K.S.Rangasamy College of Technology

(Autonomous)

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Department of Textile Technology

Name of the Subject : Fabric Manufacturing Technology - I

S.NO	Questions	option1	option2	option3	option4	Correct option
1	_____ is a process of converting yarn package from one type to another type	Weaving	Winding	Spinning	Drafting	Winding
2	In winding, the main advantage of side withdrawl is that the _____ will not change	Yarn strength	Yarn breakage	Yarn twist	Twist direction	Yarn twist
3	Tension device helps is obtaining yarn package with _____	uniform package density	correct weight	easy unravel feature	complex winding process	uniform package density
4	In cross wound package the helix angle will be _____	125- 320	exactly 80	greater than 80	Less than 80	Less than 80

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5	_____ uses multiple yarns at the same time over single yarn.	Parallel wound package	cross wound package	Helical wound package	Near parellel wound package	Parallel wound package
6	In _____ the yarn is transferred from a larger package to the smaller quill.	Beam winding	warp winding	Quill winding	yarn winding	Quill winding
7	The main aim of warp winding is to convert the spinners cone to suitable form for _____	weaving	knitting	Denting-in	Warping	Warping
8	_____ one of the common package defect in winding, due to synchronisation of traverse mechanism and drum	buldging	patterning	overlaps	buffering	patterning
9	For improved stability and easy unwinding, the pirns are wound in the angle of _____degrees	30	35	40	45	30
10	_____ in one of the seldom accuring fault in yarns	Thick place	Thin place	Neps	Slubs	Slubs
11	The important disadvantage of mechanical yarn clearer is _____	Lower speed	high sensitivity	abrassion	difficult to operate	abrassion
12	In electrical yarn clearers, capacitance and _____ type clearers used	Conventional blunt type	Photo electric type	Serrated blade type	optical sensor type	Photo electric type
13	The objective of the pirn winding process is to convert the package suitable to use in _____	Shuttle	warping	Denting-in	Sizing	Shuttle
14	Non uniformity in winding density causes _____ defect	Stitch at base	soft nose/base	Yarn sloughs	Wild yarn	soft nose/base

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15	Creeling, _____ and doffing are the auxiliary functions of a winding machine	defect clearing	Tensioning	Splicing	Piecing	Piecing
16	_____ is one of the parameter that influences the winding effeciency	Yarn twist type	labours/shift	creeling time	Package size	creeling time
17	In yarn dyeing process, package density on the perforated package is typically kept between _____per cubic metre.	0.25- 0.30 kg	0.30-0.35 kg	0.35- 0.40 Kg	more than 0.40 kg	0.30-0.35 kg
18	A portion of yarn that has been rendered weak because of abrasion against any surface is called _____.	ribboning	wild yarn	chaffed yarn	Weak yarn	chaffed yarn
19	The warp beam that is installed on a weaving machine is called as _____	Weaver's beam	Warpers beam	Sized beam	Warp yarn beam	Weaver's beam
20	In _____, a single package is associated with each end being wound on beam	multiple package creels.	magazine creels	Double end creel	Single end creel	Single end creel
21	The smaller intermediate beams produced from direct warping method is called as _____	Warpers beam	Weavers beam	Sizing beam	Creel beam	Warpers beam
22	The section beam, Warp yarn is wound on the beam in sections, starting with the_____ of the beam	Center	Normal end	tapered end	Flat end	tapered end
23	After sectional beaming process, the ends will wound on a beam with _____	Large tappering	Large flanges	smallewr flanges	Smaller tappering	Large flanges

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24	In denim manufacturing _____Warping is used	Sectional warping	Direct warping	Ball warping	Indirect warping	Ball warping
25	Lubricants, wax and soaps commonly used as _____ in size paste	Stabilizer	Foaming agent	Plasticiser	Softener	Softener
26	The most important factors affecting the properties of the warp yarn after sizing is	Type of yarn	Starch concentration	Addon percentage	Lubrication wax	Addon percentage
27	Higher size add on percentage will create _____ yarn surface	Even and smooth	Harder and Strong	Lusturing	Flexible	Even and smooth
28	The density of the size paste can be measured using a _____	Densiometer	byrometer	Gyrometer	Tensiometer	byrometer
29	The process of drawing every warp end through its drop wire, heddle eye and reed dent is called as _____	Drawing out	Drawing in	Flushing in	Slitting in	Drawing in
30	The_____ indicates the arrangement of the warp ends in the reed dents	Drop plan	Peg plan	Denting-in	reed plan	reed plan
31	In _____ the position of the yarn as it is laid on the package is controlled very precisely to increase the density of the package.	Cone winding	Warping	Quill winding	Precision winding,	Precision winding,
32	The ratio of winding speed and_____ determines the package type	Traversing speed	Machine speed	Bobbin size	Tapper angle of winding	Traversing speed

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33	In Cross winding machine the yarn laying and package driving is provided by _____	Grooved drum	Flat drum	Friction drum	Non contact winding	Grooved drum
34	In mechancial type yarn clearer _____ is not considered	Thickness of fault	Yarn breakage	Length of fault	Neps	Length of fault
35	Approximately _____ yarn faults occuring due to the yarn splicing	25 -30%	11 - 18%	9 - 16 %	3 - 8 %	9 - 16 %
36	_____ are week spots will break during the successing processing stages	slub	Thin place	thick place	Neps	Thin place
37	During unwinding from ring bobbins, occasionally several coils/layers of yarn pulled off simultaneously called as ____	Stiches	Soft nose	Wild yarn	Yarn sloughs	Yarn sloughs
38	The main difference in pirn winder than other machine is _____ to control package diameter	Traverse ocillation	Package length	Speed of winding	groves in the drum	Traverse ocillation
39	_____ is also important for complete removel of water from surface of dyed yarn.	Drying at room temperature	Hydro-extractor system	Tumble drying system	Spin dryer	Hydro-extractor system
40	In warping there is no _____ is used	Tension devise	Defect controller	Slub catcher	Yarn clearer	Yarn clearer
41	The higher flange diameter in the weavers beam is to give _____	Yarn stability	Yarn strength	No slippage	yarn distribution	Yarn strength

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42	_____ in of the best way to reduce static electricity in synthetic fiber warping	Anti staitc liquid	Temperature control	Humidification control	Antistatic spray	Humidification control
43	In manmade fiber slashing, _____is important as they are highly extensible	Pressure	Size addon	Temperature	Lubrication	Temperature
44	The maximum through put rate of the sizing process will be decided by the _____	Drying section	Sizing capacity	Creen capacity	Leasing in rod section	Drying section
45	The tail end of the warp from the exhnustcd warp beam is tied tothe beginning of thc new warp and this process is called as___	Knotting	Retting	Drawing in	Tying in	Tying in
46	Woven fabrics are classified according to _____	Warp	Weft	Crossing of warp and weft	winding	Crossing of warp and weft
47	Which is an example of a fundamental weave?	Twill	Double Cloth	Honey comb	Crepe	Twill
48	Calico is the another name of ____ weave	Twill	Plain	Huckaback	Satin	Plain
49	Twill weaves show a _____ design	Parallel	Perpendicular	Diagonal	Horizontal	Diagonal
50	The important property for a filter fabric is its _____	Impact resistance	Creep	Tensile modulus	Pore size	Pore size