Reg. No. : | | | | | | | | | | | |

# V 4301

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2008.

Seventh Semester

Textile Technology

TT 1401— QUALITY ASSURANCE IN CHEMICAL PROCESSING

(Regulation 2004)

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : Three hours

Answer ALL questions.

PART A — (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

1. State the objective of quality control in chemical processing.

2. Mention the quality requirements of dyeing auxiliaries.

3. How do you determine the wax content in cotton fibre?

4. State the method used to evaluate the residual size content in desized fabric.

5. "Degree of Polymerisation of cotton can be obtained using fludity test" - Comment.

6. What do you mean by axial ratio?

7. State the chemicals used for Perspiration fastners testing.

8. How do you test the performance of soil release finish?

9. Write note on sonblet appratus.

10. State the concept behind computer colour matching technique.

PART B — (5 × 16 = 80 marks)

11. (a) Discuss the various methods used to select and standardize the incoming raw materials.

Or

(b) Critically analyse the techniques used for the development of auxiliary products for in house consumption.

12. (a) Explain in detail, the methods used to determine the vegetable impurities, oils and greases.

Or

(b) Discuss the various steps involved in evaluation of scouring efficiency.

13. (a) State and explain the technique used in copper number determination and methylene blue absorption test.

Or

(b) Critically analyse the various changes taken place during mercerization of cotton.

14. (a) State and explain the method used to determine the wash, light and rubbing fastners of dyed and Printed fabric.

Or

(b) Discuss in detail, the quality evaluation of finished fabric for water repellancy and flame resistancy.

15. (a) Write short notes on following.

(i) Testing instruments used for air permeability and stiffners. (10)

(ii) AATCC Standards for sublimation fastners. (6)

Or

(b) Explain in detail, the various steps involved in recipe production using computer colour matching technique.