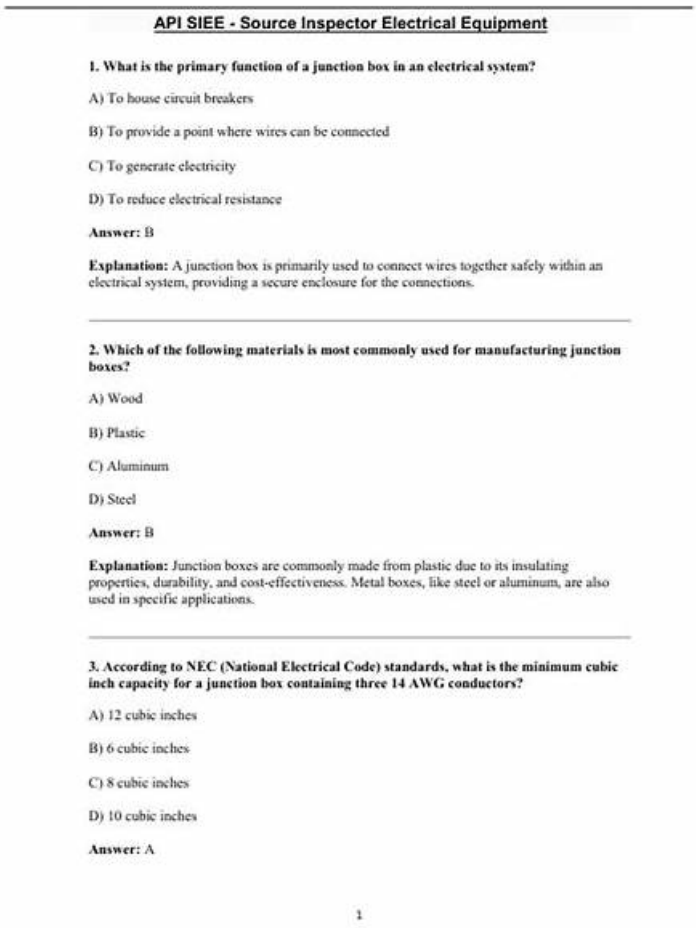
# 2026 API-SIEE Pass Test Guide | Pass-Sure Source Inspector Electrical Equipment 100% Free Practice Test Online



API SIEE - Source Inspector Electrical Equipment

**1. What is the primary function of a junction box in an electrical system?**

A) To house circuit breakers

B) To provide a point where wires can be connected

C) To generate electricity

D) To reduce electrical resistance

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** A junction box is primarily used to connect wires together safely within an electrical system, providing a secure enclosure for the connections.

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**2. Which of the following materials is most commonly used for manufacturing junction boxes?**

A) Wood

B) Plastic

C) Aluminum

D) Steel

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Junction boxes are commonly made from plastic due to its insulating properties, durability, and cost-effectiveness. Metal boxes, like steel or aluminum, are also used in specific applications.

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**3. According to NEC (National Electrical Code) standards, what is the minimum cubic inch capacity for a junction box containing three 14 AWG conductors?**

A) 12 cubic inches

B) 6 cubic inches

C) 8 cubic inches

D) 10 cubic inches

**Answer:** A

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## API API-SIEE Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • Liquid-Immersed Transformers: Covers the design, construction, and applicable industry codes and standards for liquid-immersed transformers. |
| Topic 2 | • Electrical Inspection Tools and Test Equipment: Covers the tools and test equipment used by inspectors to perform electrical source inspections. |
| Topic 3 | • Motor Control Centers (Low to Medium Voltage): Covers design standards, materials, enclosure types, breakers, amp capacity, cable entry, and grounding components for MCCs. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Topic 4 | • Electrical Skid Mounted Equipment: Addresses inspection of skid-mounted assemblies including hazardous location equipment, grounding, cable systems, control wiring, and applicable codes. |
| Topic 5 | • Source Inspection Management Program: Addresses the organizational framework and management practices that govern source inspection programs. |
| Topic 6 | • Equipment Risk Assessment: Focuses on developing inspection project plans, inspection and test plans, and reviewing reports to assess equipment risk. |
| Topic 7 | • Source Inspection Performance: Covers inspector conduct, safety, project document review, report writing, and handling nonconformances and deviations during inspections. |
| Topic 8 | • Switchgear (Low & Medium Voltage): Covers design, construction, ratings, interlocks, wiring, enclosures, bus compartments, breakers, transformers, and metering for LV and MV switchgear. |



## Practice API-SIEE Test Online | API-SIEE Valid Test Materials

PassLeader is a very good website for API certification API-SIEE exams to provide convenience. According to the research of the past exam exercises and answers, PassLeader can effectively capture the content of API Certification API-SIEE Exam. PassLeader's API API-SIEE exam exercises have a very close similarity with real examination exercises.

## API Source Inspector Electrical Equipment Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

**NEW QUESTION # 51**
According to ANSI C57.12, the average winding temperature rise above ambient temperature shall not exceed what value?

