

API

API-936
Refractory Personnel

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Question: 1

A cylindrical mechanical shaft driven device immersed into cast refractory to assist in consolidation, de-airing, and promotion of flow by vibration.

- A. submersion vibrator
- B. prewetting (gunning)
- C. inspector
- D. ceramics

Answer: A

Question: 2

(1) A high-alumina mineral, usually consisting of rounded concretionary grains embedded in clay-like mass, and believed to consist essentially of alumina trihydrate ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and alumina hydrate ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$), in varying proportions. (2) Commercially, bauxite must contain at least 65% alumina on a calcined basis.

- A. hematite
- B. alumina
- C. bauxite
- D. clay

Answer: C

Question: 3

The process of heating refractories to develop desired properties.

- A. firing
- B. sintering
- C. welding
- D. casting

Answer: A

Question: 4

A metallic anchoring system constructed of metal strips joined together to form hexagonal shaped enclosures where erosion-resistant refractory is packed after welding to the base plate. Thickness is usually 3/4" or 1".

- A. grout
- B. hexalt anchors
- C. cement
- D. hexmetal

Answer: D

Question: 5

A combination of refractory grain and suitable bonding agent that, after the addition of a proper liquid, is installed into place to form a refractory shape or structure that becomes rigid because of a chemical reaction.

- A. steel
- B. cement
- C. castable
- D. casting

Answer: C

Question: 6

Conversion of a refractory material either wholly or in part into fine powder or dust. This usually results from (a) chemical reactions such as hydration or (b) from mineral inversion accompanied by large and abrupt change in volume, such as the inversion of beta to gamma dicalcium silicate upon cooling.

- A. dusting
- B. fluffing
- C. anting
- D. scaling

Answer: A

Question: 7

The noncombustible residue that remains after burning a fuel or other combustible material.

- A. dusting
- B. density
- C. ash
- D. clay

Answer: C

Question: 8

The temperature at which melting takes place. Most refractory materials have no definite melting points but soften gradually over a range of temperatures.

- A. boiling point
- B. melting point
- C. field mix
- D. fusion point

Answer: D

Question: 9

A moldable refractory material that can be extruded and has a level of workability that permits it to be pounded into place to form a monolithic structure.

- A. ceramic bond
- B. alumina-silica refractories
- C. plastic refractory
- D. air-setting refractories

Answer: C

Question: 10

Castable installation technique whereby refractory is placed by packing successive handfuls of material to the desired shape. Refractory is mixed at a consistency that is stiff enough for the placed refractory to hold its shape and is wet and sticky enough so that the lining formed is structurally homogenous.

- A. arch, flat
- B. vibration casting

-
- C. hand packing
 - D. single point

Answer: C

Question: 11

The section of heat exchanger furnace downstream of the radiant section that is closely packed with tubes for optimum convective heat transfer.

- A. permanent linear change (plc)
- B. bend test (of anchors)
- C. other service
- D. convection section (of furnace)

Answer: D

Question: 12

A thin refractory lining system with a metal shell temperature greater than 500°F (260°C)

- A. cold wall
- B. hot wall
- C. ceramic bond
- D. air-cooled

Answer: A

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