

Nevada Classification C-20 ANSI Tiling Standards Practice Test (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

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- 1. What feature distinguishes Type S sealants?**
 - A. Multi-component composition**
 - B. Single-component formulation**
 - C. Self-leveling properties**
 - D. Non-sagging ability**

- 2. What is the specification for glazed wall tile cut to a certain dimension?**
 - A. Tile Test A1**
 - B. Tile Test B1**
 - C. Tile Test C1**
 - D. Tile Test D1**

- 3. Which type of sealants are suitable for use with tile work that will remain adhered to mortar and glass?**
 - A. Elastic sealants**
 - B. Modified sealants**
 - C. Waterproof sealants**
 - D. Silicone sealants**

- 4. Which is a characteristic of fast-setting latex portland cement?**
 - A. It is slow-drying**
 - B. It is lightweight**
 - C. It is designed for quick applications**
 - D. It is only used for interior applications**

- 5. Why is tile alignment important during installation?**
 - A. To ensure the aesthetic look of the tiled surface**
 - B. To prevent tile defects**
 - C. To standardize tile sizes**
 - D. To minimize the time spent on installation**

6. What does “modulus of rupture” measure in tile?

- A. The durability of surface glaze**
- B. The flexural strength of a tile material**
- C. The weight of the tile**
- D. The speed of installation**

7. Which sealant is referred to as a multi-component sealant?

- A. Type P**
- B. Type S**
- C. Type M**
- D. Class 12 1/2**

8. What is hinted at when discussing glazed wall tile?

- A. Tile Test A**
- B. Tile Test B**
- C. Tile Test C**
- D. Tile Test D**

9. What is the maximum rise for a slope between 1:10 and 1:12?

- A. 4 inches**
- B. 3 inches**
- C. 5 inches**
- D. 6 inches**

10. Which type of tile can be used as a direct bond adhesive?

- A. Thin-set**
- B. Dry set**
- C. Modified**
- D. Self-leveling**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What feature distinguishes Type S sealants?

- A. Multi-component composition
- B. Single-component formulation**
- C. Self-leveling properties
- D. Non-sagging ability

Type S sealants are characterized by a single-component formulation, which means they come ready to use and do not require mixing with other components before application. This makes them convenient for users, as they do not need to measure and mix different substances, thus reducing the chances of errors during preparation. Single-component sealants also tend to cure through evaporation of solvents or through exposure to moisture in the air, which can simplify the application process. The user simply needs to apply the sealant directly to the surface, and the curing process begins automatically. In contrast, multi-component sealants require precise mixing and are often used in applications where enhanced performance characteristics, such as chemical resistance or extreme durability, are needed. Self-leveling properties refer to a particular type of sealant that flows easily to fill gaps but does not apply specifically to the characteristic of Type S sealants. Non-sagging ability is important in construction and tiling, especially in vertical applications, but is not a defining trait of Type S sealants, which are primarily recognized for their single-component nature.

2. What is the specification for glazed wall tile cut to a certain dimension?

- A. Tile Test A1**
- B. Tile Test B1
- C. Tile Test C1
- D. Tile Test D1

The specification for glazed wall tile cut to a certain dimension is accurately represented by Tile Test A1. This test is specifically designed to assess the properties and dimensional integrity of glazed wall tiles, ensuring they meet the required standards for use in various applications. Tile Test A1 focuses on characteristics such as the surface finish, color uniformity, and the thermal and physical performance of the tiles, which are critical factors when considering installations in areas such as bathrooms or kitchens. Understanding the specifications helps installers and manufacturers ensure that the tiles adhere to safety and aesthetic criteria, ultimately impacting the longevity and performance of the tiled surfaces. The relevance of Tile Test A1 emphasizes the importance of adhering to ANSI standards in the tile industry, reflecting both quality and compliance with design expectations.

3. Which type of sealants are suitable for use with tile work that will remain adhered to mortar and glass?

- A. Elastic sealants**
- B. Modified sealants**
- C. Waterproof sealants**
- D. Silicone sealants**

The most suitable type of sealants for tile work that will remain adhered to mortar and glass is modified sealants. Modified sealants are designed to enhance adhesion properties, which is particularly beneficial when working with different materials like tile, mortar, and glass. They contain additives that improve flexibility, durability, and resistance to moisture, making them ideal for tiling applications where movement or shifting might occur. In the context of tile work, modified sealants can accommodate the expansion and contraction of the materials involved, ensuring a long-lasting and effective bond between the tiles and the underlying surfaces. Their enhanced properties help prevent issues like cracking or detachment over time, especially in environments subjected to changes in temperature or humidity. While other sealant types may serve specific functions, they may not provide the same level of adhesion or flexibility required for the unique characteristics of tile, mortar, and glass interactions.

4. Which is a characteristic of fast-setting latex portland cement?

- A. It is slow-drying**
- B. It is lightweight**
- C. It is designed for quick applications**
- D. It is only used for interior applications**

Fast-setting latex portland cement is specifically formulated for rapid installation and curing, making it ideal for projects where time is of the essence. This characteristic allows installers to complete their work quickly, reducing the waiting time before additional steps can be taken, such as foot traffic or subsequent layer installations. Its quick-setting nature is particularly beneficial in situations where delays can lead to an increase in labor costs or disruption of services. In contrast, the other options provide characteristics that do not align with the primary purpose of fast-setting latex portland cement. For instance, being slow-drying contradicts the very definition of fast-setting products. Lightweight may describe some types of cement, but it does not specifically address the quick-setting feature that distinguishes this material. Finally, the notion that it is only used for interior applications is misleading as fast-setting latex portland cement can often be used in exterior situations, depending on the specific product formulation and environmental conditions.

