

HVAC Journeyman Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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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.

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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. Air-conditioning equipment must have a means for interrupting electrical supply within how many feet?**
 - A. 50 feet**
 - B. 35 feet**
 - C. 25 feet**
 - D. 15 feet**
- 2. A commercial clothes dryer must be installed in accordance with which entities' directions?**
 - A. the vendor's directions**
 - B. the fire marshal's directions**
 - C. the building code directions**
 - D. the manufacturer's directions**
- 3. What is the correct construction material for nonabrasive industrial product-conveying ducts?**
 - A. Aluminum**
 - B. Fiberglass**
 - C. Sheet metal**
 - D. All of the above**
- 4. What does the collection of condensate from air-cooling coils typically require?**
 - A. Frequent maintenance**
 - B. A dedicated drainage system**
 - C. A separate pump**
 - D. High-pressure discharge system**
- 5. What is required for inspecting an evaporative cooler?**
 - A. Removal of electrical panels**
 - B. Access doors must be removed**
 - C. Inspection without removing permanent construction**
 - D. Open access to smoke detectors**

6. What is a vessel or arrangement of piping in which vaporized refrigerant is liquefied by removal of heat called?

- A. Compressor**
- B. Evaporator**
- C. Generator**
- D. Condenser**

7. What is the main regulatory authority for gas installations in most regions?

- A. Federal Trade Commission**
- B. Occupational Safety and Health Administration**
- C. Local Building Code Officials**
- D. Environmental Protection Agency**

8. When installing an evaporative cooler, openings in exterior walls shall be what size compared to the duct?

- A. 1 inch larger than the duct**
- B. 3 inches larger than the duct**
- C. flashed in an approved manner**
- D. the same size as the duct**

9. Which type of cooler must be accessible for inspection, services, and replacement without removing permanent construction?

- A. Walk-in coolers**
- B. Beverage coolers**
- C. Evaporative coolers**
- D. Swamp coolers**

10. Unlisted units heaters must have clearances to combustible material of at least how many inches?

- A. 6 inches**
- B. 12 inches**
- C. 18 inches**
- D. 24 inches**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Air-conditioning equipment must have a means for interrupting electrical supply within how many feet?

- A. 50 feet**
- B. 35 feet**
- C. 25 feet**
- D. 15 feet**

The requirement for air-conditioning equipment to have a means for interrupting electrical supply within a specific distance is established to ensure safety and accessibility. The correct choice indicates that the means of disconnection should be located no more than 15 feet from the air-conditioning equipment. This proximity allows for easy and quick access in case of emergencies or maintenance, minimizing risk and ensuring that personnel can safely shut off power when necessary. Having a disconnecting means close to the equipment is vital during servicing, as technicians often work in potentially hazardous areas. If a technician needs to power down the system quickly to address a malfunction or emergency, the disconnection should be easily accessible without requiring them to travel a far distance, which could pose additional risks. This standard is designed to protect both the equipment and the technicians working on it, allowing for a safer working environment. Generally, other options might suggest longer distances, which would not provide the same level of immediacy and accessibility crucial for safety procedures in HVAC work.

2. A commercial clothes dryer must be installed in accordance with which entities' directions?

- A. the vendor's directions**
- B. the fire marshal's directions**
- C. the building code directions**
- D. the manufacturer's directions**

The correct answer is based on the necessity of adhering to the manufacturer's directions for installing a commercial clothes dryer. The manufacturer's installation instructions are specifically designed to ensure that the equipment is installed safely and operates efficiently. These directions often include critical information about clearances, required power supply specifications, venting methods, and other essential safety measures tailored to that specific model. Following the manufacturer's guidelines helps prevent operational issues that can arise from improper installation, which can lead to equipment failure, fire hazards, or non-compliance with relevant safety regulations. While the fire marshal's directions and local building codes are important for aspects of safety and compliance, they may not contain the detailed specifications needed for the particular dryer. Consequently, the manufacturer's directions take precedence in ensuring proper installation that meets both manufacturer specifications and broader safety standards.

