SPRINKLER FITTER PRO PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://sprinklerfitterpro.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 15

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. Opening a post indicator valve until tension is felt is primarily to verify what?

A. The rod remains attached to the valve

B. The valve is fully open

C. The locking mechanism is engaged

D. The rod has not become detached from the valve

2. A new dry system should be tested for how long and at what pressure?

A. 24 hours at 20 psi

B. 8 hours at 40 psi

C. 12 hours at 40 psi

D. 24 hours at 40 psi

3. According to NFPA 20, two or more water tanks are required as the primary source for which type of building?

A. Small one-story building

B. Very tall building

C. Underground facility

D. Residential condo

4. During hydrostatic testing of a dry pipe system, what must be done with the dry-pipe valve clapper?

A. Latched open

B. Fully closed

C. Partially opened

D. Removed and stowed

5. How often shall waterflow devices on a water mist system be inspected to verify they are free from physical damage?

A. Monthly

B. Quarterly

C. Biannually

D. Yearly

SAMPLE

6. Which option lists water metering devices used for flow testing?

A. Calibrated pitot tube

B. Venturi meter

C. Orifice

D. All of the above

7. A full-flow test on a master pressure regulating device shall be conducted _____ on each valve and compared to previous test results.

A. Monthly

B. Annually

C. Quarterly

D. Biannually

8. Compared to steel pipe, CPVC has how much hydraulic friction?

A. More

B. Less

C. Equal

D. Variable

9. Which type of switch is used on the alarm line of an alarm valve that has a retard chamber in the trim?

A. Flow switch

B. Temperature switch

C. Proximity switch

D. Pressure switch

10. Standpipes required by code should be installed according to which NFPA standard?

A. NFPA 13

B. NFPA 14

C. NFPA 20

D. NFPA 25

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Opening a post indicator valve until tension is felt is primarily to verify what?

A. The rod remains attached to the valve

B. The valve is fully open

C. The locking mechanism is engaged

D. The rod has not become detached from the valve

Opening a post indicator valve until tension is felt checks that the mechanical linkage between the valve and its indicator rod is still intact. Feeling tension confirms the rod remains attached to the valve stem and is able to transmit valve movement to the indicator. If the rod were detached or broken, you wouldn't feel that resistance, and the indicator could give a false sense of the valve's position. This test is about confirming linkage integrity so the status indication will be reliable, not about whether the valve is fully open or whether any locking mechanism is engaged.

2. A new dry system should be tested for how long and at what pressure?

A. 24 hours at 20 psi

B. 8 hours at 40 psi

C. 12 hours at 40 psi

D. 24 hours at 40 psi

Testing a dry sprinkler system uses a pneumatic test to verify piping integrity before it's charged with water. The standard approach is to pressurize the system to 40 psi and hold that pressure for 24 hours. This combination provides a meaningful pressure to reveal leaks while giving enough time for even slow leaks at joints or fittings to show up. Shorter tests or lower pressures may miss leaks, while higher pressures or longer durations aren't required. So, 24 hours at 40 psi is the correct testing condition.

3. According to NFPA 20, two or more water tanks are required as the primary source for which type of building?

A. Small one-story building

B. Very tall building

C. Underground facility

D. Residential condo

Very tall buildings need a reliable primary water supply that can deliver enough volume and pressure to every floor, especially the upper levels. NFPA 20 addresses this by using two or more water tanks as the primary source. Having multiple tanks provides the necessary head and volume so the fire protection system can meet high flow demands without losing pressure as you go up. Elevated tanks also create gravity-fed pressure, reducing reliance on pumps alone and adding redundancy—if one tank isn't available, others keep the supply going. In contrast, smaller buildings, underground facilities, or residential condos typically don't have the same height or demand, so they don't require multiple primary tanks.

SAMPLE

4. During hydrostatic testing of a dry pipe system, what must be done with the dry-pipe valve clapper?

A. Latched open

B. Fully closed

C. Partially opened

D. Removed and stowed

During hydrostatic testing a dry pipe system needs water to fill the entire piping at the test pressure. The dry-pipe valve clapper is latched open so water can flow into the dry pipe network without the valve closing due to the air-chamber pressure. This ensures a complete fill, eliminates air pockets, and allows an accurate pressure test. After testing, restore the clapper to its normal control and reseat the valve as required.

