04/13/2005

Bank: (RTA - Airframe Questions)

Generated for St. George applicants retesting for the Aviation Mechanic Airframe ONLY Exam (Airframe Questions).

The FAA computer-assisted testing system is supported by a series of supplement publications. These publications, available through several aviation publishers, include the graphics, legends, and maps that are needed to successfully respond to certain test items.

1. D07A AMA

When bending metal, the material on the outside of the curve stretches while the material on the inside of the curve compresses. That part of the material which is not affected by either stress is the

- A) mold line.
- B) bend tangent line.
- C) neutral line.

2. D07A AMA

If it is necessary to compute a bend allowance problem and bend allowance tables are not available, the neutral axis of the bend can be

- A) represented by the actual length of the required material for the bend.
- B) found by adding approximately one half of the stock thickness to the bend radius.
- C) found by subtracting the stock thickness from the bend radius.

3. D07A AMA

Unless otherwise specified, the radius of a bend is the

- A) inside radius of the metal being formed.
- B) inside radius plus one half the thickness of the metal being formed.
- C) radius of the neutral axis plus one half the thickness of the metal being formed.

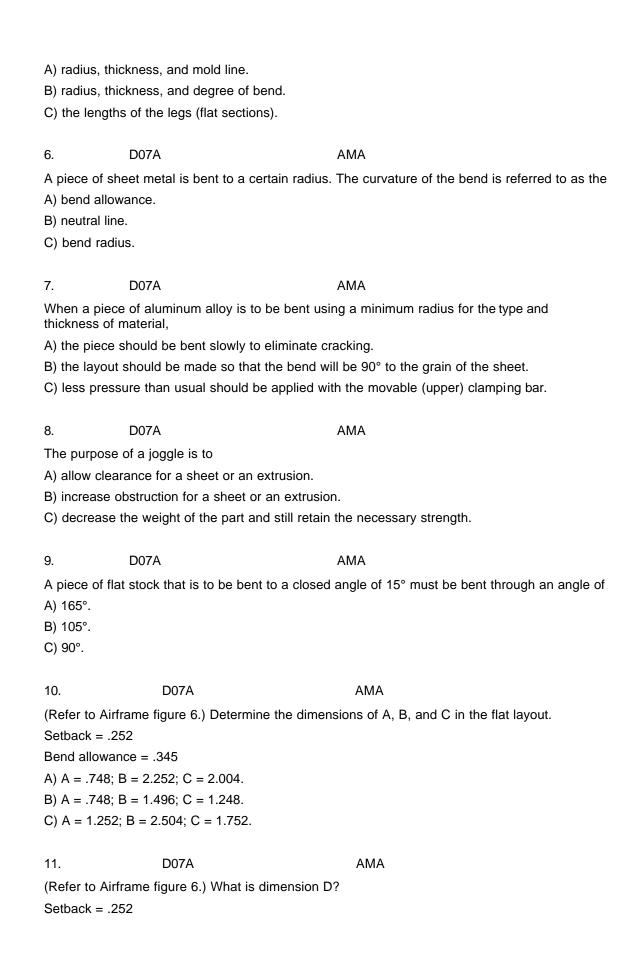
4. D07A AMA

The sharpest bend that can be placed in a piece of metal without critically weakening the part is called the

- A) bend allowance.
- B) minimum radius of bend.
- C) maximum radius of bend.

5. D07A AMA

The most important factors needed to make a flat pattern layout are



| Bend allowance = .345 | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| A) 3.492. | | | | |
| B) 4.182. | | | | |
| C) 3.841. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 12. | D07A | AMA | | |
| The sight line on a marked | sheet metal flat layout to be bent | in a cornice or box brake is measured and | | |
| A) one-half radius f | rom either bend tangent line. | | | |
| B) one radius from | either bend tangent line. | | | |
| C) one radius from | the bend tangent line that is place | ed under the brake. | | |
| 40 | D074 | | | |
| 13. | D07A | AMA | | |
| • | igure 7.) What is dimension F? | | | |
| Setback at D = .095 | | | | |
| Setback at E = .068 | | | | |
| Bend allowance at | | | | |
| Bend allowance at | E = .112 | | | |
| A) 4.836. | | | | |
| B) 5.936. | | | | |
| C) 5.738. | | | | |
| 14. | D07A | AMA | | |
| On a sheet metal fitting layout with a single bend, allow for stretching by | | | | |
| A) adding the setba | ack to each leg. | | | |
| B) subtracting the s | setback from one leg. | | | |
| C) subtracting the s | setback from both legs. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 15. | D07A | AMA | | |
| The aluminum alloy | s used in aircraft construction ar | e usually hardened by which method? | | |
| A) Cold working. | | | | |
| B) Aging. | | | | |
| C) Heat treatment. | | | | |
| 16. | D07A | AMA | | |
| You can distinguish | n between aluminum and aluminu | m alloy by | | |
| A) filing the metal. | | | | |
| B) testing with an acetic acid solution. | | | | |
| , - | percent solution of caustic soda. | | | |
| | • | | | |

| 17. | D07A | AMA | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| inches by 1 inch is | | om which a simple L shaped bracket 3 dius of the desired bend. The bracket which which has a bend radius of | | |
| 18. | D07A | AMA | | |
| (Refer to Airframe A) 3.750 inches. B) 3.875 inches. C) 3.937 inches. | figure 4.) The length of flat A is | | | |
| 19. | D07A | AMA | | |
| (Refer to Airframe figure 4.) The amount of material required to make the 90° bend is A) 0.3436 inch. B) 0.3717 inch. C) 0.3925 inch. | | | | |
| 20. | D07A | AMA | | |
| (Refer to Airframe figure 5.) What is the length of flat A? A) 3.7 inches. B) 3.8 inches. C) 3.9 inches. | | | | |
| 21. | D07A | AMA | | |
| (Refer to Airframe figure 5.) What is the flat layout dimension? A) 7.0 inches. B) 6.8 inches. C) 6.6 inches. | | | | |
| 22. | D07A | AMA | | |
| If a streamline cover plate is to be hand formed using a form block, a piece of dead soft aluminum should first be placed over the hollow portion of the mold and securely fastened in place. The bumping operation should be | | | | |
| A) distributed even edges or center. | nly over the face of the aluminum | at all times rather than being started at the | | |

B) started by tapping the aluminum lightly around the edges and gradually working down into

C) started by tapping the aluminum in the center until it touches the bottom of the mold and

the center.

then working out in all directions.

| 23. | D05A | AMA | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| What is indicated by a black 'smoky' residue streaming back from some of the rivets on an aircraft? | | | |
| A) The rivets were | e excessively work hardened durir | ng installation. | |
| B) Exfoliation corre | osion is occurring inside the struc | ture. | |
| C) Fretting corrosi | on is occurring between the rivets | s and the skin. | |
| | | | |
| 24. | D05A | AMA | |
| • | figure 2.) Select the preferred dra | awing for proper countersinking. | |
| A) All are acceptal | ole. | | |
| B) 2. | | | |
| C) 1. | | | |
| 25. | D05A | AMA | |
| Which is correct of | oncerning the use of a file? | | |
| | _ | pt when filing very soft metals such as lead | |
| B) A smoother fini | sh can be obtained by using a do | uble cut file than by using a single cut file. | |
| C) The terms 'dou | ble cut' and 'second cut' have the | same meaning in reference to files. | |
| 26. | D05A | AMA | |
| A factor which det | ermines the minimum space betw | veen rivets is the | |
| A) length of the riv | vets being used. | | |
| B) diameter of the | rivets being used. | | |
| C) thickness of the | e material being riveted. | | |
| | | | |
| 27. | D05A | AMA | |
| When repairing a the patch should b | | in, the major consideration in the design of | |
| A) the shear stren | gth of the riveted joint. | | |
| B) to use rivet spa | cing similar to a seam in the skin | | |
| C) that the bond b corrosion. | etween the patch and the skin is | sufficient to prevent dissimilar metal | |
| corrosion. | | | |
| 28. | D05A | AMA | |
| Which procedure i | s correct when using a reamer to | finish a drilled hole to the correct size? | |
| A) Turn the reamer in the cutting direction when enlarging the hole and in the opposite direction to remove from the hole. | | | |
| B) Turn the reamer only in the cutting direction. | | | |
| • | . • | | |

| C) Apply considerable pressure on the reamer when starting the cut and reduce the pressure when finishing the cut. | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| 29. | D05A | AMA | | | |
| usually | Repairs or splices involving stringers on the lower surface of stressed skin metal wings are usually | | | | |
| A) not permitted. | | | | | |
| • • | the damage does not exceed 6 i | • | | | |
| repairs to the upper | | nce to strength in tension than similar | | | |
| 30. | D05A | AMA | | | |
| When straightening | g members made of 2024-T4, you | ı should | | | |
| A) straighten cold a | and reinforce. | | | | |
| B) straighten cold a | and anneal to remove stress. | | | | |
| C) apply heat to the | e inside of the bend. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 31. | D05A | AMA | | | |
| | ys are used in aircraft because the | | | | |
| • | ated much easier than the other for | | | | |
| | to corrosion than uncoated alum | inum alloys. | | | |
| C) are stronger tha | n unclad aluminum alloys. | | | | |
| 32. | D05A | AMA | | | |
| Aircraft structural u sheet metal, are no | | orts, etc., which have been built up from | | | |
| A) repairable, using | g approved methods. | | | | |
| B) repairable, exce | pt when subjected to compressiv | e loads. | | | |
| C) not repairable, b | out must be replaced when dama | ged or deteriorated. | | | |
| 33. | D05A | AMA | | | |
| What should be the A) 118°. | What should be the included angle of a twist drill for hard metal? | | | | |
| B) 100°. | | | | | |
| C) 90°. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 34. | D05A | AMA | | | |
| Parts fabricated fro | m Alclad 2024-T3 aluminum she | et stock must have all | | | |
| A) bends made with | h a small radius to develop maxir | num strength. | | | |
| B) bends 90° to the | B) bends 90° to the grain. | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| C) scratches, kinks, tool marks, nicks, etc., held to a minimum. | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| 35. | D05A | AMA | | |
| The monocoque fu | selage relies largely on the stren | gth of | | |
| A) bulkheads and le | • • | | | |
| B) longerons and for | | | | |
| C) skin or covering. | | | | |
| , | | | | |
| 36. | D05A | AMA | | |
| Which part(s) of a sthe fuselage? | semi monocoque fuselage prever | nt(s) tension and compression from bending | | |
| A) The fuselage co | vering. | | | |
| B) Longerons and | stringers. | | | |
| C) Bulkheads and | skin. | | | |
| 27 | D05A | AMA | | |
| 37. | | | | |
| | nsverse pitch is the distance betv | ween the | | |
| A) centers of rivets | • | | | |
| • | ent rivets in the same row. | | | |
| C) heads of rivets i | n the same row. | | | |
| 38. | D05A | AMA | | |
| Which statement is | s true regarding a cantilever wing | ? | | |
| A) It has nonadjust | able lift struts. | | | |
| B) No external brace | cing is needed. | | | |
| C) It requires only | one lift strut on each side. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 39. | D05A | AMA | | |
| | (Refer to Airframe figure 1.) Which of the rivets shown will accurately fit the conical depression made by a 100° countersink? | | | |
| A) 1. | | | | |
| B) 2. | | | | |
| C) 3. | | | | |
| 40. | D05A | AMA | | |
| | | s machine countersinking when flush | | |
| • | e material and rivet diameter are t | he same. | | |
| B) Thickness of the material is less than the thickness of the rivet head. | | | | |

C) Thickness of the material is greater than the thickness of the rivet head.

| | D05A | AMA | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| What should | What should be the included angle of a twist drill for soft metals? | | | |
| A) 118°. | - | | | |
| B) 90°. | | | | |
| C) 65°. | | | | |
| • | | | | |
| 42. | D05A | AMA | | |
| What is the p structures? | urpose of a gusset or gu | sset plate used in the construction and repair of aircraft | | |
| A) To hold str completed. | ructural members in posi | tion temporarily until the permanent attachment has been | | |
| B) To provide | access for inspection of | f structural attachments. | | |
| C) To join an | d reinforce intersecting s | tructural members. | | |
| | | | | |
| 43. | D05A | AMA | | |
| | | ribes the function of the flute section of a twist drill. | | |
| A) Prevents of | overheating of the drill po | vint. | | |
| B) Forms the | area where the drill bit a | ttaches to the drill motor. | | |
| C) Forms the | cutting edges of the drill | point. | | |
| 4.4 | Dog4 | | | |
| 44. | D05A | AMA | | |
| | How many MS20470 AD-4-6 rivets will be required to attach a 10 x 5 inch plate, using a single row of rivets, minimum edge distance, and 4D spacing? | | | |
| A) 56. | | | | |
| A) 56. | am eage alotanee | , and 40 spaoning. | | |
| A) 56. B) 54. | minimum dago alotando | , and 40 spaoning. | | |
| • | minimum ougo diotanoo | , and 40 spaoning. | | |
| B) 54. C) 52. | D05A | AMA | | |
| B) 54. C) 52. | D05A | AMA | | |
| B) 54. C) 52. 45. Shallow scrat | D05A ches in sheet metal may | AMA | | |
| B) 54. C) 52. 45. Shallow scrat A) burnishing | D05A ches in sheet metal may | AMA | | |
| B) 54. C) 52. 45. Shallow scrat A) burnishing B) buffing. | D05A ches in sheet metal may | AMA | | |
| B) 54. C) 52. 45. Shallow scrat A) burnishing | D05A ches in sheet metal may | AMA | | |
| B) 54. C) 52. 45. Shallow scrat A) burnishing B) buffing. | D05A ches in sheet metal may | AMA | | |
| B) 54. C) 52. 45. Shallow scratt A) burnishing B) buffing. C) stop drilling 46. When compa | D05A ches in sheet metal may g. D05A ring the machining techn | AMA be repaired by | | |
| B) 54. C) 52. 45. Shallow scrat A) burnishing B) buffing. C) stop drilling 46. When compa | D05A ches in sheet metal may g. D05A ring the machining techn | AMA AMA AMA Amagiques for stainless steel sheet material to those for considered good practice to drill the stainless steel at a | | |
| B) 54. C) 52. 45. Shallow scrat A) burnishing B) buffing. C) stop drilling 46. When comparate aluminum allo | D05A ches in sheet metal may . g. D05A ring the machining technoy sheet, it is normally co | AMA AMA Amagiques for stainless steel sheet material to those for considered good practice to drill the stainless steel at a applied to the drill. | | |

| 47. | D05A | AMA |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| A single lap sheet splice is to be used to repair a section of damaged aluminum skin. If a double row of 1/8-inch rivets is used, the minimum allowable overlap will be | | |
| A) 1/2 inch. | | |
| B) 3/4 inch. | | |
| C) 13/16 inch. | | |
| | | |
| 48. | D05A | AMA |
| Which statement is to have been critical | | a stressed skin metal wing assembly known |
| A) If rivets show no | visible distortion, further investig | gation is unnecessary. |
| B) If bearing failure | has occurred, the rivet shanks w | vill be joggled. |
| C) If genuine rivet t same direction. | tipping has occurred, groups of co | onsecutive rivet heads will be tipped in the |
| 49. | D05A | AMA |
| What is the minimu | ım edge distance for aircraft rivet | s? |
| A) Two times the d | iameter of the rivet shank. | |
| B) Two times the d | iameter of the rivet head. | |
| C) Three times the | diameter of the rivet shank. | |
| 50. | D05A | AMA |
| When drilling stainl | ess steel, the drill used should ha | ave an included angle of |
| A) 90° and turn at a | | 3 |
| B) 118° and turn at | a high speed. | |
| C) 140° and turn at | a low speed. | |
| 51. | D05A | AMA |
| What is the minimu | ım spacing for a single row of air | craft rivets? |
| A) Two times the d | iameter of the rivet shank. | |
| B) Three times the | length of the rivet shank. | |
| C) Three times the | diameter of the rivet shank. | |
| 52. | D05A | AMA |
| Longitudinal (fore a | and aft) structural members of a s | semi monocoque fuselage are called |
| A) spars and ribs. | | |
| B) longerons and s | tringers. | |
| C) spars and string | jers. | |
| 53. | D06A | AMA |
| | | |

