

Freelance Textile Designer Interview Questions And Answers Guide.



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Freelance Textile Designer Job Interview Preparation Guide.

Question # 1

What is rubber fibers?

Answer:-

Made from the sap tapped from the rubber tree.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 2

Tell me what is silk fiber?

Answer:-

Is a fine continuous strand unwound from the cocoon of a moth caterpillar known as the silk worm. Silk is composed of protein. Lustrous, smooth, light weight, strong, and elastic. Used for apparel home furnishings, and upholstery.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 3

Tell me what are the fibres used in Textile Industry?

Answer:-

Three basic types of fibres used in Textile industries are

- * Synthetic fibres
- * Natural fibres
- * Cotton fibres

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 4

What is Gathers?

Answer:-

Gathers means the tiny, soft folds of fabric formed when a larger piece of fabric is sewn to a smaller piece

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 5

What is Alter?

Answer:-

Alter means to change the pattern or garment so that it fits the body and represents body measurements and proportions.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 6

What is Blouson?

Answer:-

Blouson means the Bloused effect of fullness gathered in at and falling over a seam, typically the bodice over a skirt.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 7

What is Clip?

Answer:-

Clip is a cut in fabric to allow ease on curves or corners. Also used to indicate notches in garment pattern.



[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 8

What is Edge stitching?

Answer:-

Edge stitching is the Stitching placed 1/16 inch from the edge; may be stitching detail, such as topstitching or stitching done to finish the outer edge of a seam or facing edge.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 9

What is facing?

Answer:-

Facing is to finish an edge by applying a fitted piece of fabric, binding, etc. Also the right side of the fabric.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 10

What is Fold line?

Answer:-

Fold line is the line where fabric is folded, usually vertically, when cutting out a garment. It is common for the center front of a garment to be placed on a fold line.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 11

Explain me what is Interfacing?

Answer:-

A carefully selected fabric placed between the garment and the facing fabric for added body, to give support, and to maintain shape.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 12

Explain me what is Pattern markings?

Answer:-

The symbols for construction printed on the pattern, such as for darts, buttonholes, notches, dots or tucks. They are transferred from the pattern to the fabric by means of tailor's tacks, notches, chalk, basting or temporary fabric markers.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 13

What is Pivot?

Answer:-

The Stitching around a corner by leaving the needle in the fabric, raising the presser foot, and turning the fabric in a new direction.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 14

Explain what is seam?

Answer:-

Seam refers the Two or more edges of fabric held together by sewing. Seam should be well constructed and appropriate for the fabric, type of garment, and the location on the garment.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 15

Tell me what is Shrinking?

Answer:-

Constricting fabric with steam or water to eliminate excess in a specific area. Also done to fabric before cutting out a garment to prevent further fabric shrinkage.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 16

Tell me what is Tailoring?

Answer:-

Tailoring means the Construction technique requiring special hand sewing and pressing to mold fabric into a finished garment.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 17



What is Yoke?

Answer:-

Yoke is the fitted portion of a garment, usually at shoulders or hips, designed to support the rest of the garment hanging from it.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 18

What is Stitching?

Answer:-

Stitching is the technique of sewing a straight stitch inconspicuously in the seam well on the correct side of a previously stitched seam. Used to complete waistbands, cuffs, collars, and French bias binding.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 19

What is Fiber?

Answer:-

Fiber, which is either spun (or twisted) into yarn or else directly compressed into fabric.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 20

What is metallic fibers?

Answer:-

Produced by mining and refining fibers such metals as aluminium, silver and gold.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 21

Tell me what is cotton fiber?

Answer:-

The cotton fiber grows in the seepod, or boll or the cotton plant. Cotton yarn is used to make fabrics for all type of apparel, home furnishings and industrial applications.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 22

Tell me what is ply yarns?

Answer:-

Two or more strands or yarns are twisted together; they are designed as ply yarns.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 23

What is two plant-based cotton source?

Answer:-

The two source for cotton from the plant

* Cotton plant

* Bamboo

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 24

Tell me what is Batik Dyeing process?

