

API-SIEE인증 시험덤프 & API-SIEE최신버전 시험덤프 공부



DumpTOP의 API인증 API-SIEE덤프를 공부하여 API인증 API-SIEE시험을 패스하는건 아주 간단한 일입니다. 저희 사이트에서 제작한 API인증 API-SIEE덤프공부 가이드는 실제 시험의 모든 유형과 범위가 커버되어있어 높은 적응을 자랑합니다. 시험에서 불합격시 덤프비용은 환불신청 가능하기에 안심하고 시험준비하시면 됩니다.

API API-SIEE Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	American Petroleum Institute (API)
Exam Name:	Source Inspector Electrical Equipment
Exam Number:	API-SIEE
Exam Duration:	195 minutes
Exam Price:	\$495 - \$695 USD (varies by membership status and region)
Real Exam Qty:	110 (100 scored, 10 unscored pretest)
Certificate Validity Period:	3 years
Passing Score:	Scaled score (approx. 70-75%, official value not disclosed)
Available Languages:	English
Exam Format:	Closed-book exam, Multiple-choice questions
Related Certifications:	API-SIPE (Source Inspector Pressure Equipment) API-SIRE (Source Inspector Rotating Equipment)
Recommended Training:	API Training Courses API SIEE Study Guide & Body of Knowledge
Exam Registration:	API Official Certification Portal Pearson VUE Testing
Sample Questions:	API API-SIEE Sample Questions
Exam Way:	Computer-based; available at test centers or remote proctored online
Pre Condition:	Minimum experience: 2 years electrical inspection OR 4 years electrical engineering/technology OR equivalent education + experience; prequalification required
Official Syllabus URL:	https://www.api.org/products-and-services/individual-certification-programs/certifications/apisiee

>> API-SIEE인증 시험덤프 <<

API-SIEE인증 시험덤프 시험덤프자료

API인증 API-SIEE시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하여 승진이나 이직을 꿈꾸고 있는 분이신가요? 이 글을 읽게 된다면 API인증 API-SIEE시험패스를 위해 공부자료를 마련하고 싶은 마음이 크다는 것을 알고 있어 시장에서 가장 저렴하고 가장 최신버전의 API인증 API-SIEE덤프자료를 강추해드립니다. 높은 시험패스율을 자랑하고 있는 API인증 API-SIEE덤프는 여러분이 승진으로 향해 달리는 길에 날개를 펼쳐드립니다. 자격증을 하루 빨리 취득하여 승진 꿈을 이루세요.

API API-SIEE 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	Source Inspection Management Program: Addresses the organizational framework and management practices that govern source inspection programs.
주제 2	Electrical Induction Motors: Covers design and construction standards, materials of construction, and motor testing requirements for electrical induction motors.
주제 3	Electrical Inspection Tools and Test Equipment: Covers the tools and test equipment used by inspectors to perform electrical source inspections.
주제 4	Equipment Risk Assessment: Focuses on developing inspection project plans, inspection and test plans, and reviewing reports to assess equipment risk.
주제 5	Switchgear (Low & Medium Voltage): Covers design, construction, ratings, interlocks, wiring, enclosures, bus compartments, breakers, transformers, and metering for LV and MV switchgear.
주제 6	Examination Methods, Tools and Equipment: Covers the inspection techniques used in the field, including dimensional, visual, electrical testing, functional testing, and coatings inspections.
주제 7	Motor Control Centers (Low to Medium Voltage): Covers design standards, materials, enclosure types, breakers, amp capacity, cable entry, and grounding components for MCCs.
주제 8	Electrical Skid Mounted Equipment: Addresses inspection of skid-mounted assemblies including hazardous location equipment, grounding, cable systems, control wiring, and applicable codes.
주제 9	Terms and Definitions: Covers the foundational terminology and definitions used throughout electrical source inspection work.
주제 10	Liquid-Immersed Transformers: Covers the design, construction, and applicable industry codes and standards for liquid-immersed transformers.

최신 ICP Programs API-SIEE 무료샘플문제 (Q13-Q18):

질문 # 13

According to API 541, totally enclosed machines TEFC, TEPV, TEWAC, and TEAAC are equipped with which of the following?

- A. Heat exchanger cooling fan
- **B. Low-point drain**
- C. Bearing RTDs
- D. Surge protectors

정답: B

설명:

The correct answer is A. Under API 541, totally enclosed machines such as TEFC, TEPV, TEWAC, and TEAAC are required to have a low-point drain. This requirement exists because enclosed motors can accumulate condensation or moisture inside the housing due to temperature changes, shutdown periods, ambient humidity, or cooling system operation. If that moisture is not removed, it can degrade insulation, promote corrosion, contaminate internal parts, and shorten motor life. The low-point drain provides a controlled path for accumulated liquid to escape from the lowest part of the enclosure.

The other options are not universally required for all these enclosure types. A heat exchanger cooling fan may apply only to certain cooling arrangements, not to every totally enclosed machine listed. Bearing RTDs may be specified for monitoring on many large motors, but they are not the defining common feature identified by this question. Surge protectors are auxiliary protective devices and are not the standard enclosure-related requirement here. In source inspection practice, the inspector should verify that the motor enclosure includes the required drain provisions, that they are properly located, and that they conform to the approved design and specification.

