

Free PDF API - Professional API-936 - Test Refractory Personnel Centres

API 936 PRACTICE TEST

1. After refractory specimens have been fully cured and removed from forms and or cut to required dimensions what is then required?
Specimen shall be marked with temperature resistant paint (to prevent burn-off during firing), dried, and / or fired.
2. As part of Applicator Qualification Testing, list 4 contractor responsibilities:
1. Scheduling of Materials Qualifications test and delivery of those materials and test results to the site.
2. Scheduling and execution of work to qualify all equipment and personnel needed to complete installation work, including documentation and verification by the inspector.
3. Preparation and identification of all testing samples and timely delivery to the testing laboratory.
4. Advance notification to the owner of the time and location where work will take place so that this information can be passed on to the inspector.
3. As part of refractory installation, list 4 contractor responsibilities:
Advance agreement with the owner on all installation details.
Execution of installation work.
Inspector verified documentation of installation records.
Accountability for installed refractories meeting specified standard.
4. Briefly describe metal fiber concentrations and dimension requirements:
typically range 1-4wt percent with effective diameters of 0.010 in. - 0.022in (0.5mm - 0.6mm) and lengths 3/4 or 1 in (19mm or 25mm).
5. Briefly describe the procedure for adding metal fibers during lining installation:
Loading castable into mixer and pre-mix.
Add pre-wet or mixing water.
Using a dispersing device, such as 1/2" (13mm) hardware mesh, sieve fibers into castable with mixer operating.
6. Define Independent Laboratory:
refractory testing facility not affiliated with the manufacturer or contractor.
7. Define Material Qualification Testing:
Pre-installed testing of refractory materials in which production lots of refractories manufactured for a specific installation are sampled and tested to confirm that they meet specified physical property requirements.
8. Define Monolithic Refractories:
Castable or plastic refractory applied by casting, gunning, or hand/tam packing to form monolithic lining structures.
9. Define the Heating Contractor?
The contractor or subcontractor who specialized in the dry out of monolithic refractory linings.
10. Describe alternative panels that may be used in lieu of wire mesh basket:
Alternatively, panels with enclosed sides may be used in place of the wire basket if the panel dimensions are at least 18in x 18in x 4in (450mm x 450mm x 100mm) and test specimens are cut from the center of the panels to avoid possible rebound traps along the sides of the panels.
11. Describe a Test Specimen:
Test Specimens are either individual cubes, bars, or plate test pieces used for physical testing.
12. Describe oven drying that is required for Heat Setting plastics only:
Oven dry (required for heat-setting plastic only) 12hrs minimum at 220F - 250F (104C - 130C) in a forced air convection dryer. Heating to this level shall be per manufacturer's recommendation.
13. Describe Oven firing temperatures:
Oven fire, heat at 300F per hour (170C per hr) to 1500F (815C) hold for 5hrs at 1500F (815C) cool at 500F per hour (280C per hour) maximum to ambient.
14. Describe the beginning gunning operations:
Start gunning at the lowest elevation, building up the lining thickness gradually over an area of not more than 10ft 2in (3m2) to full thickness and working in an upward direction to minimize the inclusion of rebound. Rebound material shall not be reused.
15. Describe the contractors responsibility for material qualifications testing:
Arrange for testing at either an independent laboratory or the manufacturers plant.

Direct the work to assure the missing techniques, water contents, ambient temperatures, mix temperatures and so on adequately represent those needed for production installation.
16. Describe the density testing procedure as per API 936:
Measure specimen dimension to the nearest 0.02in (0.5mm) and weight to the nearest 0.002 lb (1.0g).
Calculate density by dividing weight by volume and report in units of pound per cubic ft. or kilograms per cubic meter.

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To become certified, candidates must pass a rigorous exam that covers a wide range of topics including refractory materials, installation methods, design considerations, inspection techniques, and repair procedures. API-936 exam is divided into two parts: a multiple-choice section and a written section. The multiple-choice section contains 120 questions and covers topics such as material properties, installation and repair techniques, testing methods, and safety considerations. The written section requires candidates to demonstrate their knowledge of refractory design and installation by completing several essay questions. Candidates who pass the API-936 exam are recognized as experts in the field of refractory materials and are highly sought after by employers in the industry.

API-936 is a globally recognized certification exam for refractory personnel. It is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of refractory materials, installation, testing, and inspection. Refractory Personnel certification is particularly important to those in the oil and gas industry, where refractory materials are used extensively in high-temperature environments. The API-936 Certification is a must-have for refractory inspectors, engineers, and supervisors who are responsible for ensuring the safety and efficiency of refractory installations.

