TECHNICAL ASSISTANT(KHADI)

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1.In weft knitting loop length controlled by

A.Clearing cam

B.Guard cam

C.Stitch cam\*

D.Raising cam

Ans:C

2.A non-ionic dye which is relatively insoluble in water at room temperature

A.Disperse dye\*

B.Vat dye

C.Sulphur dye

D.Reaction dye

Ans:A

3.Mercerisation of the linen help to minimize the

A.Decrease in resistance to abrasion\*

B.Increase in resistance to abrasion

C.Decrease in resistance to crease

D.Increase in resistance to crease

Ans:A

4.The type of polymerization used for the production of polyacrylontirile is

A.Poly condensation

B.Addition polymerization

C.Radical addition polymerization\*

D.Radical condensation polymerization

Ans:C

5.For a 1/3 twill weave,which will take least heald shaft movement

A.Centre closed shed

B.Bottom closed shed

C.Semi open shed

D.Open shed\*

Ans:D

6.Flex,jute and ramie fibres are belongs to the family of

A.Leaf fibre

B.Fruit fibre

C.Hair fibre

D.Bast fibre\*

Ans:D

7.In an air jet weaving machine,propelling force generating for insertion of weft yarn is not depend on the

A.Strength of yarn\*

B.Length of yarn

C.Diameter of yarn

D.Velocity of yarn

Ans:A

8.In finishing process combination of nitrogen and phosphorus compounds used for

A.Water proofing

B.Anti microbial agent

C.Flame retardant\*

D.Antistatic agent

Ans:C

9.Thinnest yarn fault in classimat among the following is

A.’D-4’

B.B

C.’H-1’

D.1-2\*

Ans:D

10.Pressure bar provided in a draw frame drafting for

A.Reduce the pressure on the fibre assembly within drafting zone\*

B.Reducing the drafting wave

C.Increasing the uniformity of silver

D.Increasing the pressure on the fibre assembly within the drafting zone

Ans:A

11.Most of the seed coat particles are removed effectively in

A.Carding\*

B.Blow room

C.Comber

D.Spinning

Ans:A

12.Which of the following yarn is finest?

A.10 Ne

B.10 Tex\*

C.100 Ne

D.100 Tex

Ans:B

13.The fibre which has a mineral origin

A.Asbestos\*

B.Silk

C.Flex

D.Acrylic

Ans:A

14.The difference between the cost price and selling price

A.MRP

B.Mark up\*

C.Market price

D.Profit

Ans:B

15.The operation of twisting of long silk filament yarn called

A.Degumming

B.Weighting of silk

C.Throwing of silk\*

D.Winding of silk

Ans:C

16.Stifling of silk is the process of

A.Cocoons placed in 1% soap solution at 900 C

B.Grading of cocoons for good quality

C.Unwinding long continuous yarn from the cocoons

D.Killing moth inside the cocoons by a steam or hot water\*

Ans:D

17.Design used for denim fibre

A.3/1 twill\*

B.1/2 twill

C.2/2 twill

D.1/3 twill

Ans:A

18.A silk fabric constructed with a weft sateen figure on a warp satin or twill or plain ground called

A.Brocade

B.Georgette

C.Muslin

D.Damask\*

Ans:D

19.Which is not a function of geo textile?

A.Separation

B.Filtration

C.Drainage

D.Protection\*

Ans:D

20.The fibres not used for the production of military protective clothing

A.Aramids

B.Kevlar

C.Carbon fibres

D.Polyurethane\*

Ans:D

21.The most suitable weave for ballistic protective clothing is

A.Plain weave\*

B.Satin weave

C.Twill weave

D.Basket weave

Ans:A

22.What are the primary colours in pigment theory?

A.Red,Green Blue

B.Yellow,Green,Blue

C.Blue,Yellow,Red

D.Red,Yellow,Blue\*

Ans:D

23.The weave that produce longitudinal warp line in the cloth with fine sunken lines in between is called

A.Repp weave

B.Pique

C.Bedford cord\*

D.Twill weave

Ans:C

24.Function of positive feed in knitting is

A.Yarn tension compensating device

B.To alter the stitch length

C.Regulate the amount of yarn feed\*

D.Minimizing the yarn waste

Ans:C

25.If the needle is not raised and does not receive the new feed yarn,a loop form called

A.Knit loop

B.Tuck loop

C.Held loop

D.Miss loop\*

Ans:D

26.In a carding machine wire points arranged in opposite direction and move same direction with different speed;the action called

