

- Q.22 What are differences between blisters and seeds.
 Q.23 Discuss functions of glass making oxides.
 Q.24 Explain fundamental concept of glassy state.
 Q.25 Explain factors causing pollution in glass industry.
 Q.26 Discuss statistical quality control.
 Q.27 Explain attack of water on glass.
 Q.28 Discuss bad workmanship in glass industry.
 Q.29 Explain importance of optical fibre.
 Q.30 How will you measure viscosity of glass?
 Q.31 Explain density of glass.
 Q.32 Explain process of annealing.
 Q.33 Explain gobfeeder.
 Q.34 Explain concept of TQM.
 Q.35 Explain concept of de-colorisation of glass.

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Write about fundamental concept of glassy state.
 Q.37 Describe defects in glass with their remedies.
 Q.38 Write about glass manufacturing by Pittsburg process.

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5th Sem. / Ceramic Engg.

Subject:- Glass Technology - II

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 ISO means
 a) international organism for standardisation
 b) international organisation for state
 c) international ornament for standardisation
 d) international organisation for standardisation
 Q.2 Which forming method is used for the production of hollow glasses?
 a) Blowing b) Pressing
 c) Drawing d) Casting
 Q.3 What changes are observed when a glass is heated?
 a) It becomes softer b) It bursts
 c) It solidifies d) It disintegrates
 Q.4 How much SiO_2 does borosilicate glass contain?
 a) 70% b) 73%
 c) 80% d) 91%

- Q.5 Which of the following types of glass accounts for about 90% of manufactured glass?
- a) Potash-lime glass b) Soda-lime glass
 - c) Potash-lead glass d) Soda-lead glass
- Q.6 Annealing is carried out in _____.
- a) Lehr b) Polariscopic
 - c) Weighing machine d) Viscometer
- Q.7 Resistance offered by the glass to the attack of the acid, alkalis and water is known as _____.
- a) Chemical Solution b) Chemical durability
 - c) Chemical Density d) All of these
- Q.8 The removal gas bubbles from glass melt is known as _____.
- a) Durability b) Stress
 - c) Strain d) Refining
- Q.9 _____ is colouring oxide used in glass.
- a) Alumina b) Silica
 - c) Sodium oxide d) Chromium oxide
- Q.10 TQM means
- a) Total Quality Management
 - b) Total Quality Material
 - c) Total Quantity Material Management
 - d) Total Quasi

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SECTION-B

- Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)
- Q.11 Strain in glass is produced by thermal stress. (True/False)
- Q.12 Formula of manganese oxide is _____.
- Q.13 Iron oxide imparts _____ colour to glass.
- Q.14 Glass ceramics have very _____ expansion. (High/Low)
- Q.15 Seeds are small glass bubbles. (True/False)
- Q.16 Glass is an in _____ product of fusion cooled to rigid condition with crystallization. (Inorganic/Organic)
- Q.17 Full form of SQC is _____.
- Q.18 Seed is a type of glass defect. (True/False)
- Q.19 Strain is deformation which produced by stress or force. (True/False)
- Q.20 TQM stands for _____.

SECTION-C

- Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)
- Q.21 Write names of any five colouring oxides used in glass.

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