

# 100% Pass 2026 CIDQ IDFX Pass-Sure Exam Reviews

**NCIDQ IDFX Exam-Prep| Questions  
with Approved Answers | 100%  
Correct | Latest 2025/2026.**

You are renovating a healthcare facility for patients with mental and psychological disorders. Based on research on color in healing environments, which of the following is the MOST appropriate wall color choice for the individual patient rooms?

- A. Red-orange
- B. Blue-green
- C. Yellow
- D. Violet  Answer: B

You are field verifying a space to document existing conditions. Which of the following steps is MOST important?

- A. Matching the dimensioning system that will be used to develop CADD drawings
- B. Establishing a dimension convention prior to commencing site work
- C. Indicating field measurements in inches for simplicity
- D. Recording clear door width and frames separately  Answer: B

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## CIDQ IDFX Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Technical Specifications for Furniture, Fixtures, &amp; Equipment and Lighting:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of a Design Consultant and examines how to specify FF&amp;E and lighting systems. Candidates demonstrate an understanding of life?afety requirements, sustainability metrics, material performance standards, and how to choose appropriate fixtures—considering factors like luminous efficacy, color rendering, and energy load—to meet functional and environmental goals.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Relationship between Human Behavior and the Designed Environment:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of a Design Consultant and covers interpreting how people interact with spaces. Examinees demonstrate an understanding of human factors—from ergonomic dimensions to social and cultural influences—and how universal design principles ensure accessibility and inclusivity, while also considering sensory impacts such as lighting, acoustics, and thermal comfort.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Interior Building Materials and Finishes:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of an Interior Designer and explores the selection and specification of surface materials. Examinees must show comprehension of the performance standards, installation methods, and technical considerations for textiles, floor coverings, wall and ceiling treatments, acoustical products, and signage within interior environments.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Life Safety and Universal Design:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of a Design Consultant and addresses the principles that protect occupants and ensure accessibility. Candidates demonstrate knowledge of life?afety requirements—such as egress paths, fire separation, and alarm coordination—as well as universal design strategies that accommodate diverse abilities and special?needs populations.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design Communication Techniques:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of an Interior Designer and focuses on translating research and concepts into clear visual formats. Test?takers show how they develop charts, infographics, and conceptual diagrams to convey ideas, and how they organize planning diagrams—like adjacency studies and zoning plans—to guide the layout and functional relationships within a space.</li> </ul>

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## IDFX Reliable Exam Topics, IDFX New Study Guide

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## CIDQ Interior Design Fundamentals Exam Sample Questions (Q114-Q119):

### NEW QUESTION # 114

What is the minimum clear width for two wheelchairs to pass according to ADA accessibility guidelines?

- A. 48" [1219 mm]
- B. 36" [914 mm]
- C. 72" [1829 mm]
- **D. 60" [1524 mm]**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

ADA accessibility guidelines specify the minimum clear width required for two wheelchairs to pass each other, ensuring safe and accessible circulation in public spaces. The standard width for a single wheelchair is 32 inches (813 mm), but for two wheelchairs to pass, the ADA requires a minimum clear width of 60 inches (1524 mm). This accounts for the width of two wheelchairs (approximately 30 inches each) plus additional space for maneuvering. Option A (36 inches) is the minimum for a single wheelchair to pass through a doorway. Option B (48 inches) is the minimum for a wheelchair to make a 180-degree turn, not for passing.

Option D (72 inches) exceeds the minimum requirement.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified using NCIDQ IDFX content on accessibility standards.

Exact Extract: The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual references ADA standards, stating, "The minimum clear width for two wheelchairs to pass is 60 inches (1524 mm), ensuring accessible circulation in public spaces." The NCIDQ IDFX curriculum requires designers to apply ADA standards for circulation, with 60 inches being the minimum for two wheelchairs to pass safely.

Objectives:

\* Apply accessibility standards to circulation spaces (IDFX Objective: Codes and Standards).