A.Carding\*

B.Stripping

C.Dofting

D.Drafting

Ans:A

27.State the function of presser

A.To close the beard\*

B.To close the latch

C.To give return movement to the needle

D.To assist the guard cam

Ans:A  
28.Define sinker loop

A.A loop in which the same thread crosses over itself

B.Length of yarn placed over the needle

C.The yarn connect two adjacent needle loop\*

D.The upper part of the loop produced by the needle

Ans:C

29.Amount of water used for the insertion of weft in water jet loom

A.5-9 cc/pick

B.1-4 cc/pick

C.0.1-0.4 cc/pick

D.0.5/0.9 cc/pick\*

Ans:D

30.State the function of swing door mechanism

A.Regulate the feed cotton\*

B.Regulate the speed of beater

C.Pre-opening of cotton

D.Blending of fibres

Ans:A

31.The function of weft brake in projectile weaving machine is

A.To stop the projectile

B.Holding weft supply package

C.For guiding yarn on weft accumulator drum

D.Applies tension to weft yarn at appropriate time\*

Ans:D

32.A defect caused by hardened fluff or foreign matter into the fabric is called

A.Goat\*

B.Ditry cloth

C.Patchiness

D.Reediness

Ans:A

33.A loom truly termed ‘automatic’ must have the following mechanisms in addition to the essential mechanism

A.Weft stop motion,warp stop motion and weft replenishment motion

B.Well stop motion,weft replenishment motion and positive warp let-off motion

C.Weft replenishment motion,positive take-up motion

D.Positive warp let-off motion,warp stop motion and weft replenishment motion\*

Ans:D

34.The cause for nep formation in blow room

A.Too high or low beater speed\*

B.High variation of trash in different cotton varieties in mixing

C.Uneven feeding of material to the feeder

D.Inadequate or high calendar roller pressure

Ans:A

35.Place many number of plies of fabric one over other and aligned length and width of fabric together is called

A.Pattern matching

B.Cloth alignment

C.Pattern loading

D.Spreading\*

Ans:D

36.Function of feed dog in sewing machine

A.Control the length of stitch

B.Hold the cloth firmly in stitching position

C.Help to move the cloth forward while sewing\*

D.Hold the thread in position from spool

Ans:C

37.Dugdales terry motion working on the principle of

A.Insertion of wire picks

B.Loose reed principle\*

C.Fast reed principle

D.By acting take up motion

Ans:B

38.Two or more shuttle boxes fitted with both end of loom called

A.Multiple box looms

B.Pick at will looms\*

C.Non skip box looms

D.Circular box looms

Ans:B

39.Find the calculated production of plain loom running with 160 RPM,40 pick/inches with an efficiency of 75%

A.3 inches/minute

B.3 inches/hour

C.4 inches/minute\*

D.5 inches/minute

Ans:C

40.Warp yarns of one shed line do not cross all the yarns of other shed line at the same time.This is called

