

- Q.31 Write down the short note on cause and remedies of sulphur Black tendering.
- Q.32 What are the various types of Hardness. Write down the importance of soft water in dye house?
- Q.33 Write down the importance of Pre treatment before Dyeing.
- Q.34 Write down the method of application of acid dyes on wool.
- Q.35 Differentiate between Procion M and Procion H dyes.

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Write a short note on :
- Methods to remove Temporary hardness
 - Application of OBA
- Q.37 Write down the chemical conditions and mechanism involved in dyeing of cotton material with Vat Dyes?
- Q.38 Write down the chemical conditions and mechanism involved in dyeing of cotton material with soluble Vat Dyes?

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4th Sem.
Branch : Text. Desgn.
Sub.: Dyeing Technology-I

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 Glauber's salt is an example of ____ agent.
- Sequestering
 - Wetting
 - Exhausting
 - Exhausting
- Q.2 _____ dye shows excellent all-round fastness with cotton?
- Direct
 - Disperse dyes
 - Basic Dyes
 - Vat
- Q.3 Which dyes are mostly used for dyeing wool?
- Reactive Dye
 - Acid Dye
 - Direct dye
 - None of these
- Q.4 Anionic Dyes are also known as _____
- Acid Dyes
 - Azoic Dyes
 - Remazol Dye
 - Basic Dyes
- Q.5 Which of the following is/are water soluble dyes?
- Direct
 - Reactive Dyes
 - Acid Dyes
 - 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 _____ are ice colours?
 a) Reactive Dye b) Azoic Dyes
 c) Remazol Dye d) None of these
- Q.8 Give one example of natural Dye?
 a) Reactive Dye b) Henna
 c) Remazol Dye d) None of these
- Q.9 Write down chemical formula of Sodium hydroxide?
 a) H_2O_2 b) NaOH
 c) HCL 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 Sulphur dyes are water _____ (Soluble/Insoluble)
 Q.12 What is acidic range of pH scale.
 Q.13 The reaction of reactive dye with water is known as _____ (Hydrolysis/ Fixation)
 Q.14 Why reactive dyes are called so?

- Q.15 Define fastness?
 Q.16 Why vat dyes are called so.
 Q.17 What is pigment.
 Q.18 Direct dyes are also known as _____ (Procion / Substantive dyes)
 Q.19 What are natural dyes?
 Q.20 Soluble form of vat Dyes is called _____.

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Write down four properties sulphur dyes.
 Q.22 Classify coloring matters with the help of a chart
 Q.23 Mention three treatments to increase the fastness of Direct Dyed Materials?
 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 down the mechanism of application of azoic dyes on cotton.
 Q.27 Write down four properties both direct 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.