NEW MEXICO STATE LICENSE PIPE FITTER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 are two advantages of using a spectacle blind compared to a line blind?

A. Stronger construction and lower cost

B. Lightweight and flexible

C. Can tell at a glance if the line is open or closed

D. Can withstand higher temperatures and pressures

2. Which type of valve is best suited for throttling applications?

A. Gate valve

B. Ball valve

C. Globe valve

D. Check valve

3. What is the primary function of a diaphragm valve?

A. Regulate temperature

B. Control flow with minimal contamination

C. Reduce pressure

D. Provide quick shut-off capabilities

4. When fitting up two pipes, what are two important considerations?

A. Length and diameter

B. Sealing and alignment

C. High-Low and Gap

D. Material type and temperature

5. Are aluminum and wooden plugs used to keep a plastic pipe round while threaded?

A. True

B. False

C. Occasionally

D. Only with metal pipes

6. True or False: While tacking, the alignment of the pipes is not crucial as long as they are joined.

A. True

B. False

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7. How many threads are recommended for both hand and wrench engagement to create a leak-proof joint for a 1-inch pipe?

A. 10.5

B. 11.0

C. 11.5

D. 12.0

8. In a 2x1x2x1 cross, which run end will measure 2?

A. The right end

B. The left end

C. One run end only

D. Both run ends

9. What is the maximum thickness generally supplied for coiled aluminum tubing?

A. 1/4 inch

B. 3/8 inch

C. 1/2 inch

D. 5/8 inch

10. Which material is typically recommended for welder shirts to minimize hazards?

A. Cotton

B. Polyester

C. Wool

D. Nylon

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are two advantages of using a spectacle blind compared to a line blind?

A. Stronger construction and lower cost

B. Lightweight and flexible

C. Can tell at a glance if the line is open or closed

D. Can withstand higher temperatures and pressures

Using a spectacle blind offers distinct advantages when it comes to operating piping systems, especially in terms of visual indication. The key benefit of being able to determine at a glance whether a line is open or closed is significant for safety and operational efficiency. A spectacle blind features a circular opening (the "spectacle" part) that indicates an open line when aligned in line with the pipe, and a solid section (the "blind" part) that blocks the flow when positioned accordingly. This visibility allows operators to make swift, informed decisions without the need for additional checks or instruments, greatly enhancing response times during maintenance or emergency situations. While the other options touch on attributes of pipe fittings, they don't align as closely with the specific functional advantages of a spectacle blind. Stronger construction and lower cost pertain to the general characteristics of different types of blinds but do not specifically highlight the unique benefits of the spectacle design. Lightweight and flexible, while beneficial traits in some contexts, are not typical features associated with spectacle blinds. Similarly, while some spectacle blinds can withstand high temperatures and pressures, this is more a characteristic of the materials used rather than a defining advantage of the design itself compared to line blinds.

2. Which type of valve is best suited for throttling applications?

A. Gate valve

B. Ball valve

C. Globe valve

D. Check valve

The globe valve is best suited for throttling applications due to its design, which allows for precise flow control. It features a spherical body shape that creates flow restriction and a movable disk sitting on a fixed seat. This arrangement enables the valve to open or close in small increments, providing the ability to regulate the flow of fluid effectively. In throttling applications, where careful control over the flow rate is essential, the globe valve excels because it can maintain a consistent flow rate against varying pressures. Its internal structure creates a significant pressure drop, which is beneficial when fine adjustments are needed. Other valve types, while useful for specific functions, do not offer the same level of control in throttling situations. Gate valves, for instance, are primarily designed for on/off service and are not ideal for regulating flow. Ball valves provide quick shut-off capabilities but are not built for fine adjustments, making them less effective for throttling. Check valves are engineered to prevent backflow and are not designed for flow regulation at all. The unique construction and functionality of the globe valve, therefore, make it the preferred choice for applications requiring flow throttling.

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3. What is the primary function of a diaphragm valve?

A. Regulate temperature

B. Control flow with minimal contamination

C. Reduce pressure

D. Provide quick shut-off capabilities

The primary function of a diaphragm valve is to control flow with minimal contamination. This type of valve utilizes a flexible diaphragm to provide a seal between the valve body and the flow path, which allows for accurate flow regulation. The diaphragm serves as a barrier to prevent any contaminants from entering the flow stream, making it a preferred choice in applications where hygiene or purity is critical, such as in pharmaceutical or food processing industries. In contrast, options related to regulating temperature or reducing pressure do not directly represent the main purpose of diaphragm valves. These functions are typically managed by other types of valves or devices specifically designed for those applications. Similarly, while diaphragm valves can offer reasonable shut-off capabilities, their primary design focus is flow control without risking contamination.

4. When fitting up two pipes, what are two important considerations?

A. Length and diameter

B. Sealing and alignment

C. High-Low and Gap

D. Material type and temperature

When fitting up two pipes, ensuring proper alignment and addressing the gap between them are critical to achieving a secure and leak-proof connection. High-low refers to the positioning of the two pipes in relation to each other; if one pipe is higher or lower than the other, it can lead to issues during installation such as misalignment or stress on the joints. The gap is equally important, as too much space between pipes can lead to weak connections, while an insufficient gap can cause problems during expansion or contraction due to temperature changes. In contrast, while length and diameter are important for matching pipes, they do not focus specifically on the fit-up process that emphasizes joint integrity. Sealing and alignment are more directly related to how the pipes come together. Material type and temperature are also significant considerations, especially for certain environments, but they don't specifically address the immediate challenges of fitting two pipes together for a secure connection.

