

- Q.24 What is working of swivel mechanism system?

Q.25 List 4 advantages of flat bed Printing?

Q.26 Write Printing of wool with any one dye.

Q.27 Explain white & coloured resist Printing.

Q.28 What is working of swivel mechanism system?

Q.29 Discuss laser engraving.

Q.30 Write about printing of Polyester with any class of dye.

Q.31 How fixation of print is carried out? What is difference between hot air and supersaturated steam fixation.

Q.32 List 4 requirements of thickener.

Q.33 Why preparation of fabric is necessary for printing?

Q.34 What are 4 requirements of thickener for printing?

Q.35 How will you prepare Cellulose Acetate for printing?

## **SECTION-D**

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

- Q.36 Discuss printing of P/C blend by Disperse/ Reactive dyes.

Q.37 Discuss Rotary screen Printing m/c.

Q.38 Discuss flat bed Printing m/c

No. of Printed Pages : 4 182652/122652/032652  
Roll No. ....

**5th Sem / Text. Proc, Text. Chem  
Subject:- Technology of Printing - III**

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

M.M. : 100

## **SECTION-A**

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

- Q.1 Rotary screens can be prepared by

  - a) Emulsion Lacquering
  - b) Laser engraving
  - c) Galvano method
  - d) All of these

Q.2 Acrylic is printed by

  - a) Disperse dye
  - b) CMC
  - c) reactive dye
  - d) None of these

Q.3 We use \_\_\_\_\_ dye to print cotton

  - a) Reactive dye
  - b) Disperse
  - c) Basic dye
  - d) All of these

Q.4 Starch is a

  - a) Thickener
  - b) Alkali
  - c) Acid
  - d) Reducing agent

**Q.5** Acid dye needs medium

- a) Thickener
- b) Alkali
- c) Acid
- d) Reducing agent

**Q.6** Glycerol is a

- a) Thickener
- b) Alkali
- c) Acid
- d) Hygroscopic agent

**Q.7** Pretreatments are done

- a) Post printing
- b) Prior to printing
- c) Simultaneous
- d) None of these

**Q.8** In bleaching of acrylic we was

- a) Sodium chlorite
- b) Caustic
- c) Sodium Carbonate
- d) All of these

**Q.9** Swelling Agents

- a) Thickener
- b) Carrier
- c) Reducing agent
- d) None of these

**Q.10** The Steaming treatments are

- a) Pressure steaming
- b) Superheated steam
- c) Dry Heat
- d) All of these

## **SECTION-B**

**Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory.  $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

**Q.11** In Stencil Printing we use \_\_\_\_\_ (Blocks/Cut-outs)

**Q.12** In Rotary screen printing \_\_\_\_\_ (Rubber/Magnetic) squeeze is used.

**Q.13** What do you mean by Digital Printing?

**Q.14** \_\_\_\_\_ (disperse/Acid) Dyes are used for Printing wool.

**Q.15** \_\_\_\_\_ (Basic/reactive) dyes are used for printing Acrylic

**Q.16** Name automatic Printing machine.

**Q.17** Discharge is a method of Printing. (True/False)

**Q.18** Name any two thickners.

**Q.19** Name two dyes used for PIC blend?

**Q.20** What are emulsions.

## **SECTION-C**

**Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions.  $(12 \times 5 = 60)$

**Q.21** Write about Printing of Polyester with any class of dye.

**Q.22** Write Printing of wool with any one dye.

**Q.23** Explain white & coloured resist Printing.