1. Suessen and Murata are the manufacturers of ————————.

(A) Rotor spinning machine

(B) Ring spinning machine

(C) Air-Jet spinning machine

(D) Friction spinning machine

(E) Answer not known

2. Choose the 'True' statements

(i) The rotor speed can be increased with increase in rotor diameter

(ii) Rotor spun yarn is relatively evener than its equivalent ring spun yarn

(iii) Rotor spun yarns are relatively weaker than the corresponding ring spun yarns.

(A) (i) and (ii) only

(B) (ii) and (iii) only

(C) (i) and (iii) only

(D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

(E) Answer not known

3. Choose the correct answer with respect to OE spinning

(A) Combed sliver

(B) Carded sliver

(C) Roving

(D) Lap

(E) Answer not known

4. Wrapper fibres are present in

(A) Ring Yarn

(B) OE Yarn

(C) Compact Yarn

(D) Core Yarn

(E) Answer not known

5. The Yarn tension, occurred during yarn formation between lappet guide and the front rollers of the drafting system is ————————.

(A) Balloon tension
(B) Winding tension
(C) Spinning tension
(D) Drafting tension
(E) Answer not known

6. The initial draft employed in open end spinning should be ————————.

(A) Very high draft
(B) Very low draft
(C) Without drafting
(D) Less than 10
(E) Answer not known

7. Ratio between tube Dia : Ring Dia : Lift in ring frame

(A) 1 : 2 : 5
(B) 1 : 3 : 5
(C) 1 : 4 : 8
(D) 1 : 5 : 10
(E) Answer not known

8. Find the incorrect statement

(A) Drafting always increases unevenness
(B) Drafting reduces the numbers of fibres in the cross-section
(C) Drafting reduces the diameter of the strand
(D) Total draft is addition of break and main draft
(E) Answer not known

9. What is the function of a flyer in spinning?

(A) To hold the fibre in place
(B) To measure the length of the roving
(C) To introduce desired twist in the roving
(D) To remove impurities from the fibre
(E) Answer not known

10. In Ideal drafting, there is

(A) No increase in the irregularity
(B) Increase in short term irregularity
(C) Decrease in short term irregularity
(D) Decrease in medium term irregularity
(E) Answer not known

11. ———————— Flute is used in the bottom roller which receives apron in the drafting system.

(A) Axial flute
(B) Spiral flute
(C) Inclined flute
(D) Knurled flute
(E) Answer not known

12. There is a parallelization of fibres in drawn sliver based on

(A) Increased in doubling
(B) Increase in draft
(C) Decrease in roller setting
(D) Increase in roller pressure
(E) Answer not known

13. Match the following with respect to degree of combing :

(a)	Ordinary combing	1.	9% noil
(b)	Half combing	2.	upto 5% noil
(c)	Full combing	3.	Greater than 18% noil
(d)	Scratch combing	4.	10 to 18% noil

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	4	3	1	2
(B)	2	1	4	3
(C)	4	1	3	2
(D)	4	3	2	1

(E) Answer not known

14. Chute feeding is in between

(A) Blow room and Card
(B) Card and Draw frame
(C) Card and O.E.
(D) Blow room and Ring frame
(E) Answer not known

15. Individualisation of fibres at carding machine takes place between

(A) Licker-in and cylinder
(B) Cylinder and grid bar
(C) Cylinder and doffer
(D) Cylinder and flats
(E) Answer not known

16. Hopper feeder used in

(A) Blow Room
(B) Combing
(C) Winding
(D) Warping
(E) Answer not known

17. Plying of single yarns results in

(A) reduction in hairiness
(B) reduction in tenacity
(C) reduction in regularity
(D) increase in neps
(E) Answer not known

18. The name of the process in which individualisation of fibers by working the tufts between closely spaced surfaces clothed with opposing sharp points

(A) Kirschner beater
(B) Three bladed beater
(C) Carding
(D) Combing
(E) Answer not known

19. The main purpose of mixing a large number of bales is to

(A) Produce a stronger yarn
(B) Reduce waste
(C) Improve cleaning efficiency
(D) Get consistent yarn quality
(E) Answer not known

20. C.V. of drawframe sliver is equal to

(A) C.V. of card sliver ÷ Number of doubling
(B) C.V. of card sliver ÷ $\sqrt{\text{Number of doubling}}$
(C) C.V. of Card sliver ÷ $[\text{Number of doubling}]^2$
(D) C.V. of Card Sliver × Number of doubling
(E) Answer not known

21. The formula for converting English cotton count to French count is

(A) Ne × 0.80
(B) Ne × 0.81
(C) Ne × 0.82
(D) Ne × 0.84
(E) Answer not known

22. Find the number of ends per dm in a reed of 60^s metric drawn 4 in a dent.

(A) 140 per dm
(B) 240 per dm
(C) 330 per dm
(D) 375 per dm
(E) Answer not known

23. The number of ends per inch in a reed of 3/64 stock port system is

(A) 21
(B) 96
(C) 192
(D) 32
(E) Answer not known

24. Find the formula for average count.

(A) $\frac{\text{Length in hanks}}{\text{weight in lbs}}$

(B) $\frac{\text{Weight in lbs}}{\text{Length in hanks}}$

(C) Length in hanks + Weight in lbs
(D) Length in hanks – Weight in lbs
(E) Answer not known