| The primary alloying agent of 2024-T36 is indicated by the number | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| A) 2. | | | | | |
| B) 20. | | | | | |
| C) 24. | C) 24. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 54. | D06A | AMA | | | |
| Which rivets should | d be selected to join two sheets o | f .032-inch aluminum? | | | |
| A) MS20425D-4-3. | | | | | |
| B) MS20470AD-4- | 4. | | | | |
| C) MS20455DD-5- | 3. | | | | |
| 55. | D06A | AMA | | | |
| When an MS20470 | DD rivet is installed, its full shear s | | | | |
| | od of age hardening. | diengin is obtained | | | |
| , . | king of the rivet metal in forming a | shon head | | | |
| , - | just prior to being driven. | Tanop ricau. | | | |
| C) by fleat fleating | just prior to being unvert. | | | | |
| 56. | D06A | AMA | | | |
| Which of the follow | ving need not be considered wher | n determining minimum rivet spacing? | | | |
| A) Rivet diameter. | | | | | |
| B) Rivet length. | | | | | |
| C) Type of materia | Il being riveted. | | | | |
| , | • | | | | |
| 57. | D06A | AMA | | | |
| What is the purpos | se of refrigerating 2017 and 2024 | aluminum alloy rivets after heat treatment? | | | |
| A) To accelerate a | ge hardening. | | | | |
| B) To relieve interr | nal stresses. | | | | |
| C) To retard age h | ardening. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 58. | D06A | AMA | | | |
| | ditions, type A rivets are not used | because of their | | | |
| A) low strength cha | | | | | |
| B) high alloy conte | nt. | | | | |
| C) tendency toward | d embrittlement when subjected to | o vibration. | | | |
| 59. | D06A | AMA | | | |
| A rivet set used to | drive MS20470 rivets should | | | | |
| A) have the same radius as the rivet head. | | | | | |
| , | greater radius than the rivet head. | | | | |
| , 5,5 | | | | | |

| C) be nearly flat on the end, with a slight radius on the edge to prevent damage to the sheet being riveted. | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 60. | D06A | AMA | |
| The dimensions of | an MS20430AD-4-8 rivet are | | |
| A) 1/8 inch in diam | eter and 1/4 inch long. | | |
| • | eter and 1/2 inch long. | | |
| , | meter and 8/32 inch long. | | |
| , | · | | |
| 61. | D06A | AMA | |
| Which part of the 2 used in its manufacture | | tion indicates the primary alloying agent | |
| A) 2. | | | |
| B) 17. | | | |
| C) 20. | | | |
| | | | |
| 62. | D06A | AMA | |
| | | of 0.040-inch aluminum riveted together. ngth of the rivets to be used will be | |
| A) 1/8 inch. | | | |
| B) 1/4 inch. | | | |
| C) 5/16 inch. | | | |
| | | | |
| 63. | D06A | AMA | |
| Most rivets used in | aircraft construction have | | |
| A) dimples. | | | |
| B) smooth heads v | vithout markings. | | |
| C) a raised dot. | | | |
| 0.4 | Door | | |
| 64. | D06A | AMA | |
| | ndicates a countersunk rivet which | h has | |
| , | of 5/16 inch (excluding head). | | |
| | of 5/32 inch (excluding head). | | |
| C) an overall length | n of 5/16 inch. | | |
| 65. | D06A | AMA | |
| Which rivet may be | e used as received without furthe | r treatment? | |
| A) 2024-T4. | | | |
| B) 2117-T3. | | | |
| C) 2017-T3. | | | |

| 66. | D06A | AMA | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Heat treated rivets in the D and DD series that are not driven within the prescribed time after heat treatment or removal from refrigeration | | | |
| A) must be reheat t | reated before use. | | |
| B) must be discarded | ed. | | |
| C) may be returned | to refrigeration and used later w | rithout reheat treatment. | |
| | | | |
| 67. | D06A | AMA | |
| The identifying man | ks on the heads of aluminum allo | by rivets indicate the | |
| A) degree of dimen | sional and process control obser | ved during manufacture. | |
| B) head shape, sha | ink size, material used, and spec | ifications adhered to during manufacture. | |
| C) specific alloy use | ed in the manufacture of the rivet | S. | |
| 68. | D06A | AMA | |
| | | | |
| - | • • | of 0.0625-inch aluminum riveted together. the of the rivets to be used will be | |
| A) 5/32 inch. | | | |
| B) 3/16 inch. | | | |
| C) 5/16 inch. | | | |
| 60 | DOGA | ANA | |
| 69. | D06A | AMA | |
| • | igure 3.) Which is the grip length | of the flush rivet? | |
| A) 1. | | | |
| B) 2. | | | |
| C) 3. | | | |
| 70. | D06A | AMA | |
| Which rivet is used | for riveting nickel steel alloys? | | |
| A) 2024 aluminum. | | | |
| B) Mild steel. | | | |
| C) Monel. | | | |
| 74 | D06A | ANAA | |
| 71. | | AMA | |
| Mild steel rivets are | • | | |
| A) nickel steel parts | | | |
| B) magnesium parts | S. | | |
| C) steel parts. | | | |
| 72. | D06A | AMA | |

| A DD rivet is heat treated before use to | | |
|--|---|--|
| A) harden and incre | • | |
| B) relieve internal s | | |
| C) soften to facilitat | te riveting. | |
| 73. | D06A | AMA |
| When riveting dissing electrolytic action? | milar metals together, what preca | autions must be taken to prevent an |
| A) Treat the surface | es to be riveted together with a p | rocess called anodic treatment. |
| B) Place a protective | ve separator between areas of po | tential electrical difference. |
| C) Avoid the use of outlined in AC 43.1 | | the unit according to the recommendations |
| 74. | D06A | AMA |
| The length of a rive be equal to | et to be used to join a sheet of .03 | 2-inch and .064-inch aluminum alloy should |
| A) two times the riv | et diameter plus .064 inch. | |
| B) one and one hal | f times the rivet diameter plus .09 | 96 inch. |
| C) three times the r | rivet diameter plus .096 inch. | |
| 75. | D06A | AMA |
| What is generally the | he best procedure to use when re | emoving a solid shank rivet? |
| A) Drill through the with a punch. | manufactured head and shank w | vith a shank size drill and remove the rivet |
| , | of the manufactured rivet head we the rivet with a punch. | rith a drill one size smaller than the rivet |
| C) Drill through the and remove the rive | | vith a drill one size smaller than the rivet |
| 76. | D06A | AMA |
| Joggles in removed | d rivet shanks would indicate part | ial |
| A) bearing failure. | | |
| B) torsion failure. | | |
| C) shear failure. | | |
| 77. | D06A | AMA |
| Which rivet is used | for riveting magnesium alloy stru | ictures? |
| A) Mild steel. | | |
| B) 5056 aluminum. | | |
| C) Monel. | | |
| | | |

| 78. | D06A | AMA | |
|---|--|---|--|
| The length of rivet to be chosen when making a structural repair that involves the joining of 0.032-inch and 0.064-inch aluminum sheet, drilled with a No. 30 drill, is A) 7/16 inch. B) 5/16 inch. C) 1/4 inch. | | | |
| 79. | F04A | AMA | |
| The purpose of the | e vertical fin is to provide | | |
| A) directional stab | ility. | | |
| B) longitudinal sta | bility. | | |
| C) lateral stability. | | | |
| 80. | F04A | AMA | |
| The vast majority | of aircraft control cables are term | inated with swaged terminals, that must be | |
| A) corrosion treate operation. | ed to show compliance with the m | nanufacturers requirements after the swaging | |
| B) pull tested to shoperation. | now compliance with the manufac | ctures requirements after the swaging | |
| | go-no-go gauge before and after uirements after the swaging oper | | |
| 81. | F04A | AMA | |
| What nondestructive checking method is normally used to ensure that the correct amount of swaging has taken place when installing swaged-type terminals on aircraft control cable? | | | |
| A) Measure the fir | nished length of the terminal barre | el and compare with the beginning length. | |
| B) Use a terminal | gauge to check the diameter of t | he swaged portion of the terminal. | |
| C) Check the surface of the swaged portion of the terminal for small cracks which indicate incomplete swaging. | | | |
| 82. | F04A | AMA | |
| When inspecting a | a control cable turnbuckle for prop | per installation, determine that | |
| | our threads are exposed on eithe | | |
| B) the terminal en | d threads are visible through the | safety hole in the barrel. | |
| C) the safety wire | ends are wrapped a minimum of | four turns around the terminal end shanks. | |
| 83. | F04A | AMA | |
| | ssued by the swaging tool manufatant swaged terminal strength sh | acturer are followed when swaging a cable ould be | |

A) the full rated strength of the cable.

B) 80 percent of the full rated strength of the cable.

| C) 70 perce | ent of the full rated strengt | th of the cable. |
|---|---|---|
| 84. | F04A | AMA |
| Which is an A) Star was B) Lockwas C) Cotter pi | her. her. | e for a castle nut when installed on secondary structures? |
| 85. | F04A | AMA |
| A) Corrosio B) Anodized | in close proximity to mag n resisting steel. d aluminum alloy. n plated low carbon steel | gnetic compasses, cotter pins are made of what material? |
| 86. | F04A | AMA |
| A) re-torque B) rejected. | only the fingers, it should ed frequently. | |
| 87. | F05A | AMA |
| right, the left A) up and the B) down and | ol stick of an aircraft with part of the aileron will move the elevator will move down the elevator will move the | ıp. |
| C) down an | d the elevator will move to | JOVVII. |
| 88. | F05A | AMA |
| compensati | • | f an all metal aircraft, not incorporating a temperature ed to the correct tension in a heated hangar. If the aircraft cable tension will |
| A) decrease | e when the aircraft structu | re and cables become cold. |
| , | when the aircraft structure ected if stainless steel car | re and cables become cold. ble is installed. |
| 89. | F05A | AMA |
| | | ce require static rebalancing of the control surface. dition may be determined by |
| • | | weight throughout the control surface. |
| , | • | when the surface is suspended from its hinge points. |

| weight distribution. | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 90. | F05A | AMA | | |
| Excessive wear on both of the sides of a control cable pulley groove is evidence of A) pulley misalignment. B) cable misalignment. C) excessive cable tension. | | | | |
| 91. | F05A | AMA | | |
| Fairleads should not A) 12°. B) 8°. C) 3°. | ever deflect the alignment of a ca | able more than | | |
| 92. | F05A | AMA | | |
| Where does the breakage of control cable wires occur most frequently? A) Breakage usually occurs where cables are swaged to turnbuckle and ball terminals. B) Breakage usually occurs where cables pass over pulleys and through fairleads. C) Breakage sites are unpredictable and usually occur randomly anywhere along the length of a cable. | | | | |
| 93. | F05A | AMA | | |
| With which system A) Trim. B) Aileron. C) Elevator. | is differential control associated | ? | | |
| 94. | F05A | AMA | | |
| Which statement concerning the 100-hour inspection of an airplane equipped with a push pull tube type control system is true? A) The threaded rod ends should not be adjusted in length for rigging purposes because the | | | | |
| rod ends have been properly positioned and staked during manufacture. B) The terminal end threads of the turnbuckles should be visible through the safety hole in the barrel. | | | | |
| | | e amount of thread engagement by means | | |
| 95. | F05A | AMA | | |
| If control cables are cause is | e adjusted properly and the contr | ol surfaces tend to vibrate, the probable | | |

C) suspending the control surface from its leading edge in the streamline position and checking

| A) worn attach B) oil can effe | nment fittings. cts on the control surfac | es. | |
|---|--|---|--|
| C) excessive of | | | |
| 96. | F05A | AMA | |
| _ | • | t be designed and installed so that the | |
| , , | • | ition of the trim tab from the cockpit. | |
| , . | | vill always move in the same direction. | |
| C) trim system | i will disengage of beco | me inoperative if the primary flight control system fails. | |
| 97. | F05A | AMA | |
| Stability about | the axis which runs par | allel to the line of flight is referred to as | |
| A) longitudinal | stability. | | |
| B) lateral stab | • | | |
| C) directional | stability. | | |
| 98. | F05A | AMA | |
| The purpose of | of spring tabs or servo to | abs is to | |
| A) assist the p | ilot in moving the contro | ol surfaces. | |
| B) contribute t | o the static balance of the | ne control surface. | |
| C) make in flig | ht trim adjustments pos | sible. | |
| 99. | F05A | AMA | |
| Movement of the cockpit control toward the nosedown position during a ground operational check of the elevator trim tab system will cause the trailing edge of the trim tab to move in which direction? | | | |
| A) Downward | regardless of elevator p | osition. | |
| B) Upward reg | ardless of elevator posi | tion. | |
| C) Downward position. | if the elevator is in the l | JP position and upward if the elevator is in the DOWN | |
| 100. | F05A | AMA | |
| If the travel of | an airplane's controls is | correct but the cables are rigged exceptionally tight, what | |
| • | e will tend to fall off on o | | |
| | e will be heavy on the c | - | |
| C) The pilot w | ill be unable to fly the ai | rplane hands off. | |
| | | | |
| 101. | F05A | AMA | |
| | | system of an airplane equipped with differential-type of the control stick will cause | |

| B) each aileron to have | greater down travel (from the | streamlined position) than down travel. streamlined position) than up travel. of degrees (from full up to full down) than | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| 102. | F05A | AMA | | |
| A universal propeller pr | otractor used to measure the | degrees of aileron travel should be zeroed | | |
| A) with the aileron in th | e NEUTRAL position. | | | |
| B) with the aileron in the | e DOWN position. | | | |
| C) when the aircraft is i | n a level flight attitude. | | | |
| 103. | F05A | AMA | | |
| The universal propeller | protractor can be used to mea | asure | | |
| A) propeller track. | | | | |
| B) aspect ratio of a wing | | | | |
| C) degrees of flap trave |)l. | | | |
| 104. | F05A | AMA | | |
| , | | used in primary control systems and in | | |
| A) 2. | eration over pulleys is frequent | • | | |
| B) 1. | | | | |
| C) 3. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 105. | F05A | AMA | | |
| A tension regulator in the | ne flight control cable system o | of a large all metal aircraft is used primarily | | |
| A) increase the cable to | ension in cold weather. | | | |
| , | changing cable tension in fligh | t. | | |
| C) retain a set tension. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 106. | F05A | AMA | | |
| (Refer to Airframe figure 3/16 cable tension rang | , | perature is 80 °F, select the acceptable | | |
| A) 130 pounds minimur | m, 140 pounds maximum. | | | |
| , . | m, 143 pounds maximum. | | | |
| C) 120 pounds minimur | m, 140 pounds maximum. | | | |
| 107. | F05A | AMA | | |
| Differential control on a | Differential control on an aileron system means that | | | |
| A) the down travel is more than the up travel. | | | | |

