

1. A condition where one edge of a tile is higher than the adjacent tile after the installation. It may be unavoidable even for tiles that are within the tolerances of dimensional standards.  

<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) Lippage	<input type="radio"/> (B) Etching
<input type="radio"/> (C) Flaming	<input type="radio"/> (D) Clefing
2. Ceramic tiles with an absorption between 0.5% and 3%.  

<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) Vitreous	<input type="radio"/> (B) Lens
<input type="radio"/> (C) Aqueous	<input type="radio"/> (D) Impervious
3. Provides a stable, water resistant substrate and a strong surface to bond the tiles. It is 90% cement and sand, 10% cellulose fiber. It is suitable for use on interior floors, walls and countertops. It is water resistant and immune to water damage.  

<input type="radio"/> (A) Organic Adhesives	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) Hardi Backer
<input type="radio"/> (C) Flashing	<input type="radio"/> (D) Extrusion
4. The best backer board for wall, exterior installations, or areas that are subject to excessive moisture such as showers, saunas, and steam rooms.  

<input type="radio"/> (A) Plywood	<input type="radio"/> (B) Dry-set Mortar
<input type="radio"/> (C) Durock Cement	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) Wonder Board
5. Most commonly used mortar. A combination of sand portland cement and additives. The additives help the mortar to retain water, which makes it so that absorptive tiles do not have to be soaked in water before installation. It is highly resistant to moisture and impact. Appropriate for installation over concrete, cured portland cement mortar beds, tile backer units, and other hard finish floor surfaces  

<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) Dry-Set Mortar	<input type="radio"/> (B) Epoxy Mortar
<input type="radio"/> (C) Cement Mortar	<input type="radio"/> (D) Latex Mortar

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# Tilesetter

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1061. A method of installation using a cement based mortar applied with a minimum thickness of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " to create the backing surface on which tiles will be installed.
- ☐ (A) Thin Layered                      ☐ (B) Flat Set  
☐ (C) Thin-set                      ☒ (D) Thick-Set
1062. Contains portland cement, sand, and latex additive, which is used as a bond coat for setting tiles. The latex additive gives increased flexibility. It must be dried thoroughly before being exposed to water. Therefore, it is a bad choice for continually wet applications. Because the latex additives vary, compliance with the mortar manufacturer's installation instruction is crucial.
- ☒ (A) Latex Portland Cement Mortar                      ☐ (B) Cove  
☐ (C) Curing                      ☐ (D) Sand Portland Cement Grout
1063. A two-part grout system of furan resin and furan hardener used for filling joints between quarry tile and pavers where chemical resistant properties are required
- ☐ (A) Modified Epoxy Emulsion Mortars                      ☒ (B) Furan Grout/Furan Resin Grout  
☐ (C) Furan Mortar                      ☐ (D) Glazed Tile
1064. Portland cement added to fine aggregate and water and is pumped or forced into joints, cracks, and spaces as an adhesive sealer or structural fill. A mixture of portland cement with sand that is up to 2" thickness.
- ☒ (A) Portland Cement Grout                      ☐ (B) Portland Cement Mortar  
☐ (C) Efflorescence                      ☐ (D) Modified Epoxy Emulsion Mortars
1065. Applying bonding material directly to the back of a tile to provide additional coverage in the setting bed. A technique usually applied to larger tiles, 8x8 and up.
- ☐ (A) Dry-set Grout                      ☐ (B) Portland Cement Grout  
☐ (C) Hardi Backer                      ☒ (D) Buttering/Back Buttering
1066. Tiles that are treated to prevent slipping either by adding an abrasive grit to the glaze or texture to the surface such as ribs, studs, or arrange peel finishes.
- ☒ (A) Slip Resistance                      ☐ (B) Waterproofing  
☐ (C) Flashing                      ☐ (D) Wear Resistance

## Tilesetter

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1067. Ceramic tiles with an absorption of more than 3%, but no more than 7%.

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> A Semi-Vitreous | <input type="radio"/> B Thin-set    |
| <input type="radio"/> C Impervious               | <input type="radio"/> D Setting Bed |