A.Staggering of healds\*

B.Balancing of healds

C.Warp easing of healds

D.Balancing of shed

Ans:A

41.A centre weft fork motion

A.Check presence of weft in alternate picks

B.Check presence of weft in every picks\*

C.Used for the production of heavy duty fabric

D.Stops the loom when a end breaks

Ans:B

42.The function of check strap is

A.To control the picking force

B.Decrease the momentum of picker

C.Destroying the momentum of shuttle entered in shuttle box\*

D.To protect the buffer and the picker inside the shuttle box

Ans:C

43.In dwell of tappet period means

A.Loom will remain stationary

B.Health with remain stationary\*

C.Healds are level and beat up starts

D.Healds are begin to move for shed

Ans:B

44.Temperature of the size in a sow box for cotton sizing

A.85+-5C

B.98 5C

C.92 2C\*

D.100 2C

Ans:C

45.Primary ingredients in sizing are

A.Adhesives,softeners,antistatic agents

B.Lubricants,antistatic agents

C.Delinquescent,softeners,lubricants

D.Adhesives,softeners,antiseptic agents\*

Ans:D

46.In apirn winding machine function of layer locking device is

A.Control diameter of pirn

B.Give proper tension

C.Improve prin stability\*

D.Locking the bunch of yarn

Ans:C

47.The main advantage of splicing is

A.More strength in joints

B.Uniform diameter of yarn\*

C.Easy to handle

D.Higher production in winding

Ans:B

48.In a drum winding machine

A.Package RPM is decreases empty to full\*

B.Coils per traverse is constant

C.Produce close winding package

D.Package RPM constant empty to full

Ans:A

49.In winding two and a half turn fully accelerated drum means

A.Drum grove make 2.5 turn around the drum from one end to the other

B.Drum lays more yarn on the base than nose

C.The base of cone increases as package size increases

D.All the above\*

Ans:D

50.When succeeding coils are widely spaced on the package,it is known as

A.Close winding

B.Open winding\*

C.Cheese winding

D.Automatic winding

Ans:B

51.In a right hand dobby first pick is controlled by

A.Straight feeler and top hook

B.Bend feeler and top hook

C.Straight feeler bottom hook

D.Bend feeler and bottom hook\*

Ans:D

52.Normal clearance in a parallel blade slub catcher for carded counts

A.1 to 1.5 time of yarn diameter

B.1.5 to 2 times of yarn diameter\*

C.2 to 2.5 times of yarn diameter

D.2.5 to 3 times of yarn diameter

Ans:B

53.Advantage of swinging blade type slub catcher over fixed blade

A.Clearing 50% more fault

B.Cheap and easy to maintain\*

C.More sensitive to thin places

D.Slubs can get squeezed and passed through

Ans:B

54.Advantage of early shedding is

A.Less power consumption

B.Heavy wefting\*

C.Less strain in warp

D.Useful for light weight fabric production

Ans:B

55.Which one is incidental waste in weaving

A.Knotting waste

B.Process waste

C.Waste from package fault\*

D.Waste during changing pirm

Ans:C

56.Narrow,bare and dense stripes running along the warp direction of fabric is called

A.Warp streaks\*

B.Weft bar

C.Missing end

D.Float

Ans:A

57.The depth of reed wire along the direction of warp yarn is known as

A.Air space

B.Percentage air space

C.Wire thickness

D.Gauge number of reed wire\*

Ans:D

58.Refractometer used for

A.Measuring stretch in sizing

B.Determine size pick up

C.To indicate consistency of solid contents in size past\*

D.To measure saw box temperature

Ans:C

59.The length and weight unit of Denier English count system

A.Hank of 840 yards and 1 denier

B.Hank of 560 yards and 1 denier

C.Hank of 520 yards and 1 denier\*

D.Hank of 560 yards and 1 grains

Ans:C

60.Count defined in Denier metric system as the

A.Number of 9000-meter length units present in one gram

B.Number of one-gram weight units of yarn present in 9000 meters\*

C.Number of 1000 meters length units present in one gram

D.Number of one-gram weight units of yarn present in 1000 meters

Ans:B

61.Heald count in a plain set is

A.Number of heald eyes per 2 inches across the width

B.Number of heald eyes per inches across the width\*

C.Number of heald eyes per one inch width

D.Total number of heald eyes present in the heald divided by heald width

Ans:B

62.Reed count is the number of dents in two inches in

A.Radcliff system

B.Metric system

C.Brad ford system

D.Stokport system\*

Ans:D

63.Tachometer used for measuring

A.Moisture regain

B.RPM and surface speed\*

C.Percentage of elongation

D.Humidity

Ans:B

64.If 200 yards of cotton yarn weigh 2 grams.What is the count in Ne?

A.100s

B.24s

C.45s

D.54s\*

Ans:D

65.The calculated count determined from the total length and total weight of different count termed as

A.Resultant count

B.Average count\*

C.Universal count(tex)

D.Worsted count

Ans:B

66.Find the resultant count of 8s,24s and 12s

A.8s

B.15s

C.4s\*

D.20s

Ans:C

67.If 30 Km of cotton yarn is 2.5kg,what is the count in French cotton system?

A.6sNf\*

B.12sNf

C.24sNf

D.8sNf

Ans:A

68.Find the range of the following test results Strength in lbs-113,108,124,128,110

A.20 lbs\*

B.4 lbs

C.15 lbs

D.5 lbs

Ans:A

69.The whole material available for testing is called

A.Sample

B.Population\*

C.Specimen

D.Median

Ans:B

70.The ability of a fabric to assume a graceful appearance in use is

A.Stiffness

B.Drape\*

C.Resilence

D.Cover

Ans:B

71.Fraction of the area of the fabric covered by both warp and weft threads called

A.Cover factor

B.Cloth factor

C.Cloth setting

D.Cloth cover\*

Ans:D

72.Cover factor calculated from

A.Threads per inch in the cloth

B.Ends and picks per inch in the fabric

C.Threads per inch and count of yarn\*

D.End per inch in the fabric

Ans:C

73.Uster evenness tester working on

A.Optical principle

B.Electronic principle

C.Capacitance principle\*

D.Electromagnetic principle

Ans:C

74.Circumference of wrap reel is

A.1.5 yards\*

B.3 yards

C.1.2 yards

D.2.4 yards

Ans:A

75.Single thread strength tester of the pendulum type lever working on the principle of

