MCQ-2 (Spinning)

1. Which one is not considered as the cause of yarn hairiness?
   a) Worn out needle
   b) Moiré Effect in fabric
   c) Flannel type Fabric formation
   d) In air jet weaving, clear shed is not produced

2. Which one is not correct for yarn hairiness?
   a) More hairs in a fine yarn than in coarse yarns of the same type
   b) Immature and dead fibres result in hairiness
   c) Hairiness lowers the yarn strength
   d) Yarn hairiness is measured based on capacitance method

3. Which one is correct for yarn neps?
   a) Cross-sectional size +140% to +400% of normal yarn and fault length of 1 mm
   b) Cross-sectional size +140% to +400% of normal yarn and fault length of 10 mm
   c) Cross-sectional size 200% of normal yarn and fault length of 1 to 8 cm
   d) Cross-sectional size 200% of normal yarn and fault length of 8 cm to above

4. From the following, which one is considered as seldom occurring fault of yarn:
   a) -30% to -60% of normal yarn with fault length of 4 to 25 mm (Thin place)
   b) +30% to +100% of normal yarn with fault length of 4 to 25 mm (Thick place)
   c) Less than -30% of normal yarn with fault length of above 8 cm (Long thin place)
   d) None of above

5. Choose the cross sectional size and fault length for short thick place.
   a) Above 8 cm and above +100%
   b) 1 to 8 cm and above +100%
   c) Above 8 cm and above +45%
   d) 1 to 8 cm and above +45%

6. Which one is not used for fiber testing?
   a) Uster Evenness Tester
   b) Uster HVI
   c) Stelometer
   d) Shirley trash analyzer

7. Which statement is correct?
   a) Tensile strength is the strength of a material under tension
   b) NeK (Worsted count) indicates how many hanks of 560 yards length weigh one pound
   c) NeL (Linen count) indicates how many hanks of 560 yards length weigh one pound
   d) Above all
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8. Choose the wrong statement from the following:
   a) Wrap reel and analytical balance, Knowles balance, Quadrant balance and Beesley balance are used to measure yarn count
   b) CSP of carded yarn lies in the range of 2800 to 3200
   c) CSP = Yarn count (Ne) x Lea strength (pounds)
   d) Pressley Index (P.I.) = Breaking load in pounds / Bundle weight in mg

9. 10 tex yarn breaks at a load of 150 gm. Which one is the value of RKm?
   a) 15  b) 150  c) 1500  d) 1/15

10. Which fiber has no convolution?
    a) Matured fiber  b) Half matured fiber  c) Dead fiber  d) Immature Fiber

11. Average Mic value of cotton fiber is-
    a) 3.00-3.9  b) 4.00-4.9  c) 5.0-5.9  d) 6.00-6.9

12. Which statement is wrong from the following:
    a) Effective length is a characteristic of the bulk of the longer fibers
    b) Strength will decrease with increasing twist of filament
    c) The value of 2.5% Span length for Extra-long staple fiber is 33mm
    d) MR% of fiber is measured by HVI machine based on heat of absorption

13. The value of which property will not be improved by fine fiber compared to coarse fiber?
    a) Drape of the fabric
    b) Spinning limit
    c) Yarn strength
    d) Lustre of fabric

14. Which property of fiber cannot be measured by HVI?
    a) Colour (reflectance = Rd, yellowness = +b)
    b) SFI - short fibre index
    c) NRE% (Neps Removal Efficiency)
    d) Trash (% area, trash count) and trash grade

15. Choose the correct statement from the followings:
    a) Wave length found in irregularity chart of 1 to 10 times the length of the fiber is Short-term variation
    b) Wave length found in irregularity chart of 5 to 10 times the length of the fiber is Medium-term variation
    c) Wave length found in irregularity chart of 10 to 100 times the length of the fiber is Long-term variation
    d) Wave length found in irregularity chart of 1 to 5 times the length of the fiber is Short-term variation