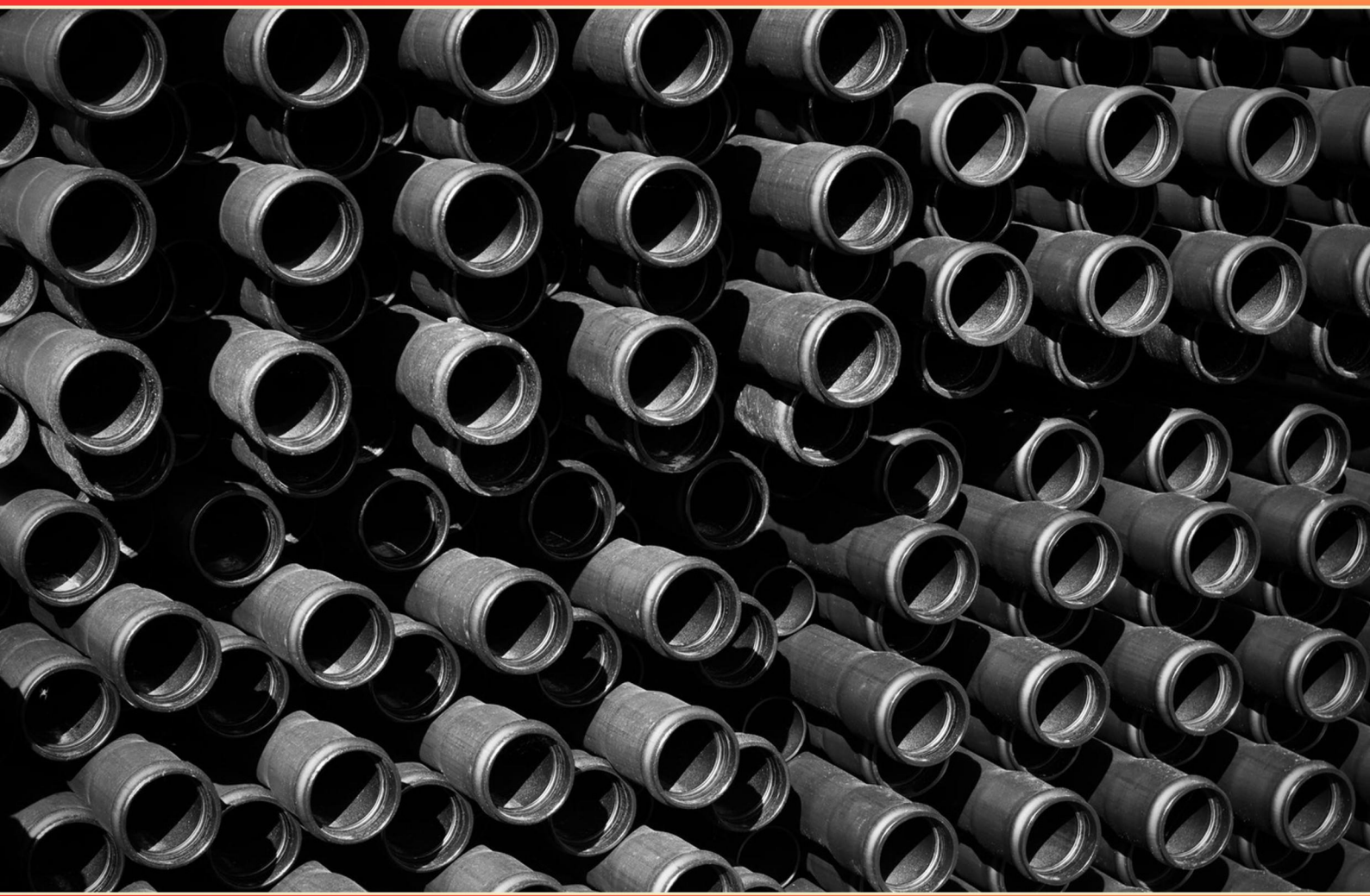
MINNESOTA JOURNEYMAN SPRINKLER FITTER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What should the pump be installed with when the suction supply to a sprinkler system is sufficient without the pump?

A. Discharge valve

B. Bypass

C. Low suction controller

D. Pressure relief valve

2. What type of hazard is associated with areas where flammable liquids are stored?

A. Light hazard

B. Ordinary hazard

C. Heavy hazard

D. Extreme hazard

3. When are return bends typically used in plumbing systems?

A. For new installations only

B. In systems connected to non-potable water supplies

C. In residential systems only

D. Whenever a bend in the line is necessary

4. How frequently should the dry system's full flow trip be tested?

A. Annually

B. Every 3 years

C. Every 5 years

D. Semi-annually

5. What is one purpose of a check valve in a sprinkler system?

A. To control the flow of water

B. To increase pressure

C. To prevent backflow

D. To minimize noise

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6. How many gallons does a dry system typically max out at?

