

Steamfitter Certificate of Qualification (CFQ) 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,

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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. 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!

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Questions

- 1. Which device can be installed upstream of autoclaves to ensure the removal of moisture or water droplets?**
 - A. Drain trap**
 - B. Water separator with trap**
 - C. Condensation controller**
 - D. Pre-heater**
- 2. What is the primary use of a pinch valve?**
 - A. Water flow management**
 - B. Slurry service**
 - C. Heating systems**
 - D. Gas regulation**
- 3. In which area is an evaporator typically located for optimal performance?**
 - A. Near the compressor**
 - B. Where heat can be absorbed**
 - C. At ground level for accessibility**
 - D. In an enclosed space to maintain temperature**
- 4. What is the function of the safety valve in a steam boiler system?**
 - A. Regulate the fuel feed**
 - B. Control the amount of steam produced**
 - C. Prevent excessive pressure buildup**
 - D. Maintain water levels**
- 5. What is a characteristic of thermoplastics?**
 - A. They become soft when heated and hard when cooled**
 - B. They are more brittle than metals**
 - C. They absorb more moisture than metals**
 - D. They cannot be recycled**

- 6. Why might a heat loss calculation require the assessment of atmospheric wind velocities?**
- A. To assess energy supply sources**
 - B. To determine building aesthetics**
 - C. To accurately size heating or cooling systems**
 - D. To evaluate structural integrity**
- 7. What is an example of an open feed water heater?**
- A. Shell and tube heat exchanger**
 - B. Boiler drum**
 - C. Deareator**
 - D. Heat recovery steam generator**
- 8. At what pressure and temperature is steam typically supplied in a low pressure system?**
- A. 5 psig @ 180 °F**
 - B. 10 psig @ 200 °F**
 - C. 1 psig @ 215 °F**
 - D. 15 psig @ 240 °F**
- 9. What can be added to HDPE piping systems to prevent frost damage in underground piping?**
- A. Calcium chloride**
 - B. Water**
 - C. Propylene glycol**
 - D. Radon**
- 10. What device can be substituted for a commercial vacuum breaker if it is not available?**
- A. Ball check valve**
 - B. Reverse swing check valve**
 - C. Spring check valve**
 - D. Float valve**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which device can be installed upstream of autoclaves to ensure the removal of moisture or water droplets?

- A. Drain trap**
- B. Water separator with trap**
- C. Condensation controller**
- D. Pre-heater**

The device that is most effective when installed upstream of autoclaves to ensure the removal of moisture or water droplets is a water separator with a trap. This device functions by separating water from compressed air or steam, effectively capturing any moisture that can affect the integrity and performance of the autoclave. By removing this moisture before it reaches the autoclave, the water separator helps to prevent potential damage or inefficiency that could arise from wet steam or air, ensuring that the autoclave operates optimally. A water separator with a trap is specifically designed for this purpose, utilizing gravity and the principle of condensation to separate water from air or steam. This is critical in applications where the integrity of the process is dependent on dryness, such as in sterilization processes performed by autoclaves. In contrast, options like a drain trap might not effectively filter out moisture before it enters the system, and a pre-heater primarily serves to elevate temperature rather than remove moisture. Similarly, a condensation controller can manage moisture but does not address the removal aspect as directly and efficiently as a water separator with trap.

2. What is the primary use of a pinch valve?

- A. Water flow management**
- B. Slurry service**
- C. Heating systems**
- D. Gas regulation**

The primary use of a pinch valve is in slurry service. Pinch valves are designed to control the flow of viscous, abrasive, or slurry-type fluids where full line closure is necessary to handle such materials. They achieve this by pinching or collapsing the flexible body of the valve, thereby obstructing the flow, which is ideal for applications where conventional valves may struggle due to the nature of the media being transferred. In the context of slurry applications, pinch valves are particularly advantageous because they minimize wear and tear on the internal components. The design allows the fluid to flow through the valve without direct contact with moving parts, which significantly enhances durability and prolongs the life of the valve in demanding environments. Moreover, they can be easily cleaned and maintained, making them suitable for handling solid particles suspended in liquids. This capability differentiates pinch valves from those used for other purposes, such as water flow management, heating systems, or gas regulation, where different types of valves would typically be more effective based on their design and function.

