

21718

2 Hours / 50 Marks	Seat No.				

Instructions : (1) All questions are compulsory.

- (2) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
- (3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
- (4) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
- (5) Use of Non-programmable Electronic Pocket Calculator is permissible.
- (6) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

Marks

17208

- 1. Attempt any nine of the following :
 - a) Define i) flux ii) slag.
 - b) Write the names of any two different zones of blast furnace with their temperature.
 - c) What are the types of heat treatment methods?
 - d) Define corrosion. State its two main types.
 - e) Define Paint. Write the names of any two constituents of paints.
 - f) Why galvanized containers are not used for storage for food ? Explain.
 - g) Give one advantage and one disadvantage of metal cladding.
 - h) List the common types of impurities present in water.
 - i) Write any two advantages of zeolite process for water purification.
 - i) Write down the chemical reactions for sterilization of water using chlorine gas.
 - k) Define setting and hardening of cement.
 - 1) Note down any two properties of fat lime.
- 2. Attempt any four of the following :
 - a) Draw a neat labelled diagram of blast furnace. Name the products of blast furnace.
 - b) Differentiate between Annealing and Normalizing.
 - c) What is tempering ? Why steel is tempered after quenching ? What are its effects on steel?

18

16

- d) Explain hydrogen evolution mechanism of electrochemical corrosion.
- e) Name the types of oxide films formed in atmospheric corrosion with examples. Which oxide film is more protective ? Why ?
- f) Describe the process of metal cladding with suitable diagram.
- 3. Attempt any four of the following :
 - a) What are the disadvantages of scale and sludge formation in boilers ?
 - b) Write down any two physical characteristics and any two chemical characteristics of water.
 - c) Calculate the carbonate and non-carbonate hardness of water sample which has the following impurities per litre.

$$\begin{split} \text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 &= 146 \text{ mg/lit} & \text{MgCl}_2 &= 95 \text{ mg/lit} \\ \text{NaCl} &= 50 \text{ mg/lit} & \text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 &= 81 \text{ mg/lit} \\ \text{CaCl}_2 &= 111 \text{ mg/lit} & \text{CaSO}_4 &= 68 \text{ mg/lit}. \end{split}$$

- d) Describe in brief, Ion-exchange process for hard water with neat labelled diagram.
- e) Define sterilization of water. Explain the process of sterilization using bleaching powder.
- f) Give the chemical reactions, which takes place in the setting and hardening of Portland cement.

16