5. How often shall waterflow devices on a water mist system be inspected to verify they are free from physical damage?

A. Monthly

B. Quarterly

C. Biannually

D. Yearly

Regular inspection is needed to keep waterflow devices reliable because they are the critical sensors that detect water movement and trigger alarms in a water mist system. If a device has physical damage, it can fail to sense flow or even cause false alarms, compromising the system's ability to respond to a discharge. A quarterly cadence offers a practical balance: it's frequent enough to catch signs of wear, corrosion, loose mounting, leaks, or wiring damage before they degrade performance, while not being so frequent that it becomes unnecessarily burdensome. This interval aligns with common maintenance practices for critical fire-protection components, ensuring issues are spotted and addressed in a timely manner. Monthly inspections or annual checks don't provide the same balance. Monthly checks can be overly burdensome for many systems, while yearly checks risk missing damage that develops over a few months. Biannual checks are less common and may miss evolving problems too long.

6. Which option lists water metering devices used for flow testing?

A. Calibrated pitot tube

B. Venturi meter

C. Orifice

D. All of the above

Flow testing relies on converting either velocity or a pressure drop into a flow rate, and all three devices do that in different ways. A calibrated pitot tube measures the flow velocity by comparing stagnation and static pressures in the water stream, which you can then convert to flow rate. A Venturi meter uses a constricted section to create a differential pressure; with the geometry known, you can calculate the flow accurately from that pressure drop. An orifice plate creates a fixed pressure drop across a small hole, and that drop is proportional to the flow rate, providing a simple, cost-effective measurement method. Since each of these tools is standard for assessing water flow during testing and calibration, the option that includes all of them is the best choice.

SAMPLE

7. A full-flow test on a master pressure regulating device shall be conducted _____ on each valve and compared to previous test results.

A. Monthly

B. Annually

C. Quarterly

D. Biannually

The main concept tested here is how often a full-flow test should be performed on each master pressure regulating device. A full-flow test checks that the regulator can deliver the required flow while maintaining the correct outlet pressure and that the device's internal components, seats, and relief paths operate properly under flow conditions. Because these regulators wear gradually, it's important to test them on a regular basis and to compare the current results with previous ones to spot any drift or degradation. Annually is the standard interval. Doing the test once a year provides a practical balance between safety and maintenance workload, ensuring the regulator remains within tolerance over time. Monthly testing would be excessive and not justify the wear or disruption to service, while quarterly or biannual checks are more frequent than typically required for this type of device. Comparing each test to prior results helps detect changes in performance, indicating when maintenance or adjustment is needed.

8. Compared to steel pipe, CPVC has how much hydraulic friction?

A. More

B. Less

C. Equal

D. Variable

Hydraulic friction losses depend on how smooth the pipe interior is. CPVC has a very smooth inner surface, while steel pipes tend to be rougher (especially if corrosion, scale, or welds are present). For the same pipe diameter and flow rate, the smoother CPVC reduces frictional resistance, so the head loss due to friction is lower. That's why CPVC has less hydraulic friction than steel. The other options would imply more friction, the same amount, or a friction that varies without bound, which doesn't align with the smoother surface of CPVC.

9. Which type of switch is used on the alarm line of an alarm valve that has a retard chamber in the trim?

A. Flow switch

B. Temperature switch

C. Proximity switch

D. Pressure switch

Pressure switch is used because the alarm line in an alarm valve with a retard chamber is monitored for changes in hydraulic pressure to trigger the fire alarm. The retard chamber slows pressure changes to avoid false alarms, but the sensing element still needs to respond to pressure, not flow, heat, or proximity. Flow switches detect actual water movement, which isn't the signal the alarm line uses here; temperature switches respond to heat, and proximity switches detect metal presence. The alarm signal on this trim is generated by a pressure switch reacting to the pressure change in the alarm line.

SAMPLE

10. Standpipes required by code should be installed according to which NFPA standard?

A. NFPA 13

B. NFPA 14

C. NFPA 20

D. NFPA 25

Standpipe installations are governed by a code that specifies how these vertical water mains and hose connections must be designed, located, and tested to ensure fire department access and reliable water supply. That standard is NFPA 14, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems. It defines standpipe classifications, outlet heights, required water supply, pressure and flow requirements, and testing/commissioning procedures, ensuring the system works under emergency conditions. For context, NFPA 13 covers sprinkler systems, NFPA 20 covers fire pumps, and NFPA 25 covers inspection, testing, and maintenance of water-based systems. So, standpipes follow NFPA 14 for installation specifics.

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://sprinklerfitterpro.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE