Sample Questions

Paint Technology

1. When is activation done during the chemical pre-treatment of surfaces?
   a. Before phosphating
   b. After phosphating
   c. Before passivation
   d. After passivation

2. The film former known for excellent abrasion resistance is ________.
   a. Phenolic
   b. Styrenated alkyd
   c. Polyurethane
   d. Epoxy resin

3. Which of the following phosphate that phosphophylite coating that is formed during phosphating of steel surfaces?
   a. Iron and Manganese
   b. Manganese and Zinc
   c. Zinc and Iron
   d. Iron, Manganese and Zinc
4. Examples of chromophore and auxochrome are ________ and _______ respectively.
   a. -NO₂, -NO
   b. -NH₂, =C=C=
   c. -COOH, =C=O
   d. -NO, -NO₂

5. The presence of moisture in the masonry substrate results in
   I. Paint adhesion failure
   II. Activation of alkalinity
   III. Efflorescence
   IV. Blistering
   a. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
   b. (i), (iii) and (iv)
   c. (i) and (iii)
   d. (i) and (iv)

6. Which of the following has a better tint retention than the remaining?
   a. Titanium dioxide
   b. Lead chrome
   c. Zinc oxide
   d. Carbon black

7. In paint making, what does the phenomenon of *grinding* refer to?
   a. Size reduction of pigment particles
   b. Breaking of pigment aggregates
   c. Uniform distribution of pigment particles in the medium
   d. Replacement of air, surrounding the pigment particles, by the medium
8. In an automobile spray paint company, it was noticed that when paint was applied on the car’s surface in an appropriate manner as per its type, bits of skin or flocculated material appeared above the surface. What is such a condition called?
   a. Claircolle
   b. Crows footing
   c. Bitty
   d. Bitt blooming

9. For getting thicker films by cathodic electrode position, the plants are run at higher ______.
   a. Voltage
   b. Bath conductivity
   c. Bath solids
   d. Conveyor speed