25. Two yarns of 20^s Count folded together find the resultant count

(A) 20 (B) 10

(C) 40 (D) 60

(E) Answer not known

26. Conversion factor for English count to Tex system is

(A) 525.5 (B) 530.5

(C) 560.5 (D) 590.5

(E) Answer not known

27. The formula for converting English cotton count to metric count is

(A) Ne × 1.69 (B) Ne × 1.68

(C) Ne × 1.67 (D) Ne × 1.66

(E) Answer not known

28. Calculate the clearer setting for a combed cotton yarn of 30 tex cleared by a pivoted – bladed clearer

(A) 0.1 mm (B) 0.2 mm

(C) 0.3 mm (D) 0.4 mm

(E) Answer not known

29. The number of units of length per unit of weight of yarn is called as

(A) Direct system (B) Indirect system

(C) Tex (D) Denier

(E) Answer not known

30. Convert 40^{s} Ne count to Tex system

(A) 13.76 (B) 14.76

(C) 15.76 (D) 16.76

(E) Answer not known

31. French count is defined as the

(A) number of 2000 meters of yarn present in ½ kg of yarn

(B) number of 1000 meters of yarn present in ½ kg of yarn

(C) number of 3000 meters of yarn present in ½ kg of yarn

(D) number of 4000 meters of yarn present in ½ kg of yarn

(E) Answer not known

32. Which is the coarsest yarn among the following

(A) 100 Ne (B) 100 Denier

(C) 100 Tex (D) 100 Nm

(E) Answer not known

33. The length of yarn wound in 5 min on a winding machine is 3000 mtrs. If the diameter of the winding drum is 76.2 mm then what will be the VPM of the winding drum?

(A) 2400 RPM (B) 2505 RPM

(C) 2610 RPM (D) 2720 RPM

(E) Answer not known

34. The calculated rate of winding based on actual measurement of a modern high speed fully automatic pirn winder is 552 yards per min. If the production per day of 8 hours per spindles is 14 lbs. of 20^s cotton yarn. Calculate the efficiency.

(A) 88.77% (B) 88.92%

(C) 89.92% (D) 89.99%

(E) Answer not known

35. Calculate weft insertion rate of a loom, when loom width is 1.5 meter and picks per minute is 200.

(A) 30 m/min (B) 100 m/min

(C) 200 m/min (D) 300 m/min

(E) Answer not known

36. Calculate the picks per inch in the cloth, If the dividend of 5 wheel take up motion = 2114 change wheel = 48 teeth.

(A) 24 (B) 34

(C) 44 (D) 54

(E) Answer not known

37. The twist angle θ is the

(A) angle between a tangent to the helix formed by the yarn and yarn axis

(B) angle between a tangent to the helix formed by the fibre and the yarn axis

(C) angle between a tangent to the helix formed by the yarn and the fibre axis

(D) angle between a tangent to the helix formed by the fibre and the fibre axis

(E) Answer not known

38. Calculate the total draft of a draw frame if the intermediate drafts are 1.0476, 1.3888, 1.9227, 3.120, 1.0

(A) 6.73 (B) 7.73

(C) 8.73 (D) 9.73

(E) Answer not known

39. Calculate Twist per inch

(If TM is 4 and cotton yarn count is 25s)

(A) 16 (B) 20

(C) 21 (D) 25

(E) Answer not known

40. Cleaning efficiency (%) of blowroom is ————————

if W_{in} – Mass of impurities in input material

W_{out} – Mass of impurities in output material

CE – Cleaning efficiency (%)

(A) $CE = \frac{W_{in} - W_{out}}{W_{in}} \times 100$

(B) $CE = \frac{W_{out} - W_{in}}{W_{in}} \times 100$

(C) $CE = \frac{W_{in} - W_{out}}{W_{out}} \times 100$

(D) $CE = \frac{W_{out} - W_{in}}{W_{out}} \times 100$

(E) Answer not known

41. Identify the temporary chemical finish from the following.

(A) Softener finish
(B) Schreinering
(C) Reactive softener finish
(D) Anticrease
(E) Answer not known

42. Which of the following is free from formaldehyde used in resin finishing?

1.	DMU	—	Dimethylol urea
2.	DMDHEU	—	1, 3 Dimethylol – 4, 5 - dihydroxy ethylene urea
3.	DMeDHEU	—	DMUG – Dimethylurea glyoxalate
4.	TMM	—	Trimethylol melamine

(A) 4 only
(B) 1 & 2
(C) 3 & 4
(D) 3 only
(E) Answer not known

43. The "Silk-Finish" effect can be obtained in the fabric by using

(A) Chasing calender
(B) Swizzing calender
(C) Schreiner calender
(D) Embossing calender
(E) Answer not known

44. The machine preferred to give leather feel on fabric surface is

(A) Sueding
(B) Napping
(C) Shearing
(D) Raising
(E) Answer not known

45. Name the thickener used for printing.

(A) Sodium Chloride
(B) Acetic Acid
(C) Calcium Phosphate
(D) Sodium Alginate
(E) Answer not known

