

- Q.31 Write a short note on Bronzing.
  - Q.32 What are the various types of Hardness. Write down the importance of soft water in dye house?
  - Q.33 Differentiate between Cold Brand and Hot Brand dyes.
  - Q.34 Write a short note on the applications and importance of OBA in textile industry.
  - Q.35 What do you mean by the term MLR and give its significance in dyeing industry

## **SECTION-D**

**Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

- Q.36 Write a short note on :

  - Coupling
  - Method of removing permanent hardness

Q.37 Write down the chemical conditions and mechanism involved in dyeing of Wool and silk with acid Dyes?

Q.38 Write down the chemical conditions and mechanism involved in dyeing of cotton material with Vat Dyes?

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Roll No. ....

**4th Sem / Textile Design  
Subject:- Dyeing Technology 1**

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

## **SECTION-A**

**Note:** Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

- Q.1 \_\_\_\_\_ dyes are mostly used in processing industry

a) Natural                      b) Synthetic

c) Pigment                      d) Both A & B

Q.2 \_\_\_\_\_ requires acidic medium for their application?

a) Direct                        b) Acid dye

c) Basic Dyes                  d) Vat

Q.3 \_\_\_\_\_ dyes have no affinity for cotton materials ?

a) Direct                        b) Acid dye

c) Basic Dyes                  d) Vat

Q.4 Direct Dyes are \_\_\_\_\_

a) Anionic                      b) cationic

c) Non-ionic                    d) None of these

Q.5 Which of the following is/are water soluble dyes?

a) Direct                        b) Reactive Dyes

- c) Acid Dyes                  d) All of the above
- Q.6 The coloration of a textile substrate is called as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Dyeing                  b) Bleaching  
c) Desizing                  d) Finishing
- Q.7 Naphtholisation and coupling takes place in \_\_\_\_\_ dyes?  
a) Reactive Dye              b) Azoic Dyes  
c) Remazol Dye              d) None of these
- Q.8 \_\_\_\_\_ water is used in dyeing industries?  
a) hard                  b) soft  
c) heavy                  d) None of these
- Q.9 Turmeric is a \_\_\_\_\_ dye?  
a) Natural                  b) Synthetic  
c) pigment                  d) None of these
- Q.10 Dye is having \_\_\_\_\_ in its structure?  
a) auxochrome              b) chromophore  
c) Both A & B              d) None of these

### SECTION-B

**Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

- Q.11 Which dyes are known by the name Remazol dyes?
- Q.12 What is alkaline range on pH scale.
- Q.13 What is Hydrolysis reaction in reactive dye?
- Q.14 Why reactive dyes are called so?

- Q.15 Define fastness?
- Q.16 Define Dye?
- Q.17 What is pigment.
- Q.18 Why Vat dyes are called so?
- Q.19 What are natural dyes?
- Q.20 What are synthetic Dyes?

### SECTION-C

**Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

- Q.21 Write a short note on Brief History of dyestuffs.
- Q.22 Classify coloring matters with the help of a chart
- Q.23 Differentiate between dye and pigments?
- Q.24 Write down the salient features of reactive dyes.
- Q.25 Give detail on the difference between exhaustion and fixation in case of reactive dye.
- Q.26 Write a short note on Naphtholosation.
- Q.27 Write down four properties both direct and sulphur dyes.
- Q.28 How hydrolysis of reactive dyes is not good in a dye house?
- Q.29 Discuss the difference between the properties of the vat and solubilised vat dyes.
- Q.30 Write the mechanism of dyeing cotton with direct dyes.