

Model test paper-1 HK

SECTION-A

1. **INSPECTION CHECKLISTS:** The ideal checklists itemize all surfaces and articles laid down the standard of cleanliness to be achieved and allow space for supervisors to indicate checks and record of any observations.

2. **CABANA:** A cabana is a small, portable changing room near a swimming pool. This is basically used for changing purpose there are no any type of bed, furniture & fixture there.

3. What is the size of single bed sheet

Ans:

small single = 72×108 inches [180×270]

Standard single = 80×117 inches [203×295]

4. **KNITTING:** openwork fabrics such as lace are manufactured by this method, the yarn are interlaced interloped, twisted and knotted to form openwork fabrics, usually forming a patterns.

5. **BONDING:** bonded fabrics are produced from manmade and natural fibres by mechanical, chemical, thermal or solvent process or combinations of these. It is basically three types:

Thermoplasting bonding, Adhesive bonding, laminated bonding.

6. What is size of hand towel

Ans: 15*24 inches [38*60 cm]

7. Define: (a) Chromium is a lustrous, brittle, hard metal. Its colour is silver-gray and it can be highly polished. It does not tarnish in air, when heated it burns and forms the green chromic oxide. Chromium is unstable in oxygen.
(B) Pewter is a malleable metal alloy. Pewter is widely used for dishes, church vessels, and decorative items.

8. Explain Tarnish

Tarnish is defined as to spoil or to discolor the surface of a piece of metal. An example of to tarnish is to expose silver to sulfur and air.

9. PAR STOCK: we can say that, minimum requirement to meet daily demands or supplies & amenities of a day, or extra stock level to meet an emergency situation is known as par stock.

10. Two types of weaving

Ans: Plain weave, Twill weaves, satin weave, Rib weaves, Basket weave, Herringbone weave.

Section-B

1. Types of weaving

Netting:- Openwork fabrics such as lace are manufactured by this method. The yarns are interlaced, interlooped, twisted, and knotted to form openwork fabrics, usually forming a pattern.

Felting:- In this method, fibres are directly converted into fabric without being spun into yarn. Originally, only wool fibres were used for felting since they have a natural tendency to mat due to the presence of scales along the hairs. To felt them, wool fibres are carded, combed, and laid down in a thick layer; they are then sprayed with water and run through hot agitating plates under pressure, which causes the fibres to become entangled and matted together into a sheet.

Braiding:- Narrow, stretchy fabrics are formed by this method of fabric construction, in which yarns are interlaced diagonally and lengthwise.

Bonding:- Bonded fabrics are produced from manmade and natural fibres by mechanical, chemical, thermal, or solvent processes, or combinations of these. It is of three types:-

⇒ Thermoplastic bonding → Thermoplastic fibres with a low melting point are bonded by means of heat in process known as thermoplastic bonding.

⇒ Adhesive Bonding:- A web of fibre bonded together using adhesives.

⇒ Laminated Bonding:- Two types of fabrics are bonded by adhesives.

Tufting:- Tufted fabrics are produced by inserting threads into the surface of the fabrics. These threads may be cut or left intact.

2.. Explain types of tarnishing?

Ans: Tarnish: A discoloration caused by a chemical reaction between a metal and substances found in water, air, and food. Different metals undergo different types of tarnishing. For eg. Silver darkens, iron gets brownish red rust, and copper gets a green tarnish.

METALS:

Metals surfaces gets tarnished, scratched, or rusted unless treated or protected by physically and chemically damages.

Protective finishes on metals are:

Painting, Electroplating, Galvanizing, Enamelling, Lacquering, Anodizing, Tin-plating and Plastic coating.

For eg. SILVER:

Silver needs to be cleaned and polished daily on a regular basis otherwise it gets tarnished rapidly.

Metals:

Tarnishing on silver: this is due to the action of compounds of sulphur, present in industrial atmosphere and in certain food stuff such as egg yolk, fish, onion, vegetables and pickles.

If soap is not rinsed off completely after washing silver gets tarnished rapidly.

3. What are the cleaning methods of brass, copper, and stainless steel?

Ans: Brass:- •Composition:- Alloy of copper and zinc.

