

- Q.28 Explain geology of clay.
 Q.29 List properties and uses of china clay.
 Q.30 How bone ash is prepared? Explain.
 Q.31 Why transported clay is more plastic than residual clay?
 Q.32 How glaze is applied on tiles?
 Q.33 Explain spraying method of glazing.
 Q.34 Discuss matt glaze.
 Q.35 Differentiate under and on glaze decorations.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

- Q.36 Explain manufacturing of glaze.
 Q.37 Explain different steps of making frit.
 Q.38 List different raw materials of enamel. Write its properties.

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3rd Sem / Ceramic **Subject:- Ceramic Raw Materials**

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 Example of Non clay plastic raw materials is-
 a) Clay b) Talc
 c) Silica Sand d) Quartz
 Q.2 Quartz and feldspar are _____ materials.
 a) Plastic b) Non plastic
 c) Flux d) None of these
 Q.3 To make bone ash, calcination temperature of Bones is _____ °C.
 a) 100 b) 200
 c) 500 d) 1000
 Q.4 Frit making process involves _____
 a) Tempering b) Hardening
 c) Quenching d) All of these
 Q.5 _____ defect is found in glazed ceramic ware-
 a) Dunting b) Crazing
 c) Cracking d) All of these

- Q.6 Formula of potash feldspar is
 a) $K_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 6SiO_2$ b) $K_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot SiO_2$
 c) $K_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$ d) All of these
- Q.7 Fritting is done to convert _____
 a) To make uniform colour after glazing.
 b) Fine raw materials into bulky form.
 c) Toxic raw materials in to less toxic or non toxic form
 d) All of these
- Q.8 Application methods of glazing includes:-
 a) Pouring b) Spraying
 c) Both a and b d) None of these
- Q.9 _____ is non plastic raw material.
 a) Feldspar b) Clay
 c) Bentonite d) All of these
- Q.10 Chemical composition of clay is
 a) $Al_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$ b) $Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$
 c) $SiO_2 \cdot H_2O$ d) None of these

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

- Q.11 Soda feldspar is used as _____ to reduce maturing temperature. (Flux/Deflocculant)

- Q.12 Talc mineral is very _____.(Hard/soft)
 Q.13 Bone ash is prepared from cattle bones which are having high iron content.(True/False)
 Q.14 Frit is used to make _____.(Glaze, Body)
 Q.15 Quartz is one of the raw materials of feldspar. (True/False)
 Q.16 In-glaze is more durable than on glaze decorations. (True/False)
 Q.17 The formula of Sillimanite is _____.
 Q.18 In leadless glaze, iron oxide is major constituents. (True/False)
 Q.19 Formula of Silica is SiO_4 .(True/False)
 Q.20 Enamel is used to make glaze. (True/False)

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. $(12 \times 5 = 60)$

- Q.21 Differentiate residual and transported clay.
 Q.22 Explain cover coat enameling.
 Q.23 Name different types of clays. Explain any one.
 Q.24 List five colouring oxides used in glaze.
 Q.25 Name non clay plastic raw materials. Write properties and uses of any one.
 Q.26 Define flux. Explain its role.
 Q.27 List properties and uses of sillimanite.