

RHODE ISLAND JOURNEYMAN'S REFRIGERATION LICENSE 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. When adding central air to an existing furnace with an electronic air cleaner, which device should be used at the fan centers?
 - A. A single-pole switch
 - B. A DPDT switch
 - C. A relay switch
 - D. A capacitor
2. How is absolute pressure calculated?
 - A. Gauge pressure minus atmospheric pressure
 - B. Gauge pressure plus standard deviation
 - C. Gauge pressure plus 15
 - D. Gauge pressure multiplied by 15
3. The gauges that are located on the oxyacetylene torch measure _____.
 - A. Only the tank pressure
 - B. The tank pressure and the regulated pressure to the torch tip
 - C. The temperature of gases
 - D. The flow rate of the gases
4. Which tool is specifically used to expand the diameter of soft copper tubing?
 - A. A swaging tool
 - B. A cutting tool
 - C. A crimping tool
 - D. A bending tool
5. What does the Ohmmeter require for its operation?
 - A. External power source
 - B. Has its own electrical power
 - C. Battery backup
 - D. AC power source

- 6. Which lubricant is most commonly used with R-134a refrigerant?**
- A. Mineral Oil
 - B. PAG's (Ester)
 - C. Alkyl-benzene
 - D. Polyester oil
- 7. What level of vacuum is considered proper when using a micron gauge on a system?**
- A. 750 microns
 - B. 500 microns
 - C. 300 microns
 - D. 1000 microns
- 8. The design pressure for a refrigeration system should be high enough to avoid what?**
- A. Excessive maintenance costs
 - B. Nuisance shut downs
 - C. Leakage from joints
 - D. Operating below minimum efficiency
- 9. What are desirable characteristics of oil in an air conditioning system?**
- A. High viscosity and high floc point
 - B. Low floc point and low hydroscopic
 - C. High cost and low density
 - D. Thick oil and high hydroscopic
- 10. Which factor is crucial for ensuring safety in pressure vessels in refrigeration systems?**
- A. Regular cleaning and maintenance
 - B. Testing and validation against design pressure
 - C. Insulation from environmental temperature changes
 - D. Using only high-grade materials

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When adding central air to an existing furnace with an electronic air cleaner, which device should be used at the fan centers?

- A. A single-pole switch
- B. A DPDT switch**
- C. A relay switch
- D. A capacitor

When integrating central air conditioning into an existing furnace that has an electronic air cleaner, it is crucial to manage the operation and control of multiple devices efficiently. A Double Pole Double Throw (DPDT) switch is utilized in this scenario because it allows for the switching of the fan motor and the electronic air cleaner between heating and cooling modes. This switch can manage two circuits simultaneously and allows for both the reversing of the current direction and the controlling of the respective loads, which is essential when the system transitions between heating and cooling. It ensures that the electronic air cleaner operates correctly in both modes, enhancing the overall air quality and efficiency of the system. Utilizing a simpler switch, like a single-pole switch, would not provide the needed control for both functions effectively. A relay switch, while useful in various electrical applications, does not offer the maneuverability needed for separate modes of operation. A capacitor would not be appropriate either since it primarily serves to store and release electrical energy rather than facilitate control between different circuits in this context. Thus, the DPDT switch is the optimal choice when modifying the setup of an existing furnace with added air conditioning components.

2. How is absolute pressure calculated?

- A. Gauge pressure minus atmospheric pressure
- B. Gauge pressure plus standard deviation
- C. Gauge pressure plus 15**
- D. Gauge pressure multiplied by 15

Absolute pressure is calculated by adding atmospheric pressure to gauge pressure. Gauge pressure measures the pressure relative to the surrounding atmospheric pressure, which means it does not include the atmospheric pressure itself. To find absolute pressure, you need to account for the atmospheric pressure that is typically about 14.7 psi at sea level. Therefore, the correct approach is to take the gauge pressure and add the atmospheric pressure value (approximately 14.7 psi). In this case, the choice specifying gauge pressure plus 15 likely approximates atmospheric pressure in an informal sense; while the exact value should be 14.7 psi, the rounding to 15 makes it more practical for quick calculations in some contexts. Understanding how absolute pressure is determined is essential for applications in refrigeration and other scientific fields where accurate pressure measurements are crucial.

