

# Nevada Classification C-20 ANSI Tiling Standards Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. 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!**

## Questions

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- 1. What role does movement joint play in tile installations?**
  - A. It is used only for aesthetic reasons**
  - B. It allows for expansion and contraction due to temperature changes**
  - C. It adds extra adhesion between tiles**
  - D. It serves as a guide for tile placement**
  
- 2. What is the proper slope direction for a shower drain installation?**
  - A. 1/8" per foot**
  - B. 1/4" per foot**
  - C. 1/2" per foot**
  - D. 3/4" per foot**
  
- 3. In terms of welded wire fabric, what does "WWF" stand for?**
  - A. Wire Weave Frame**
  - B. Welded Wire Fabric**
  - C. Woven Wire Foundation**
  - D. Wide Wire Frame**
  
- 4. What is the minimum thickness for a heavy mortar bed for floors?**
  - A. 2 inches**
  - B. 2.5 inches**
  - C. 3 inches**
  - D. 1 inch**
  
- 5. What gauge should steel framing not be less than?**
  - A. 16 gauge**
  - B. 20 gauge**
  - C. 18 gauge**
  - D. 14 gauge**

- 6. What is the purpose of a construction joint?**
- A. To provide flexibility and movement**
  - B. To reinforce weaker areas**
  - C. To connect dissimilar materials**
  - D. To mark the meeting point of concrete placements**
- 7. Why is non-glazed porcelain tile preferred in commercial settings?**
- A. It is less expensive.**
  - B. It has a higher durability and wear resistance.**
  - C. It offers more design colors.**
  - D. It is easier to install.**
- 8. When is it appropriate to perform moisture testing?**
- A. After tile installation**
  - B. Before tile installation in wet areas**
  - C. During tile cleaning**
  - D. Only in summer months**
- 9. Which component is used for crack isolation in tiling?**
- A. Waterproofing membrane**
  - B. Crack Isolation membranes**
  - C. Thin set additive**
  - D. Polymer modified mortar**
- 10. What type of grout should be used in a shower installation?**
- A. Regular sanded grout for its availability**
  - B. Epoxy grout, for its low porosity and water resistance**
  - C. Unsanded grout for a smoother finish**
  - D. Latex-based grout for flexibility**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What role does movement joint play in tile installations?**

- A. It is used only for aesthetic reasons
- B. It allows for expansion and contraction due to temperature changes**
- C. It adds extra adhesion between tiles
- D. It serves as a guide for tile placement

The correct choice highlights the critical function of movement joints in tile installations, which is to accommodate expansion and contraction caused by temperature variations. Tile materials, like most building materials, undergo thermal expansion; when they heat up, they expand, and when they cool down, they contract. If there are no movement joints in place to absorb this movement, the result can be cracking or other types of structural damage to the tile installation. Therefore, incorporating movement joints helps maintain the integrity of the installation and ensures that the tiles can move within the defined limits without compromising their performance or appearance. This understanding aligns with industry practices and is essential for achieving longevity and durability in tile work. Other options either do not address this fundamental requirement or focus on aspects that are less crucial in terms of tile installation integrity.

**2. What is the proper slope direction for a shower drain installation?**

- A. 1/8" per foot
- B. 1/4" per foot**
- C. 1/2" per foot
- D. 3/4" per foot

The proper slope direction for a shower drain installation is typically 1/4" per foot. This specific slope is designed to facilitate effective drainage of water, preventing pooling and ensuring that water flows swiftly towards the drain. When water is directed consistently toward the drain through this slope, it helps minimize the risk of stagnant water buildup, which can lead to mold and other sanitation issues. Implementing a slope of 1/4" per foot strikes an ideal balance—being steep enough to promote proper water flow without making the shower floor feel uncomfortable underfoot. Slope values that are too steep, such as 1/2" or 3/4" per foot, can create a sensation that may be unpleasant for users, as well as complicate the installation process and pose challenges for tiling. On the other hand, a slope of 1/8" per foot is generally inadequate for drainage in a shower, as it may lead to water pooling and increased risk of overflow. Thus, the 1/4" per foot slope is the standard that meets both functional and user comfort needs.