3. What is the correct construction material for nonabrasive industrial product-conveying ducts?

- A. Aluminum**
- B. Fiberglass**
- C. Sheet metal**
- D. All of the above**

The correct construction material for nonabrasive industrial product-conveying ducts is sheet metal. This choice is favored due to its robustness, ability to withstand various conditions, and ease of fabrication and installation. Sheet metal ducts are commonly used because they can be manufactured to precise dimensions, are lightweight compared to other materials, and offer excellent resistance to damage. In contrast, while aluminum and fiberglass can be suitable for certain applications, they may not always be the first choice for nonabrasive product conveying. Aluminum, while lightweight and resistant to corrosion, might not have the same structural integrity as sheet metal in certain environments. Fiberglass, on the other hand, may be used in applications requiring lightweight and corrosion-resistant materials but is generally more expensive and less widely applied in the context of industrial conveying ducts compared to sheet metal. Therefore, sheet metal emerges as the most appropriate material for this specific use case.

4. What does the collection of condensate from air-cooling coils typically require?

- A. Frequent maintenance**
- B. A dedicated drainage system**
- C. A separate pump**
- D. High-pressure discharge system**

The collection of condensate from air-cooling coils typically requires a dedicated drainage system. This system is essential because air conditioning units often produce moisture as a byproduct of the cooling process, which must be effectively drained away to prevent water damage, mold growth, and system inefficiencies. A dedicated drainage system is designed to safely carry the condensate away from the air-cooling coils and ensure that it does not accumulate, which could lead to backups and operational issues. This system could consist of PVC piping sloped appropriately to facilitate gravity drainage or may integrate with other drainage components, depending on the setup of the HVAC system. Other options, while they might be relevant in different aspects of HVAC operation, do not specifically address the essential need for a dedicated method to handle the continuous flow of condensate from cooling processes. Thus, the focus on a dedicated drainage system highlights the importance of proper management of condensate in maintaining system performance and protecting property.

5. What is required for inspecting an evaporative cooler?

- A. Removal of electrical panels**
- B. Access doors must be removed**
- C. Inspection without removing permanent construction**
- D. Open access to smoke detectors**

Inspecting an evaporative cooler primarily involves ensuring that it is functioning properly and safely, which can often be achieved without needing to remove any permanent construction elements. This means that access to the unit can be adequately gained without dismantling or removing structural components. By focusing on inspection without removal, a technician can check various aspects such as the water distribution system, the fan operation, and any potential leaks. In many cases, a well-designed evaporative cooler will have inspection points or panels that allow for sufficient visibility and access to critical components without compromising the integrity of the installation. The other options, while they might seem relevant in some scenarios, are not universally necessary for a typical inspection. Removing electrical panels or dismantling access doors could be more invasive and not strictly needed for basic condition assessments, while ensuring open access to smoke detectors is essential for safety but does not apply specifically to evaporative cooler inspections.

6. What is a vessel or arrangement of piping in which vaporized refrigerant is liquefied by removal of heat called?

- A. Compressor**
- B. Evaporator**
- C. Generator**
- D. Condenser**

The correct answer is the condenser, which is a key component in the refrigeration cycle. The primary function of the condenser is to facilitate the change of phase of refrigerant from vapor to liquid. As vaporized refrigerant passes through the condenser coils, it releases heat to the surrounding environment, allowing it to condense back into a liquid state. This process is crucial for maintaining the efficiency of the system and ensuring that the refrigerant can return to the evaporator to absorb heat once more. In understanding this, it is important to recognize that the compressor, while essential, does not liquefy refrigerant; it increases the pressure and temperature of the vapor refrigerant. The evaporator is responsible for absorbing heat from the surroundings, thereby vaporizing the refrigerant, and the generator is not typically a component found in standard HVAC systems focused on refrigerant cycles.

