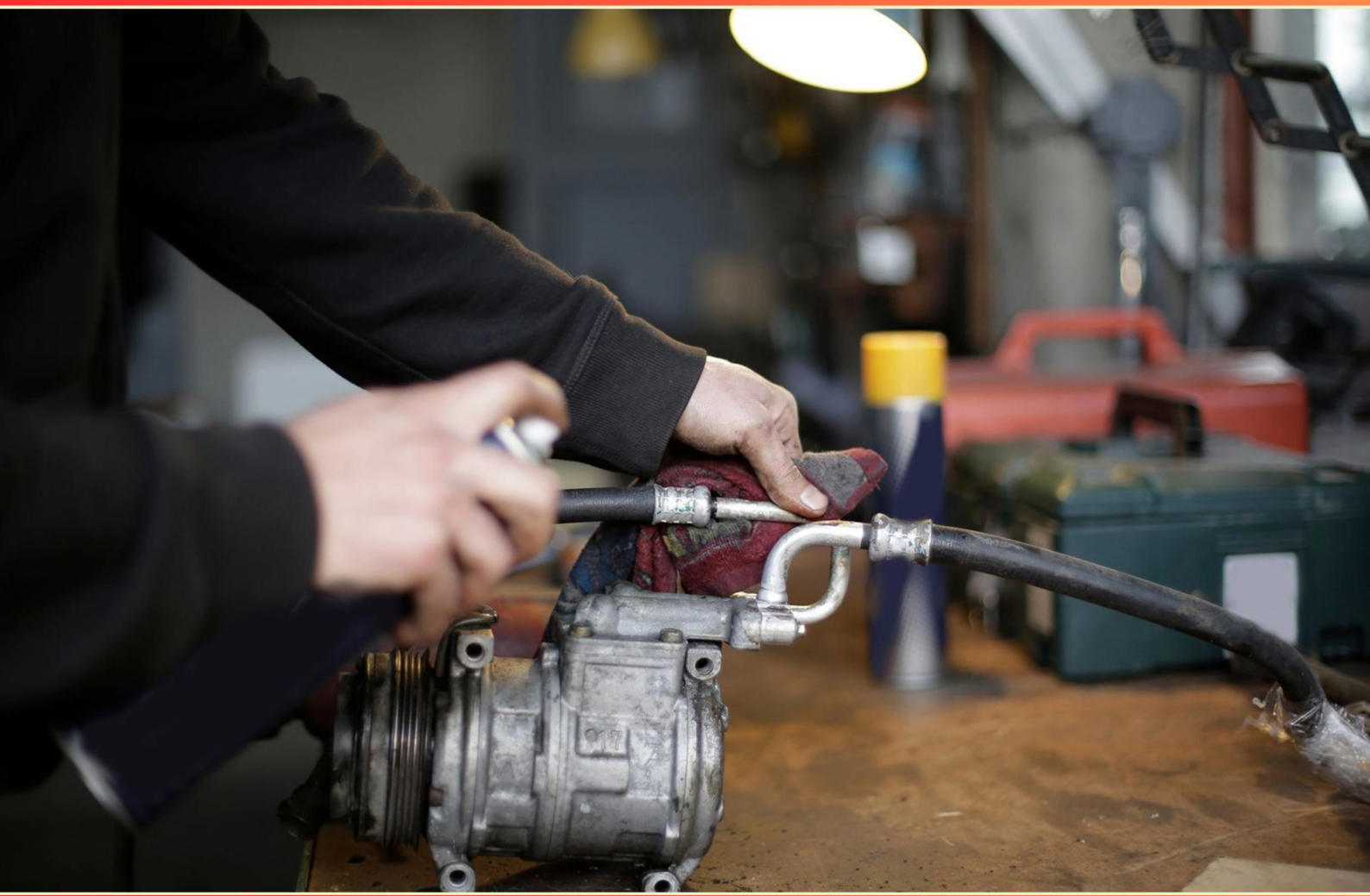
HVAC JOURNEYMAN PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://hvacjourneyman.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What would be a potential consequence of incorrect installation of heating equipment?