- A. 80°C
- B. 90°C
- C. 70°C
- D. 65°C

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
The correct answer isA. UnderANSI C57.12transformer requirements, theaverage winding temperature rise above ambientis commonly limited to65°Cfor standard transformer designs. This limit is important because transformer insulation life is strongly affected by operating temperature. If the winding temperature rise exceeds the permitted value, insulation aging accelerates, reducing transformer reliability and service life.
That is why temperature-rise testing is a key verification item during transformer manufacture and factory acceptance activities. From a source inspection perspective, the inspector should verify that the transformer has been tested in accordance with the applicable standard, that the measured temperature-rise values are properly recorded, and that the results comply with the specified acceptance criteria. The average winding temperature rise is not the same as hotspot temperature, and it must be evaluated against the standard test method and rating basis. The other options are too high for the standard average winding rise value typically associated with ANSI C57.12.
In API-aligned source inspection and quality surveillance oftransformers, confirming compliance of factory test results such as temperature-rise performance is an essential part of final acceptance. Therefore,65°Cis the verified answer.

**NEW QUESTION # 52**
This device is a(n):


- A. digital caliper.
- B. engineer's scale.
- C. vernier caliper.
- D. micrometer.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
The correct answer isAbecause the illustrated device is anoutside micrometer. Its labeled parts clearly identify it:frame, anvil, spindle, lock nut, thimble, and ratchet knob. These are the standard components of a micrometer used for highly accurate dimensional measurement of outside diameters, thicknesses, and small gaps. In source inspection and quality surveillance, this type of instrument is commonly used when verifying critical dimensions of machined parts, shaft diameters, plate thicknesses, and other precision features that must comply with drawings and manufacturing tolerances.
The other options do not match the image. Adigital caliperhas sliding jaws and an electronic display. Avernier caliperalso uses sliding jaws with a vernier scale, not a rotating thimble and spindle arrangement. Anengineer' s scaleis a straight rule used for scaled drawing measurements, not for precision mechanical inspection. In API-aligned source inspection practice, understanding inspection tools is essential because inspectors must use the correct measuring instrument for the required tolerance and ensure that the device is properly controlled and calibrated. Therefore, the pictured instrument is correctly identified as amicrometer, makingoption Athe verified answer.

**NEW QUESTION # 53**
According to API 541, for the bearing temperature rise test, motor bearing stable temperature is defined:

- A. as a rise of not more than 1°C in one hour.
- B. by the manufacturer's FAT procedure.
- C. as a rise of not more than 2°C in one hour.
- D. as a change of not more than 1°C in 30 minutes.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
The correct answer isC. In API 541, during thebearing temperature rise test, a motor bearing is considered to have reachedstable temperaturewhen thetemperature rise does not increase by more than 1°C over a period of one hour. This definition is important because the acceptance of the test depends on showing that the bearing temperature has effectively leveled off under the test conditions rather than still trending upward. If temperature continues to rise beyond that limit, the test has not yet reached thermal stability and the result cannot be treated as final.
This criterion is used in factory testing of large motors to confirm acceptable bearing thermal performance, lubrication condition, mechanical fit, and overall operating behavior at the test load and speed. In source inspection, the inspector verifies not only the final measured bearing temperatures, but also that thetest duration, stabilization criterion, instrumentation, and recorded resultscomply with the governing standard and approved procedures. A 30-minute interval is not the API 541 stability definition, and a 2°C rise in one hour is too permissive. Therefore, the correct API 541 requirement isa rise of not more than 1°C in one hour, which

makesoption Cthe verified answer.

**NEW QUESTION # 54**
According to ANSI/IEEE C37.20.2, wiring across a hinge shall be all of the following except:

- A. a formed loop as it crosses the hinge and secured to the equipment at both ends in such a manner that negligible strain is transmitted to wire beyond the securements.
- B. No. 14 AWG and larger, and C or D stranding.
- C. sufficiently flexible to withstand repeated door movement without sustaining damage to wire strands or insulation.
- D. installed in a flexible non-metallic conduit with a separate ground terminated at the door and at the switchgear ground bus and chosen per the minimum wire size table.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
The correct answer isBbecause ANSI and IEEE requirements for control wiring that passes across hinged doors or panels in metal-enclosed switchgear emphasizemechanical flexibility, proper looping, securement, and suitable conductor stranding, not installation in a flexible non-metallic conduit with a separate grounding conductor as described in option B. The standard intent is to ensure that repeated opening and closing of doors does not damage the conductor strands or insulation, and that stress is not transmitted beyond the supported points. That is why optionsAandCreflect accepted requirements: the wiring must be flexible enough for repeated motion and arranged in a formed loop with proper securement. OptionDis also consistent with switchgear wiring practice, where conductor size and stranding class are specified to provide durability under mechanical movement.
OptionBadds conditions that are not the stated requirement for wiring across a hinge in ANSI/IEEE C37.20.2.
In source inspection, this distinction matters because inspectors must verify wiring methods against the actual standard requirement rather than accept added but non-required installation details.

**NEW QUESTION # 55**
What electronic instrument is used for measuring electrical potential difference between two points in an electric circuit?

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
The correct answer isC, Voltmeter. A voltmeter is the instrument specifically used to measure theelectrical 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. Anamp metermeasures current flow, not voltage.
AWheatstone bridgeis primarily used for precise resistance measurement. Apotentiometeris 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 isvoltmeter.

**NEW QUESTION # 56**
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