Q.28 How will you prepare test specimen for Elemendorf tearing tester?

Q.29 Explain crimp % and crip amplitude in brief.

Q.30 Explain CRE and CRL principle in short.

Q.31 How CSP is measured? Discuss in brief.

Q.32 Differentiate between revelled strip and cut strip method.

Q.33 Calculate warp and weft cover factor of a fabric if EPI is 50, PPI is 45 and count of warp is 30^S Ne and weft is 20^S Ne.

Q.34 What are the precautions to be taken while taking fabric sample?

Q.35 What do you mean by Cloth cover factor?

SECTION-D

Note : Long Answer type question. Attempt any two questions. (2x10=20)

Q.36 Explain the working of a fabric tensile strength tester with the help of neat and clean diagram.

Q.37 What do you mean by bursting strength of fabric? How it is measured? Explain with the help of neat and clean diagram.

Q.38 Explain common fabric defects with their causes and remedies in details.

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Roll No.....

5th Sem / Textile Design

Subject : Testing & Quality control - 2

Time : 3 Hrs. **M.M. : 100**

SECTION-A

Note : Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.1 Elmendorf tester is used for testing.

a) Tearing strength b) Tensile strength

c) Bursting strength d) None

Q.2 Sizing is done to improve the

a) Yarn fineness b) Yarn strength

c) Fiber strength d) None

Q.3 Which one is Indirect yarn numbering system

a) Tex b) Denier

c) English Count d) None

Q.4 Beesley balances is used to measure

a) Fabric count b) Yarn count

c) Neps d) None

Q.5 Grab test method is used to measure _____ property of fabric.

a) Bursting strength b) Tensile strength

c) Tearing strength d) None

Q.6 _____ instrument is used to measure fabric stiffness

a) Tearing tester b) Abrasion Tester
c) Stiffness tester d) None

Q.7 CRL means
a) Contact rate Leading
b) Constant rate of loading
c) Constant rate of Leaving
d) None

Q.8 Anvil and pressure foot are parts of _____ instrument.
a) Tensile strength tester
b) Tearing strength tester
c) Fabric thickness tester
d) None

Q.9 The small knots/balls appeared on the fabric surface is known as
a) Hairiness b) Pills
c) Snarls d) None

Q.10 No. Of hanks of 840 yards in one pound of material is known as
a) Metric count b) Tex
c) English count d) None

SECTION-B

Note : Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.11 Give the full form of CRL & CRE.

Q.12 Write standard atmospheric conditions for testing lab.

Q.13 Moisture regain of cotton is _____.

Q.14 Name instrument use to find out fabric abrasion.

Q.15 Name instrument use to find out tearing strength of fabric.

Q.16 Give formula for yarn diameter.

Q.17 Give full form of CSP.

Q.18 Give full form of GSM.

Q.19 What is pilling?

Q.20 Tell anyone fabric defect.

SECTION-C

Note : Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

Q.21 What do you mean by serviceability? Write the factors which affects serviceability.

Q.22 Write working principle of lea strength tester.

Q.23 Write working principle of fabric thickness tester.

Q.24 What is drape? Write the formula for drape coefficient.

Q.25 What is bending length? Write the formula for flexural rigidity.

Q.26 How fabric crease is measured? Explain in brief.

Q.27 Explain the procedure for GSM measurement of fabric.