

**Demo PDF file. This file includes questions: 10 from 138. Full version of file looks the same as demo, but full version includes all questions. You may download file with all questions by link on bottom of this page**

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## Q621 - Steam Plants

**1. Waterboxes on condensers are vented to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- provide a minimum condensate level in the hotwell
- prevent vapor binding of the circulating pump
- prevent excessive pressure on tube sheets
- **liberate air pockets and reduce waterside oxidation**

Note:

*Waterboxes are vented to release trapped air and reduce waterside oxidation.*

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**2. Under normal conditions, the rate of heat transfer in a feedwater heater is most greatly affected by the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- pH of the feedwater
- **temperature differential between the steam and feedwater**
- density of the feedwater
- speed of the main feed pump

Note:

*Heat transfer rate in a feedwater heater is primarily determined by the temperature differential between the steam and feedwater, as this difference directly drives the heat transfer process according to the fundamental equation  $Q = U \cdot A \cdot \Delta T$ , where  $U$  and  $A$  are relatively constant under normal operating conditions.*

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**3. The main feed check valve functions to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- reduce feed pump discharge pressure loading
- **prevent backflow of water from the boiler in the event of a feed pump failure**
- check pressure pulsations in the feed line
- provide feed pump positive discharge head

Note:

*The main feed check valve prevents backflow of water from the boiler into the feed line during feed pump failure.*

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**4. Which of the following is the advantage of operating a typical closed feedwater system for a marine boiler when compared to an open feedwater system?**

- Reduced steam requirement for feedwater heating.
- Reduced requirement for condensate purity.
- Allows for lower feed pump operating pressures.
- **Increased capability of removing and controlling dissolved oxygen.**

Note:

*A closed feedwater system minimizes air contact and facilitates efficient deaeration, primarily improving dissolved oxygen removal and control, which is its key advantage over an open system.*

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**5. In the boiler steam and water system, pressure is highest in the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- mud drum
- **feed line**
- dry pipe
- steam stop

Note:

*The feed line experiences the highest pressure because the feed pump must generate pressure exceeding boiler steam pressure to deliver water into the boiler.*

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**6. As steam accomplishes work in an engine or turbine, the pressure of the steam is reduced because it \_\_\_\_\_.**

- **expands in volume**
- becomes saturated again
- becomes superheated again
- diminishes in volume

Note:

*Steam pressure decreases as it performs work due to expansion in volume, which requires an increase in volume to move a piston or turbine blades.*

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**7. Why is superheated steam used in the main propulsion turbines instead of saturated steam?**

- Less specific energy available per pound of steam.
- **Greater heat energy available per pound of steam.**
- Lower required specific volume than saturated steam.
- Higher pressure available than saturated steam.

Note:

*Superheated steam is used instead of saturated steam because it possesses greater heat energy per pound, allowing for more work to be extracted in the turbine before condensation.*

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**8. Which type of energy conversion is associated with an operating steam boiler?**

- Specific
- **Thermal**
- Mechanical
- Kinetic

Note:

*A steam boiler converts the chemical energy of fuel into heat energy; therefore, the energy conversion is thermal.*

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**9. The best conductor of heat in a marine boiler is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- water
- brick
- steam
- **steel**

Note:

*Steel is the best heat conductor of the options and is used in marine boiler heating surfaces to efficiently transfer heat.*

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**10. The correct method of expanding a generating tube at the boiler drum tube sheet is to roll**

**\_\_\_\_\_.**

- slightly at the tube end prior to welding the tube to the drum tube sheet
- heavily at the tube end prior to welding the tube to the drum tube sheet
- to a depth less than the thickness of the drum tube sheet
- **to a depth greater than the thickness of the drum tube sheet**

Note:

*Tube expansion requires rolling to a depth exceeding the drum tube sheet thickness to ensure a secure, leak-tight joint and prevent stress concentration.*

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