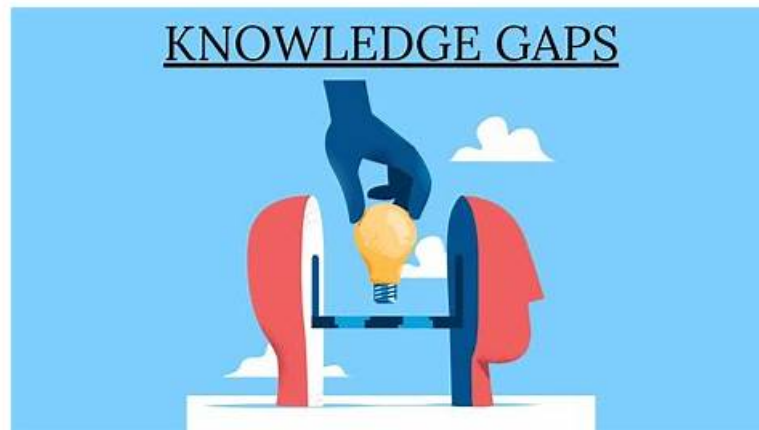


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API Source Inspector Electrical Equipment Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

NEW QUESTION # 81

Laminations in a motor stator core are used to reduce:

- A. DC voltage.
- B. AC voltage.
- C. frequency.
- D. energy loss.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Stator cores in electric motors are built from thin laminated steel sheets rather than one solid mass of metal in order to reduce core losses, especially eddy current losses. When alternating magnetic flux passes through a solid iron core, circulating currents are induced within the metal. These currents create unwanted heating and waste energy. By dividing the core into insulated laminations, the path available for these circulating currents is broken up and their magnitude is greatly reduced. This improves motor efficiency, lowers temperature rise, and helps preserve insulation life.

From an API source inspection standpoint, this matters because core construction directly affects the performance and reliability of

large motors. Excessive core losses can lead to overheating, degraded efficiency, and premature insulation damage. During manufacturing and inspection, the source inspector may review core fabrication quality, lamination integrity, and test results that indicate proper magnetic and thermal performance. The purpose of laminations is not to reduce AC voltage, frequency, or DC voltage. Their function is to minimize energy loss in the magnetic core, making C the verified best answer.

NEW QUESTION # 82

A circuit breaker is defined as:

- A. a one-shot device that causes the current carrying element to melt open, disconnecting the load from the source voltage.
- **B. a means of energizing and de-energizing an electrical circuit.**
- C. a type of device used to provide voltage protection.
- D. one or more enclosed vertical sections containing voltage.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. A circuit breaker is a switching and protective device used to make, carry, and interrupt current in an electrical circuit. In normal service, it can be used to energize and de-energize a circuit, and under abnormal conditions it is designed to open automatically to interrupt fault or overload current. In source inspection and quality surveillance of switchgear and related electrical equipment, the inspector verifies that the circuit breaker type, ratings, interrupting capacity, trip features, mechanical condition, and test documentation conform to the approved specification and equipment data.

Option A describes a fuse, which is a one-time overcurrent device that opens when its element melts. Option B is too vague and better describes surge-protective or voltage-limiting devices rather than a circuit breaker.

Option D refers more closely to the construction of switchgear or motor control assemblies, not the breaker itself.

Although the formal standard definition of a circuit breaker includes its fault-interrupting function, the best available answer among the listed options is C, because it most closely identifies the breaker as the device used to switch a circuit on and off.

NEW QUESTION # 83

Who should the Source Inspector notify if they believe that product quality may be compromised by schedule pressures?

- A. Master Scheduler
- B. The shop QA Manager
- C. Project Manager
- **D. The inspection coordinator**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. The inspection coordinator. In the API source inspection framework, the inspector's role is to independently observe, verify, document, and communicate quality-related concerns through the established inspection reporting chain. When schedule pressure appears likely to compromise product quality, the issue must be escalated to the inspection coordinator, because that person manages inspection execution, communication flow, and coordination between the purchaser, supplier, and inspection function. This keeps the inspector independent and ensures the concern is addressed formally rather than informally.

The other options are less appropriate. The Master Scheduler is responsible for planning and timing, not for controlling inspection escalation. The shop QA Manager belongs to the supplier's organization, so reporting directly there could weaken the inspector's independent reporting path. The Project Manager may ultimately need awareness, but the normal and correct first notification route in source inspection administration is through the inspection coordinator. This approach aligns with API source inspection practice, where quality threats, deviations, and risks are communicated through designated inspection channels so that corrective action, hold points, and surveillance priorities can be managed properly.

NEW QUESTION # 84

What electronic instrument is used for measuring electrical potential difference between two points in an electric circuit?

- A. Amp meter
- B. Potentiometer
- **C. Voltmeter**
- D. Wheatstone bridge

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C, Voltmeter. A voltmeter is the instrument specifically used to measure the electrical potential difference, or voltage, between two points in a circuit. In electrical inspection and testing, voltage measurement is fundamental for verifying whether circuits, terminals, control panels, and equipment are energized at the correct values required by the design documents and equipment ratings. During source inspection and quality surveillance, understanding the correct use of test instruments is important because inspectors may review or witness electrical tests that confirm compliance with specifications and safe operating conditions.

The other options are not correct for this purpose. An amp meter measures current flow, not voltage.

A Wheatstone bridge is primarily used for precise resistance measurement. A potentiometer is generally a variable resistor or a device used in circuit adjustment and comparison methods, but it is not the standard instrument identified for routine measurement of potential difference in a circuit.

Therefore, when the question asks which instrument measures voltage between two points, the technically correct and standard answer is voltmeter.

NEW QUESTION # 85

NEMA rated motor controllers require a minimum range of conductor sizes for a specific size controller.

Which of the following conductor sizes is appropriate for a Size 2 controller?

- A. 2-2/0 AWG at 60°C rated cable and 2-4/0 AWG at 75°C rated cable
- **B. 10-4 AWG at 60°C rated cable and 10-6 AWG at 75°C rated cable**
- C. 2/0 AWG -250MCM at 60°C rated cable and 2/0 AWG -350MCM at 75°C rated cable
- D. 10-2/0 AWG at 60°C rated cable and 10-4/0 AWG at 75°C rated cable

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. For a NEMA Size 2 motor controller, the appropriate conductor range is 10 AWG to 4 AWG for 60°C rated cable and 10 AWG to 6 AWG for 75°C rated cable. This matches the common NEMA controller terminal wire range used for Size 2 starters and controllers in industrial motor control applications.

In practical source inspection and shop verification, this matters because the inspector must confirm that the controller terminals are suitable for the intended field wiring and that the manufacturer's assembly, labels, and terminal data are consistent with the governing standard and purchase specification.

The API Guide for Source Inspection and Quality Surveillance of Electrical Equipment includes Motor Control Centers among the major covered equipment categories for source inspection. The guide also makes clear that its focus is on source inspection and quality surveillance activities, meaning verification of compliance with drawings, specifications, nameplates, and applicable referenced standards during manufacture and inspection. Since MCC buckets and NEMA motor controllers rely on proper terminal and conductor compatibility, option D is the correct NEMA-aligned answer.

NEW QUESTION # 86

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