
装饰镶贴工、砌筑工理论知识复习题

荆州市第二届建设职业技能大赛

装饰镶贴工、砌筑工理论知识复习题

(装饰镶贴工部分)

- 一、是非题,对的划“?”,错的划“×”,答案写在每题括号内, 1. 卫生间铺贴地砖必须在找标高、弹线时找好坡度,抹灰饼和标筋时抹出泛水。 , ? ,
2. 装饰工程所用材料应按设计要求选用,并应符合现行材料规范规定。 , ? ,
3. 防水砂浆的养护很重要,应待砂浆终凝后,立即浇水养护。 , ? , 4. 水刷石的木分格条在使用时,应预先浸水,断面呈梯形,大面贴墙。 , × ,
5. 水磨石面层应采用水磨石机分遍磨光,只有在边角处才允许用人工磨光。 , ? ,
6. 不同材料其基体交接处,由于吸水和收缩不一致,接缝处表面的抹灰层容易开裂。 , ? ,
7. 冬期施工要注意室内通风换气,排除湿气,应设专人负责定时开关门窗和测温。 , ? ,
8. 独立的方柱抹灰前,先找规矩、套方,弹线放到地面上。 , ? , 9. 水磨石施工,应先做深色的后做浅色的。 , ? ,
10. 建筑施工图一般包括目录、首页、平面图、立面图。剖面图、详图等。 , ? ,
11. 石材板材直立码放时,应光、背面相对码放。 , × , 12. 外窗台抹灰,在漏贴滴水线线槽时,可用铁皮划沟的方法补救。 , × ,
13. 装饰抹灰用的石粒,使用前必须冲洗干净。 , ? ,
14. 抹灰前对结构工程以及其他配合的工程项目进行检查,是确保抹灰质量和进度的关键。 , ? ,
15. 地面水磨石达到强度后,可一遍磨光。 , × ,

16. 材料的吸湿性是指材料在水中吸收水分的性质。 , ×, planning, and government financing, and whole village relocation, and first built Hou split” of principles, insisted big community planning, and large district transformation, break administrative divisions boundaries, optimization town spatial structure, speed up new Community construction, formed new community live building, and intensive with ground project, and enterprise tax insurance running, and Expand employment and improve people’s livelihood shed changed economic chain. The second, on poverty relief and development work in this battle the mission objectives for poverty alleviation in the file are already quite clear, was the previous two years (2016–2017) concentrated hard, three years after (2018–2020), consolidation and improvement, by the end of 2017, the County A poor village and Library district all “pick hat” and “five-ten”, All the rural poor out of poverty, stability to achieve “two worry about three”. To accomplish these tasks, win the battle for poverty alleviation, the key is to find out the way, selecting the right breakthrough, effectiveness in order to work on. (A) to accurately identify objects for poverty alleviation. XI General Secretary noted that the critical time of poverty lies in precision. How to do accurate? ’ first task is to do basic work solid. Total demand is down to village, household, persons, County, town, and village books, card

17. 地面水磨石面层压实, 应用滚筒沿一个方向来回滚压, 以确保石子分布均匀。 , ×,

18. 砂浆的和易性包括粘结力和强度两个方面。 , ×, 19. 镶贴面砖不得在负温度和冻结的墙面上进行。 , ?, 20. 防水砂浆常用于地下室、水池等需要抹防水砂浆的部位。 , ?, 21. 雨后外墙抹灰, 应根据基层墙体的含水率调整砂浆搅拌时的加水量。 , ?,

22. 水泥贮存时, 不同品种和强度等级的可以混杂贮存。 , ×, 23. 使用磨石机时, 要将导线摆放在地面上, 配电盘要有保险丝。 , ×, 24. 当预计连续5, 内的平均气温低于, ?时, 抹灰工程施工应采取冬期施工技术措施。 , ?,

25. 方柱抹灰在找规矩时, 应先弹出两个方向相互垂直的墨线。 , ?, 26. 冬期施工, 搅拌砂浆时间比平时时间长一些。 , ?, 27. 图纸上尺寸除标高及总平面图上尺寸, 以毫米为单位外, 其他尺寸一律以米为单位。 , ?,

