

- Q.28 Explain the working principle of crease recovery tester.
- Q.29 Write the effects of pilling.
- Q.30 Define handle of fabric. What are the factors which effect handle.
- Q.31 Describe the procedure of measuring drape.
- Q.32 Describe working principle of Shirley stiffness tester.
- Q.33 Write the working principle of bursting strength tester.
- Q.34 Calculate warp and weft cover factor of a fabric if EPI is 60, PPI is 55 and count of warp is 40<sup>s</sup> Ne and weft is 30<sup>s</sup> Ne.
- Q.35 Explain the procedure for GSM measurement of fabric.

#### SECTION-D

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)
- Q.36 Explain the procedure of measuring tensile strength of fabric with the help of illustrated diagram.
- Q.37 Explain common fabric defects with their causes and remedies in details.
- Q.38 Explain the procedure of measuring fabric abrasion with the help of illustrated diagram.

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Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

#### SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 The single yarn strength tester is used to measure \_\_\_\_\_ property along with strength of yarn.
- Fineness
  - Weight
  - Elongation at break %
  - None
- Q.2 The protruding fibers on the surface of fabric is known as
- Piles
  - Crimp
  - Pilling
  - Hairiness
- Q.3 The property how a fabric falls vertically due to its own weight is known as
- Abrasion
  - Drape
  - Crease
  - Crimp
- Q.4 When there is a missing warp in fabric it is called
- Miss Pick
  - Missing end

- c) Patta                                  d) Double end
- Q.5 Reveled stripe method is performed to test the  
 a) Crease resistance      b) Tensile Property  
 c) Tearing Property      d) Thickness
- Q.6 Picks Per Inch of fabric is also called as  
 a) TPI                                  b) PPI  
 c) EPI                                  d) CPI
- Q.7 For parachute fabric \_\_\_\_\_ testing is done  
 a) Tearing strength      b) Tensile strength  
 c) Bursting strength      d) None
- Q.8 Snarls defect comes in fabric due to loose weft in  
 a) Package                              b) Spindle  
 c) Beam                                  d) All of the above
- Q.9 Which instrument is used to test crimp of yarn  
 a) Tearing tester              b) Drape meter  
 c) Crimp tester                  d) None
- Q.10 Count strength Product is also known  
 a) GSM                                  b) MSP  
 c) CSP                                  d) None

### SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 Grab test method is used for tearing strength of fabric. (True/False)

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- Q.12 Serviceability is a term used for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.13 Drape is \_\_\_\_\_ of fabric.
- Q.14 Give sample size in case of crease recovery.
- Q.15 Give formula for yarn diameter.
- Q.16 Name instrument use to find out fabric stiffness.
- Q.17 Give the full form of CRE principle.
- Q.18 Give full form of GSM.
- Q.19 What is pilling?
- Q.20 Give full form of CSP.

### SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 What are the precautions to be taken while taking fabric sample.
- Q.22 Explain CRE and CRL principle is short.
- Q.23 Write a short note on procedure of measuring fabric thickness.
- Q.24 How CSP is measured. Discuss in brief.
- Q.25 Define yarn crimp and crimp percentage (%)
- Q.26 What do you mean by Cloth cover factor.
- Q.27 Differentiate between revelled strip and cut strip method.

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