

UNITED KINGDOM ROCKETRY ASSOCIATION

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STUDY GUIDE

**SAFETY OFFICERS EXAMINATION
AND
LEVEL II FLIGHT CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION**

UNITED KINGDOM ROCKETRY ASSOCIATION

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INTRODUCTION

1.1. UNITED KINGDOM ROCKETRY ASSOCIATION DOCUMENT

- 1.1.1. This document will not be published annually. Alterations or amendments to its contents will, however, be issued as necessary in loose page form, which should be put into the Document at the appropriate place.

1.2. CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE ASSOCIATION

- 1.2.1. If you should need to correspond with the Association, with reference to this document please send all correspondence via the PO box to the head of the United Kingdom Rocketry Association Safety and Technical Team.

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

- 1.3. The purpose of this document is to prepare the member to take the Safety Officer/Level II Certification examination.
- 1.4. The examination questions for the above Safety Officer/Level II Certification examination will be taken from this study guide.
- 1.5. Correct answers are indicated by an asterisk

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QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: What does 'CG' stand for in rocket terminology?

- A: Calculated gravity
- B: Centre of gravity *
- C: Concentric geometry

QUESTION 2: What does 'CP' stand for in rocket in rocket terminology?

- A: Centre of pressure *
- B: Circular parachute
- C: Calculated pressure

QUESTION 3: What relationship must the 'CG' of a rocket have to the 'CP' of a rocket for it to fly safely?

- A: The 'CG' must be greater than the 'CP'
- B: The 'CG' must be at least one body tube diameter forward of the 'CP' *
- C: The 'CG' must be at least one body tube diameter aft of the 'CP'

QUESTION 4: Which of the following suggestions would help most to make a marginally stable rocket safer to fly?

- A: Add weight to the nose *
- B: Make the fins smaller
- C: Use a less powerful motor

QUESTION 5: If the wind at your launch site is blowing toward trees at an average speed of 35 km/hour (approx. 22mph) should you. . . .

- A: Angle your rocket 10 degrees into the wind to minimise recovery drift
- B: Reduce the size of the parachute to increase descent rate
- C: Not fly your rocket at all *

QUESTION 6: You have a rocket, which is predicted to go to 610m (approx. 2000ft on an I161 reload but a strong breeze is blowing. For safety what would be the best action to take. . . .

- A: Use a slower burning I112 reload to reduce the rockets peak altitude
- B: Use a smaller parachute to stop the rocket drifting out of the site
- C: Use a faster burning I357 reload to increase the rocket's take off velocity *

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QUESTION 7: If you recess the nozzle end of a rocket motor more than one body tube diameter into the base of a rocket what will happen?

- A: The 'Krushnick Effect' will cause the motor's power to be lost *
- B: The rocket will fly erratically due to the change in its 'CG'
- C: The 'Bernoulli principle' dictates the rocket may not lift off the launch pad.

QUESTION 8: You are making an ejection charge to be fired from an altimeter in a 100 mm (approx. 4 inch) diameter rocket. The charge should be about:

- A: 1g in weight *
- B: 6g in weight
- C: 28g in weight

QUESTION 9: A rocket is predicted to reach 1036m (approx. 3400ft) in altitude. Its potential maximum ballistic range is around. . .

- A: 671m (2200ft)
- B: 1036m (3400ft)
- C: 2134m (7000ft) *

QUESTION 10: A rocket is 150mm (approx. 6 inches) in diameter, 2.44m (approx. eight feet) long and weighs around 6kg (12lbs approx.) without a motor. A good motor for its first flight would be. . . .

- A: A 600ns I435
- B: A 1280ns J415 *
- C: A 5120ns L952

QUESTION 11: A rocket motor of 1200ns total impulse and burning for 6 seconds would be classed as a. . . .

- A: J1200
- B: K200
- C: J200 *

QUESTION 12: Which of the following motors has the longest burn time?

- A: A 1280ns J300 *
- B: A 700ns J 200
- C: A 1000ns J420

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QUESTION 13: Which of the following motors has the highest average thrust?

- A: A 1200ns J400 *
- B: A 1280ns J280
- C: A 2560ns K250

QUESTION 14: What is the total impulse of a motor that gives 400n average thrust for four seconds?