28. 比例为 1, 30, 是指图上距离为 1 毫米, 实际距离为 30 米。 , ?, 29. 在楼层立面图上, 可以看到房间的高度与进深。 , ?, 30. 贮存期超过三个月的水泥, 不可按原强度等级使用, 但石膏可以按原强度等级使用。 , ×,

31. 麻刀、纸筋可提高抹灰层的抗拉强度, 增加抹灰层的弹性和耐久性。 , ?,

32. 白乳胶可用水兑稀。 , ? , 。

33. 水泥是水硬性胶凝材料, 只用于潮湿的环境中。 , ×, 34. 建筑石膏凝结快, 在掺水几分钟就开始凝结。 , ?, 35. 陶瓷锦砖、釉面砖和花岗岩均适用于室内外装饰工程。 , ×, 36. 不同品种的水泥可以混合使用。 , ×,

37. 水玻璃是属于水硬性胶凝材料。 , ?,

38. 108 胶是新型建筑胶, 无毒、无味, 是原来的 107 胶的理想替代材料。 , ?,

39. 混凝土界面处理剂是一种水泥砂浆粘结增强剂。 , ?, 40. 普通抹灰通常有底层、中层、面层组成。 , ×,

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41 抹灰中层砂浆主要起找平作用, 根据施工质量, 可以一次抹成, 亦可分遍进行。 , ? ,

42. 砂浆抹灰层在硬化初期, 不得受冻。 , ? ,

43. 对于墙面有抹灰的踢脚板, 底层砂浆和面层砂浆可以一次抹成。 , × ,

44. 混合砂浆是由水泥、石灰粉、砂子按一定比例加水拌合而成。 , ×, 45. 一般来说, 砂浆的强度越高, 粘结力越强。 , ?,

46. 混凝土墙面在抹灰前, 要对其基层做处理, 可采用凿毛、刷界面剂或素水泥浆甩毛。 , ?,

47. 抹灰前, 砖墙基层表面的砂浆流坠、灰尘、污垢和油渍应清除干净。 , ?,

48. 抹灰前, 应对水泥的凝结时间和安定性进行复验。 , ?, 49. 保水性良好的砂浆, 其分层度是较小的。 , ?,

50. 普通硅酸盐水泥和硅酸盐水泥是同一种水泥。 , ×, 51 水泥和水拌合后, 只能在水中硬化, 而不能在空气中硬化。 , ×, 52. 石灰砂浆抹灰, 当底灰六至七成干时, 即可开始抹罩面灰。 , ?, 53. 墙面抹灰, 依据套方与吊垂直来决定做灰饼的厚度。 , ?,

54. 用于抹灰层相同的砂浆冲筋, 一般筋宽为 50, , 。 , ?, 55. 石灰膏是将生灰, 块灰, 加水淋在池内沉淀成灰膏。 , ?, 56. 粉刷石膏是将原材料和一些辅助材料按一定配方, 用专用生产设备加工制成。 , ?,

57. 填充墙体砌筑前, 楼面应清扫干净、洒水湿润。 , ?, 58. 粘土空心砖填充墙砌体, 砖平卧, 上下层错缝, 可以有通缝。 , ×, 59. 砌筑时, 应保持墙的平整, 预防局部抹灰过厚, 引起空鼓、开裂。 , ?,

60. 粘土空心砖填充墙砌体, 在转角、门洞口处可以打成半砖或七分头使用。 , ×,

61. 一次抹灰的厚度宜为, , 8, , 。 , ?,

62. 楼梯踏步抹灰, 应以 1, 2 水泥砂浆打底, 1, 3 水泥砂浆罩面。 , ×,

63. 水泥砂浆地面的抹平操作, 应在水泥终凝前完成。 , ×, planning, and government financing, and whole village relocation, and first built Hou split” of principles, insisted big community planning, and large district transformation, break administrative divisions boundaries,

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64. 水泥砂浆地面的压光操作, 应在水泥初凝前完成。 , ×, 65. 普通抹灰的表面平整度的允许偏差是, , , 。 , ×, 66. 普通抹灰的阴阳角方正的允许偏差是, , , 。 , ×, 67. 普通抹灰表面应光滑、洁净、接搓平整, 分格缝应清晰。 , ?, 68. 抹灰分格缝的设置应符合设计要求, 宽度和深度应均匀, 表面应光滑, 棱角应整齐。 , ?,