46. The maximum number of colours used in Roller printing machine

(A) 6 (B) 4

(C) 14 (D) 7

(E) Answer not known

47. Solubilised vat dyes can be printed by direct style of printing on cellulosic fibre fabrics by

(A) Copper sulphate method (B) Tin oxide method

(C) Sodium hydroxide method (D) Sodium carbonate method

(E) Answer not known

48. After printing fixation is carried out at a temperature of

(A) 60ºC to 100ºC (B) 200ºC to 250ºC

(C) 180ºC to 210ºC (D) 150ºC to 180ºC

(E) Answer not known

49. Material to liquor ratio in Jigger dyeing M/C

(A) 1 : 20 (B) 1 : 4

(C) 1 : 25 (D) 1 : 50

(E) Answer not known

50. In beam dyeing machine, the maximum liquor ratio used is _____

(A) 1 : 30 (B) 1 : 10

(C) 1 : 100 (D) 1 : 50

(E) Answer not known

51. Acid dye/disperse dye combinations can be applied on _____ fibre blends.

(A) Acrylic/Polyester
(B) Nylon/Polyester
(C) CD-PET/Polyester
(D) Cellulose/Polyester
(E) Answer not known

52. Wool is suitable for _____.

(A) Reactive dyes
(B) Vat dyes
(C) Disperse dyes
(D) Acid dyes
(E) Answer not known

53. _____ is used to make the fibre swelling and diffusion of dye into the fibre in polyester dyeing.

(A) Exhausting agent
(B) Carriers
(C) Oxidising agent
(D) Foaming agent
(E) Answer not known

54. Direct dyes are highly aggregated at

(A) Above – 80°C
(B) Boiling temperature
(C) Room temperature
(D) 60 - 70°C
(E) Answer not known

55. Which reactive systems are present in ME-Medium Exhaust dyes?

(A) Mono Chloro Triazine
(B) Sulphonic acid group
(C) Trichloro Triazine
(D) Mono Chloro Triazine and vinyl sulphone
(E) Answer not known

56. Identify the false statement about reactive dyeing

(A) As temperature increases, it effects in reactivity increase
(B) As pH increases, it effects in reactivity increase
(C) As pH increases it results in substantivity increase
(D) As temperature increase effects in migration decrease
(E) Answer not known

57. _____ thickener is compatible with reactive, disperse, vat, solublised vat, azoic, direct, acid and pigment dyes.

(A) Guar gum
(B) Dextrin
(C) Poly acrylic acid
(D) Sodium alginate
(E) Answer not known

58. The object of scouring is _____.

(A) To remove the size paste
(B) To remove the natural colouring matter
(C) To remove the natural and added impurities
(D) To remove the protruding fiber
(E) Answer not known

59. The percentage of oil and wax in cotton is

(A) 0.5 (B) 1.5

(C) 2.5 (D) 3.5

(E) Answer not known

60. Choose the right matches among the scouring agents :

(i) Surfactants – Anionic activator

(ii) Alkaline agents – NaOH

(iii) Chlorine system – Gasoline

(iv) Hydrocarbon system – Fluorine

(A) (ii) and (iv) (B) only (ii)

(C) (iii) and (i) (D) (i) and (ii)

(E) Answer not known

61. In V-bed flat knitting machine, the needle beds are set between

(A) 80 and 90 degrees to each other

(B) 90 and 104 degrees to each other

(C) 105 and 114 degrees to each other

(D) 115 and 118 degrees to each other

(E) Answer not known

62. The sewing thread consumption for 101 chain stitch per cm of seam is

(A) 2.5 cm (B) 4.0 cm

(C) 5.5 cm (D) 14.0 cm

(E) Answer not known

63. The size system used for sewing thread is called

(A) Sewing thread count
(B) Ticket number
(C) Sewability number
(D) Ply numbers
(E) Answer not known

64. Flat seam is a type of

(A) Class 5 seam
(B) Class 4 seam
(C) Class 3 seam
(D) Class 2 seam
(E) Answer not known

65. A wedge-shaped cut out in a pattern used as a means of controlling the fit of the garment is called

(A) Ease
(B) Dart
(C) Draping
(D) Drafting
(E) Answer not known

66. The dart originates atleast two inches below the bust point at the garment side and ends just short of the fullest part of the bust is

(A) Flange dart
(B) French dart
(C) Double pointed dart
(D) Dart at centre front
(E) Answer not known

67. Sleeve cap is _____.

(A) Distance from biceps

(B) Curved top of the sleeve

(C) Widest part of sleeve

(D) Additional allowances at biceps

(E) Answer not known

68. The following sequential operation for knitting cycle on a tricot machine

(A) Rest position → Landing → Knock over → Laying-in and Laying-out second swing → Under lap-shog

(B) Knock over → Laying-in → Second swing → Landing

(C) Under lap-shog → Landing → Knock over → Laying-in and Laying-out → Second Swing → Rest position

(D) Rest position → Laying-in and Laying-out → Second Swing → Pressing-Landing → Knock-over and Under Lap-Shog

(E) Answer not known

69. The angle of cloth take-up in a tricot knitting machine is

(A) 60° (B) 70°

(C) 80° (D) 90°

(E) Answer not known

70. Select the lapping movements of front and back guide bars of full tricot structure.

(A) 1 – 0/2 – 3 and 1 – 2/1 – 0
(B) 1 – 2/1 – 0 and 1 – 0/2 – 3
(C) 3 – 4/1 – 0 and 1 – 0/1 – 2
(D) 1 – 0/1 – 2 and 1 – 2/1 – 0
(E) Answer not known

71. Finer Gauge knitting machine is

(A) Interlock
(B) Single Jersey
(C) Purl knit
(D) Rib knit
(E) Answer not known

72. The type of knitting in which single-jersey is made on a circular machine having sliver feeds where the stock-or dope-dyed slivers are drawn from cans at ground level is called as