•Cleaning: - Dust the brass and rub it with paste made of flour, salt and vinegar. A mixture of 30ml oxalic acid and 300ml soda solution will also remove tarnish. Corroded brass should be treated with hydrochloric acid and rinsed. Polish with brass using damp rags or cotton.

Copper:-

Cleaning:- Copper is washed in warm water and rubbed with mixture of salt, sand and vinegar and cleaned with rags. Rinse and dried. In case of heavily tarnished copper, a weak ammonia solution will be used.

Steel:- •Composition:- it is an alloy of iron. The alloy mainly contains iron and carbon.

•Cleaning:- stainless steel is washed in a hot solution of

detergent using a soft nylon scrubber rinsed with clean water and dried with linen cloth. Steel is wiped or washed with detergent solution, stains removed with soft steel wool, articles rinsed with clean water and buffed with linen cloth. For cleaning greasy stains, sodium bicarbonate can be used on all types of steel.

4. Explain par stock with the help of examples?

Ans: PAR STOCK: we can say that, minimum requirement to meet daily demands or supplies & amenities of a day, or extra stock level to meet an emergency situation is known as par stock. Or

This refers to the amount of each type of linen required to makeup all the guestrooms of the hotel at a given time. The par stock quantity of a linen is so referred to as 'house set up'. A number of factors outlined in this like: The laundry cycle, occupancy level and usage, replacement and emergency.

For eg.

Calculation of par stock: 3 bedsheets required in one room and we have 12 rooms let's calculate it:

Presently inside the room = $12 \times 3 = 36$

Soiled sheet = $12 \times 3 = 36$

Laundry = $12 \times 3 = 36$

Pantry = $12 \times 3 = 36$

Linen room[new stock] = $12 \times 3 = 36$

Total counts are: 180

5. Differentiate between the characteristics of vegetable fibers and natural fibers?

Vegetables fibers

- 1.Strong with a crisp feel
- 2.Dull in appearance
- 3.Good heat
- 4.Non resilient and crease easily
- 5.Stronger wet than dry
- 6.Absorbent
- 7.Mothproof
- 8.Affected by mildew in damp conditions
- 9.Bleached in sunlight, but not adversely affected
- 10.Not harmed by alkalis
- 11.Looses strength if brought in contacts with acids.

Animals fibers

- 1.Soft feel
- 2.Varying of luster
- 3.Poor heat
- 4.Resilient and thus resist crushing
- 5.Strong dry then wet
- 6.Absorbent
- 7.Attacked by moths
- 8.Not affected by mildew easily
- 9.Damaged by long exposure on surfaces
- 10.Damaged by alkalis
- 11.Looses strength if brought in contact with chlorine bleaches.