69. 用胶粘贴釉面砖时, 砖不用水浸泡。 , ?,

70. 釉面砖在使用前, 要浸泡两个小时以上, 待表面干燥后, 方可使用。 , ?,

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71. 镶贴面砖的找平层应平整且光滑。 , ×,
72. 室内釉面砖镶贴完后, 如不是在潮湿的房间, 可以用石膏浆嵌缝。 , ?,
73. 外墙面砖的镶贴, 宜自上而下镶贴。 , ?,
74. 在没有防护设施的高空施工, 必须系安全带。 , ?,
75. 在脚手架上操作时, 靠尺板、直尺等工具必须斜靠在墙上。 , ×,
76. 手持砂轮机必须装置防护罩。 , ?,
77. 顶棚抹灰前, 应在四周墙上弹出水平线, 以墙上水平线为依据, 先抹顶棚四周, 周边找平。 , ?,
78. 石膏罩面灰, 应抹在水泥砂浆或混合砂浆基层上。 , ×,
79. 每遍抹灰太厚或各层抹灰间隔时间太短, 会引起抹灰层开裂。 , ?,
80. 顶棚抹灰前, 应扫尽钢筋混凝土楼板底的浮灰、砂浆残渣, 去除油污及隔离剂剩料。 , ?,
81. 墙面抹灰用木制分格条, 严禁浸泡水。 , ×,
82. 外墙抹灰的顺序一般是从下而上打底, 面层是由下而上抹。 , ×,
83. 钢木门窗缝隙, 应用水泥砂浆一次嵌密实。 , ×,
84. 瓷砖铺贴前, 要找好规矩, 定出水平标准, 进行预排。 , ?,
85. 勾缝直接先垂直, 后水平的顺序进行。 , ×,
86. 外墙面砖镶贴时, 应采用顶面砖压立面砖的做法。 , ?,
87. 缸砖地面被水泥砂浆污染了, 可用稀硫酸清洗。 , ×,
88. “施工现场质量管理检查记录”是由班长填写。 , ×,
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89. 铺贴地面陶瓷锦砖如有镶边时,应先将大面铺好,再铺贴镶边。 , ×,

90. 不同材料基体交接处表面的抹灰,应采取防止开裂的加强措施。 , ?,

91. 石灰浆在熟化池中进行熟化,其表面应有一层水,其目的是不让石灰浆碳化和结晶。 , ?,

92. 体积安定性是指水泥在硬化过程中体积变化是否均匀的性质。 , ?,

93. 水泥主要技术性能包括密度、细度、凝结时间、安定性、粘结力和强度等指标。 , ?,

94. 饰面板安装,在校正过程中临时用石膏固定后,进行灌浆,分三次灌至板平。 , ×,

95. 施工组织设计是指导整个施工过程的技术性文件。 , ?,

96. 对于抹灰砂浆,它比砌筑砂浆应具有更好的和易性及与基底材料的粘结性。 , ?,

97. 白色水磨石石渣面层若有低凹处,可用相同配合比的石渣浆修补平整。 , ×,
98. 陶瓷壁画是以陶瓷锦砖、面砖、陶板等为原料制作的。 , ? , 99. 在承重结构的墙、柱面上安装大理石时,在顶部和底部留有一定的空隙,以防止结构压缩。 , ? ,
100. 后置埋件的现场拉拔强度必须符合设计要求。 , ? , 101. 岩石按形成的条件可分为,火山岩、沉积岩、变质岩三大类,大理石主要适用于室外,花岗岩主要适用于室内。 , × , 102. 在墙面施工时选用的花岗岩材料,表面应光洁、边缘整齐,尺寸颜色一致。 , ? ,

103. 镶贴面砖的基层抹灰砂浆配比为 1:5,要求表面平整、粗糙。 , × , 104. 外装饰部位有檐口平顶、窗台、腰线、阳台、雨篷、明沟、勒脚以及墙面等。 , ? ,