A.Constant rate of loading

B.Constant rate of extension\*

C.Constant rate of breaking

D.Inclined plain

Ans:B

76.The relation between TPI and yarn count is

A.TPI=TMx’”sqrt(count)”’\*

B.Count=TPI/TM

C.TPI=TM x Count

D.Count=TPIxTM

Ans:A  
77.Linters are

A.Long fibres separated in ginning

B.Long fibres adheres to cotton seed

C.Short fibres adheres to cotton seed\*

D.Cotton fibre covered with cotton seed

Ans:C

78.Fibre quality index is given by the formula

A.FQI=’(Lusm)/(F)\*

B.FQI=v(Lusm)/(f)

C.FQI=%(Lsm)/(Fu)

D.FQI=x(Fusm)/(L)

Ans:A

79.One lea of 20s cotton yarn consists of

A.120 Hanks

B.120 yards\*

C.120 inches

D.120 feets

Ans:B

80.Instrument not used for the measurement of bundle strength is

A.Stelometer

B.Inston tester

C.Pressley tester

D.Arelometer\*

Ans:D

81.Micronaire value is a combination of

A.Maturity and fibre strength

B.Fibre length and fineness

C.Fineness and maturity

D.Fineness and fibre strength\*

Ans:D

82.Which is a burning characteristic of pure silk?

A.In flame it melt instantly

B.Burn,melt slowly when present to the flame\*

C.Smells like burning paper

D.Continuous to burn and melt when away from flame

Ans:B

83.What is the corrected count of yarn?

A.Count of yarn corrected in standard regain\*

B.Count of yarn in actual regain

C.Count of yarn after changing draft wheel

D.Count of yarn corrected in standard moisture

Ans:A

84.A yarn made with irregular profile or construction that differs from single or folded yarn called

A.Texturised yarn

B.Fancy yarn\*

C.Untwisted yarn

D.Worsted yarn

Ans:B

85.Wool fibre made with a naturally occurring protein

A.Keratin\*

B.Lignin

C.Sericin

D.Fibroin

Ans:A

86.A small tangled knot of fibre often caused by fibre processing is

A.Knot

B.Objectionable fault

C.Entanglement

D.Nep\*

Ans:D

87.Average length of Gossypium hirsutum is

A.32-40 mm

B.13-25 mm

C.25-48 mm

D.22-24 mm\*

Ans:D

88.The distance between the nip line in relation to the distribution of fibre length within the silver called

A.Machine setting

B.Roller setting\*

C.Relative roller speed

D.Draft setting

Ans:B

89.Main contributors to thick and thin places in yarns are

A.Un opened fibre and drafting irregularities\*

B.Defective winding process

C.Presences of large amount of waste percentage in mixing

D.Poor control of lap weight

Ans:A

90.The most important single cause for within bobbin count variation

A.Incorrect draft and ratchet wheel in fly frame

B.Poor control of lap weight

C.Defective draw frame\*

D.Bad work practice in ring frame

Ans:C

91.Prime cause for excessive stretch in fly frame

A.Worn out drafting rollers

B.Incorrect initial position of cone drum belt\*

C.Faulty feeding of silver

D.Incorrect piecing practice

Ans:B

92.Percentage of yarn produced from a given weight of bale cotton

A.Productivity

B.Cotton realization

C.yam realization\*

D.Production efficiency

Ans:C

93.Common yarn objectionable faults in the fabric are

A.Slubs and knots

B.Neps and Hooks

C.Thin places and neps

D.Thick places and neps\*

Ans:D

94.Cause for a catastrophic end breaks in spinning

A.Collision between balloons\*

B.Torn apron

C.Vibrating or out centre spindle

D.Eccentric drafting rollers

Ans:A

95.A periodic check on fractionating efficiency serve

A.To increase the production in comber

B.To improve the fibre alignment in comber

C.Judge the mechanical condition of comber\*

D.To reduce the stoppage in combing

Ans:C

96.A convenient and reliable method for estimating the loss of efficiency and its causes called

A.Productivity analysis

B.Snap reading\*

C.Machinery audit

D.Proftiability analysis

Ans:B

97.The ratio of machine production to the labour employment ratio expressed as percentage is

A.Machine productivity

B.Labour productivity

C.Productivity\*  
D.Productivity index

Ans:C

98.A periodic critical examination of machine to identify mechanical condition of various parts and machine setting,which are likely to affect quality and productivity is called

A.Periodic maintenance

B.Preventive maintenance

C.Quality audit

D.Machinery audit\*

Ans:D

99.Transfer efficiency of fibres in a carding cylinder decided by

A.RPM of cylinder

B.Wire population in doffer

C.Tooth angle in cylinder\*

D.RPM of doffer

Ans:C

100.The function of front plate is

A.To regulate the cleaning efficiency of earding machine

B.To regulate the percentage of flat waste\*

C.To control the droppings

D.To regulate the flat speed

Ans:B