



Internal Correspondence

Course: B. Voc

Class: Second Year

Branch: Automobile Servicing

Subject: Auto Body Repair, Denting & Painting

Semester: 3

Unit 3

Multiple Choice Questions, Fill in the Blank & Match the Pair

1. What is the first step in the repair process for a damaged automobile body?

- A) Applying primer
- B) Stripping the old paint
- C) Sanding the surface
- D) Fixing the windscreen

Answer: B) Stripping the old paint

2. What is the purpose of sanding during the auto body repair process?

- A) To smooth out the repaired surface
- B) To apply primer
- C) To remove rust
- D) To prepare the vehicle for painting

Answer: A) To smooth out the repaired surface

3. Which procedure is done immediately after sanding the surface in auto body repair?

- A) Applying putty
- B) Fixing the windscreen
- C) Stripping the old paint
- D) Aligning the repaired part

Answer: A) Applying putty

4. At which stage of auto body repair is the windscreen fixed?



- A) Before sanding
- B) After putty application
- C) Before primer application
- D) After aligning the repaired part

Answer: C) Before primer application

5. When is the application of primer typically performed during the auto body repair process?

- A) Before sanding
- B) Immediately after stripping the old paint
- C) After putty has dried and surface is smoothed
- D) After the final coat of paint is applied

Answer: C) After putty has dried and surface is smoothed

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6. What is the purpose of applying putty in auto body repair?

- A) To fill in small dents and imperfections
- B) To remove the old paint
- C) To prepare the surface for sanding
- D) To smooth the surface after painting

Answer: A) To fill in small dents and imperfections

7. What is the correct sequence for repairing dents in an automobile body?

- A) Cut open, beat out dents, sanding, primer application
- B) Beat out dents, cut open, sanding, putty application
- C) Stripping old paint, cut open, beat out dents, sanding
- D) Stripping old paint, sanding, putting, primer application

Answer: C) Stripping old paint, cut open, beat out dents, sanding

8. What is done after sanding the surface during auto body repair?

- A) The windscreen is fitted
- B) Putty is applied
- C) Primer is applied
- D) The repaired part is aligned to the original shape

Answer: B) Putty is applied

9. Which of the following steps is crucial for smooth surface preparation before painting?

- A) Fixing the windscreen
- B) Applying primer
- C) Sanding the surface and applying putty
- D) Aligning the repaired part

Answer: C) Sanding the surface and applying putty

10. When aligning the repaired part to the original shape, what is the primary goal?

- A) To ensure the fitment of the repaired part
- B) To apply the final coat of paint
- C) To remove old paint and rust
- D) To smooth out the surface

Answer: A) To ensure the fitment of the repaired part



Fill in the Blanks Questions

1. The first step in the auto body repair process is to _____, which removes old paint, rust, and contaminants from the affected area.

Answer: stripping the old paint

2. After stripping the old paint, the next step is to _____ the damaged area to remove any dents and to prepare the surface for further repairs.

Answer: cut open and beat out

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3. Once the surface is smooth, _____ is applied to fill small imperfections and dents, creating an even surface for painting.

Answer: putty

4. After the putty has dried and been sanded smooth, the next step is to apply _____ to seal the surface and provide a base for the paint to adhere to.

Answer: primer

5. Once the affected area is fully repaired, the final step is to _____ the repaired part to ensure it fits correctly with the original body shape.

Answer: align

Match the Pair Questions

1. Match the step with its description:

- A) Stripping of old paint
- B) Cut open and beat out dents
- C) Putty application
- D) Primer application
- E) Fitment of repaired part and aligning to the original shape

Description	Step
1) Remove old paint, rust, and contaminants from the surface.	A) Stripping of old paint
2) Smooth the surface by filling dents and imperfections.	C) Putty application
3) Repair damaged areas by cutting open and beating out the dents.	B) Cut open and beat out dents
4) Ensure the repaired part fits the original shape and alignment.	E) Fitment of repaired part and aligning to the original shape
5) Seal the surface and provide a base for painting.	D) Primer application

Answer:

- A → 1
- B → 3
- C → 2
- D → 5
- E → 4

2. Match the step with the correct purpose:

- A) Stripping of old paint
- B) Sanding
- C) Putty application
- D) Primer application
- E) Aligning the repaired part

Purpose	Step
1) To remove old paint, rust, and contaminants for a clean surface.	A) Stripping of old paint
2) To create a smooth surface for painting and filling.	B) Sanding