Answer:-

Batik Dyeing process based on the principle of resisting dyeing process. In this technique, wax is used to design on the fabric and then immersed into a dye, and excluding wax parts the fabric will absorb the color.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 25

What is trimming?

Answer:-

Trimming is Evenly cutting away part of the seam allowance .

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 26

What is dart?

Answer:-



A stitched fold that provides shape and fullness to a garment so that it fits the curves of the body

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 27

What is Bias?

Answer:-

Bias is the Diagonal direction of fabric. True bias is at a 45-degree angle to the grain line.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 28

What is Bodice?

Answer:-

Bodice means the Portion of garment above the waist.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 29

What is Colorfast?

Answer:-

Colorfast means the Fabric that will not fade or run during cleaning or laundering.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 30

What is Eyelet?

Answer:-

Eyelet is a small, round, finished hole in a garment or fabric.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 31

What is Gather?

Answer:-

Gather means to draw up fabric fullness on a line of stitching.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 32

Tell me what is Layout?

Answer:-

Cutting chart on instruction guide sheet showing the place ment of pattern pieces.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 33

What is Pin basting?

Answer:-

Pin basting is the technique of Pinning seams before stitching.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 34

Tell me what is Roll?

Answer:-

Roll is the desired curve and fold (commonly on a collar); shaping established by pressing, pad stitching, etc.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 35

What is Sheath?

Answer:-

Sheath means the Close-fitting dress with a straight skirt.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 36

What is Under stitching?

Answer:-



Under stitching is Folding the entire seam allowance to the facing side or under- side and then stitching on the correct side of the facing close to the seam edge. This allows the seam to lie flat and keeps the seam edge from showing on the correct side of the garment.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 37

Tell me what is Shank?

Answer:-

The Link between button and fabric to allow for the thickness of overlapping fabric.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 38

What is Right side of fabric?

Answer:-

Right side is the Finished side of fabric, outside of garment.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 39

Tell me what is Motif?

Answer:-

A Unit of design; used as decoration or pattern.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 40

Tell me what is Grade?

Answer:-

Grade means to reduce the bulk of enclosed seams by trimming the individual seam allowances different widths, clipping inward curves and corners, notching convex curves, and trimming away excess fabric at outward corners.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 41

What do you mean by fabric hand?

Answer:-

Fabric hand means the way a fabric feels and drapes; its flexibility, smooth-ness and softness.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 42

What is Clean finish?

Answer:-

Clean finish means the method for finishing the raw edges of pockets, hems or seams.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 43

What is Armscye?

Answer:-

Armscye means the Armhole; opening for a sleeve.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 44

What is French seam?

Answer:-

French Seam is narrow seam within a seam, used on fabrics which ravel easily .

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 45

Do you know how many fibers can you yield from each cotton seed?

Answer:-

Each cotton seed may produce as many as 20,000 fibers on its surface, and a single ball will contains around 150,000 fibers.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 46



Do you know what are the different types of cotton available?

Answer:-

Different types of cotton available are

- * Grey cotton fabric
- * Bleached cotton fabric
- * Color or dyed cotton fabric

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 47

Tell me two kinds of spinning machine?

Answer:-

Ring frame, mule frame.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 48

What is mineral fibers?

Answer:-

Glass fibers are produced by combining silica sand, limestone, and certain other minerals.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 49

Explain what is polyester?

Answer:-

Polyester fibers are thermo plastic, they have good strength and are hydrophobic, do not absorb water well. Used for a wide variety of apparel, home furnishings and industrial fabrics.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 50

Tell me what is the fibre used to create linen?

Answer:-

To create linen FLAX fibre is used

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 51

Tell me what are the different types of textile equipment?

Answer:-

Different types of machines used in the textile industry are

- * Cotton Gin
- * Loom for weaving
- * Knitting Machines
- * Tufting Machines

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 52

Do you know what are benefits of Quality Inspection?