3. In which area is an evaporator typically located for optimal performance?

A. Near the compressor

B. Where heat can be absorbed

C. At ground level for accessibility

D. In an enclosed space to maintain temperature

The correct answer emphasizes that an evaporator should be situated where it can effectively absorb heat. The primary function of an evaporator is to facilitate the absorption of heat from the surrounding environment, which is critical for the cooling cycle in refrigeration and air conditioning systems. By placing the evaporator in an area that maximizes heat absorption, it ensures that the refrigeration cycle operates efficiently, leading to optimal performance. Positioning the evaporator in a location with better heat absorption allows it to draw more thermal energy from the surroundings, which translates to improved cooling capacity and system efficiency. Appropriate airflow and placement relative to heat sources can further enhance the evaporator's effectiveness in this vital role. The other options suggest locations or conditions that do not directly support the primary function of the evaporator related to heat absorption. For instance, being near the compressor could potentially lead to ineffective heat exchange due to the increased temperature around the compressor. Keeping the evaporator at ground level might support accessibility but does not directly address the performance aspect of heat absorption. Lastly, placing it in an enclosed space may hinder airflow circulation, which is essential for maximizing heat exchange efficiency.

4. What is the function of the safety valve in a steam boiler system?

A. Regulate the fuel feed

B. Control the amount of steam produced

C. Prevent excessive pressure buildup

D. Maintain water levels

The function of the safety valve in a steam boiler system is to prevent excessive pressure buildup. Safety valves are crucial components designed to open automatically when the pressure within the boiler exceeds a predetermined limit. This ensures that excess steam can escape, preventing potential explosions or damage to the boiler due to overpressure conditions. Maintaining safe operating pressure is essential for the efficient and safe operation of the boiler system. If the pressure were allowed to rise unchecked, it could lead to catastrophic failures, including boiler ruptures. Therefore, the safety valve acts as a critical safety mechanism, ensuring the system operates within safe limits, thus protecting both the equipment and its operators. Other choices do not accurately represent the primary function of the safety valve. Regulating fuel feed and controlling steam production are functions of different components within the system, such as fuel valves or control systems, while maintaining water levels is the role of feedwater systems and water level controls, ensuring the boiler has the proper amount of water for steam generation.

5. What is a characteristic of thermoplastics?

- A. They become soft when heated and hard when cooled**
- B. They are more brittle than metals**
- C. They absorb more moisture than metals**
- D. They cannot be recycled**

A characteristic of thermoplastics is that they become soft when heated and hard when cooled. This property allows thermoplastics to be easily molded and reshaped when heat is applied, making them versatile materials used in a variety of applications. When thermoplastics are cooled, they solidify, maintaining the shape they were formed into until they are reheated. This process can be repeated multiple times, which is a key feature of thermoplastics that distinguishes them from thermosetting plastics, which do not soften upon reheating. The ability to soften upon heating contributes to the manufacturing process of products made from thermoplastics, further enhancing their use in industries ranging from automotive to packaging. This property also allows for easy recycling, contrary to the notion that they cannot be recycled. Recycling thermoplastics is possible because they can be reprocessed into new items by melting them down, allowing for reduced waste and environmental impact.

6. Why might a heat loss calculation require the assessment of atmospheric wind velocities?

- A. To assess energy supply sources**
- B. To determine building aesthetics**
- C. To accurately size heating or cooling systems**
- D. To evaluate structural integrity**

The correct choice emphasizes that accurately sizing heating or cooling systems hinges on understanding heat loss dynamics, which includes considering atmospheric wind velocities. Wind plays a significant role in influencing the rate at which heat is lost from a building. When winds are strong, they can increase the convective heat loss from the exterior surfaces of a structure. If the heating or cooling system is not properly sized to account for this additional heat loss caused by wind, it can lead to insufficient heating during cold conditions or inadequate cooling in warmer conditions. Therefore, including wind velocity in heat loss calculations ensures that the HVAC systems are effectively designed to maintain comfort levels, improve energy efficiency, and avoid overworking the equipment. The other options do not directly correlate with the role of atmospheric wind velocities in heat loss calculations. For instance, assessing energy supply sources relates more to the type and availability of fuel or energy rather than the external atmospheric conditions impacting heat loss. Building aesthetics focuses on the appearance and design aspects rather than functional performance, and evaluating structural integrity pertains to the stability and strength of the building materials rather than the thermal dynamics influenced by wind.

