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ESTD: 2015 **Siromonipur, Bishnupur, Bankura, 722122 (W.B.)**



QUESTION BUNCH OF BRAZING & SOLDERING

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1. The liquid temperature of the filler metal used in brazing is _____
a) 150°C
b) 427°C
c) 723°C
d) 1000°C
2. Copper and aluminum can be joined by brazing when _____ alloy is used.
a) Copper-zinc
b) Aluminum-silicon
c) Copper-tellurium
d) Aluminum-zinc
3. Which of the following filler metals is used in the electrical industry?
a) BAG-1
b) BAG-3
c) BAG-5
d) BAG-6
4. Nickel filler metals are heat resistant up to _____ in short time service.
a) 610°C
b) 982°C
c) 1204°C
d) 1666°C
5. Which of the following filler metals is used for carbide tip brazing?
a) BAG-1
b) BAG-4
c) BAG-8
d) BAG-18
6. Tin-zinc solders are used for joining _____
a) Aluminum
b) Zinc
c) Copper
d) Glass

7. What is the solidus temperature of tin-lead solders?

- a) **183**
- b) 297
- c) 444
- d) 604

8. Addition of _____ increases the mechanical properties of a tin-lead solder.

- a) Bismuth
- b) Tellurium
- c) **Antimony**
- d) Molybdenum

9. Aluminum can be joined to another aluminum with the use of _____ solder.

- a) Lead-silver
- b) Indium-tin
- c) **Cadmium-silver**
- d) Fusible alloy

10. _____ solders are used for glass-to-glass and glass-to-metal soldering.

- a) Lead-silver
- b) Tin-zinc
- c) Cadmium-zinc
- d) **Indium-tin**

PART -II

1. The temperature range for soldering process is.....

- A. 40°C to 100°C
- B. 180°C to 250°C**
- C. 300°C to 500°C
- D. 600°C to 900°C
- E. 1000°C to 2000°C

2. A soldering iron 'bit' is made of.....

- A. Brass
- B. Tin
- C. Steel.
- D. Copper**

3. Heat for soldering process is supplied by.....

- A. Soldering iron

- B. Induction furnace
- C. Electric resistance method
- D. Any of the above**

4. Soldering iron is made of wedge shape in order to.....

- A. Apply high pressure at edge
- B. Retain heat**
- C. Retain solder
- D. Forge welding
- E. Arc welding

5. The purpose of using flux in soldering is to.....

- A. Increase fluidity of solder metal
- B. Fill up gaps left in a bad joint
- C. Carbon steel
- D. Prevent oxides forming**
- E. Wash away surplus solder

6. Brazing is the process of.....

- A. Joining plastic sheets
- B. Hard soldering using brass spelter**
- C. Casing in brass
- D. Making steel look like brass
- E. Any of the above

7. The commonly used flux for brazing is.....

- A. Resin
- B. NH_4Cl
- C. Borax**
- D. Soft iron

8. The temperature range of brazing process is.....

- A. 150°C to 250°C
- B. 250°C to 450°C
- C. 500°C to 700°C
- D. 700°C to 900°C**
- E. 1000°C to 2000°C

9. The purpose of using borax in brazing is to.....
A. Replace flux
B. Dissolve oxides when heating the work
C. Accelerate the formation of oxides on the work
D. Prevent the spelter from melting too quickly
E. Increase the fluidity of brazing process
10. The flux in brazing process is used in the form of.....
A. Powder
B. Liquid
C. Paste
D. Any of the above
E. None of the above
11. Entrapped fluxes, during brazing result in.....
A. Presence of gas pockets
B. Corrosion
C. Cracking
D. Distortion of joints
E. Erosion
12. Which of the following flux is used for brazing aluminium and magnesium.....
A. Mixture of boric acid, borax and wetting agent
B. Boric acid, borax or fluoride with a wetting agent
C. Chlorides and fluorides mixed with water
D. Any of the above
13. When brazing is carried out.....
A. A joint is made between two parts by molten spelter
B. The edges of the joint melt and run together
C. Spelter forms an alloy with the flux
D. Flux prevents the work from melting
E. Flux acts as a cementing material
14. Spelter is same as.....
A. Tin
B. Zinc

- C. Lead
- D. Silver
- E. Brass

15. A braze joint may be satisfactorily used on components made of.....

- A. Tinplate
- B. Brass
- C. Copper**
- D. Aluminium
- E. None of the above

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