MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY OF MACEDONIA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS

Course: Maritime English Academic year: 2015 – 2016 Exam period: September 2016 Semester: C' Instructors: A. Birbili, Dr M. Tsompanoglou Exam paper grade: Name: **Student number:** FINAL EXAM Fill in the gaps using the words below. There are two extra words. (15 p.) mineral friction metals sufficient corrosion sticking heat erosion distillation performance running antifouling sealing consult coolant inadequate The main task of lubrication is to reduce ______ between the moving parts of an engine. In this way we ensure better of the engine and reduction of _____ due to friction. Lubrication also acts as a because it absorbs a considerable amount of which is released from friction. Furthermore, it assists the piston rings in the combustion chamber. Moreover, it protects the surfaces from _____, even when the engine is out of _____, thanks to the good tenacity lubricants have on ______. Finally, it keeps the metal surfaces clean due to the _____ property of lubricating oil. Correct lubrication of the engine is of great importance because _____ lubrication would lead to the seizing of bearings and ______ of the engine. The correct choice of lubricating oil is essential too, and we should always the engine constructor's manual as to the recommended type of oil for the particular engine. The types of lubricating oils used in marine diesel engines are generally _____ oils, coming from the residues (base stock) of crude oil after its ______. Match the words to their definitions. There is one extra word. (10 p.) particle stalling tenacity distil defective seizing residue dismantle alignment emission treatment -- refine

-- process for improving quality
-- what remains left over
-- tiny solid material
-- sticking property
-- discharge of gases, smoke, etc

disassemble, disconnect, remove				
faulty, damaged				
bringing back to a straight line				
orniging back to a straight fine				
C. The following list of terms includes the most important parameters of				
fuel oils for diesel engines. Match the terms to the appropriate explanation.				
There are two extra terms. (10 p.)				
There are two extra termss (10 ps)				
<u>cetane number</u> <u>hydrogen sulphide</u> <u>viscosity</u> <u>pour point</u> <u>density</u>				
water and sediment <u>heating value</u> <u>ash content</u> <u>specific gravity</u>				
<u>sulphur</u> <u>carbon residue</u> <u>flash point</u>				
Non-combustible solid material in the fuel which scratches the rubbing surfaces it comes in contact with: Unburned carbon during combustion which can deposit on engine parts:				
A measure of the density or weight of the fuel. It also serves as a rough check on viscosity, carbon content and other qualities:				
The measure of the resistance of the fuel to movement. The higher it is, the more				
difficult it is for the fuel to flow:				
A highly toxic, flammable gas which can be fatal in extreme cases:				
The lowest temperature at which the fuel oil is observed to flow:				
Chemical element which can be very injurious to engine parts during combustion				
because it changes into acid:				
An indication of the ignition quality of the fuel:				
The amount of heat given off on complete combustion of one pound of fuel:				
The temperature at which the fuel vapours ignite when a flame is applied to it:				

D. State whether the following sentences are True or False. (10 p.)

- -- The higher the viscosity of a fuel oil, the more heating it needs to reduce it.
- -- Around the pour point the fuel can hardly be pumped and needs heating.
- -- Sulphur is extremely harmful to metal surfaces when it turns into sulphuric acid.
- -- Heavy fuel oils form more carbon deposits because they have a lower carbon residue figure.
- -- Carbon deposits can be formed in every part of the engine.
- -- The cetane number of a fuel oil should be proportional to the engine speed.
- -- High water content in the fuel does not affect combustion whatsoever.
- -- High specific gravity does not necessarily imply highly viscous fuel.
- -- Sediment is formed when suspending solid particles in the fuel coagulate and sink down.
- -- Heating value is the amount of heat given off on complete combustion of one litre of fuel.