질문 # 14

What document is used for petroleum and chemical industry premium-efficiency, severe-duty, totally enclosed fan-cooled TEFC squirrel cage induction motors up to and including 370 kW 500 hp?

- A. IEEE 141
- B. IEEE 841
- C. NFPA 70
- D. API 546

정답: B

설명:

The correct answer is C. IEEE 841 is the recognized standard for premium-efficiency, severe-duty, totally enclosed fan-cooled TEFC squirrel cage induction motors intended for the petroleum and chemical industry, specifically for motors up to and including 370 kW 500 hp. This standard is widely used for horizontal and vertical low-voltage severe-duty motors where high reliability, corrosion resistance, vibration control, and robust construction are required for demanding industrial service.

The other options do not fit this scope. API 546 applies to brushless synchronous machines, not TEFC squirrel cage induction motors in this size range. IEEE 141 is the Red Book related to electrical power distribution system design, not a motor construction standard. NFPA 70 is the National Electrical Code, which governs installation requirements rather than the detailed design and construction standard for this specific motor type.

In API-aligned source inspection practice, identifying the correct governing standard is essential when reviewing nameplates, data sheets, test procedures, inspection points, and compliance documentation. For TEFC severe-duty squirrel cage induction motors up to 500 hp, the applicable document is IEEE 841, making option C the verified answer.

질문 # 15

According to NFPA 70, is the use of Teflon tape on threaded connections for conduits allowed?

- A. Yes, the use of Teflon on metal raceways, cable armor, and other metal enclosures prevents water from entering
- B. Yes, the use of Teflon ensures an explosion proof vapor seal
- C. No, metal raceways and other metal enclosures for conductors shall be metallically joined together into a continuous electrical conductor
- D. Only when installed in a Class I, Division 2 area

정답: C

설명:

The correct answer is C. NFPA 70 requires that metal raceways and metal enclosures be metallically joined together into a continuous electrical conductor. This requirement is fundamental because threaded conduit systems are not only mechanical connections, but also part of the equipment grounding and bonding path.

Applying Teflon tape or similar nonconductive thread sealant to conduit threads can interfere with electrical continuity across the joint, which defeats the code intent for bonding and grounding.

From an API source inspection and quality surveillance perspective, the inspector must verify that conduit systems, fittings, and enclosures are assembled in a way that preserves electrical integrity, especially where grounding continuity is critical for personnel safety, fault-current return, and hazardous-location protection methods. The use of Teflon tape is therefore not accepted as a general practice on threaded conduit connections because it can compromise the metallic path. Option A is incorrect because the rule is not limited to Class I, Division 2. Option B is incorrect because water exclusion does not override bonding requirements. Option D is also incorrect because Teflon tape does not create an approved explosion-proof vapor seal.

질문 # 16

What would the equipment pictured below be used for?



- A. Verification of proper spacing between motor and gearbox
- **B. Calibration of precision measuring equipment**
- C. Precise measurement of shaft alignment
- D. Precise measurement of machined equipment requiring close tolerances

정답: B

설명:

The correct answer is C. Calibration of precision measuring equipment. The pictured item is a gauge block set, also called Jo blocks or slip gauges. These are precision-ground blocks manufactured to extremely accurate dimensions and are primarily used as a reference standard for checking and calibrating measuring instruments such as micrometers, calipers, dial indicators, height gauges, and other dimensional inspection tools. In manufacturing and fabrication processes, source inspectors must be confident that the instruments used by the supplier are properly calibrated and traceable, because reliable measurement is essential for verifying tolerances, fit-up, machining accuracy, and component acceptability.

Option B is close, but gauge blocks are generally not the direct tool used to measure the equipment itself during routine production inspection. Instead, they serve as a reference standard to confirm the accuracy of the measuring devices that will perform those inspections. Option A is incorrect because shaft alignment is typically checked using dial indicators, laser alignment tools, or similar methods. Option D is also incorrect because spacing verification would use other dimensional tools, not this reference block set.

질문 # 17

In a Class I hazardous area, what is the maximum distance from an enclosure, containing arcing devices should a conduit seal be located?

- A. 4 inches 10.16 cm away from the closest union or coupling
- **B. 18 inches 45.72 cm**
- C. 12 inches 30.48 cm
- D. 10 inches 25.4 cm

정답: B

설명:

The correct answer is D. In Class I hazardous locations, conduit seals are required near enclosures that contain arcing, sparking, or heat-producing devices in order to prevent the passage of flammable gases or vapors through the conduit system and to limit the spread of an internal explosion. Under NFPA 70, this seal must be installed as close as practical to the enclosure and not more than 18 inches 45.72 cm away.

This requirement is important because threaded rigid metal conduit systems can otherwise become a path for hazardous vapors to migrate from one enclosure or area to another. If an ignition occurs inside the enclosure, the sealing fitting helps contain pressure effects and reduces flame propagation through the raceway. From an API source inspection and quality surveillance standpoint, the inspector must verify that hazardous-location installation details, including sealing fittings, match code requirements, approved drawings, and area-classification needs. Seal placement is therefore not just a field convenience item; it is a critical safety feature affecting equipment acceptability in classified service.

Options A, B, and C do not match the NFPA requirement. The maximum permitted distance is 18 inches.

질문 # 18

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- [illegible]