7. What is the main regulatory authority for gas installations in most regions?

- A. Federal Trade Commission**
- B. Occupational Safety and Health Administration**
- C. Local Building Code Officials**
- D. Environmental Protection Agency**

The primary regulatory authority for gas installations in most regions is typically the local building code officials. These officials enforce local building codes and safety standards, ensuring that installations conform to safety regulations and are conducted by qualified professionals. Their role includes reviewing plans, granting permits, and conducting inspections to ensure compliance with the code, which often encompasses gas line installations and the safety measures required to prevent leaks, explosions, or other hazards related to gas usage. In contrast, the other options listed play different roles in regulatory frameworks. The Federal Trade Commission mainly oversees consumer protection and antitrust laws, rather than specific installation regulations. Occupational Safety and Health Administration focuses on workplace safety and health standards, which, while relevant to workers' safety, does not directly regulate gas installation practices in residential or commercial properties. The Environmental Protection Agency addresses environmental issues and pollution control, but it does not specifically oversee the installation of gas piping systems or appliances. Therefore, local building code officials clearly hold the main responsibility for regulating such installations in most areas.

8. When installing an evaporative cooler, openings in exterior walls shall be what size compared to the duct?

- A. 1 inch larger than the duct**
- B. 3 inches larger than the duct**
- C. flashed in an approved manner**
- D. the same size as the duct**

When installing an evaporative cooler, the guidelines recommend that openings in exterior walls should be 1 inch larger than the duct size. This allowance is essential for ensuring proper airflow and accommodating any variations in the ductwork during installation. A slightly larger opening helps to avoid obstruction, allowing for efficient air movement, which is crucial for the cooler's performance. By having this additional space, it also facilitates easier installation and adjustment of the duct if needed, without compromising the seal or connection between the duct and the wall. Proper sealing around the duct is essential to prevent air leaks, maximize the system's efficiency, and promote adequate cooling within the space being served. The other considerations, such as having the openings flashed in an approved manner or matching the size exactly to the duct, may address other aspects of installation but do not specifically promote the necessary airflow and installation flexibility as effectively as providing a 1-inch larger opening. This practice helps ensure that the evaporative cooler operates efficiently and effectively throughout its use.

9. Which type of cooler must be accessible for inspection, services, and replacement without removing permanent construction?

- A. Walk-in coolers**
- B. Beverage coolers**
- C. Evaporative coolers**
- D. Swamp coolers**

The correct choice focuses on walk-in coolers, which are designed to be large enough to allow personnel to enter them for inspection, service, and maintenance without needing to dismantle any permanent structures. This is critical for ensuring compliance with safety regulations and for maintaining efficiency, as regular upkeep can prevent small issues from becoming larger, cost-prohibitive problems. Walk-in coolers are typically used in commercial settings where large quantities of perishable items must be stored. Since they are significant investments and central to storage operations, ease of access is fundamental. Regular inspections are necessary for refrigeration systems to monitor temperatures, check for leaks, and ensure all components are functioning correctly. Other types of coolers, such as beverage coolers, evaporative coolers, and swamp coolers, may not have the same requirements for accessibility since they are often smaller and designed for different purposes. Their operational design prioritizes space efficiency rather than straightforward access for service, which may necessitate moving or dismantling components or surrounding structures for maintenance.

10. Unlisted units heaters must have clearances to combustible material of at least how many inches?

- A. 6 inches**
- B. 12 inches**
- C. 18 inches**
- D. 24 inches**

The requirement for unlisted unit heaters to maintain clearances to combustible materials is essential for ensuring safety and preventing fire hazards. A clearance of 18 inches is specified to allow adequate space for heat dissipation and to minimize the risk of igniting any nearby combustible objects. This distance helps in maintaining an effective thermal barrier between the heater and any materials that can catch fire, ensuring that the heat generated does not reach a level that could cause ignition. Clearance requirements are designed based on industry standards that consider the potential temperature rise in surrounding areas due to the heater's operation. Keeping an 18-inch distance reduces the chances of heat buildup in enclosed areas where combustible materials might be present. It is crucial for both residential and commercial installations to adhere to these safety standards to protect occupants and property from fire risks.

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!

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