

- 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.

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#### 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Lehr b) Polariscopes  
 c) Wegihing machine d) Viscometer
- Q.2 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.3 The removal of gas bubbles from glass melt is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Durability b) Stress  
 c) Strain d) Refining
- Q.4 Refining is carried out by adding \_\_\_\_\_ in glass melt.  
 a) Arsenic oxide b) Arsenic dioxide  
 c) Arsenic trioxide d) Arsenic Pentaoxide

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