API-936 certification is a must-have for refractory personnel working in the oil and gas industry. It provides a comprehensive understanding of refractory materials and their application, installation, testing, and inspection. Refractory Personnel certification is recognized worldwide and is the gold standard for refractory personnel certification. The API-936 certification is beneficial for both individuals and organizations in the refractory industry and is a valuable asset for career advancement.

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API Refractory Personnel Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

A change in the length of a specimen measured before and after heating to a specific temperature is referred to as:

- A. Modulus of rupture.
- B. Modulus of elasticity.
- C. Pyrometric cone equivalent.
- D. Permanent linear change.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Permanent linear change (PLC) measures the irreversible dimensional change of a refractory specimen after it is subjected to a high temperature for a specified duration. It is expressed as a percentage of the original length. This property helps evaluate the stability and thermal compatibility of refractory materials during service.

This is distinct from:

Modulus of rupture (A): a strength test under bending.

Modulus of elasticity (C): a measure of stiffness.

Pyrometric cone equivalent (D): a test for melting behavior.

Reference:

API Std 936 - Referencing ASTM C113 and C356 for permanent linear change testing procedures

NEW QUESTION # 43

Which of the following is false per the requirements of API Standard 936?

- A. Permanent linear change is determined with one 2 in. (50 mm) × 2 in. (50 mm) × 9 in. (230 mm) specimen.
- B. Cold crush strength is determined using two 4-1/2 in. (114 mm) × 4-1/2 in. (114 mm) × 4-1/2 in. (114 mm) cubes.
- C. Density shall be determined using cubes or erosion plates and linear change bars.
- D. Abrasion resistance is determined using two 4-1/2 in. (114 mm) × 4-1/2 in. (114 mm) × 1 in. (25 mm) specimens.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to API Standard 936, the correct specimen dimensions for cold crush strength testing are:

"Test specimens for cold crushing strength shall be 2 in. (50 mm) cubes prepared in accordance with ASTM C133."

-API Std 936, Section 6.4.2

This directly invalidates option A, which incorrectly states the specimen size as 4-1/2 inches.

For the other options:

Option B - Density determination:

API 936 states that density shall be measured using the same specimens used for linear change and abrasion resistance:

"Bulk density shall be determined using the same specimens prepared for the linear change and abrasion resistance tests."

-API Std 936, Section 6.4.3

"These specimens include cubes, linear change bars, and erosion plates."

-Appendix A, API Std 936

Option C - Abrasion resistance specimen size:

"Two 4-1/2 in. × 4-1/2 in. × 1 in. (114 mm × 114 mm × 25 mm) specimens shall be prepared for abrasion resistance testing."

-API Std 936, Section 6.4.4

Option D - Permanent linear change specimen size:

"Permanent linear change (PLC) is determined with a bar 2 in. × 2 in. × 9 in. (50 mm × 50 mm × 230 mm) cast in steel molds."

-API Std 936, Section 6.4.1

Therefore, Option A is the only false statement.

NEW QUESTION # 44

The destructive chemical reaction between refractories and external agencies at high temperatures, resulting in the formation of a liquid is called

- A. Dusting of refractories
- **B. Slagging of refractories**
- C. None of the above
- D. Slumping of refractories

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which of the following is the appropriate term for testing refractory that was sampled during project site installation in order to confirm that it meets specified physical property standards?

- **A. As-installed testing**
- B. Pre-qualification testing
- C. Hammer testing
- D. Visual testing

Answer: A

Explanation:

API 936 defines different testing phases for monolithic refractories. As-installed testing refers specifically to the testing of materials that have been installed and cured on site:

"As-installed testing is performed on specimens sampled from the job site and subjected to prescribed laboratory testing to confirm compliance with physical property specifications."

- API Std 936, Section 6.4.7

This is distinct from:

Pre-qualification testing (done before installation),

Hammer testing (a nondestructive field check), and

Visual testing (a general inspection technique).

Thus, the correct term is Option C - As-installed testing.

NEW QUESTION # 46

As-installed gunned test specimens are prepared by cutting specimens with a:

- A. trowel
- B. band saw
- C. portable rescue saw
- **D. diamond saw**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In API 936, it is specified that as-installed specimens of gunned refractory linings are to be cut from the installation using a diamond saw. This ensures precision and avoids thermal or mechanical damage to the specimen, which could otherwise alter the properties being tested such as density or strength.

This practice is consistent with ASTM standards (e.g., ASTM C133, ASTM C704) referenced in API 936 for the preparation of

Reference: API Std 936, Section 6.4.4 - "Cutting of test specimens shall be performed using a water-cooled diamond saw to avoid thermal damage."

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