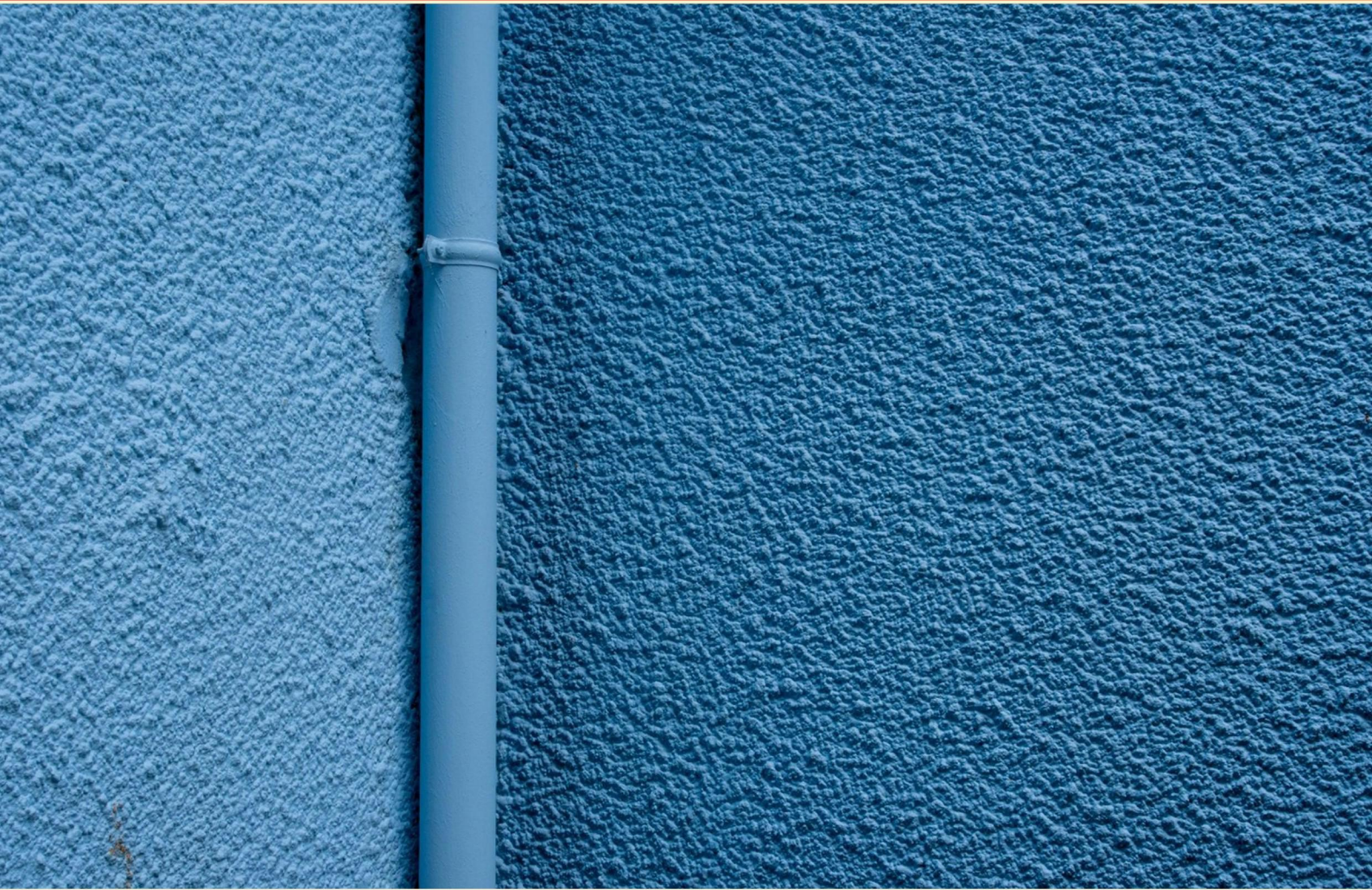


NEW MEXICO STATE LICENSE PIPE FITTER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Which of the following is a special application tube?**
 - A. Seamless steel tube
 - B. Bundled metallic or plastic tube
 - C. Composite tube
 - D. Welded aluminum tube
- 2. A malleable iron coupling with 4 ribs indicates what?**
 - A. That it has left-hand threads
 - B. That it has right/left hand threads
 - C. It is made of cast iron
 - D. It is used for high-pressure applications
- 3. What is the typical use for silicon iron pipe?**
 - A. Water supply
 - B. Structural applications
 - C. Laboratory drainage and waste
 - D. Natural gas transportation
- 4. The end to center of a 90-degree short radius elbow measures what size?**
 - A. 1 x NPS
 - B. 1.5 x NPS
 - C. 2 x NPS
 - D. 2.5 x NPS
- 5. Which methods can PVC pipe be joined?**
 - A. Welding only
 - B. Threading, grooved joints, flanging, and cementing
 - C. Soldering and brazing
 - D. Only using glue
- 6. True or False: The correct bevel angle for preparing a pipe end usually incorporates a cut at 45 degrees.**
 - A. True
 - B. False

