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# CIDQ IDFX

## Interior Design Fundamentals Exam

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## Question: 1

Where would an interior designer specify electrostatic dissipative flooring and wall materials?

- A. Server room
- B. Exercise room
- C. Reception area
- D. Conference center

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Electrostatic dissipative (ESD) flooring and wall materials are designed to control static electricity by providing a path for the safe dissipation of electrostatic charges. This is critical in environments where sensitive electronic equipment is present, as static discharge can damage components or cause data loss.

Among the options, a server room is the most likely space to require ESD materials because it houses computer servers and other electronic equipment that are highly sensitive to static electricity. Exercise rooms, reception areas, and conference centers typically do not have the same level of electronic equipment or static discharge concerns.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified using NCIDQ IDFX content related to material specifications and building systems.

Exact Extract: The concept aligns with industry standards such as those outlined in the NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual, which discusses the use of ESD materials in spaces with sensitive electronic equipment, such as server rooms.

Explanation: The NCIDQ IDFX curriculum emphasizes understanding the properties of materials and their appropriate applications in specific environments. Server rooms require ESD flooring to protect equipment, as static discharge can lead to costly damage.

Objectives:

Understand the properties and applications of interior materials (IDFX Objective: Material Selection and Specification).

Identify appropriate materials for specific functional requirements (IDFX Objective: Building Systems and Technology).

Reference:

NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual (Section on Materials and Finishes).

Industry standard: ANSI/ESD S20.20 for electrostatic discharge control.

## Question: 2

A retired couple is renovating their house and wants to plan for aging in place. Which of the following

should be recommended?

- A. Flush thresholds, grab bars, and lever handles
- B. ADA-height water closet, 30" [762 mm] clear door width, and walk-in shower
- C. Low-cost, low-maintenance products, low-pile carpeting, and additional grab bars
- D. Wheelchair clearance at master bath, hardwood flooring, and ADA-approved wall sconces

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Aging in place refers to designing a home to allow individuals to live independently as they age, accommodating potential mobility and accessibility challenges. Flush thresholds eliminate tripping hazards, grab bars provide support in areas like bathrooms, and lever handles are easier to operate for those with reduced hand strength or dexterity—key features for aging in place. Option B includes an ADA-height water closet and walk-in shower, which are beneficial, but the 30" clear door width is insufficient (ADA requires 32" minimum). Option C focuses on low maintenance but lacks critical accessibility features like flush thresholds. Option D includes wheelchair clearance and hardwood flooring, but ADA-approved wall sconces are not a primary concern for aging in place.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified using NCIDQ IDFX content on universal design and accessibility.

Exact Extract: The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual states, "Aging-in-place design includes features such as flush thresholds to eliminate tripping hazards, grab bars for support, and lever handles for ease of use."

Explanation: The NCIDQ IDFX curriculum emphasizes universal design principles, which include features that support aging in place by enhancing safety and accessibility. Flush thresholds, grab bars, and lever handles directly address common aging-related challenges.

Objectives:

Apply universal design principles to residential spaces (IDFX Objective: Human Behavior and the Designed Environment).

Specify design elements for accessibility and safety (IDFX Objective: Codes and Standards).

Reference:

NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual (Section on Universal Design).

AARP Guidelines for Aging in Place.

### Question: 3

A completed programming package **MUST** contain which feature?

- A. Selection of colors and finishes
- B. A list of project needs and concerns
- C. A budget with detailed cost estimates
- D. Preliminary drawings and design concepts

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The programming phase in interior design involves gathering and analyzing information to define the project's requirements. A completed programming package must include a list of project needs and concerns, such as spatial requirements, functional needs, and client goals, as this forms the foundation for the design process. Option A (selection of colors and finishes) occurs later, during the design development phase. Option C (budget with detailed cost estimates) may be part of programming but is not a required component of the package. Option D (preliminary drawings and design concepts) is part of the schematic design phase, not programming.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified using NCIDQ IDFX content on the programming phase.