| B) the up travel is more than the down travel. C) one aileron on one wing travels further up than the aileron on the opposite wing to adjust for wash in and wash out. | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| 108. | F05A | AMA | | |
| How are changes in di A) Pulleys. B) Bell cranks. C) Fairleads. | rection of a control cable accor | mplished? | | |
| 109. | F05A | AMA | | |
| left, the right aileron wi | Il move | ight controls is moved rearward and to the | | |
| A) down and the elevar | | | | |
| B) up and the elevatorC) down and the eleva | | | | |
| o) down and the cleva | tor will move up. | | | |
| 110. | F05A | AMA | | |
| Placing a piece of cloth around a stainless steel control cable and running it back and forth over the length of the cable is generally a satisfactory method of A) applying par-al-ketone. B) inspecting for broken wires. C) inspecting for wear or corrosion. | | | | |
| 111. | F05A | AMA | | |
| What is the smallest size cable that may be used in aircraft primary control systems? A) 1/4 inch. B) 5/16 inch. C) 1/8 inch. | | | | |
| 112. | F05A | AMA | | |
| After repairing or re-covering a rudder, the surface should be rebalanced A) to its spanwise axis. B) in its normal flight position. C) to manufacturer's specifications. | | | | |
| 113. | F06A | AMA | | |
| Why is it generally nec A) So aircraft may be p | ressary to jack an aircraft indoctolaced in a level position. do not destabilize the scales. | | | |

| C) So weighing sca | ales may be calibrated t | o 0 pounds. | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 114. | F06A | AMA | |
| A) Install critical str B) Determine that t | ccomplished before jac less panels or plates. he fuel tanks are empt hircraft is leveled lateral | y. | |
| 115. | K01A | AMA | |
| Aircraft tire pressur | e should be checked | | |
| B) at least once a v | sh on stick-type gauge week or more often. sible after each flight. | naving 1-pound increments. | |
| 116. | K01A | AMA | |
| | can be termed as hav | in landing gear wheel assemblies intersects aft of the ing | |
| 117. | K01A | AMA | |
| What should be checked when a shock strut bottoms during a landing? A) Air pressure. B) Packing seals for correct installation. C) Fluid level. | | | |
| 118. | K01A | AMA | |
| What is the purpose of a compensating port or valve in a brake master cylinder of an independent brake system? A) Assists in the master cylinder piston return. B) Prevents fluid from flowing back to the reservoir. C) Permits the fluid to flow toward or away from the reservoir as temperature changes. | | | |
| 119. | K01A | AMA | |
| | t tires may cause dama | | |

| 120. | K01A | AMA |
|------------------|---|--|
| | nock strut (air/oil type) botton most probable cause is | ns upon initial landing contact, but functions correctly |
| A) low fluid. | | |
| B) low air char | ge. | |
| C) a restricted | metering pin orifice. | |
| 121. | K01A | AMA |
| Extension of a | n oleo shock strut is measur | ed to determine the |
| A) amount of o | il in the strut. | |
| B) physical cor | ndition of the strut itself. | |
| C) proper oper | ating position of the strut. | |
| 122. | K01A | AMA |
| Debooster cyli | nders are used in brake syst | ems primarily to |
| A) reduce brak | e pressure and maintain sta | tic pressure. |
| B) relieve exce | essive fluid and ensure a pos | itive release. |
| C) reduce the | pressure to the brake and ind | crease the volume of fluid flow. |
| 123. | K01A | AMA |
| If a shock strut | bottoms after it has been pr | operly serviced, the |
| A) strut should | be disassembled and the m | etering pin orifice plate replaced. |
| B) air pressure | should be increased. | |
| C) strut should | be removed, disassembled, | and inspected. |
| 124. | K01A | AMA |
| The purpose of | f a relief valve in a brake sys | etem is to |
| A) reduce pres | sure for brake application. | |
| B) prevent the | tire from skidding. | |
| C) compensate | e for thermal expansion. | |
| 125. | K01A | AMA |
| • | equipped with master cylinde brakes are hard and effective | rs and single disk brakes has excessive brake pedal e, the probable cause is |
| A) the master of | cylinder one way cup is leaki | ng. |
| B) worn brake | linings. | |
| | disk causing excessive clear plines or keys on the wheel. | rance between the notches on the perimeter of the |
| 126. | K01A | AMA |

| An automatic dampin pressure fluid is remo | | at the steering damper if for any reason the flow of high | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| A) outlet of the steeri | A) outlet of the steering damper. | | | |
| B) inlet of the steering | g damper. | | | |
| C) replenishing check | k valve. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 127. | K01A | AMA | | |
| A high speed aircraft | tire with a sound | d cord body and bead may be recapped | | |
| A) a maximum of three | ee times. | | | |
| B) only by the tire ma | anufacturer. | | | |
| C) an indefinite numb | | | | |
| • | | | | |
| 128. | K01A | AMA | | |
| When servicing an ai | r/oil shock strut | with MIL-5606 the strut should be | | |
| A) collapsed and fluid | d added at the fil | ler opening. | | |
| B) fully extended and | l fluid added at tl | ne filler opening. | | |
| C) partially extended | and fluid added | at the filler opening. | | |
| | | | | |
| 129. | K01A | AMA | | |
| Debooster valves are | e used in brake s | systems primarily to | | |
| A) ensure rapid appli | cation and relea | se of the brakes. | | |
| B) reduce brake pres | sure and mainta | in static pressure. | | |
| C) reduce the pressu | ire and release t | he brakes rapidly. | | |
| | | • • | | |
| 130. | K01A | AMA | | |
| Instructions concerning are found | ng the type of flu | iid and amount of air pressure to be put in a shock strut | | |
| A) on the airplane da | ta plate. | | | |
| B) in the aircraft oper | rations limitations | S. | | |
| C) in the aircraft man | nufacturer's servi | ce manual. | | |
| | | | | |
| 131. | K01A | AMA | | |
| The repair for an out of tolerance toe in condition of main landing gear wheels determined not to be the result of bent or twisted components consists of | | | | |
| A) shimming the axle in the oleo trunnion. | | | | |
| B) inserting, removing point of the scissor to | | ne location of washers or spacers at the center pivotal | | |
| C) placing shims or spacers behind the bearing of the out of tolerance wheel or wheels. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 132. | K01A | AMA | | |
| On an air valve core | stem, what indic | ates high-pressure type? | | |
| | | | | |

| A) An embosse | ed letter "NP". | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| B) An embosse | ed letter "HP". | |
| C) An embosse | ed letter "H". | |
| 133. | K01A | AMA |
| The primary pu | rpose for balancing aircraf | t wheel assemblies is to |
| A) prevent hea | vy spots and reduce vibrati | on. |
| B) distribute the | e aircraft weight properly. | |
| C) reduce exce | essive wear and turbulence | • |
| 134. | K01A | AMA |
| | nstallation, and repair of lar n aircraft owned or operate | nding gear tires by the holder of a private pilot ed is considered to be |
| A) a violation o | of the Federal Aviation Reg | ulations. |
| B) a minor repa | air. | |
| C) preventive n | maintenance. | |
| 135. | K01A | AMA |
| On all aircraft e | equipped with retractable la | anding gear, some means must be provided to |
| A) retract and | extend the landing gear if the | he normal operating mechanism fails. |
| B) extend the la | anding gear if the normal o | perating mechanism fails. |
| C) prevent the retracted. | throttle from being reduced | d below a safe power setting while the landing gear is |
| 136. | K01A | AMA |
| When an air/oil by | type of landing gear shock | strut is used, the initial shock of landing is cushioned |
| A) compression | n of the air charge. | |
| B) the fluid being | ng forced through a metere | d opening. |
| C) compression | n of the fluid. | |
| 137. | K01A | AMA |
| Internal leakag | e in a brake master cylinde | er unit can cause |
| A) slow release | e of brakes. | |
| B) the pedal to | slowly creep down while p | edal pressure is applied. |
| C) fading brake | es. | |
| 138. | K01A | AMA |
| A sleeve, space | er, or bumper ring is incorp | porated in a landing gear oleo shock strut to |
| • | ension of the torque arm. | |
| , | , | |

| | K01A | AMA |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| The purpose of | f a sequence valve in a hyd | Iraulic retractable landing gear system is to |
| | | too rapidly upon extension. |
| B) provide a m emergency sou | | normal source of hydraulic power and connecting |
| C) ensure oper | ation of the landing gear ar | nd gear doors in the proper order. |
| 140. | K01A | AMA |
| Power boost be | rake systems are used on a | ircraft that have |
| A) high landing | ı speeds. | |
| B) low normal I | hydraulic system pressure. | |
| C) more than c | one brake assembly per axle |) . |
| 141. | K01A | AMA |
| A pilot reports | that the brake pedals have | excessive travel. A probable cause is |
| A) worn brake | • | · |
| B) lack of fluid | in the brake system. | |
| C) oil or some | foreign matter on the brake | rotors and linings. |
| 142. | K01A | AMA |
| | f an orifice check valve is to | |
| | sure to a sensitive component | |
| | in one direction and allow f | |
| • | | revent flow in the other direction. |
| -, | | |
| 143. | K01A | AMA |
| (Defer to Airfre | ds. To reach the nut, a 2-ind | nut on an aircraft landing gear requires a torque ch straight adapter must be used on an 18-inch to licated on the torque wrench when the required |
| 320 inch-pound | ut is reached? | |
| 320 inch-pound wrench. How m | ut is reached? | |
| 320 inch-pound wrench. How m torque of the n | ut is reached? | |
| 320 inch-pound wrench. How n torque of the n A) 24. | ut is reached? | |

| 145. | K01A | AMA |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| What condition | | ccessive fluctuation of the pressure gauge wher |
| A) Accumulate | or air pressure low. | |
| B) Inadequate | supply of fluid. | |
| C) System rel | ief valve sticking closed. | |
| 146. | K01A | AMA |
| An O ring inte marked with | nded for use in a hydraulic s | system using MIL-H-5606 (mineral base) fluid w |
| A) a blue strip | e or dot. | |
| B) one or mor | e white dots. | |
| C) a white and | d yellow stripe. | |
| 147. | K01A | AMA |
| A hydraulic hohose. This stri | | will have a yellow stripe running the length of t |
| A) is used to e | ensure that the hose is instal | lled without excessive twisting. |
| B) identifies th | nat the hose is for hydraulic f | luid only. |
| C) identifies the range of appli | | f synthetic rubber and may be suitable for a wid |
| 148. | K01A | AMA |
| | valve is used in the brake ac al power brake control valve | ctuating line to isolate the emergency brake sys |
| A) A bypass v | alve. | |
| B) An orifice of | heck valve. | |
| C) A shuttle va | alve. | |
| 149. | K01A | AMA |
| A hydraulic sy | stem referred to as a 'power | pack' system will |
| A) have an en | gine driven pump for greate | r pressure. |
| A) Have all ci | draulic power components lo | ocated in one unit. |
| • | | |
| B) have all hy | ssurized reservoir. | |

| B) a source for additional hydraulic power when heavy demands are placed on the system. | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| C) positive fluid flow to | the pump inlet. | | | | |
| 151. | K01A | AMA | | | |
| - | on the system? | ivery pump allows circulation of the fluid | | | |
| 152. | K01A | AMA | | | |
| Nose gear centering ca purpose of the centerin | | ole landing gear systems. The primary | | | |
| A) align the nosewheel | prior to touchdown. | | | | |
| B) engage the nosewhe | • | | | | |
| C) center the nosewhee | el before it enters the wheel we | ell. | | | |
| 153. | K01A | AMA | | | |
| When installing a chevr should face | When installing a chevron type seal in an aircraft hydraulic cylinder, the open side of the seal should face | | | | |
| A) opposite the direction | n of fluid pressure. | | | | |
| B) up or forward when | the unit is installed in a horizon | ital position. | | | |
| C) the direction of fluid | pressure. | | | | |
| 154. | K01A | AMA | | | |
| Chines are used on sor | me aircraft nose-wheel tires to | help | | | |
| A) nose gear extension | - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | | |
| B) reduce the possibility | | | | | |
| C) deflect water away f | rom the fuselage. | | | | |
| 155. | K01A | AMA | | | |
| How long should you wait after a flight before checking tire pressure? A) At least 2 hours (3 hours in hot weather). B) At least 3 hours (4 hours in hot weather). C) At least 4 hours (5 hours in hot weather). | | | | | |
| 156. | K01A | AMA | | | |
| A filter incorporating sp | ecially treated cellulose paper | is identified as a | | | |
| A) sediment trap. | A) sediment trap. | | | | |
| B) cuno filter. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| 157. | K01A | AMA |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| If a brake debo | oster is used in a hydraulic l | brake system, its position in the system will be |
| A) between the valve. | pressure manifold of the manif | ain hydraulic system and the power brake control |
| B) between the | brake control valve and the | brake actuating cylinder. |
| C) in the brake | pressure line between the b | orake pedal and the brake accumulator. |
| 158. | K01A | AMA |
| The hydraulic p | packing seals used in a land | ing gear shock strut are |
| A) generally de | esigned to be compatible with | n more than one type of fluid. |
| B) kept from di | rect contact with fluid by tefle | on or nylon backup rings. |
| C) used only w | ith a specific type of fluid. | |
| 159. | K01A | AMA |
| Lockout deboo | sters are primarily pressure | reducing valves that |
| A) allow full de pressure cham | | fluid from the high pressure side entering the low |
| B) cannot allow low pressure ch | | without fluid from the high pressure side entering |
| C) must be ble | d separately after brake blee | eding has been completed. |
| 160. | K01A | AMA |
| When a proper A) replaced. | ly operating fusible plug has | allowed a tire to deflate, the tire should be |
| B) externally in | spected for damage. | |
| C) removed fro | m the wheel and inspected | for carcass and tread damage. |
| 161. | K01A | AMA |
| | any, should be taken when to mounted as duals? | there is a difference of more than 5 pounds of air |
| A) Replace bot | h tires. | |
| B) Correct the | discrepancy and enter in the | e aircraft records. |
| C) Replace the | tire with the lowest pressure | э. |
| 162. | K01A | AMA |
| A landing gear throttle is | position and warning systen | n will provide a warning in the cockpit when the |
| A) retarded and | d gear is not down and locke | ed. |
| B) advanced ar | nd gear is down and locked. | |

