

New Mexico Pipe Fitter Journeyman (JPF) 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,

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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

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

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.

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the usual pipe end bevel for fit up?**
 - A. 30 degrees**
 - B. 45 degrees**
 - C. 37-1/2 degrees**
 - D. 60 degrees**
- 2. Which valve type is best suited for quick shut-off applications?**
 - A. Globe valve**
 - B. Butterfly valve**
 - C. Check valve**
 - D. Ball valve**
- 3. Which of the following is a principal function of valves?**
 - A. Regulate voltage**
 - B. Regulate flow**
 - C. Generate pressure**
 - D. Store energy**
- 4. Is it true that an 8 inch tube has an outside diameter equal to an 8 inch pipe?**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Depends on the material**
 - D. Only in specific applications**
- 5. What is the end to center measurement of a 90 degree long radius elbow?**
 - A. 1-1/2 NPS**
 - B. 2 NPS**
 - C. 3 NPS**
 - D. 1 NPS**

6. Which type of fitting is known for strength in branch connections?

- A. Stub-in**
- B. Weld outlet**
- C. Flanged fitting**
- D. Compression fitting**

7. A weld test required the test plates to be in a horizontal position and the weld to be done flat; this is called the _____ position?

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

8. Why is it important for welders to wear protective headgear?

- A. To keep cool**
- B. To enhance visibility**
- C. To protect against falling objects**
- D. To shield from heat and light**

9. What is the maximum thickness for coiled aluminum tubing typically supplied?

- A. 1/4 inch**
- B. 3/8 inch**
- C. 1/2 inch**
- D. 3/16 inch**

10. For a 1 inch threaded joint, what is essential for achieving a leak-proof seal?

- A. Extra threads**
- B. Correct pipe alignment**
- C. Proper torque**
- D. A specific number of threads**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the usual pipe end bevel for fit up?

- A. 30 degrees
- B. 45 degrees
- C. 37-1/2 degrees**
- D. 60 degrees

The usual pipe end bevel for fit up is 37-1/2 degrees. This angle is commonly used in pipe welding to create a proper groove that allows for good penetration during the welding process. The specific bevel angle ensures that there is sufficient space for the welding material to fill the joint adequately, providing a strong and reliable connection between the pipe ends. The 37-1/2 degree bevel is particularly advantageous as it strikes a balance between ease of fitting the pipes together and ensuring the welded joint has enough depth to achieve structural integrity. A bevel that is too shallow may not provide enough area for welding, while a bevel that is too steep could complicate the fitting process and make achieving a proper weld more challenging. Using the correct bevel angle is essential for ensuring the quality and strength of the weld, which is a critical factor in applications where the pipes will carry fluids under pressure or where structural support is necessary.

2. Which valve type is best suited for quick shut-off applications?

- A. Globe valve
- B. Butterfly valve
- C. Check valve
- D. Ball valve**

The ball valve is best suited for quick shut-off applications due to its design and operational characteristics. This type of valve features a spherical disc, or ball, that rotates within the valve body. When the ball is turned a quarter turn, it aligns its opening with the flow path, allowing fluid to pass through. Conversely, when the ball is turned 90 degrees to the flow path, the opening is effectively sealed, stopping the flow almost instantly. This rapid operation is advantageous in applications where immediate control of the fluid flow is essential, such as in emergency shutdown situations. The sealing capability of ball valves also ensures a tight shut-off, minimizing the risk of leakage when the valve is in the closed position. In contrast, other valve types have slower or less efficient operation for shut-off purposes. For example, globe valves require multiple turns to fully open or close, which can delay shut-off. Butterfly valves, while suitable for quick operations, may not provide the same level of sealing as ball valves due to their disk design. Check valves allow flow in one direction and do not necessarily function as shut-off valves. Thus, for applications that require immediate and reliable closure, ball valves are the preferred choice.