5. Why is tile alignment important during installation?

- A. To ensure the aesthetic look of the tiled surface**
- B. To prevent tile defects**
- C. To standardize tile sizes**
- D. To minimize the time spent on installation**

Tile alignment is crucial during installation primarily because it ensures the aesthetic look of the tiled surface. Proper alignment creates a visually pleasing appearance, which is essential for both residential and commercial spaces. When tiles are aligned correctly, they form consistent lines and patterns, which enhances the overall design and beauty of the area being tiled. Misaligned tiles can lead to uneven gaps, crooked lines, and an unprofessional finish that detracts from the space's appeal. While other factors such as preventing tile defects, standardizing tile sizes, and minimizing installation time may play roles in the overall process, the primary focus of alignment is to achieve a neat and visually satisfying outcome. The importance of aesthetics in tile installation is critical, as it can significantly impact the perception of quality and craftsmanship in a project.

6. What does "modulus of rupture" measure in tile?

- A. The durability of surface glaze**
- B. The flexural strength of a tile material**
- C. The weight of the tile**
- D. The speed of installation**

The modulus of rupture measures the flexural strength of a tile material, which is crucial in assessing how much stress a tile can endure before breaking when subjected to bending or flexing forces. This property indicates the tile's ability to withstand loads without failing, which is especially important in applications where tiles are subjected to forces, such as foot traffic or furniture placement. Understanding the modulus of rupture helps contractors and designers choose the right tile for specific applications, ensuring that it can handle expected stresses without cracking or damaging the material. Flexural strength is a key performance criterion in tile manufacturing, influencing not only durability but also the overall longevity and effectiveness of tiled surfaces in various settings.

7. Which sealant is referred to as a multi-component sealant?

- A. Type P**
- B. Type S**
- C. Type M**
- D. Class 12 1/2**

The term "multi-component sealant" refers to a sealant system that requires multiple components to be mixed together before application. In this context, Type M sealants are designed to offer enhanced performance through this multi-component formulation. These types of sealants often exhibit improved adhesion, durability, and flexibility compared to single-component sealants. Multi-component systems typically involve the mixing of a base component with a curing agent, which leads to a chemical reaction that cures the sealant over time. This formulation is particularly beneficial in applications where environmental resistance or structural movement is a factor, providing a superior bond and extended lifespan. Understanding the nature and advantages of multi-component sealants is crucial for proper selection and application in various tiling and sealing projects as dictated by ANSI standards.

8. What is hinted at when discussing glazed wall tile?

- A. Tile Test A**
- B. Tile Test B**
- C. Tile Test C**
- D. Tile Test D**

When discussing glazed wall tile, it often signifies the consideration of specific performance qualities and characteristics outlined in Tile Test A. This test generally focuses on evaluating the durability, moisture resistance, and aesthetic qualities of glazed tiles, which are crucial for their application in wall systems. Glazed wall tiles undergo rigorous testing to confirm their capability to withstand various environmental factors, such as humidity and temperature fluctuations, making Tile Test A particularly relevant. Understanding the criteria and results associated with this testing helps in ensuring that the selected tiles maintain their appearance and functionality over time, essential for both aesthetic and practical purposes in construction. The emphasis on these attributes in relation to glazed wall tiles underscores the importance of choosing adequately tested materials to fulfill standards expected in tiling applications.

9. What is the maximum rise for a slope between 1:10 and 1:12?

- A. 4 inches**
- B. 3 inches**
- C. 5 inches**
- D. 6 inches**

To determine the maximum rise for a slope that is between 1:10 and 1:12, it's important to understand the concept of slope ratios. A slope of 1:10 means that for every 10 units of horizontal distance, the vertical rise is 1 unit. Conversely, a slope of 1:12 means that for every 12 units of horizontal distance, the rise is 1 unit. When we talk about a maximum rise within this range, we take the more flexible option, which, in this case, would be the slope of 1:10, as it allows for a greater rise in relation to the horizontal distance compared to 1:12. Based on typical standards, the maximum rise within a slope of 1:10 given a specific run can be calculated. For example, if the run is 10 feet (or 120 inches), using the 1:10 slope, the maximum rise would be 12 inches. However, if we specifically consider the maximum rise allowed within the context of the figures often referenced in construction and tiling standards, 6 inches is frequently seen as a limit for practical applications. Thus, identifying the maximum rise for a slope between these ratios would lead you

10. Which type of tile can be used as a direct bond adhesive?

- A. Thin-set
- B. Dry set**
- C. Modified
- D. Self-leveling

The correct choice is dry set tile adhesive. Dry set adhesives consist of a mixture of cement, sand, and other ingredients, resulting in a product that can be used for bonding tile directly to a substrate without the need for additional additives. This type of adhesive is particularly advantageous for porcelain and ceramic tiles in interior installations where moisture levels are not excessively high. Dry set adhesives meet various ANSI A118 standards for performance and are widely accepted in the industry, making them a common choice for installers. They provide reliable adhesion when used in dry conditions and form a strong bond over time, ensuring the tiles remain securely attached. Other types of adhesives mentioned in the choices serve different functions or conditions. Thin-set is often a broader category that can include dry set and modified thin-set adhesives, but it does not specify the key characteristics that make dry set preferred in direct bond scenarios. Modified adhesives typically contain additional polymers that enhance their performance in specific conditions, such as high moisture areas, but they might not be the standard choice for direct bonding in all cases. Self-leveling compounds, while useful for subfloor preparations, are not designed for tile adhesion but rather to create a smooth, level substrate before tiles are installed.

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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://nvc20ansitilingstandards.examzify.com>

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

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