**3. In terms of welded wire fabric, what does "WWF" stand for?**

- A. Wire Weave Frame**
- B. Welded Wire Fabric**
- C. Woven Wire Foundation**
- D. Wide Wire Frame**

The correct term "WWF" stands for Welded Wire Fabric. This designation refers to a type of reinforcement commonly used in concrete construction, where wires are arranged in a grid pattern and welded at the intersections to create a strong, structural element. This fabric is crucial for enhancing the tensile strength and stability of concrete slabs, preventing cracking and ensuring a more durable foundation. Welded wire fabric can be used in a variety of applications, including floors, pavements, and walls, where it is key in providing support and uniform distribution of loads. Understanding this terminology is essential for anyone involved in construction and responsible for implementing standards related to reinforced concrete.

**4. What is the minimum thickness for a heavy mortar bed for floors?**

- A. 2 inches**
- B. 2.5 inches**
- C. 3 inches**
- D. 1 inch**

The minimum thickness for a heavy mortar bed for floors is 2.5 inches. This requirement ensures that the mortar bed provides adequate support and stability for the finished flooring material. A heavy mortar bed is typically used for setting tiles, especially in applications that involve heavier tiles or in environments where additional strength and durability are necessary. This thickness is significant because it allows for proper bonding and prevents cracking or other issues that can arise from inadequate support. Mortar beds below this thickness may not hold up well under the stresses of foot traffic and may not properly adhere to the substrate below, potentially leading to a failure in the installation. While the other thicknesses mentioned might be used for different applications or materials, they do not meet the specifications established for a heavy mortar bed in terms of structural integrity. Hence, 2.5 inches is the accepted minimum thickness to ensure long-lasting tile installations.

**5. What gauge should steel framing not be less than?**

- A. 16 gauge
- B. 20 gauge
- C. 18 gauge**
- D. 14 gauge

The correct answer, 18 gauge, is significant in the context of steel framing standards. The gauge of steel directly affects its strength, durability, and suitability for various applications. In construction, particularly with framing, the specification of an appropriate gauge is crucial for ensuring structural integrity and performance. Steel framing that is 18 gauge provides a good balance between strength and weight, making it a common choice in construction projects. It can support required loads while still being manageable during installation. Using a gauge that is too thin may compromise the strength, leading to structural failure, while a gauge that is too thick could add unnecessary weight and cost to the project. It is important to adhere to industry and local building codes, which often specify minimum gauge requirements for different types of structures. The choice of 18 gauge aligns with many of these standards, ensuring that the framing can adequately support walls, roofs, and other structural components.

**6. What is the purpose of a construction joint?**

- A. To provide flexibility and movement
- B. To reinforce weaker areas
- C. To connect dissimilar materials
- D. To mark the meeting point of concrete placements**

The purpose of a construction joint is primarily to mark the meeting point of concrete placements. Construction joints are created when concrete is poured in sections to allow for the curing process and to cope with the limitations of working time. These joints are essential in large pour operations where the initial set of concrete must be interrupted due to various operational constraints or environmental factors. By establishing a clear demarcation at the point where new concrete meets existing concrete, it aids in maintaining structural integrity and contributes to a well-defined visual and functional division within the concrete work. Naturally, this also aids in ensuring proper construction sequencing and managing potential issues related to shrinkage or settlement that can occur over time as the concrete cures. The other options, while they refer to important concepts in construction, do not specifically apply to the primary purpose served by construction joints. They may pertain to different types of joints or methods used to address issues in construction practices but do not encapsulate the fundamental role of marking the meeting point within concrete placements.

