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API-936 is a certification program designed for individuals involved in the installation, inspection, testing, and maintenance of refractory materials in various industries such as petrochemical, refining, and power generation. The API-936 Exam is an internationally recognized qualification that demonstrates an individual's expertise in refractory materials, their properties, and their applications in different industrial settings. Refractory Personnel certification is awarded by the American Petroleum Institute (API), a leading organization in the oil and gas industry.

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API Refractory Personnel Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

Commercially on calcined basis bauxite must contain at least

- A. 60% alumina
- B. None of the above
- C. 65% fused silica
- D. 65% alumina

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 43

Additives used to facilitate moisture removal of refractory linings during dry out are called

- A. Metal fiber

- B. Organic fiber
- C. Mineral fiber
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 44

A metallic anchor, usually V-stud which has a foot-shaped configuration at the base to aid weld attachment to the shell is called.

- A. V-anchor
- B. Stud weld
- C. None of the above
- D. Footed anchor

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 45

Cold wall refractory lined components shall be dried out by heating from:

- A. the outside the steel shell.
- B. the cold face only.
- C. inside an oven.
- D. the hot face only.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cold wall refractory systems are typically backed by steel shells, which are poor at withstanding the thermal stresses that come from reverse heating. API 936 and API TR 980 clearly emphasize that the heat-up or dryout process for cold-wall linings must always begin from the hot face- that is, the process-exposed surface.

Heating from the hot face allows for controlled migration of moisture toward the cold face and eventual venting to the atmosphere.

Conversely, heating from the cold face or steel shell side traps moisture between the hot impermeable material and the outer surface, leading to:

Steam buildup

Explosive spalling

Cracks in the material or at the interface with the steel

For these reasons, only the hot face method is specified unless the design and dryout plan justify a different method under special engineering review.

Reference:

API Std 936, Section 6.5.2: "Dryout shall be performed from the hot face only unless otherwise specified." API TR 980, Section on "Dryout of Cold Wall Systems": Highlights the mechanisms of vapor movement and the risks of reverse heating.

ASTM C1190 (Referenced Method): Supports the use of correct drying schedules and methods.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Refractory lined pipe used for the transport of hot particulate medium and gases between process vessels is called

- A. Fractionator of FCCU
- B. Standpipe of FCCU
- C. None of the above
- D. Transfer line of FCCU

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 47

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