- A: 400ns
- B: 400 Newtons
- C: 1600ns *

QUESTION 15: A rocket weighing 1kg (2lbs approx.) without motor and flying on a motor giving 800n of thrust will. . . .

- A: Probably crash because it is underpowered
- B: fly well but not go very high
- C: probably reach supersonic speed *

QUESTION 16: A rocket motor is classed as 'high power' if its propellant mass is greater than:

- A: 125g
- B: 62.5g *
- C: 100g

QUESTION 17: When does a UKRA Safety Officer have authority to cancel a launch?

- A: When consulted by the flyer
- B: When the Launch Control Officer is unavailable to check a flight
- C: At all times *

QUESTION 18: At what minimum distance should all persons, except those required for the launch of a rocket, be kept when the vehicle is powered by a single I or J class motor?

- A: 45m (148ft) *
- B: 15m (49ft)
- C: 60m (197ft)

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QUESTION 19: A rocket has an I284 composite reload & ten D12 black powder motors in it, all electrically ignited by individual igniters. What is the probable launch scenario?

- A: The I284 will light first then the 'D's will air light. The flight will be successful.
- B: The 'D's will light first lifting the rocket off the pad at a very low speed increasing the risk of a crash when the I284 lights moments later. *
- C: All motors will fire at about the same time.

QUESTION 20: Roughly what altitude will a 100mm (approx. 4inch) diameter rocket weighing 3kg (6lbs approx.) and flying on a full 640ns 'T' motor reach.

- A: Approximately 427m (1400ft)
- B: Approximately 762m (2500ft) *
- C: Approximately 1189m (3900ft)

QUESTION 21: Roughly what altitude will a 150mm (approx. 6 inch) diameter rocket weighing 7kg (14lbs approx.) and flying on a full 2560ns 'K' motor reach.

- A: Approximately 396m (1300ft)
- B: Approximately 671m (2200ft)
- C: Approximately 1219m (4000ft) *

QUESTION 22: Roughly what altitude will a 66mm (approx. 2.6 inch) diameter rocket weighing 1.5kg (3lbs approx.) and flying on a 240ns 'H' motor reach.

- A: Approximately 274m (900ft)
- B: Approximately 610m (2000ft) *
- C: Approximately 1036m (3400ft)

QUESTION 23: Which of Newtons laws of motion best describes the operation of a rocket motor?

- A: 1st law: A body will stay still or in constant motion in a straight line unless acted upon by a force.
- B: 2nd law: The rate of change of momentum in a body is proportional to the force acting upon the body.
- C: 3rd law: For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. *

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QUESTION 24: What are the three principle forces acting on a rocket during flight?

- A: Thrust, body diameter and surface finish.
- B: Nose shape, thrust and aerodynamic drag.
- C: Gravity, thrust and aerodynamic drag. *

QUESTION 25: What are the three factors that have the greatest effect on a rocket's peak altitude?

- A: Lift off weight, propellant weight and motor thrust.
- B: Fin size, propellant weight and motor thrust.
- C: Motor thrust, weight and aerodynamic drag. *

QUESTION 26: To fly a rocket with a single motor of 2000ns total impulse you must be UKRA certified to:

- A: Level 1
- B: Level 2 *
- C: Level 3

QUESTION 27: To fly a rocket powered by a cluster consisting of one 'H' class motor and three 'D' class motors totalling 330ns you must be UKRA certified to:

- A: Level 1 *
- B: Level 2
- C: Level 3

QUESTION 28: All launch pads / towers must be:

- A: Rigid enough so as not to deflect or break under 48 kilometre/hour (30mph) winds.
- B: Able to support the weight of the largest rocket that could be fitted to it.
- C: Rigid enough so as not to deflect under strongest launchable winds. *

QUESTION 29: A payload cannot be flown if it is:

- A: Likely to cause radio interference. *
- B: Inflammable in nature. *
- C: Over 2 times the weight of the empty rocket in which it is to be flown.
- D: A vertebrate creature. *

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QUESTION 30: To achieve Level 1 certification you must:

- A: Successfully launch a rocket powered by motor/s of 160.01 to 640.01ns total impulse.
- B: Successfully launch and retrieve a rocket powered by an 'H' or 'T' motor.
- C: Successfully demonstrate to the RSO a rocket flight powered by an 'H' or 'T' class motor. *

QUESTION 31: A rocket containing seven motors ignited with fuses is:

- A: Automatically classed as experimental.
- B: Not allowed to fly at a UKRA event.
- C: Classed as a complex rocket and should be launched from a greater distance than an equal power rocket employing a single motor. *

QUESTION 32: A two-stage rocket employing an 'T' class booster and 'H' class sustainer is:

- A: Classed as a 'complex' rocket and should be launched from a greater distance than an equal power rocket employing a single motor. *
- B: To be treated in the same way as a single stage 'J' powered rocket.
- C: Classed as a Level 2 rocket because its total impulse is over 640.01ns.

QUESTION 33: A two stage rocket employing electronic ignition of the second stage crashes during first stage burn. The first thing the safety officer must do is:

- A: Check if the rocket is damaged.
- B: Inform the Launch Control Officer of the situation then take a fire extinguisher to the rocket in case of a grass fire at the impact point.
- C: Stop spectators approaching the live upper stage and make sure everyone is ready in case of a land shark. *

QUESTION 34: The most important things to check for on a high performance rocket before allowing it to fly are:

- A: Recovery attachment, fin attachment and shock cord mount.
- B: Nose / payload attachment, recovery attachment and body tube strength.
- C: Fin attachment, static vent and motor mount strength.
- D: All of the above. *

QUESTION 35: If anyone on the range shouts 'heads up' the safety officer must:

- A: Run for the nearest cover.
- B: Get the spectators to the nearest cover.
- C: Encourage everyone to stand still and look up. *

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QUESTION 36: If a NOTAM has been issued to 762m (2500ft) and a rocket is predicted to reach 777m (2550ft) in altitude the Safety Officer should:

- A: Refuse permission to fly. *
- B: Check over the altitude predictions to determine their accuracy.
- C: Consult with the LCO and make a visual check for aircraft before flight.

QUESTION 37: Night launching of high power rockets is only permitted:

- A: When illuminated recovery devices are employed.
- B: When illuminated recovery devices are employed, on November 5th or when special permission has been given by the Technical and Safety committee of UKRA for a non-illuminated night flight. *
- C: On November 5th, away from coasts and when illuminated recovery devices are employed.

QUESTION 38: You should endeavour to build your rockets so that it may be recovered:

- A: By parachute.
- B: Within the boundary of the launch area.
- C: Substantially intact so as they can be launched again. *

QUESTION 39: A certification flight is considered successful when:

- A: The rocket is brought back to the certifying officer intact.
- B: The rocket successfully deploys its recovery system. *
- C: The rocket launches successfully.

PLEASE TURN TO YOUR DIAGRAM SHEET ON THE LAST PAGE OF THIS GUIDE.

QUESTION 40: What does the circular symbol on rockets 'A' and 'B' mean?

- A: Centre of gravity. *
- B: Centre of Pressure.
- C: Rotational symmetry point in diagram.

QUESTION 41: What is wrong with the aft fins on rocket 'A' if it were intended for high speed flight?

- A: They are not big enough.
- B: They are not of a delta design.
- C: Their span is too great in comparison with their root edge. *

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QUESTION 42: What effect may the forward fins have on the flight characteristics of rocket 'A'?

- A: They will add to its stability by increasing the overall fin area.
- B: They will decrease its stability because they move its C/P forward. *
- C: They will have little effect because of the rocket's length.

QUESTION 43: From the information supplied by the diagram would you expect rocket 'A' to be stable in low-speed flight?

- A: No it will probably be unstable. *
- B: Yes it will probably be stable.
- C: There is not sufficient information supplied.

QUESTION 44: Between rocket 'A' and 'B' which would be more likely to survive supersonic flight, assuming similar construction?

- A: Rocket 'A'.
- B: Rocket 'B'. *
- C: There is insufficient information supplied.

QUESTION 45: Between rocket 'A' and 'B' which is more stable?

- A: Rocket 'A'.
- B: Rocket 'B'. *
- C: There is insufficient information supplied.

