

NEW MEXICO PIPE FITTER JOURNEYMAN (JPF) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://newmexico-pipefitterjourneyman.examzify.com>



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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. When an icy-acetylene flame has no excess acetylene or oxygen it is called?**
 - A. Carburizing flame
 - B. Neutral flame
 - C. Oxidizing flame
 - D. Inert flame

- 2. Which electrode can be used in all welding positions?**
 - A. E-7027
 - B. E-07028
 - C. E-6024
 - D. E-6010

- 3. What characteristic makes cast iron pipe popular for commercial use?**
 - A. Lightweight materials
 - B. Corrosion resistance
 - C. Robust strength
 - D. Cost savings

- 4. When fitting up two pipes, which is an important consideration?**
 - A. Alignment
 - B. High-Low
 - C. Curvature
 - D. Length

- 5. Which option best describes the importance of building codes in piping installations?**
 - A. They increase installation costs
 - B. They ensure compatibility with local materials
 - C. They provide guidelines for safety and compliance
 - D. They limit the types of pipe that can be used

6. How many general classes of malleable iron fittings are available?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

7. What are the two basic categories for plastic pipe?

- A. Flexible and rigid
- B. Thermoplastic and thermoset
- C. Polyethylene and PVC
- D. High-density and low-density

8. In a 2x2x1 tee, what does the "1" refer to?

- A. The main outlet
- B. The branch outlets
- C. The total diameter
- D. The length of the tee

9. Do all unions require a gasket to ensure a tight seal?

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Depends on the material
- D. Only for larger unions

10. Why is bolting together ASME/ANSI flanges with API flanges not recommended?

- A. Weight difference
- B. Material incompatibility
- C. Dimension similarity but different pressure ratings
- D. Size difference

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When an icy-acetylene flame has no excess acetylene or oxygen it is called?

- A. Carburizing flame
- B. Neutral flame**
- C. Oxidizing flame
- D. Inert flame

A neutral flame in oxy-acetylene welding is characterized by the balanced ratio of acetylene and oxygen, meaning neither gas is in excess. In this type of flame, the cone of the flame is well-defined, and it produces a clear blue inner cone surrounded by a lighter outer envelope. This flame achieves optimal combustion of the gases, providing the right temperature for welding without altering the chemical composition of the base metals being worked on. It is ideal for most welding applications, especially when working with ferrous and nonferrous metals, as it prevents oxidation or carbonization of the weld area. In contrast, the other types of flames represent different ratios of the gases. A carburizing flame, for example, has an excess of acetylene, leading to a flame that has a reducing effect, which can introduce carbon into the metal being welded. An oxidizing flame, on the other hand, has an excess of oxygen, which can lead to oxidation of the weld and discoloration. An inert flame usually refers to a flame produced by gases like argon or helium, not typically associated with oxy-acetylene processes. Understanding these different flame types is crucial for pipe fitters and welders to ensure they are using the appropriate flame for their specific applications.

2. Which electrode can be used in all welding positions?

- A. E-7027
- B. E-07028
- C. E-6024
- D. E-6010**

The electrode that can be used in all welding positions is E-6010. This electrode is commonly used in shielded metal arc welding (SMAW) and is known for its fast travel speed and deep penetration. It can maintain a stable arc even in vertical and overhead positions, making it versatile for various welding applications. E-6010 electrodes are particularly advantageous for welding in difficult positions because they produce a very usable arc that burns freely, allowing for good manipulation. The cellulosic coating on the E-6010 provides excellent arc stability, which is essential when welding in positions where gravity is a factor, such as overhead or vertical welds. In contrast, other electrodes may have limitations regarding the positions in which they can effectively be used. Some are designed primarily for flat and horizontal positions, thus making E-6010 the preferred choice for all-position welding scenarios. Its ability to perform well in various orientations is crucial for welders who encounter different work situations, enhancing its practicality in a range of construction and repair jobs.

3. What characteristic makes cast iron pipe popular for commercial use?

- A. Lightweight materials
- B. Corrosion resistance
- C. Robust strength**
- D. Cost savings

Cast iron pipe is favored in commercial applications due to its robust strength. This durability allows it to withstand heavy loads and stresses associated with various installations, such as in buildings or infrastructure where constant pressure and potential impact are concerns. Cast iron is capable of enduring high levels of vibration and thermal expansion, which can occur in commercial environments. Its strength attributes also contribute to its longevity, reducing the need for frequent replacements or repairs, which makes it a reliable choice for plumbing systems in commercial settings. Other characteristics like cost savings or corrosion resistance might enhance its appeal, but the defining factor in its popularity is the exceptional strength it offers, making it suitable for demanding commercial uses.

4. When fitting up two pipes, which is an important consideration?

- A. Alignment
- B. High-Low**
- C. Curvature
- D. Length

When fitting up two pipes, alignment is a crucial consideration, as it directly affects the integrity and functionality of the piping system. Proper alignment ensures that the pipes connect seamlessly, which helps to prevent leaks and increases the efficiency of the flow through the pipes. Misalignment can lead to stress on the joints and potential failures over time, so ensuring that the pipes are straight and in line with each other is essential. Furthermore, high-low considerations are also significant as they relate to the elevation of the pipes. It's important to confirm that the pipes are installed at the correct elevation to maintain the proper drainage and flow characteristics. This involves ensuring that the pipes are level with one another according to design specifications, which helps avoid issues such as water pooling or inadequate drainage. In summary, while there are several factors to consider when fitting up pipes, alignment stands out as it encompasses the overall installation integrity, and the high-low aspect is critical for proper functionality and flow management.

