# National Marine Manufacturers Association

## Product Compliance Specialist Examination
## Anchoring, Mooring and Strong Points (2013 MY)
## ABYC H-40 (08)

1. H-40 takes into account the loads that could be generated on strong points if the vessel is swamped and being towed.

    a. True
    b. False

2. Boat weight for inboard boats include:

    a. full fuel tanks
    b. heaviest production tolerances
    c. batteries
    d. all of the above

3. For the purposes of H-40, Maximum Designed Weight Capacity for boats 26' and greater shall be determined by:

    a. Manufacturer's determination
    b. USCG
    c. ABYC H-5, Boat Load Capacity
    d. Number of seating positions under ABYC H-31

4. Fitting or parts of the boat that may change the direction of an anchor rode or mooring line must:

    a. have a minimum inside radius not greater than the diameter of the largest intended line
    b. have a minimum inside radius not less than ½ the diameter of the largest intended line
    c. include an allowance for fitting chafing gear equal to twice the diameter of the rode.
    d. Sized according to the recommendations of the hardware manufacture

5. All boats under H-40 must be capable of:

    a. being tied down to a trailer
    b. contain suitable lifting points
    c. anchored by the bow and secured to a dock or mooring
    d. being towed by another vessel

# National Marine Manufacturers Association

## Product Compliance Specialist Examination
## Anchoring, Mooring and Strong Points (2013 MY)
## ABYC H-40 (08)

6. Boats over 20 ft (6 m) must:

    a. contain provisions for the deployment of two anchor rodes over the bow
    b. meet the requirements of H-8
    c. contain a strong point to deploy a sea anchor from the stern
    d. all of the above

7. If a windlass is installed on a boat:

    a. the structure to which the windlass is fastened to shall withstand five times the anchor load
    b. can be considered a strong point for securing an anchor or mooring line
    c. must be able to be operated from all helm positions
    d. shall be equipped with a device to transfer the load from the windlass

8. Capstans or windlasses must be fastened to withstand:

    a. three times the permanent mooring load
    b. ten times the anchor load
    c. three times the rated capacity of the capstan/windlass
    d. inadvertent side loads equal to two times the permanent mooring load

9. Anchor rollers must:

    a. have a working surface radius of the roller, not less than three times the diameter of the maximum size rode
    b. have a working surfaces and edges of the structure, not less than one-half the diameter of the maximum size rode
    c. If intended for mooring, meet the mooring load requirements from Table 1
    d. All of the above

10. Bow eyes are required for:

    a. vessels under 26 ft (6m)
    b. boats designed to be towed or winched onto a trailer
    c. all boats
    d. power vessels only, under 26 ft (8m)

# National Marine Manufacturers Association

## Product Compliance Specialist Examination
## Anchoring, Mooring and Strong Points (2013 MY)
## ABYC H-40 (08)

11. Vessels 20-feet and under shall be designed with a lifting system:

    a. True
    b. False

12. For boats over 20 ft (6m) where one chock or roller is fitted:

    a. the chock/roller must be large enough to handle two anchor rodes
    b. the chock/roller must be large enough to handle two anchor rodes and chafing gear
    c. the chock must be separated as far as possible from the cleat, to minimize transverse loads
    d. none of the above

13. A chain stopper is:

    a. A cleat used to secure the mooring lines to the vessel
    b. A device to secure the anchor chain to the line rode
    c. A device to secure to bitter end of the anchor chain to the vessel
    d. A device to take the load from the windlass during anchoring

14. Strong points and their supporting structure shall:

    a. withstand the maximum designed weight capacity of the boat
    b. withstand the breaking strength of the rode
    c. withstand twice the permanent mooring loads in Table 1
    d. withstand three times the permanent mooring loads in Table 1

15. Anchors stowed on deck:

    a. shall not move when subjected to vertical load equal to five times the weight of the anchor
    b. shall not move greater than one inch when subjected to a ninety pound load in any direction
    c. be fitted in chocks
    d. shall be readily accessible and included in the owners manual

# National Marine Manufacturers Association

**Product Compliance Specialist Examination**
**Anchoring, Mooring and Strong Points (2013 MY)**
**ABYC H-40 (08)**

16. Bow eyes must:

    a. meet the loads experienced when the vessel is being towed in a fully loaded and swamped condition.
    b. be large enough to accommodate two anchor rodes
    c. be large enough to have a minimum inside diameter of one inch
    d. be reachable from the deck

17. Bow eyes must be strong enough to withstand:

    a. two times the permanent mooring load
    b. five times the permanent mooring load
    c. direct tension pull of the sum of the boat weight and its maximum designed weight capacity
    d. direct tension pull of two times the maximum designed weight capacity of the boat

18. Lifting fitting must:

    a. be at least one inch in inside diameter
    b. be mounted parallel to the center line of the vessel
    c. have a Safety Factor of five times the ultimate strength of the material based on the resultant load
    d. have a Safety Factor of two times the yield strength of the material based on the resultant load

19. Lifting fittings should be designed:

    a. with a factor of safety of at least five times the yield strength
    b. to withstand a horizontal load of 60% of the vertical requirements
    c. minimum hole size of $1\text{-}^{1}/_{8}$ inches in diameter
    d. minimum hole size of 1 inch in diameter

20. All cleats on a boat, intended to be used while docking, are considered strong points:

    a. True
    b. False