QUESTION 46: Rocket 'B' has a solid hard-wood nose cone. For safety, what would you recommend to the flyer?

- A: To use a light balsa or plastic nose instead.
- B: To angle the rocket down range and launch in light breeze only. *
- C: Not to fly at all because the rocket is too dangerous.

QUESTION 47: If rocket 'A' is 100mm (approx. 4") in diameter and weighs 3kg (6lbs approx.) and rocket 'B' is 125mm (approx. 5") in diameter and weighs 2.5kg (5lbs approx.) which would reach the higher altitude if both were launched on identical motors?

- A: Rocket 'A'. *
- B: Rocket 'B'.
- C: There is insufficient information supplied.

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QUESTION 48: Between rocket 'A' and 'B' which has a more suitable nose shape for flight at 1290 kilometres/hour (approx. 800mph)?

- A: Rocket 'A' *
- B: Rocket 'B'
- C: Both are unsuitable for such high speed flight.

QUESTION 49: If rocket 'B' was to be used for a level 2 certification flight and there was a stiff breeze blowing what motor would you recommend be used?

- A: A 'J95' to keep airspeed low.
- B: An 'I435' to keep airspeed high.
- C: A 'J350' to keep airspeed moderate. *

QUESTION 50: Devices with which UN numbers require an explosive licence?

- A: UN 0432 Articles, Pyrotechnic for technical purposes 1.4S
- B: UN 0275 Cartridges, Power Device 1.3C
- C: UN 0349 Articles, Explosive, N.O.S. 1.4S *
- D: UN 0161 Powder, Smokeless 1.1C
- E: UN 0351 Articles, Explosive, N.O.S. 1.4C *
- F: UN 0454 Igniters 1.4S

Note Not Otherwise Specified =N.O.S.

QUESTION 51: Devices with which UN numbers require an RCA?

- A: UN 0432 Articles, Pyrotechnic for technical purposes 1.4S
- B: UN 0275 Cartridges, Power Device 1.3C *
- C: UN 0349 Articles, Explosive, N.O.S. 1.4S *
- D: UN 0161 Powder, Smokeless 1.1C *
- E: UN 0351 Articles, Explosive, N.O.S. 1.4C *
- F: UN 0454 Igniters 1.4S

Note Not Otherwise Specified =N.O.S.

QUESTION 52: Which options apply to an "Acquire only" explosives certificate?

- A: Requires a registered store of relevant UN classes.
- B: Must purchase and use certified motors on site. *
- C: May purchase motors certified motors mail order. (Requires RCA for relevant UN classes.)
- D: Motors must be disposed of in an appropriate manner. *

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QUESTION 53: Which options apply to an “Acquire and Keep” explosives certificate?

- A: Requires a registered store of relevant UN classes. *
- B: Must purchase and use motors certified motors on site.
- C: May purchase motors certified motors mail order. (Requires RCA for relevant UN classes.) *
- D: Must destroy any unused motors on site.

QUESTION 54: What is the maximum amount of NEQ (net explosive content) that can be kept in a registered store (Mode B).

- A: 10kg
- B: 15kg
- C: 7kg *
- D: One M Reload

QUESTION 55: What do you need an RCA document for?

- A: To handle explosive material.
- B: To transport explosive material. *
- C: To launch rockets.

QUESTION 56: What is a “registered store”?

- A: A registered Ammo box.
- B: The entire property named on the registration. *
- C: Your field launch box.

QUESTION 57: What is the life an explosives certificate, registered store and RCA?

- A: Store = 5 years, Explosives Cert. = 5 years, RCA = 5 years.
- B: Store = 1 year, Explosives Cert. = 10 years, RCA = 10 years.
- C: Store = 1 year, Explosives Cert. = 3 years, RCA = 5 years.
- D: Store = 1 year, Explosives Cert. = 3 years, RCA = Life of explosives certificate. *

QUESTION 58: Where may UN Class numbers for any item of interest to UKRA members be obtained?

- A: The manufacturer / distributor of the item. *
- B: The Police.
- C: The HSE. *

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QUESTION 59: When determining the centre of gravity (CG) of a rocket with a heavier motor at the launch site one can

- A: Install the motor, recovery system and payload and determine the balance point of the rocket as it is ready for flight. *
- B: Balance the rocket with an empty motor because that is the condition of the rocket after burn out
- C: It is not necessary to test for the centre of gravity when using a more powerful motor because it has more thrust.