(A) High-pile knitting
(B) Wrap knitting
(C) Warp knitting
(D) Contra knitting
(E) Answer not known

73. Knitting produces _____ materials.

(A) Stretchable
(B) Stiff
(C) Durable
(D) Rough
(E) Answer not known

74. A 490 needle knitting machine is knitting 25^s cotton count yarn. The theoretical width of the fabric is _____.

(A) 17 inches
(B) 3.5 inches
(C) 19.6 inches
(D) 14 inches
(E) Answer not known

75. On all bearded needle knitting machines an external means is necessary to close the beard of the needle during loop formation is called

(A) Guide
(B) Sinker
(C) Presser
(D) Dial
(E) Answer not known

76. The relationship between the loop-forming positions of the dial and cylinder needles measured as the distance in needles between the two stitch cam knock-over points are called as

(A) Knocking-over
(B) Yarn clearing
(C) Needle timing
(D) Yarn feeding
(E) Answer not known

77. Notches are introduced on garment component for

(A) avoid puckering
(B) improving seam efficiency
(C) easy alignment
(D) identify face and back
(E) Answer not known

78. Full jacquard fabric will have a maximum design width of approximately

(A) 144 wales
(B) 100 wales
(C) 48 wales
(D) 24 wales
(E) Answer not known

79. Double end latch needle is used in _____ machine.

(A) Single Jersey
(B) Rib
(C) Interlock
(D) Purl
(E) Answer not known

80. The unit of production in warp knitting is termed as

(A) Raschel
(B) Runner
(C) Quality
(D) Rack
(E) Answer not known

81. In which of the following gases, affects the respiratory system of humans and cause respiratory inflammation, worsen asthma?

(A) Sulphur oxide
(B) Ozone
(C) Nitrogen oxide
(D) Carbon monoxide
(E) Answer not known

82. In textile industry the consumption of water is highest in _____ process.

(A) Spinning and weaving
(B) Bleaching and finishing
(C) Dyeing
(D) Printing
(E) Answer not known

83. The coagulant used in the process of chemical precipitation is

(A) Aluminium sulphate
(B) Copper nitrate
(C) Lead oxide
(D) Sodium sulphide
(E) Answer not known

84. In which LC does the beneficiary request the bank to open a new LC in favour of third party?

(A) Assignable LC
(B) Revolving LC
(C) Transferable LC
(D) Back to Back LC
(E) Answer not known

85. The contract for receipt and transportation of cargo between a shipper and a transportation carrier is _____.

(A) Bill of lading
(B) Letter of credit
(C) Commercial invoice
(D) Certificate of origin
(E) Answer not known

86. Quota Regime of import restrictions under multi fibre arrangement under world trade organisation agreement on textiles and clothing came into effect from the year

(A) 2006
(B) 2003
(C) 2005
(D) 2007
(E) Answer not known

87. In a textile industry, if the workers come to the factory but they stop work for few minutes or few hours is called a

(A) Quickie strike
(B) Sit-down strike
(C) Sympathetic strike
(D) Go-slow strike
(E) Answer not known

88. The maternity benefit act was introduced in the year

(A) 1965
(B) 1951
(C) 1961
(D) 1958
(E) Answer not known

89. Which is not the component of recruitment?

(A) Attracting applicants
(B) Short listing the candidates
(C) Job description
(D) Candidates attitude
(E) Answer not known

90. Workforce planning and recruitment are the important goal for which department?

(A) Finance
(B) Sales
(C) Human Resource
(D) Purchase
(E) Answer not known

91. 'Visual management' belongs to which of the following 5s tool.

(A) Seiketsu
(B) Seiri
(C) Seiton
(D) Shitsuke
(E) Answer not known

92. What does "ISO 9001" certification represent in textile management?

(A) Environmental standards for textile production
(B) Quality management standards for fabric companies
(C) Safety regulations for textile workers
(D) Export quality for the fabric products
(E) Answer not known

93. Which is the management approach of an organisation centered on quality?

(A) MIS
(B) TQM
(C) JIT
(D) SQC
(E) Answer not known

94. What is the primary purpose of a textile production control system?

(A) To track inventory levels
(B) To manage employee schedules
(C) To monitor competitors
(D) To advertise products
(E) Answer not known

95. Breakeven point is given by

(A) $\dfrac{\text{Fixed cost}}{1 - \dfrac{\text{selling price of each unit}}{\text{variable cost/unit}}}$

(B) $\dfrac{\text{Variable cost/unit}}{1 - \dfrac{\text{Fixed cost}}{\text{selling price of each unit}}}$

(C) $\dfrac{\text{Fixed cost}}{1 - \dfrac{\text{variable cost/unit}}{\text{selling price of each unit}}}$

(D) $\dfrac{\text{selling price of each unit}}{1 - \dfrac{\text{variable cost/unit}}{\text{Fixed cost}}}$

(E) Answer not known

96. The mill UKG for 40^s combed warp count is

(A) 3.183 (B) 4.183

(C) 5.183 (D) 6.183

(E) Answer not known

97. Match the following

I		II
(a) Strategic planning	1.	Material supply chain
(b) Tactical planning	2.	Cash flow
(c) Operational planning	3.	Life cycle of product

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(A)	3	1	2
(B)	3	2	1
(C)	2	3	1
(D)	2	1	3

(E) Answer not known

98. Among the following types of productions. Which is used while manufacturing standardized products in large quantities?

