



B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: JUNE 2015

(Regulation 2009)

Third Semester

FASHION TECHNOLOGY

FTY103: Yarn Technology

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all the Questions:-

PART A (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1. Cotton after removal of seed is called as
 - a) Kapas
 - b) Linters
 - c) Lint
 - d) Bale
2. Removal of short fibres takes place at
 - a) Carding
 - b) Drawing
 - c) Combing
 - d) Simplex
3. Carding machine with -----is used in worsted system
 - a) Worker , stripper and cylinder
 - b) Top and bottom comb
 - c) Flats and cylinder
 - d) Intersecting pins
4. -----is reduced and -----is increased in compact spinning
 - a) Strength . Hairiness
 - b) Length, diameter
 - c) Hairiness, strength
 - d) Diameter, length
5. Which one is known as friction spinning
 - a) Rotor spinning
 - b) Airjet spinning
 - c) DREF spinning
 - d) Compact spinning
6. Yarn Imperfections means
 - a) Unevenness
 - b) Hairiness
 - c) Thick, thin and neps
 - d) Count variation
7. Reeling is done
 - a) To remove tension in package
 - b) to clear yarn faults
 - c) to prepare for hank dyeing
 - d) to prepare for doubling
8. In -----process, required number of single yarn is wound side by side without twist on to a cheese.

- a) ring doubling
 - b) TFO
 - c) Assembly winding
 - d) Cheese winding
9. Soft cones are
- a) Defective cones
 - b) Caused by damaged paper cones
 - c) Suitable for knitting
 - d) Best for weaving
10. Which is true?
- a) Only man made yarn is texturised
 - b) Fancy yarns cannot be produced in Ring spinning
 - c) Sewing threads are only single yarns
 - d) Melange means grey colour yarn

PART B (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

11. Mention the types of Ginning.
12. State the objectives of Carding
13. Differentiate between short staple and long staple spinning system
14. What do you mean by Gilling?
15. What do you mean by imperfections?
16. How do yarn is formed in DREF spinning?
17. Differentiate between Ring doubler and TFO.
18. What do you mean by Ribboning?
19. Enlist the quality requirements of sewing thread
20. Differentiate between core spun and cover spun yarn

PART C (5 x 14 = 70 Marks)

21. a) Explain in detail the principle of working of saw gin with neat sketch

(OR)

- b) With flow chart, explain how cotton fibre is converted into yarn in a spinning mill. List out the objectives of each process

22. a) “Compact spun yarn can replace doubled yarn”. Justify. List out the different types of compact spinning techniques used.

(OR)

- b) With a suitable flow chart explain in detail the sequence of process involved in the manufacturing of worsted yarn

23. a) Why do Rotor spinning is called as an open end spinning? With diagram, Explain how yarn is produced in rotor spinning.

(OR)

- b) i) List out any four types of yarn faults and state their causes and remedies (7)
ii) Compare the characteristics of ring spun and rotor spun yarn (7)

24. a) With neat sketch explain the working of Two for one twister. How does it differ from Ring doubler?

(OR)

- b) i) List out the characteristics and applications of ply yarn (7)
ii) What are the common defects found in cones and hanks (7)

25. a) Classify the types of sewing thread and explain the sequence of manufacturing of sewing threads.

(OR)

- b) Comprehend about different specialty yarns produced in Textile industry and give their applications
