

U.S. Fire Administration / National Fire Academy

Coffee Break's Over!**Self-Evaluation**

(Answers are on last page. Reference numbers in parentheses pertain to the Coffee Break Training bulletin of the same number.)

Student Name _____

Student ID # _____

Date _____

- Plastics having the lowest rate of heat release generally are classified as Group _____
(Coffee Break Training 2008-26)

- A.
- B.
- C.
- None of the above.

- Wall-mounted detectors for fire door releasing service should be mounted between _____ and _____ inches (mm) below the ceiling.
(Coffee Break Training 2008-23)

- 4, 12 (102 to 305)
- 4, 16 (102 to 406)
- 12, 16 (305 to 406)
- 12, 24 (305 to 610)

- _____ consist of polymer molecule chains, crosslinked with one another in a network.
(Coffee Break Training 2008-25)

- Plastics
- Elastomers
- Artificial latex
- Polymers

- The model fire codes require fire apparatus access roads be provided for all buildings and facilities. (Coffee Break Training 2008-16)

T or F

- To avoid the introduction of fresh oxygen-carrying water into a steel or iron wet-pipe sprinkler system, the inspector's test valve assembly need not be located on the highest, most remote branch line away from the riser.
(Coffee Break Training 2008-20)

T or F

- The "L" rating on a listed through-penetration firestop system is used to _____
(Coffee Break Training 2008-24)

a. determine the capability of the firestop system to maintain watertightness.

b. determine the amount of air leakage through the firestop system at ambient and/or 400 °F (204 °C) air temperatures at an air-pressure differential of 0.30 inch (747 microbar) water column.

c. determine the capability of the firestop system to prohibit flame passage through the system and verify the maximum temperature rise on the unexposed surface of the wall or floor assembly, on the penetrating item, and on the fill material not to exceed 325 °F (163 °C) above ambient. The rating requires an acceptable hose-stream test performance.

d. determine the capability of the firestop system to prohibit flame passage through the system. The rating requires an acceptable hose-stream test performance.

7. NFPA 13 requires that a supply of at least _____ spare sprinklers be maintained on the premises so that any sprinklers that have operated or have been damaged in any way can be replaced promptly.
(Coffee Break Training 2008-22)

- a. three
- b. five
- c. six
- d. eight

8. When smoke detectors are part of a fire door releasing service, they should be installed in accordance with _____ (Coffee Break Training 2008-23)

- a. NFPA 10.
- b. NFPA 13.
- c. NFPA 22.
- d. NFPA 72.

9. The storage of Class I flammable liquids in composite Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) is prohibited by NFPA 30. (Coffee Break Training 2008-14)

T or F

10. A facility having 885 sprinklers should have not less than _____ spare sprinklers on the site.
(Coffee Break Training 2008-22)

- a. three
- b. five
- c. six
- d. twelve

11. Where dry sprinklers of different lengths are installed in a building, spare dry sprinklers are not required to be stored on the premises if there is a means of promptly returning the sprinkler system to service. (Coffee Break Training 2008-22)

T or F

12. _____ include any of numerous natural and synthetic compounds of usually high molecular weight, consisting of up to millions of repeated linked units, each a relatively light and simple molecule.
(Coffee Break Training 2008-25)

- a. Plastics
- b. Elastomers
- c. Artificial latex
- d. Polymers

13. ASNI/UL 1479, "Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Firestops," defines the criteria for hourly F, T, L, and W ratings for firestop systems.
(Coffee Break Training 2008-24)

T or F

14. _____ requires that sprinklers be inspected annually as part of the overall sprinkler system inspection process. (Coffee Break Training 2008-21)

- a. NFPA 10
- b. NFPA 13
- c. NFPA 25
- d. NFPA 72

15. During annual sprinkler system inspections, sprinklers must not show signs of leakage and must be free of _____, foreign materials, paint, or physical damage. (Coffee Break Training 2008-21)

- a. chrome on their frames
- b. paint on their frames
- c. brass on their frames
- d. corrosion

16. The average heat of combustion for plastics is _____ Btu/lb (J/kg).
(Coffee Break Training 2008-26)

- a. 7,000 (16,282,000)
- b. 8,000 to 10,000
(18,608,000 to 23,260,000)
- c. 15,000 to 22,000
(34,890,000 to 51,172,000)
- d. None of the above

