

# IICRC WRT Dump - WRT완벽한 시험기출자료



2026 Itexamdump 최신 WRT PDF 버전 시험 문제집과 WRT 시험 문제 및 답변 무료 공유: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1DUFPEUwcXehDELvmQHxdPOkckIIIEjZ>

많은 사이트에서 IICRC 인증 WRT 인증 시험대비용 자료를 제공하고 있습니다. 그중에서 Itexamdump를 선택한 분들은 IICRC 인증 WRT 시험 통과의 지름길에 오른 것과 같습니다. Itexamdump는 시험에서 불합격 성적표를 받으시면 덤프 비용을 환불하는 서비스를 제공해 드려 아무런 걱정 없이 시험에 도전하도록 힘이 되어 드립니다. Itexamdump 덤프를 사용하여 시험에서 통과하신 분이 전해 주신 희소식이 Itexamdump 덤프 품질을 증명해 드립니다.

만약 시험만 응시하고 싶으시다면 우리의 최신 IICRC WRT 자료로 시험 패스하실 수 있습니다. Itexamdump의 학습 가이드에는 IICRC WRT 인증 시험의 예상 문제, 시험 문제와 답 임으로 100% 시험을 패스할 수 있습니다. 우리의 IICRC WRT 시험 자료로 충분한 시험 준비하시는 것이 좋을 것 같습니다. 그리고 우리는 일년 무료 업데이트를 제공합니다.

>> IICRC WRT Dump <<

## WRT완벽한 시험기출자료 & WRT유효한 덤프

많은 시간과 돈이 필요 없습니다. 30분이란 특별 학습 가이드로 여러분은 IICRC WRT 인증 시험을 한번에 통과할 수 있습니다. Itexamdump에서 IICRC WRT 시험 자료의 문제와 답이 실제 시험의 문제와 답과 아주 비슷한 덤프만 제공합니다.

## 최신 IICRC Restoration WRT 무료 샘플 문제 (Q74-Q79):

### 질문 # 74

What is it called when moisture causes wood flooring to expand, resulting in the edges being higher than the center across the width of the board?

- A. Cupping
- B. Crowning
- C. Delaminating
- D. Buckling

**정답: A**

**설명:**

Cupping is the correct term used in the IICRC WRT body of knowledge to describe a condition where wood flooring expands due to moisture, causing the edges of each board to rise higher than the center. This deformation occurs because moisture is absorbed unevenly—typically from below—causing differential expansion across the board's thickness.

The WRT manual explains that cupping is most commonly associated with moisture intrusion affecting subflooring or elevated humidity conditions beneath the flooring. As the underside of the board absorbs moisture, it expands more than the top surface, resulting in a concave shape across the width.

This condition is distinct from crowning, which is the opposite deformation where the center is higher than the edges, often occurring after sanding cupped floors before moisture equilibrium is restored. Buckling refers to extreme deformation where boards lift completely from the subfloor, and delamination applies to layered materials separating.

Understanding cupping is essential for restorers because it influences drying strategy, expectations, and post-drying recommendations. The WRT standard emphasizes careful moisture control and adequate acclimation time to allow wood flooring to return as close as possible to its original profile before repairs or refinishing are attempted.

**질문 # 75**

Which material loses most of its structural integrity when wet but regains its strength when dry?

- A. Plywood
- **B. Gypsum board (drywall)**
- C. Hardwood flooring
- D. Concrete

**정답: B**

**설명:**

Gypsum board (drywall) is identified in the WRT body of knowledge as highly vulnerable to moisture exposure, yet capable of recovering strength when dried—provided it has not sustained irreversible primary damage. The WRT manual explains that gypsum wallboard is among the most moisture-sensitive common building materials, showing rapid and dramatic change with elevated moisture levels. However, it also states that gypsum has a greater ability to recover than many other engineered products. Critically, the WRT guidance distinguishes between primary damage (immediate structural failure) and recoverable wetting. For example, overhead or horizontally installed gypsum that becomes wet can lose structural integrity, sag, and create a significant safety concern; this sagging is considered permanent damage and requires removal.

In contrast, when gypsum board installed vertically on walls is wet but has not experienced primary damage (e.g., not structurally compromised, not severely deteriorated, and appropriate contamination considerations are addressed), the WRT manual notes that it can restore: during the drying process, gypsum's original strength is restored, and after drying it may even be slightly stronger (though sometimes more brittle). This recovery characteristic is what makes gypsum board the best match to the question's description—losing structural integrity when wet yet regaining strength when properly dried.

