

- 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  $40^s$  Ne and weft is  $30^s$  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.  $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- 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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**5th Sem / Branch : Text. Design**  
**Sub.: Testing and Quality Control - II**

Time : 3Hrs.                                M.M. : 100

#### **SECTION-A**

**Note:** Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory  $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

- 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.  $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

- 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.  $(12 \times 5 = 60)$

- 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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