

- Q.26 Explain glass fibre.  
 Q.27 Explain colorants of glass.  
 Q.28 Explain safety glass.  
 Q.29 Explain window glass.  
 Q.30 Discuss thermal expansion property of glass.  
 Q.31 List methods of glass working.  
 Q.32 Explain determination of density of glass.  
 Q.33 Explain ribbon machine.  
 Q.34 Discuss Glass Tank furnace.  
 Q.35 Explain roles of titanium oxide in glass making.

#### Section-D

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

- Q.36 Describe the determination of viscosity of glass specimen.  
 Q.37 Describe manufacturing of glass such as bottles and sheet glass.  
 Q.38 Describe melting and refiling in glass in detail.

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### 5th Sem., Branch : Ceramic Subject : Glass Technology - II

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 100

#### SECTION-A

**Note: Multiple type Questions. All Questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)**

- Q.1 Melting of the glass is carried out in \_\_\_\_\_ furnace.  
 a) Tank furnace                      b) Pot furnace  
 c) Both A & B                      d) None
- Q.2 Bottles glass are made by \_\_\_\_\_ process.  
 a) Machine blowing              b) Forming  
 c) Pressing                      d) None
- Q.3 Which method of forming cannot be used to produce sheet glass?  
 a) Floating                      b) Rolling  
 c) Drawing                      d) Casting
- Q.4 Glasses show evidence of \_\_\_\_\_ fractures.  
 a) No                      b) Brittle  
 c) Ductile                      d) Oblique
- Q.5 What are lead glasses used for?  
 a) Kitchenware  
 b) Optical components  
 c) Electronic tubes  
 d) Temperature thermometers

- Q.6 Most commercial glasses consist of  
 a) Lime                                      b) Soda  
 c) Silica                                      d) All
- Q.7 Which is a method of manufacturing flat glass?  
 a) Float batch                              b) Fourcault process  
 c) Jiggering                                      d) None
- Q.8 TQM stands for  
 a) Total quality manager  
 b) Total quality managing  
 c) Total quality management  
 d) Total qualify management
- Q.9 Glass ceramic is having \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Very high thermal shock resistance  
 b) High thermal shock resistance  
 c) Low thermal shock resistance  
 d) Very low thermal shock resistance
- Q.10 The temperature at which internal strain in glass is received in few minute is called as  
 a) Annealing point                      b) Softening point  
 c) Strain point                              d) None

#### Section-B

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

- Q.11 Sheet glass is also called as flat glass. (True/False)
- Q.12 Formula of cobalt oxide is \_\_\_\_\_.

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- Q.13 Temper glass is stronger and more durable than regular glass sheets and plate glass. (True/False)
- Q.14 Gob feeder is an automatic glass making machine which is used to collect lump or gob not glass. (True/False)
- Q.15 \_\_\_\_\_ is the new process of making flat glass of highest quality. (True/False)
- Q.16 Fiber glass is the glass which produced into fibers with diameter between 1/10 a few thousand milimeter. (True/False)
- Q.17 \_\_\_\_\_ is the temperature at which a material softens beyond some arbitrary softness.
- Q.18 When the glass ware is not of desired color then the defect is called bad color. (True/False)
- Q.19 ISO stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.20 Heat resistance glass is a type of glass that is designed to resist thermal shock. (True/False)

#### Section-C

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

- Q.21 Tell role of viscosity in glass.
- Q.22 Explain acid attack of glass?
- Q.23 Explain thermal stress.
- Q.24 Discuss two defects of glass.
- Q.25 Explain toughened glass.

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