A. 500 gallons

B. 750 gallons

C. 1000 gallons

D. 1250 gallons

7. In hotels and motels, under what conditions does NFPA 13 not require heads in closets?

A. When the closet is non-combustible

B. If the space is less than 24 sq ft and the least dimension is less than 3 feet

C. When fire doors are installed

D. When the closet has no electrical outlets

8. Which of the following is the primary function of a backflow preventer?

A. To improve water pressure

B. To allow reverse flow of water

C. To prevent contamination of potable water

D. To monitor water usage

9. Dry systems are designed to not exceed what temperature for circulating water?

A. 100°F

B. 120°F

C. 160°F

D. 180°F

10. The required air pressure in a dry system should always be monitored for compliance above which pressure?

A. 5 psi

B. 10 psi

C. 15 psi

D. 20 psi

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should the pump be installed with when the suction supply to a sprinkler system is sufficient without the pump?

A. Discharge valve

B. Bypass

C. Low suction controller

D. Pressure relief valve

In scenarios where the suction supply to a sprinkler system is adequate without the need for a pump, a bypass is installed to allow for the circulation of water when the pump is not in operation. A bypass ensures that the system can still function effectively, maintaining pressure and flow without relying on the pump, which is particularly useful during maintenance or in situations where the sprinkler system needs to operate independently of the pump. The other options serve different functions within the system. A discharge valve is typically involved in controlling the flow of water out of the pump and may not be necessary when the system has sufficient supply. A low suction controller monitors the suction pressure and is used primarily to protect the pump from running dry. A pressure relief valve, on the other hand, is designed to release excess pressure to prevent damage to the system, but it does not facilitate the independent operation of a system without a pump. Therefore, the use of a bypass is the most appropriate choice in this context.

2. What type of hazard is associated with areas where flammable liquids are stored?

A. Light hazard

B. Ordinary hazard

C. Heavy hazard

D. Extreme hazard

The classification of flammable liquid storage as a heavy hazard is based on the significant risks they pose in the event of a fire. Heavy hazards are characterized by the presence of materials that can ignite easily and lead to a substantial fire or explosion. Flammable liquids, such as gasoline, solvents, and other volatile chemicals, can easily catch fire, especially when in proximity to heat sources or sparks. When flammable liquids ignite, they can produce intense heat and flames, potentially spreading rapidly and affecting surrounding areas. This type of environment requires stringent safety measures and fire protection systems to mitigate the risks associated with the storage and handling of such materials. Therefore, identifying it as a heavy hazard is crucial for proper safety planning and prevention strategies in industrial or commercial settings.

3. When are return bends typically used in plumbing systems?

A. For new installations only

B. In systems connected to non-potable water supplies

C. In residential systems only

D. Whenever a bend in the line is necessary

Return bends are utilized in plumbing systems to create a change in direction while allowing for efficient flow and minimizing pressure loss. They are particularly important in configurations where a line needs to navigate around obstacles or redirect fluid flow without creating excessive turbulence. The correct scenario for the use of return bends is any situation where a reconfiguration of the piping is necessary, which is reflected in the option concerning their general purpose. This makes return bends a versatile component that can be implemented in both commercial and residential plumbing systems, as well as in applications involving different types of water supply. Understanding the function of return bends highlights their importance beyond any specific installation type or water source. They can be found in a variety of applications, thus showing their broad utility in plumbing design.

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4. How frequently should the dry system's full flow trip be tested?

A. Annually

B. Every 3 years

C. Every 5 years

D. Semi-annually

The correct answer, which is every 3 years, aligns with the standard testing frequency for dry pipe sprinkler systems as outlined in various fire protection guidelines, including those established by NFPA (National Fire Protection Association). The rationale behind this recommendation is to ensure that the dry system is fully operational and ready to activate properly in the event of a fire emergency. Testing the full flow trip of a dry system every 3 years allows for a thorough inspection of all components, including the air supply, water supply, and the control valves. This testing frequency helps in identifying any potential issues such as leaks, corrosion, or mechanical failures that could impede the system's performance. Regular maintenance and testing ensure reliability and compliance with safety regulations, which is crucial in maintaining a safe environment in buildings protected by these systems. More frequent testing, such as semi-annually or annually, may be overly burdensome for the system's operational requirements without providing a proportional increase in reliability, whereas extending the testing interval to every 5 years could compromise safety, as potential problems may develop that could go unnoticed between tests. Therefore, the 3-year interval strikes an effective balance between safety, regulatory compliance, and practical maintenance.

5. What is one purpose of a check valve in a sprinkler system?

A. To control the flow of water

B. To increase pressure

C. To prevent backflow

D. To minimize noise

A check valve is a crucial component in a sprinkler system, primarily designed to prevent backflow. This function ensures that water only flows in one direction, which is essential for maintaining proper pressure within the system and preventing contaminated water from flowing back into the clean water supply. By preventing backflow, check valves help protect against potential contamination of potable water due to issues such as pressure changes or system malfunctions. This is particularly important in fire protection systems or irrigation systems where the mixing of non-potable and potable water must be avoided to ensure safety and compliance with health regulations. While controlling the flow of water is an important aspect of a sprinkler system, this task is more typically associated with other devices like flow control valves. Increasing pressure and minimizing noise are also not functions associated with check valves; their primary role is distinctly focused on backflow prevention and maintaining the integrity of the water supply.