5. Are aluminum and wooden plugs used to keep a plastic pipe round while threaded?

A. True

B. False

C. Occasionally

D. Only with metal pipes

Using aluminum and wooden plugs to keep a plastic pipe round while threading is indeed a common practice. When plastic pipes are threaded, especially under conditions where the pipe might collapse or bend, these plugs serve a crucial role. They provide internal support, helping to maintain the shape of the pipe as it is being worked on. This is particularly important for ensuring that the threads are formed correctly, allowing for a proper fit when connecting different pipe sections. Maintaining the roundness of the pipe not only facilitates effective threading but also contributes to the integrity of the connections that will be made. If the pipe were to deform during the threading process, it could lead to uneven threads or even cause damage to both the pipe and the threading equipment. This technique is not limited to metal pipes; however, it is particularly relevant for plastic pipes, which do not have the same structural rigidity as metal options. Thus, recognizing the role of these plugs in both maintaining pipe shape and ensuring a successful threading process underscores why the statement is true.

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6. True or False: While tacking, the alignment of the pipes is not crucial as long as they are joined.

A. True

B. False

The statement is false because proper alignment of pipes during tacking is essential for several reasons. Firstly, misaligned pipes can lead to stress concentrations, which may result in leaks or failures in the piping system once it is under pressure. Tacking is a preliminary step in welding that secures the pipes in place, and if the alignment is not correct, it can cause difficulty in achieving a proper weld. Additionally, poorly aligned pipes can create issues in the overall flow of the system, leading to inefficiencies and potential operational problems downstream. In summary, ensuring precise alignment during the tacking phase is crucial for the integrity, safety, and functionality of the piping system. Proper alignment facilitates better welding, contributes to the system's durability, and helps avoid costly repairs in the future.

7. How many threads are recommended for both hand and wrench engagement to create a leak-proof joint for a 1-inch pipe?

A. 10.5

B. 11.0

C. 11.5

D. 12.0

To create a leak-proof joint on a 1-inch pipe, it is recommended to have approximately 11.5 threads protruding from the coupling or fitting. This measurement ensures that there is enough thread engagement to form a secure seal without risking the integrity of the joint. Adequate threading is essential, as insufficient threads may lead to leaks, particularly under pressure, while too many threads can cause misalignment or difficulty in tightening the joint properly. The choice of 11.5 threads strikes a balance between effective sealing and ease of assembly, making it the optimal recommendation for both hand tightening and utilizing a wrench. This understanding is critical for plumbers and pipe fitters aiming to ensure reliable and durable installations.

8. In a 2x1x2x1 cross, which run end will measure 2?

A. The right end

B. The left end

C. One run end only

D. Both run ends

In a 2x1x2x1 cross, the numbers represent the dimensions of the pipe fittings in terms of diameter or size at each junction. The configuration shows that two of the runs are dimensioned as "2" while the other two runs are dimensioned as "1." In this context, the term "run end" refers to the ends of the fittings where the pipes are connected. Since the cross has two legs that measure 2 units and two legs that measure 1 unit, there will be two run ends associated with the "2" size. However, regarding the question, it emphasizes that there is a single measurement of "2" at one particular end of the fitting connection. Therefore, stating that only one run end will measure "2" highlights the distinction that while there are two runs incorporated into the cross fitting, they are separate and do not both participate in the condition of the question being asked. This dimension pattern indicates that, in the context of the cross fittings, we focus on just the measurement at one specified run end at a time. The other ends, although part of the system, do not influence this particular end selection.

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9. What is the maximum thickness generally supplied for coiled aluminum tubing?

A. 1/4 inch

B. 3/8 inch

C. 1/2 inch

D. 5/8 inch

The maximum thickness generally supplied for coiled aluminum tubing is 3/8 inch. This specification is significant because it aligns with industry standards and manufacturing capabilities for aluminum tubing, allowing for flexibility in applications while ensuring structural integrity. Coiled tubing is often used in various systems, especially in HVAC and refrigeration, where lightweight, corrosion-resistant materials are advantageous. The choice of 3/8 inch reflects a balance between ease of handling and sufficient wall thickness for necessary strength and durability in common applications. Thicker aluminum tubing can be produced, but it is typically not supplied in coiled form due to the challenges in coiling and the increased rigidity that higher thicknesses provide. Understanding the limitations and applications of coiled aluminum tubing is crucial for pipe fitters to ensure they select the appropriate materials for a given job, maximizing efficiency and reliability in their work.

10. Which material is typically recommended for welder shirts to minimize hazards?

A. Cotton

B. Polyester

C. Wool

D. Nylon

Cotton is typically recommended for welder shirts due to its natural fiber composition, which offers several important safety advantages in welding environments. It is inherently more flame-resistant compared to synthetic materials, making it less likely to ignite or melt when exposed to sparks, heat, or flames. Additionally, cotton is breathable and comfortable to wear, which is crucial for welders who often work in hot conditions. On the other hand, materials like polyester and nylon are synthetic and can melt when exposed to high temperatures, posing a greater risk of burns to the skin. Wool, while more flame-resistant than many synthetics, lacks the same level of comfort and breathability that cotton provides, making it less ideal for tasks that involve extended periods of wear in physically demanding environments. Therefore, cotton is the preferred choice for welder shirts in order to enhance both safety and comfort on the job.

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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:

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

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