Machine operation and maintenance

1. What does the 3 P principle mean?
  : r1 prevention, proactivity, productivity
  : r2 process approach, productivity, proactivity
  : r3 promotion, process approach, proactivity
  : r4 prevention, process approach, productivity
: r1 ok
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2. How do we calculate the “performance rate”?
  : r1 (number of pieces x cycle): time of possible equipment operation - downtime
  : r2 Equipment operating time: equipment operating time
  : r3 usage rate x performance rate x quality measure
  : r4 number of units produced: time of operation of the device
: r1 ok
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3. Define "risk"
  : r1 acceptable form of the activity
  : r2 Possibility of hazard activation
  : r3 object property cause negative effect
  : r4 the probability with which an event can occur
: r1 ok
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4. What does FTA mean?
  : r1 tree fault analysis
  : r2 event tree analysis
  : r3 analysis of the mode and effect of failures
  : r4 analysis of failure, sequence and criticality
: r1 ok
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5. Define the risk of maintenance
  : r1 the product of the probability of failure and consequence
  : r2 failure probability value
  : r3 inventory of possible fault types and causes
  : r4 the probability with which an event can occur
: r1 ok

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6. What does a compact maintenance audit not include?
  : r1 Consequences of failure
  : r2 maintenance benchmarking
  : r3 maintenance outsourcing
  : r4 operational reliability quantification
: r1 ok
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7. What is not the objective of benchmarking?
  : r1 risk analysis
  : r2 cost savings
  : r3 accelerate the change process
  : r4 increase customer satisfaction
: r1 ok
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8. Explain the term "outsourcing"
 :  r1 the use of external resources to ensure performance that is not one of the company's key capabilities
  : r2 process of comparing and measuring products, processes and methods
  : r3 collecting data on process performance and customer needs
  : r4 Defining goals to improve your own activities
: r1 ok
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9. What does bath curve express?
  : r1 divides the product life cycle into zones
  : r2 shows the difference between the required and actual achieved reliability
  : r3 shows the wear rate of the product
  : r4 shows the progress of product realization
: r1 ok
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10. II. zone of the life cycle zone of the object represents
  : r1 period of normal operation
  : r2 period of frequent disturbances
  : r3 aging period
  r4 period of growth of failure intensity due to aging of material
: r1 ok

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11. The shutdown and decommissioning of the facility takes place during
   : r1 III. period
   : r2 I. period
   : r3 II. period
   : r4 IV. period
: r1 ok
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12. The reliability data bank is important for
   : r1 reliability management
   : r2 benchmarking
   : r3 feedback
   : r4 device rating
: r1 ok
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13. Methods of reliability analysis do not include
   : r1 benchmarking
   : r2 trend
   : r3 histogram
   : r4 Pareto diagram
: r1 ok
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14. What is Ishikawa diagram?
   : r1 cause and effect diagram
   : r2 shows the importance of each category
   : r3 shows the evolution of changes in reliability indicators over time
   : r4 the only method of reliability management
: r1 ok
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15. The graphical representation of data distribution using a bar graph with columns of the same width is called:
   : r1 histogram
   : r2 Ishikawa diagram
   : r3 trend
   : r4 Pareto diagram
: r1 ok

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16. What does a serial reliability model look like?
  : r1 failure of any element results in failure of the whole system
  : r2 A system failure occurs when all of its elements fail
  : r3 A system that requires only one operable element to operate
  : r4 none of the options
: r1 ok
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17. Define the rated performance class for continuous load
  : r1 the machine can operate for unlimited time in accordance with the requirements
  : r2 the machine can operate for a limited period of time starting from ambient temperature
  : r3 the machine can operate in duty cycles as required
  : r4 the machine can operate at the appropriate load and speed for an indefinite period of time
: r1 ok
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18. The performance at which the machine can operate at a constant load until it reaches a steady temperature, achieving the same warming of the stator winding as the average warming value during the duty cycle is called:
 : r1 Rated performance for equivalent load
 : r2 nominal power for periodic load
 : r3 Rated performance for continuous load
 : r4 nominal performance for short - term operation
: r1 ok
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19. The amount of workpieces machined by a given device per unit of time is referred to as
  : r1 technological performance
  : r2 actual power
  : r3 cycle power
  : r4 working power
: r1 ok
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20. Tribology deals with
 : r1 processes of friction, wear and lubrication
 : r2 Description and calculation of work output
 : r3 correct maintenance policy
 : r4 by determining the cyclic loss
: r1 ok