105. 在无设计要求时,光面石材饰面板的接缝宽度为 2, 3, , 。 , × , 106. 镶贴饰面砖的基层表面如遇有突出的管线和设备支撑等允许将整砖切开,拼凑镶贴。 , × ,

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107. 大理石灌浆法, 大理石安装固定后用石膏将缝隙堵严, 上下口临时固定, 检查垂直平整, 石膏凝固后即可灌浆, 灌浆高度为 150, 200, , 同时不允许超过板材高度的三分之一。 , ? ,

108. 铺贴陶瓷壁画打底灰的做法, 铺前用 1, 3 的水泥砂浆打底, 搓毛厚度 5, 10, , 。 , ? ,

109. 装饰施工范围, 凡是人的视觉和触觉所能见到和感觉到的, 有功能要求及特殊美感要求的部位。 , ? ,

110. 水泥是一种无机的气硬性胶凝材料, 既能在空气中硬化, 又能在水中硬化。 , × ,

111. 碎拼大理石面层铺设前应对所用大理石碎块进行挑选, 按不同颜色, 分堆待用。 , ? ,

112. 铺贴抹灰打底, 可使用过期水泥和受潮水泥。 , × , 113. 优等品彩釉砖距离砖面 1m 处目测, 有可见缺陷的砖数不超过 5, 。 , ? ,

114. 施工工法是由工艺技术和方法所构成的综合配套的先进施工方法。 , ? ,

115. 对工程质量的检查内容是外形检查、物理性能检查和化学性能检查。 , ? ,

116. 对调换新岗位的工人要进行岗位安全技术教育, 未经教育不得上岗操作。 , ? ,

117. 室内镶贴的釉面砖, 也可以用于外墙镶贴。 , × , 118. 一般情况下, 标志尺寸减去缝隙为构造尺寸。 , ? , 119. 对于所有的分项工程, 都要做好隐蔽验收工作, 只有这样, 才能确保工程质量。 , × ,

120. 堆塑就是用麻刀石灰先堆成图案的粗糙轮廓, 然后用纸筋石灰按设计要求堆塑。 , ? ,

121. 砂浆搅拌机使用完毕, 应立即用水冲洗搅拌筒的内外, 清除筒内的砂浆积料, 并对各润滑点加注润滑油。 , ? ,

122. 大样图的比例一般是 1, 100 或 1, 200。 , × ,

123. 镶贴变形缝处的饰面板、饰面砖应按设计要求做出留缝宽度。 , ? ,

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124. 影响工序质量的因素是,人、设备、材料、方法。环境,个方面。 ,?,

125. 水磨石施工宜先做浅色的,后做深色的。 ,×,

126. 施工图纸一般要经过会审和图纸技术交底等程序。 ,?, 127. 隐蔽工程验收,应由施工单位自行验收,并形成文件。 ,×, 128. 建筑装饰工程图纸中,符号繁多,有图示标志的符号,文字标志的符号,符号标志说明某种含义。 ,?,

129. 安全交底中要求提出对施工和文明施工的要求及有关防护措施 明确施工操作中,应重点注意的部位和有关事项,对常见的多发危害作业的安全措施要反复强调,责任到人。 ,?,

130. 成品保护是建筑装饰施工中的一项重要工序。 ,?, 131. 建筑装饰设计首先应满足功能要求。 ,?,

132. 施工前的图纸会审,一般由业主召集,业主、监理、设计、施工等单位有关人员参加,会后形成由业主起草,共同签字的“会审备忘录” 。 ,?,

133. 外墙脚手架的操作高度超过三层时,应加设安全网。 ,×, 134. 工法是以工程为对象,管理为核心。 ,×,

135. 操作工人安全职责包括, 认真学习并严格遵守安全技术操作规程, 不违规作业, 自觉遵守安全生产规章制度, 执行安全交底和有关安全生产的规定, 服从安全监督人员的指导, 爱护安全设施, 正确使用防护用具。 , ? ,

136. 质量检查与质量检验评定在具体检测方法和手段上是相同的, 两者是同一概念。 , × ,

137. 饰面砖可直接镶贴在粗糙的基体或基层上。 , ? , 138. 光滑的基体或基层表面可以不做处理直接用 903 胶粘贴。 , × , 139. 饰面砖应镶贴平整、接缝宽度一致, 填嵌密实。 , ? , 140. 墙面排砖时, 应从中间向两边排, 小砖留在墙角, 剩余多少保留多少。 , × ,