This material behavior is central to WRT decision-making: whether to dry in place, perform limited disruption (e.g., baseboard removal and cavity airflow), or remove materials for safety/health reasons. The WRT body of knowledge treats gypsum as potentially restorable depending on installation orientation, degree of damage, and contamination risk, which is why it is specifically described as losing integrity when wet and regaining strength when dry.

**질문 # 76**

What two tools are used to properly disengage most stretched-in carpet?

- A. Base molding lifter and carpet awl
- **B. Power stretcher and knee kicker**
- C. Knee kicker and carpet awl
- D. Pliers and staple remover

**정답: B**

**설명:**

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifies a power stretcher and knee kicker as the primary tools used to properly disengage and reinstall most stretched-in carpet systems. These tools are designed to safely release carpet from tack strips without tearing the backing or damaging the carpet edges.

A knee kicker is commonly used to disengage carpet along edges and corners by applying controlled force. A power stretcher is

then used during reinstallation to properly tension the carpet across the room, preventing wrinkles, buckling, or future failure. The WRT manual emphasizes that improper disengagement-such as pulling carpet by hand or using pliers- can cause delamination, backing damage, or seam separation. Such damage may be considered avoidable secondary damage and create liability for the restorer.

Carpet awls and molding lifters serve other purposes but are not sufficient for disengaging stretched-in carpet.

Proper tool use ensures that restorable carpet can be safely lifted for drying and returned to service when conditions allow.

#### 질문 # 77

When should carpet cushion (pad, underlay) be removed and discarded?

- A. If it is a synthetic felt cushion
- B. If it is affected with Category 2 or Category 3 water
- C. If it has a porous membrane or "skin"
- D. If it is installed over plywood subflooring

정답: B

#### 설명:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge states that carpet cushion (pad, underlay) must be removed and discarded when affected by Category 2 or Category 3 water. Carpet cushion is a porous material that readily absorbs and retains contaminants, making effective cleaning and decontamination impractical under these conditions.

The WRT manual explains that even if the overlying carpet may be cleanable in some situations, cushion acts like a sponge and can harbor microorganisms, nutrients, and moisture deep within its structure. Attempting to dry or disinfect contaminated cushion poses a health risk and increases the likelihood of secondary damage or odor problems.

While certain cushion types (such as synthetic felt or cushions with skins) influence restorability in Category 1 losses, contamination level takes precedence. The presence of Category 2 or 3 water alone is sufficient to require removal, regardless of cushion construction or subfloor type.

This guidance reflects the WRT emphasis on protecting occupant health and preventing hidden contamination. Removing and discarding contaminated cushion is considered the appropriate and defensible standard of care.

#### 질문 # 78

Which device is used to measure the temperature and relative humidity of the air?

- A. A thermo-hygrometer
- B. A moisture meter
- C. A moisture sensor
- D. A thermometer

정답: A

#### 설명:

A thermo-hygrometer is the instrument identified in the IICRC WRT body of knowledge for measuring both air temperature and relative humidity. These two measurements are fundamental inputs for psychrometric evaluation and drying documentation.

The WRT curriculum explains that accurate air readings allow restorers to calculate additional psychrometric values such as humidity ratio, dew point, and vapor pressure-either manually or using built-in instrument calculations. These values are critical for assessing drying conditions, equipment performance, and the effectiveness of the drying strategy.

Moisture meters and moisture sensors are used to measure moisture in materials, not air. A thermometer measures temperature only and cannot determine moisture content or humidity conditions. The thermo-hygrometer integrates both functions into a single instrument, making it a required tool for daily monitoring under the WRT standard of care.

The WRT manual further stresses consistency in air measurements, recommending similar measurement locations and procedures during each monitoring visit to ensure defensible documentation.

#### 질문 # 79

.....

Itexamdump는 고객님의 IT자격증 취득의 작은 소원을 이루어지게 도와드리는 IT인증시험덤프를 제공해드리는 전문적인 사이트입니다. Itexamdump 표 IICRC인증 WRT시험덤프가 있으면 인증시험걱정을 버리셔도 됩니다.

