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http://www.kuonline.in	4.	(a)	Define Knit, Tuck and Float stitches with the help of suitable	
		(-)	diagrams.	
		(b)	Why should tucks not be more than four courses on the same	
		(-)	needle ?	
		(c)	Differentiate between Single pique and Texi pique in regard to	
			their fabric structures, properties and clearing cam positions of	
			different feeders. 9	
			UNIT-III	
	5.	(a)	Derive the expressions for Areal Density and Fractional cover	
			for weft knitted fabrics.	
		(b)	Define Tightness factor. How is it different from fractional	
			cover ? 4	
		(c)	What are Ks, Kw and Kc in knitting? What are their	
			significance?	
	6.	(a)	If the stitch density of a finished relaxed knitted fabric is	
			88.2 stitches/cm2, estimate the number of courses/cm and	
			wales/ cm from the value of Kc/Kw = 1.32.	
		(b)	What are the different quality requirements for a knitted yarn?	
			Discuss in detail.	
		(c)	What is positive feeding?	
			UNIT-JV	
	7.	(a)	Explain knitting cycle of needle for a Raschel machine. 12	
		(b)	Why does fabric take up is almost at right angle to the needle	:
			bed for Tricot machine ?	
		(c)	Differentiate-between closed lap and open lap.	
	8.	(a)	Why Sharkskin structure can be printed while many others	
			knitted fabric cannot be ?	
		(b)	Explain the structure and properties of the following fabrics:	
			(i) Reverse Lock-knit	
			(ii) Queen's cord.	
			(iii) Satin.	
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