| ssive wear in the center of the tread of an aircraft tire is correct camber. cessive toe out. rerinflation. K01A AMA an an empty shock strut is filled with fluid, care should be completely at least two times to croughly lubricate the piston rod. ree out any excess fluid. Issure proper packing ring seating and removal of air but K01A AMA and sock struts, chevron seals are used to esorb bottoming effect. Event oil from escaping. Is over as a bearing surface. K01A AMA AMA anost aircraft, the oil level of an air and oil shock strut is comoving the oil filler plug and inserting a gauge. Event oil from escaping the length of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the K01A AMA | taken to extend and compress the |
|--|------------------------------------|
| K01A AMA an an empty shock strut is filled with fluid, care should be completely at least two times to croughly lubricate the piston rod. Tree out any excess fluid. Insure proper packing ring seating and removal of air but to be sorb bottoming effect. The event oil from escaping. The event oil from escaping. The event oil filler plug and inserting a gauge. The easuring the length of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the strute extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the strute extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the strute extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the strute extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the strute extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the strute extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the strute extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the strute extension with a certain leasing the leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the strute extension with a certain leasing the lea | |
| K01A AMA an an empty shock strut is filled with fluid, care should be completely at least two times to proughly lubricate the piston rod. Tree out any excess fluid. Itsure proper packing ring seating and removal of air but the following seating and removal of air but the following effect. Event oil from escaping. Event oil from escaping. Event oil from escaping. Event oil from escaping. Event oil from escaping surface. K01A AMA AMA AMA AMA ANA AMA ANA ANA | |
| K01A AMA In an empty shock strut is filled with fluid, care should be completely at least two times to proughly lubricate the piston rod. Ince out any excess fluid. Insure proper packing ring seating and removal of air but the strut struth of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the struth of the struth oil is to the level of the struth oil is to the level of the struth of the struth oil is to the level of the struth of the struth of the struth oil is to the level of the struth of the struth of the struth oil is to the level of the struth of the struth of the struth of the struth oil is to the level of the struth of the struth of the struth oil is to the level of the struth of the struth oil is to the level of the struth of the struth oil is to the level of the struth of the struth oil is to the level of the struth of the struth oil is to the level of the struth of the struth oil is to the level of the struth of the struth oil is to the level of the struth of the | |
| an empty shock strut is filled with fluid, care should be completely at least two times to proughly lubricate the piston rod. Tree out any excess fluid. Insure proper packing ring seating and removal of air but the strut strute. KO1A AMA Dock struts, chevron seals are used to proper bottoming effect. Event oil from escaping. Event as a bearing surface. KO1A AMA AMA Host aircraft, the oil level of an air and oil shock strut is comoving the oil filler plug and inserting a gauge. Event easuring the length of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the strutes of the struces of the strutes of the st | |
| completely at least two times to broughly lubricate the piston rod. Troce out any excess fluid. Itsure proper packing ring seating and removal of air but the server of | |
| K01A AMA ock struts, chevron seals are used to sorb bottoming effect. event oil from escaping. known as a bearing surface. K01A AMA ock struts, chevron seals are used to sorb bottoming effect. event oil from escaping. known as a bearing surface. K01A AMA nost aircraft, the oil level of an air and oil shock strut is comoving the oil filler plug and inserting a gauge. easuring the length of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the | bles. |
| K01A AMA ock struts, chevron seals are used to esorb bottoming effect. event oil from escaping. erve as a bearing surface. K01A AMA anost aircraft, the oil level of an air and oil shock strut is comoving the oil filler plug and inserting a gauge. easuring the length of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the | bles. |
| K01A AMA ock struts, chevron seals are used to sorb bottoming effect. event oil from escaping. erve as a bearing surface. K01A AMA nost aircraft, the oil level of an air and oil shock strut is of moving the oil filler plug and inserting a gauge. easuring the length of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the | bles. |
| ock struts, chevron seals are used to esorb bottoming effect. event oil from escaping. erve as a bearing surface. K01A AMA nost aircraft, the oil level of an air and oil shock strut is comoving the oil filler plug and inserting a gauge. easuring the length of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the | |
| sorb bottoming effect. event oil from escaping. Event as a bearing surface. K01A AMA nost aircraft, the oil level of an air and oil shock strut is comoving the oil filler plug and inserting a gauge. easuring the length of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the | |
| event oil from escaping. K01A AMA nost aircraft, the oil level of an air and oil shock strut is o moving the oil filler plug and inserting a gauge. easuring the length of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the | |
| K01A AMA nost aircraft, the oil level of an air and oil shock strut is comoving the oil filler plug and inserting a gauge. easuring the length of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the | |
| K01A AMA nost aircraft, the oil level of an air and oil shock strut is o moving the oil filler plug and inserting a gauge. easuring the length of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the | |
| nost aircraft, the oil level of an air and oil shock strut is comoving the oil filler plug and inserting a gauge. Peasuring the length of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the | |
| moving the oil filler plug and inserting a gauge. easuring the length of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of th | |
| easuring the length of the strut extension with a certain leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of the | necked by |
| leasing the air and seeing that the oil is to the level of th | |
| | air pressure in the strut. |
| K01A AMA | e filler plug. |
| | |
| can it be determined that all air has been purged from a | master cylinder brake system? |
| operating a hydraulic unit and watching the system prection. | ssure gauge for smooth, full scale |
| noting whether the brake is firm or spongy. | |
| noting the amount of fluid return to the master cylinder | upon brake release. |
| K01A AMA | |
| pest safeguards against heat buildup in aircraft tires are | |
| oper tire inflation, minimum braking, and ground rolls int | the wind. |

| 100 | 1/0.4.4 | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| 169. | K01A | AMA |
| In brake serv | vice work, the term 'bleeding | brakes' is the process of |
| • | ng air only from the system. | |
| B) withdrawii system. | ng fluid from the system for t | he purpose of removing air that has entered the |
| C) replacing | small amounts of fluid in res | ervoir. |
| | | |
| 170. | K01A | AMA |
| | e is dragging excessively on rformed. The most probable | an airplane on which no recent brake service work cause is |
| A) foreign pa | articles stuck in the master cy | linder compensating port. |
| B) excessive | ly worn brake linings. | |
| C) low fluid s | supply in the brake system re | servoir. |
| 171. | K01A | AMA |
| | | |
| system is | ng aircraft brakes, one of the | indications that the air has been purged from the |
| A) partial bra | ake pedal travel. | |
| B) full brake | pedal travel. | |
| C) firm brake | pedals. | |
| 172. | K01A | AMA |
| What is one system? | effect a restricted compensa | tor port of a master cylinder will have on a brake |
| A) The brake | es will operate normally. | |
| B) The reser | voir will be filled by reverse f | ow. |
| C) The restri | ction will cause slow release | of the brakes. |
| | | |
| 173. | K01A | AMA |
| Aircraft brake | es requiring a large volume o | of fluid to operate the brakes generally |
| A) use indep | endent master cylinder syste | ems. |
| B) do not use | e brake system accumulators | S. |
| C) use powe | r brake control valves. | |
| 174. | K01A | AMA |
| | | urn spring broke in a brake master cylinder? |
| | es would become spongy. | spg stoke in a stake mader dymaer. |
| , | e travel would become exces | sive. |
| , | es would drag. | |
| -, | | |

| 175. | K01A | AMA | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| To prevent a very landing impact, | y rapid extension of an o | eleo shock strut after initial compression resulting from | | |
| A) various types | of valves or orifices are | used which restrict the reverse fluid flow. | | |
| B) the metering p | oin gradually reduces the | size of the orifice as the shock strut extends. | | |
| C) the air is force | ed through a restricted or | rifice in the reverse direction. | | |
| | | | | |
| 176. | K01A | AMA | | |
| | e right brake on an aircra The probable cause is | aft is spongy when the brake pedal is depressed in a | | |
| A) the hydraulic r | master cylinder piston is | sticking. | | |
| B) air in the brak | e hydraulic system. | | | |
| C) the hydraulic | master cylinder piston re | turn spring is weak. | | |
| | | | | |
| 177. | K01A | AMA | | |
| Aside from an external leak in the line, what will cause parking brakes to continually bleed off pressure? | | | | |
| A) An internal lea | ak in the master cylinder. | | | |
| B) Insufficient hy- | B) Insufficient hydraulic fluid in the reservoir. | | | |
| C) Glazed brake | linings. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 178. | K01A | AMA | | |
| The metering pin | s in oleo shock struts se | rve to | | |
| A) lock the struts | in the DOWN position. | | | |
| B) retard the flow | of oil as the struts are o | compressed. | | |
| C) meter the prop | per amount of air in the s | struts. | | |
| | | | | |
| 179. | K01A | AMA | | |
| | maintenance on an aircr on, it is usually necessar | raft's landing gear system which may have affected the ry to | | |
| A) conduct a flight | nt test. | | | |
| B) re-inspect the | area after the first flight. | | | |
| C) make an oper | ational check with the ai | rcraft on jacks. | | |
| 190 | K01A | 0.040 | | |
| 180. | | AMA | | |
| • | wheel manufacturers ofte emoving the wheel from | en recommend that the tires on split rim wheels be the axle? | | |
| A) To relieve the strain on the wheel retaining nut and axle threads. | | | | |

B) As a safety precaution in case the bolts that hold the wheel halves together have been damaged or weakened.

C) To remove the static load imposed upon the wheel bearings by the inflated tire.

| 181. | K01A | AMA |
|---|--|---|
| A stripe or mark applie | d to a wheel rim and extending | g onto the sidewall of a tube type tire is a |
| A) slippage mark. | | |
| B) wheel-to-tire balance | e mark. | |
| C) wheel weight refere | nce mark | |
| | | |
| 182. | K01A | AMA |
| | | nplished by compressing a rotating brake all pressure on both sides of the rotating |
| A) By allowing the brak rotor. | ke rotor to float to automatically | equalize as pressure is applied to the |
| B) By allowing the calip | per to float to automatically equ | ualize as pressure is applied to the rotor. |
| C) By allowing the brak | ke linings to automatically equa | alize as pressure is applied to the rotor. |
| | | |
| 183. | K01A | AMA |
| If it is determined that a next most likely cause | | sed by air in the brake system, what is the |
| A) Worn brake lining. | | |
| B) Internal leakage in t | he master cylinder. | |
| C) Deteriorated flexible | e hoses. | |
| | | |
| 184. | K01A | AMA |
| Many brake types can adaptable to mechanic | | nically or hydraulically. Which type is not |
| A) Single disk spot type | e. | |
| B) Single servo type. | | |
| C) Expander tube type | | |
| | | |
| 185. | K01A | AMA |
| | re manufacturers recommend ted, and then reinflated to the o | that the tubes in newly installed tires be correct pressure? |
| A) To allow the tube to | position itself correctly inside t | the tire. |
| B) To eliminate all the | air between the tube and the ir | nside of the tire. |
| C) To test the entire as | ssembly for leaks. | |
| | 1/0.1.1 | |
| 186. | K01A | AMA |
| • | rage near which of the followir | ng is considered harmful to aircraft tires? |
| 1. Low humidity. | | |
| 2. Fuel. | | |

| 3. Oil. | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 4. Ozone. | | |
| 5. Helium. | | |
| 6. Electrical eq | uipment. | |
| 7. Hydraulic flui | id. | |
| 8. Solvents. | | |
| A) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, | 7, 8. | |
| B) 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, | 8. | |
| C) 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, | 8. | |
| 187. | K01A | AMA |
| | ster valve is installed in systed to operate brakes | tems where the high pressure of the hydraulic system |
| A) that are desi | igned to work with lower pre | ssure. |
| B) that are use | d in conjunction with an anti | iskid system. |
| C) that are use | d on aircraft having high lan | ding speeds. |
| 188. | L02A | AMA |
| Which is a char | racteristic of synthetic base | hydraulic fluid? |
| A) Low moistur | e retention. | |
| B) High flash p | oint. | |
| C) Low flash po | oint. | |
| 189. | L02A | AMA |
| Two types of h | ydraulic fluids currently bein | g used in civil aircraft are |
| A) mineral base | e, and phosphate ester base | <u>).</u> |
| , | al base and phosphate este | |
| C) petroleum b | ase and mixed mineral base | > . |
| 190. | L02A | AMA |
| Characteristics | of MIL-H-5606 hydraulic flui | id are |
| A) light purple of | color, phosphate ester base | , fire resistant, uses butyl rubber seals. |
| | vill burn, uses natural rubbei | • |
| , | etroleum base, will burn, use | |
| 191. | L02A | AMA |
| (1) Materials w | | or resistant include most common aircraft metals |
| | , , , | h nylan and natural fibore |
| (z) Skyaroi nya | raulic fluid is compatible wit | n nyion and natural libers. |

| Regarding the a | above statements, | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| A) neither No. 1 | nor No. 2 is true. | |
| • | nd No. 2 are true. | |
| C) only No. 1 is | true. | |
| 192. | L02A | AMA |
| Phosphate este | r base hydraulic fluid is ve | ry susceptible to contamination from |
| A) teflon seal m | aterial. | |
| B) water in the a | atmosphere. | |
| C) ethylene pro | pylene elastomers. | |
| 193. | L02A | AMA |
| How can the pro | oper hydraulic fluid to be us | sed in an airplane be determined? |
| A) Refer to the | aircraft parts manual. | |
| B) Consult the a | aircraft Type Certificate Da | a Sheet. |
| C) Consult the a | aircraft manufacturer's serv | rice manual. |
| 194. | L02A | AMA |
| | | pase hydraulic fluid may be cleaned with |
| A) Carbon tetra | • | ase flydraulic ffulu fflay be cleaned with |
| B) Naphtha. | onionae. | |
| C) Stoddard sol | vent. | |
| | | |
| 195. | L02A | AMA |
| What is used to | flush a system normally se | erviced with MIL-H-5606 hydraulic fluid? |
| , | ketone or kerosene. | |
| B) Naphtha or v | | |
| C) Lacquer thin | ner or trichlorethylene. | |
| 196. | L02A | AMA |
| Characteristics | of MIL-H-7644 hydraulic flu | iid are |
| A) red color, pe | troleum base, will burn, sy | nthetic rubber seals. |
| B) light purple of | olor, phosphate ester base | e, fire resistant, butyl rubber seals. |
| C) blue color, ve | egetable base, will burn, na | atural rubber seals. |
| 197. | L02A | AMA |
| Where can infor aircraft material | | the compatibility of fire resistant hydraulic fluid with |
| A) Manufacture | r's technical bulletins. | |
| B) Aircraft manu | ıfacturer's specifications. | |

| C) AC 43.13-1A. | | |
|---|--|---|
| 198. | L02A | AMA |
| Characteristics of MIL-H | -8446 (Skydrol 500 A & B) hyd | draulic fluid are |
| | ester base, fire resistant, but | |
| B) light purple color, pho | sphate ester base, fire resista | int, butyl rubber seals. |
| C) light green color, phos | sphate ester base, fire resista | nt, butyl rubber seals. |
| 199. | L02A | AMA |
| Which of the following lis stability? | sts only desirable properties of | f a good hydraulic fluid that has chemical |
| A) High viscosity, low flat | sh point, high fire point. | |
| B) High flash point, low v | viscosity, low fire point. | |
| C) viscosity, chemical sta | ability, high flash point, high fi | re point. |
| 200. | L02A | AMA |
| What is the viscosity of h | vdraulic fluid? | |
| • | ne of a fluid due to temperatur | e change. |
| · | esist oxidation and deterioration | • |
| , | e of a fluid which tends to pre | • • |
| , | | g |
| 201. | L02A | AMA |
| If a hydraulic brake syste to service the system is | em uses neoprene rubber pac | king materials, the correct hydraulic fluid |
| A) mineral base oil. | | |
| B) synthetic base oil. | | |
| C) phosphate ester base | oil. | |
| 202. | L02A | AMA |
| If an aircraft hydraulic sy | | ydraulic fluid, but phosphate ester base vstem? |
| A) No effect. | · | |
| B) System will be contant | ninated, fluids will not blend, a | and the seals will fail. |
| C) System will be contain | ninated, fluids will not blend, b | out there will be no seal problem. |
| 203 | I 02A | AMA |
| | | |
| | i a naid willon tends to prever | it it from nowing is called |
| 203. | ninated, fluids will not blend, b L02A f a fluid which tends to prever | AMA |

B) viscosity.C) acidity.

