Name :	
Roll No. :	Conference (V Soundary Ind Exclusion
Invigilator's Signature :	

# CS / B.TECH (CT) / SEM-4 / CT-402 / 2011

## 2011

## **PROCESS CERAMICS – I**

*Time Allotted* : 3 Hours

Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

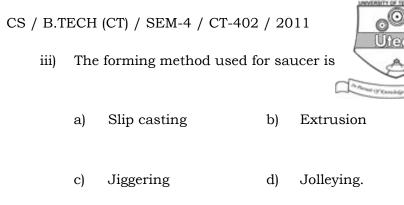
### GROUP - A

## (Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following :  $10 \times 1 = 10$ 

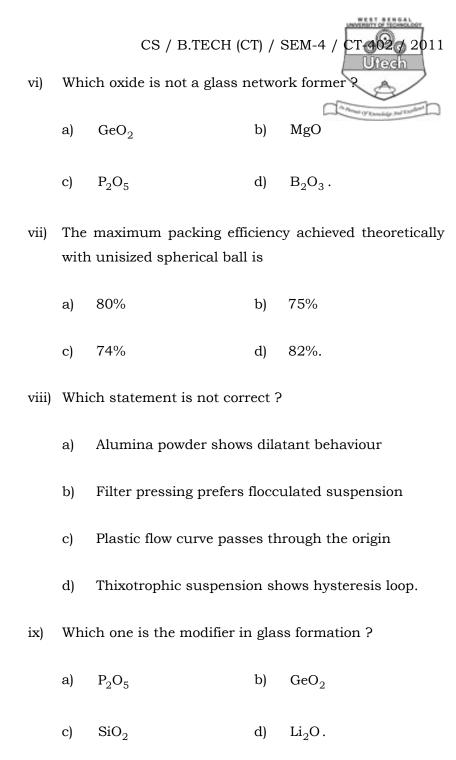
- i) Workability index is the measure of
  - a) Porosity b) Water absorption
  - c) Plasticity d) Strength.
- ii) Grinding mechanism in vitro energy mill is
  - a) impact b) spinning
  - c) rubbing d) all of these.

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- iv) Chemical formula of gypsum is
  - a)  $CaSO_4, \frac{1}{2}H_2O$  b)  $CaSO_4, H_2O$
  - c)  $CaSO_4, 2H_2O$  d)  $CaSO_4, \frac{1}{3}H_2O$ .
- v) True density and bulk density will be equal when
  - a) apparent porosity is zero
  - b) closed porosity is zero
  - c) open and closed porosity is zero
  - d) none of these.

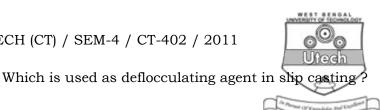
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x)

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a) NaOH b) NaC1

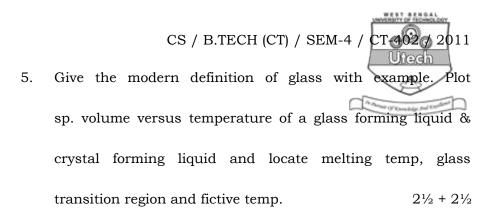
 $Na_2SiO_3$  $Na_2SO_4$ . c) d)

### **GROUP – B**

### (Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 5 = 15$ 

- 2. Briefly describe the mechanism of flocculation and deflocculation of clay water system with neat sketch. Mention few applications where flocculated & deflocculated slips are used. 4 + 1
- 3. How does solid cast slip differ from drain cast slip ? Prove that for casting  $L\alpha \,\delta t$  where *L* is the skin thickness & *t* is the  $1\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{2}$ casting time.
- Why is powder granulation essential before pressing ? How 4. do the spray dried granules differ from the granules by other method ? 3 + 2



6. Define zeta potential and double layer potential. Narrate the effect of NaOH & NaCl addition to a H-clay on zeta potential.

3 + 2

#### **GROUP - C**

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 15 = 45$ 

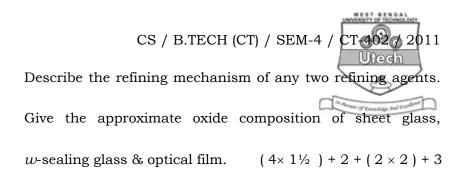
7. Mention the objectives of firing stage in ceramic product manufacturing. Define sintering. What are the driving forces for sintering ? Briefly describe the different types of sintering in ceramic system. How does coarsening differ from densification ?  $2 + 2 + (3 \times 2^{1/2}) + 3^{1/2}$ 

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- 8. "Drying is an important operation prior to firing for materials shaped by slip casting and plastic forming." Explain. Discuss the different types of water present in clay containing paste. Briefly describe the drying mechanism of clay based body.
  "Drying of sanitary ware is done in humidity drier not in hot floor drier." Why ? Mention the different types of defects introduced due to incorrect drying practice. 3 + 4 + 4 + 2 + 2
- 9. Define bulk density, apparent porosity, packing fraction and packing efficiency. Discuss in detail the different ways of packing of unisized spherical particles. How porosity of packed bed can be reduced to a minimum ideally with different sized spherical particles ? Why are graded particles used for most of the ceramic body preparation ? 4 + 4 + 4 + 3
- 10. Draw the viscosity *vs* temperature curve for sodalime-silica glass and identify the annealing paint, stain point, softening point and working range on the curve and discuss their importance in glass processing. What is refining of glass ?
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### 11. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : $3 \times 5$

- i) Extrusion method of forming
- ii) Working principle of spray drier
- iii) Isostatic pressing vs uniaxial pressing
- vi) Attrition mill advantages and disadvantages.
- v) Firing of triaxial body.

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