

API-936 Certification Exam Cost & New API-936 Test Voucher



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API-936 (Refractory Personnel) Certification Exam is an industry-recognized certification for professionals working with refractory materials in industries such as petrochemical, power generation, and steel production. Refractory Personnel certification is offered by the American Petroleum Institute (API) and is designed to validate the competency and knowledge of individuals in the field of refractory materials. API-936 Exam is specifically for those who work with refractories in high-temperature applications, such as furnaces, boilers, and kilns.

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API Refractory Personnel Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

When drying out a unit or vessel that has multiple refractories, schedules should be based on:

- A. extending the hold times by one hour per additional refractory layer.
- B. an average of heating rates and holding times for the refractories and thicknesses being dried out.
- C. the refractory with the highest density in the dryout.
- **D. the refractory or lining system that has the longest duration requirement.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When drying out units with multiple types of refractories, API 936 and API Technical Report TR 980 emphasize that the most conservative dryout schedule must be followed to avoid premature failure or explosive spalling. This means choosing the refractory material or lining system that requires the longest duration or slowest heating rate.

Different refractory types—gunned, cast, plastic, or fiber—have varying sensitivities to moisture and thermal gradients. Selecting the schedule with the longest duration ensures full water removal, especially from thick sections or materials with high water retention capacity.

Reference:

API TR 980, Monolithic Refractories: Installation and Dryout, Section on "Dryout Procedures for Mixed Lining Systems" states: "The overall schedule shall default to the requirements of the component with the longest duration requirement or most sensitive thermal response."

NEW QUESTION # 55

Cristobalite is an important constituent of

- A. Magnesite brick
- B. Alumina bricks
- C. Silica brick
- D. Insulating brick

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 56

Throughout a period of at least 24 hours, test specimens for air-setting, phosphate-bonded castable refractories are:

- A. heat cured, uncovered.
- B. heat cured, covered.
- C. air cured, uncovered.
- D. air cured, covered.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Air-setting, phosphate-bonded castables rely on a chemical bonding mechanism that activates when exposed to ambient moisture and carbon dioxide. API 936 outlines that these materials should be cured in ambient air without being covered, as covering can trap moisture and inhibit the proper development of the chemical bond. Covering or artificially heating during this early curing stage may lead to defects such as cracking or uneven setting.

The minimum 24-hour air curing period ensures sufficient evaporation of excess water and the development of mechanical integrity before any handling, heat exposure, or further processing. Covering these castables may interfere with the air-bonding mechanism and is not recommended.

Reference:

API Std 936, Section 6.3.1: "Air-setting phosphate-bonded refractories shall be air cured, uncovered for at least 24 h." API TR 980, Section on Air-Setting Castables: Emphasizes the importance of allowing unrestricted air exposure during initial set.

NEW QUESTION # 57

Refractories whose major constituent is lime, magnesite, or both and which may react chemically with acid refractories, acid slags, or acid fluxes at a high temperature is known as

- A. Basic refractories
- B. None of the above
- C. Acid refractories
- D. Natural refractories

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 58

When is metal fiber reinforcement used in castable refractory?

- A. Only when specified by the owner
- B. For all monolithic hot face castable refractory materials
- C. Only when added in the field
- D. Only when extra strength is required

Answer: A

Explanation:

Metal fiber reinforcement is not a universal requirement for all castables; it is used only when explicitly specified by the owner or design engineer based on the thermal and mechanical service conditions. Fibers are typically added to enhance resistance to thermal shock, spalling, or dynamic loads, particularly in cyclic or erosive environments like FCCU risers.

API 936 requires adherence to project specifications, and unless the use of fiber reinforcement is clearly indicated in the job

Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 59

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