| 204. | L02A | AMA | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Which is a characterist | ic of petroleum base hydraulic | fluid? | |
| A) Flammable under no | ormal conditions. | | |
| B) Compatible to nature | al rubber seals and packings. | | |
| C) Nonflammable unde | er all conditions. | | |
| | | | |
| 205. | L02A | AMA | |
| | | e type fluid specified in the aircraft ction plate affixed to the reservoir or unit. | |
| (2) Hydraulic fluids for | aircraft are dyed a specific col | or for each type of fluid. | |
| Regarding the above s | tatements, | | |
| A) only No. 1 is true. | | | |
| B) only No. 2 is true. | | | |
| C) both No. 1 and No. | 2 are true. | | |
| 000 | 1.004 | *** | |
| 206. | L02A | AMA | |
| • | ulic fluid is which color? | | |
| A) Purple. | | | |
| B) Blue. | | | |
| C) Red. | | | |
| 207. | L02A | AMA | |
| Which of the following | is adversely affected by atmos | spheric humidity if left unprotected? | |
| 1. MIL-H-5606 hydrauli | | , | |
| Skydrol hydraulic flui | | | |
| 3. None of the above. | | | |
| A) 1 and 2. | | | |
| B) 3. | | | |
| C) 2. | | | |
| | | | |
| 208. | L02A | AMA | |
| Which statement about | t fluids is correct? | | |
| A) Any fluid will comple | etely fill its container. | | |
| B) All fluids are conside | ered to be highly compressible | | |
| C) All fluids readily tran | nsmit pressure. | | |
| | | | |
| 209. | L03A | AMA | |
| Which must be done before adjusting the relief valve of a main hydraulic system incorporating a pressure regulator? | | | |
| | | | |

| A) Eliminate th | ne action of the unloading va | lve. |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| B) Adjust all o | ther system relief valves whi | ch have a lower pressure setting. |
| C) Manually u | nseat all system check valve | es to allow unrestricted flow in both directions. |
| 210. | L03A | AMA |
| | c reservoirs contain a small This fluid is retained to | quantity of fluid which is not available to the main |
| A) prime the m | nain system. | |
| B) supply fluid | to the auxiliary pump. | |
| C) supply fluid | to the pressure accumulato | r. |
| | | |
| 211. | L03A | AMA |
| The unit which A) selector val | · | ation to follow another in a definite order is called a |
| B) sequence v | | |
| C) shuttle valv | | |
| • | | |
| 212. | L03A | AMA |
| The purpose of | of a hydraulic pressure regul | ator is to |
| A) prevent the expansion. | system pressure from rising | above a predetermined amount due to thermal |
| B) boost the p | ressure in portions of the sy | stem. |
| C) relieve the | pump of its load when no ac | tuating units are being operated. |
| 213. | L03A | AMA |
| Severe kickba will indicate wh | ck of the emergency hydrau nich of the following? | lic hand pump handle during the normal intake stroke |
| A) The hand p | ump inport check valve is st | cking open. |
| B) The main s | ystem relief valve is set too l | nigh. |
| C) The hand p | ump outport check valve is | sticking open. |
| · | | |
| 214. | L03A | AMA |
| | | system permits fluid to flow freely in one direction, but o flow in the other direction? |
| A) Check valve | Э. | |
| B) Orifice restr | | |
| C) Orifice ched | | |
| 215. | L03A | AMA |
| | | |
| | em pressure reliet valve in a should be adjusted | simple hydraulic system equipped with a power |

| A) with the power control valve held in the CLOSED position. | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| B) while one or mo | B) while one or more actuating units are in operation. | | | | |
| C) with the power of | control valve in the OF | PEN position. | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 216. | L03A | AMA | | | |
| | | an air preload of 1,000 PSI. When a hydraulic system | | | |
| • | ² SI is developed, the | pressure on the air side of the accumulator will be | | | |
| A) 1,000 PSI. | | | | | |
| B) 3,000 PSI. | | | | | |
| C) 4,000 PSI. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 217. | L03A | AMA | | | |
| - | | installed and air chamber charged, the main system a hydraulic pressure reading until | | | |
| A) at least one sele accumulator. | ector valve has been a | actuated to allow fluid to flow into the fluid side of the | | | |
| B) the air pressure | has become equal to | the fluid pressure. | | | |
| C) the fluid side of | the accumulator has I | been charged. | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 218. | L03A | AMA | | | |
| pump piston is 1 in | Using a hand pump, pressure of 100 PSI has been built up in a hydraulic system. The hand pump piston is 1 inch in diameter. A 1/2-inch line connects the hand pump to an actuating cylinder 2 inches in diameter. What is the pressure in the line between the hand pump and the actuator? | | | | |
| A) 100 PSI. | | | | | |
| B) 150 PSI. | | | | | |
| C) 200 PSI. | | | | | |
| 210 | L03A | AMA | | | |
| 219. | | | | | |
| Which seals are used with petroleum base hydraulic fluids? | | | | | |
| • | A) Polyester. | | | | |
| B) Butyl rubber. | | | | | |
| C) Buna-N. | | | | | |
| 220. | L03A | AMA | | | |
| | The air that is expended and no longer needed when an actuating unit is operated in a pneumatic system is | | | | |
| A) exhausted or du | A) exhausted or dumped, usually overboard. | | | | |
| B) returned to the o | compressor. | | | | |
| C) charged or pres | C) charged or pressurized for use during the next operating cycle. | | | | |

| 221. | L03A | AMA | | | |
|---|--|-----|--|--|--|
| normal fluid flow | Some hydraulic systems incorporate a device which is designed to remain open to allow a normal fluid flow in the line, but closed if the fluid flow increases above an established rate. This device is generally referred to as a | | | | |
| A) hydraulic fus | e. | | | | |
| B) flow regulato | r. | | | | |
| C) metering che | eck valve. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 222. | L03A | AMA | | | |
| When hydraulic system pressure control and relief units fail to function properly, how are most systems protected against overpressure? | | | | | |
| A) A shear section on the main hydraulic pump drive shaft. | | | | | |
| B) One or more hydraulic fuses installed in the pressure and return lines. | | | | | |
| C) A shuttle valve interconnecting the main and emergency systems. | | | | | |

223. L03A AMA

How is the air in a hydraulic accumulator prevented from entering the fluid system?

- A) By forcing the oil/air mixture through a centrifugal separating chamber that prevents the air from leaving the accumulator.
- B) By physically separating the air chamber from the oil chamber with a flexible or movable separator.
- C) By including a valve that automatically closes when the fluid level lowers to a preset amount.

224. L03A AMA

Most variable displacement aircraft hydraulic pumps in use

- A) must be driven at a nearly constant speed in order to be practical for use.
- B) are not practical for use with a closed center hydraulic system.
- C) contain a built-in means of system pressure regulation.

225. L03A AMA

The primary function of the flap overload valve is to

- A) prevent the flaps from being lowered at airspeeds which would impose excessive structural loads.
- B) cause the flap segments located on opposite sides of the aircraft centerline to extend and retract together so that the aircraft will not become aerodynamically unbalanced to the extent that it becomes uncontrollable.
- C) boost normal system pressure to the flaps in order to overcome the air loads acting on the relatively large flap area.

226. L03A AMA

If it is necessary to adjust several pressure regulating valves in a hydraulic system, what particular sequence, if any, should be followed?

| A) Units most dis | stant from the hydraulic p | oump should be adjusted first. |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| B) Units with the | highest pressure setting | s are adjusted first. |
| C) Units are inde | pendent of each other, a | and therefore, no particular sequence is necessary. |
| 227. | L03A | AMA |
| | nstant pressure hydraulion be detected, the most p | system cycles more frequently than usual and no probable cause is |
| A) a too high relie | ef valve setting. | |
| B) pump volume | output too high. | |
| C) low accumulate | tor air preload. | |
| 228. | L03A | AMA |
| Unloading valves | are used with many en | gine driven hydraulic pumps to |
| A) dampen out p | ressure surges. | |
| B) relieve the pur | mp pressure. | |
| C) relieve system | n pressure. | |
| 229. | L03A | AMA |
| | | ween the driving unit and hydraulic pump drive shaft? |
| A) Thermal relief | • | ween the anything drift and hydraune pump anve share. |
| B) Pump motor s | | |
| | oupling shear section. | |
| o) i amp amo oc | Japinig Gridai Godiidiii | |
| 230. | L03A | AMA |
| Which is true reg installed? | arding the ground check | of a flap operating mechanism which has just been |
| | uired to operate the med s being worked out of th | chanism increases with successive operations, it e system. |
| | uired to operate the med is being worked out of th | chanism decreases with successive operations, it e system. |
| C) All hydraulic li all connections. | nes and components sh | ould be checked for leaks by applying soapy water to |
| 231. | L03A | AMA |
| In a gear type hy from overload is | | ical safety device incorporated to protect the pump |
| A) bypass valve. | | |
| B) check valve. | | |
| C) shear pin. | | |
| 232. | L03A | AMA |

| After installation of a rebuilt hydraulic hand pump, it is found that the handle cannot be moved in the pumping direction (pressure stroke). The most likely cause is an incorrectly installed | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| A) hand pump inport check valve. | | | | |
| B) inport/outport orifice | check valve. | | | |
| C) hand pump outport of | heck valve. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 233. | L03A | AMA | | |
| Pressure is a term used | I to indicate the force per unit | area. Pressure is usually expressed in | | |
| A) pounds per square in | nch. | | | |
| B) pounds per inch. | | | | |
| C) pounds per cubic inc | h. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 234. | L03A | AMA | | |
| | rs which have the same cross the same source of hydraulic | sectional area but different lengths of pressure, they will exert | | |
| A) different amounts of | force but will move at the sam | e rate of speed. | | |
| B) equal amounts of for | ce but will move at different ra | ites of speed. | | |
| C) equal amounts of for | ce and will move at the same | rate of speed. | | |
| | | | | |
| 235. | L03A | AMA | | |
| | utput of a constant displaceme tor diverts the fluid from the sy | ent hydraulic pump when the hydraulic ystem to the reservoir? | | |
| A) The output pressure | remains the same, but the vo | lume reduces. | | |
| B) The output pressure | reduces, but the volume rema | ins the same. | | |
| C) The output pressure | and volume remain the same. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 236. | L03A | AMA | | |
| Heat exchanger cooling units are required in some aircraft hydraulic systems because of | | | | |
| A) fluid flammability. | | | | |
| B) high pressures and h | igh rates of fluid flow. | | | |
| C) the high heat generated from braking. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 237. | L03A | AMA | | |
| Which valve installed in a hydraulic system will have the highest pressure setting? | | | | |
| A) Pressure regulator va | A) Pressure regulator valve. | | | |
| B) Main relief valve. | | | | |
| C) Thermal relief valve. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 238. | L03A | AMA | | |
| How many of these sea | How many of these seals are used with petroleum base hydraulic fluids? | | | |

| A) Natural rubber,B) Neoprene, Buna | Ethylene-propylene. | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| C) Natural rubber, | | | | |
| O) Natural Tubber, | Datyi Tubber. | | | |
| 239. | L03A | AMA | | |
| | stem pressure is norn the engine has been | nal while the engine driven pump is running, but there is shut off, it indicates | | |
| A) the system relie | ef valve setting is too | high. | | |
| B) no air pressure | in the accumulator. | | | |
| C) the pressure re | gulator is set too high | | | |
| | | | | |
| 240. | L03A | AMA | | |
| | | e not permissible, they are acceptable in the remainder ss than what percent of the tube diameter? | | |
| 241. | L03A | AMA | | |
| | o mechanical pressurento useful work. | uating unit is to transform e and back again. | | |
| 242. | L03A | AMA | | |
| If hydraulic fluid is evidence of | If hydraulic fluid is released when the air valve core of the accumulator is depressed, it is | | | |
| A) excessive accu | mulator air pressure. | | | |
| B) a leaking check | valve. | | | |
| C) a ruptured diap | hragm or leaking sea | ls. | | |
| | | | | |
| 243. | L03A | AMA | | |
| | | ne correct capacity fails to maintain normal system flap actuating unit, the probable cause is | | |
| A) mechanical inte | erference to the move | ment of the cowl flap. | | |
| B) a partial restrict | tion in the inport of the | e selector valve. | | |
| C) restriction in the | e pump outlet. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 244. | L03A | AMA | | |
| • | thermal relief valves a | • | | |

| | sure than the system relief vure than the system pressur | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 245. | L03A | AMA |
| A loud hamme | ring noise in a hydraulic sys | tem having an accumulator usually indicates |
| A) air in the flui | , , | , |
| B) too much pr | eload in the accumulator. | |
| C) too low or n | o preload in the accumulato | r. |
| | | |
| 246. | L03A | AMA |
| | e air pressure charge in the a | accumulator be determined if the engine is ilic pressure? |
| A) Read it dire | ctly from the main system p | ressure gauge with all actuators inoperative. |
| | stem pressure with the emer a air side of the accumulator. | gency pump and then read the pressure on a gauge |
| C) Operate a has it goes towa | • | e the pressure at which a rapid pressure drop begins |
| 247. | L03A | AMA |
| To check the a | ir charge in a hydraulic accu | umulator, |
| A) reduce all h | ydraulic pressure, then obse | erve the reading on the accumulator air gauge. |
| B) observe the system. | first reading on the hydrauli | c system gauge while operating a component in the |
| C) read it direc | tly from the auxiliary pressu | re gauge. |
| 248. | L03A | AMA |
| of a standpipe. | The supply line is connected | ned in the main hydraulic system reservoir by the use od to the |
| | main hydraulic system. | |
| • | emergency pump. | |
| C) inlet of the r | main system pump. | |
| 249. | L03A | AMA |
| What is the ma | ain purpose of a pressurized | reservoir in a hydraulic system? |
| A) Prevent tanl | k collapse at altitude. | |
| B) Prevent hyd | Iraulic pump cavitation. | |
| C) Prevent hyd | draulic fluid from foaming. | |
| 250. | L03A | AMA |
| | draulic system is caused by | |
| • | ystem pressure. | |
| , | | |

| D) : (" : 1 | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| C) air in the sys | ystem pressure. stem. | |
| o, a a o, | | |
| 251. | L03A | AMA |
| Hydraulic fluid | filtering elements construct | ted of porous paper are normally |
| A) cleaned and | reused. | |
| B) discarded at | regular intervals and repla | aced with new filtering elements. |
| C) not approve | d for use in certificated aird | craft. |
| 252. | L03A | AMA |
| Before removin you must | g the filler cap on a pressu | urized hydraulic system, in order to service the system, |
| A) relieve the h | ydraulic system pressure. | |
| B) pressurize a | II hydraulic components in | the system. |
| C) relieve the a | ir pressure. | |
| 253. | L03A | AMA |
| Hvdraulic syste | m accumulators serve whi | ich of the following functions? |
| 1. Dampen pre | | 3 |
| 2. Supplement | the system pump when de | emand is beyond the pump's capacity. |
| 3. Store power | for limited operation of cor | mponents if the pump is not operating. |
| 4. Ensure a cor | ntinuous supply of fluid to t | he pump. |
| A) 2, 3. | | |
| B) 1, 2, 3, 4. | | |
| C) 1, 2, 3. | | |
| 254. | L03A | AMA |
| Quick disconne | ect couplings in hydraulic s | systems provide a means of |
| A) easily replace | ing hydraulic lines in areas | s where leaks are common. |
| | ecting and disconnecting hatering the system. | hydraulic lines and eliminate the possibility of |
| C) quickly conn into the system | | hydraulic lines without loss of fluid or entrance of air |
| 255. | L03A | AMA |
| Which seal/mat | erial is used with phospha | ate ester base hydraulic fluids? |
| A) Silicone rubb | oer. | |
| | | |
| B) Butyl rubber. | | |

