

Final Exam
Continuing Education Course #448 Positive
Displacement Pump Selection

1. How does a positive displacement pump move fluid?
 - ☐ a. Spinning metal impeller
 - ☐ b. Pressure swings
 - ☐ c. Chambers that fill and empty
2. What are the two main categories of PD pumps?
 - ☐ a. Reciprocating & Rotary
 - ☐ b. Centrifugal & Rotary
 - ☐ c. Reciprocating & Vertical
3. Which is an advantage of PD pumps?
 - ☐ a. Acceleration of fluid
 - ☐ b. Can maintain the discharge pressure
 - ☐ c. Consistent flow during changing pressures
4. Which is a disadvantage of PD pumps?
 - ☐ a. Pulsation/acceleration of fluid
 - ☐ b. Priming and lift abilities
 - ☐ c. Viscosity limitations
5. Which is NOT a method for flow control with a reciprocating pump?
 - ☐ a. Stroke speed
 - ☐ b. Stroke length
 - ☐ c. Tube speed
6. What is a common turndown ratio for a metering pump?
 - ☐ a. 0.5:1
 - ☐ b. 100:1
 - ☐ c. 10,000:1
7. What is a commonly accepted guide for the design of pumping systems?
 - ☐ a. NFPA 20
 - ☐ b. Hydraulic Institute Standards
 - ☐ c. AWWA Standard E503
8. What category is a diaphragm pump?
 - ☐ a. Reciprocating
 - ☐ b. Rotary
 - ☐ c. Other

9. What category is a peristaltic pump?

- ☐ a. Reciprocating
- ☐ b. Rotary
- ☐ c. Other

10. What category is a gear pump?

- ☐ a. Reciprocating
- ☐ b. Rotary
- ☐ c. Other

11. What is the most common type of PD pump?

- ☐ a. Diaphragm
- ☐ b. Circumferential piston
- ☐ c. Progressive cavity

12. Which is NOT a type of diaphragm pump?

- ☐ a. Air diaphragm
- ☐ b. Controlled-volume diaphragm
- ☐ c. Water diaphragm

13. What type of pump is a pumpjack for an oil well?

- ☐ a. Double disc
- ☐ b. Piston
- ☐ c. Progressive cavity

14. What is the most common type of rotary pump?

- ☐ a. Peristaltic
- ☐ b. Vane
- ☐ c. Flexible impeller

15. What category is a piston pump?

- ☐ a. Reciprocating
- ☐ b. Rotary
- ☐ c. Other

16. What category is a screw pump?

- ☐ a. Reciprocating
- ☐ b. Rotary
- ☐ c. Other

17. Which is a common application for a double disc pump?

- ☐ a. Medical
- ☐ b. Sludge
- ☐ c. Chemical metering

18. Which is not a configuration for a peristaltic pump?

- ☐ a. Hose
- ☐ b. Tube
- ☐ c. Pipe

19. When should the number of pumps be decided during the design process?

- ☐ a. Near the beginning of the design process
 - ☐ b. Near the end of the design process
 - ☐ c. Anytime
20. Which of the following is NOT a design criteria?
- ☐ a. Salvage value of \$1000
 - ☐ b. Peak design flow of 100 gph at 40 psi
 - ☐ c. Wetted parts compatible with sodium hydroxide
21. Which is the highest design flow to be maintained by the pumping system?
- ☐ a. Big design flow
 - ☐ b. Maximum design flow
 - ☐ c. Peak design flow
22. Which is a benefit of a duplex pump arrangement versus a triplex arrangement?
- ☐ a. Simple design
 - ☐ b. Covers a greater range of flows
 - ☐ c. Covers a greater range of pressures
23. What is the formula for flow control for a reciprocating pump?
- ☐ a. Pump Flow = Peak flow * % Speed / 2
 - ☐ b. Pump Flow = Max Pump Flow * % Speed * % Stroke / 2
 - ☐ c. Pump Flow = Max Pump Flow * % Speed * % Stroke
24. Which is NOT a unit to express chemical dosage?
- ☐ a. ppm by volume
 - ☐ b. ppm by solids
 - ☐ c. ppm by liquid weight
25. What is a process flow diagram?
- ☐ a. Schematic showing major components and piping
 - ☐ b. Elevation view with hydraulic grade line
 - ☐ c. Instrumentation diagram
26. In general, which can pull a greater lift?
- ☐ a. Positive displacement pump
 - ☐ b. Centrifugal pump
 - ☐ c. Vertical pump
27. Which should be larger: NPSHr or NPSHa?
- ☐ a. Should be equal
 - ☐ b. NPSHa
 - ☐ c. NPSHr
28. Which formula represents TDH?
- ☐ a. TDH = minor losses + pipe friction + static
 - ☐ b. TDH = minor losses + major losses + static
 - ☐ c. TDH = minor losses + dynamic losses + static
29. What tool can be used to identify pump models that meet the required flow and pressure?
- ☐ a. Efficiency calculator
 - ☐ b. Hydraulic profile

☐ c. Review charts or tables of pump capacity ranges

30. How should the rated pressure compare to the delivery pressure?

☐ a. Rated pressure = delivery pressure

☐ b. Rated pressure > delivery pressure

☐ c. Rated pressure < delivery pressure