Q.27 Explain four defects and remedies in transfer moulding.
Q.28 Explain four defects and remedies in reverse draw forming.
Q.29 Discuss ultrasonic welding process.
Q.30 Explain painting and electroplating on plastics.
Q.31 Explain Drape forming technique with diagram.
Q.32 Discuss vacuum metalizing technique for plastic coatings.
Q.33 Explain Drilling process in plastics.
Q.34 How will you calculate the line pressure for Transfer moulding.
Q.35 Discuss centrifugal casting.

SECTION-D

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

Q.36 With the help of neat sketch, explain principle, construction and working of transfer moulding in detail.
Q.37 Explain :
a) Pultrusion technique.
b) Spray up technique for FRP's
Q.38 Discuss :
a) Difference between compression and transfer moulding techniques.
b) Match mould forming.

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4th Sem / Plastic
Subject:- Plastic Processing Techniques - II

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 Secondary operation is not essential for_____.
a) Injection moulding
b) Compression moulding
c) Transfer moulding
d) Roto moulding

Q.2 A mould cavity is also called a_____.
a) Impression b) Core
c) Core-pin d) Ejector

Q.3 _____ is define as a mould type in the parting line is at right angles to the direction of the force that has been applied to close the mould and keep it closed during the curing time
a) Flash mould b) semi flash mould
c) Auto flash mould d) Plunger type mould

Q.4 _____cannot be avoided in compression moulds.
a) Sprue b) Runner
c) Gate d) Flash

Q.5 The ratio of volume of moulded solid to the volume of loose moulding compound is

a) K-value b) Bulk factor
c) Hydrogen value d) MFI

Q.6 Full form of FRP is_____

a) Filament rod polymerization
b) Fibre rubber processing
c) Filament resin plastic
d) Fibre reinforced plastics

Q.7 Bath tubs are made by _____ technique.

a) Free forming
b) Pressure thermoforming
c) Match die thermoforming
d) Drape forming

Q.8 Which thermoforming product get thick rim and thinnest bottom corners?

a) Drape forming b) Vacuum forming
c) Pressure forming d) Free forming

Q.9 What is the purpose of guide pillars in compression moulding process?

a) To retain the Shape b) To maintain pressure
c) To improve Distance d) To ensure alignment

Q.10 _____ is the process in which chemical cross links are formed in the thermoset by the application of heat and pressure.

a) curing b) cleaning
c) heating d) purging

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 _____is often used to reduce the moulding cycle.

Q.12 If material sticks to the mould surface, the _____ has to be reduced.

Q.13 Expand DMC.

Q.14 Name two types of welding process.

Q.15 Give two limitations of transfer moulding process.

Q.16 The amount of material which can be injected during one cycle of the machine is known as_____.

Q.17 Name two defects of thermoforming process.

Q.18 Name two types of transfer mould.

Q.19 _____ is the process of heating material before it is used in production.

Q.20 Ram is also known as_____

SECTION-C

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

Q.21 Explain friction welding with diagram.

Q.22 Explain effect of process variable on product properties

Q.23 Explain principle of compression moulding.

Q.24 Suggest some remedies for reducing warpage and flash in plastic components.

Q.25 Discuss Hand-layup technique for FRP's.

Q.26 Explain cell casting and also name any one product made by this technique.