7. What is an example of an open feed water heater?

- A. Shell and tube heat exchanger**
- B. Boiler drum**
- C. Deaerator**
- D. Heat recovery steam generator**

An open feed water heater is specifically designed to preheat water before it enters a steam boiler, and the correct answer, which is a deaerator, serves this exact purpose. A deaerator reduces the levels of dissolved gases, like oxygen and carbon dioxide, from boiler feed water, which can cause corrosion and other issues within the system. By performing this function, a deaerator improves the overall efficiency and longevity of the boiler operations. In addition to facilitating the preheating of feed water, deaerators also help in maintaining the water quality by removing harmful gases. This not only aids in the optimization of boiler performance but also enhances system reliability. The other options, while related to the context of heat transfer or boiler operation, do not serve the same function as an open feed water heater. For instance, a shell and tube heat exchanger and a heat recovery steam generator are primarily designed for heat transfer between fluids, rather than specifically focusing on preheating feed water and removing gases. A boiler drum, on the other hand, is part of the boiler system itself and is primarily used to hold steam and water, rather than to preheat water or reduce gas content.

8. At what pressure and temperature is steam typically supplied in a low pressure system?

- A. 5 psig @ 180 °F**
- B. 10 psig @ 200 °F**
- C. 1 psig @ 215 °F**
- D. 15 psig @ 240 °F**

In a low-pressure steam system, the common pressure and temperature settings are designed to meet specific heating requirements while avoiding excessive pressure that could lead to safety concerns. The typical range for low-pressure steam is around 1 to 15 psig. The correct choice indicates 1 psig at 215 °F, which accurately aligns with the conventional parameters for low-pressure steam applications. At 1 psig, the steam temperature of around 215 °F is consistent with low-pressure steam tables that define the relationship between pressure and temperature. This combination allows for efficient heating processes without the dangers that could accompany higher pressures and temperatures. In contrast, the other options present pressures and temperatures that exceed the typical low-pressure ranges found in standard practice, making them unsuitable for classification as low-pressure systems. Therefore, the choice of 1 psig at 215 °F represents the expected operating conditions for low-pressure steam systems, which are designed to function safely and effectively at those levels.

9. What can be added to HDPE piping systems to prevent frost damage in underground piping?

- A. Calcium chloride**
- B. Water**
- C. Propylene glycol**
- D. Radon**

Adding propylene glycol to HDPE piping systems is an effective method to prevent frost damage in underground piping. Propylene glycol acts as a freeze protectant due to its low freezing point and its ability to lower the freezing point of water when mixed with it. This means that even when temperatures drop below the normal freezing level, the mixture remains in a liquid state, preventing ice formation that can lead to damage or bursting of the pipes. In contrast, the other substances suggested do not serve the same purpose effectively. Calcium chloride, while sometimes used to lower the freezing point of water, can be corrosive to certain materials and isn't suitable for use within a piping system designed for transporting liquids. Water alone would not prevent freezing; in fact, it would exacerbate the problem in cold conditions. Radon, on the other hand, is a radioactive gas and has no relevance or utility in protecting piping systems from frost damage. Thus, the use of propylene glycol stands out as the most effective and suitable solution in this scenario.

10. What device can be substituted for a commercial vacuum breaker if it is not available?

- A. Ball check valve**
- B. Reverse swing check valve**
- C. Spring check valve**
- D. Float valve**

The reverse swing check valve is designed to prevent backflow in a piping system by allowing water to flow in one direction while automatically closing to stop reverse flow. Unlike a standard check valve that allows reverse flow if pressure drops, the reverse swing check valve provides a tighter seal against backflow, making it suitable for applications where a vacuum breaker is needed. A commercial vacuum breaker is primarily used to protect against siphoning in a system, and the reverse swing check valve can effectively create a barrier to maintain pressure and prevent suction conditions. This characteristic aligns it closely with the function of a vacuum breaker. In contrast, the other types of valves listed may not perform adequately for the specific application of protecting against back-siphoning. A ball check valve generally requires a certain amount of pressure to function properly, a spring check valve relies on the pressure difference to close, and a float valve is primarily used for controlling liquid levels rather than preventing backflow in a vacuum situation.

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://steamfittercfq.examzify.com>

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