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Roll No					Total Pages: 3		
			*		8360		
			BT-3/1	DX			
			TEXTILE RAW		IALS		
			Paper : T	1-203			
Tin	ne : ´	Three	Hours]		[Maximum Marks: 50		
Not		Answ		ion fron	ection-A is compulsory. n each of the remaining		
SECTION-A (Compulsory)							
1.	. Select the correct answer.						
	(a)	Which is the maximum wool producing countries in the world?					
		(i)	India	(ii)	Australia		
		(iii)	New Zealand	(iv)	USA.		
	(b)	King of fibre is					
		(i)	Cotton	(ii)	Polyester		
		(iii)	Silk	(iv)	Wool.		
	(c)	Which of the chemicals is not used for production of Viscose rayon?					
		(i)	Carbondisulphide	(ii)	Sulfuric acid		
		(iii)	Sodium hydroxide	(iv)	Acetic acid.		
	(d)	Whi	ch one is a seed fibr	e?			
		(i)	Coir	(ii)	Jute		
		(iii)	Cotton	(iv)	Sisal.		
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Which is the strongest fibre ?						
(i)	Cotton	(ii)	Silk			
(iii)	Polyester	(iv)	Acrylic.			
Name of disulphide linkage in wool.						
(i)	Glycine	(ii)	Keratin			
(iii)	Cystine	(iv)	Pibroin.			
Which of the following is not a process in silk yar						
production ?						
(i)	Reeling	(ii)	Throwing			
(iii)	Shearing	(iv)	Weighting.			
Carrier is used for dyeing of						
(i)	Silk	(ii)	Nylon			
(iii)	Polyester .	(iv)	Cotton.			
Crease-resistant finish can be applied on cellulosic fabri						
with.						
(i)	Sodium hypochlorite	(ii)	Ammonium acetate			
(iii)	Urea-formaldehyde	(iv)	Sodium phosphate.			
Lycra is a trade name of						
	(i) (iii) Nan (i) (iii) Whi prod (i) (iii) Carr (i) (iii) Crea with (i) (iii)	(i) Cotton (iii) Polyester Name of disulphide linkag (i) Glycine (iii) Cystine Which of the following is production? (i) Reeling (iii) Shearing Carrier is used for dyeing (i) Silk (iii) Polyester Crease-resistant finish can b with. (i) Sodium hypochlorite (iii) Urea-formaldehyde	(i) Cotton (ii) (iii) Polyester (iv) Name of disulphide linkage in (i) Glycine (ii) (iii) Cystine (iv) Which of the following is not production? (i) Reeling (ii) (iii) Shearing (iv) Carrier is used for dyeing of (i) Silk (ii) (iii) Polyester (iv) Crease-resistant finish can be app with. (i) Sodium hypochlorite (ii) (iii) Urea-formaldehyde (iv)			

SECTION-B

(ii) Polyurethane fibre

(iv) Polyacrylonitrile.

 Discuss the cultivation process & chemical properties of cotton fibres. Describe the chemical composition & physical structure of jute & flax fibres.

(i) Polyester fibre

(iii) Polyamide fibre

What is Reeling of silk & how is it done? Define Fibres,
 Filaments and Yarns with examples. Discuss sheep rearing along with the impurities present in wool fibres. 4+3+3

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SECTION-C

- 4. What are the advantages & disadvantages of Manmade fibres over Natural fibres? Discuss the manufacturing process of viscose rayon fibres. Discuss the uses of polyester, nylon & polypropylene fibres.
 2+4+4
- Discuss the production & properties of Poly-propylene and Spandex fibres. Compare different fibre/filament spinning methods.

SECTION-D

 Describe application procedure & mechanism of reactive dyes of cotton fabric. Discuss a continuous dyeing range.

6+4

 Classify Textile finishes. Discuss theory and practice of crease resistant and water proof finishes.
 2+8

SECTION-E

- 8. What points are to be considered during sourcing & purchasing a dye? Mention some producer & suppliers of dyes abroad.
 7+3
- 9. Give cost comparisons of different natural and manmade fibres. Why the cost of natural fibres are not very stable? Name some major producers of polyester & acrylic fibres.

6+2+2