| 256. | L03A | AMA | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| The purpose of | The purpose of restrictors in hydraulic systems is to | | | |
| | • | aulically operated mechanisms. | | |
| ŕ | v of fluid in one direction | | | |
| • | erating pressure of selec | • | | |
| , | | · | | |
| 257. | L03A | AMA | | |
| | | bypass fluid from one side of an actuating cylinder to the y be found in some aircraft installed in the | | |
| A) engine cowl | flap system. | | | |
| B) landing gear | system. | | | |
| C) flap overload | d system. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 258. | L03A | AMA | | |
| A common caus | se of slow actuation of hy | draulic components is | | |
| A) cold fluid. | | | | |
| B) restricted ori | fices. | | | |
| C) internal leak | age in the actuating unit. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 259. | L03A | AMA | | |
| | | ump is running, the pressure is normal. However, when ure is available. This is an indication of a | | |
| A) leaking selec | ctor valve. | | | |
| B) low accumula | ator fluid preload. | | | |
| C) leaking accu | mulator air valve. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 260. | L03A | AMA | | |
| | If fluid is added to a reservoir in a constant pressure hydraulic system while the system is pressurized, what will result? | | | |
| A) Fluid will spr | A) Fluid will spray violently out of the reservoir when the filler neck cap is removed. | | | |
| B) The fluid leve | B) The fluid level will increase when system pressure is reduced. | | | |
| C) Air will be dr | C) Air will be drawn into the system, when the filler neck cap is removed. | | | |
| 261. | L03A | AMA | | |
| | | ir pressurized with turbine engine compressor bleed air, veen the engine and reservoir? | | |
| A) Relief valve. | | | | |
| B) Air bleed relief valve. | | | | |
| C) Air pressure | regulator. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| 262. | L03A | AMA | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| • • • • | In a typical high pressure pneumatic system, if the moisture separator does not vent accumulated water when the compressor shuts down, a likely cause is a | | | | |
| A) saturated ch | nemical dryer. | | | | |
| B) malfunctioni | ing pressure transmitter. | | | | |
| C) malfunction | ing solenoid dump valve. | | | | |
| 263. | L03A | AMA | | | |
| Teflon hose that temperature sh | | ent set from being exposed to high pressure or | | | |
| A) not be straig | ghtened or bent further. | | | | |
| B) not be reins | talled once removed. | | | | |
| C) be immedia | tely replaced. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 264. | L03A | AMA | | | |
| A worn hydrau | lic pump shaft seal can norr | nally be detected by | | | |
| A) hydraulic flu | iid flowing from the pump dr | ain line. | | | |
| B) evidence of | hydraulic fluid combined in | the engine oil. | | | |
| C) the presence | e of hydraulic fluid around t | he pump mounting pad. | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 265. | L03A | AMA | | | |
| | component that automaticallurce to an actuating cylinde | ly directs fluid from either the normal source or an r is called a | | | |
| A) bypass valv | e. | | | | |
| B) shuttle valve | Э. | | | | |
| C) crossflow va | alve. | | | | |
| 266. | L03A | AMA | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Seals used with a petroleum base hydraulic fluid are identified by which color code? | | | | |
| • | A) Green dash. B) Blue dot or stripe. | | | | |
| C) Yellow dot of | • | | | | |
| of reliew dot of stripe. | | | | | |
| 267. | P07A | AMA | | | |
| The primary pu | urpose of a fuel tank sump is | s to provide a | | | |
| A) positive sys | tem of maintaining the desig | gn minimum fuel supply for safe operation. | | | |
| B) place where water and dirt accumulations in the tank can collect and be drained. | | | | | |
| C) reserve supply of fuel to enable the aircraft to land safely in the event of fuel exhaustion. | | | | | |
| 268. | P07A | AMA | | | |
| _00. | 1 0//1 | AMMA | | | |

| B) in a hangar where a | ctivities can be controlled. | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| C) in the open air for go | ood ventilation. | |
| | | |
| 269. | P07A | AMA |
| Integral fuel tanks on tr | ansport aircraft are | |
| A) usually constructed of | of nonmetallic material. | |
| B) readily removed from | n the aircraft. | |
| C) formed by the aircraft | ft structure. | |
| 070 | D074 | A.M.A. |
| 270. | P07A | AMA |
| | n fuel lines at high altitude, son | ne aircraft are equipped with |
| A) vapor separators. | | |
| B) direct injection type | carburetors. | |
| C) booster pumps. | | |
| 271. | P07A | AMA |
| How may the antiknock | characteristics of a fuel be im | |
| A) By adding a knock in | | |
| B) By adding a knock e | | |
| C) By adding a fungicid | | |
| , , , , | • | |
| 272. | P07A | AMA |
| | | ended period of time, the inside of the |
| tank should be coated v | vith a film of | |
| A) engine oil. | | |
| B) linseed oil. | | |
| C) ethylene glycol. | | |
| 273. | P07A | AMA |
| | apor pressure allowable for an | |
| A) 7 PSI. | apor producto anowabio for an | anoran raon. |
| B) 5 PSI. | | |
| C) 3 PSI. | | |
| o, o . o | | |
| 274. | P07A | AMA |
| What can be done to el tank? | iminate or minimize the microb | ial growth problem in an aircraft jet fuel |
| A) Use anti icing and ar | ntihacterial additives | |
| , ,, coc and long and al | INDUCTORIAL AUGILIACO. | |

A) with the aircraft's communication equipment on and in contact with the tower in case of fire.

Aircraft defueling should be accomplished

| B) Add CO2 a | . • | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| C) Keep the it | uel tank topped off. | |
| 275. | P07A | AMA |
| The vapor pre | essure of aviation gasoline is | |
| A) lower than | the vapor pressure of autom | otive gasoline. |
| B) higher than | the vapor pressure of auton | notive gasoline. |
| C) approximat | tely 20 PSI at 100 °F. | |
| 276. | P07A | AMA |
| | gasoline vaporizes too readil | y, fuel lines may become filled with vapor and cau |
| | | vapor lock is obtained from the Reid vapor pressu |
| Regarding the | e above statements, | |
| A) only No. 2 | is true. | |
| B) both No. 1 | and No. 2 are true. | |
| C) neither No. | 1 nor No. 2 is true. | |
| 277. | P07A | AMA |
| When routing | a fuel line between two rigid | y mounted fittings the line should |
| A) have at lea | st one bend between such fi | ttings. |
| B) be a straig | ht length of tubing and clamp | ed to the aircraft structure. |
| C) have a flex | tible line added between two | metal lines to allow for ease of installation. |
| 278. | P07A | AMA |
| | | ystem, a pressure refueling receptacle and contro el any or all fuel tanks of an aircraft. |
| (2) Because of light aircraft. | of the fuel tank area, there are | e more advantages to a pressure fueling system in |
| Regarding the | e above statements, | |
| A) only No. 1 | is true. | |
| B) only No. 2 | is true. | |
| C) both No. 1 | and No. 2 are true. | |
| 279. | P07A | AMA |
| The type of fu to the carbure | | air and vapor from the fuel before it enters the lin |
| A) gear type p | oump. | |
| B) centrifugal | type pump. | |
| C) sliding van | o typo numn | |

| 280. | P07A | AMA | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | If an aircraft is fueled from a truck or storage tank which is known to be uncontaminated with dirt or water, periodic checks of the aircraft's fuel tank sumps and system strainers | | | | |
| • | cept for the strainer check before 100-hour or annual inspection | ore the first flight of the day and the fuel ns. | | | |
| B) are still necessary du | ie to the possibility of contamin | nation from other sources. | | | |
| | ed since contamination from codern aircraft fuel systems. | other sources is relatively unlikely and of | | | |
| 281. | P07A | AMA | | | |
| A fuel temperature indictell when the fuel may be | | s on some turbine powered airplanes to | | | |
| A) getting cold enough t | o form hard ice. | | | | |
| B) in danger of forming | ice crystals. | | | | |
| C) about to form rime ice | е. | | | | |
| 282. | P07A | AMA | | | |
| What type of fuel booste | er pump requires a pressure re | elief valve? | | | |
| A) Concentric. | | | | | |
| B) Sliding vane. | | | | | |
| C) Centrifugal. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 283. | P07A | AMA | | | |
| | nat minimum required marking ver for reciprocating engine-po | s must be placed at or near each owered airplanes? | | | |
| A) The word 'Avgas' and | d the minimum fuel grade. | | | | |
| B) The word 'Fuel' and | usable fuel capacity. | | | | |
| C) The word 'Avgas' and the total fuel capacity. | | | | | |
| 284. | P07A | AMA | | | |
| Why is it necessary to v | ent all aircraft fuel tanks? | | | | |
| A) To ensure a positive head pressure for a submerged boost pump. | | | | | |
| B) To exhaust fuel vapo | | | | | |
| • | erential between the tank and | atmosphere. | | | |
| , | | · | | | |
| 285. | P07A | AMA | | | |
| Why are centrifugal type boost pumps used in fuel systems of aircraft operating at high altitude? | | | | | |
| A) Because they are po | A) Because they are positive displacement pumps. | | | | |

B) To supply fuel under pressure to engine driven pumps.

| | | I the motor. |
|--|---|--|
| 286. | P07A | AMA |
| Flapper valves | are used in fuel tanks to | |
| A) reduce pres | ssure. | |
| B) prevent a n | egative pressure. | |
| C) act as chec | ck valves. | |
| 287. | P07A | AMA |
| Fuel boost pur | mps are operated | |
| • | a positive flow of fuel to the | engine. |
| B) primarily for | • | |
| , . | lly from fuel pressure. | |
| , | , | |
| 288. | P07A | AMA |
| What is one di | isadvantage of using aromat | ic aviation fuels? |
| A) A fuel interd | cooler is required. | |
| B) Deteriorates | s rubber parts. | |
| C) Results in I | ow fuel volatility. | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 289. | P07A | AMA |
| | n required markings must be | |
| What minimum on utility categ | n required markings must be pory aircraft? | |
| What minimum on utility categ A) The word 'A B) The word 'A | n required markings must be gory aircraft? Avgas' and the minimum fuel Avgas' and the minimum fuel | placed on or near each appropriate fuel filler co |
| What minimum on utility categ A) The word 'AB) The word 'Afuel tank capa | n required markings must be gory aircraft? Avgas' and the minimum fuel Avgas' and the minimum fuel | placed on or near each appropriate fuel filler congrade, and the total fuel tank capacity. grade or designation for the engines, and the unique of the engines. |
| What minimum on utility categ A) The word 'AB) The word 'Afuel tank capa | n required markings must be gory aircraft? Avgas' and the minimum fuel Avgas' and the minimum fuel city. | placed on or near each appropriate fuel filler congrade, and the total fuel tank capacity. grade or designation for the engines, and the unique of the engines. |
| What minimum on utility categ A) The word 'AB) The word 'Afuel tank capa' C) The word 'A290. | n required markings must be gory aircraft? Avgas' and the minimum fuel Avgas' and the minimum fuel city. Avgas' and the minimum fuel | placed on or near each appropriate fuel filler congrade, and the total fuel tank capacity. grade or designation for the engines, and the ungrade. AMA |
| What minimum on utility categ A) The word 'A B) The word 'A fuel tank capa C) The word 'A 290. The purpose of | n required markings must be gory aircraft? Avgas' and the minimum fuel Avgas' and the minimum fuel city. Avgas' and the minimum fuel | grade, and the total fuel tank capacity. grade or designation for the engines, and the use grade. AMA nk is to |
| What minimum on utility catego A) The word 'AB) The purpose of AB) provide an experience of the word and the word in the w | n required markings must be gory aircraft? Avgas' and the minimum fuel city. Avgas' and the minimum fuel city. P07A of the baffle plate in a fuel ta | grade, and the total fuel tank capacity. grade or designation for the engines, and the use grade. AMA nk is to |
| What minimum on utility categ A) The word 'A B) The word 'A fuel tank capa C) The word 'A 290. The purpose of A) provide an a B) resist fuel s | n required markings must be gory aircraft? Avgas' and the minimum fuel city. Avgas' and the minimum fuel city. Avgas' and the minimum fuel city. P07A of the baffle plate in a fuel tal expansion space for the fuel | grade, and the total fuel tank capacity. grade or designation for the engines, and the use grade. AMA nk is to |
| What minimum on utility categ A) The word 'A B) The word 'A fuel tank capa C) The word 'A 290. The purpose of A) provide an a B) resist fuel s | n required markings must be gory aircraft? Avgas' and the minimum fuel city. Avgas' and the minimum fuel city. P07A of the baffle plate in a fuel ta expansion space for the fuel curging within the fuel tank. | grade, and the total fuel tank capacity. grade or designation for the engines, and the use grade. AMA nk is to |
| What minimum on utility catego A) The word 'A' B) The word 'A' fuel tank capa' C) The word 'A' 290. The purpose of A) provide an A) provide an B) resist fuel so C) provide interest 291. What precautic | required markings must be gory aircraft? Avgas' and the minimum fuel avgas' and the minimum fuel city. Avgas' and the minimum fuel city. P07A of the baffle plate in a fuel tal expansion space for the fuel tark. Evernal structural integrity. P07A ons must be observed if a given a structural integrity. | placed on or near each appropriate fuel filler congrade, and the total fuel tank capacity. grade or designation for the engines, and the understand the sum of the engines. AMA AMA AMA ravity feed fuel system is permitted to supply fuel |
| What minimum on utility catego A) The word 'A' B) The word 'A' fuel tank capa C) The word 'A' 290. The purpose of A) provide and B) resist fuel s C) provide interest an engine from | required markings must be gory aircraft? Avgas' and the minimum fuel avgas' and the minimum fuel city. Avgas' and the minimum fuel city. P07A of the baffle plate in a fuel tal expansion space for the fuel surging within the fuel tank. P07A ons must be observed if a gin more than one tank at a tire | placed on or near each appropriate fuel filler configrade, and the total fuel tank capacity. grade or designation for the engines, and the understand grade. AMA AMA AMA ravity feed fuel system is permitted to supply fueline? |
| What minimum on utility catego A) The word 'A' B) The word 'A' fuel tank capa. C) The word 'A' 290. The purpose of A) provide an A) provide interest fuel so C) provide i | required markings must be gory aircraft? Avgas' and the minimum fuel avgas' and the minimum fuel city. Avgas' and the minimum fuel city. P07A of the baffle plate in a fuel tal expansion space for the fuel targing within the fuel tank. P07A ons must be observed if a gon more than one tank at a tirrspaces must be interconnection. | placed on or near each appropriate fuel filler configrade, and the total fuel tank capacity. grade or designation for the engines, and the understand grade. AMA AMA AMA ravity feed fuel system is permitted to supply fueline? |