(A) Mass production
(B) Batch production
(C) Job production
(D) Continuous production
(E) Answer not known

99. Rate of Return (ROR)% is given by

(A) $\frac{\text{Total sales} - \text{Total Expenses}}{\text{Total Investment}} \times 100$

(B) $\frac{\text{Total investment} - \text{Total Expenses}}{\text{Total Sales}} \times 100$

(C) $\frac{\text{Total Expenses} - \text{Total Sales}}{\text{Total Investment}} \times 100$

(D) $\frac{\text{Total sales} - \text{Total Investment}}{\text{Total Expenses}} \times 100$

(E) Answer not known

100. ERP means

(A) Enterprise Resource Planning
(B) Economic Resource Planning
(C) Effective Resource Planning
(D) Enterprise Record Production
(E) Answer not known

101. The degree of polymerization is referred to

(A) Degree of crimping
(B) Degree of heat setting
(C) Dimensional stability
(D) Number of repeating units present in the polymer chain
(E) Answer not known

102. The texturisation process compressing of filaments into confined space of a heated chamber is done by

(A) Modified false – twist method
(B) Edge crimping method
(C) Stuffer - box method
(D) Knit-de-knit method
(E) Answer not known

103. Which is the correct order in the manufacturing process of viscose rayon?

(A) Raw materials – steeping – cutting – Ageing – Xanthation – Mixing – Filtration – ripening – spinning

(B) Raw materials – cutting – ageing – steeping – xanthation – mixing – filtration – ripening – spinning

(C) Raw materials – cutting – mixing – steeping – ageing – xanthation – ripening – filtration – spinning

(D) Raw material – ageing – steeping – mixing – xanthation – ripening – filtration – cutting – spinning

(E) Answer not known

104. The pressure of the melt is extruded through a spinnerette in a melt spinning process is:

(A) 60-140 kg/cm^2

(B) 70-150 kg/cm^2

(C) 80-160 kg/cm^2

(D) 150-200 kg/cm^2

(E) Answer not known

105. Solvent used to dissolve nylon is _____.

(A) Cold sulphuric acid

(B) Meta cresol

(C) Concentrated hydrochloric acid

(D) Sodium hydrosulphite

(E) Answer not known

106. The melting point of polyester fibre is

(A) 180°C
(B) 140°C
(C) 120°C
(D) 100°C
(E) Answer not known

107. Degree of polymerisation in ordinary rayon is of the order of _____.

(A) 5000
(B) 3000
(C) 1000
(D) 500
(E) Answer not known

108. Suint is present in

(A) Viscose
(B) Cotton
(C) Raw wool
(D) Polyester
(E) Answer not known

109. The gum in the raw silk filament is

(A) Wax
(B) Sericin
(C) Fibroin
(D) Lignin
(E) Answer not known

110. Arrange the following fibre in ascending order based on their density (g/cc) value

1. Acetate
2. Nylon
3. Polyester
4. Viscose

(A) 4, 3, 1, 2 (B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1 (D) 1, 2, 3, 4
(E) Answer not known

111. Which fibre has lowest tensile strength of all the natural fibre?

(A) Cotton (B) Silk
(C) Linen (D) Wool
(E) Answer not known

112. The chemical is used to dissolve polyester fibre is

(A) Meta xylene at boil (B) Formic acid at 25°C
(C) Cold acetone (D) Meta cresol at 95°C
(E) Answer not known

113. Which fibre has spiral shaped cells?

(A) Cotton (B) Nylon
(C) Wool (D) Silk
(E) Answer not known

114. Sisal fibre is extracted from

(A) Fruit
(B) Stem
(C) Leaf
(D) Seed
(E) Answer not known

115. Which among the following fiber is a man-made fiber?

(A) Asbestos
(B) Ramie
(C) Glass fiber
(D) Manila
(E) Answer not known

116. A defect in the fabric due to the distortion in the weave characterized by tight and slack places in the same warp of a fabric is called as

(A) Tear drop
(B) Hanging threads
(C) Sticker
(D) Hand pick
(E) Answer not known

117. The defect which are improper interlacement of warp and weft threads in the fabric is

(A) Broken pattern
(B) Slubs
(C) Gout
(D) Float
(E) Answer not known

118. Weft accumulators is a

(A) Warp stop motion
(B) Selvedge device
(C) Measuring device
(D) Warping device
(E) Answer not known

119. The air pressure required in an Air jet loom at the exhaust point of compressor is

(A) 7 bar
(B) 8 bar
(C) 9 bar
(D) 20 bar
(E) Answer not known

120. Weft Insertion Rate in jet loom is _____.

(A) 5000 mpm
(B) 3000 mpm
(C) 4000 mpm
(D) 2500 mpm
(E) Answer not known

121. Midget feeler works on

(i) Mechanical
(ii) Electrical
(iii) Photo electrical

(A) (i) and (ii)
(B) (i) only
(C) (ii) and (iii)
(D) (i) and (iii)
(E) Answer not known

122. Match the following :

(a)	Bottom-closed shed	1.	Double lift Jacquard
(b)	Semi-open shed	2.	Double acting dobbies
(c)	Centre-closed shed	3.	Single lift Jacquard
(d)	Open shed	4.	Keighley dobby

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	1	3	4	2
(B)	2	1	4	3
(C)	3	1	4	2
(D)	4	2	3	1

(E) Answer not known

123. Shuttle remains on the race board during its flight in the shed because of

(A) Forward positive acceleration of the sley

(B) Backward positive acceleration of the sley

(C) Constant forward velocity

(D) Constant backward velocity

(E) Answer not known

124. In the Loom Timing Diagram 90° represents _____.

(A) Loom at top centre

(B) Loom at bottom centre

(C) Loom at front centre

(D) Loom at back centre

(E) Answer not known

125. To push the weft thread that has been inserted across the warp ends, upto the cloth fell is called as

(A) Shedding
(B) Picking
(C) Beat-up
(D) Take-up
(E) Answer not known

126. Among the following motions, which is used to allow the warp to unwind from the warp beam during weaving and also to maintain an average constant tension of warp as it weaves down.