141. 室外抹灰施工, 在特殊情况下可采取自下而上方式施工。 , ? , 142. 水刷石施工阴角要分两次做, 做完一面后, 再做另一面。 , ? ,

planning, and government financing, and whole village relocation, and first built Hou split" of principles, insisted big community planning, and large district transformation, break administrative divisions boundaries, optimization town spatial structure, speed up new Community construction, formed new community live building, and intensive with ground project, and enterprise tax insurance running, and Expand employment and improve people's livelihood shed changed economic chain. The second, on poverty relief and development work in this battle the mission objectives for poverty alleviation in the file are already quite clear, was the previous two years (2016-2017) concentrated hard, three years after (2018-2020), consolidation and improvement, by the end of 2017, the County A poor village and Library district all "pick hat" and "five-ten", All the rural poor out of poverty,

stability to achieve "two worry about three". To accomplish these tasks, win the battle for poverty alleviation, the key is to find out the way, selecting the right breakthrough, effectiveness in order to work on. (A) to accurately identify objects for poverty alleviation. XI General Secretary noted that the critical time of poverty lies in precision. How to do accurate? ' first task is to do basic work solid. Total demand is down to village, household, persons, County, town, and village books, card

143. 大面积安装花岗岩施工, 要事先做好样板, 经验收符合要求后, 方能进行正式施工。 , ? ,

144. 镶贴外墙面砖可用小皮数杆来控制水平的皮数。 , ? , 145. 膨胀蛙石砂浆适用于地下室和湿度较大的车间内墙面和顶棚抹灰。 , ? ,

146. 瓷砖粘结剂性能的基本特点, 有适于在垂直墙面操作的基本性能、不滴落、不淌、具有足够的调整时间, 有足够的强度、耐水性、耐久性。 , ? ,

147. 材料的吸湿性大小决定材料本身组织构造和化学成分。 , ? , 148. 全面质量管理的核心是加强对产品质量检查。 , × , 149. 外墙挂板之前外墙立面应自上而下涂刷防潮层。 , ? , 150. 石灰砂浆硬化过程中, “结晶” 和 “碳化” 两个过程是同时进行的。 , ? ,

二. 选择题, 答案写在每题括号内,

1 距离地面, C, 以上作业要有防护栏杆、挡板或安全网。

, , 5 , , , , : , , , , . 2 ,

2. 地砖地面的养护时间不得少于, C, , , 且不准上人。

, , 5 , , 6 : , 7 , , 10

3. 在初凝后, , C, 振动或移动面砖。

，不宜，不应：，严禁，可以 4. 对于抹灰空鼓的修理，应将其空鼓部分铲去，清理基层后，：，。

，抹灰，一次抹灰：，分层抹灰，以上都对 5. 镶贴釉面砖空鼓的主要原因是，，。

，粘结砂浆强度不够，底灰空鼓

：，饰面砖吸水率超标，基层清理不干净

6. 室内墙面、柱面和门洞口的阳角，宜用，B，水泥砂浆做护角。

，1,1，1,2：，1,3，1,4 7. 中层抹灰主要起，：，。

，粘结作用，装饰作用：，找平作用，找方作用 8. 砂浆应随拌随用，水泥混合砂浆一般应在拌和后，C，内用完。

，2，，3，：，4，，5，

planning, and government financing, and whole village relocation, and first built Hou split” of principles, insisted big community planning, and large district transformation, break administrative divisions boundaries, optimization town spatial structure, speed up new Community construction, formed new community live building, and intensive with ground project, and enterprise tax insurance running, and Expand employment and improve people’s livelihood shed changed economic chain. The second, on poverty relief and development work in this battle the mission objectives for poverty alleviation in the file are already quite clear, was the previous two years (2016–2017) concentrated hard, three years after (2018–2020), consolidation and improvement, by the end of 2017, the County A poor village and Library district all “pick hat” and “five-ten”, All the rural poor out of poverty,