Answer:-

- * Reduce the cost associated with quality problems
- * Identify any non-conformity between the original product and pre-production sample
- * Enhances the relationship with suppliers

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 53

What is Notching?

Answer:-

Cutting V-shaped sections from the seam allowance is called notching.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 54

What is Crease?

Answer:-

Crease is a line made by folding the fabric and pressing the fold on this specified line .

[Read More Answers.](#)

**Question # 55**

What is enclosed seam?

Answer:-

Enclosed seam means the seam allowance along a faced edge that is stitched and turned to form an enclosed seam between two layers of fabric.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 56

What is Grosgrain?

Answer:-

Grosgrain means the Silk fabric or ribbon having heavy crosswise ribs.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 57

Tell me what is Nap?

Answer:-

A Soft surface with fibers that lie smoothly in one direction.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 58

What is Raw -edge?

Answer:-

Raw edge is the Unfinished edge of fabric.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 59

What is Tension?

Answer:-

Tension - Amount of pull on thread or fabric during construction. Also the relationship of the needle and bobbin thread and how they interlock to form the sewing machine stitch, creating a balanced, looser or tighter stitch.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 60

What is secure?

Answer:-

Fasten permanently by means of a knot, backstitching, etc.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 61

What is Peplum?

Answer:-

Peplum is a Small flounce or extension of garment around the hips, usually from the bodice.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 62

Explain what is Join?

Answer:-

A term used in pattern directions that usually means to stitch together the pieces referred to using normal seam allowances and regular stitches.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 63

What is Finish?

Answer:-

Finish is any means of completing a raw garment edge to keep it from raveling, rolling or fraying.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 64

What is contrasting?

Answer:-

Contrasting means the Opposing; showing off differences of color, fabric, shading, etc.

[Read More Answers.](#)

**Question # 65**

What is Binding?

Answer:-

Binding is the Strip to encase edges as a finish or trim.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 66

What is Basting?

Answer:-

Basting is the Temporarily joining layers of fabric together.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 67

Tell me what are the different methods of dyeing?

Answer:-

Different types of dyeing methods are

- * Stock dyeing
- * Top dyeing
- * Yarn dyeing
- * Piece dyeing
- * Garment dyeing
- * Dope dyeing

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 68

Tell us how polyester is made?

Answer:-

Polyester is a pure synthetic material made from ethylene; it is derived from petroleum residue. It is prepared in four basic forms filament, staple, tow and fiberfill.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 69

Explain what is the difference between yarn and thread?

Answer:-

There is three basic material you need to manufacture textile Thread, Yarn and Fiber. A Fiber is the basic raw material to produce yarn or thread. A textile Fiber could be natural or synthetic (man-made).

The difference between Yarn and Thread is

- * Yarn: It is a continuous twisted strand of wool, cotton or synthetic fibre used for Knitting or weaving purpose
- * Thread: It is a fine cord made up of two or more twisted fibres used in sewing and weaving

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 70

Tell me what is ISO?

Answer:-

International Organization for Standardization.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 71

Tell me any three animal fibers?

Answer:-

- * Wool,
- * Silk,
- * Hair.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 72

What is yarn?

Answer:-

Yarn, which is woven, knitted, or otherwise made into fabric.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 73

What is 'Man made fibers'?

Answer:-



The natural material of cellulose has been taken from cotton linters and wood pulp, processed chemically, and changed in form and several other characteristics into fibers of various lengths.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 74

Tell me what is ASTM?

Answer:-

American Society for Testing and Materials.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 75

Explain me what is glass fiber and where it is used?

Answer:-

Glass fiber is made up of fine fibers of glass; it is lightweight, extremely strong and robust. Compare to carbon fiber it is somewhat less strong, but it is less expensive and non-brittle. It is used for

- * Filament windings around rocket cases
- * Nose cones
- * Exhaust nozzle
- * Heat shields for aeronautical equipment
- * Fishing rods
- * Boat hulls and seats
- * Wall paneling

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 76

What is Hem?

Answer:-

A finished edge on a garment, one of the last steps in sewing a garment is called the hem.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 77

What is Chevron?

