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Q387 - Deck Safety

1. What is the function of wearing rings found on some centrifugal pumps?

- Absorb erosion of high-velocity discharge stream
- Seal pump shaft against entry of air
- **Isolate the outlet side from the inlet side**
- Dampen the turbulent discharge flow

Note:

Wearing rings in centrifugal pumps isolate the high-pressure discharge side from the low-pressure suction side, minimizing internal leakage and maintaining pump efficiency. They are replaceable components designed to limit flow between these pressure zones, unlike shaft seals or flow dampeners.

2. Rotation of the steering wheel on the navigation bridge initiates oil pressure being applied to the steering gear rams by _____.

- regulating the oil flow with the six-way valve
- moving the automatic differential valve
- moving the follow up indicator which regulates the six-way valve
- **varying the angle of a tilting box or eccentricity of a floating ring**

Note:

Steering wheel rotation initiates oil pressure to the steering gear rams by varying the angle of a tilting box or eccentricity of a floating ring, which changes the hydraulic pump's displacement and thus its output pressure.

3. According to the Code of Federal Regulations, which of the following statements is correct regarding the steering gear on a vessel contracted for after June 9, 1995?

- On hydraulic type steering gears, a suitable arrangement of check valves in the main piping system may be considered as a means of steadying the rudder.
- **A separate auxiliary means of steering is not required where the main gear is of the dual power hydraulic type, having two independent pumps and connections.**
- Hydraulic structural rudder stops are mandatory.
- All of the above.

Note:

For vessels contracted after June 9, 1995, a dual-power hydraulic steering gear with two independent pumps and connections may replace a separate auxiliary steering gear, as stipulated in the Code of Federal Regulations.

4. How does good housekeeping prevent fires on a vessel?

- Allowing better access in an emergency
- Improving personnel qualifications
- **Eliminating potential fuel sources**
- Eliminating trip hazards

Note:

Good housekeeping prevents fires by eliminating potential fuel sources, directly addressing the 'fuel' component of the fire triangle. Fire prevention focuses on controlling fuel and ignition sources, and good housekeeping practices like cleaning spills and properly storing combustibles reduce the risk of fire ignition or spread. Options related to emergency access, personnel qualifications, and trip hazards address safety and response, not primary fire prevention.

5. What is the signal given to commence lowering the lifeboats?

- 3 short blasts of the ship's whistle
- **1 short blast of the ship's whistle**
- 3 long blasts of the ship's whistle
- 1 long blast of the ship's whistle

Note:

The signal to commence lowering lifeboats is one short blast of the ship's whistle. This signal is distinct from the general emergency alarm, which is seven or more short blasts followed by one long blast, and is used after passengers have boarded the lifeboats.

6. Which of the following conditions represents the appropriate time for setting off distress flares and rockets?

- Immediately upon abandoning the vessel.
- At half-hour intervals.
- At one-hour intervals.
- **Only when there is a chance of them being seen by rescue vessels.**

Note:

Distress flares and rockets should be deployed only when there is a reasonable chance of observation by potential rescuers to conserve limited resources and maximize effectiveness.

7. Each distress signal and self-activated smoke signal must be replaced not later than the marked date of expiration, or not more than how many months from the date of manufacture?

- 30 months
- 36 months
- **42 months**
- 48 months

Note:

Distress and self-activating smoke signals must be replaced no later than their expiration date or within 42 months of the date of manufacture, whichever is earlier.

8. Fires are grouped into what categories?

- **Class A, B, C, and D**
- Type 1, 2, 3, and 4
- Combustible solids, liquids, and gases
- Flammable solids, liquids, and gases

Note:

Fires are classified by class (A, B, C, D), not by type numbers or fuel state descriptions. Class A fires involve ordinary combustibles, Class B involve flammable liquids, Class C involve energized electrical equipment, and Class D involve combustible metals. The correct answer identifies this standard classification system.

9. Which of the listed classes of fire would most likely occur in the engine room of a vessel?

- Classes "A" and "B"
- **Classes "B" and "C"**
- Classes "C" and "D"
- Classes "A" and "D"

Note:

Engine rooms contain flammable liquids and energized electrical equipment, making Class B and Class C fires the most likely.

10. Which defines the "flammable limits" of an atmosphere?

- The upper and lower pressures between which an atmosphere will not burn
- The two temperatures between which an atmosphere will self-ignite
- The two temperatures between which an atmosphere will burn if an ignition source is present
- **The upper and lower percentage of vapor concentrations in an atmosphere which will burn if an ignition source is present**

Note:

Flammable limits define the range of vapor concentrations in air that will burn with an ignition source.