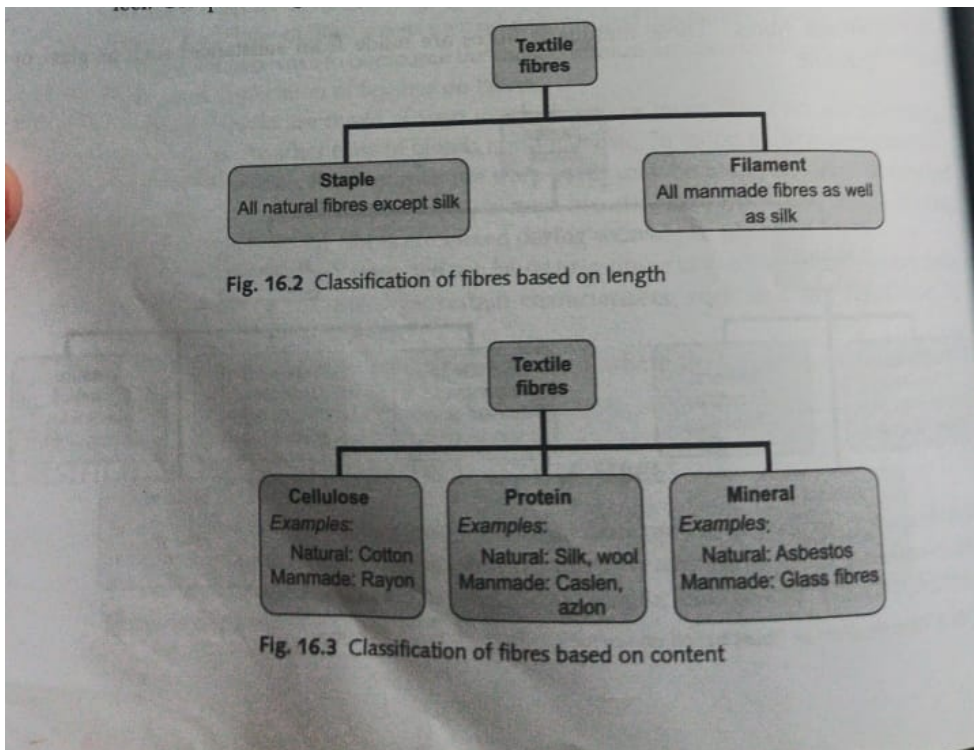
Section-c

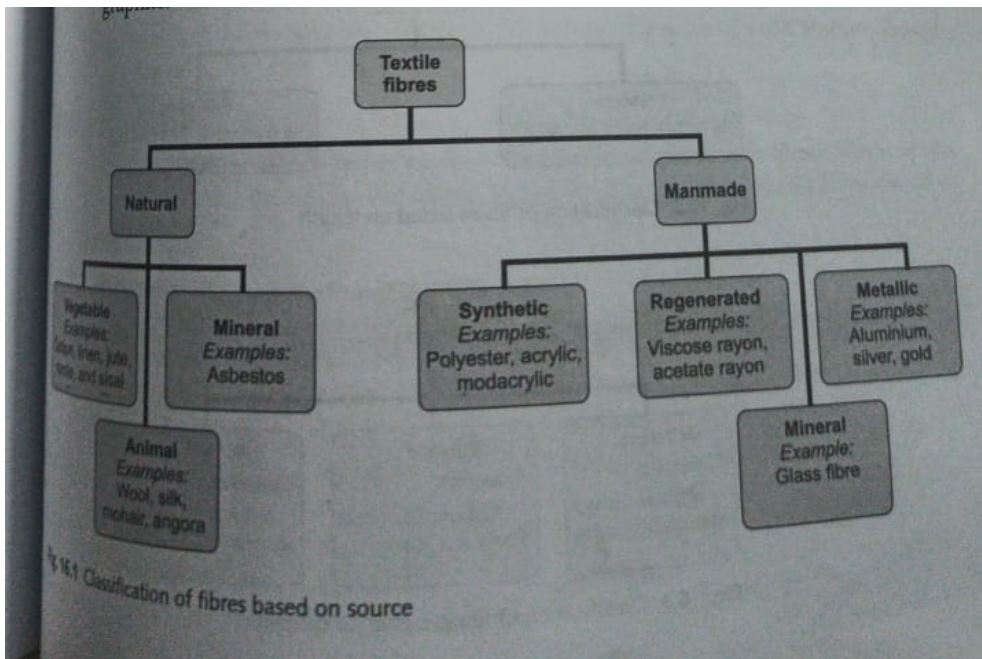
1. What is the meaning of textile and explain the various textiles used in hotel industry?

Ans:The term 'textiles' is derived from the latin word

“textilis”.in turn from the word ‘texere’ which means to “weave” ‘cloth’ is a general term used for a fabrics or textiles. any cloth or goods produced by weaving, knitting, or felting.a material, as a fiber or yarn, used in or suitable for weaving. A fabrics may be made from more than one type of fibre. Different fibres can be blended together to form a single yarn, or different types of yarns can be mixed in the fabrics.each type of fibres has its own advantages and limitations. Textiles scientists have worked out two ways to overcome the most common limitations of fabrics. Bleanding of fibres and applications of finishes on fabrics.

Classification of fibers based on length and content and sources:





Textiles used in hotel industry

1. Cotton is most diversely used fabrics. However pure and 100% cotton fabrics are not much demand in hotels because of certain undesirable properties.
2. Linen material have been traditionally used for table and bed linens. Linen thread may be used to stitch upholstery and carpets. linen may also be used as a materials for uniforms.
3. Jute is primarily used for making hessian, sacking, dhurries and cheap pile fabrics. Jute is also used in the manufacture of twine, rope, and carpets.
4. Rarine a vegetable fiber has been found suitable for weaving into fine table lines such as tray clothes, table cloths, and napkins.
5. Wool merino is used for high quality worsted and hand knit woolens blankets and speciality fibers.
6. Indian tussar silk is used as tapestry and upholstery material.
7. The regenerated fiber rayon is used in the form of drapety satin, taffeta, brocades, jacquards and table

damask.