Answer:-

Chevron is a V-shaped stripes.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 78

What is Flap?

Answer:-

Flap is the shaped garment piece attached by only one edge, such as a flap pocket.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 79

Explain me what is Marking?

Answer:-

Marking is the Transfer of construction symbols from paper pattern to fabric.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 80

What is Stay?

Answer:-

Stay it Means of maintaining the shape of a garment area, by using a small piece of fabric or tape that is sewn to an area of the garment to reinforce and secure a position.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 81

Tell me what is Template?

Answer:-

Template is a shape made of a stiff substance, such as freezer paper, usually the size of the finished design. (i.e., pocket, applique shape or quilt pattern)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 82

Tell me what is Placket?



Answer:-

Garment opening fastened with zipper, snaps or buttons. Finish applied to sleeve opening with cuff.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 83

What is Flare?

Answer:-

Flare is a Portion of garment that spreads out or widens.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 84

What is Boning?

Answer:-

Boning means the Flexible strips used to stiffen seams or edges.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 85

What is Grading?

Answer:-

Grading means the Trimming each seam allowance to a different width.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 86

Explain me what are the physical types of fibers?

Answer:-

The physical types of fibers are

* Staple fibers: Fiber which is practically limited or finite length is called "Staple Fiber." These are small length fiber like wool, cotton, jute, etc. It may be man-made or natural.

* Filament fibers: Fibers with unlimited or infinite length are called filaments. It may be natural like silk or synthetic like nylon.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 87

Tell me what are the chemical based procedures used in textile manufacturing?

Answer:-

- * Scouring
- * Bleaching
- * Bleach clean up
- * De-sizing
- * Fabric softening
- * Mercerization
- * Dyeing & Printing

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 88

Tell me any three cellulosic fibers?

Answer:-

- * Rayon,
- * Acetate,
- * Triacetate

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 89

What is 'Natural fibers'?

Answer:-

Natural fibers that occur in nature can be classified as vegetable, animal, and mineral.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 90

Tell me what is ICS?

Answer:-

Integrated Composite Spinning 84

[Read More Answers.](#)

**Question # 91**

Do you know how electrostatic printing works for printing textiles?

Answer:-

In electrostatic printing a dye resin mixture is used, this mixture is spread on a screen bearing the design and then the fabric is passed into an electrostatic field under the screen. By effect of electro-static field, this dye resin mixture is pulled through the pattern area on the fabric.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 92

Tell me what is Clipping?

Answer:-

Making straight cuts into the seam allowance is called clipping.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 93

What is Asymmetrical?

Answer:-

Asymmetrical means the One-sided, not geometrically balanced.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 94

Tell me what is Closure?

Answer:-

Closure means that which opens or closes a garment (buttons, snaps, etc., or the area on which they are Placed)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 95

What is Empire?

Answer:-

Empire is a High waistline bodice with a loose, straight skirt.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 96

What is Fly?

Answer:-

Fly means the fabric used as lap to conceal an opening in a garment.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 97

What is Gusset?

Answer:-

Gusset is a fabric piece inserted at the un der arm to give ease in the sleeve area.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 98

What is Miter?

Answer:-

Miter - To form a diagonal seam at a square corner.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 99

What is Princess line?

Answer:-

Garment fitted with seams instead of darts.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 100

What is Semi-fitted?

Answer:-

Fitting to conform partly, but not too closely, to the shape of the figure.

[Read More Answers.](#)

**Question # 101**

What is Silhouette?

Answer:-

Silhouette means the Outline or contour of a figure or garment.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 102

What is Seam binding?

Answer:-

Seam binding is the Ribbon-like tape used to finish edges.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 103

What is Pintuck?

Answer:-

A narrow channel of fabric stitched together to form tuck design detail, used in French hand sewing.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 104

Do you know what is Line?

Answer:-

Line means Style, outline or effect given by the cut and construction of a garment.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 105

What is Gore?

Answer:-

Gore is a tapered section of a garment; wider at the lower edge.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 106

What is Double-breasted front?

