In this talk, a graph $G = (V(G), E(G))$ has no isolated vertices and is finite, simple, and undirected. Fix a non-trivial connected graph $H$. A perfect $H$-matching of a graph $G$ is a set $\{H_1, \ldots, H_n\}$ of vertex-induced subgraphs of $G$ (i.e., all $G[V(H_i)] = H_i$) where $\{V(H_1), \ldots, V(H_n)\}$ partitions $V(G)$ and each subgraph $H_i \cong H$. Two perfect $H$-matchings of $G$ are equal iff they are equal as sets of graphs. A perfect matching of $G$ is then a perfect $P_2$-matching of $G$. We say that $G$ is $H$-matchable (matchable) iff $G$ has a perfect $H$-matching (perfect matching). We will explore the possibilities for a zero forcing number of an $H$-matchable graph as well as a few other infinite classes of graphs. (Received July 16, 2019)