Exact Extract: The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual states, "The programming package must include a comprehensive list of project needs and concerns, including spatial, functional, and client-specific requirements."

Explanation: The NCIDQ IDFX curriculum defines programming as the process of identifying the client's needs and project requirements, which are documented in a programming package to guide the design process.

Objectives:

Understand the components of the programming phase (IDFX Objective: Programming and Site Analysis).

Develop documentation for project requirements (IDFX Objective: Design Process).

Reference:

NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual (Section on Programming).

Ching, F. D. K., Interior Design Illustrated (programming phase).

## Question: 4

The code requires a design to have a two-hour rated wall and an appropriately rated door. What are the ESSENTIAL components of this rated system?

- A. Metal studs, metal door, and closing device
- B. Metal studs, one layer 5/8" [16 mm] drywall on each side, batt insulation, 60-minute rated door, and closing device
- C. Metal studs, two layers 5/8" [16 mm] drywall (type X) on each side, 90-minute rated door, and closing device
- D. Metal studs, two layers 5/8" [16 mm] drywall (type X) on one side, 120-minute rated door, and closing device

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A two-hour rated wall assembly is required to resist fire for two hours, as per the International Building Code (IBC). This typically involves metal studs with two layers of 5/8" Type X drywall on each side, as Type X drywall is specifically designed for fire resistance. For a two-hour rated wall, the door must also be appropriately rated. The IBC specifies that doors in a two-hour rated wall should have a minimum fire rating of 90 minutes (1.5 hours), as doors are typically rated at 3/4 of the wall's rating. A closing device (self-closing mechanism) is also required to ensure the door closes automatically during a fire. Option A lacks drywall specifications. Option B has only one layer of drywall per side and a 60-minute door, which

is insufficient. Option D has two layers on only one side and a 120-minute door, which exceeds the requirement unnecessarily and is unbalanced.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified using NCIDQ IDFX content on fire-rated assemblies and IBC standards.

Exact Extract: The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual references IBC standards, stating, "A two-hour fire-rated wall typically requires two layers of 5/8" Type X drywall on each side, and the door in such a wall must be rated for at least 90 minutes with a closing device."

Explanation: The NCIDQ IDFX curriculum requires knowledge of fire-rated assemblies, including wall and door ratings, to ensure life safety in design.

Objectives:

Understand fire-rated construction requirements (IDFX Objective: Codes and Standards).

Specify components for life safety systems (IDFX Objective: Building Systems and Technology).

Reference:

NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual (Section on Codes and Standards).

International Building Code (IBC), Chapter 7: Fire and Smoke Protection Features.

## Question: 5

How are the results of a Wyzenbeek test indicated on a textile label?

- A. As resiliency
- B. As double rubs
- C. As stain resistance
- D. As coefficient of friction

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Wyzenbeek test is a standard method used to measure the abrasion resistance of textiles, particularly for upholstery fabrics. The test involves rubbing a fabric sample with a standard abrasive material and counting the number of "double rubs" (one back-and-forth motion) the fabric can withstand before showing wear. The result is indicated on a textile label as "double rubs," providing a numerical value (e.g., 30,000 double rubs) to indicate durability. Option A (resiliency) refers to a material's ability to recover its shape, not abrasion resistance. Option C (stain resistance) is unrelated to the Wyzenbeek test. Option D (coefficient of friction) measures surface slipperiness, not durability.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified using NCIDQ IDFX content on material testing and specifications.

Exact Extract: The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual states, "The Wyzenbeek test measures abrasion resistance of textiles, and the results are indicated on the label as the number of double rubs the fabric can withstand."

Explanation: The NCIDQ IDFX curriculum includes understanding textile testing methods like the Wyzenbeek test to ensure appropriate material selection for durability in commercial and residential applications.

Objectives:

Understand material testing methods and their applications (IDFX Objective: Material Selection and Specification).

Interpret textile performance data for design decisions (IDFX Objective: Building Systems and Technology).

Reference:

NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual (Section on Materials and Finishes).

ASTM D4157: Standard Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Wyzenbeek Method).



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