

B.TECH. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: APRIL / MAY 2009

Fourth Semester

TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY (FASHION TECHNOLOGY)

U07FT401 Apparel Production Technology - I

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer ALL the Questions:-

PART A (20 x 1 = 20 Marks)

1. _____ is used as a tool for designing production systems and plant layouts
 - a. Basic flow process
 - b. Assembly line system
 - c. Group operation
 - d. Flow process grid
2. In apparel production process _____ is a system where by the garments are gradually assembled as they move through successive assembly operation.
 - a. Group system
 - b. Straight line system
 - c. Batch system
 - d. Conveyor belt system.
3. _____ provides the important details to ensure the correct execution of the patterns into finished garments.
 - a. Document
 - b. Work flow chart
 - c. Size Chart
 - d. Spec sheet
4. This is a device that may be used to inform the sewing department as to the exact time the sewing department will receive each style next week.
 - a. Bundle ticket
 - b. Cutting projection tally
 - c. Swatch ticket
 - d. Cutting production control
5. Factors that control seam slippage are
 - a. Tension
 - b. Seam type
 - c. Stitch type
 - d. Thread type
6. _____ is the ability with which fabric can be sewed qualitatively and quantitatively.
 - a. Seaming
 - b. Seam strength
 - c. Sewability
 - d. Seam thickness
7. A _____ is the action in which a looper or a bobbin hook fails to grasp the needle thread
 - a. Seam slippage
 - b. Floating stitch
 - c. Stitch elongation
 - d. Stitch skip
8. Thicker fabric requires _____ quantity of thread for stitch height when compared to the thread used for stitch length.
 - a. Equal
 - b. Small
 - c. Nominal
 - d. Large

9. In the garment components given below _____ is the part of the garment which can be cut on cross grain.
- a. Sleeve b. Yoke c. Placket d. Bodice back
10. In the off grain fabric, perpendicular alignment of the lengthwise and crosswise yarns can be restored by the process called
- a. Alignment b. Pulling c. Squaring d. Stretching
11. A bias is cut at _____ angle
- a. 90° b. 45° c. 30° d. 65°
12. The orientation of the yarns in a woven fabric is called as _____.
- a. Selvedge b. Bias c. Grain d. Warp yarns
13. _____ is the difference between the actual body measurement and garment measurement
- a. Line b. Grain c. Ease d. Set
14. To increase the bust area of ladies tops the following alteration has to make.
- a. Slash across the pattern from waist up to shoulder and spread it.
 b. Slash across the pattern from waist up to shoulder and overlap it.
 c. Slash below dart and up to armhole and spread
 d. Slash from neckline down through bust area to waist.
15. _____ is usually the first indicator that the hang of the skirt is not correct.
- a. Improper hemline b. Side seam c. Loose stitches d. Incorrect measurement
16. Creasing of the leg part in a trouser is due mainly to -----
- a. Side seam b. Improper measurement
 c. Excessive tightening d. Wide hemline
17. In horizontal continuous press where heat is applied both from below and above, it is called as _____
- a. Reverse fusing b. Double fusing
 c. Collar fusing d. Sandwich fusing
18. The main purpose of pressing
- a. To give neat finish to the garment b. To smooth away unwanted crease
 c. To fit into the packing d. To enhance the quality of the garment
19. _____ package forms perform the distribution function.
- a. Merchandising packaging b. Container packaging
 c. Shipment packaging d. Carton packaging
20. To prevent a garment from accumulating dust or objectionable before and during shipment _____ is more suitable.
- a. Piece packing b. Carton packing c. Vacuum packing d. Wooden packing

PART B (5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

21. a) Prepare a specification sheet for ladies tops with size chart, working diagrams, seam and stitch specification. (16)

(OR)

b) Prepare specification sheet for men's trousers with working diagrams, seam, stitch specification and size chart. (16)

22. a). Give a brief account on the inter-relationship between seam and stitches. (16)

(OR)

b) Write short note on the selection of threads, needle, lining and interlining. (16)

23. a) Explain the importance of grain in garments. (16)

(OR)

b) Give the Principles of Pattern layout. (16)

24. a) Explain the standards of good fit. (16)

(OR)

b) i) List the alteration to be made in One piece garment to make it fit perfectly. (8)

ii) How will you solve the fitting problems of a trouser? (8)

25. a) Define pressing and explain types, the equipments and the method involved in pressing. (16)

(OR)

b) Write short notes on packing. (16)