3. The gauges that are located on the oxyacetylene torch measure

- A. Only the tank pressure
- B. The tank pressure and the regulated pressure to the torch tip**
- C. The temperature of gases
- D. The flow rate of the gases

The gauges on an oxyacetylene torch serve two crucial functions: they measure the tank pressure and the regulated pressure supplied to the torch tip. The tank pressure gauge indicates the pressure of the gas within the cylinder, which is essential for monitoring the amount of gas available and ensuring safety during operation. The second gauge, known as the working or regulated pressure gauge, shows the pressure at which the gases are being delivered to the torch for combustion. This two-gauge system allows the user to adjust the output pressure to achieve the desired flame characteristics for specific welding or cutting tasks. Proper understanding and use of these pressures are vital for effective and safe operation of the oxyacetylene torch. Having accurate readings of both pressures ensures that the operator can work efficiently while minimizing risks related to over-pressurization or inadequate flame characteristics.

4. Which tool is specifically used to expand the diameter of soft copper tubing?

- A. A swaging tool**
- B. A cutting tool
- C. A crimping tool
- D. A bending tool

The swaging tool is specifically designed to expand the diameter of soft copper tubing. It works by inserting the tube into the tool and then applying force, which shapes the end of the tube to a larger diameter. This is particularly useful for creating connections with other fittings or components, allowing for a secure and leak-free joint without the need for additional parts. Other tools mentioned serve different purposes: a cutting tool is used for cleanly cutting tubing to a desired length, a crimping tool is used to create a connection by deforming fittings onto tubing, and a bending tool is utilized to make precise bends in the tubing to fit into a specific layout. Each of these tools is essential for different tasks in refrigeration and plumbing, but only the swaging tool is specifically intended for expanding the diameter of soft copper tubing.

5. What does the Ohmmeter require for its operation?

- A. External power source
- B. Has its own electrical power**
- C. Battery backup
- D. AC power source

An ohmmeter is specifically designed to measure resistance in electrical circuits and components. For its operation, it has its own internal electrical power source, typically a battery. This built-in power allows the ohmmeter to send a small current through the component being tested, enabling it to calculate resistance based on the voltage drop across that component. The option indicating that it requires an external power source would imply the need for an additional supply, which is not the case for a typical ohmmeter. Similarly, while some devices may incorporate battery backup, that isn't a requirement for ohmmeters as they are designed to operate off their internal battery alone. The last option, needing an AC power source, does not apply to most handheld or portable ohmmeters, which operate independently on DC power provided by their internal batteries. Thus, having its own electrical power is the defining characteristic that allows an ohmmeter to function properly.

6. Which lubricant is most commonly used with R-134a refrigerant?

- A. Mineral Oil
- B. PAG's (Ester)**
- C. Alkyl-benzene
- D. Polyester oil

The most commonly used lubricant with R-134a refrigerant is PAG (Polyalkylene Glycol) oil. This type of oil is specifically formulated for use with refrigerants that require a synthetic lubricant. R-134a, being a hydrofluorocarbon (HFC), is chemically incompatible with mineral oils which do not mix well with it. PAG oils provide excellent lubrication properties and also have good thermal stability, which are crucial for the proper operation of refrigeration systems using R-134a. In contrast, mineral oil is derived from crude oil and is typically used with older refrigerants like R-12. Alkyl-benzene oils may be used in some applications but are not as widely preferred for R-134a as PAG oils. Polyester oils, while they can also be compatible with some refrigerants, are less common specifically for R-134a compared to PAG oils, which has become the standard due to their superior performance characteristics. Thus, PAG oils' compatibility and efficiency make them the go-to choice for systems utilizing R-134a refrigerant.