- 7. What is used to soften the joining surfaces when solvent cementing plastic pipe?**
- A. Primer
 - B. Cement
 - C. Both primer and cement
 - D. Heat
- 8. A metallic ring gasket is typically made from a material that is what compared to the flange material?**
- A. Harder
 - B. Equal
 - C. Softer
 - D. Stronger
- 9. Which item is primarily worn to protect a welder's head and hair?**
- A. Cap
 - B. Helmet
 - C. Bald cap
 - D. Bandana
- 10. What is true about weld outlets?**
- A. They create a weaker connection than stub-in connections
 - B. They are used to make a branch connection stronger than a stub-in connection
 - C. They only connect to horizontal pipes
 - D. They require a special type of welding technique

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is a special application tube?

- A. Seamless steel tube
- B. Bundled metallic or plastic tube**
- C. Composite tube
- D. Welded aluminum tube

The option that represents a special application tube is bundled metallic or plastic tube. This type of tube is often utilized in specific scenarios where multiple conduits need to be installed together for efficiency and organization, such as in complex systems where various pipes, wires, or cables are run in unison. The bundling provides not only a streamlined installation process but also enhances safety by reducing the chances of disorganization and potential hazards that might arise from separate installations. In applications where space is limited or where organization is critical, bundled tubes are particularly advantageous. They can be manufactured from both metallic and plastic materials, offering versatility depending on the physical and environmental requirements of the installation site. The other types of tubes mentioned, such as seamless steel tube, composite tube, and welded aluminum tube, are more general categories used for various piping needs but do not specifically cater to the unique requirements presented by bundled applications. Each of those types serves its purpose in pipe fitting, but they lack the specific adaptation that bundled tubes offer for specialized applications.

2. A malleable iron coupling with 4 ribs indicates what?

- A. That it has left-hand threads
- B. That it has right/left hand threads**
- C. It is made of cast iron
- D. It is used for high-pressure applications

A malleable iron coupling with 4 ribs indicates that it has right/left hand threads, which is important for ensuring a secure connection in various piping systems. The design of the coupling with 4 ribs serves as a visual marker to signify that it is a reversible coupling, allowing it to connect pipes with both right-hand and left-hand threads. This versatility is crucial for systems where pipe orientations may vary, providing flexibility in installation. Understanding the threading is essential for maintenance and repair work, particularly when disassembling plumbing systems, as using the wrong type of threading could lead to leaks or failures. The presence of ribs on the coupling not only informs about the threading type but also enhances grip and ease of installation. Consequently, the 4-rib design is a reliable indicator of the coupling's threading capabilities.

3. What is the typical use for silicon iron pipe?

- A. Water supply
- B. Structural applications
- C. Laboratory drainage and waste**
- D. Natural gas transportation

Silicon iron pipe is typically used for laboratory drainage and waste due to its excellent corrosion resistance and durability in handling aggressive chemicals and waste materials found in laboratory environments. The alloy's properties, including its ability to withstand acidic and caustic solutions, make it particularly suitable for this application. The inclusion of silicon in the iron enhances its resistance to various forms of degradation, ensuring that the pipe can maintain integrity over time in harsh conditions. The other choices do not align as closely with the characteristics and applications of silicon iron pipe. For instance, while water supply and natural gas transportation often involve other materials more suited for those specific environments, structural applications typically utilize stronger, more rigid materials, such as steel or reinforced concrete. Thus, silicon iron pipe is not typically selected for those uses.

4. The end to center of a 90-degree short radius elbow measures what size?

- A. 1 x NPS**
- B. 1.5 x NPS
- C. 2 x NPS
- D. 2.5 x NPS

The measurement from the end to the center of a 90-degree short radius elbow is defined by the relationship of the elbow's radius to the nominal pipe size (NPS). For a 90-degree short radius elbow, this distance is equal to the nominal pipe size, or 1 times NPS. This means that for any given pipe size, the centerline radius of the elbow is designed to be precisely the same as the nominal diameter of the pipe. In practical terms, this sizing is crucial for ensuring proper flow and fit in piping systems. The short radius elbow is favored in situations where space is limited, as it allows for a tighter bend compared to a long radius elbow. Understanding this measurement helps in both the selection and installation of piping components, ensuring that they conform to industry standards and function correctly in the system. The other options, while they define additional sizes for different configurations like long radius elbows or other fittings, do not apply specifically to the short radius design, making them unsuitable in this context.