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Purpose	Step
3) To fill dents, imperfections, and create a uniform surface.	C) Putty application
4) To ensure adhesion of the final paint layer and prevent rust.	D) Primer application
5) To ensure that the repaired part fits and aligns with the original design.	E) Aligning the repaired part

Answer:

- A → 1
- B → 2
- C → 3
- D → 4
- E → 5

3. Match the process with its sequence in auto body repair:

- **A) Cut open and beat out dents**
- **B) Sanding at different stages**
- **C) Putty application**
- **D) Primer application**
- **E) Fitment and alignment of repaired part**

Sequence	Process
1) First step to prepare the surface and smooth out the damage.	A) Cut open and beat out dents
2) Performed to smooth the surface after filling with putty.	B) Sanding at different stages
3) To smooth and fill the surface imperfections.	C) Putty application
4) Applied to prepare the surface for paint and prevent corrosion.	D) Primer application
5) Ensures the repaired part is aligned with the original shape.	E) Fitment and alignment of repaired part

Answer:

- A → 1
- B → 2
- C → 3
- D → 4
- E → 5

4. Match the repair stage with the technique used:

- **A) Surface preparation**
- **B) Dent removal**
- **C) Filling imperfections**
- **D) Base coat application**
- **E) Final fitting and adjustment**

Technique	Repair Stage
1) Remove dents and reshape the affected area.	B) Dent removal
2) Apply a smooth, even layer to fill small holes and scratches.	C) Filling imperfections
3) Sand and clean the surface for better paint adhesion.	A) Surface preparation
4) Apply primer to seal and prepare for top coat.	D) Base coat application
5) Check the part's alignment and install it in its correct position.	E) Final fitting and adjustment

Answer:



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- A → 3
- B → 1
- C → 2
- D → 4
- E → 5

5. Match the step with the tools typically used during the process:

- A) Stripping of old paint
- B) Sanding
- C) Putty application
- D) Primer application
- E) Fitment and alignment



Tool

Step

- 1) Sanding block, orbital sander B) Sanding
2) Putty knife, spreader C) Putty application
3) Paint stripper, abrasive discs A) Stripping of old paint
4) Paint gun, spray can D) Primer application
5) Wrenches, alignment tools E) Fitment and alignment

Answer:

- A → 3
- B → 1
- C → 2
- D → 4
- E → 5

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Unit 4

Multiple Choice Questions, Fill in the Blank & Match the Pair

1. Which of the following is a key area of risk when it comes to personal safety during automobile painting and refinishing?

- A) Hands
- B) Eyes
- C) Legs
- D) Ears

Answer: B) Eyes

2. What is the purpose of using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) during paint refinishing work?

- A) To enhance the appearance of the vehicle
- B) To protect the technician from hazardous materials
- C) To reduce the need for cleaning the workshop
- D) To improve the efficiency of the paintwork

Answer: B) To protect the technician from hazardous materials

3. Which of the following is a typical component found in automotive paint ingredients?

- A) Acetone
- B) Water
- C) Magnesium
- D) Silicon dioxide

Answer: A) Acetone

4. Which type of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is most commonly used to protect the respiratory system during painting work?



- A) Safety goggles
- B) Gloves
- C) Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)
- D) Earplugs

Answer: C) Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)

5. What is the first step in the procedure of refinishing a vehicle?

- A) Applying base coat
- B) Sanding the affected area
- C) Preparing and priming the surface
- D) Applying clear coat

Answer: B) Sanding the affected area

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6. In what order should the steps be followed during the painting process?

- A) Base coat, primer coating, sanding, clear coat
- B) Sanding, primer coating, base coat, clear coat
- C) Clear coat, primer coating, sanding, base coat
- D) Primer coating, sanding, base coat, clear coat

Answer: B) Sanding, primer coating, base coat, clear coat

7. What is the purpose of applying a body filler during surface preparation?

- A) To improve the shine of the paint
- B) To fill dents and smoothen the surface
- C) To protect the car from rust
- D) To provide adhesion for the base coat

Answer: B) To fill dents and smoothen the surface

8. Which of the following is necessary to prepare the surface for base coating?

- A) Applying a clear coat
- B) Rubbing and polishing the area
- C) Cleaning and sanding the area for smoothness
- D) Applying anti-rust treatment

Answer: C) Cleaning and sanding the area for smoothness

9. What is the primary purpose of the clear coat when painting a metallic vehicle?

- A) To provide color and texture
- B) To protect the base coat and enhance the finish
- C) To prepare the surface for the base coat
- D) To prevent rust