8. Acetate fabrics are used for making baby blankets, curtains and upholstery materials.

9. Glass fabrics are used for products such as shower curtains, table cloths, bed spreads, lampshades, window dressings, and upholstery.

2. What do understand by the selection of uniforms?

Ans.

Q. UNIFORM ROOM :->> The linen and uniform room is a central depot for all hotel linen and this is the place from where clean articles of linen are distributed throughout the establishment. The uniform room almost always exists in close association with the linen room. The bulk of clean linen and uniforms awaiting reuse are stored here.

Selection and Characteristics of Uniforms :-

Points should be kept in mind that :-

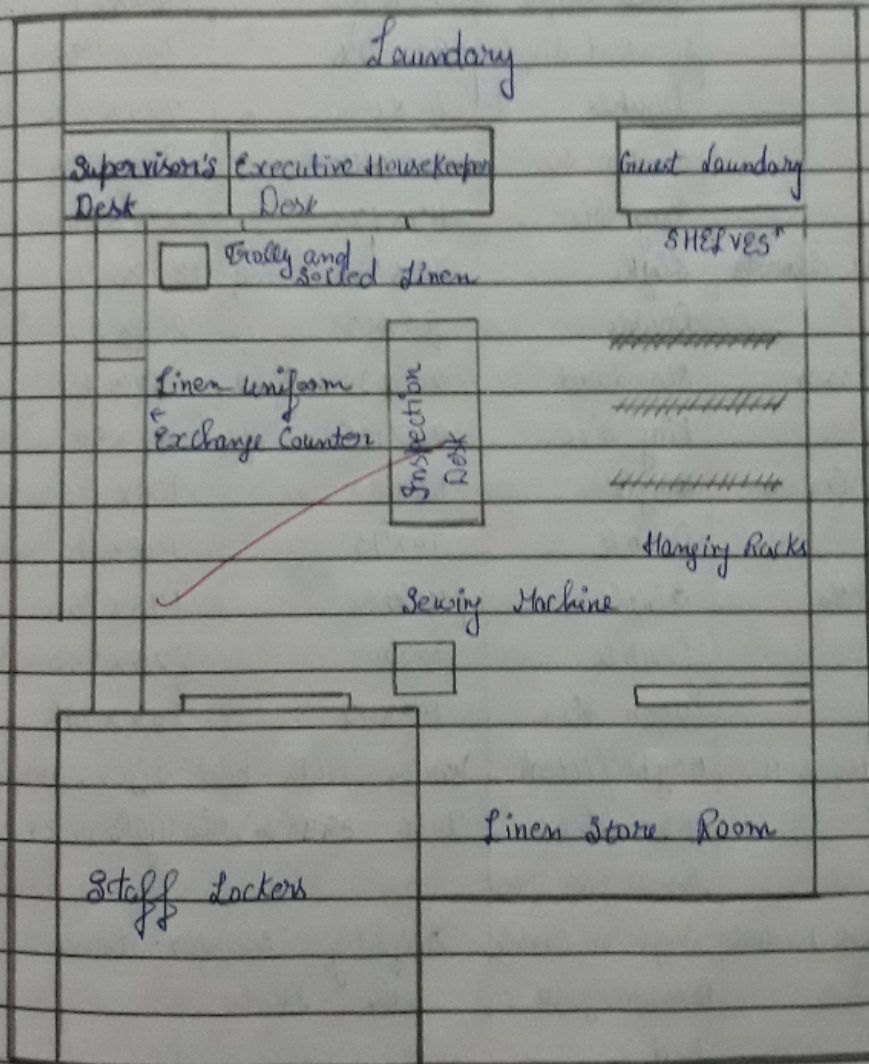
1. General profile of the employees
2. Image and identity of the property.
3. Comfort in wear
4. Purpose of work
5. Appearance and style
6. Climatic condition of the place.
7. Budget and value for money.
8. Fabric
9. ease of availability of materials
Staff turnover.

3. Draw the layout of linen room.

UNIT: 2

LINEN & UNIFORM & TAILOR ROOM

Layout of a Linen Room



Last modified: 12 Apr 2020