| 292. | P07A | AMA |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| When inspectir pumps with the A) at idle. | | d check all valves located downstream of boost |
| B) dormant. | | |
| C) operating. | | |
| 293. | Q03A | AMA |
| Why are the ire | on cores of most induction of | coils laminated? |
| A) To reduce the | ne core reluctance. | |
| B) To increase | the core permeability. | |
| C) To reduce t | he effects of eddy currents. | |
| 294. | Q03A | AMA |
| One advantage | e of using ac electrical power | er in aircraft is |
| • | trical motors can be reverse | |
| • | e in stepping the voltage up | |
| , • | ective voltage is 1.41 times | the maximum instantaneous voltage; therefore, le |
| 295. | Q03A | AMA |
| dc electrical po | | power for all normal operation and battery furnished use. In aircraft of this type that operate no do |
| A) inverters wh | nich use the aircraft's ac ger | nerators as a source of power. |
| B) alternators v | which use the aircraft's gene | erators as a source of power. |
| C) rectifiers wh | nich use the aircraft's ac ger | nerators as a source of power. |
| 296. | Q03A | AMA |
| The voltage in will be | an ac transformer seconda | ry that contains twice as many loops as the prima |
| A) greater and | the amperage less than in | the primary. |
| B) greater and | the amperage greater than | in the primary. |
| C) less and the | e amperage greater than in | the primary. |
| 297. | Q03A | AMA |
| | | |
| • | _ | tor and a generator control panel breaks and is |
| • | he engine is running, a volt | tor and a generator control panel breaks and is meter connected to generator output would indicate |

| | D) vesidual veltare | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|
| | B) residual voltage. | | |
| | C) normal voltage. | | |
| | 298. | Q03A | AMA |
| | What is a method used | for restoring generator field re | sidual magnetism? |
| | A) Flash the fields. | generalis is | |
| | B) Reseat the brushes. | | |
| C) Energize the armature. | | | |
| | | | |
| | 299. | Q03A | AMA |
| | | of alternating current (AC) oven easily be increased or decrea | r direct current (DC) is the fact that its used |
| | A) by means of a inverte | er. | |
| | B) by means of a rectifie | er. | |
| | C) by means of a transf | ormer. | |
| | | | |
| | 300. | Q03A | AMA |
| | - | must be accomplished when in | • |
| | , | pendent of the position light sw | |
| | , | cal cable to assure fail safe ope | |
| | C) Connect the anticolli | sion light to the aircraft position | n light switch. |
| | 301. | Q03A | AMA |
| | | e of an electromagnet depends | upon the material from which it is |
| | | of wire in the coil and the appl | ied voltage. |
| | B) The number of turns the coil. | of wire in the coil and the amo | unt of current (amperes) passing through |
| | C) The size (cross section | ion) and the number of turns of | wire in the coil and the applied voltage. |
| | 302. | Q03A | AMA |
| | | lectrical circuit, if an ohmmeter ralue of resistance is read, | is properly connected across a circuit |
| | A) the component has o | continuity and is open. | |
| | B) either the componen | t or the circuit is shorted. | |
| | C) the component has o | continuity and is not open. | |
| | | | |
| | 303. | Q03A | AMA |
| | In an ac circuit with no | phase lead or lag, which is true | 9? |
| | A) Real power is zero. | | |
| | B) Real power is greate | r than apparent power. | |
| | | | |

| C) Real power ed | quals apparent power. | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| 304. How are generat A) Watts at rated B) Amperes at ra C) The impedance | l voltage. | АМА |
| A) One field is sh B) Both fields are | Q03A wound do generator connected across the other. e shunted across the armature are shunted with a | re. |
| 306. The poles of a ge A) reduce flux los B) increase flux c C) reduce eddy c | concentration. | AMA |
| 307. What is the frequ A) Voltage. B) RPM. C) Current. | Q03A uency of an alternator depend | AMA dent upon? |
| | | • |
| 309.Residual voltageA) field windings.B) field shoes.C) armature. | Q03A is a result of magnetism in t | AMA he |
| 310. | Q03A | AMA |

| DI a uevice w | ally operated switch. hich converts electrical energ | ıv to kinetic enerav. |
|--|---|--|
| • | | energy and passes it on with little or no resistance. |
| , , | | 5, , |
| 311. | Q03A | AMA |
| The generato | r rating is usually found stamp | ped on the |
| A) firewall. | | |
| B) generator. | | |
| C) engine. | | |
| 312. | Q03A | AMA |
| If any one ge | nerator in a 24-volt dc system | shows low voltage, the most likely cause is |
| A) an out of a | ndjustment voltage regulator. | |
| B) shorted or | grounded wiring. | |
| C) a defective | e reverse current cutout relay. | |
| 313. | Q03A | AMA |
| | erator system provides direct ery generator system, it is ned | current. On installations requiring alternating currentessary to have |
| A) a transform | ner. | |
| B) an inverter | | |
| C) a variable | resistor between the battery a | and generator. |
| 314. | Q03A | AMA |
| A 1. | ulator controls generator volta | age by changing the |
| A voltage reg | in the generator output circui | t. |
| | | |
| A) resistance | the generator output circuit. | |
| A) resistance B) current in t | the generator output circuit. of the generator field circuit. | |
| A) resistance B) current in t C) resistance | | AMA |
| A) resistance B) current in t C) resistance 315. When dc gen include an eq | of the generator field circuit. Q03A erators are operated in paralleualizer circuit to assure that a | |
| A) resistance B) current in t C) resistance 315. When dc gen include an eq circuit operate | of the generator field circuit. Q03A erators are operated in paralleualizer circuit to assure that a | AMA el to supply power for a single load, their controls |
| A) resistance B) current in t C) resistance 315. When dc gen include an eq circuit operate A) increasing | of the generator field circuit. Q03A erators are operated in paralleualizer circuit to assure that ales by the output of the low generate | AMA el to supply power for a single load, their controls ill generators share the load equally. The equalizer |
| A) resistance B) current in t C) resistance 315. When dc gen include an eq circuit operate A) increasing B) decreasing | of the generator field circuit. Q03A erators are operated in paralleualizer circuit to assure that ales by the output of the low generated the output of the high generated the output of the low generated the | AMA el to supply power for a single load, their controls ill generators share the load equally. The equalizer or to equal the output of the high generator. |
| A) resistance B) current in t C) resistance 315. When dc gen include an eq circuit operate A) increasing B) decreasing C) increasing | of the generator field circuit. Q03A erators are operated in paralleualizer circuit to assure that ales by the output of the low generated the output of the high generated the output of the low generated the | AMA el to supply power for a single load, their controls ill generators share the load equally. The equalizer or to equal the output of the high generator. ator to equal the output of the low generator. |

| C) Three min | C) Three minutes. | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| 317. | Q03A | AMA | | | |
| The most con | The most common method of regulating the voltage output of a compound dc generator is to vary the | | | | |
| A) current flo | A) current flowing through the shunt field coils. | | | | |
| B) total effective field strength by changing the reluctance of the magnetic circuit. C) resistance of the series field circuit. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 318. | Q03A | AMA | | | |
| light illuminat | (Refer to Airframe figure 19.) Upon completion of the landing gear extension cycle, the green light illuminated and the red light remained lit. What is the probable cause? A) Short in the down limit switch. | | | | |
| B) Short in th | e gear safety switch. | | | | |
| ŕ | e up limit switch. | | | | |
| , | • | | | | |
| 319. | Q03A | AMA | | | |
| How can the | direction of rotation of a dc e | lectric motor be changed? | | | |
| A) Interchang | e the wires which connect the | e motor to the external power source. | | | |
| B) Reverse th | ne electrical connections to ei | ither the field or armature windings. | | | |
| C) Rotate the | positive brush one commuta | itor segment. | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 320. | Q03A | AMA | | | |
| | Aircraft which operate only ac generators (alternators) as a primary source of electrical power normally provide current suitable for battery charging through the use of | | | | |
| A) a stepdow | A) a stepdown transformer and a rectifier. | | | | |
| B) an inverter | B) an inverter and a voltage dropping resistor. | | | | |
| C) a dynamot | or with a half wave dc output | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 321. | Q03A | AMA | | | |
| During inspections should be def | | nstallation for condition and proper operation, it | | | |
| | or mechanical interconnection times that the position light s | s are provided so that the anticollision light will witch is in the ON position. | | | |
| B) an approper | | n at the light to protect the connecting wiring against | | | |

C) the anticollision light can be operated independently of the position lights.

duty circuit?A) One minute.B) Two minutes.

| 322. | Q03A | AMA | |
|---|----------------------------|---|--|
| Major adjustments on equipment such as regulators, contactors, and inverters are best accomplished outside the airplane on test benches with necessary instruments and equipmen Adjustment procedure should be as outlined by | | | |
| A) the equipment | manufacturer. | | |
| B) the FAA. | | | |
| C) aircraft technic | cal orders. | | |
| | | | |
| 323. | Q03A | AMA | |
| _ | | continuity of a generator field coil, the coil should | |
| · | om the generator housi | | |
| , | | prods are connected to the terminals of the coil. | |
| C) Show very low | resistance if it is a seri | es field coil. | |
| 324. | Q03A | AMA | |
| (Refer to Airframe | e figure 18.) Which of the | ne batteries are connected together incorrectly? | |
| A) 1. | | | |
| B) 2. | | | |
| C) 3. | | | |
| | | | |
| 325. | Q03A | AMA | |
| • • | rectifier in an electrical | system is to change | |
| , | of alternating current. | | |
| · | o alternating current. | | |
| c) alternating cur | Tent to direct current. | | |
| 326. | Q03A | AMA | |
| Static inverters a | re electronic devices that | at change DC to AC with the | |
| A) use of an oscil | lator. | | |
| B) properties of a | n exclusive OR gate. | | |
| C) input from an a | amplifier control by inte | grated circuits. | |
| | | | |
| 327. | Q02A | AMA | |
| During inspection that | of the terminal strips o | of an aircraft electrical system, it should be determined | |
| A) only locknuts h | nave been used for terr | ninal attachment to the studs. | |
| · | uds are anchored agair | | |
| C) only plain nuts | and lockwashers have | e been used for terminal attachment to the studs. | |
| 328. | Q02A | AMA | |
| | | | |

| A) Coaxial cables are routed parallel with stringers or ribs.B) Coaxial cables are routed at right angles to stringers or ribs.C) Coaxial cables are routed as directly as possible. | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | o) odaziai odi | neo are routed as arreotly as |
| 329. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| In aircraft elec | etrical systems, automatic res | set circuit breakers | | |
| A) should not be used as circuit protective devices. | | | | |
| B) are useful where only temporary overloads are normally encountered. | | | | |
| C) must be us | ed in all circuits essential to | safe operation of the aircraft. | | |
| 330. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| | ch is described as a single poses the number of | ole, double throw switch (SPDT). The throw of a | | |
| A) circuits eac | ch pole can complete through | the switch. | | |
| B) terminals a | t which current can enter or l | eave the switch. | | |
| C) places at w time open or o | | oggle, plunger, etc.) will come to rest and at the sa | | |
| 331. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| When conside should be bas | | a upon which the selection of electric cable size | | |
| A) applied vol | tage and allowable voltage d | rop. | | |
| B) current car | rying capacity and allowable | voltage drop. | | |
| C) current car | rying capacity and applied vo | oltage. | | |
| 332. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| What is an im | portant factor in selecting air | craft fuses? | | |
| A) The curren | t exceeds a predetermined v | alue. | | |
| B) The voltage | e rating should be lower than | the maximum circuit voltage. | | |
| C) Capacity m | natches the needs of the circ | uit. | | |
| 333. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| What is the ad | dvantage of a current limiter? | | | |
| A) It breaks ci | rcuit quickly. | | | |
| B) It can be re | eset easily. | | | |
| C) It will take | overload for a short period. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 334. | Q02A | AMA | | |

| A) Never needs replace | ing. | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|---|
| B) Always eliminates the need of a switch. | | | |
| C) Resettable and reus | sable. | | |
| 335. | Q02A | AMA | |
| The circuit breaker in t | the instrument lighting s | system protects the | |
| A) lights from too muc | | yolom protosto the | |
| B) wiring from too muc | ch current. | | |
| C) wiring from too muc | ch voltage. | | |
| | | | |
| 336. | Q02A | AMA | |
| A circuit protection devidesigned to be used in | | iter is essentially a slow-blow fuse and is | |
| A) 400 cycle AC circui | ts. | | |
| B) heavy power circuit | ts. | | |
| C) starter-generator ci | rcuits. | | |
| | | | |
| 337. | Q02A | AMA | |
| Which of the following aluminum electrical ca | | sizes should be selected to replace a No. 6 | 3 |
| A) No. 4. | | | |
| B) No. 6. | | | |
| C) No. 8. | | | |
| | | | |
| 338. | Q02A | AMA | |
| system does not limit t | the maximum current the | enerator or alternator lead, and the regulator at the generator or alternator can deliver, the ne generator or alternator rating? | |
| A) 50. | | | |
| B) 75. | | | |
| C) 100. | | | |
| 339. | Q02A | AMA | |
| Bonding connections s | should be tested for | | |
| A) resistance value. | | | |
| B) amperage value. | | | |
| C) reactance. | | | |
| 340. | Q02A | AMA | |
| | | gle wire circuit that required the switch to be | e |
| manually held in the O | | jie mie onoak mat roganoa mo omton to bi | - |

| 341. Where electric cawires should be partial A) wrapping with B) using a suitab C) wrapping with 342. | Q02A ables must pass through hole protected from chafing by electrical tape. le grommet. | AMA les in bulkheads, formers, ribs, firewalls, etc., the |
|--|--|---|
| Where electric cawires should be partial A) wrapping with B) using a suitab C) wrapping with 342. | ables must pass through hole protected from chafing by electrical tape. | |
| wires should be particles with B) using a suitab C) wrapping with | orotected from chafing by electrical tape. le grommet. | les in bulkheads, formers, ribs, firewalls, etc., the |
| B) using a suitab C) wrapping with 342. | le grommet. | |
| C) wrapping with | • | |
| 342. | plastic. | |
| | | |
| | Q02A | AMA |
| If it is necessary mechanic should | | or where it may be exposed to moisture, the |
| A) coat the conne | ector with grease. | |
| B) use a special | moisture proof type. | |
| C) spray the coni | nector with varnish or zinc c | chromate. |
| 343. | Q02A | AMA |
| The three kinds o | of circuit-protection devices | used most commonly in aircraft circuits are |
| A) circuit breaker | rs, resistors, and current lim | iters. |
| B) circuit breaker | rs, fuses, and current limiter | S. |
| C) circuit breake | rs, capacitors, and current li | imiter plug-ins mechanical reset types. |
| 344. | Q02A | AMA |
| If a wire is installe be given the wire | | ct with some moving parts, what protection should |
| A) Wrap with soft | t wire solder into a shield. | |
| B) Wrap with frict | tion tape. | |
| C) Pass through | conduit. | |
| 345. | Q02A | AMA |
| | Wire Gauge (AWG) system gned to a size is related to it | of numbers used to designate electrical wire size |
| A) combined resi | istance and current carrying | ι capacity. |
| B) current carryir | ng capacity. | |
| C) cross sectiona | al area. | |
| 346. | Q02A | AMA |