QUESTION 60: What happens to the centre of gravity (CG) of a rocket during a solid rocket motors thrusting phase.

- A: The centre of gravity stays the same.
- B: The centre of gravity shifts forward. *
- C: The centre of gravity shifts aft.

QUESTION 61: What happens to the coefficient of drag (C_d) as the rocket approaches the speed of sound?

- A: The C_d decreases.
- B: The C_d stays the same.
- C: The C_d increases. *

QUESTION 62: What effect does a boat tail have on a subsonic rocket's coefficient of drag (C_d)?

- A: No effect, a boat tail is only a cosmetic design feature.
- B: It increases the C_d by changing the airflow over the fins.
- C: It decreases the C_d by reducing the base drag. *

QUESTION 63: What is the thrust curve of a regressive motor burn?

- A: A regressive burn has a high initial thrust relative to the ending thrust of the motor. *
- B: A regressive burn has a lower initial thrust relative to the ending thrust.
- C: The thrust curve is flat.

QUESTION 64: What is the thrust curve of a progressive motor?

- A: A progressive burn has a high initial thrust relative to the ending thrust of the motor.
- B: A progressive burn has a lower initial thrust relative to the ending thrust. *
- C: The thrust curve is flat.

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QUESTION 65: What is the function of a motor liner and the O-ring seals in a solid rocket motor?

- A: To hold all of the parts in place prior to ignition of the rocket motor.
- B: To make the motor easier to clean if it is a reloadable motor.
- C: To keep the hot gasses of the motor from burning or melting the motor case. *

QUESTION 66: What is the most common oxidiser in commercially available high power composite solid rocket motors?

- a. Ammonium Perchlorate *
- b. Ammonium Nitrate
- c. Ammonium Chlorate

QUESTION 67: A small hole is typically recommended near the top, but below the nosecone or payload section, of a high power rocket's booster section. Why?

- A: This hole allows excessive ejection charge pressures to vent to reduce shock cord stress
- B: The hole is used to give air pressure readings for on-board altimeters.
- C: The hole vents internal air pressure as the rocket gains altitude to prevent premature separation. *

QUESTION 68: In general terms, the specific impulse of a rocket motor is:

- A: The total thrust force of a motor throughout its action time.
- B: The total impulse divided by unit weight of propellant. *
- C: Dependent on the diameter and length of the propellant grain.

QUESTION 69: In general terms, the total impulse of a rocket motor can be described as:

- A: The product of the average motor thrust and its burn time. *
- B: The product of the propellant weight and its burn time.
- C: The product of the propellant weight and the motor thrust.

QUESTION 70: What is a Newton?

- A: The amount of force required to accelerate one pound one foot per second per second.
- B: The amount of force required to accelerate one kg, one foot per second per second.
- C: The amount of force required to accelerate one kg, one meter per second per second. *

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QUESTION 71: What does the motor designation I220-8 mean?

- A: The motor is in the I impulse range with an average thrust of 220 Newtons and an 8 second delay from motor ignition.
- B: The motor is in the I impulse range, having a total impulse of 620 Newton-seconds With an average thrust of 220 Newtons and an 8 second delay from motor burn-out.
- C: The motor is in the I impulse range with an average thrust of 220 Newtons and an 8 second ejection delay from motor burn-out. *

QUESTION 72: What is the difference in kinetic energy between two identical rockets, one descending at 9.1m/second (30 feet per second), the other descending at 18.3m/second (60 feet per second)?

- A: Cannot be determined without the weight.
- B: Two times as much energy.
- C: Four times as much energy. *

QUESTION 73: The equation for determining the energy of a moving body (such as a rocket) is:

- A: $E = 1/2 mv^2$ *
- B: $E = ma^2$
- C: $E = mv^3$

Note : m=Mass v=Velocity a=Area

QUESTION 74: What is the purpose of a launch lug?

- A: To add drag to the rocket at launch.
- B: To guide the rocket along the launch rod or rail. *
- C: Both a and b.