5. Which option best describes the importance of building codes in piping installations?

- A. They increase installation costs
- B. They ensure compatibility with local materials
- C. They provide guidelines for safety and compliance**
- D. They limit the types of pipe that can be used

Building codes play a critical role in piping installations primarily by providing guidelines for safety and compliance. These codes are established to protect public health, safety, and welfare, ensuring that plumbing and piping systems are installed correctly and functioning safely. By adhering to these codes, installers can mitigate risks such as leaks, structural failures, and other hazards that can arise from improper installation practices. Building codes also set minimum standards for materials, installation practices, and overall design, which means they help maintain a consistent level of quality and safety across different projects. Compliance with these codes is often mandated by local jurisdictions, meaning that failure to follow them can result in legal ramifications, fines, or the need for costly rework. While there may be some nuances regarding the costs associated with compliance, the emphasis on safety and regulatory adherence underscores the importance of building codes in ensuring that installations are both safe and effective.

6. How many general classes of malleable iron fittings are available?

- A. One
- B. Two**
- C. Three
- D. Four

Malleable iron fittings are primarily classified based on their design, strength, and the different types of shapes they take. There are two general classes of malleable iron fittings: the first class is typically designated for standard weight applications, while the second class is for heavier weight applications. This classification allows pipe fitters to choose the appropriate fittings based on the specific requirements of a project, such as the pressure ratings and conditions under which the piping system will operate. Using the correct class of fitting is crucial for maintaining safety and ensuring that the piping system functions effectively over its intended lifespan. Understanding these two classes also helps in selecting the right materials for applications like gas, water, or other types of fluid transport, thereby preventing issues like leaks or failures in the system.

7. What are the two basic categories for plastic pipe?

- A. Flexible and rigid
- B. Thermoplastic and thermoset**
- C. Polyethylene and PVC
- D. High-density and low-density

The two basic categories for plastic pipe are thermoplastic and thermoset. Thermoplastic materials can be melted and reformed multiple times, allowing for flexibility in manufacturing and repair processes. They return to their original state upon cooling and can be reshaped. Common examples include polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride (PVC). In contrast, thermoset plastics undergo a chemical change when they are heated and set into a permanent form, meaning they cannot be remelted or reshaped after they have been cured. This results in materials that are generally more rigid and heat-resistant, often used in applications requiring durability. Recognizing these two categories helps in understanding the properties, applications, and limitations of different types of plastic pipes. Understanding which category a specific pipe falls into is crucial for determining suitable usage in plumbing or industrial applications, including temperature resistance and flexibility requirements.

8. In a 2x2x1 tee, what does the "1" refer to?

- A. The main outlet
- B. The branch outlets**
- C. The total diameter
- D. The length of the tee

In the context of a 2x2x1 tee fitting, the "1" specifically refers to the diameter of the branch outlet. This configuration indicates that the tee fitting has two equal-sized outlet openings measuring 2 inches, which are designed to connect to the main line or pipe. The "1" indicates that the branch outlet is 1 inch in diameter. This designation helps plumbers and fitters understand how the tee can be used in a plumbing or piping system, specifically regarding flow rates and compatibility with other pipe sizes. The 2x2 components are designed for the main outlet, which is typically larger, while the "1" signifies a smaller branch outlet, allowing for the connection of a pipe or fixture that requires a reduced size. Understanding these dimensions allows for proper installation and ensures that the components fit together correctly within the overall piping system.

9. Do all unions require a gasket to ensure a tight seal?

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Depends on the material
- D. Only for larger unions

In many cases, a gasket is not required to ensure a tight seal in unions, as the design of some unions creates a seal through the physical geometry of the connection rather than relying on a gasket. For example, certain types of threaded or welded unions utilize precise machining so that the components fit together snugly, forming a leak-proof joint without the need for additional sealing materials. While gaskets can enhance sealing performance, particularly in high-pressure or high-temperature systems, they are not universally required for all types of unions across various applications. This is especially true when dealing with rigid materials, where the union's construction can eliminate the need for a gasket altogether. Hence, the assertion that all unions require a gasket is inaccurate, leading to the conclusion that the statement is false.

10. Why is bolting together ASME/ANSI flanges with API flanges not recommended?

- A. Weight difference
- B. Material incompatibility
- C. Dimension similarity but different pressure ratings**
- D. Size difference

Bolting together ASME/ANSI flanges with API flanges is not recommended primarily due to the dimension similarity but different pressure ratings. ASME/ANSI flanges and API flanges, while they may appear similar in dimension, are designed under different standards that dictate their pressure-temperature ratings and structural performance under load. ASME/ANSI flanges are typically used in general piping systems and have standardized pressure ratings tied to their material properties and temperature ratings. In contrast, API flanges are designed specifically for the oil and gas industry, adhering to different criteria, including weight, bolting requirements, and pressure ratings that can differ significantly. When these flanges are combined, a mismatch occurs where the lower-rated flange could fail under pressure loads, which creates a safety hazard. This issue underscores the importance of using flanges that are rated for similar pressures to maintain the integrity of the piping system and ensure safe operations.

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:

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

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