E. Circle the correct choice. (15 p.)

The heating value of a fuel a. r.p.m.	is commonly expressed in b. p.p.m.	c. b.t.u.
The element which causes a. carbon	oxidation to the engine is b. sulphur	c. silicon
The used fuel is mixed with a. settling	h a new charge in the tar b. double-bottom	
The acronym CCAI stands a. calculated calcium aromati b. calculated carbon aromatic c. cracked carbon aromaticity	city index city index	
The the CCAI, the late a. higher	er the ignition takes place. b. lower	c. clearer
The acronym TBN stands a. total balance number	for: b. total base number	c. thick base number
The fuel resists to flowing a. low	when its viscosity is b. high	c. at a medium rate
Lube oils with a viscosity a a. suitable	around SAE 15 are for die b. proper	esel engines. c. unsuitable
•	a lubricant shows how it	is to variations of
temperature. a. variable	b. solid	c. stable
The fuel needs heating who a. flash	en it is close to its point. b. pour	c. injection
The time of ignition of the a. the cetane number	fuel is directly influenced by: b. the water content	c. the ash content
The cylinder liner is lubrica. circumferentially	ated b. horizontally	c. vertically
The crosshead and the guid a. cylinder	les are lubricated by oil. b. circulating	c. turbine
The the TBN is, the mea. lower	ore acid neutralising capacity b. better	the oil has. c. higher
The piston spread the ca. rod	cylinder oil up and down the s b. pin	urface of the liner. c. rings

F.	The following is a list of additives which are added to lubricating oils to
improv	ye their functional properties. Match them to the reasons for their use
below.	(8 p.)

<u>dispersants</u>	<u>detergents</u>	<u>corrosia</u>	on inhibitors	wear preventers
<u>antioxidants</u>	pour point depre	<u>ssants</u>	<u>VI improvers</u>	anti-foamants
Keep the engine parts clean of deposits, especially carbon deposits Prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces by forming a tenacious oil film on them				
Prevent the ox	idation of oil white eezing point of			g propertiesow at lower temperatures
	arbon and other			oil
Reduce foall I Limit the wear				
Increase the V				
increase the v	i oi uie oii	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
G. Complete	e the sentences	s with	the appropriate	e form of the words in
parentheses. (, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	ис ирргориис	of the words in
(F)			
Empty the	(contain)	of this box on th	ne floor.
				d
(impure) from the			-	
Chemical	(s	table) is	an important spe	ecification of
			ing oil improve i	ts quality.
				(corrode) influence
of acid.				
Most fuel	(in	ject) are	operated hydrau	lically.
Highly	(visc	cosity) fu	iels need special	treatment.
	(distil) fuels	s have cle	eaner emissions t	chan
(residue) fuels.	. ,			
The	(remov	e) of wa	ter and foreign pa	articles in the lube oil is
done in a centrifu	ıgal	(s	separate).	
Detailed	(in	struct) o	on how to operate	e and maintain an engine
(operate) of the	•			

H. Here are some problems of the engine components. What are the possible reasons for these? Choose an appropriate answer/reason from the phrases in italics and write it down next to each problem. (9 p.)

- abrasive particles, e.g. ash in fuel, iron chips in lubricant
- vibration, main bearing wear down, slackened tie bolts and chocks
- high thermal stresses
- inadequate lubrication causing major friction
- deposits of salt from cooling water
- HFO with high carbon content
- variations in temperature
- excessive lubrication
- residues from the combustion of fuel oil

PROBLEMS	POSSIBLE REASONS
Accumulated deposits on exhaust valve after 10,000	
hours of running on heavy fuel oil	
Cracks on piston or cylinder head underside	
Crankshaft deflection	
Major wear and deformation of piston crown	
Sticking of piston rings in their grooves	
Scale on cylinder head and externally on cylinder liner	
Piston crown with accumulated carbon deposits	
Scratches and abrasion on cylinder liner surface	
Scuffed cylinder liner	

I. What maintenance work should be done to the following engine parts? Choose an appropriate answer from the ones below. (8 p.)

•	scored valve seats >
	gaigad nigton >
	seized piston >
•	fuel cam nuts >
	stuffing box >
•	noisy crosshead guides and slippers >
•	sump tank >
	connecting rod screws >
•	governor >

	should be lapped	the guides should	
should be	with	be aligned and the ply	
retightened	carborundum	of slippers should be	replacement
	paste and	readjusted	
	reground		
should be		should be cleaned and	
cleaned of	check the level	its sealing elements	should be checked for
sediment	and	(flange, gasket,	correct tightness and
	condition of oil	packing) should be	retightened
		replaced	

GOOD LUCK!!!