

Q.29 Describe the process of density measurement of glass.

Q.30 Explain process of annealing.

Q.31 How strain is detected? Explain.

Q.32 Discuss manufacturing of fibre glass.

Q.33 Explain how viscosity of glass is determined?

Q.34 Discuss glass ceramics in brief.

Q.35 How safety glass is manufactured? Explain in brief.

SECTION-D

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

Q.36 Explain concept of glassy state.

Q.37 Explain methods of glass working by pittsburg process

Q.38 Explain various defects of glass and methods to prevent these defects.

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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 Glass is made up of

- a) Inorganic materials b) Organic materials
- c) Metals d) Organic & metals

Q.2 Strain in glass can be detected with the help of ____.

- a) Weighing b) In water
- c) Polari scope d) All of these

Q.3 Soda results in ____.

- a) Fluidity b) High Expansion
- c) Solubility d) All of these

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 Which of the following is not the defect of glass?

- a) Stone b) Knot
- c) Lamination d) Cords

- Q.6 Non glassy material embedded in piece of glass is known as
a) Knots b) Checks
c) Stones d) Chords
- Q.7 Small bubbles in cooled glass are known as
a) Bubbles b) Seeds
c) Cords d) Strai
- Q.8 SQC means _____ control with the help of statistics.
a) Quantity b) Quasi
c) Quality d) Que
- Q.9 What are the sources of stones in glass?
a) Insoluble grains of impurities
b) Refractories
c) Due to devitrification
d) All of these
- Q.10 Sheet glass can be made by
a) Fourcault machine b) Pittsburg Process
c) Colburn process d) All of these

SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 Full form of SQC is _____.
Q.12 Safety glass is used in automobiles. (True/False)

- Q.13 Littleton method is used to measure softening point of glass. (True/False)
Q.14 Blisters and seed are bubbles in glass. (True/False)
Q.15 Glass ceramics have very _____ expansion.
Q.16 Fourcault is a machine which is used to make bottle glass. (True/False)
Q.17 Fibre glass is used for heat insulation. (True/False)
Q.18 Water also attack on glass. (True/False)
Q.19 Gob feeder is used to collect lumps of hot glass. (True/False)
Q.20 Stone is a type of glass defect. (True/False)

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Explain method of viscosity determination of glass.
Q.22 Describe origin of thermal stresses in glass.
Q.23 Discuss water attack on glass.
Q.24 How annealing of glass is carried out? Explain in brief.
Q.25 Explain concept of TQM.
Q.26 Name five colouring oxides used in glass and colour imparted by them.
Q.27 Explain concept of de-colourisation of glass.
Q.28 Explain pollution control systems in glass industry.