5. Which methods can PVC pipe be joined?

- A. Welding only
- B. Threading, grooved joints, flanging, and cementing**
- C. Soldering and brazing
- D. Only using glue

PVC (polyvinyl chloride) pipes can be joined using a variety of methods that ensure secure and leak-proof connections. One common method for joining PVC pipes is through cementing, specifically using a PVC solvent cement. This creates a strong bond between the pipes and fittings by chemically fusing the surfaces, making it a widely accepted and reliable method for PVC installations. In addition to cementing, other joining methods include threading (when appropriate for specific types of PVC fittings), grooved joints (which allow for easy assembly and disassembly), and flanging (which is useful for installations that may require maintenance or disconnection). Each of these methods has its own applications, allowing for versatility in pipe fitting tasks. The range of methods available provides flexibility depending on the specific requirements of a project, such as the need for a permanent connection or the ability to disassemble for repairs. This multifaceted approach is essential for ensuring that connections are made according to the standards and practices governed by plumbing codes.

6. True or False: The correct bevel angle for preparing a pipe end usually incorporates a cut at 45 degrees.

- A. True
- B. False**

In pipe fitting, the bevel angle for preparing a pipe end is typically 30 degrees, not 45 degrees. The purpose of the bevel is to facilitate proper welding by creating a V-shaped groove that allows full penetration of the weld material. A 30-degree bevel provides a larger area for the weld and ensures that the joint can be effectively filled with welding material, resulting in a stronger and more durable connection. A 45-degree bevel, while it can be used in certain situations, is generally not the standard for most pipe welding applications. Using a 45-degree angle may not optimize the welding process for general pipe fittings and could lead to issues with weld integrity if not matched to specific requirements. Therefore, the statement regarding the correct bevel angle is false.

7. What is used to soften the joining surfaces when solvent cementing plastic pipe?

- A. Primer
- B. Cement
- C. Both primer and cement**
- D. Heat

In the context of solvent cementing plastic pipe, primer is used ahead of the cement application to clean and soften the joining surfaces of the pipe and fitting. This chemical preparation is crucial as it prepares the surfaces for a better bond. The primer effectively softens the plastic, allowing the solvent cement to penetrate more effectively. The cement itself, upon application, further fuses the softened surfaces of the pipe and fitting together, creating a strong and seamless joint. While both primer and cement play vital roles in the joining process, it's the combination of both that ensures a successful connection. The primer softens and cleans, while the cement actually joins those softened surfaces. Therefore, the correct answer recognizes the importance of using both primer and cement in achieving a reliable bond in plastic piping systems.

8. A metallic ring gasket is typically made from a material that is what compared to the flange material?

- A. Harder
- B. Equal
- C. Softer**
- D. Stronger

A metallic ring gasket is generally made from a material that is softer than the flange material. This design choice is intentional, as a softer gasket material can conform better to any irregularities in the flange surfaces, creating a tighter seal when compressed. The softer gasket material allows it to deform slightly under pressure, filling gaps and preventing leaks more effectively. In contrast, if a gasket were made from a harder material, it might not compress adequately, leading to potential leakage due to insufficient sealing. The material properties of the gasket and flange work together to ensure effective sealing, and the relative softness of the gasket allows it to adapt to the conditions of service, enhancing reliability in the system.

9. Which item is primarily worn to protect a welder's head and hair?

- A. Cap**
- B. Helmet
- C. Bald cap
- D. Bandana

The item primarily worn to protect a welder's head and hair is a cap. In welding, safety is a top priority, and protective gear is essential to prevent injuries from sparks, heat, and UV radiation. While a helmet is crucial for shielding the face and neck from radiant heat and sparks, it typically functions as a full protective device with a face shield or lens but does not primarily serve to protect the head and hair. A cap, often made of flame-resistant materials, serves as a basic layer of protection for a welder's scalp and hair from spatter and heat during the welding process. It can help keep hair out of the way while providing a barrier against contamination and potential burns from hot metal fragments. Other options like a bald cap and bandana do not offer the appropriate level of protection needed in a welding environment. A bald cap is not suitable for this setting, as it does not provide the necessary safeguarding from heat or sparks. A bandana, while it may offer some minimal protection, typically lacks the flame-resistant qualities required in welding applications. Therefore, a cap is the most suitable answer for protecting the head and hair specifically in the context of welding safety.

10. What is true about weld outlets?

- A. They create a weaker connection than stub-in connections
- B. They are used to make a branch connection stronger than a stub-in connection**
- C. They only connect to horizontal pipes
- D. They require a special type of welding technique

Weld outlets are specifically designed to enhance the strength of branch connections in piping systems. This characteristic primarily stems from the way they are integrated into the main pipe, forming a reliable and durable joint. When compared to stub-in connections, which may not provide as much structural integrity, weld outlets facilitate a more robust connection. The welding process helps to fuse the outlet securely to the main line, dramatically improving the overall strength and reducing the likelihood of leaks. The other options do not accurately reflect the capabilities and applications of weld outlets. They are not limited to horizontal pipes; in fact, they can be applied to vertical applications as well. While certain welding techniques may be preferred for quality and safety, the use of a "special" type of welding technique is not a defining characteristic of weld outlets. Additionally, it is incorrect to suggest that they create a weaker connection compared to stub-in connections, as this statement contradicts the inherent design advantage that weld outlets offer in maintaining the structural integrity of the piping system.

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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://nmstatepipefitter.examzify.com>

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

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