(A) Warp protector
(B) Let-off
(C) Weft stop
(D) Take up
(E) Answer not known

127. The device which is used to install the jacquard over the loom is

(A) Fixing
(B) Gaiting
(C) Gantry
(D) Mounting
(E) Answer not known

128. What is the type of shed produced by a lattice dobby used on handlooms?

(A) Centre closed shed
(B) Bottom closed shed
(C) Open shed
(D) Semi open shed
(E) Answer not known

129. Choose the incorrect statement.

(A) Single lift single cylinder jacquard produces bottom closed shed

(B) Double lift single cylinder jacquard produces semi open shed

(C) Double lift double cylinder jacquard produces fully open shed

(D) Double lift double cylinder jacquard, the cylinder should turn in alternate pick

(E) Answer not known

130. _____ is not able to be produced in a tappet loom.

(A) Plain weave
(B) Crepe weave
(C) Twill weave
(D) Satin weave
(E) Answer not known

131. In cotton yarn sizing, the starch primarily acts as

(A) Binding agent
(B) Lubricating agent
(C) Antistatic agent
(D) Antimicrobial agent
(E) Answer not known

132. Moisture control system provided with

(A) Warping machine
(B) Sizing machine
(C) Winding machine
(D) Weaving machine
(E) Answer not known

133. The Gelatinising temperature of the Tapioca starch is

(A) 70 – 74°C
(B) 72 – 74°C
(C) 75 – 77°C
(D) 80 – 83°C
(E) Answer not known

134. Dents are

(A) The gaps between the metal reed wires
(B) The gaps between the warped beam ends
(C) The gaps between the pirn winded ends
(D) The gaps between the Heald wires
(E) Answer not known

135. Drawing – In is the terminology used for

(A) Entering of yarns, from a new warp into the healds
(B) Entering of yarns, from a incomplete beam into the healds
(C) Entering of yarns, from a same set of warp yarn in the beam into the healds
(D) Entering of yarns from a loom while running
(E) Answer not known

136. Yarn clearing means

(A) Removal of acceptable faults
(B) Removal of objectionable yarn
(C) Removal of dirt
(D) Removal of size
(E) Answer not known

137. Choose the incorrect statement

(A) mechanical yarn clearer removes only thick places them the set level

(B) capacitance type yarn clearer monitors mass per unit length of a yarn

(C) photoelectric yarn clearer monitors variations in the yarn thickness

(D) mechanical yarn clearer can remove thin places efficiently

(E) Answer not known

138. A structure for mounting yarn packages

(A) Swift (B) Reel

(C) Creel (D) Beam

(E) Answer not known

139. Which of the following is not the basic principles of mechanical yarn clearers?

(A) Fixed blade type yarn clearers

(B) Swinging blade type yarn clearers

(C) Trap type yarn clearers

(D) Regular blade type yarn clearer

(E) Answer not known

140. Among the following processes, which is used to prepare a warp sheet of desired length containing a desired number of yarns that are wrapped on a flanged barrel?

(A) Sizing
(B) Drum winding
(C) Warping
(D) Pirn winding
(E) Answer not known

141. The pick densities of weft pile fabrics can be in the range of

(A) 10 to 20 picks per cm
(B) 20 to 30 picks per cm
(C) 50 to 100 picks per cm
(D) 150 to 175 picks per cm
(E) Answer not known

142. Depending upon the weight of the velveteen the length wise contraction ranges from

(A) 0.5 to 1%
(B) 1 to 1.5%
(C) 2.5 to 4%
(D) 5.5 to 6%
(E) Answer not known

143. Warp yarns are subjected to a higher degree of friction and greater stresses while weaving _____ weave structure.

(A) Honeycomb
(B) Satin
(C) Sateen
(D) Gauze and Leno
(E) Answer not known

144. Two (or) more sets of warp and one (or) more set of weft are made preferred to produce _____.

(A) Backed cloth
(B) Triple cloth
(C) Double cloth
(D) Bedford cords cloth
(E) Answer not known

145. “Grecian" is a type of thick and heavy texture fabric produced with

(A) Satin weave
(B) Sateen weave
(C) Honeycomb weave
(D) Huck a back weave
(E) Answer not known

146. The weave that produces perforated fabrics and distorted thread effects in

(A) Huck-a-back weave
(B) Basket weave
(C) Hopsack weave
(D) Mock-leno weave
(E) Answer not known

147. Among the following weaves, which is producing the open gauze effects?

(A) Plain
(B) Crepe
(C) Honeycomb
(D) Mock Leno
(E) Answer not known

148. Among the following weaves, which is having only one binding point in each end or pick?

(A) Crepe
(B) Plain
(C) Sateen
(D) Twill
(E) Answer not known

149. _____ are produced by alternately weaving two similar or different warp faced weave.

