

Minnesota Journeyman Sprinkler Fitter 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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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

- 1. What size rod is needed for hanging 10 inch and 12 inch pipe?**
 - A. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch**
 - B. $\frac{3}{8}$ inch**
 - C. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch**
 - D. $\frac{5}{8}$ inch**
- 2. How often should mainline strainers be inspected?**
 - A. Quarterly**
 - B. Bi-annually**
 - C. Annually**
 - D. Every 5 years**
- 3. Standard horizontal sidewall sprinklers shall be located _____ to 6 inches below the deck.**
 - A. 1**
 - B. 4**
 - C. 3**
 - D. 2**
- 4. Tread tire storage piles, regardless of storage method, shall not exceed how many feet in the direction of wheel holes?**
 - A. 15 feet**
 - B. 25 feet**
 - C. 35 feet**
 - D. 50 feet**
- 5. When inspecting a building with quick response sprinklers over 20 years old, how many sprinklers need to be sent off for testing if there are 800 concealed, 300 upright, and 200 pendant sprinklers?**
 - A. 16 sprinklers**
 - B. 13 sprinklers**
 - C. 12 sprinklers**
 - D. 3 sprinklers**

- 6. What type and size of piping should sensing lines for fire pumps consist of?**
- A. Plastic, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch**
 - B. Brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch**
 - C. Copper, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch**
 - D. Steel, 1 inch**
- 7. What is the acceptable temperature classification for sprinkler heads installed near heat ducts?**
- A. Normal temperature sprinkler head**
 - B. Cool temperature sprinkler head**
 - C. High temperature sprinkler head**
 - D. Very high temperature sprinkler head**
- 8. What is the maximum distance allowed between $1\frac{1}{2}$ " hose stations?**
- A. 125 feet**
 - B. 150 feet**
 - C. 175 feet**
 - D. 200 feet**
- 9. When are local waterflow alarms required?**
- A. When there is more than 10 heads**
 - B. When there is more than 20 heads**
 - C. When there is more than 50 heads**
 - D. When there is more than 100 heads**
- 10. What is the maximum volume of antifreeze allowed in NFPA 13D and NFPA 13R?**
- A. 20 gallons**
 - B. 40 gallons**
 - C. No limit**
 - D. 15 gallons**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What size rod is needed for hanging 10 inch and 12 inch pipe?

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch**
- B. $\frac{3}{8}$ inch**
- C. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch**
- D. $\frac{5}{8}$ inch**

When determining the appropriate size of the rod for hanging specific pipe sizes, it's crucial to consider the weight and the load-bearing capabilities. A 10-inch or 12-inch pipe is relatively heavy due to its diameter and the materials typically used for such pipes (like steel or other metals). Using a $\frac{5}{8}$ inch rod offers the necessary strength and support to safely suspend these larger pipes. This size can adequately handle the weight, providing stability and maintaining safety standards in installation. It's essential to ensure that the rod can support not only the weight of the pipe itself but also any additional stress factors such as water pressure, external forces, and potential seismic activity, making a robust option like a $\frac{5}{8}$ inch rod appropriate. In contrast, a smaller diameter rod, such as a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, would not provide the structural integrity required for such heavy-duty applications, potentially leading to safety hazards and system failures.

2. How often should mainline strainers be inspected?

- A. Quarterly**
- B. Bi-annually**
- C. Annually**
- D. Every 5 years**

Mainline strainers play a crucial role in maintaining the integrity of sprinkler systems by removing debris and contaminants from the water supply. Regular inspection is essential to ensure that these strainers function efficiently and prevent blockages that can lead to system malfunctions or failures. Inspections should be conducted annually to evaluate the condition and performance of the strainers. This frequency allows for timely cleaning or replacement of the strainer elements if they become clogged with debris, which can happen relatively quickly in systems that are exposed to sediment or particulate matter in the water supply. By adhering to this annual inspection schedule, sprinkler fitters can ensure that the system operates at optimal efficiency and maintain compliance with applicable codes and standards for fire protection systems. This vigilant maintenance approach contributes not only to the longevity of the sprinkler system but also to the overall safety and reliability of fire protection measures in place.

