Q.1. State true or false, justify your answers by giving reasons:
   i. Gravimetric method is used to find the yarn irregularity precisely on a commercial basis.
   ii. Tear strength of a fabric depends mainly on the strength of individual fibres used in the fabric.
   iii. Polarized microscopic method gives maturity reading much faster than air flow methods.
   iv. CRT, CRL and CRE are used for measuring creasing properties of fabrics viz. Crease Recovered in Time, Crease Recorded along Length of fabric and Crease Recorded at the End of fabric.
   v. Twist factor indicates how much twist can be given to a yarn.

Q.2. a. Explain the terms Cloth Cover Factor, and Air Permeability.
    b. Workout the cloth cover factor for a plain fabric with Ne 40s in both warp and weft, 100 end per inch and 80 picks per inch.

Q.3. a. Explain the term 2.5% span length and its significance in spinning.
    b. Workout the UR% if 2.5% span length was 26 mm and 50% span length was 12 mm in a cotton sample.

Q.4. a. How do you measure fabric weight per unit area in the absence of a GSM cutter or a template?
    b. If a fabric has a GSM of 200, what shall be the weight of 120 Metres roll of 54 inches width?

Q.5. a. Explain the term Abrasion Resistance of a fabric. What are the factors affecting abrasion resistance.
    b. Explain the term pilling resistance and how it is measured.

Q.6. a. Explain the properties normally measured in case of textured yarns.
    b. Explain the method of measuring crimp rigidity.

Q.7. a. Explain the method of assessing fineness of cotton by air flow method.
    b. Explain the term micronaire and explain its relation with the fibre fineness?

Q.8. a. Explain the method of testing drape of a silk saree

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