Ecodesign in the Textile sector

Unit 02: Textile processes: spinning, weaving, finishing, cut-make-trim.

UNIT QUIZ

Funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Ecoinnovation Skills for European Designers, Project number: 562573-EPP-1-2015-1-SI-EPPKA2-SSA. Disclaimer: The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsi-ble for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

N°	Question	Result	Answ 1	Answ 2	Answ 3
1	The complexity of the textile sector is mainly due to:		the variety of possible processes	the variety of possible materials	rules prohibiting traditional techniques
2	The textile supply chain is known to be:		Fragmented	Diversified	Omogeneous
3	The colour kitchen:		it must be equipped with suction systems	it must be solid-coloured	is the place where dye recipes are prepared
4	The environmental impacts of spinning processes are only linked to energy consumption of the process.	F			
5	Spinning of yarns (or secondary spinning) uses chemicals.	T			
6	Spinning of yarns (or secondary spinning) is a chemical process.	F			
7	Extrusion spinning is only used for petroleum based fibres.	F			
8	Spinning Man-Made fibers never requires the use of solvents.	F			
9	Spinning Man-Made fibres always has a high environmental impact due to waste water.	F			
10	The Man-Made fibres:		are extruded into continuous filaments	include synthetic fibres	are made by polymers
11	The washing process of sheared wool use chemical products.	T			
12	The washing process of sheared wool can generate:		wastewater	solid waste	gaseus emissions
13	The washing bath for sheared wool:		must be at hot temperature	do not require purification prior to discharge	is impossible to remove grease
14	Wool bleaching uses optical bleaches.	F			
15	Cotton spinning has high environmental impacts.	F			
16	Cotton processing always starts from a single batch of raw material.	F			

17	The extraction and cleaning of the flax fibre leads to wastewater pollution.	T			
18	Spinning of natural fibres may involve the use of chemical agents which must be removed by washing.	T			
19	Spinning of discontinuous fibers does not change depending on the fiber to be processed.	F			
20	The techniques of fabrics manufacturing are:		weaving	knitting	non-woven
21	The weaving has more impact than the knitting due to the greater number of phases and the possible use of chemical auxiliaries.	T			
22	The sizing is made up only with synthetic chemicals.	F			
23	One way to reduce the environmental impact of production is to adopt techniques for the recovery and reuse of used chemicals.	T			
24	One way to reduce the environmental impact of production may be to combine several processes into only one.	T			
25	Seamless knitting is not environmentally promising.	F			
26	The ennobling process is performed:		only on fabrics	on yarns	on fabrics
27	Finishing generally has the greatest environmental impacts.	T			
28	Chemicals used in textile processes may not be reused.	F			
29	There may be different finishing techniques for the same material and product.	T			
30	The ennobling process:		Is always carried out after weaving	is made only for expensive products	is the least impactful phase on the environment of the entire textile supply chain

31	The main factors influencing the finishes are:		the kind of fibre	the geometry of the textile substrates to be treated	the amount of material to be treated
32	The different pre-treatment processes must be carried out separately.	F			
33	The pre-treatment processes are carried out in order to remove foreign materials and improve some of their characteristics in order to optimise subsequent processes.	T			
34	Sizing can be done with enzymes.	T			
35	Sizing is a process performed at room temperature.	F			
36	The main cotton pre-treatments are: desizing, singeing, scouring, mercerizing, caustification, bleaching	T			
37	Bleaching is carried out only on yarn.	F			
38	Bleaching is carried out only on natural fibres.	F			
39	Mercerising increases the dye ability of the fibres.	T			
40	Mercerising is only a chemical process.	F			
41	Chemicals used in mercerizing can be reused.	T			
42	Dyeing and printing have the same impact.	F			
43	Dyeing is only carried out on fabrics.	F			
44	On the basis of the type of fibre there are different classes of dyes.	T			
45	Dyeing:		always requires water consumption	can be performed with different techniques	uses only synthetic dyes
46	Traditional dyeing requires intensive consumption of water, energy and chemicals.	T			

47	Some dyeing techniques replace water with CO2.	T			
48	The use of natural dyes can reduce the carbon footprint, but they generally have low resistances and are more expensive.	T			
49	Printing processes are:		flat screen	roller	transfer
50	Ink-jet printing does not use solvents.	F			
51	Ink-jet printing reduces chemical waste.	T			
52	Mechanical finishing does not change the appearance of the material.	F			
53	Brushing transforms the fabric into gauze.	F			
54	The loto effect:		makes the fabric scented	increases the water-repellency characteristics of the fabric	is based on nano-technology
55	Anti-mould finishing is typical of synthetic fibres.	F			
56	Sanfor process is a chemical finishing.	F			
57	Some ennobling processes help to reduce the future environmental impacts of products.	T			
58	Some ennobling processes help to reduce the onset of mould and/or the proliferation of bacteria.	T			
59	In the EU Laws impose to treat wastewater from finishing plants.	T			
60	Plasma finishing is considered efficient, and it is constantly evolving.	T			
61	Plasma treatment requires the use of water.	F			
62	The making up of the garments is a fully automated process.	F			
63	The making up of the garments has a high environmental impact.	F			

64	The main environmental trouble of textile production is the generation of smell.	F			
65	Process automation reduces the possibility of production control.	F			
66	Technical or composite textiles have a more complex processing cycle than garment manufacturing, sometimes are involved into other sectors.	T			
67	Directive 96/61/EC establishes the general principles governing the basic obbligations of persons responsible for industrial plants	T			
68	The starting point for BAT is the monitoring of inputs and outputs.	T			
69	On BAT are described measures to prevent pollution.	T			
70	Recycling and reuse are synonymous.	F			
71	End-of-life fabrics must be destroyed.	F			
72	The potential for recovery of textile waste is enormous.	T			
73	Pre-consumer waste means old-feshioned clothes.	F			