3. Standard horizontal sidewall sprinklers shall be located _____ to 6 inches below the deck.

- A. 1**
- B. 4**
- C. 3**
- D. 2**

The correct answer states that standard horizontal sidewall sprinklers must be located 4 inches below the deck. This requirement is based on the guidelines that help ensure effective coverage and distribution of water from the sprinkler during a fire event. Positioning the sprinklers at this specific height allows for optimal performance by ensuring they can intercept and respond to heat and flames effectively. It also accounts for potential obstructions and the need for proper spacing between sprinklers to maximize their efficiency in providing a uniform spray pattern across the space. While the other options suggest different distances, they do not comply with the established standards that dictate 4 inches as the appropriate installation height for this type of sprinkler. Adhering to the correct placement is crucial for maintaining the integrity of fire protection systems and ensuring compliance with safety codes.

4. Tread tire storage piles, regardless of storage method, shall not exceed how many feet in the direction of wheel holes?

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

For tread tire storage piles, the regulation stipulates that regardless of the storage method used, the height of the piles in the direction of wheel holes must not exceed 25 feet. This limitation is in place to ensure safety and manageability in tire storage, as taller piles can lead to structural instability and increased risk of fire hazards. Having a maximum height of 25 feet helps to maintain a more controlled and stable environment for storing tires, reducing the potential for issues such as tire collapse, which could pose risks to workers and facilities. Moreover, this regulation aligns with best practices in mitigating fire risks associated with tire storage, as proper height restrictions can facilitate easier inspections and better access for firefighting operations if necessary. Thus, the specification of 25 feet reflects regulatory measures enacted to ensure safety in tire storage practices across various industries.

5. When inspecting a building with quick response sprinklers over 20 years old, how many sprinklers need to be sent off for testing if there are 800 concealed, 300 upright, and 200 pendant sprinklers?

A. 16 sprinklers

B. 13 sprinklers

C. 12 sprinklers

D. 3 sprinklers

For quick response sprinklers that are over 20 years old, it is a standard practice to test a certain percentage of the total number of sprinklers installed, particularly for those in concealed spaces where they might be more vulnerable to obstructions and accumulation of debris. In this scenario, the total number of sprinklers is the sum of concealed, upright, and pendant sprinklers, yielding 1300 sprinklers. Based on the applicable codes and standards for testing aging quick response sprinklers, the correct procedure generally requires testing a specific percentage of the total. For quick response sprinklers that have been in service for more than 20 years, the common requirement is to test 1% of the total quantity. Calculating 1% of 1300 gives you 13 sprinklers that need to be sent off for testing. This aligns with the standard practices within fire protection engineering to ensure that the sprinklers will operate effectively in emergency situations. Hence, the choice indicating that 13 sprinklers need to be tested reflects the proper adherence to these guidelines.

6. What type and size of piping should sensing lines for fire pumps consist of?

A. Plastic, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch

B. Brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch

C. Copper, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch

D. Steel, 1 inch

Sensing lines for fire pumps are critical components, designed to detect water pressure changes that can signal the need for the pump to start or stop. The correct choice specifies brass piping of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in size, which is appropriate for this application due to brass's corrosion resistance and mechanical strength. Brass is an excellent choice because it withstands the environment in which fire protection systems operate, including exposure to various chemicals and moisture. The $\frac{1}{2}$ inch size allows for adequate flow and pressure sensing without introducing too much restriction, ensuring that the system operates efficiently and reliably. In contrast, plastic may not offer the necessary durability and chemical resistance required in fire protection applications. Copper piping, while durable, may not be standard for sensing lines due to cost and potential issues with thermal expansion. Steel, particularly at 1 inch, could be more cumbersome and heavy than needed for a sensing line, which could complicate installation and maintenance. Thus, brass of appropriate size ensures optimal performance of the sensing line in fire pump applications.