| | A) To calculate the voltage drop across the circuit.B) To prevent short circuits in the motor field windings.C) To obtain reasonable switch efficiency and service life. | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 347. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| | A circuit breaker is installed in an aircraft electrical system primarily to protect the | | | | |
| A) circuit and should be located as close to the source as possible. | | | | | |
| B) circuit and should be located as close to the unit as possible.C) electrical unit in the circuit and should be located as close to the source as possible. | | | | | |
| | o) dicotrical arite in the c | should and should be located as | close to the source as possible. | | |
| | 348. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| | Oil canning of the sides | of aluminum or steel electrical | junction boxes is considered to be | | |
| | A) normal operation in v | vibration prone areas. | | | |
| | B) a shorting hazard. | | | | |
| | C) acceptable operation | | | | |
| | 349. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| | | ected from overheating by mea | | | |
| | A) thermocouples. | 3 , | | | |
| | B) shunts. | | | | |
| | C) fuses. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 350. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| | • | o bond noncontinuous stainless | s steel aircraft components? | | |
| | A) Stainless steel jumps | ers. | | | |
| | B) Copper jumpers.C) Aluminum jumpers. | | | | |
| | o) / tallillalli jallipers. | | | | |
| | 351. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| | Aircraft fuse capacity is | rated in | | | |
| | A) volts. | | | | |
| | B) ohms. | | | | |
| | C) amperes. | | | | |
| | 352. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| | When adding a rheostat | to a light circuit to control the li | ight intensity, it should be connected in | | |
| | A) parallel with the light. | _ | | | |
| | B) series with the light. | | | | |
| | C) series parallel with the light switch. | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| 353. | Q02A | AMA | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| If one switch is used to | If one switch is used to control all navigation lights, the lights are most likely connected | | | | |
| A) in series with each other and parallel to the switch. | | | | | |
| B) in series with each of | ther and in series with the switc | h. | | | |
| C) parallel to each other | r and in series with the switch. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 354. | Q02A | AMA | | | |
| | nstallation, simple maintenance | sing means (open wiring) offers the , and reduced weight. When bundling | | | |
| A) be limited as to the n | number of cables to minimize da | amage from a single electrical fault. | | | |
| B) include at least one s | shielded cable to provide good | conding of the bundle to the airframe. | | | |
| C) be limited to a minim stresses on the cable in | | e bundle diameter to avoid excessive | | | |
| 355. | Q02A | AMA | | | |
| Grounding is electrically connecting a conductive object to the primary structure. One purpose of grounding is to | | | | | |
| A) prevent current return | n paths. | | | | |
| B) allow static charge ac | ccumulation. | | | | |
| C) prevent developmen | t of radio frequency potentials. | | | | |
| 356. | Q02A | AMA | | | |
| Which of the following s | should be accomplished in the in | nstallation of aircraft wiring? | | | |
| A) Support the bundle to | o structure and/ or solid fluid lin | es to prevent chafing damage. | | | |
| B) Provide adequate sla | ack in the wire bundle to compe | nsate for large changes in temperature. | | | |
| C) Locate the bundle ab | oove flammable fluid lines and s | securely clamp to structure. | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 357. | Q02A | AMA | | | |
| What protection to wires | s and cables does conduit prov | ide when used in aircraft installations? | | | |
| A) Electromagnetic. | | | | | |
| B) Mechanical. | | | | | |
| C) Structural. | | | | | |
| 358. | Q02A | AMA | | | |
| | | | | | |
| When using the voltage drop method of checking circuit resistance, the A) input voltage must be maintained at a constant value. | | | | | |
| A) iliput voltage must be maintained at a constant value. | | | | | |

B) output voltage must be maintained at a constant value.

C) input voltage must be varied.

| 359. | Q02A | AMA | | |
|-------------------|---|---|----|--|
| The nominal ra | The nominal rating of electrical switches refers to continuous | | | |
| A) current ratin | g with the contacts open. | | | |
| B) voltage ratir | ng with the contacts closed | I. | | |
| C) current ratir | ng with the contacts closed | l. | | |
| , | | | | |
| 360. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| Aircraft electric | cal junction boxes located | in a fire zone are usually constructed of | | |
| A) asbestos. | | | | |
| B) cadmium pl | ated steel. | | | |
| C) stainless sto | eel. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 361. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| • | ze radio interference a ca apacitor is connected to th | pacitor will largely eliminate and provide a steady directe le generator in | ct | |
| A) parallel. | | | | |
| B) series. | | | | |
| C) series/ para | llel. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 362. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| The primary co | onsiderations when selecti | ng electric cable size are | | |
| A) current carr | ying capacity and allowab | e voltage drop. | | |
| B) the voltage | and amperage of the load | it must carry. | | |
| C) the system | voltage and cable length. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 363. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| which has an (| The navigation lights of some aircraft consist of a single circuit controlled by a single switch which has an ON position and an OFF position, with no additional positions possible. This switch is referred to as a | | | |
| A) double pole | A) double pole, single throw (DPST), two position switch. | | | |
| B) single pole, | B) single pole, double throw (SPDT), two position switch. | | | |
| C) single pole, | C) single pole, single throw (SPST), two position switch. | | | |
| | | | | |
| 364. | Q02A | AMA | | |
| | | cted to the (-) terminal of the source voltage and the (-) terminal of the source voltage, the voltmeter will | .) | |
| A) correctly. | | | | |
| B) low voltage. | B) low voltage. | | | |
| C) backwards. | | | | |
| | | | | |

| | 365. | Q02A | AMA | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | If several long lengths of electrical cable are to be installed in rigid conduit, the possibility of damage to the cable as it is pulled through the conduit will be reduced by | | | |
| | A) dusting the cable wi | th powdered graphite. | | |
| | B) dusting the cable wi | th powdered soapstone. | | |
| | C) applying a light coat | of dielectric grease. | | |
| | 266 | DOOA | A B A A | |
| | 366. | R02A | AMA | |
| | | systems usually provide which | <u>-</u> | |
| | , - | gear, no light for gear down, g | | |
| | , | up and down, red light for unsagear, green light for gear down | • | |
| | of Rea light for ansare | gear, green light for gear down | i, no light for goal up. | |
| | 367. | R02A | AMA | |
| | (1) A dc selsyn system movement or position. | is a widely used electrical met | hod of indicating a remote mechanical | |
| | (2) A synchro type indiction one point to anoth | | ystem used for transmitting information | |
| | Regarding the above s | tatements, | | |
| | A) only No. 1 is true. | | | |
| | B) only No. 2 is true. | | | |
| | C) both No. 1 and No. | 2 are true. | | |
| | 368. | R02A | AMA | |
| Which of the following conditions is most likely to cause the landing gear warning signal to sound? | | | | |
| | A) Landing gear locked down and throttle advanced. | | | |
| | B) Landing gear locked | down and throttle retarded. | | |
| | C) Landing gear not loo | cked down and throttle retarded | d. | |
| | | | | |
| | 369. | R02A | AMA | |
| (Refer to Airframe figure 20.) What is the minimum circumstance that will cause the landing gear warning horn to indicate an unsafe condition? | | | | |
| | A) All gears up and one throttle retarded. | | | |
| | B) Any gear up and bo | th throttles retarded. | | |
| C) Any gear not down and locked, and one throttle retarded. | | | tarded. | |
| | 370. | R02A | AMA | |
| | | ear safety switch usually locate | | |
| | A) On the main gear sh | • | | |
| | | | | |

B) On the landing gear drag brace.

| C) On the pilot's | C) On the pilot's control pedestal. | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 371. | R02A | AMA | |
| What safety dev | ice is actuated by the co | mpression and extension of a landing gear strut? | |
| A) Uplock switch | I. | | |
| B) Downlock sw | itch. | | |
| C) Ground safet | y switch. | | |
| | | | |
| 372. | R02A | AMA | |
| In most modern operation is conf | • | nding gear systems, the order of gear and fairing door | |
| A) sequence val | ves. | | |
| B) shuttle valves | 3. | | |
| C) microswitche | S. | | |
| 070 | Doo. | | |
| 373. | R02A | AMA | |
| | - | re incorporated on retractable landing gear aircraft? | |
| , | ator showing gear position | | |
| , - | _ | is fully down and locked. | |
| C) A nom or our | er aural device and a rec | warning light. | |
| 374. | R02A | AMA | |
| When a landing deactivated? | gear safety switch on a r | main gear strut closes at liftoff, which system is | |
| A) Landing gear | position system. | | |
| B) Antiskid syste | em. | | |
| C) Aural warning | g system. | | |
| | Baa. | | |
| 375. | R02A | AMA | |
| | The rotor in an autosyn remote indicating system uses | | |
| A) an electromagnet. | | | |
| B) a permanent magnet. | | | |
| C) neither an electromagnet nor a permanent magnet. | | | |
| 376. | R02A | AMA | |
| The basic differen | ence between an autosyr | and a magnesyn indicating system is the | |
| A) rotor. | | | |
| B) transmitter. | | | |
| C) receiver. | | | |
| | | | |

| | 377. | R02A | AMA | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|--|
| | The rotor in a magnesyn remote indicating system uses | | | |
| | A) a permanent magnet | | | |
| | B) an electromagnet. | | | |
| | C) an electromagnet and | d a permanent magnet. | | |
| | | | | |
| | 378. | R02A | AMA | |
| | _ | re some uses for a dc selsyn s | ystem? | |
| | 1. Indicates position of r | 0.0 | | |
| | 2. Indicates the angle of | | | |
| | 3. Indicates the altitude | | | |
| | | r oil cooler door position. | | |
| | 5. Indicates fuel quantity | | | |
| | 6. Indicates the rate of c | | | |
| | 7. Indicates position of v | ving flaps. | | |
| | A) 1, 4, 5, 7. | | | |
| | B) 2, 3, 4, 5. | | | |
| | C) 2, 3, 5, 6. | | | |
| | 379. | R02A | AMA | |
| | | primarily as limit switches to | | |
| | A) limit generator output | • | | |
| | B) control electrical units | | | |
| | C) prevent overcharging | • | | |
| | | | | |
| | 380. | R02A | AMA | |
| | (Refer to Airframe figure position and the gear do | | nade if the gear switch was placed in UP | |
| | A) Replace electrical wir | e No. 15. | | |
| | B) Replace the down lim | nit switch. | | |
| C) Replace electrical wire No. 12. | | | | |
| | 381. | R02A | AMA | |
| | | - | | |
| | the following conditions? | | the red landing gear position light under | |
| | Aircraft on jacks. | | | |
| | Landing gear in transit. | | | |
| | Warning horn sounding. | | | |
| | A) extinguished. | | | |
| | B) flashing. | | | |
| | | | | |

| 382. | T02A | AMA |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Built-in aircraft | fire extinguishing systems a | are ordinarily charged with |
| A) carbon dioxi | de and nitrogen. | |
| B) halogenated | hydrocarbons and nitroger | ı. |
| C) sodium bica | rbonate and nitrogen. | |
| 383. | T02A | AMA |
| n reference to | aircraft fire extinguishing sy | rstems, |
| (1) during remoshorted. | oval or installation, the termi | nals of discharge cartridges should be grounded or |
| | | the electrical system, the system should be ltage exists at the terminal connections. |
| Regarding the | above statements, | |
| A) only No. 2 is | true. | |
| B) both No. 1 a | nd No. 2 are true. | |
| C) neither No. | 1 nor No. 2 is true. | |
| 384. | T02A | AMA |
| | | al switch type fire detection system are heat sensition perature. They are connected in |
| A) parallel with | each other, and in parallel | with the indicator lights. |
| B) parallel with | each other, but in series w | th the indicator lights. |
| C) series with e | each other, but in parallel w | th the indicator lights. |
| 385. | T02A | AMA |
| extinguishing a | | art, determine the temperature range for a fire a pressure of 330 PSIG. (Consider 330 PSIG for |
| A) 47 to 73 °F. | | |
| B) 47 to 71 °F. | | |
| C) 45 to 73 °F. | | |
| 386. | T02A | AMA |
| | | hat pressure is acceptable for a fire extinguisher 33 °F. (Rounded to the nearest whole number.) |
| A) 215 to 302 F | PSIG. | |
| B) 214 to 301 F | PSIG. | |
| C) 215 to 301 F | PSIG | |

C) illuminated.

| 3 | 387. | T02A | AMA | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | On a periodic check of fire extinguisher containers, the pressure was not between minimum and maximum limits. What procedure should be followed? | | | |
| A | A) Release pressure if | above limits. | | |
| E | B) Replace the extingui | sher container. | | |
| (| C) Increase pressure if | below limits. | | |
| | | | | |
| 3 | 388. | T02A | AMA | |
| | n some fire extinguishing indicated by the abse | | system has been intentionally discharged | |
| A | A) red disk on the side (| of the fuselage. | | |
| E | B) green disk on the sid | le of the fuselage. | | |
| (| C) yellow disk on the sid | de of the fuselage. | | |
| | | | | |
| 3 | 389. | T02A | AMA | |
| ľ | f a fire extinguisher car | tridge is removed from a disch | narge valve, it should be | |
| A | A) pressure checked. | | | |
| E | 3) used only on the orig | ginal discharge valve assembly | <i>1</i> . | |
| (| C) replaced with a new | cartridge. | | |
| | | | | |
| | 390. | T02A | AMA | |
| | Which of the following are fire precautions which must be observed when working on an oxyg system? | | | |
| 1 | I. Display 'No Smoking | ' placards. | | |
| 2 | 2. Provide adequate fire | e fighting equipment. | | |
| 3 | Keep all tools and ox | tygen servicing equipment free | from oil or grease. | |
| | _ | aft radio or electrical systems. | | |
| | A) 1, 3, and 4. | | | |
| | 3) 1, 2, and 4. | | | |
| (| C) 1, 2, 3, and 4. | | | |
| 3 | 391. | T02A | AMA | |
| ٦ | The thermocouple fire v | varning system is activated by | a | |
| A | A) certain temperature. B) core resistance drop. | | | |
| E | | | | |
| (| C) rate of temperature r | ise. | | |
| | | | | |
| 3 | 392. | T02A | AMA | |
| N | Maintenance of fire detection systems includes the | | | |
| A | A) repair of damaged so | ensing elements. | | |
| | | | | |

| B) removal of excessive loop or element material. C) replacement of damaged sensing elements. | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 393. | T02A | AMA | |
| A carbon dioxide (CO2) hand held fire extinguisher may be used on an electrical fire if the A) horn is nonmetallic. B) handle is insulated. C) horn is nonmagnetic. | | | |
| 394. | T02A | AMA | |
| Which fire extinguishin A) Carbon dioxide. B) Bromotrifluorometh C) Bromochlorometha | , | he least toxic? | |
| 395. | T02A | AMA | |
| The types of fire extinguishing agents for aircraft interior fires are A) water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, and halogenated hydrocarbons. B) water, dry chemical, methyl bromide, and chlorobromomethane. C) water, carbon tetrachloride, carbon dioxide, and dry chemical. | | | |
| 396. | T02A | AMA | |
| A thermocouple in a fire detection system causes the warning system to operate because A) it generates a small current when heated. B) heat decreases its electrical resistance. C) it expands when heated and forms a ground for the warning system. | | | |
| 397. | T02A | AMA | |
| The proper fire extinguA) water. B) carbon dioxide. C) dry powder chemical | uishing agent to use on an air al. | craft brake fire is | |
| 398. | T02A | AMA | |
| Why does the Fenwal separate circuits? | fire detection system use spo | t detectors wired parallel between two | |
| A) A control unit is used to isolate the bad system in case of malfunction. | | | |
| , | B) This installation is equal to two systems: a main system and a reserve system. | | |
| C) A short may exist ir | n either circuit without causing | ga false fire warning. | |

| 399. | T02A | AMA | |
|--|------|-----|--|
| A fire extinguisher container can be checked to determine its charge b | | | |
| A) attaching a remote pressure gauge. | | | |
| B) weighing the container and its contents. | | | |
| C) a hydrostatic test. | | | |
| | | | |
| 400. | T02A | AMA | |

What is the color code for fire extinguisher lines?

- A) Brown.
- B) Yellow.
- C) Red and green.