Answer: B) To protect the base coat and enhance the finish

10. What is the correct procedure for inspecting the painting work?

- A) Check for any uneven coverage or imperfections after the final coat has dried
- B) Inspect the surface before applying the base coat
- C) Only inspect the vehicle after the clear coat has been applied
- D) Inspect the paint job after rubbing and polishing only

Answer: A) Check for any uneven coverage or imperfections after the final coat has dried

Fill in the Blanks Questions



1. The three key areas of risk during auto body painting and refinishing are _____, _____, and _____.

Answer: eyes, skin, and inhalation

2. To protect workers from hazardous fumes and particles during painting, _____ (RPE) is essential, along with other personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves and goggles.

Answer: Respiratory Protective Equipment

3. In the refinishing process, the _____ is applied after sanding the affected area to prepare the surface for the base coat.

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Answer: primer coating

4. After applying the base coat, _____ is applied to provide a glossy finish and protect the paint from damage in metallic paint jobs.

Answer: clear coat

5. The final step in the painting process is to inspect the work for imperfections, ensuring smoothness, proper adhesion, and coverage before _____.

Answer: fixing the windscreen glass

Match the Pair Questions

1. Match the step with its description:

- **A) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**
- **B) Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)**
- **C) Primer coating**
- **D) Clear coat painting**
- **E) Body filler application**

Description	Step
1) Protects the skin, eyes, and other body parts during work.	A) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
2) Ensures that harmful fumes and particles are filtered out while painting.	B) Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)
3) Used to fill dents and imperfections to prepare the surface for further painting.	E) Body filler application
4) Provides a glossy finish and protects the base coat from damage, especially for metallic paints.	D) Clear coat painting
5) Applied after sanding and helps the base coat adhere to the surface.	C) Primer coating

Answer:

- A → 1
- B → 2
- C → 5
- D → 4
- E → 3

2. Match the stage of the refinishing process with its purpose:

- **A) Sanding**
- **B) Applying Base Coat**
- **C) Preparing Surfaces for Base Coating**
- **D) Clear Coat Painting**
- **E) Rubbing and Polishing**

Purpose	Stage of Refinishing Process
1) Provides a smooth surface for the base coat application.	A) Sanding
2) Ensures that the base coat adheres properly and prevents imperfections.	C) Preparing Surfaces for Base Coating



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Purpose	Stage of Refinishing Process
3) Adds color and provides the foundational paint layer.	B) Applying Base Coat
4) Gives the paint job a glossy finish and protects the color layer.	D) Clear Coat Painting
5) Removes any imperfections and smoothens the final finish.	E) Rubbing and Polishing

Answer:

- A → 1
- B → 3
- C → 2
- D → 4
- E → 5

3. Match the type of protection with the material or process it is used for:

- **A) Skin Protection**
- **B) Eye Protection**
- **C) Inhalation Protection**
- **D) Anti-Rust Treatment**
- **E) Application of Paint**

Material or Process	Type of Protection
1) Protects the body from chemical exposure, such as paint splashes.	A) Skin Protection
2) Protects the eyes from splashes and harmful fumes.	B) Eye Protection
3) Uses respirators to prevent inhaling paint fumes and harmful particles.	C) Inhalation Protection
4) Helps to prevent rusting on the vehicle body.	D) Anti-Rust Treatment
5) Involves the use of PPE and RPE to safeguard workers.	E) Application of Paint



Answer:

- A → 1
- B → 2
- C → 3
- D → 4
- E → 5

4. Match the material with its use in the refinishing process:

- **A) Base Coat**
- **B) Primer**
- **C) Body Filler**
- **D) Clear Coat**
- **E) Paint Consumables**

Use in Refinishing Process	Material
1) Provides adhesion to the surface and prevents rust.	B) Primer
2) Fills dents, scratches, and prepares the surface.	C) Body Filler
3) Creates the final glossy finish and protects the paint.	D) Clear Coat
4) Provides color and forms the foundation of the paint job.	A) Base Coat

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Use in Refinishing Process

Material

5) Includes items like paint thinners, brushes, and masking tape. E) Paint Consumables

Answer:

- A → 4
- B → 1
- C → 2
- D → 3
- E → 5

5. Match the step in painting with the tool or equipment used:

- **A) Sanding**
- **B) Applying Base Coat**
- **C) Applying Clear Coat**
- **D) Body Filler Application**
- **E) Fixing the Windscreen Glass**