QUESTION 75: A rocket with a motor cluster consisting of a central composite 54mm J415 motor and four 29mm G80 composite motors using electric matches:

- A: will result in all motors starting about the same time.
- B: will result in the J415 motor starting first followed by the G80's.
- C: will result in the G80's starting first followed by the J415. *

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QUESTION 76: What is a shred?

- A: A failure of the rocket air frame during boost resulting in destruction of the rocket. *
- B: A failure of the recovery system during boost.
- C: A failure of the motor causing early ejection.

QUESTION 77: What is a cato?

- A: A failure of the rocket resulting in failure of the air frame during boost.
- B: A failure of the recovery system during boost.
- C: A failure of the motor causing flight termination. *

QUESTION 78: What is a complex high power rocket?

- A: A rocket having more than one stage.
- B: A rocket having a cluster of rocket motors.
- C: Both a and b. *

QUESTION 79: When is a recovery device not necessary in a high power rocket?

- A: When the high power rocket is intended for ballistic flight.
- B: When the rocket has a bursting charge.
- C: A recovery device is always necessary. *

QUESTION 80: When must the stability of a rocket be determined?

- A: If the safety monitor requests it.
- B: When designing a new rocket.
- C: Whenever the rocket is prepared for flight. *

QUESTION 81: What is the maximum weight of a high power rocket?

- A: Less than maximum weight recommended by the motor manufacturer for a given motor. *
- B: Less than 50 kg (112 pounds).
- C: There is no maximum high power rocket weight.

QUESTION 82: When is it permissible to catch a high power rocket?

- A: If the rocket weights less than 1 kg (2.2 pounds).
- B: It is never permissible to catch a high power rocket. *
- C: Neither a or b.

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QUESTION 83: When is it permissible to consume alcohol when prepping or launching high power rockets?

- A: When the preparation is done the day before the launch.
- B: If the blood alcohol level is below the 'impaired' level.
- C: It is never permitted. *

QUESTION 84: What is the minimum safe distance for the operator from a Hybrid engine powered vehicle?

- A: 30.5m (100 ft). *
- B: 36.6m (120 ft)
- C: As referenced in the Safe Distance Chart.

QUESTION 85: At what temperature in Degrees Centigrade does Nitrous Oxide break down?

- A: 570 *
- B: 610
- C: 750

QUESTION 86: What does a Hybrid engine require to be flown under UKRA insurance?

- A: A ventable tank.
- B: Must be commercially available.
- C: A and B. *

QUESTION 87: What is the oxidiser most commonly used in a commercial hybrid rocket engine?

- A: N₂O. *
- B: N₂O₄.
- C: NO₂.

QUESTION 88: What is the nominal tank pressure of a nitrous oxide hybrid motor at 23.9° C (75° F)?

- A: 0.69 MPa (100 p.s.i.)
- B: 5.17 MPa (750 p.s.i.) *
- C: 10.34 MPa (1,500 p.s.i)

QUESTION 89: Above what temperature, in degrees Centigrade (Farenheight), does pressurised nitrous oxide change to a gas?

- A: 36.1 (97). *
- B: 24 (75).
- C: 2.7 (37).

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QUESTION 90: At what minimum distance should all persons, except those required for the launch of a rocket, be kept when the vehicle is powered by a single A class motor?

- A: 2 Metres. *
- B: 3 Metres.
- C: 5 Metres.

QUESTION 91: At what minimum distance should all persons, except those required for the launch of a rocket, be kept when the vehicle is powered by a single B or C class motor?

- A: 2 Metres.
- B: 3 Metres. *
- C: 5 Metres.

QUESTION 92: At what minimum distance should all persons, except those required for the launch of a rocket, be kept when the vehicle is powered by a single D class motor?

- A: 2 Metres.
- B: 3 Metres.
- C: 5 Metres. *

QUESTION 93: At what minimum distance should all persons, except those required for the launch of a rocket, be kept when the vehicle is powered by a single E class motor?

- A: 7 Metres. *
- B: 3 Metres.
- C: 5 Metres.

QUESTION 94: At what minimum distance should all persons, except those required for the launch of a rocket, be kept when the vehicle is powered by a single F or G class motor?

- A: 10 Metres. *
- B: 7 Metres.
- C: 5 Metres.

