

- Q.25 Explain method of rubbing fastness testing.
- Q.26 Explain crease recovery tester.
- Q.27 Write down the working procedure of ICI Pilling box.
- Q.28 Write down the working principle Shirley Stiffness tester.
- Q.29 Give sample size for pill test. Give description for pilling grading system.
- Q.30 What precautions are taken for fabric sampling?
- Q.31 Explain the method of working of light fastness.
- Q.32 Write short notes on yarn evenness.
- Q.33 Write the method of testing of wettability of fabric?
- Q.34 What is evenness? How it is important in yarn?
- Q.35 How sampling of fabric is done?

#### SECTION-D

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)
- Q.36 Define abrasion. Explain the working principle and procedure for Martindale abrasion tester in details.
- Q.37 Given that EPI = PPI = 40, Count of warp and weft = 24 Ne, With crimp being 5% in both, calculate weight per square yards in pounds.
- Q.38 Write fabrics defects which are commonly occurred in fabric. Also give their causes and remedies also.

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Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

#### SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 GSM of fabric is
- Grand Standard Method
  - Gram Per Square Meter
  - Gram Square Material
  - None of them
- Q.2 Which instrument is used for rubbing fastness?
- Twist tester
  - Crock meter
  - Bisley balance
  - Shirley stiffness tester
- Q.3 IN 80 x 70, 80 is \_\_\_\_\_ per inch.
- Twist
  - Width
  - Ends
  - Picks
- Q.4 For testing of pilling \_\_\_\_\_ pilling tester is normally preferred.
- Twist
  - Crock Meter
  - Bisley balance
  - ICI

- Q.5 Bending length is \_\_\_\_\_ evaluation of fabric handle.
- a) Stiffness                      b) Colour  
c) Weight                         d) Twist
- Q.6 CRL stands for
- a) Cristal Rate Length  
b) Crown Ray Length  
c) Cathode ray line  
d) Constant rate of loading
- Q.7 Important property of a .....fabric is the fastness of shade
- a) Knitted                         b) Woven  
c) Dyed                            d) Singed
- Q.8 Sample size in cut stripe method of tensile strength is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) 60mm x 300 mm            b) 6 mm x 3 mm  
c) 10 mm x 20 mm            d) 50mm x 50 mm
- Q.9 Flammability is tested for measuring \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Water proofing  
b) Resistance against fire  
c) Strength testing  
d) Air permeability
- Q.10 For measuring bending length, mostly \_\_\_\_\_ stiffness tested is used.
- a) Shirley                         b) Crock meter  
c) Bisley balance               d) Twist

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## SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 Define is Pilling?
- Q.12 Differentiate between hydraulic and mechanical bursting test?
- Q.13 What is rubbing fastness?
- Q.14 Which precautions are to be taken in Fabric Sampling?
- Q.15 Give relation of calculate warp crimp%
- Q.16 Give sample size for tensile testing of fabric.
- Q.17 Sample size for single rip tearing test?
- Q.18 What type of fabric can be tested for bursting strength?
- Q.19 Name different types of fabric tensile test?
- Q.20 Name instrument used for single rip for tearing?

## SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Explain procedure of sampling for cut strip strength test?
- Q.22 How a double rip tongue tear tester works? Explain.
- Q.23 Give table for inspection interval in case of abrasion test?
- Q.24 Given that EPI = 75. Count of warp = 30 Ne, and crimp being 5% calculate weight of warp for 80 yards in pound.

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