Textile Testing
Quiz - 3

1) Bursting strength is normally carried out for

A. Woven fabrics
B. Non-woven fabrics
C. Knitted fabrics
D. Braided fabrics

2) Pilling propensity on fabric surface increases with

A) Increase in length of fibre used in yam
B) Increase in yam twist
C) Decrease in inter fibre friction
D) Decrease in fibre strength

3) The shear characteristic of fabric is measured by

(A) KES-FB3
(B) FAST 3
(C) KES-FB2
(D) FAST 2

4) The unit of bending rigidity of a fabric is

A. mN/mm²
B. mN/mm
C. mN.mm
D. mN.mm²

5) Air permeability of fabrics is generally measured with a pressure drop across fabrics equivalent to the water head of

A. 1 mm
B. 10 mm
C. 10 cm
D. 1 m
6) If $T$ is the thermal insulation of each layer of fabric, the thermal insulation of the two layers of the fabrics together will be

A. greater than $2T$
B. equal to $2T$
C. less than $2T$

7) Fabric thickness is related to

A. sum of warp and weft diameter
B. sum of crimp heights
C. sum of yarn diameter and crimp height
D. sum of warp and weft spacing

8) Pressure applied on a woven fabric during measurement of thickness in gf/cm² is generally

A. 5
B. 20
C. 50
D. 100

9) Uniformity Ratio gives an idea about

A. Short fibre percent in cotton
B. Effective length of cotton
C. Length variability of cotton
D. Longest fibre present in cotton

10) The 2.5% span length of 25mm means that 2.5% of the clamped fibres are

A. shorter than 25mm
B. 25 mm or longer
C. equal to or shorter than 25 mm
D. 25mm in length