7. What level of vacuum is considered proper when using a micron gauge on a system?

- A. 750 microns
- B. 500 microns**
- C. 300 microns
- D. 1000 microns

When using a micron gauge to evaluate the vacuum level of a refrigeration system, a reading around 500 microns is generally considered indicative of a proper vacuum level for most refrigeration applications. Achieving a vacuum at this level ensures that most of the moisture and non-condensable gases have been removed from the system, which is crucial for effective system performance and longevity. Lower readings, such as those indicated by 300 microns, might be targeted for specific high-performance applications but can be more challenging to achieve consistently and might not be necessary for typical setups. Similarly, higher readings like 750 microns or 1000 microns indicate that the system still contains some moisture or air, which can negatively impact the efficiency and reliability of the refrigeration system. Therefore, aiming for around 500 microns strikes a balance, ensuring the system is effectively evacuated without requiring more complex processes aimed at achieving lower vacuum levels.

8. The design pressure for a refrigeration system should be high enough to avoid what?

- A. Excessive maintenance costs
- B. Nuisance shut downs**
- C. Leakage from joints
- D. Operating below minimum efficiency

The design pressure for a refrigeration system is crucial in ensuring the system operates effectively and safely. A primary purpose of maintaining an appropriate design pressure is to avoid nuisance shutdowns. Nuisance shutdowns can occur when the pressure drops below the system's designed operational range. This can lead to unreliable operation and unnecessary interruptions, adversely affecting the performance of the refrigeration system. A properly set design pressure helps maintain system stability under various operating conditions. Nuisance shutdowns not only disrupt cooling processes but can also cause increased wear and tear on components and lead to more frequent service calls. Therefore, selecting a design pressure that is high enough to maintain consistent operational performance ensures that the system remains efficient and functional without unnecessary interruptions. This highlights the importance of considering design pressure in the operational integrity of refrigeration systems.

9. What are desirable characteristics of oil in an air conditioning system?

- A. High viscosity and high floc point
- B. Low floc point and low hydroscopic**
- C. High cost and low density
- D. Thick oil and high hydroscopic

The desirable characteristics of oil in an air conditioning system include a low floc point and low hygroscopic properties. A low floc point means that the oil remains effective at lower temperatures without solidifying or becoming thick, which is crucial for maintaining efficient operation of the system, especially in cold environments. This ensures that the oil can flow freely, allowing for effective lubrication and heat transfer. Additionally, low hygroscopic properties mean that the oil does not readily absorb moisture from the environment. Excessive moisture in the oil can lead to various issues, such as corrosion, decreased lubrication performance, and the formation of sludge within the system. By minimizing water absorption, the oil helps maintain the integrity and efficiency of the air conditioning system. In contrast, high viscosity can be undesirable as it may lead to increased resistance to flow, making it difficult for the oil to circulate effectively within the system. Similarly, high costs and density are not beneficial characteristics; ideally, the oil should provide good performance at a reasonable cost while maintaining an appropriate density to support efficient operation. Therefore, the selection of oil with low floc point and low hygroscopic properties is critical for ensuring the longevity and reliability of air conditioning systems.

10. Which factor is crucial for ensuring safety in pressure vessels in refrigeration systems?

- A. Regular cleaning and maintenance
- B. Testing and validation against design pressure**
- C. Insulation from environmental temperature changes
- D. Using only high-grade materials

Testing and validation against design pressure is crucial for ensuring safety in pressure vessels in refrigeration systems because it verifies that the vessel can withstand the pressures it was designed for. Refrigeration systems operate under specific pressure conditions, and if a pressure vessel fails to meet these standards, it can lead to catastrophic failures, such as ruptures or explosions. Regular testing ensures that the materials and construction of the pressure vessel have not degraded over time and remain within safe operational limits. Periodic validation also encompasses various safety checks that help identify potential weaknesses or defects in the material or construction of the vessel. By knowing that the vessel can handle the necessary pressure levels, technicians and operators can work confidently, ensuring that all safety protocols are maintained. This process is vital to prevent accidents and ensure the overall reliability and performance of refrigeration systems.

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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:

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

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