Tool or Equipment

Step in Painting Process

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Sanding block, orbital sander | A) Sanding |
| 2) Spray gun, paint booth | B) Applying Base Coat |
| 3) Spray gun, airbrush | C) Applying Clear Coat |
| 4) Putty knife, spreader | D) Body Filler Application |
| 5) Windscreen adhesive, suction tools | E) Fixing the Windscreen Glass |

Answer:

- A → 1
- B → 2
- C → 3
- D → 4
- E → 5

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Unit 5

Multiple Choice Questions, Fill in the Blank & Match the Pair

1. Which of the following is a standard type of spray gun used in automotive painting?

- A) HVLP (High Volume Low Pressure)
- B) UVC (Ultra Volume Coating)
- C) DCT (Dual Coating Technology)
- D) VLT (Variable Low Technology)

Answer: A) HVLP (High Volume Low Pressure)

2. The gap design in a spray gun refers to the distance between which two components?

- A) The nozzle and the air cap
- B) The needle and the fluid chamber
- C) The handle and the trigger
- D) The cup and the gun body

Answer: B) The needle and the fluid chamber

3. What is the typical range of nozzle sizes used in automotive spray guns?

- A) 0.5 mm to 1.5 mm
- B) 1 mm to 5 mm
- C) 2 mm to 3 mm
- D) 3 mm to 6 mm

Answer: A) 0.5 mm to 1.5 mm

4. Which sanding tool is typically used for fine sanding jobs in automotive refinishing?

- A) Palm sander
- B) Orbital sander
- C) Random orbital sander
- D) Belt sander

Answer: C) Random orbital sander



5. What is the function of sandpaper with a finer grade number, such as 600 grit?

- A) To remove heavy scratches and imperfections
- B) To smooth the surface and prepare for painting
- C) To sand rough metals
- D) To remove rust from surfaces

Answer: B) To smooth the surface and prepare for painting

6. Which of the following sanding grades is most commonly used for the final sanding before applying a base coat?

- A) 60 grit
- B) 120 grit
- C) 320 grit

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D) 1000 grit

Answer: C) 320 grit

7. Which of these is a common defect that occurs during the painting process?

A) Fish eyes

B) Smudging

C) Flaking

D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

8. What is a common cause of "orange peel" texture in paint jobs?

A) Too much thinner in the paint

B) Low spray pressure

C) Too fast of a drying time

D) Insufficient sanding between coats

Answer: B) Low spray pressure

9. What is the main cause of "dust nibs" in a paint job?

A) Dirty work environment or tools

B) Incorrect paint mixture

C) Excessive drying time

D) Too much clear coat application

Answer: A) Dirty work environment or tools

10. What would be the likely cause of "runs" in the paint?

A) Insufficient primer coat

B) Applying the paint too thickly

C) Low humidity during application

D) Using too large a nozzle size

Answer: B) Applying the paint too thickly

Fill in the Blanks Questions

1. The standard type of spray gun commonly used in automotive painting is the _____ (HVLP), which uses a high volume of air at low pressure.



Answer: HVLP (High Volume Low Pressure)

2. In spray guns, the _____ design refers to the distance between the needle and the fluid chamber, which affects the paint flow.

Answer: gap

3. For fine sanding before applying the base coat, a _____ grit sandpaper, typically around 320 to 400 grit, is commonly used.

Answer: medium

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4. A common defect in painting, known as _____, occurs when the paint dries unevenly, causing a texture similar to an orange peel.

Answer: orange peel

5. The main cause of "runs" in the paint is _____, which happens when too much paint is applied in a single coat.

Answer: over-application

Match the Pair Questions

1. Match the spray gun type with its characteristics:

- A) HVLP (High Volume Low Pressure)
- B) LVLP (Low Volume Low Pressure)
- C) Conventional Spray Gun

Characteristics

Spray Gun Type

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1) Uses high volume of air at low pressure for smoother application. | A) HVLP (High Volume Low Pressure) |
| 2) Ideal for fine atomization and low paint usage. | B) LVLP (Low Volume Low Pressure) |
| 3) Commonly used for automotive refinishing but uses higher pressure. | C) Conventional Spray Gun |

Answer:

- A → 1
- B → 2
- C → 3

2. Match the sanding tool with its typical use:

- A) Orbital Sander
- B) Palm Sander
- C) Belt Sander

Use in Automotive Sanding

Sanding Tool

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1) Ideal for large surface areas and fast material removal. | C) Belt Sander |
| 2) Best used for smoothing out wood or metal surfaces with a smooth finish. | A) Orbital Sander |
| 3) Commonly used for small jobs and precision sanding in tight spaces. | B) Palm Sander |

