



Painter of industrial products

Self-assessment questions

No.	Self-assessment question	Correct answer
1.	<p>A solution of a pigment in water, oil, or organic solvent, used to cover wood or metal articles either for protection or for appearance</p> <p>A. Paint B. Varnish C. Stain D. All of the above</p>	<p>Correct Answer: A. Paint</p> <p><u>Explanation</u> The correct answer is "Paint" because it is a solution of a pigment in water, oil, or organic solvent that is used to cover wood or metal articles for both protection and appearance. Varnish and stain are also used for similar purposes, but they are not as comprehensive as paint, which can provide both protection and enhance the appearance of the surface. Therefore, the correct answer is "Paint."</p>
2.	<p>Are air-drying materials applied by brush or spray to architectural and structural surfaces and forms for decorative and protective purposes</p> <p>A. Architectural Paint B. Commercial Paint C. Industrial Paint D. All of the above</p>	<p>Correct Answer: A. Architectural Paint</p> <p><u>Explanation</u> Architectural paint refers to air-drying materials that are applied by brush or spray to architectural and structural surfaces for both decorative and protective purposes. This type of paint is specifically designed for use in buildings and structures, such as homes, offices, and other architectural spaces. It is commonly used to enhance the aesthetic appeal of surfaces while also providing protection against weathering, moisture, and other environmental factors. Therefore, the correct answer is architectural paint, as it encompasses all the mentioned characteristics and applications.</p>
3.	<p>Air-drying or baking-cured materials applied by brush, spray, or magnetic agglomeration to kitchen and laundry appliances, automobile, machinery, and furniture and used as highway marking materials</p> <p>A. Architectural Paint B. Commercial Paint C. Industrial Paint D. All of the above</p>	<p>Correct Answer: B. Commercial Paint</p> <p><u>Explanation</u> The given correct answer is "Commercial Paint". Commercial paint refers to air-drying or baking-cured materials that are applied by brush, spray, or magnetic agglomeration to various surfaces such as kitchen and laundry appliances, automobiles, machinery, furniture, and even used as highway marking materials. It is specifically designed for commercial purposes and is commonly used in industries, businesses, and commercial settings.</p>



4.	<p>Makes the coat of paint retain its structure, and binds it to the surface to which it is applied</p> <p>A. Pigment B. Binder C. Vehicle D. Solvent</p>	<p>Correct Answer: B. Binder</p> <p><u>Explanation</u> The binder is the component in paint that holds the pigment particles together and binds them to the surface. It is responsible for giving the paint its structure and ensuring that it adheres properly to the surface. Without a binder, the paint would not be able to form a cohesive film and would not stick to the surface effectively.</p>
5.	<p>Are basecoats applied to a surface to improve the adhesion of subsequent coats of paint or varnish</p> <p>A. Primers B. Sealers C. Oil Paint D. Epoxy E. Rust Inhibiting Paints F. Fire Retardant Paints G. Heat Resistant Paint H. Intumescent Paint</p>	<p>Correct Answer: A. Primers</p> <p><u>Explanation</u> Primers are applied to a surface before painting or varnishing to improve the adhesion of subsequent coats. They create a smooth and uniform surface for the paint or varnish to adhere to, ensuring better durability and longevity of the finish. Primers also help to seal porous surfaces, prevent stains or discoloration from bleeding through, and provide a consistent base for the topcoat. They enhance the overall adhesion and performance of the paint or varnish, resulting in a more professional and long-lasting finish.</p>
6.	<p>A solution of dye or suspension of pigment in a vehicle, applied to penetrate and color a wood surface without obscuring the grain</p> <p>A. Paint B. Varnish C. Stain</p>	<p>Correct Answer: C. Stain</p> <p><u>Explanation</u> A stain is a solution or suspension of pigment in a vehicle that is used to penetrate and color a wood surface without obscuring the grain. Unlike paint or varnish, which can cover up the natural texture of wood, a stain allows the grain to show through while still providing color.</p>
7.	<p>A penetrating stain made by dissolving dye in a water vehicle.</p> <p>A. Water B. Spirit C. Pigmented D. Oil</p>	<p>Correct Answer: A. Water</p> <p><u>Explanation</u> A penetrating stain is a type of stain that is able to deeply penetrate into the material it is applied to. This type of stain is made by dissolving dye in a water vehicle, meaning that the dye is mixed with water to create the stain. Water-based stains are commonly used for various applications, including wood staining, fabric dyeing, and concrete coloring. They are preferred for their ease of use, quick drying time, and ability to produce vibrant colors.</p>
8.	<p>An oil stain containing pigments capable of</p>	<p>Correct Answer: C. Pigmented</p>



