

- Q.23 Discuss durability of glass.
 - Q.24 Explain how safety glass is made?
 - Q.25 Name five colouring oxides used in glass.
 - Q.26 Explain concept of de-colourisation of glass.
 - Q.27 Discuss acid attack on glass.
 - Q.28 Explain in brief about manufacturing of sheet glass.
 - Q.29 Explain pollution control systems in glass industry.
 - Q.30 How will you measure viscosity of glass?
 - Q.31 Differentiate between blisters and seeds.
 - Q.32 Discuss statistical quality control.
 - Q.33 Explain attack of water on glass.
 - Q.34 Explain annealing of glass.
 - Q.35 Discuss functions of glass making oxide.

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Define Strain. Explain temporary& Permanent strain of glass.

Q.37 Explain various defects of glass and methods to prevent these defects.

Q.38 Explain process of glass working by fourcault machine.

No. of Printed Pages : 4
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180454/120454/30454

5th Sem / Branch : Ceramic Engineering

Sub.: Glass Technology-II

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 Annealing is carried out in _____

 - Lehr
 - Polariscope
 - Wegihing machine
 - Viscometer

Q.2 Resistance offered by the glass to the attack of the acid, alkalis and water is known as _____

 - Chemical Solution
 - Chemical Durability
 - Chemical Density
 - All of these

Q.3 The removal of gas bubbles from glass melt is known as _____

 - Durability
 - Stress
 - Strain
 - Refining

Q.4 Refining is carried out by adding _____ in glass melt.

 - Arsenic oxide
 - Arsenic dioxide
 - Arsenic trioxide
 - Arsenic Pentaoxide

- Q.5 _____ is used as colouring oxide in glass
- a) Alumina b) Silica
c) Sodium oxide d) Chromium oxide
- Q.6 TQM means
- a) Total Quality Management
b) Total Quality Material
c) Total Quantity Material
d) Total Quasi Management
- Q.7 Blisters and seeds are
- a) Colour b) Air Bubble
c) Black spot d) Stress
- Q.8 SQC Means
- a) Soil Quality control
b) Soil Quantity control
c) Statistical Quality Control
d) Statistical Quantity control
- Q.9 Density of glass can be measured by _____
- a) Weighing glass in water and Air
b) By Pycnometer
c) By sink float method
d) All of these
- Q.10 _____ attack is rapid on glass
- a) Acid b) Alkalies
c) Water d) All of these

SECTION-B

- Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)
- Q.11 Glass is an inorganic product of fusion which is cooled to rigid condition with crystallization. (True/False)
- Q.12 Stone is a type of defect in glass. (True/False)
- Q.13 The coloring effect of iron is overcome by process known as _____.
- Q.14 Blisters and seeds are bubbles in glass. (True/False)
- Q.15 Water also attacks on glass. (True/False)
- Q.16 Gob feeder is used to collect lumps of _____ glass (Hot/ Cold)
- Q.17 Seed is a type of glass defect (True/False)
- Q.18 Durability means resistance offered by glass to _____ alkali and water.
- Q.19 Full form of TQM is _____.
- Q.20 Glass is a crystalline material. (True/False)

SECTION-C

- Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)
- Q.21 Explain method of density determination of glass.
- Q.22 Explain refining of glass.