(A) Warp faced fabrics
(B) Weft faced fabric
(C) Double cloth
(D) Triple cloth
(E) Answer not known

150. Warp and weft interlacement will be higher in _____.

(A) Twill weave
(B) Plain weave
(C) Satin weave
(D) Crepe weave
(E) Answer not known

151. Consider the following statements :

Assertion [A] : 3/1 twill will be more prominent as compared to a 2/2 twill.

Reason [B] : Twills with longer floats will give more prominence as compared to

(A) Both [A] and [B] are true, [B] is not the correct reason for [A]
(B) Both [A] and [B] are true, and [B] is a reason for [A]
(C) [A] is true but [B] is false
(D) Both [A] and [B] are false
(E) Answer not known

152. According to the pigment theory of colour, the tertiary colours are

(A) Russet, Citron, Olive
(B) Russet, Purple, Orange
(C) Russet, Green, Blue
(D) Green, Russet, Orange
(E) Answer not known

153. The most commonly used draft is

(A) Pointed draft
(B) Broken draft
(C) Straight draft
(D) Skip draft
(E) Answer not known

154. The weave depends entirely as for as the

(A) interlacing of threads is concerned
(B) interlooping of threads is concerned
(C) knitting
(D) bonding
(E) Answer not known

155. The type of draft used for weaves having two series of warp threads is

(A) Combined draft
(B) Divided draft
(C) Grouped draft
(D) Straight draft
(E) Answer not known

156. Loose weave with low ends per inch and pick per inch, commonly seen in

(A) Towel
(B) Bedsheet
(C) Dhoti
(D) Lungi
(E) Answer not known

157. Common fabric defect in Arani sarees caused by improper weft insertion tension

(A) Warp missing
(B) Weft missing
(C) Puckering
(D) Bow and Skew
(E) Answer not known

158. Typical warp and weft yarn count range in the quality Banaras sarees.

(A) Warp Ne 80-120 weft Ne 80-120
(B) Warp Ne 130-150 weft Ne 100-120
(C) Warp Ne 20-30 D weft Ne 20-30 D
(D) Warp Ne 40-70 weft Ne 40-70
(E) Answer not known

159. Common defect in handloom towels caused by uneven take-up during weaving

(A) Bow and skew
(B) Missing weft
(C) Slubs
(D) Double pick
(E) Answer not known

160. Yarn count preferred for handloom dhotis to balance softness and strength is

(A) 10s Ne
(B) 20s Ne
(C) 40s Ne
(D) 80s Ne
(E) Answer not known

161. The advantages of using thermoplastic composites in automotive textile reinforcements is

(A) Excellent chemical resistance
(B) Light weight and high strength
(C) Superior electrical conductivity
(D) Enhanced colour and retention
(E) Answer not known

162. UHMWPE fibres in military protection are used due to their

(A) UV protection
(B) High melting point
(C) Excellent chemical protection
(D) High ballistic resistance
(E) Answer not known

163. Tenacity of polyester tire yarn is in the range of _____ g/d.

(A) 700-800
(B) 70-80
(C) 7-8
(D) 0.7-0.8
(E) Answer not known

164. Select the fibres used for geotextile application.

1. Polypropylene
2. Polyester
3. Polyethylene

(A) 1, 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1, 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3
(E) Answer not known

165. Identify the primary advantages gained from using polypropylene mulch films in fields

(A) Enhancing microbial activity
(B) Blocking oxygen and water
(C) Raising soil temperature
(D) Serving as a nutrient source
(E) Answer not known

166. The principle property required for filtration fabric in geotextile

(A) Transmissivity
(B) Permeability
(C) Creep
(D) Friction
(E) Answer not known

167. Find the correct statement.

Geo textiles are designed for one or more of the following functions ;

(A) Separation, reinforcement, filtration, drainage
(B) Separation, coating, filtration, drainage
(C) Separation, composite, drainage, protection
(D) Separation, reinforcement, filtration, coating
(E) Answer not known

168. In medical textiles, the fiber suitable for eye contact lenses

(A) Polyamide
(B) Polyester
(C) Polypropylene
(D) Polymethyl methacrylate
(E) Answer not known

169. The high bacterial filtration capacity and high air permeability properties required for

(A) Surgical gowns
(B) Hospital bedding
(C) Surgical face mask
(D) Clothes and wipes
(E) Answer not known

170. The textile materials used will be in contact with tissues, blood cell and other living substance is termed as

(A) Health care textiles
(B) Protection textiles
(C) Bio-medical textiles
(D) Safety textiles
(E) Answer not known

171. The widely used non woven for manufacturing sanitary napkins is

(A) Spun bonded
(B) Melt blown
(C) Spun lace
(D) Thermal bonding
(E) Answer not known

172. The uncommon weave types for geotextiles are

(A) Plain
(B) Basket
(C) Twill
(D) Satin
(E) Answer not known

173. Water vapour transport ($g/m^2/h$) value of PU coated fabric in the range of

(A) 20
(B) 200
(C) 2,000
(D) 20,000
(E) Answer not known

174. The most widely used polymer for dental care is

(A) Poly methyl methacrylate
(B) Polysulfone
(C) Polyether sulfone
(D) Silicone
(E) Answer not known

175. Choose the correct statement, with respect to cross-lapper in nonwoven.

(A) Production of batt much wider than the initial web width from carding machine is possible

(B) The fibers in the batt have a preferential fiber orientation in machine direction

