General Certificate of Education June 2006 Advanced Level Examination

HOME ECONOMICS Unit 7 Textiles Science and Technology



HEC7

Wednesday 14 June 2006 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

an 8-page answer book

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HEC7.
- Answer two questions.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this unit is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in answers written in continuous prose.

Answer two questions

Each question carries 25 marks

1	Woad has recently been grown commercially in England. Woad contains a type of indigo and is classified as a Vat Dye.		
	(a)	Using your knowledge of the visible spectrum, explain why indigo-dyed fabrics usually blue.	are (4 marks)
	(b)	Vat dyes have good to excellent colourfastness. What is meant by the term colourfastness?	(5 marks)
	(c)	Vat dyes are often used to dye twill weave fabrics. What is meant by a twill weave fabric?	(4 marks)
	(d)	Why is indigo-dyed denim fabric blue on the outside but white on the inside?	(4 marks)
	(e) Carefully explain how a typical vat dye such as indigo is used to dye 100% cotton		
		fabrics.	(8 marks)
2	Explain the meaning of each of the following terms (shown in bold) and discuss how the is important with respect to the named fibre, fibre blend or textile fabric shown.		
	(a)	Calculate Standard Moisture Regain (SMR) values for fabrics containing 80% and 20% polyester blends. (SMR cotton = 8.5% , SMR polyester = 0.5%)	cotton (5 marks)
	(b)	Heat Setting of 100% polyester fabrics.	(5 marks)
	(c)	The use of DMDHEU in the finishing of 100% cotton fabrics.	(5 marks)
	(d)	Zerostat can be used in the finishing of 100% polyester.	(5 marks)
	(e)	Some dry-cleaning solvents are unsuitable for cleaning fine acetate fabrics.	(5 marks)
3	Explain the reasons for each of the following statements.		
	(a)	Hollow polyester filaments are used for filling duvets.	(5 marks)
	(b)	Heat-transfer printing gives best results with thermoplastic fibres.	(5 marks)
	(c)	Fatty stains can be difficult to remove from polyester fabrics.	(5 marks)
	(d)	Wool fibres are never used in towels.	(5 marks)
	(e)	Blends of silk and microfibre polyester are ideal for underwear.	(5 marks)

- 4 Polyamide (nylon) fibres and filaments have been used in textiles since the end of the second world war.
 - (a) Give two reasons why polyamides have been so successful for more than 60 years.
 - (b) Polyamide 6 and polyamide 6.6 are the two most important polyamides.
 - (i) What is the most important difference between polyamide 6 and polyamide 6.6?

(4 marks)

(2 marks)

- (ii) How do moisture regain values affect the rates at which garments containing these polyamide fibres dry after washing? (3 marks)
- (c) The yarns used in the manufacture of ladies' tights are multifilament polyamide yarns. What is meant by the term 'multifilament yarn'? (4 marks)
- (d) One way of describing the yarns used to produce tights is shown below.

Yarn Type	Description	Linear Density
А	42f46	0.9 decitex
В	44f13	3.4 decitex
С	44f34	1.3 decitex

This numbering system gives the number of filaments in a yarn of a particular linear density. For example, hosiery yarns of Type A have a linear density of 42 decitex and each Type A yarn contains 46 filaments, each individual filament having a linear density of 0.9 decitex.

	(i)	What is meant by the term linear density?	(2 marks)
	(ii)	Explain why Type A yarns are made from microfilaments.	(4 marks)
	(iii)	Explain why Type B yarns have fewer filaments than Type A or Type C.	(2 marks)
(e)	Why	are polyester filaments rarely used in tights?	(4 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page