Answer:

- A → 2
- B → 3
- C → 1

3. Match the sandpaper grade with its intended use:

- A) 60 grit
- B) 120 grit
- C) 320 grit
- D) 1000 grit



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Sandpaper Use

Sandpaper Grade

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1) Used for heavy material removal and rough sanding. | A) 60 grit |
| 2) Used for medium sanding, often after priming or for prepping body filler. | B) 120 grit |
| 3) Used for fine sanding and preparing surfaces before painting. | C) 320 grit |
| 4) Used for polishing and smoothing the final finish. | D) 1000 grit |

Answer:

- A → 1
- B → 2
- C → 3
- D → 4

4. Match the painting defect with its cause:

- A) Orange Peel
- B) Runs
- C) Fish Eyes
- D) Dust Nibs

Cause

Painting Defect

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1) Caused by applying the paint too thickly in one coat. | B) Runs |
| 2) Occurs when contamination (oil or water) interferes with paint adhesion. | C) Fish Eyes |
| 3) Caused by low spray pressure or a wrong spray distance from the surface. | A) Orange Peel |
| 4) Caused by dust or dirt settling on the wet paint. | D) Dust Nibs |

Answer:

- A → 3
- B → 1
- C → 2
- D → 4

5. Match the spray gun nozzle size with its application:

- A) 0.8 mm
- B) 1.2 mm
- C) 1.5 mm
- D) 2.0 mm

Application

Nozzle Size

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1) Ideal for fine detailing and small parts. | A) 0.8 mm |
| 2) Used for medium coating and general application. | B) 1.2 mm |
| 3) Suitable for base coating and large areas. | C) 1.5 mm |
| 4) Best for high build materials like primers or thicker coatings. | D) 2.0 mm |

Answer:

- A → 1
- B → 2
- C → 3
- D → 4



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Short Answer Questions

Question No	Question	Marks
UNIT 03		
01	Explain the procedure for fixing a windscreen or glass in an automobile.	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean the area around the windscreen to remove dirt, dust, and debris.• Remove any old adhesive or sealing material from the frame.• Apply a primer to the vehicle's body, specifically on the bonding areas.• Position the new windscreen or glass in place, ensuring proper alignment.• Apply a bonding adhesive around the edge of the glass.• Press the glass firmly into place and secure it with clamps until the adhesive cures completely.	
02	Describe the procedure for cutting open a damaged area of an automobile body.	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mark the affected area where the cut needs to be made, ensuring to leave enough margin for repair.• Use a cutting tool (grinder or air cutter) to carefully cut through the metal, ensuring to control the depth and angle.• After cutting, remove any jagged edges or sharp areas using a grinder or file.• Inspect the area for any further damage that may need additional cutting or smoothing.• Clean the cut area thoroughly to ensure there's no dirt or debris that could affect welding or bonding.• Ensure the new panel or replacement part will fit into the cut section before proceeding to the next step.	
03	What is the procedure for beating out dents in an automobile body?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assess the dent and determine if the area is suitable for beating out.• Use a hammer or dent removal tool to tap around the dent, working from the outer edges inward.• Apply gentle pressure to gradually raise the dent to the level of the surrounding surface.• If needed, use a dolly or backing tool behind the panel to support it as the dent is worked out.• Check the area regularly to ensure the dent is being removed evenly.• After the dent is removed, smooth the surface with a sanding tool for further finishing.	