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QUESTION 95: At what minimum distance should all persons, except those required for the launch of a rocket, be kept when the vehicle is powered by a single H class motor?

- A: 15 Metres. *
- B: 10 Metres.
- C: 7 Metres.

QUESTION 96: At what minimum distance should all persons, except those required for the launch of a rocket, be kept when the vehicle is powered by a single K class motor?

- A: 15 Metres.
- B: 60 Metres. *
- C: 45 Metres.

QUESTION 97: At what minimum distance should all persons, except those required for the launch of a rocket, be kept when the vehicle is powered by a single L or M class motor?

- A: 60 Metres.
- B: 150 Metres.
- C: 90 Metres. *

QUESTION 98: For a rocket powered by a _ or _ A class motor the launch site should normally have the following minimum dimension.

- A: 15 Metres. *
- B: 30 Metres.
- C: 60 Metres.

QUESTION 99: For a rocket powered by an A class motor the launch site should normally have the following minimum dimension.

- A: 15 Metres.
- B: 30 Metres. *
- C: 60 Metres.

QUESTION 100: For rockets powered by a B class motor the launch site should normally have the following minimum dimension.

- A: 15 Metres.
- B: 30 Metres.
- C: 60 Metres. *

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QUESTION 101: For a rocket powered by a C class motor the launch site should normally have the following minimum dimension.

- A: 120 Metres. *
- B: 30 Metres.
- C: 60 Metres.

QUESTION 102: For a rocket powered by a D class motor the launch site should normally have the following minimum dimension.

- A: 150 Metres. *
- B: 300 Metres.
- C: 450 Metres.

QUESTION 103: For rockets powered by an E, F or G class motor the launch site should normally have the following minimum dimension.

- A: 150 Metres.
- B: 300 Metres. *
- C: 450 Metres.

QUESTION 104: For rockets powered by an H class motor the launch site should normally have the following minimum dimension.

- A: 450 Metres. *
- B: 300 Metres.
- C: 760 Metres.

QUESTION 105: For a rocket powered by an I class motor the launch site should normally have the following minimum dimension.

- A: 450 Metres.
- B: 300 Metres.
- C: 760 Metres. *

QUESTION 106: For rockets powered by a J or K class motor the launch site should normally have the following minimum dimension.

- A: 760 Metres.
- B: 3200 Metres.
- C: 1600 Metres. *

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QUESTION 107: For rockets powered by an L class motor the launch site should normally have the following minimum dimension.

- A: 4700 Metres.
- B: 3200 Metres. *
- C: 1600 Metres.

QUESTION 108: For a rocket powered by an M class motor the launch site should normally have the following minimum dimension.

- A: 4700 Metres. *
- B: 3200 Metres.
- C: 1600 Metres.

QUESTION 109: What is the recommended minimum thrust to weight ratio (T:W) required for a safe stable flight.

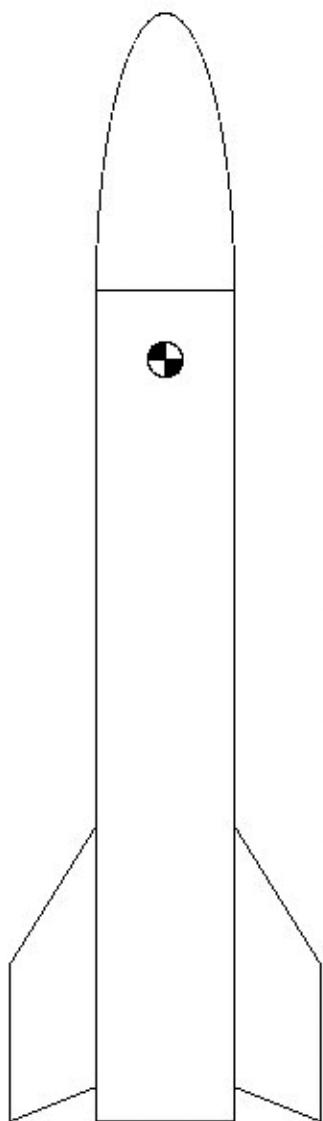
- A: 5:1 *
- B: 50:1
- C: 1:1

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Diagram Sheet.

B



A

