

- Q.24 Discuss preparation of chromite refractory.
- Q.25 Explain fusion cast refractories.
- Q.26 Explain Fire clay.
- Q.27 Explain Quartzite.
- Q.28 Explain Permanent linear change
- Q.29 Explain phase diagram
- Q.30 List the composition of chromiterefractory
- Q.31 List the uses of carbon refractory.
- Q.32 Differentiate between true porosity and apparent porosity.
- Q.33 Explain Mullite.
- Q.34 Discuss Permeability.
- Q.35 Explain Magnesium-Chrome refractories.

SECTION-D

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)
- Q.36 List the factors affecting of selection of refractories raw material. Describe occurrence of raw material and manufacturing units in India.
- Q.37 Describe the MgO-SiO₂ phase diagram with help of neat sketch.
- Q.38 Describe the testing method of determination of cold crushing strength of a given sample of refractory.

No. of Printed Pages : 4
Roll No.

180443/120443/30443

4th Sem / Ceramic Engg Subject:- Ceramic Refractory Technology - I

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

- Q.1 Examples of special refractory is _____
- Dolomite refractory
 - Quartz refractory
 - Zirconia refractory
 - Mag-chrom refractory
- Q.2 Examples of Neutral refractory is _____
- Fire clay refractory
 - Silica refractory
 - Magnesite refractory
 - Carbon refractory
- Q.3 _____ is the volume of air or gas which will pass through a cubic centimeter of the material under a pressure of 1 cm of water in one second.
- Permeability
 - PCE
 - CCS
 - Bulk Density
- Q.4 The refractory are neither attacked by acid slag nor by basic slag is called

- a) Acid refractory b) Basic refractory
- c) Neutral refractory d) None

Q.5 PCE stands for_____.

- a) Pyrometric cone equivalent
- b) Pyrometric cylinder equivalent
- c) Pyrometric card equivalent
- d) Pyrometric care equivalent

Q.6 Silicon Carbide has chemical formula

- a) CaO b) SiB
- c) SiC d) HCl

Q.7 In PCE est the shape of sample cone is

- a) Prism b) Tetrahedron
- c) Square d) Sphere

Q.8 The B.D stands for

- a) Bend Density b) Bulk density
- c) Density d) none

Q.9 Sillimanite occurs in Travan core in

- a) Kerala b) Bihar
- c) Jharkhand d) Haryana

Q.10 The porosity of insulating refractory is

- a) 80% b) 10-12%
- c) 20% d) 2- 5%

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.11 Weight per unit volume of refractory is known as _____.

Q.12 Dolomite refractories are basic in nature. (T/F)

Q.13 Firing of refractories are done in tunnel kiln.(T/F)

Q.14 Capacity of a refractory brick to resist the rubbing action by moving charge is called as _____.

Q.15 _____ is a acidic refractory.

Q.16 RUL test determines the _____ of refractories.

Q.17 Silica content in silica refractory can be as high as _____ percent.

Q.18 Price of refractory brick should be low. (T/F)

Q.19 Slag resistance is one of the important properties of refractory. (T/F)

Q.20 Temperature inside the kiln may be measured with the help of thermometre. (T/F)

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

Q.21 Classify the fire clay refractories.

Q.22 Explain density.

Q.23 Explain basic refractories.