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04	Explain the procedure for stripping old paint from an automobile.	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use a chemical paint remover or stripper to loosen the old paint.• Apply the remover to the surface, allowing it to sit for the recommended time.• Scrape off the loosened paint using a plastic or metal scraper.• Use a sanding tool or wire brush to remove any remaining paint residues.• Clean the surface with a degreaser or solvent to remove residue from the stripper.• Sand the area to smooth out the surface and prepare it for further work.	
05	What is the process of sanding at different stages of the auto body repair procedure?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initial sanding: After the dent is beaten out or the paint is stripped, begin with coarse sandpaper (around 80 to 120 grit) to remove larger imperfections and prepare the surface.• Intermediate sanding: Use medium-grit sandpaper (around 220 to 320 grit) to smooth the surface after body filler or primer application.• Final sanding: Use fine-grit sandpaper (around 400 to 600 grit) for a smooth, uniform surface before applying the base coat.• Wet sanding: For a smooth, glossy finish, wet sanding may be used after the base coat is applied.• Final finish sanding: After the clear coat, use ultra-fine grit (1000 to 1200 grit) to ensure the paint job is smooth and free from defects.	
06	Describe the process of smooth surface preparation in the auto body repair procedure.	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• After initial sanding, inspect the surface for any unevenness or imperfections.• Apply body filler to any remaining imperfections or depressions in the surface.• Sand the filler smooth using medium-grit sandpaper to blend it into the surrounding area.• Ensure the surface is completely flat and smooth before moving to the next step.• Use finer sandpaper (400 to 600 grit) for a smooth finish, ensuring no visible scratches remain.• Clean the area thoroughly to remove any dust or debris before applying primer or paint.	
07	What is the procedure for applying putty to an affected area of an automobile?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mix the body filler or putty with the hardener according to the manufacturer's instructions.• Apply a thin layer of putty to the affected area using a putty knife or spreader.• Smooth the putty over the area, ensuring it completely fills the dents or imperfections.• Allow the putty to cure for the recommended time before sanding.	



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sand the putty smooth with a medium-grit sandpaper to blend it into the surrounding area.• Inspect the area for any remaining imperfections and reapply putty if necessary before finishing with finer sandpaper.	
08	Explain the procedure for applying primer at different stages of auto body repair.	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• After surface preparation: Apply a thin coat of primer over the prepared surface to promote adhesion of the paint.• After body filler application: Apply a second coat of primer over the body filler to seal and smooth the surface.• Before base coat application: Sand the primer lightly with fine-grit sandpaper to ensure smoothness and remove any raised edges.• After sanding: Clean the primed surface thoroughly to remove dust before applying additional coats of primer or paint.• Allow sufficient drying time between each coat of primer to ensure proper bonding and curing.• Ensure the primer is evenly applied to prevent any uneven areas or marks in the final paint finish.	
09	Describe the procedure for fitting a repaired part and aligning it to the original shape of the vehicle.	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Once the body part is repaired, ensure it is clean and free from any dirt or debris.• Position the repaired part onto the vehicle frame or mounting area, ensuring that it aligns correctly with the other panels.• Use clamps or fasteners to temporarily hold the part in place while checking the alignment.• Check gaps between the repaired part and adjacent parts for consistency and proper fit.• Once the part is aligned correctly, secure it with bolts, screws, or welds as necessary.• Perform any final adjustments or alignments to ensure the part matches the original shape of the vehicle.	
10	Explain the chronological order of steps for repairing an automobile body from cutting open to fitment of the repaired part.	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cutting open: Start by assessing and cutting open the damaged area to expose the affected part.• Beating out dents: Remove any dents and straighten the damaged area using a hammer and dolly.• Stripping old paint: Remove old paint to expose the bare metal surface for proper bonding.	



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanding: Begin sanding the area to smooth out the surface and prepare it for body filler. • Putty application: Apply body filler to smooth out imperfections and dents. • Primer application: Apply a primer coat to seal the surface and prepare it for painting. • Fitment and alignment: Fit and align the repaired part back into place, ensuring it matches the vehicle's original shape and design. 	
UNIT 04		
01	What are the three key areas of risk during automobile painting, and how can they affect the body?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eyes: Exposure to paint fumes, splashes, or overspray can cause irritation or permanent damage to the eyes. • Skin: Prolonged contact with paint, solvents, or chemicals can lead to rashes, burns, or chemical burns. • Inhalation: Inhaling paint fumes or dust particles can cause respiratory issues, such as lung irritation or long-term conditions like asthma. 	
02	What are the essential personal protective equipment (PPE) and respiratory protection equipment (RPE) needed when performing automobile painting?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respirator (RPE): A full-face respirator with filters to protect from inhaling fumes and airborne particulates. • Protective Gloves: Chemical-resistant gloves to prevent skin contact with hazardous chemicals. • Safety Goggles: Eye protection to prevent paint splashes or vapors from irritating the eyes. • Protective Clothing: Overalls or coveralls to protect the skin from paint and chemicals. • Hearing Protection: Ear plugs or muffs when using loud equipment like sanders or sprayers. 	
03	What are the main ingredients of automotive paint, and how do they contribute to the paint's performance?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pigments: Provide color and opacity to the paint. • Solvents: Dissolve the other ingredients and control the viscosity of the paint. • Binders: Form a film when the paint dries, providing durability and adhesion to the surface. • Additives: Enhance specific properties like drying time, flow, or anti-corrosion. • Resins: Provide gloss and resistance to environmental elements like UV rays and moisture. 	
04	Describe the procedure for refinishing an automobile body.	02



