

- Q.24 Explain determination of coefficient of thermal expansion.

Q.25 Describe about heat resistant glass.

Q.26 How annealing of glass is carried out? Explain in brief.

Q.27 Discuss acid attack on glass.

Q.28 How pollution is controlled in glass industry? Explain.

Q.29 Enlist properties of glass-ceramics.

Q.30 How toughened glass is made? Explain in brief.

Q.31 Name five colouring oxides used in glass and colour imparted by them.

Q.32 Discuss fundamental concept of glassy state.

Q.33 Discuss manufacturing of glass bottles.

Q.34 Differentiate between stones and chords in glass.

Q.35 Discuss glass ceramics.

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Define strain. Explain temporary and permanent strain of glass.

Q.37 Explain different types of defects of glass. How these can be prevented?

Q.38 Explain methods of glass working by Pittsburg process.

No. of Printed Pages : 4
Roll No.

180454/120454/030454

Ceramic Engineering
Subject:- Glass Technology - II

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 Annealing is the process of removal _____ from glass.

 - a) Density
 - b) Viscosity
 - c) CTE
 - d) Strain

Q.2 Resistance of the glass to water is known as _____.

 - a) Chemical Solution
 - b) Chemical durability
 - c) Chemical Density
 - d) All of these

Q.3 Refining is the process of removal of _____ from glass melt.

 - a) Bubbles
 - b) Stress
 - c) Strain
 - d) Colour

Q.4 Blisters and seeds are _____ in glass.

 - a) Colour
 - b) Air bubble
 - c) Black spot
 - d) Stress

Q.5 _____ is used to increase viscosity of glass.

- a) Alumina
- b) Silica
- c) Sodium oxide
- d) Chromium oxide

Q.6 SQC means

- a) Soil Quality Control
- b) Soil Quantity Control
- c) Statistical Quality Control
- d) Statistical Quantity Control

Q.7 Which of the following is not a defect of glass?

- a) Knots
- b) Stones
- c) Pin holes
- d) Cords

Q.8 Sheet glass cannot be made by _____.

- a) Fourcault machine
- b) Pittsburg Process
- c) Blowing process
- d) All of these

Q.9 Density of glass can be measured by _____.

- a) Seal test
- b) MOR
- c) By Sink-float method
- d) All of these

Q.10 Which attack is rapid on glass?

- a) Acid
- b) Alkalies
- c) water
- d) All of this

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 Full form of TQM is _____.

Q.12 _____ is one type of colorant used in glass.

Q.13 Safety glass is used in automobiles. (True/False)

Q.14 Fourcault is a machine which is used to make bottle glass. (True/False)

Q.15 Gob feeder is used to collect lumps of _____ glass. (Hot/Cold)

Q.16 Annealing of glass means removing of _____ from glass.

Q.17 Littleton method is used to measure softening point of glass. (True/False)

Q.18 Fibre glass is used for heat insulation. (True/False)

Q.19 Gob feeder is used to collect lumps of hot glass. (True/False)

Q.20 Stones in glass can be prevented by reducing size of high melting point raw materials. (True/False)

SECTION-C

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

Q.21 Describe origin of thermal stresses in glass.

Q.22 Explain attack of water on glass.

Q.23 Explain in brief about statistical quality control.