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9. 水泥砂浆地面的压光一般不应少于,,。

,,三次 , ,两次 : ,一次 , ,随便 10. 抹灰总厚度大于或等于,A, 时应有加强措施。

,, 35,, , ,40,, : ,25,, , ,30,, 11. 水泥砂浆 ,C, 抹在石灰砂浆层上。

,,不宜 , ,不应 : ,不得 , ,可以

12. 地面砖铺贴,所用的砂要用,C, 孔径的筛过筛。

,, 3,, , ,4,, : ,5,, , ,随意

13. 外墙面砖镶贴前应对面砖进行挑选,浸水,B, 以上,并清洗干净。

,, 1, , ,2, : ,3, , ,4,

14. 石灰有强烈的腐蚀性,,C, 放在木板上。

,,不宜 , ,不应 : ,不得 , ,可以

15. 生石灰在空气中吸收潮气而产生的粉末,均称为,,。

,,水化石灰 , ,熟石灰 : ,石灰粉 , ,以上都对 16. 抹灰工程宜选用,,。

,,普通硅酸盐水泥、矿渣硅酸盐水泥、粉煤灰硅酸盐水泥

,,硅酸盐水泥。矿渣硅酸盐水泥、粉煤灰硅酸盐水泥

: ,硅酸盐水泥、火山灰硅酸盐水泥、粉煤灰硅酸盐水泥

,, 矿渣硅酸盐水泥、火山灰硅酸盐水泥、粉煤灰硅酸盐水泥 17. 在抹灰中常用的胶是,,。

,, 牛皮胶 ,, 动物骨胶 :, 107 胶 ,, 108 胶 18. 有防水层的厨房、卫生间墙与地面相交处的找平层阴角应抹成, :,。

,, 直角 ,, 锐角 :, 圆弧形 ,, 以上都对 19. 对于密实不吸水基层, 抹灰砂浆流动性应选择,,。

,, 大些 ,, 小些 :. 大小都可以 ,, 与基层无关 20. 混凝土基层墙面有油污, 可以用, D, 火碱溶液清洗。

,, 25, ,, 20, :, 15, ,, 10, 21. 建筑石膏的特性是,,。

,, 容重大 ,, 耐水性好

:, 抗冻性好 ,, 耐火性强

planning, and government financing, and whole village relocation, and first built Hou split” of principles, insisted big community planning, and large district transformation, break administrative divisions boundaries, optimization town spatial structure, speed up new Community construction, formed new community live building, and intensive with ground project, and enterprise tax insurance running, and Expand employment and improve people’s livelihood shed changed economic chain. The second, on poverty relief and development work in this battle the mission objectives for poverty alleviation in the file are already quite clear, was the previous two years (2016–2017) concentrated hard, three years after (2018–2020), consolidation and improvement, by the end of 2017, the County A poor village and Library district all “pick hat” and “five-ten”, All the rural poor out of poverty,

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22. 普通抹灰, 立面要垂直, 质量允许偏差是, : , 。

, , 2, , , , 3, , : , 4, , , , 5, , 23. 石灰膏用于罩面灰时, 熟化时间不应少于, , , 。

, , 15, , , 20, : , 25, , , 30, 24. 釉面砖主要用于, B, 墙面。

, , 室外 , , 室内 : , 室内外 , , 随便 25. 镶贴前的第一步工作是, : , 。

, , 基层清理 , , 贴灰饼 : , 套方 , , 排砖 26. 湿挂石材的钢筋网竖向间距为, , , , , 横向接板材尺寸, 当板高超过 1.2, 时, 应增加一道水平筋。

, , 500 , , 600 : , 700 , , 1000 27. 釉面砖使用前必须浸水、不冒气泡为止, 且不少于, , , , 。

, , 0.5 , , 1 : , 1.5 , , 2

28. 甲醛污染主要来源于, , , 。

, , 胶合板 , , 石材 : , 土壤 , , 涂料 29. 干挂法安装石材装饰板时, 应使用, C, 挂件。

, , 镀锌 , , 钢制刷防锈漆 : , 不锈钢 , , 钢制不刷防锈漆

30. 抹灰层是由以下哪几层组成的, , : , 。

, , 中灰层、面灰层 , , 底灰层、面灰层

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