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surface preparation: Clean the area, remove old paint, and smooth out dents.• Priming: Apply a coat of primer to create a good bonding surface for the base coat.• Sanding: Smooth the primer to ensure an even surface for painting.• Base coat application: Apply the base coat of paint to give the desired color.• Clear coat application: Apply a clear coat for added protection and gloss finish.	
05	How do you select consumables for automobile painting work?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paint Type: Choose the appropriate paint based on the vehicle's material and desired finish (e.g., metallic, matte).• Sandpaper Grit: Select different grades (coarse, medium, fine) for surface prep and smoothing at each stage.• Thinners and Solvents: Choose the right type to dilute the paint or clean equipment without affecting the finish.• Masking Tape and Film: Use quality masking tape for sharp lines and to protect areas from overspray.• Brushes/Spray Guns: Select the correct tools for applying the paint evenly and efficiently.	
06	Describe the procedure for applying body filler to an affected area.	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surface Preparation: Clean and sand the damaged area to ensure good adhesion.• Mixing: Mix the body filler with the hardener according to the manufacturer's instructions.• Application: Spread the body filler over the affected area with a putty knife, filling any dents or scratches.• Curing: Allow the filler to cure to a solid state before sanding.• Sanding: Sand the cured filler with a coarse sandpaper to smooth the surface, then follow up with finer grits for a smooth finish.	
07	What is the process of sanding on the affected area during automobile repair?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initial Sanding: Begin with coarse-grit sandpaper (80 to 120 grit) to remove imperfections and prepare the surface for body filler.• Intermediate Sanding: Use medium-grit sandpaper (220 to 320 grit) after applying filler to smooth the surface and blend the filler.• Final Sanding: Finish with fine-grit sandpaper (400 to 600 grit) to prepare the surface for primer and paint application.• Wet Sanding: Wet sanding may be done after base coat application to ensure a smooth finish.• Cleaning: Clean the surface thoroughly to remove sanding dust and ensure the paint adheres properly.	



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08	What is the correct chronological order for applying paint to an automobile?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surface preparation: Clean, sand, and smooth the surface for better adhesion.• Primer coating: Apply a primer coat to seal the surface and promote adhesion of the paint.• Base coat application: Apply the base coat to achieve the desired color.• Clear coat application: Apply a clear coat to protect the paint and give a glossy finish.• Drying and Curing: Allow the paint to dry and cure completely before handling or buffing.	
09	Describe the procedure for rubbing and polishing the painted surface.	02
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Initial Buffing: After the clear coat has dried, use a coarse polishing compound to remove imperfections and smooth the surface.2. Fine Polishing: Apply a finer compound to bring out the gloss and eliminate any haze left from the initial buffing.3. Use of a Polishing Pad: Use a dual-action polisher or a soft cloth to work the compound into the surface.4. Final Touches: Inspect the surface for any defects or scratches and polish again if needed.5. Cleaning: Wipe the surface clean to remove any leftover polish and give it a final smooth finish.	
10	What is the procedure for inspection of painting work and fixing the windscreen glass?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inspection of Paint: Check for defects like runs, orange peel, or unevenness; ensure the paint is evenly applied and free of contaminants.• Surface Check: Ensure the painted surface is smooth and free of dust nibs or imperfections.• Windscreen Fitment: Clean the area where the windscreen will be fitted, removing any old adhesive.• Glass Installation: Apply bonding adhesive to the windscreen frame and carefully position the glass.• Securing Glass: Use clamps or temporary supports to hold the glass in place while the adhesive cures.• Final Inspection: Check the windscreen for correct alignment and ensure the adhesive has cured before driving the vehicle.	



