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