Answer:-

Double-breasted means Front closing that overlaps enough to allow two rows of buttons.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 107

What is Baste?

Answer:-

Baste is the Stitches made by hand or machine to hold fabric pieces together temporarily.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 108

What is Plain Seam?

Answer:-

Plain Seam is the Most common type of seam, Suitable for all areas of a garment and fabrics except for sheers and laces.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 109

Tell me any three mineral fibers?

Answer:-

- * Glass,
- * ceramic,
- * graphite

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 110

What is Shirt waist?

Answer:-

Dress with bodice details similar to a shirt.



[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 111

What is Rip?

Answer:-

To remove stitches improperly placed; also tearing fabric along the straight grain.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 112

Tell me what is Hem?

Answer:-

Hem is the finished portion on skirts, jackets and sleeves held in place with a hemming stitch.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 113

What is Ease?

Answer:-

Ease is the even distribution of slight fullness when one section of a seam is joined to a slightly shorter section without forming gathers or tucks. Used to shape set-in sleeves, princess seams, etc.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 114

What is Bolt?

Answer:-

Bolt is the Unit in which fabric is packaged and sold by the manufacturer. Usually contains 12 to 20 yards.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 115

What is seam Allowance?

Answer:-

Seam Allowance is the Width between fabric edge and seam line .

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 116

Tell me any four vegetable fibers?

Answer:-

- * Cotton,
- * linen,
- * jute,
- * hemp

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 117

Do you know what is seam?

Answer:-

Seam is joining of pieces of fabric together with stitching.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 118

What is Drum Lining?

Answer:-

Drum lining is the Lining not sewn into garment seams.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 119

What is Notions?

Answer:-

Items other than fabric or a pat- tern required to complete a garment, such as buttons, thread, zipper, etc.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 120



Tell me what is Self fabric?

Answer:-

Self fabric means the same material as the rest of the garment.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 121

What is Pre-shrink?

Answer:-

Washing/dry-cleaning fabric to allow for shrinkage of fabric before the garment construction.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 122

Tell me what is Serger?

Answer:-

A machine that overcasts and trims an edge simultaneously.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 123

What is Fell stitch?

Answer:-

Fell stitch is a Neat, tiny, vertical stitches used in tailoring.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 124

What is Applique?

Answer:-

Applique is A cut-out decoration, design or motif applied to base fabric.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 125

Tell me what is spandex?

Answer:-

Spandex is a special type of synthetic fiber made from a long chain of synthetic polymer known as polyurethane. It is also known as lycra and it's more important characteristics is stretchability. It can stretch up to 500% to its normal size and its widely used for preparing sportswear.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 126

Tell me what is Dart?

Answer:-

Dart is a tuck in the fabric that helps in fitting the garment over the body curve.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 127

Tell me what is Fusible web?

Answer:-

Fusible web is a web-like adhesive that melts when you apply heat and moisture.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 128

Tell me what is Match?

Answer:-

To bring notches or other construction markings on two pieces together.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 129

What is Blind hem?

Answer:-

Blind hem means the Sewing a hem invisibly with hand or machine stitches.

[Read More Answers.](#)

**Question # 130**

Tell me what is habutae?

Answer:-

It is a silk fabric specially produced only in Japan but recently the reverse trend of importing this from China and Korea is increasing.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 131

Tell me what are the different ways of Textile Quality Control?

Answer:-

* Spectrophotometer: It is used to check the color of the fabric

* CCP (Crucial Control Point): It is used to check raw material, stitch strength and fabric durability

* Quality Check by industrial governing body: In U.S.A, this body is known as Association for Contract Textiles (ACT). It often imposes standard for textile quality control

* Use of UltraViolet: The fabric is exposed to ultraviolet rays that simulate the sun's ray to check its durability.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 132

What is Keyhole?

Answer:-

A rounded neckline with an inverted, wedge-shaped opening at front or back.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 133

What is Casing?