**7. Why is non-glazed porcelain tile preferred in commercial settings?**

- A. It is less expensive.**
- B. It has a higher durability and wear resistance.**
- C. It offers more design colors.**
- D. It is easier to install.**

Non-glazed porcelain tile is preferred in commercial settings primarily because of its higher durability and wear resistance. This type of tile is manufactured by firing a mixture of clay and other materials at high temperatures, which results in a denser and more robust product compared to glazed tiles. The increased durability makes it suitable for high-traffic areas commonly found in commercial environments, such as retail stores, restaurants, and office buildings. Moreover, non-glazed porcelain tiles do not have a surface glaze that can wear off over time, which means they maintain their appearance and functionality longer under heavy use. Their resistance to scratches, stains, and moisture also enhances their suitability for environments where spills and heavy foot traffic are frequent. These properties make non-glazed porcelain tiles a practical choice for establishments aiming for longevity and low maintenance in their flooring solutions.

**8. When is it appropriate to perform moisture testing?**

- A. After tile installation**
- B. Before tile installation in wet areas**
- C. During tile cleaning**
- D. Only in summer months**

Performing moisture testing before tile installation in wet areas is essential to ensure proper adhesion and long-term performance of the flooring. Moisture levels in the substrate can significantly impact the integrity of the tile and the adhesive used. If the substrate is too damp, it can lead to issues such as mold and mildew growth, loosening of tiles, or even failure of the entire installation. Conducting moisture testing prior to installation allows professionals to identify problematic areas and take necessary corrective actions, such as drying out the substrate or using moisture-resistant materials and adhesives. This proactive approach maintains the quality and durability of the finished tiling work. In contrast, conducting moisture testing after installation is too late to address potential issues that could lead to significant damage as a result of high moisture levels. Testing during tile cleaning does not evaluate the conditions before installation, and limiting testing to summer months ignores seasonal variations that could affect moisture content year-round.

## 9. Which component is used for crack isolation in tiling?

- A. Waterproofing membrane
- B. Crack Isolation membranes**
- C. Thin set additive
- D. Polymer modified mortar

The component designated for crack isolation in tiling is specifically designed to prevent cracks in the substrate from transferring through to the tiled surface. Crack isolation membranes are engineered to absorb and mitigate the stresses and movements caused by fractures in the underlying structure, effectively isolating the tile from these potential damages. These membranes can be installed beneath the tile in a way that allows for flexibility, preventing the cracks from appearing on the tile surface while maintaining the integrity of the tile installation. By using crack isolation membranes, you enhance the longevity of the tile work and minimize the risk of future structural issues, such as cracks or breakages in the tiles. Other options such as waterproofing membranes focus primarily on preventing water damage and moisture intrusion but do not specifically address crack isolation. Thin set additives and polymer modified mortars enhance adhesion and flexibility of the mortar but do not provide the same level of crack isolation as dedicated membranes do. Thus, for effective crack isolation, crack isolation membranes are the most appropriate choice.

## 10. What type of grout should be used in a shower installation?

- A. Regular sanded grout for its availability
- B. Epoxy grout, for its low porosity and water resistance**
- C. Unsanded grout for a smoother finish
- D. Latex-based grout for flexibility

The most suitable grout for a shower installation is epoxy grout due to its low porosity and water resistance properties. In environments that are frequently exposed to moisture, such as showers, it's essential to use a grout that prevents water from penetrating through the joints. Epoxy grout creates a strong, impermeable bond that helps to prevent mold and mildew growth, which can be a common issue in wet areas. Epoxy grout is also very durable and resistant to staining, making it a practical choice for areas that undergo regular cleaning and exposure to soap, shampoo, and other products typically found in a shower. Additionally, its chemical resistance adds to its longevity, ensuring that the installation remains aesthetically pleasing and functional over time. In contrast, while regular sanded grout is available, it is more porous and might not provide the level of water resistance needed in a shower. Unsanded grout offers a smoother finish and is generally used for tile joints that are less than 1/8 inch wide, but it is not as water-resistant as epoxy. Latex-based grout, while flexible, does not offer the same level of impermeability and durability as epoxy grout, making it a less suitable option for a shower application where consistent exposure to water occurs.

## 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](mailto: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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