

- 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.

No. of Printed Pages : 4

180454/120454/030454

Roll No.

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
- international organism for standardisation
 - international organisation for state
 - international ornament for standardisation
 - international organisation for standardisation
- Q.2 Which forming method is used for the production of hollow glasses?
- Blowing
 - Pressing
 - Drawing
 - Casting
- Q.3 What changes are observed when a glass is heated?
- It becomes softer
 - It bursts
 - It solidifies
 - It disintegrates
- Q.4 How much SiO₂ does borosilicate glass contain?
- 70%
 - 73%
 - 80%
 - 91%

(20)

(4) 180454/120454/030454

(1) 180454/120454/030454

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) Polariscopes
- 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

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.