Answer:-

Casing is a folded-over edge of garment or area through which elastic or ribbon is threaded.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 134

What is Ravel?

Answer:-

Ravel means the fray in the cutting edges of the fabric.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 135

What is Finger Press?

Answer:-

Finger press means the Pressing a small area by crease with the fingers.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 136

Tell me what is Seam allowance?

Answer:-

Seam allowance means the Width of fabric beyond the seam line, not including the garment area.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 137

What is Back stitching?

Answer:-

Sewing backward and forward in the same place to secure stitching, is known as Backstitching.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 138

What is Lapels?

Answer:-

A Part of a garment that turns back, especially the front neck- line fold of a jacket.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 139

Tell me what it takes to become a textile manufacturer?

Answer:-



A textile manufacturer requires following things

- * Knowledge of how to operate and manage robotic machinery
- * Good knowledge of market and dealing with textile supplier, textile exporter and importer
- * Dealing with a high cost of repairing and obtaining equipment
- * Labor costs of acquiring highly trained workers needed to operate this machinery
- * Acquiring raw material and negotiation skills

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 140

What is Pinking?

Answer:-

Cutting raw edges with pinking or scalloping sheers to prevent raveling.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 141

Tell me what is ANSI?

Answer:-

American National Standards Institute.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 142

What is Dolman?

Answer:-

Dolman means the Sleeve set into a deep armhole so as to resemble a kimono sleeve.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 143

What is seam finish?

Answer:-

Seam Finish is the Treatment on seam edges to prevent raveling and make the seam stronger and last longer.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 144

Tell me what is chemical and auxillaries in the textile industry?

Answer:-

In the textile industry, a dyeing auxillaries is a chemical or formulated chemical which allows a processing operation in preparation, dyeing, printing or finishing to be carried out more effectively.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 145

Tell me the fundamental principle of Knitting?

Answer:-

The basic principle of knitting is that a single yarn which is formed into interlocking loops with the help of hooked needles. The loops may be closely or loosely constructed.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 146

Tell me what is Selvage?

Answer:-

Selvage is the Lengthwise finished edges on all woven fabrics. Running parallel to the lengthwise grain.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 147

Tell me what is linen fiber?

Answer:-

Linen fiber is obtained from the stoke of the flax plant linen yarn can be very strong and lustrous and in used for apparel, have furnishings and upholstery.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 148

Tell me what is Tufting?

Answer:-

Tufting is a type of method for textile weaving, which is done by pushing extra yarn into a fabric. In this process, many needles simultaneously punch the fabric at



pre-determined distance for extruding the fibers. Tufting is usually done on carpets, blankets and upholstery.

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Question # 149

What is Topstitched Seam?

Answer:-

A plain seam with a row of machine stitching on one or both sides of the seam line is known as the top stitched seam.

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Question # 150

Do you know what is nylon?

Answer:-

Nylon is thermoplastic, resilient, elastic and very strong. It is used for a wide variety of apparel, home furnishings and industrial products.

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Question # 151

Explain me what is wale and course in the textile industry?

Answer:-

* Course: In Knitted fabric loop, the total amount of horizontal rows is known as Course.

* Wale: In Knitted fabric loop the total amount of vertical rows is known as Wale.

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Question # 152

Explain me how non-woven fabrics are made?

Answer:-

The non-woven fabrics are made by interlocking or bonding of fibers through mechanical, chemical, thermal or solvent means. Different types of fabric are used for nonwovens like wool, cotton, polyester, acrylic, etc.

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Question # 153

Tell me what are three basic stitches in weft knitting?

Answer:-

* Plain Knit stitch

* Purl stitch

* Rib stitch

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Question # 154

Do you know what is the standard of cotton yarn count?

Answer:-

The standard for the yarn count in cotton is 1 pound of fiber drawn out to make 840 yards of yarn. The resultant thickness or size is known as count number 1 or Ne1.

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Question # 155

What is spandex?

Answer:-

Spandex fibers are extremely elastic. They are used for such purpose as foundation garments, hosiery, swim wear and sports wear.

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