3. Which of the following is a principal function of valves?

- A. Regulate voltage**
- B. Regulate flow**
- C. Generate pressure**
- D. Store energy**

The principal function of valves is to regulate flow within a piping system. Valves control the passage of fluids—whether liquids or gases—by opening, closing, or partially obstructing various passageways. This regulation is crucial in maintaining the desired pressure and flow rates within a system, ensuring it operates efficiently and safely.

When it comes to fluid dynamics, the ability of a valve to control flow directly impacts the performance of the entire system. They can be used to start or stop the flow, throttle the flow rate, or redirect fluid to different parts of the system. By providing precise control, valves help in maintaining optimal operating conditions, which is essential in various applications ranging from residential plumbing to complex industrial systems. Options related to regulating voltage, generating pressure, or storing energy do not accurately represent the primary function of valves in piping systems. Instead, these functions pertain to electrical systems or mechanical components such as pumps and accumulators.

4. Is it true that an 8 inch tube has an outside diameter equal to an 8 inch pipe?

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Depends on the material**
- D. Only in specific applications**

An 8-inch tube does not have the same outside diameter as an 8-inch pipe because the two are measured differently. In plumbing and piping, the term "pipe" typically refers to the nominal diameter, which is a standardized size that does not correspond directly to the actual measurements. An 8-inch pipe, for instance, generally has an outside diameter that is larger than 8 inches due to the wall thickness, which varies depending on the pipe's schedule (which indicates the wall thickness of the pipe). Conversely, an 8-inch tube, which is usually of the thin-walled variety, actually has a nominal size that reflects its true outside diameter—approximately 8 inches. Thus, the outside diameter of an 8-inch tube will be approximately 8 inches, whereas the outside diameter of an 8-inch pipe is greater than 8 inches. This difference highlights crucial concepts in plumbing and piping standards, leading to the conclusion that the statement is indeed false.

5. What is the end to center measurement of a 90 degree long radius elbow?

A. 1-1/2 NPS

B. 2 NPS

C. 3 NPS

D. 1 NPS

The end to center measurement of a 90-degree long radius elbow is determined by the nominal pipe size (NPS) and specifically refers to the distance from one end of the elbow to the centerline of the elbow. For a long radius elbow, this measurement is typically 1.5 times the NPS. In this case, if we consider nominal pipe sizes, the answer of 1-1/2 NPS indicates that for a 1.5-inch NPS pipe, the distance from the end of the elbow to the center of the radius is indeed 1.5 inches. This is a standard measurement used in pipe fitting and ensures consistent installation practices across various applications where long radius elbows are common, such as in plumbing and HVAC systems. The other measurements do not align with the standard for long radius elbows specific to this scenario, as they represent different NPS sizes or configurations not applicable to the question regarding the end to center measurement for a 90-degree long radius elbow. Understanding the dimensions appropriately aids in correct pipe fitting and prepares the individual for real-world applications in plumbing, HVAC, or industrial piping systems where pipe fitting accuracy is crucial.

6. Which type of fitting is known for strength in branch connections?

A. Stub-in

B. Weld outlet

C. Flanged fitting

D. Compression fitting

The correct answer is that the weld outlet fitting is recognized for its strength in branch connections. Weld outlet fittings are specifically designed to provide robust and durable connections where a branch pipe is welded to the main pipe. The welding process creates a strong, permanent bond that enhances the overall structural integrity and pressure handling capabilities of the piping system. This makes weld outlet fittings particularly beneficial in applications that require high strength, such as in industrial and commercial settings. Other types of fittings, such as stub-in, flanged, and compression fittings, serve different purposes but may not provide the same level of strength and durability at branch connections. Stub-in fittings are often used for making connections where a stub pipe is inserted into a main line; however, they may not offer the same strength as a welded connection. Flanged fittings are typically used for easy assembly and disassembly and are not inherently as strong at branch connections as weld fittings. Compression fittings, while effective for joining pipes without welding, rely on mechanical force to create a seal and are generally not as strong in high-pressure or critical applications compared to welded connections.