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6. How many gallons does a dry system typically max out at?

A. 500 gallons

B. 750 gallons

C. 1000 gallons

D. 1250 gallons

A dry sprinkler system is designed for environments where freezing conditions could occur. Instead of using water, these systems are filled with pressurized air or nitrogen. The system's design generally limits the water supply to a specific volume to ensure efficient operation and to accommodate the system's requirements for pipe sizes and layout. In the case of typical dry systems, they usually have a maximum water capacity of around 750 gallons. This volume is sufficient for most industrial and commercial applications where dry systems are commonly installed, ensuring that there is enough water available for effective sprinkler operation while maintaining the integrity of the system's design specifications. While some options exceed this limit, it's important to recognize that exceeding this maximum could lead to complications, such as increased pressure demands on the system and potential difficulties in maintaining the system effectively. Therefore, for a dry sprinkler system, 750 gallons is the recognized maximum capacity that balances operational efficiency with safety and system reliability.

7. In hotels and motels, under what conditions does NFPA 13 not require heads in closets?

A. When the closet is non-combustible

B. If the space is less than 24 sq ft and the least dimension is less than 3 feet

C. When fire doors are installed

D. When the closet has no electrical outlets

The correct answer hinges on specific criteria outlined in NFPA 13 regarding sprinkler system requirements in closets within hotels and motels. The code states that heads are not required in closets that are smaller than 24 square feet and where the least dimension is less than 3 feet. This is based on the understanding that smaller closets represent a lower risk for fire spread due to their limited size and the volume of combustibles they typically contain. Therefore, the rationale is that in such small spaces, the potential for fire growth and the need for sprinkler protection diminishes, allowing for exceptions to the requirement for sprinkler heads. This provision acknowledges that in closely defined measurements, the risks can be effectively managed without the requirement of additional sprinkler protection, thereby both ensuring safety and optimizing resources in building design. The other options do not align with the specific conditions under which NFPA 13 makes its exceptions for sprinkler protection in closets. For instance, while non-combustible materials, fire doors, or electric outlets might influence fire safety considerations, they do not provide the same standardized spatial criteria that NFPA 13 specifies for exemptions on a broader scale.

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8. Which of the following is the primary function of a backflow preventer?

A. To improve water pressure

B. To allow reverse flow of water

C. To prevent contamination of potable water

D. To monitor water usage

The primary function of a backflow preventer is to prevent contamination of potable water. This device ensures that water flows in one direction and effectively blocks any reverse flow that could occur from various causes, such as a drop in water pressure in the distribution system. By stopping the backflow of water, backflow preventers protect drinking water supplies from pollutants, chemicals, or waste that might be present in the water supply that could otherwise enter the clean, potable water system. Improving water pressure refers to enhancing the force or volume of water being delivered, which is not a function of a backflow preventer. Allowing reverse flow of water contradicts the primary purpose of the device, as its role is to maintain a unidirectional flow to safeguard clean water. Monitoring water usage entails measuring the amount of water consumed, which is typically the function of flow meters, not backflow preventers. Therefore, the correct answer accurately highlights the essential protective role that backflow preventers play in ensuring safe drinking water.

9. Dry systems are designed to not exceed what temperature for circulating water?

A. 100°F

B. 120°F

C. 160°F

D. 180°F

Dry systems are specifically designed to be used in environments where the risk of freezing is a concern, such as unheated buildings or outdoor installations. In these systems, the pipes are not filled with water; instead, they contain air or nitrogen under pressure. If the ambient temperature drops, the air or nitrogen remains in the pipes to prevent water from freezing. The correct maximum temperature for circulating water in dry systems is 120°F. This is crucial because if the temperature rises above this threshold, there is a risk that water could be accidentally introduced into the system or that condensation could form, leading to potential freezing in the pipes during cold weather. Keeping the temperature threshold at 120°F also helps maintain the integrity and reliability of materials used in dry systems, preventing premature wear or failure. Any temperatures above this limit can compromise the performance of the system and increase the risks associated with freezing temperatures. In summary, 120°F is the upper limit for circulating water in dry systems to ensure safety and operational efficiency in colder environments.

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10. The required air pressure in a dry system should always be monitored for compliance above which pressure?

A. 5 psi

B. 10 psi

C. 15 psi

D. 20 psi

In dry pipe sprinkler systems, maintaining the appropriate air pressure is crucial for ensuring the system functions correctly, especially since these systems rely on pressurized air to keep water at bay until activation. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guidelines specify that the minimum air pressure in the system should typically be maintained above 10 psi. This pressure sets a baseline to ensure that the system is ready for immediate water release upon activation, providing enough force to hold the clapper valve closed until a sprinkler is activated. Monitoring this pressure is essential for operational reliability—if the pressure falls below this threshold, the system may not respond effectively in a fire situation. Keeping the air pressure consistent and above the minimum requirement helps prevent unwanted water discharge and ensures that the system can deliver water quickly and effectively when needed. This regulatory standard underscores the importance of regular maintenance checks on dry sprinkler systems to ensure safety and compliance with fire protection regulations.

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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://mnsprinklerfitter.examzify.com

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

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