A. Increased efficiency

B. In reduced energy costs

C. Increased risk of fire

D. In improved air quality

2. According to the code, unless otherwise listed, air flow must first pass through which component?

A. The cooling coil

B. A diverter unit

C. A bypass duct

D. The heat exchanger

3. What is the minimum horizontal overhang for canopy-type commercial cooking hoods beyond the cooking surface?

A. 1 inch

B. 3 inches

C. 6 inches

D. 12 inches

4. How frequently should supports be installed for round ducts that are less than 10 inches in diameter?

A. 8 feet on centers

B. 10 feet on centers

C. 6 feet on centers

D. 12 feet on centers

5. What should be the primary area for discharging condensate from evaporative coolers?

A. Storm sewer

B. Ground drainage

C. Public water supply

D. Approved plumbing fixture

SAMPLE

6. By what percentage shall capacity listed in the venting tables be reduced?

A. 5

B. 10

C. 15

D. 20

7. Which sealing is recommended for hydronic copper tube joints under a concrete slab?

A. Tape sealing

B. Heat sealing

C. Brazed sealing

D. Weld sealing

8. What is the required size for combustion air openings in a confined space appliance?

A. 1 square inch per 1,000 Btu/h

B. 1 square inch per 2,000 Btu/h

C. 1 square inch per 4,000 Btu/h

D. 1 square inch per 5,000 Btu/h

9. What should be used to fasten joints in vent connectors?

A. duct tape

B. solder joints

C. welded joints

D. sheet metal screws

10. Which code must electrical equipment comply with for the class of use?

A. Uniform Mechanical Code

B. Uniform Plumbing Code

C. Building Code

D. Electrical Code

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. D
10. D

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What would be a potential consequence of incorrect installation of heating equipment?

A. Increased efficiency

B. In reduced energy costs

C. Increased risk of fire

D. In improved air quality

Incorrect installation of heating equipment can lead to an increased risk of fire due to several factors. Poorly installed systems may have compromised electrical connections, improper venting, or inadequate clearance from combustible materials. These issues can create conditions that may ignite a fire or lead to overheating, potentially endangering the safety of the premises and its occupants. Additionally, incorrect installation could result in malfunctioning equipment, leading to gas leaks if applicable, which poses a further fire hazard. It is essential to follow proper installation protocols and use qualified technicians to ensure safety and compliance with codes to mitigate these risks. The focus on safety underscores the critical nature of quality installation work in HVAC systems.

2. According to the code, unless otherwise listed, air flow must first pass through which component?

A. The cooling coil

B. A diverter unit

C. A bypass duct

D. The heat exchanger

The correct choice indicates that air flow must first pass through the heat exchanger unless specified otherwise in the code. This is crucial because the heat exchanger plays a vital role in transferring thermal energy between the air and the fluid (either a refrigerant or water) used in the HVAC system. This transfer ensures efficient heating or cooling of the air that is then distributed throughout the area being conditioned. By routing air through the heat exchanger first, it maximizes energy efficiency and maintains proper temperature control. Furthermore, it helps in preventing the potential for condensation that could occur in downstream components if warmer, moist air were to bypass the heat exchanger. In general, understanding the function of each component in an HVAC system is vital for ensuring that the system operates effectively and complies with industry standards and codes. Other components listed, such as the cooling coil or diverter unit, play important roles in the overall system performance, but they are secondary to the initial conditioning of air that the heat exchanger provides.

SAMPLE

3. What is the minimum horizontal overhang for canopy-type commercial cooking hoods beyond the cooking surface?

A. 1 inch

B. 3 inches

C. 6 inches

D. 12 inches

The minimum horizontal overhang for canopy-type commercial cooking hoods beyond the cooking surface is specified to be 3 inches. This requirement is crucial because it ensures adequate coverage of the cooking area, allowing the hood to effectively capture the smoke, steam, and grease generated during cooking processes. A 3-inch overhang is considered the minimum necessary to prevent the escape of these emissions, which can affect air quality and safety in the kitchen environment. Properly sizing the overhang contributes to the efficiency of the hood and the overall ventilation system, reducing the risk of fire hazards and ensuring that the cooking space remains safe and comfortable for food preparation. In commercial kitchens, compliance with this specification is necessary not only for operational effectiveness but also to meet health and safety regulations. This provides peace of mind for both operators and health inspectors. Proper installation also contributes to minimizing potential complaints about odor and smoke in adjacent areas.

4. How frequently should supports be installed for round ducts that are less than 10 inches in diameter?

A. 8 feet on centers

B. 10 feet on centers

C. 6 feet on centers

D. 12 feet on centers

For round ducts that are less than 10 inches in diameter, the recommended practice is to install supports at intervals of 8 feet on centers. This spacing provides adequate support to prevent sagging or deformation of the ductwork, ensuring that the system maintains its efficiency and airflow characteristics. Proper support is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the duct system, as it helps to minimize stress and potential damage over time. Using 8 feet as the support spacing aligns with industry standards for smaller diameter ducts, facilitating effective installation and serviceability while complying with building codes. The other options suggest larger spacing, which may not adequately support smaller ducts, potentially resulting in issues that could affect airflow and system performance.

SAMPLE

5. What should be the primary area for discharging condensate from evaporative coolers?

A. Storm sewer

B. Ground drainage

C. Public water supply

D. Approved plumbing fixture

The primary area for discharging condensate from evaporative coolers should be into an approved plumbing fixture. This is because plumbing fixtures are designed to handle liquid waste and ensure that the condensate is properly drained and managed without posing any risk to health or the environment. Using an approved plumbing fixture guarantees that the condensate is directed into a system that can handle it effectively, which minimizes issues like backflow or contamination. This approach aligns with building codes and regulations, which often require that all wastewater discharges be directed into municipal or private sewer systems through appropriate plumbing. Other options, such as storm sewers or ground drainage, could lead to problems such as flooding or water pollution since condensate may contain minerals, chlorine, or other additives from the evaporation process. Additionally, discharging into a public water supply would be inappropriate as it could contaminate drinking water. Thus, directing condensate to an approved plumbing fixture ensures proper disposal and compliance with local codes.

