

B. TECH.
(SEM VI) THEORY EXAMINATION 2018-19
TEXTILE TESTING-II

Time: 3 Hours**Total Marks: 70****Note: 1.** Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.**SECTION A**

- 1. Attempt all questions in brief. 2 x 7 = 14**
- (a) Define Work factor $> 1/2$
 - (b) Differentiate between load and breaking load. Also express its units.
 - (c) Define Hookean Region of the curve. Also mention its significance.
 - (d) What is the test length of the specimen in stelometer.
 - (e) On stretching a yarn of 20 cm, if elongation is 2 cm. Calculate extension %.
 - (f) What is the standard angle of deflection in Shirley Stiffness Tester?
 - (g) Define thick places (+50%), thin places (-50%) and neps (+200%)

SECTION B

- 2. Attempt any three of the following: 7 x 3 = 21**
- (a) How to measure imperfections by electronic capacitance method (USTER Tester 3 or 4) and define imperfections.
 - (b) Give stress- strain curve of flax, nylon 66, rayon, acetate and dacron fibre.
 - (c) How to calculate load on the specimen by the inclined plane principle?
 - (d) How to calculate water repellency by spray tester?
 - (e) Give all the methods to measure tearing strength

SECTION C

- 3. Attempt any one part of the following: 7 x 1 = 7**
- (a) Differentiate the strip and grab test with diagram.
 - (b) Give working principle of Ballistic Tester.
- 4. Attempt any one part of the following: 7 x 1 = 7**
- (a) Give working principle of Shirley Air permeability Apparatus
 - (b) Explain procedures to calculate color fastness test to light and rubbing
- 5. Attempt any one part of the following: 7 x 1 = 7**
- (a) Draw Uster CLASSIMAT defect classification matrix II
 - (b) Define Pilling and methods to measure it.
- 6. Attempt any one part of the following: 7 x 1 = 7**
- (a) Briefly explain FAST and KAWABATA.
 - (b) Give working procedure to measure color fastness to light and rubbing.
- 7. Attempt any one part of the following: 7 x 1 = 7**
- (a) What are the factors affecting tensile properties of textiles?
 - (b) Give example of conversion of load- elongation curve to stress strain curve.