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| TED | (10) 2002 | | | | |
| IED (| (10)–3092 | Reg. No | Reg. No | | |
| (REVIS | ION—2010) | Signature | Signature | | |
| | FOU | URTH SEMESTER DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN POLYMER | | | |
| | | TECHNOLOGY—MARCH, 2013 | | | |
| | | LATEX TECHNOLOGY | | | |
| | | | . 21 | | |
| | a ar | AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE | ime: 3 hours | | |
| | | (Maximum marks: 100) | * | | |
| 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | PART—A | = (5) | | |
| | | (Maximum marks: 10) | | | |
| | | | Marks | | |
| I | Answer carries 2 | the following questions in one or two sentences. Each q marks. | uestion | | |
| | 1. Defin | ne latex. | | | |
| | 2. State | the purpose of agglomeration of synthetic latex. | | | |
| | 3. What | t is dry coacervant dipping? | | | |
| | 4. State | the principle of Talalay process. | | | |
| | 5. State | two advantages of spreading over processes which use solvent dough. | $(5 \times 2 = 10)$ | | |
| | | DA DT D | 1, 15 | | |
| | | PART—B (Maximum marks: 30) | | | |
| п | Answer a | any five of the following. Each question carries 6 marks. | | | |
| | | ain stabilisation of latex. | | | |
| | 5 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | erentiate latex compounding and dry rubber compounding. | | | |
| | | ain halogenation and roughening. | | | |
| | 4. State | the principle of rotational moulding. | | | |
| | 5. Expla | ain latex foam defects with reasons. | | | |
| | 6. Give | the composition and applications of latex-cement mixture. | | | |
| | 7. Write | e a recipe and characteristics of spreading compound. | $(5 \times 6 = 30)$ | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | PART—C | | | |
| | | 04 | | | |

(Maximum marks: 60)

(Answer one full question from each unit. Each question carries 15 marks.)

Unit-I

(a) Explain preparation of dispersions with suitable formulations, also evaluate the III prepared dispersions.

(b) Explain two methods of agglomeration of synthetic latices.

| | | | Marks |
|---------------|-----|--|-------|
| IV | (a) | Explain the process of concentration of SBR latex. | 8 |
| 84 | (b) | Explain the production and application of SBR latex. | 7 |
| | | Unit—II | |
| V | (a) | Explain any four types of dipping process with merits and demerits. | 8 |
| | (b) | Explain with a formulation the production sequence of Household gloves. | 7 |
| | | OR | |
| $\mathbf{V}I$ | (a) | With a formulation explain the production process of Rubber band. | 8 |
| | (b) | Differentiate examination gloves and surgical gloves. | 7 |
| | | Unit—III | |
| VII | (a) | List the various latex foam products and explain the principle of gelation of latex foam. | 8 |
| | (b) | Explain any two types of paper treatments and their advantages. | 7 |
| | | OR | |
| VIII | (a) | Explain with a formulation the production of coir foam. | 8 |
| | (b) | Explain the production and advantages of carpet backing. | 7 |
| | | Unit—IV | |
| IX | (a) | Write a formulation of latex thread and explain the production sequence. | 8 |
| | (b) | Compare latex thread with dry rubber thread. | 7 |
| | | OR | |
| X | (a) | Explain any four methods of latex spreading with sketches of machinery. | 8 |
| | (b) | Write three advantages of latex adhesive over other methods and explain the features of adhesive for metals, ceramics and glass. | 7 |
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