(C) Web in-speed and output speed do not affect lay angle

(D) Cross lapping web leaves the machine parallel to the card

(E) Answer not known

176. The application of spun bonded web formation is

(A) Tea bag paper (B) Sanitary webs

(C) Carpet backing (D) Wiping cloth

(E) Answer not known

177. Which one of the product is not made up of non woven materials?

(A) Plasters (B) Absorbent pad

(C) Compression bandage (D) Wadding

(E) Answer not known

178. Thermal bonded fabrics are used in _____.

(A) Medical Applications (B) Industrial Applications

(C) Bio-medical Applications (D) Military Applications

(E) Answer not known

179. Non wovens can be broken into groups based on

(A) The fibre type, method and type of reinforcement
(B) Chemical type
(C) Physical form
(D) Bonding of fibres
(E) Answer not known

180. _____ non wovens are made by modified papermaking process.

(A) Wet laid non wovens
(B) Dry laid non wovens
(C) Chemical bonded non wovens
(D) Thermal bonded non wovens
(E) Answer not known

181. The air permeability of a fabric is the volume of air measured in cubic centimeters passed per second through

(A) 1 sq.cm. of the fabric at a pressure of 2 cm of water
(B) 2 sq.cm. of the fabric at a pressure of 2 cm of water
(C) 1 sq.cm. of the fabric at a pressure of 1 cm of water
(D) 2 sq.cm. of the fabric at a pressure of 1 cm of water
(E) Answer not known

182. Among the following textile materials, which is having the lowest crease resistance property.

(A) Wool
(B) Acetate rayon
(C) Silk
(D) Flax
(E) Answer not known

183. The parameters used to measure flexural rigidity are _____

(A) Cover Factor
(B) GSM
(C) Bending Length
(D) GSM and Bending Length
(E) Answer not known

184. WIRA steaming cylinder is used to measure

(A) Flammability
(B) Abrasion Resistance
(C) Fabric dimensional stability
(D) Air permeability
(E) Answer not known

185. Among the given terminology, which is/are not related to stiffness test.

1. Flexural Rigidity
2. Shear Strain
3. Bending Modulus

(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2
(C) 2 only
(D) 1 and 3
(E) Answer not known

186. The Neps sensitive level in evenness tester for OE yarn is

(A) + 200%
(B) + 250%
(C) + 280%
(D) + 220%
(E) Answer not known

187. The factors that influence U% of yarn also influence

(A) CV% of yarn
(B) Neps in the yarn
(C) Thick and thin places in the yarn
(D) Yarn hairiness
(E) Answer not known

188. Count of yarn is 42 s Ne, strength 62 lbs then the yarn CSP is

(A) 2400
(B) 5400
(C) 3400
(D) 2604
(E) Answer not known

189. Garment that require minimal pressing is _____

(A) Foundation Garment
(B) Dance wear
(C) Briefs
(D) Single-ply Garment
(E) Answer not known

190. The instrument used for measuring fibre strength is

(A) Baer sorter
(B) Sheffield micronaire
(C) Stelometer
(D) Shirley crimp tester
(E) Answer not known

191. The theoretical range of maturity ratio of the fibre is having a value of _____ found the fibres are mature.

(A) 1.2
(B) 0.2
(C) 2.2
(D) 1.8
(E) Answer not known

192. Uniformity Ratio of fibre mainly depends upon

(A) 2.5% span length and 67.3% span length

(B) 2.5% span length

(C) 2.5% span length and 50% span length

(D) 50% span length

(E) Answer not known

193. As the fibre fineness increases, bending resistance _____

(A) Increases

(B) Initially increases and then decreases

(C) Decreases

(D) Initially decreases and then increases

(E) Answer not known

194. Arrange the fibres based on it's standard regain value in descending order.

(a) Silk

(b) Cotton

(c) Wool

(d) Viscose

(A) (c), (a), (d), (b)

(B) (c), (d), (a), (b)

(C) (c), (b), (a), (d)

(D) (c), (b), (d), (a)

(E) Answer not known

195. In which of the following hygrometers, lithium chloride is used.

(A) Electrolytic hygrometer

(B) Hair hygrometer

(C) Dew point hygrometer

(D) Wet and dry bulb hygrometer

(E) Answer not known

196. Which of the following statement is true about 'cut squaring' method of sampling?

(i) It is used when the bulk of material is not homogeneous.

(ii) It is used when the material is composed of fibres in parallel order.

(iii) It is used when the sampling from slivers and webs in which fibres are entangled.

(A) (ii) only

(B) (i) only

(C) (iii) only

(D) (i) & (iii) only

(E) Answer not known

197. The main use of the control chart is to detect

(A) Causes of variation in the process

(B) Process within control

(C) Process out of control

(D) Process is within limit or out of limit

(E) Answer not known

198. Identify the median of the single yarn strength testing values

150, 152, 160, 170, 172, 175, 180

(A) 160 (B) 175

(C) 150 (D) 170

(E) Answer not known

199. The standard deviation of a population having 144 individuals is 0.6. What is the standard error of population?

(A) 0-005 (B) 0-05

(C) 0-047 (D) 0-47

(E) Answer not known

200. Identify the formula to calculate the co-efficient of variation among the following.

(A) (Standard deviation/Mean) × 100%

(B) (Mean/Standard deviation) × 100%

(C) (Mean – Standard deviation) × 100%

(D) (Standard deviation – Mean) × 100%

(E) Answer not known
