

- Q.5 Pilling is defect of fabric which affect the _____ of fabric.
- a) Strength b) Appearance
c) Weaving d) Fall
- Q.6 What is room temperature?
- a) 50⁰C b) 0⁰C
c) 20⁰C d) 27⁰C
- Q.7 Which method is used to measure the yarn twist?
- a) Twist-untwist b) Crock meter
c) Bisley balance d) Cutter
- Q.8 Moisture regain of polyester is _____
- a) 0.4% b) 13%
c) 8% d) 50%
- Q.9 RH stands for _____
- a) Relative Humidity b) Right Hand
c) Right Home d) Relative House
- Q.10 USTER is used to measure yarn _____.
a) Twist b) Quality
c) Irregularities d) Strength

SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 Write sample weight in zoning technique.

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- Q.12 What s Moisture Regain?
- Q.13 Give Tex of 90 Denier?
- Q.14 What is vibroscope?
- Q.15 What is tiwst multipliyer?
- Q.16 What is maturity?
- Q.17 Name two types of twist.
- Q.18 What is the use of Beesley Balance?
- Q.19 Give formula for indirect yarn count
- Q.20 What is staple length?

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 What is the importance of humidity in textile material?
- Q.22 What are the standard atmospheric conditions for a testing lab?
- Q.23 Explain with formula that how cleaning efficiency of any machine is calculated?
- Q.24 What is fibre fineness? What is its important?
- Q.25 Explain the method of finding the count by Beesley balance.
- Q.26 What is use of warpreel and warp block.
- Q.27 Explain the objects and scope of quality control?

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