6. By what percentage shall capacity listed in the venting tables be reduced?

A. 5

B. 10

C. 15

D. 20

The capacity listed in venting tables is typically reduced by 10% to account for various factors that affect the performance of the venting system. This reduction is considered necessary for several reasons, including variations in installation conditions, potential atmospheric interference, and the efficiency of the vent itself. For instance, when appliances are vented, they may not achieve the optimal conditions as stated in the manufacturer's specifications due to factors such as the length of the vent, the number of bends in the system, and the height of the venting structure. By applying a 10% reduction, designers and HVAC professionals ensure that the venting system adequately accommodates these challenges, providing a cushion that helps prevent issues like backdrafting or insufficient draft. Thus, in maintaining safety and performance standards, a 10% reduction is a commonly accepted practice within the industry when utilizing venting tables.

SAMPLE

7. Which sealing is recommended for hydronic copper tube joints under a concrete slab?

A. Tape sealing

B. Heat sealing

C. Brazed sealing

D. Weld sealing

The recommended method for sealing hydronic copper tube joints under a concrete slab is brazed sealing. This technique involves joining two pieces of metal by melting a filler metal into the joint, which creates a strong, durable bond. When hydronic systems are embedded in concrete, it's crucial to ensure that the joints are secure and leak-proof due to the potential difficulties in accessing them later for repairs. Brazing provides a robust connection that can withstand the environmental conditions typically present in concrete slabs, such as changes in temperature and potential movement within the concrete. Additionally, brazed joints are less likely to fail under pressure compared to other sealing methods, ensuring the longevity and reliability of the hydronic system. Other methods, such as heat sealing or tape sealing, may not provide the same level of integrity required for high-pressure applications or for long-term permanence. Welding is generally more applicable to non-copper materials or requires specific circumstances that favor its use over brazing. Thus, brazing is the preferred choice for ensuring reliable, leak-free hydronic connections in these challenging environments.

8. What is the required size for combustion air openings in a confined space appliance?

A. 1 square inch per 1,000 Btu/h

B. 1 square inch per 2,000 Btu/h

C. 1 square inch per 4,000 Btu/h

D. 1 square inch per 5,000 Btu/h

The correct approach to determining the required size for combustion air openings in a confined space appliance revolves around understanding the relationship between the input rating of the appliance and the necessity for adequate combustion air supply. In a confined space, the appliance requires a specific amount of fresh air to ensure complete combustion and to prevent the buildup of harmful gases. The requirement of 1 square inch per 5,000 Btu/h is established in various codes and standards to promote safety and efficiency. This ratio ensures that for each 5,000 Btu/h of combustion input, there is sufficient air supply to support safe operation. A smaller opening would not provide enough air, potentially leading to incomplete combustion, increased emissions, and safety hazards, while a larger opening would be unnecessary and could lead to excess air which is also inefficient. Understanding the importance of proper air supply is essential for HVAC professionals. An appliance that is starved of oxygen can produce carbon monoxide and other harmful byproducts, highlighting the critical nature of adhering to these guidelines for the sake of both appliance performance and indoor air quality.

SAMPLE

9. What should be used to fasten joints in vent connectors?

A. duct tape

B. solder joints

C. welded joints

D. sheet metal screws

Using sheet metal screws to fasten joints in vent connectors is the recommended practice because these screws provide a strong and secure connection that can withstand the thermal expansion and contraction typically experienced in ventilation systems. Sheet metal screws are designed specifically for fastening metal components, offering improved durability and resistance to vibrations compared to other fastening methods. Other options, such as duct tape, may initially seem like a convenient solution, but it does not provide the necessary strength or longevity required for vent connectors, especially under varying temperature conditions. Solder joints and welded joints, while effective in other applications, are generally not used for vent connectors in HVAC systems due to the difficulty of creating a reliable seal in the presence of different materials and potential thermal movement. Therefore, the best and most reliable choice for ensuring secure and effective ventilation connections is indeed sheet metal screws.

10. Which code must electrical equipment comply with for the class of use?

A. Uniform Mechanical Code

B. Uniform Plumbing Code

C. Building Code

D. Electrical Code

Electrical equipment must comply with the Electrical Code because this code specifically establishes standards for the safe installation and maintenance of electrical systems and equipment. It governs aspects such as wiring methods, circuit protection, grounding, and equipment specifications to ensure that all electrical installations minimize hazards like electrical fires and shocks. This code is essential for ensuring that all electrical components meet safety and performance requirements relevant to their class of use, and is crucial for compliance with local regulations and policies. The other codes listed, while important in their own right, address different aspects of construction and building safety. The Uniform Mechanical Code primarily pertains to mechanical systems within buildings, while the Uniform Plumbing Code focuses on plumbing installations and water supply systems. The Building Code encompasses a broader set of regulations governing the overall safety and design of buildings, but it does not specifically detail the requirements for electrical installations like the Electrical Code does.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://hvacjourneyman.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE