

- Q.27 Explain cover and ground coat enamellings.
 - Q.28 Differentiate ball clay and china clay.
 - Q.29 List properties and uses of sillimanite.
 - Q.30 Explain glaze making process.
 - Q.31 Explain non clay plastic raw materials with properties and uses.
 - Q.32 Define residual and transported clay.
 - Q.33 Explain porcelain glaze.
 - Q.34 Explain the role of fluxes in ceramic bodies and glazes.
 - Q.35 List five colouring oxides used in glaze and colour imparted/ given by them.

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Explain frit making process.

Q.37 Name different types of clays. Write its properties and uses.

Q.38 Explain different application methods of enamel and glazes.

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Ceramic Engineering

Subject:- Ceramic Raw Materials

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 _____ clay has highest plasticity.

a) Bentonite b) Ball
c) China d) Alumina

Q.2 Example of Flux material is

a) Soda Feldspar b) quartz
c) Both a and b d) None of these

Q.3 Glaze is coating on the surface of _____

a) Metal b) Plastic
c) wood d) Ceramics

Q.4 Chemical composition/ formula of clay is

a) $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ b) $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
c) $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ d) None of these

Q.5 Example of the glaze application method is _____

a) Dipping b) Brushing
c) Spraying d) All of these

Q.6 Formula of potash feldspar is

Q.7 process is used to make frit.

- a) Milling
 - b) Smelting
 - c) Quenching
 - d) All of these

Q.8 The purpose of fritting is to convert

- a) Soluble raw material into insoluble form.
 - b) Fine raw materials into bulky form
 - c) Toxic raw material in to less toxic or non toxic form
 - d) All of these

Q.9 Which of the following method is used to apply glaze?

- a) Dipping
 - b) Spraying
 - c) Brushing
 - d) All of these

Q.10 Example of non plastic raw material is

- a) Feldspar
 - b) Clay
 - c) Bentonite
 - d) All of these

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 China clay is more plastic than ball clay. (True/False)

Q.12 Potash feldspar is used as _____ . (Flux/ deflocculant)

Q.13 Fritting is done to convert toxic material in to non toxic form. (True/False)

Q.14 Frit is used to make glaze. (True/False)

Q.15 Quartz is one of the raw materials of silica. (True/False)

Q.16 Feldspar is _____ raw material. (Flux/ deflocculant

Q.17 Under glaze is one type of decorations. (True/False)

Q.18 Fritting is done to convert soluble materials into insoluble form. (True/False)

Q.19 The formula of sillimanite is _____. ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_4 / \text{Al}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_4$)

Q.20 Bone ash is prepared from cattle bones having high iron content. (True/False)

SECTION-C

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

Q.21 Name different types of fluxes.

Q.22 Tell purpose of fritting.

Q.23 Explain geology of clay.

Q.24 Name five different enamel raw materials.

Q.25 List raw materials of glaze.

Q.26 Differentiate residual and transported clay.

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