7. What is the acceptable temperature classification for sprinkler heads installed near heat ducts?

- A. Normal temperature sprinkler head**
- B. Cool temperature sprinkler head**
- C. High temperature sprinkler head**
- D. Very high temperature sprinkler head**

Sprinkler heads installed near heat ducts require a high-temperature classification to ensure proper functionality and safety. High-temperature sprinkler heads are designed to operate effectively in environments where elevated temperatures may be present, such as those near heating ducts. These heads typically have a higher activation temperature compared to other classifications, allowing them to withstand the heat produced by nearby ductwork without prematurely activating. Using a high-temperature sprinkler head ensures that the system will respond appropriately to a fire event, rather than being triggered by the heat generated from the ducts during normal operation. This classification is crucial for maintaining effective fire protection in areas where temperature fluctuations can be significant, thereby preventing both nuisance activations and ensuring the reliability of the sprinkler system in an emergency. In contexts where the temperature ranges are less critical, other types of sprinkler heads might be suitable, but in the presence of heat ducts, high-temperature heads are the appropriate choice.

8. What is the maximum distance allowed between 1½" hose stations?

- A. 125 feet**
- B. 150 feet**
- C. 175 feet**
- D. 200 feet**

The maximum distance allowed between 1½" hose stations is 150 feet, which is based on the standards set forth by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and local fire codes. This distance ensures that firefighters can effectively access hose stations without excessive stretching of hoses, allowing for quicker response times and enhanced safety when dealing with potential fire hazards. Maintaining a distance of 150 feet ensures that the hoses can be deployed efficiently, enabling firefighters to have enough coverage in case of a fire emergency. It is essential in both residential and commercial buildings to prevent delays and ensure adequate water supply when firefighting efforts are necessary. By adhering to this standard, sprinkler systems can function effectively and provide the necessary support in emergencies.

9. When are local waterflow alarms required?

- A. When there is more than 10 heads**
- B. When there is more than 20 heads**
- C. When there is more than 50 heads**
- D. When there is more than 100 heads**

In the context of sprinkler systems, local waterflow alarms are required to provide immediate notification of water flow, which can indicate that a sprinkler has activated, and potential fire suppression is underway. The requirement for local waterflow alarms is typically determined by the number of sprinkler heads installed in a system. When there are more than 20 heads, a local waterflow alarm becomes crucial for safety and operational reasons. It alerts occupants and emergency services quickly, enabling rapid response to a fire situation. This is particularly important in larger areas where the activation of multiple heads can significantly reduce the time needed for detection and response. Choosing this threshold promotes effective fire safety practices and aligns with standardized fire codes, which aim to minimize risk and ensure adequate firefighting measures are in place. Understanding this requirement is essential for compliance and ensuring the safety of the structures where such systems are employed.

10. What is the maximum volume of antifreeze allowed in NFPA 13D and NFPA 13R?

- A. 20 gallons**
- B. 40 gallons**
- C. No limit**
- D. 15 gallons**

In NFPA 13D and NFPA 13R, the maximum volume of antifreeze that is permitted in a fire protection system is set at 40 gallons. This limitation is established to ensure that the fire suppression system maintains its efficacy while preventing the potential for hazardous conditions that could arise from using large amounts of antifreeze. Antifreeze is used in sprinkler systems primarily to prevent water from freezing in low-temperature environments, especially in residential settings where the risk of freezing pipes is a concern. However, the use of antifreeze comes with specific guidelines due to its chemical properties, which can impact fire suppression effectiveness and may introduce environmental or health risks if not managed properly. By establishing a maximum volume, the NFPA provides rules that help maintain the integrity of the fire protection system while balancing safety and practicality. Therefore, the 40-gallon limit serves as a standardized benchmark across installations covered by these codes. This approach helps ensure that the advantages of utilizing antifreeze do not outweigh the safety considerations and potential complications associated with its use.

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!