. False

102) Soil is made up in part of finely ground rock particles, grouped according to size as sand and silt in addition to clay, and \_\_\_\_\_ such as decomposed plant matter.

- A. volatile inorganic material  
B. inorganic material  
C. organic material  
D. volatile organic material

103) The \_\_\_\_\_ particles such as sand, determine aeration and drainage characteristics of soil.

- A. smallest      B. largest

104) The \_\_\_\_\_, sub-microscopic clay particles, are chemically active, binding with water and plant nutrients.

- A. tiniest      B. largest

105) The ratio of these particle sizes determines soil type: clay, loam, clay-loam, silt-loam, and so on.

- A. True      B. False

106) How many types of soil are there?

- A. 2  
B. 3  
C. 4  
D. 6

107) In testing a soil by trying to make a ball, a sample rolled with your hand will stay together in a ball if the soil type is

- A. Sand  
B. Loam  
C. Clay

108) The Proctor compaction test is a laboratory method of experimentally determining the optimal moisture content at which a given soil type will become most dense and achieve its maximum dry density.

- A. True      B. False

109) The "Modified Proctor" test uses a \_\_\_\_\_ lb. hammer falling through 18 inches, with 25 blows on each of five lifts.

- A. 4  
B. 5  
C. 7  
D. 10

110) The compactive effort of about 56,000 ft-lbf/ft<sup>3</sup> is achieved in the Modified Proctor Test.

- A. True      B. False

111) The original Proctor test uses a \_\_\_\_\_-inch diameter.

- A. 2  
B. 4  
C. 5  
D. 6



112) The Proctor test gives two important results: the maximum density of the soil and the effects of moisture on soil density.

- A. True            B. False

113) The most widely used field tests for field compaction are:

1. Sand Cone Method (ASTM D-1556)
2. Drive Tube Method
3. \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Nuclear Method
  - B. Mud Jack Method
  - C. Lift Density Method
  - D. Clay Tube Method

114) The Proctor and Modified Proctor Tests are conducted in the field.

- A. True            B. False

115) Vibratory Rollers are used primarily for \_\_\_\_\_ soils.

- A. Wet
- B. Granular
- C. Clay
- D. Silty

116) A sheepsfoot roller is used mainly for clayey and silty soils.

- A. True            B. False

117) Generally, a contractor is given a percentage of optimum compaction that must be attained in the field.

This is referred to as the Relative Density or R(%).

Acceptable relative densities generally range from \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 75 to 80%
- B. 80 to 90%
- C. 90 to 95%

118) Grading contractors usually limit the depth of fill to 8" layers before compaction.

- A. True            B. False

119) Vertical loads caused by ice become a problem when:

- A. they add to existing vertical loads
- B. act in a different direction
- C. act sequentially to aggravate the problem
- D. all of the above

120) The volume of water expands a maximum of \_\_\_\_\_% when frozen.

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 9
- D. 12

121) Water is unusual as a compound because it \_\_\_\_\_ when frozen.

- A. contracts
- B. expands
- C. stays the same

122) Water is the only compound that can cause frost heave in soil.

- A. True            B. False

123) During frost heave, one or more soil-free ice lenses grow, and their growth displaces the soil above them.

- A. True            B. False

124) Owing to the Gibbs-Thomson effect of the confinement of liquids in pores, water in soil can remain liquid at a temperature that is below the bulk freezing point of water

- A. True            B. False

125) Frost heaving requires \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a frost-susceptible soil
- B. a continual supply of water
- C. freezing temperatures penetrating into the soil
- D. All of the above

**After completing your exam what is next?**

**See the next page for instructions.**

## Return Your Exam and pay the course fee!

Mail the following items to Wisconsin Housing Alliance, 258 Corporate Drive, Suite 200C, Madison, WI 53714

- ◆ Completed course exam
- ◆ Course fee or call with credit card payment

OR you may fax (608-255-5595) or email your completed exam to [julie@housingalliance.us](mailto:julie@housingalliance.us) and call with credit card information

### Course Fee

WHA Members – \$100

UDC Construction Inspector – \$50

Non-Members – call WHA office for pricing 608-255-3131

**A CONFIRMATION AND RECEIPT WILL BE EMAILED TO YOU.**

Questions? Contact Julie, Wisconsin Housing Alliance at (608) 255-3131 or [julie@housingalliance.us](mailto:julie@housingalliance.us).

