

- Q.30 How will you dye C/W blend with Direct / Acid dye in two bath method?
- Q.31 Write about P/V blend (4-5 Points)
- Q.32 Briefly explain any two advantages of blend.
- Q.33 How will you dye C/W blend with Direct / Metal Complex Dye?
- Q.34 What is the principle of jigger dyeing machine?
- Q.35 Why synthetic dyes are largely used?

SECTION-D

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)
- Q.36 Explain Winch dyeing machines with neat diagram. Principle and construction?
- Q.37 Explain any cheese dyeing machines with neat diagram, principle and working?
- Q.38 What are natural dyes? Classify them. Write dyeing method for wool and silk by any one natural dye.

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**5th Sem / Branch : Text. Proc.
Sub.: Technology of Dyeing-III/Dyeing &
Color Matching**

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 The first dye “Mauve” belongs to
 a) Basic dye b) Direct Dye
 c) Acid Dye d) None of these
- Q.2 The first Direct dye was
 a) Magenta b) Congo Red
 c) Mauve d) None of these
- Q.3 Anthraquinone belongs to
 a) Reactive dye b) Vat dye
 c) Azoic colour d) Acid Dye
- Q.4 Coal tar products are used for
 a) Natural dye b) Synthetic dyes
 c) Both A & B d) None of these
- Q.5 Color helping groups are
 a) Cropmophores b) Auxochromes
 c) Both A & B d) None of these

- Q.6 Sodium Carbonate is
 a) Acid b) Alkali
 c) Dye d) None of these
- Q.7 Colour providing groups are
 a) Cromophores b) Auxochromes
 c) Both A & B d) None of these
- Q.8 Ingrain dyes are
 a) Azoic colours b) Mineral colours
 c) Oxidation colour d) All of these
- Q.9 Substantive dyes names as Direct dyes are
 a) Anionic dyes b) Cationic dyes
 c) Non ionic dyes d) None of these
- Q.10 Glaubers salt is used as
 a) Levelling agents b) Carriers
 c) Exhausting agents d) None of these

SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 Dyeing of textile material at fiber stage is called _____.
 Q.12 _____ is known as Blending.
 Q.13 P/V is mixture of _____ and _____.

(2)

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- Q.14 HT/Hp stands for _____.
 Q.15 Dyeing of both fibre in a blend produce _____ (solid, shade / cross dyeing)
 Q.16 P/C/W is an example of _____ (binary / Tertiary) blend.
 Q.17 Dyes produced from _____ are called Natural Dyes.
 Q.18 CCM stands for _____.
 Q.19 One example of machine for dyeing of fabric in rope form is _____. (Kier/Jigger)
 Q.20 Give one example of fabric dyeing machine _____.

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Briefly explain dyeing at firbe stage.
 Q.22 Mention four disadvantages of Natural Dyes.
 Q.23 Why natural dyes are not so largely used now?
 Q.24 Mention four advantages of Natural Dyes.
 Q.25 Mention any three principle of dyeing.
 Q.26 What is tailing? Where does it occur?
 Q.27 What is moire? What are its causes? (any two)
 Q.28 Define blending? Why is it done?
 Q.29 Write about P/C blend. (4 points)

(3)

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