	<p>obscuring the grain and texture of a wood surface</p> <p>A. Water B. Spirit C. Pigmented D. Oil</p>	<p><u>Explanation</u> The correct answer is "Pigmented" because it refers to the pigments present in the oil stain that have the ability to hide or obscure the natural grain and texture of a wood surface. These pigments give the stain its color and opacity, allowing it to create a uniform and opaque coating on the wood.</p>
9.	<p>A liquid preparation of a resin dissolved in an oil or in alcohol that when spread and allowed to dry forms a hard, lustrous and transparent coating</p> <p>A. Paint B. Varnish C. Stain</p>	<p>Correct Answer: B. Varnish</p> <p><u>Explanation</u> Varnish is a liquid preparation that contains resin dissolved in either oil or alcohol. When applied and allowed to dry, it forms a hard, lustrous, and transparent coating. This description accurately matches the properties and characteristics of varnish. Paint and stain may also be used to create coatings, but they do not specifically mention the use of resin or the lustrous and transparent finish that varnish provides. Therefore, varnish is the correct answer.</p>
10.	<p>Refers to any of various clear or colored synthetic coatings consisting of nitrocellulose or other cellulose derivative dissolved in a solvent that dries by evaporation to form a high gloss film.</p> <p>A. Spar B. Polyurethane C. Lacquer D. Shellac</p>	<p>Correct Answer: C. Lacquer</p> <p><u>Explanation</u> Lacquer is a type of synthetic coating that is made up of nitrocellulose or other cellulose derivatives dissolved in a solvent. When this solvent evaporates, it forms a high gloss film. Lacquer is available in various clear or colored forms and is commonly used as a finish for wood or metal surfaces. It provides a durable and glossy finish, making it a popular choice for furniture, musical instruments, and other decorative items.</p>
11.	<p>Spirit varnish made by dissolving purified lac flakes in denatured alcohol.</p> <p>A. Spar B. Polyurethane C. Lacquer D. Shellac</p>	<p>Correct Answer: D. Shellac</p> <p><u>Explanation</u> Shellac is the correct answer because it is a type of spirit varnish that is made by dissolving purified lac flakes in denatured alcohol. Shellac is a natural resin that is commonly used as a finish or sealer for wood surfaces. It provides a durable and glossy finish and is often preferred for its ease of use and quick drying time. Shellac is also known for its versatility and compatibility with other finishes, making it a popular choice among woodworkers and craftsmen.</p>



12.	<p>Bubbles resulting from localized loss of adhesion and lifting of the paint film from the underlying surface</p> <p>A. Blistering B. Blocking C. Burnishing D. Crack/Flakes E. Foaming Catering F. Lapping G. Mildew H. Mud Cracking I. Sagging J. Surfacant Leaching K. Wrinkling L. Poor Print Resistance M. Alligatoring N. Chalking O. Dirt Pickup P. Mottling Q. Frosting R. Paint Incompatibility S. Peeling T. Poor Alkali U. Poor Galvanized Metal Adhesion V. Poor Gloss Retention W. Vinyl Sliding Warp</p>	<p>Correct Answer: A. Blistering</p> <p><u>Explanation</u> Blistering refers to the formation of bubbles on the surface of the paint film due to localized loss of adhesion and lifting from the underlying surface. This can be caused by various factors such as moisture, heat, or incompatible paint layers. When the paint film is unable to adhere properly to the surface, it can result in the formation of blisters.</p>
13.	<p>Undesirable sticking together of two painted surfaces when pressed together (e.g., a door sticking to the jamb)</p> <p>A. Blistering B. Blocking C. Burnishing D. Crack/Flakes E. Foaming Catering F. Lapping G. Mildew H. Mud Cracking I. Sagging J. Surfacant Leaching</p>	<p>Correct Answer: B. Blocking</p> <p><u>Explanation</u> Blocking refers to the undesirable sticking together of two painted surfaces when pressed together, such as a door sticking to the jamb. This can occur due to factors such as improper drying or curing of the paint, high humidity, or the use of incompatible paint materials. Blocking can cause difficulty in opening or closing doors and windows, and can lead to damage or the need for repainting if the surfaces are forcefully separated.</p>



	<p>K. Wrinkling L. Poor Print Resistance M. Alligatoring N. Chalking O. Dirt Pickup P. Mottling Q. Frosting R. Paint Incompatibility S. Peeling T. Poor Alkali U. Poor Galvanized Metal Adhesion V. Poor Gloss Retention W. Vinyl Sliding Warp</p>	
<p>14.</p>	<p>Appearance of a denser color or increased gloss where wet and dry layers overlap during paint application.</p> <p>A. Blistering B. Blocking C. Burnishing D. Crack/Flakes E. Foaming Catering F. Lapping G. Mildew H. Mud Cracking I. Sagging J. Surfacant Leaching K. Wrinkling L. Poor Print Resistance M. Alligatoring N. Chalking O. Dirt Pickup P. Mottling Q. Frosting R. Paint Incompatibility S. Peeling T. Poor Alkali U. Poor Galvanized Metal Adhesion V. Poor Gloss Retention W. Vinyl Sliding Warp</p>	<p>Correct Answer: F. Lapping</p> <p><u>Explanation</u> Lapping refers to the appearance of a denser color or increased gloss where wet and dry layers overlap during paint application. This occurs when the paint is not applied evenly and the overlapping areas do not blend seamlessly. It can result in an uneven and patchy appearance on the painted surface.</p>



15.	<p>Accumulation of dirt, dust particles and/or other debris on the paint film; may resemble mildew.</p> <p>A. Blistering B. Blocking C. Burnishing D. Crack/Flakes E. Foaming Catering F. Lapping G. Mildew H. Mud Cracking I. Sagging J. Surfacant Leaching K. Wrinkling L. Poor Print Resistance M. Alligatoring N. Chalking O. Dirt Pickup P. Mottling Q. Frosting R. Paint Incompatibility S. Peeling T. Poor Alkali U. Poor Galvanized Metal Adhesion V. Poor Gloss Retention W. Vinyl Sliding Warp</p>	<p>Correct Answer: O. Dirt Pickup</p> <p><u>Explanation</u> Dirt pickup refers to the accumulation of dirt, dust particles, and other debris on the paint film. This can happen over time due to environmental factors or improper surface preparation before painting. When dirt pickup occurs, the paint film can appear to have a rough or textured surface, similar to mildew growth. It is important to properly clean and prepare the surface before painting to prevent dirt pickup and ensure a smooth and durable paint finish.</p>
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