17. NFPA 701, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films, describes _____ recognized test methods. (Coffee Break Training 2008-18)

- a. two
- b. three

- c. four
d. five
18. Plastics are materials made from _____ stock and are capable of being molded, extruded, or cast into various shapes. (*Coffee Break Training 2008-25*)
- a. balata
b. pine tar
c. carbon disulfide
d. petroleum
19. The inspector's test valve assembly on a wet-pipe sprinkler system must be located on the highest, most remote branch line away from the riser.
(*Coffee Break Training 2008-20*)
- T or F**
20. In general, temporary aboveground tanks for Class I and Class II liquids at construction sites may not exceed _____ gallons (L). (*Coffee Break Training 2008-15*)
- a. 5,000 (18,927)
b. 10,000 (37,854)
c. 20,000 (75,708)
d. None of the above. There is no capacity limit.
21. Metabolic action of microbial cells in contact with metal surfaces of sprinkler piping may result in _____ (*Coffee Break Training 2008-20*)
- a. MIC.
b. MPH.
c. CDC.
d. NFA.
22. According to NFPA 25, sprinklers manufactured prior to 1920 must be replaced.
(*Coffee Break Training 2008-19*)
- T or F**
23. Polymers that resist and recover from deformation produced by force, and behave similarly to natural rubber are known as _____ (*Coffee Break Training 2008-25*)
- a. Plastics
b. Elastomers
c. Artificial latex
d. Polymers
24. Dry sprinklers that have been in service for _____ years must be replaced or samples removed for field service tests. (*Coffee Break Training 2008-19*)
- a. 5
b. 10
c. 15
d. 25
25. In NFPA 701, a test specimen is considered to have "failed" if it continues to burn for more than an average of _____ seconds.
(*Coffee Break Training 2008-18*)
- a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5
26. Sprinklers manufactured using fast-response elements that have been in service for 20 years must have samples removed for field service tests. They are to be retested at _____ year intervals.
(*Coffee Break Training 2008-19*)
- a. 5 -
b. 10 -
c. 15 -
d. 25 -
27. Plastics having the highest rate of heat release generally are classified as Group _____.
(*Coffee Break Training 2008-26*)
- a. A.
b. B.
c. C.
d. None of the above.
28. Sprinkler test valves should be equipped with permanent signs indicating their function.
(*Coffee Break Training 2008-17*)
- T or F**

29. The model fire codes specify how local jurisdictions are required to mark fire lanes.
(Coffee Break Training 2008-16)

T or F

30. Class I and II flammable and combustible liquids in aboveground tanks at construction sites must be kept outdoors and at least _____ feet (mm) from buildings and combustible storage.
(Coffee Break Training 2008-15)

- a. 50 (15,240)
- b. 75 (22,860)
- c. 100 (30,480)
- d. **None of the above. Class II liquids in tanks may be stored indoors at construction sites.**

31. During an annual sprinkler system inspection, glass bulb sprinklers that have lost their fluid contents are allowed to remain one more inspection cycle. (Coffee Break Training 2008-21)

T or F

32. The term “Intermediate Bulk Container” refers to a container with a capacity between _____ and _____ gallons (L). (Coffee Break Training 2008-14)

- a. 40, 100 (151, 378)
- b. 40, 200 (151, 756)
- c. 60, 800 (227, 3,024)
- d. 60, 793 (227, 3,000)

33. _____ is a motor vehicle fuel created from one or more organic products such as soy, corn, grasses, or animal fats. (Hot Coffee! HC-2008-0502)

- a. Biomass
- b. Schnaps
- c. Biogas
- d. Biodiesel

34. For new sprinkler systems, NFPA 13 requires that the property owner provide the sprinkler contractor an “Owner’s Certificate” that includes an evaluation for the potential of microbiologically

influenced corrosion.
(Coffee Break Training 2008-20)

T or F

Answers: 1. c; 2. a; 3. b; 4. f; 5. T; 6. b; 7. c; 8. d; 9. T; 10. d; 11. T; 12. d; 13. T; 14. c; 15. d; 16. c; 17. d; 18. d; 19. f; 20. b; 21. a; 22. T; 23. b; 24. b; 25. a; 26. b; 27. a; 28. T; 29. f; 30. a; 31. f; 32. d; 33. d; 34. T