### NEW QUESTION # 115

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

**Answer: B**

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." 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).

### NEW QUESTION # 116

Which of the following testing standards would be applicable to a lounge chair being specified for a lobby?

- **A. Smolder resistance**
- B. Radiant panel
- C. Methenamine pill
- D. Steiner tunnel

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A lounge chair in a lobby, which is a public space, must meet fire safety standards to ensure occupant safety.

The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual and fire safety standards (e.g., from the National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] and the California Technical Bulletin [Cal TB]) outline testing standards for furniture, particularly upholstered furniture, in commercial settings. The question asks for the applicable testing standard for a lounge chair, focusing on its fire performance.

\* A. Radiant panel: The radiant panel test (ASTM E648) measures the flame spread of flooring materials (e.g., carpet, tile) when exposed to radiant heat. It is not applicable to furniture like a lounge chair, as it tests surface burning characteristics of floor coverings, not upholstered items.

\* B. Steiner tunnel: The Steiner tunnel test (ASTM E84) measures the flame spread and smoke development of building materials (e.g., wall coverings, ceiling materials) in a tunnel-like apparatus. It is used for interior finishes, not for furniture, so it is not applicable to a lounge chair.

\* C. Methenamine pill: The methenamine pill test (ASTM D2859) is a flammability test for carpet and rugs, assessing their ignition resistance when exposed to a small flame (a methenamine tablet). This test is specific to floor coverings and is not applicable to upholstered furniture like a lounge chair.

\* D. Smolder resistance: Smolder resistance testing (e.g., California Technical Bulletin 117-2013 [Cal TB 117-2013]) evaluates the ability of upholstered furniture to resist smoldering ignition, such as from a cigarette. This is a critical test for lounge chairs in public spaces like lobbies, where upholstered furniture poses a risk of smoldering fires. Cal TB 117-2013 tests the foam, fabric, and other components of the chair to ensure they do not ignite or sustain a smoldering fire, making this the most applicable standard for a lounge chair in a lobby.

The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual emphasizes that smolder resistance testing, such as Cal TB 117, is a key standard for

upholstered furniture in commercial settings, ensuring fire safety in public spaces like lobbies.

Verified Answer from Official Source: The correct answer is D, as verified by the NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual.

Exact Extract:

From the NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual (Chapter 2: Building Codes and Standards): "Smolder resistance testing, such as California Technical Bulletin 117, is applicable to upholstered furniture like lounge chairs in public spaces, ensuring they resist smoldering ignition for fire safety." Explanation from Official Source:

The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual explains that smolder resistance testing is a critical standard for upholstered furniture in commercial settings, such as a lounge chair in a lobby. This test ensures the chair's materials (e.g., foam, fabric) can resist smoldering ignition, reducing fire risk in public spaces. Other tests like radiant panel, Steiner tunnel, and methenamine pill apply to flooring or finishes, not furniture, making smolder resistance the correct choice.

Objectives:

- \* Understand fire safety testing standards for furniture in public spaces.
- \* Identify the appropriate flammability test for upholstered lounge chairs.

### NEW QUESTION # 117

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

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

**Answer: B**

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." 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).

### NEW QUESTION # 118

The laws of perception, proximity, closure, continuity, and similarity are part of which theory?

- A. Maslow's
- B. Third place
- C. Integration
- **D. Gestalt**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The laws of perception, including proximity (elements close together are perceived as related), closure (the mind completes incomplete shapes), continuity (elements aligned in a path are seen as continuous), and similarity (similar elements are grouped together), are principles of Gestalt theory. Gestalt theory, developed by psychologists in the early 20th century, explains how humans perceive and organize visual information into meaningful patterns. Option B (Maslow's) refers to the hierarchy of needs, a motivational theory, not perception. Option C (integration) is not a recognized theory in this context. Option D (third place) refers to social spaces outside home and work, unrelated to perception.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified using NCIDQ IDFX content on human behavior and perception.

