

Continuing Education Course #448 Positive Displacement Pump Selection

- 1. How does a positive displacement pump move fluid?
- \bigcirc a. Spinning metal impeller
- \bigcirc b. Pressure swings
- \bigcirc c. Chambers that fill and empty

2. What are the two main categories of PD pumps?

- a. Reciprocating & Rotary
- b. Centrifugal & Rotary
- \bigcirc c. Reciprocating & Vertical

3. Which is an advantage of PD pumps?

- \bigcirc a. Acceleration of fluid
- \bigcirc b. Can maintain the discharge pressure
- \bigcirc c. Consistent flow during changing pressures
- 4. Which is a disadvantage of PD pumps?
- \bigcirc a. Pulsation/acceleration of fluid
- \bigcirc b. Priming and lift abilities
- \bigcirc c. Viscosity limitations

5. Which is NOT a method for flow control with a reciprocating pump?

- \bigcirc a. Stroke speed
- \bigcirc b. Stroke length
- \bigcirc c. Tube speed

6. What is a common turndown ratio for a metering pump?

- a. 0.5:1
- b. 100:1
- c. 10,000:1

7. What is a commonly accepted guide for the design of pumping systems?

- \bigcirc a. NFPA 20
- \bigcirc b. Hydraulic Institute Standards
- \bigcirc c. AWWA Standard E503

8. What category is a diaphragm pump?

- \bigcirc a. Reciprocating
- \bigcirc b. Rotary
- \bigcirc c. Other

- 9. What category is a peristaltic pump?
- \bigcirc a. Reciprocating
- \bigcirc b. Rotary
- \bigcirc c. Other
- 10. What category is a gear pump?
- \bigcirc a. Reciprocating
- \bigcirc b. Rotary
- \bigcirc c. Other
- 11. What is the most common type of PD pump?
- \bigcirc a. Diaphragm
- \bigcirc b. Circumferential piston
- \bigcirc c. Progressive cavity
- 12. Which is NOT a type of diaphragm pump?
- \bigcirc a. Air diaphragm
- \bigcirc b. Controlled-volume diaphragm
- \bigcirc c. Water diaphragm
- 13. What type of pump is a pumpjack for an oil well?
- \bigcirc a. Double disc
- \bigcirc b. Piston
- \bigcirc c. Progressive cavity
- 14. What is the most common type of rotary pump?
- \bigcirc a. Peristaltic
- \bigcirc b. Vane
- \bigcirc c. Flexible impeller
- 15. What category is a piston pump?
- \bigcirc a. Reciprocating
- \bigcirc b. Rotary
- \bigcirc c. Other
- 16. What category is a screw pump?
- \bigcirc a. Reciprocating
- \bigcirc b. Rotary
- \bigcirc c. Other
- 17. Which is a common application for a double disc pump?
- \bigcirc a. Medical
- \bigcirc b. Sludge
- \bigcirc c. Chemical metering
- 18. Which is not a configuration for a peristaltic pump?
- \bigcirc a. Hose
- \bigcirc b. Tube
- c. Pipe
- 19. When should the number of pumps be decided during the design process?

- \bigcirc a. Near the beginning of the design process
- \bigcirc b. Near the end of the design process
- \bigcirc c. Anytime
- 20. Which of the following is NOT a design criteria?
- \bigcirc a. Salvage value of \$1000
- \bigcirc b. Peak design flow of 100 gph at 40 psi
- \bigcirc c. Wetted parts compatible with sodium hydroxide

21. Which is the highest design flow to be maintained by the pumping system?

- \bigcirc a. Big design flow
- \bigcirc b. Maximum design flow
- \bigcirc c. Peak design flow

22. Which is a benefit of a duplex pump arrangement versus a triplex arrangement?

- \bigcirc a. Simple design
- \bigcirc b. Covers a greater range of flows
- \bigcirc c. Covers a greater range of pressures

23. What is the formula for flow control for a reciprocating pump?

- \bigcirc a. Pump Flow = Peak flow * % Speed / 2
- \bigcirc b. Pump Flow = Max Pump Flow * % Speed * % Stroke / 2
- \bigcirc c. Pump Flow = Max Pump Flow * % Speed * % Stroke
- 24. Which is NOT a unit to express chemical dosage?
- \bigcirc a. ppm by volume
- \bigcirc b. ppm by solids
- \bigcirc c. ppm by liquid weight
- 25. What is a process flow diagram?
- \bigcirc a. Schematic showing major components and piping
- \bigcirc b. Elevation view with hydraulic grade line
- \bigcirc c. Instrumentation diagram

26. In general, which can pull a greater lift?

- \bigcirc a. Positive displacement pump
- b. Centrifugal pump
- \bigcirc c. Vertical pump
- 27. Which should be larger: NPSHr or NPSHa?
- \bigcirc a. Should be equal
- \bigcirc b. NPSHa
- \bigcirc c. NPSHr
- 28. Which formula represents TDH?
- \bigcirc a. TDH = minor losses + pipe friction + static
- \bigcirc b. TDH = minor losses + major losses + static
- \bigcirc c. TDH = minor losses + dynamic losses + static

29. What tool can be used to identify pump models that meet the required flow and pressure?

- \bigcirc a. Efficiency calculator
- \bigcirc b. Hydraulic profile

- \bigcirc c. Review charts or tables of pump capacity ranges
- 30. How should the rated pressure compare to the delivery pressure?
- \bigcirc a. Rated pressure = delivery pressure
- \bigcirc b. Rated pressure > delivery pressure
- \bigcirc c. Rated pressure < delivery pressure

Purchase this course on Suncam.com