

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.					
	A	Lippage	\bigcirc	Etching		
	<u>C</u>	Flaming	\bigcirc	Clefting		
2. Ceramic tiles with an absorption between 0.5% and 3%.						
	A	Vitreous	\bigcirc	Lens		
	<u>C</u>	Aqueous	\bigcirc	Impervious		
3.	Provides a stable, water resistant substrate and a strong surface to bond the tiles. It is 90% cemer 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.					
	\bigcirc	Organic Adhesives	B	Hardi Backer		
	\bigcirc	Flashing	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.				
	\bigcirc A	Plywood	\bigcirc	Dry-set Mortar		
	<u>C</u>	Durock Cement	D	Wonder Board		
5.	Most commonly used mortar. A combination of sand portland cement and additives. The additive 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					
	A	Dry-Set Mortar	\bigcirc	Epoxy Mortar		
	\bigcirc	Cement Mortar	\bigcirc	Latex Mortar		

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6.	6. A material used in installations to fill the joints between tiles.						
	\bigcirc A	Flashing	B	Grout			
	<u>C</u>	Mason Stains	\bigcirc	Mastic			
7.	. A pitted, textured face, resembling orange skin. It provides a slip resistant surface.						
	A	Step Nosing	B	Organic Peel Finish			
	\bigcirc	Epoxy Grout	D	Substrate			
8.	3. For interior use only. It is ready to use and does not require an addition of liquid. It cures by evaporation and is noncementitious						
	\bigcirc A	Mortars And Adhesives	\bigcirc	Epoxy Adhesives			
	<u>C</u>	Epoxy Mortar	D	Organic Adhesives			
9.	. The process of allowing newly tiled installations to set.						
	\bigcirc A	Gelation	\bigcirc	Fulling			
	(C)	Hydration	D	Curing			
10.	. When laying a ceramic mosaic tile floor, the tile setter should:						
	A	begin at the intersection of the two shortest right-angle walls	\bigcirc B	place the kneeling board so it lays across the slope rather than in the direction of the slope			
	<u>C</u>	lay down all the tile before beating any of them	D	begin at the intersection of the two longest right-angle walls			
11.	. If a tile has a maximum surface variation of $1/16$ ", what is the minimum width of the grout line:						
	\bigcirc A	5/32"	\bigcirc	1/4"			
	<u>C</u>	4/9"	D	3/32"			
12.	is extruded tile whose back bears a series of elevation.						
	\bigcirc	Elevation Base	\bigcirc	Raised Surface			
		Ridge Back	\bigcirc	Extrusion Front			

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1061. A method of installation using a cement based mortar applied with a minimum thickness create the backing surface on which tiles will be installed.						
	\bigcirc	Thin Layered	\bigcirc B	Flat Set		
	<u>C</u>	Thin-set	D	Thick-Set		
1062. Contains portland cement, sand, and latex additive, which is used as a bond coat for The latex additive gives increased flexibility. It must be dried thoroughly before being water. Therefore, it is a bad choice for continually wet applications. Because the late vary, compliance with the mortar manufacturer's installation instruction is crucial.						
	A	Latex Portland Cement Mortar	\bigcirc	Cove		
	<u>C</u>	Curing	\bigcirc	Sand Portland Cement Grout		
1063.	. A two-part grout system of furan resin and furan hardener used for filling joints between quarry ti and pavers where chemical resistant properties are required					
	\bigcirc	Modified Epoxy Emulsion Mortars	B	Furan Grout/Furan Resin Grout		
	\bigcirc	Furan Mortar	\bigcirc	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 it to 2" thickness. 					
	A	Portland Cement Grout	\bigcirc	Portland Cement Mortar		
	\bigcirc	Efflorescence	\bigcirc	Modified Epoxy Emulsion Mortars		
1065.	6. Applying bonding material directly to the back of a tile to provide additional coverage in the see bed. A technique usually applied to larger tiles, 8x8 and up.					
	\bigcirc A	Dry-set Grout	\bigcirc	Portland Cement Grout		
	<u>C</u>	Hardi Backer	D	Buttering/Back Buttering		
1066.	66. Titles that are treated to prevent slipping either by adding an abrasive grit to the glaze or te the surface such as ribs, studs, or arrange peel finishes.					
	A	Slip Resistance	\bigcirc	Waterproofing		
	\bigcirc	Flashing	\bigcirc	Wear Resistance		

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

A Semi-Vitreous

B Thin-set

(C) Impervious

D Setting Bed