7. A weld test required the test plates to be in a horizontal position and the weld to be done flat; this is called the _____ position?

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

The terminology used in welding positions adheres to established classifications that describe how the weld is oriented during the process. In this particular scenario, when the test plates are placed in a horizontal position and the weld is performed flat, it corresponds to what is known as the "1G" position. The "1G" position specifically denotes a groove weld made in the flat position when the axis of the weld is horizontal. This orientation allows for easier access and better control of the weld bead, ensuring a consistent and high-quality weld. Training and practice in this position are fundamentally important, as flat welds tend to be more uniform and are often easier for welders to master compared to vertical or overhead positions. The other options denote different welding positions: for instance, "2F" refers to a fillet weld in the horizontal position, "3G" is for a groove weld in the vertical position, and "4F" represents a fillet weld in the overhead position. Understanding these distinctions is essential for achieving proficiency in various welding scenarios typically encountered in the field.

8. Why is it important for welders to wear protective headgear?

- A. To keep cool**
- B. To enhance visibility**
- C. To protect against falling objects**
- D. To shield from heat and light**

Welders are exposed to various hazards while performing their tasks, and wearing protective headgear is essential for their safety. The primary reason for this is to shield the welder from intense heat and light that are generated during the welding process. The arc produced during welding emits harmful ultraviolet (UV) and infrared (IR) radiation, which can cause severe eye injuries, such as arc eye or flash burns, if proper protective measures are not taken. Additionally, the protective headgear typically includes a welding helmet or face shield, which is designed to reduce glare and enhance the welder's ability to see the workpiece clearly without being blinded by the intense light. This helps maintain accuracy and control while welding, further improving safety and the quality of the work. While protecting against falling objects and other dangers is important, the immediate risk welders face from the heat and bright light during the act of welding makes proper headgear vital. Enhancing visibility or keeping cool, while useful, are secondary benefits compared to the primary necessity of shielding the welder from harmful radiation and heat.

9. What is the maximum thickness for coiled aluminum tubing typically supplied?

- A. 1/4 inch**
- B. 3/8 inch**
- C. 1/2 inch**
- D. 3/16 inch**

The maximum thickness for coiled aluminum tubing typically supplied is 3/8 inch. This value is based on industry standards and common practices in applications involving aluminum tubing, which emphasizes flexibility and weight efficiency while maintaining strength. Coiled aluminum tubing is often utilized in HVAC systems, refrigeration, and other applications where lightweight and corrosion-resistant materials are preferred. The choice of 3/8 inch reflects a balance between structural integrity and the ability to perform certain bending and installation tasks. Thicker materials can be more challenging to work with in coiled forms, which is why this thickness is a standard max for such tubes. In contrast, other thickness options presented are generally not what is considered standard for coiled aluminum tubing, which underscores why the correct answer aligns with common industry specifications.

10. For a 1 inch threaded joint, what is essential for achieving a leak-proof seal?

- A. Extra threads**
- B. Correct pipe alignment**
- C. Proper torque**
- D. A specific number of threads**

Achieving a leak-proof seal in a 1 inch threaded joint primarily involves ensuring that the threads are properly engaged and that the right number of threads are used. The optimal number of threads contributes to the effectiveness of the joint. When threads are too few, there may not be sufficient engagement to form a tight seal, which can lead to leaks. Conversely, having too many threads may create issues with alignment or may not allow for proper engagement of the threads, which can also lead to leaks. In practice, using the correct number of threads as per specifications helps to ensure that the joint can withstand pressure and is sealed tightly. Additionally, proper engagement prevents deformation of the threads, which is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the joint. Therefore, understanding and applying the correct number of threads is essential for a leak-proof seal in threaded joints.

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://newmexico-pipefitterjourneyman.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE