

Pipefitter Star Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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

- 1. Before attaching a pressure regulator to a compressed gas cylinder, _____.
A. Clean the regulator threads with a petroleum based solvent
B. Blow the valve for a moment
C. Adjust the regulator to its maximum to check output
D. Do nothing**
- 2. The depth of a pipe thread may be tested by turning a fitting on by hand how many turns?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5**
- 3. What safety equipment is essential when working with compressed gases?
A. Welding goggles
B. Hearing protection
C. Face shields
D. Safety caps**
- 4. The beveled edge of an orifice plate is installed with the bevel _____.
A. Upstream
B. Downstream
C. Either upstream or downstream
D. None of the above**
- 5. On an isometric drawing, how many degrees from horizontal are horizontal pipes drawn?
A. 15
B. 30
C. 46
D. 60**

6. The height of the hydronic system _____ the performance of the pump.
- A. Will slightly affect
 - B. Will greatly affect
 - C. Will not affect
 - D. None of the above
7. What component causes a pressure drop of high pressure liquid refrigerant?
- A. Compressor
 - B. Condenser
 - C. Evaporator
 - D. Expansion device
8. Soldered joints shall never be used on systems operating above _____ degrees
- A. 150
 - B. 200
 - C. 250
 - D. 300
9. A fan coil utilizes what method to distribute heating or cooling to a space?
- A. radiation
 - B. conduction
 - C. natural convection
 - D. forced convection
10. What does ACR stand for?
- A. Air conditioning and refrigeration
 - B. 1
 - C. 2
 - D. 3

Answers

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Before attaching a pressure regulator to a compressed gas cylinder, _____.

- A. Clean the regulator threads with a petroleum based solvent**
- B. Blow the valve for a moment**
- C. Adjust the regulator to its maximum to check output**
- D. Do nothing**

The correct action before attaching a pressure regulator to a compressed gas cylinder is to blow the valve for a moment. This procedure helps to clear the valve of any dust or debris that may have accumulated in it. Clearing the valve ensures that the connection is clean and reduces the risk of contamination or improper function of the regulator once it is attached. Ensuring the valve is free from particulates is essential for safe and effective operation, as any residue could interfere with the flow of gas, potentially leading to hazardous situations or equipment malfunction. This practice promotes both safety and reliability when handling pressurized gas systems. Using a petroleum-based solvent to clean the regulator threads or adjusting the regulator to check output before attachment may actually introduce risks or not be relevant to the proper setup procedure. Additionally, doing nothing does not address the need for cleanliness and preparation prior to making such connections.

2. The depth of a pipe thread may be tested by turning a fitting on by hand how many turns?

- A. 2**
- B. 3**
- C. 4**
- D. 5**

The depth of a pipe thread is commonly assessed by the number of turns it takes to screw a fitting onto the pipe. When fitting is turned by hand, it is typical to achieve a secure and proper connection with approximately three complete turns. This is consistent with the standard practices in pipefitting, ensuring that the threads are properly engaged without risking cross-threading or damaging the fitting. Achieving three turns allows for a snug fit, confirming that the thread depth is adequate for a leak-free connection, while not being overly tight, which could cause damage. Fewer than three turns may indicate insufficient engagement, while more than three could suggest over-tightening or that the fitting may not be appropriately matched to the pipe, including potential inconsistencies in thread depth. Therefore, three turns are generally accepted as optimal for testing the adequacy of pipe thread depth in this context.

3. What safety equipment is essential when working with compressed gases?

- A. Welding goggles**
- B. Hearing protection**
- C. Face shields**
- D. Safety caps**

When working with compressed gases, the use of face shields is essential due to the potential hazards associated with handling such materials. Compressed gases can pose a risk of explosions, leaks, or high-pressure releases that can result in flying debris or hazardous splashes. Face shields provide a significant level of protection to the face and eyes from these potential impacts and chemical exposures. This protective gear is particularly important in environments where gas cylinders are being transported, handled, or connected. A face shield can help prevent severe injuries to the eyes and face that could occur should a gas cylinder ruptures or if there are sudden releases of pressure. It acts as a first line of defense against projectiles and harmful substances. While other safety equipment, such as welding goggles and hearing protection, are important in specific situations or environments, they do not provide the broad protection needed when specifically dealing with the risks posed by compressed gases. Safety caps are included with gas cylinders to prevent leakage but do not provide protection during active work with compressed gases.

4. The beveled edge of an orifice plate is installed with the bevel ____.

- A. Upstream**
- B. Downstream**
- C. Either upstream or downstream**
- D. None of the above**

The correct positioning of the beveled edge of an orifice plate is crucial for accurate flow measurement and minimizing pressure loss. Installing the bevel downstream helps to ensure that fluid flows smoothly over the orifice, reducing turbulence and promoting laminar flow through the opening. When the beveled edge is oriented downstream, it allows the fluid to exit the orifice more efficiently, which assists in better measurements of pressure differential across the orifice, ultimately leading to more accurate flow calculations. This setup is important because a properly installed orifice plate can prevent flow disturbances that would affect performance and data reliability. Options suggesting the bevel should be oriented upstream or either direction do not account for the specific aerodynamic principles at play, which dictate that the bevel should always face downstream to optimize flow characteristics. Knowing this improves both the accuracy of the readings taken and the overall efficiency of the system in which the orifice plate is installed.

5. On an isometric drawing, how many degrees from horizontal are horizontal pipes drawn?

- A. 15
- B. 30**
- C. 46
- D. 60

In isometric drawings, horizontal pipes are represented at a specific angle to effectively convey their three-dimensional orientation in a two-dimensional format. For these types of drawings, horizontal pipes are typically projected at an angle of 30 degrees from the horizontal plane. This is because isometric projection utilizes a set of angles to maintain proportionality and clarity in the representation of objects. The 30-degree angle allows for a visually clear depiction that differentiates between horizontal and vertical elements in the drawing, supporting the communication of piping layouts effectively. Using an angle of 30 degrees ensures that the pipes maintain accurate dimensions while allowing the viewer to perceive the depth and relationship of various components in the piping system, which is crucial for proper installation and understanding of the layout.

6. The height of the hydronic system _____ the performance of the pump.

- A. Will slightly affect
- B. Will greatly affect
- C. Will not affect**
- D. None of the above

The height of a hydronic system is an important factor in determining the performance of the pump. Specifically, the height, also known as the head in hydraulic terms, directly influences how effectively the pump can circulate water throughout the system. In systems where fluid needs to be moved vertically, the pump must work against gravity, and this added height creates additional resistance or head pressure that the pump must overcome. Therefore, if the height of a hydronic system increases, it generally requires a pump that can provide more energy to lift the fluid to that height. If a pump is not adequately sized to handle the required head, its performance may be severely compromised. In contrast, saying that height will not affect pump performance neglects the fundamental principles of hydraulics that dictate how fluid moves through a system. Understanding the role of height in relation to pump performance is crucial for effective system design and ensuring that the pump can operate efficiently within the hydronic system.

7. What component causes a pressure drop of high pressure liquid refrigerant?

A. Compressor

B. Condenser

C. Evaporator

D. Expansion device

The expansion device is responsible for causing a pressure drop of high-pressure liquid refrigerant in a refrigeration system. This component regulates the flow of refrigerant from the condenser to the evaporator by reducing the pressure and allowing the refrigerant to expand. As the high-pressure liquid refrigerant passes through the expansion device, its pressure decreases, which results in a corresponding drop in temperature. This process is essential for the operation of the refrigeration cycle, as it prepares the refrigerant to absorb heat effectively in the evaporator. The refrigerant enters the evaporator at this lower pressure and temperature and evaporates by absorbing heat from the surroundings, which cools the space that the refrigeration system is intended to maintain. In contrast, the other components such as the compressor, condenser, and evaporator serve different roles in the refrigeration cycle. The compressor increases the refrigerant's pressure, the condenser removes heat from the refrigerant, and the evaporator is where heat absorption occurs. Each component contributes to the overall function of the refrigeration system, but it is the expansion device that specifically causes the significant pressure drop necessary for the cycle to continue effectively.

8. Soldered joints shall never be used on systems operating above ____ degrees

A. 150

B. 200

C. 250

D. 300

Soldered joints are not suitable for systems operating above 250 degrees Fahrenheit due to the risk of the solder melting and compromising the integrity of the joint. Solder is an alloy that is typically used at lower temperatures, and its melting point is significantly lower than that of the base metals typically used in piping systems, such as copper or brass. When the temperature in a system exceeds 250 degrees, the strength and reliability of soldered joints can be adversely affected, leading to potential leaks or failures in the system. This is particularly critical in applications involving hot fluids or gases, where maintaining a secure and leak-free connection is essential for safety and operational efficiency. Therefore, for applications operating at high temperatures, it is recommended to use mechanical joints or welding methods that can withstand the elevated stresses and resist thermal degradation, ensuring the longevity and safety of the piping system.

9. A fan coil utilizes what method to distribute heating or cooling to a space?

- A. radiation**
- B. conduction**
- C. natural convection**
- D. forced convection**

A fan coil utilizes forced convection to distribute heating or cooling to a space. This method involves the use of a fan to move air across the coil, which is either heated or cooled by the circulating water within it. As the air passes over the coil, it picks up heat when the coil is heated or loses heat when the coil is cooled. This ensures a consistent and efficient transfer of temperature-controlled air into the living space, effectively maintaining comfort levels. In contrast, other methods such as radiation or conduction are not employed by a fan coil system. Radiation relies on the transfer of heat through electromagnetic waves without the need for a medium, which is not applicable here as fan coils depend on moving air. Conduction, on the other hand, involves heat transfer through direct contact between materials, which does not effectively move air or change temperatures in an entire room. Natural convection is driven by the natural movement of air due to temperature differences, whereas the fan in a forced convection system actively moves the air, enhancing the speed and efficiency of heating or cooling distribution.

10. What does ACR stand for?

- A. Air conditioning and refrigeration**
- B. 1**
- C. 2**
- D. 3**

ACR stands for Air Conditioning and Refrigeration. This terminology is widely recognized in HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) fields, where it encompasses the design, installation, and maintenance of systems that regulate temperature and humidity. Air conditioning refers to the cooling of the air, while refrigeration is the process used to keep items at lower temperatures, often used for preserving food and pharmaceuticals. The understanding of ACR is essential for pipefitters as it relates to systems they work with, including the installation of piping for refrigerants and understanding the principles of heat transfer. This knowledge is crucial for ensuring the efficiency and safety of HVAC systems, making it a fundamental aspect of training in the field.

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://pipefitterstar.examzify.com>

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