Internal Correspondence

UNIT 05

01	What are the different types of spray guns and their uses in automotive painting?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Standard Air Spray Guns: Most common, uses compressed air to atomize paint and create an even spray.• HVLP (High Volume Low Pressure) Guns: Uses high air volume at low pressure, reducing overspray and ensuring a smooth finish.• LVLP (Low Volume Low Pressure) Guns: Offers a fine spray pattern with less air volume, ideal for small jobs.• Airless Spray Guns: Uses high pressure to atomize paint without needing compressed air, perfect for larger surfaces.• Suction Feed Guns: Paint is drawn up from a cup at the bottom of the gun, suitable for small to medium applications.	
02	Explain the gap design and how different nozzle sizes affect the spray pattern.	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gap Design: Refers to the distance between the nozzle and the air cap, affecting the spray width and pattern.• Small Nozzle (1.2-1.4 mm): Ideal for fine coatings, such as base coats or clear coats, providing a precise and even spray.• Medium Nozzle (1.6-1.8 mm): Used for primers and thicker coatings, providing good coverage without too much overspray.• Large Nozzle (2.0 mm or higher): Best for spraying heavy materials or primers, ensuring a thicker spray with higher flow rates.• Nozzle Size Impact: Larger nozzles deliver more paint, whereas smaller nozzles give finer, more controlled sprays.	
03	What are the different types of sanding equipment used in automotive repair?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hand Sanders: Simple, manual tools for light sanding on small areas.• Orbital Sanders: Power tool with circular motion, ideal for sanding large flat surfaces.• Dual-Action Sanders: Performs both orbital and rotational motion, providing smooth sanding with minimal swirl marks.• Belt Sanders: Uses a continuous loop of abrasive material for heavy-duty sanding, typically on larger surfaces.• Detail Sanders: Small, precise sanders used for corners or intricate areas of the vehicle body.• Pneumatic Sanders: Air-powered tools that provide consistent speed and power for various sanding tasks.	
04	What are the different grades of sandpaper, and when are they used in the automotive refinishing process?	02



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coarse Grit (60-80): Used for heavy surface preparation, removing rust, old paint, or body filler.• Medium Grit (120-180): For smoothing out body filler or primer, and for general sanding on metal.• Fine Grit (220-400): Used to sand primer layers and smooth out imperfections before painting.• Very Fine Grit (600-800): Ideal for sanding between coats of paint, such as base or clear coats, to remove any imperfections.• Ultra-Fine Grit (1000-2000): Used for wet sanding and polishing to achieve a smooth, glossy finish after painting.	
05	What are the possible defects in automotive painting?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Orange Peel: A textured, bumpy surface caused by improper spray gun technique or incorrect air pressure.• Runs or Drips: Paint that flows unevenly, typically due to over-application or improper gun settings.• Dust Nibs: Small particles of dust or debris trapped in the paint, leading to an uneven finish.• Fish Eyes: Small circular spots where the paint fails to adhere due to contamination on the surface.• Cracking or Craziing: Surface fractures in the paint, usually due to poor drying time or applying coats too thick.	
06	What are the causes and cures for "orange peel" in automotive paint?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cause: Low air pressure or incorrect spray gun settings can lead to poor atomization of paint.• Cause: Too much paint applied in one coat can cause the paint to not level out properly.• Cure: Reduce the air pressure and adjust the nozzle size for a finer spray.• Cure: Apply thinner layers of paint to allow proper leveling.• Cure: Wet sand and polish the surface after the paint has dried to remove the texture.	
07	What are the causes and cures for "runs" or "drips" in automotive paint?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cause: Over-applying paint in one layer or spraying too close to the surface.• Cause: Too high a paint viscosity or incorrect gun settings (e.g., too much fluid).• Cure: Adjust the spray gun settings and maintain a consistent distance from the surface.• Cure: Allow adequate drying time between coats to prevent runs.	



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cure: Sand the affected area once the paint is dry and reapply the paint in thinner layers.	
08	What causes "dust nibs" in automotive painting, and how can they be cured?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cause: Environmental dust or debris entering the workspace while painting.• Cause: Painting without proper filtration or airflow in the spraying area.• Cure: Clean the workspace thoroughly before painting and use a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter.• Cure: Wet sand the dust nibs after the paint has dried, smoothing them out.• Cure: Apply a final coat of clear paint after removing nibs to restore the finish.	
09	What causes "fish eyes" in automotive paint, and how can they be fixed?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cause: Contamination on the surface, such as oil, grease, or silicone, preventing paint adhesion.• Cause: Using contaminated spray equipment or materials during the painting process.• Cure: Clean the surface thoroughly with degreasers before applying paint.• Cure: Use a silicone remover to ensure there are no contaminants present.• Cure: Apply a "fish eye" remover additive to the paint before spraying to prevent this defect.	
10	How can "cracking" or "crazing" in automotive paint be avoided?	02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cause: Applying paint too thick, leading to stress on the surface.• Cause: Insufficient drying or curing time between coats.• Cause: Poor quality primer or paint that lacks flexibility.• Cure: Apply thinner, more even coats of paint.• Cure: Ensure proper drying and curing time between coats, and use flexible, high-quality paint and primer products.	