

- Q.28 Write short note on tie and dye printing.
- Q.29 What is the concept of illuminating colors?
- Q.30 Discuss white resists printing with reactive dyes as ground colors on cotton.
- Q.31 Differentiate between dyeing and printing.
- Q.32 Discuss any one method of printing solubilized vat dyes on cotton by direct style.
- Q.33 Difference between discharge and resists style of printing.
- Q.34 Briefly discuss about khadi printing.
- Q.35 Write short note on batik printing.

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Explain the principle of pigment printing, ingredients their purpose and advantages.
- Q.37 Discuss principle paste and procedure for colored discharge printing on direct dyed cotton fabric with.
- Q.38 Explain the principle of Aniline Black printing ingredients and their purpose.

No. of Printed Pages : 4

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Roll No.

4th Sem / Branch : Textile Proc. Text. Chem. Sub.: Technology of Printing - II

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 Vat dyes printing require _____ conditions.
a) Alkaline & Reducing b) Reducing
c) Alkaline d) None of these
- Q.2 Naphthol colours are used for _____
a) Very dark shades b) Dark & Bright shades
c) Very bright shades d) None of these
- Q.3 Purpose of Urea in Reactive dye printing?
a) Increase viscosity b) Maintain pH
c) Hygroscopic agent d) None of them
- Q.4 Direct dyes printing require _____ condition.
a) Acidic b) Alkaline
c) Neutral d) None of these
- Q.5 Base printing method is used for _____ dyes printing
a) Azoic b) Reactive
c) Vat d) None of them

- Q.6 Rapid fast colours are the solublised form of _____
 a) Disperse b) Reactive
 c) Naphthol d) None of them
- Q.7 Other names of Azoic colours are _____.
 a) Ice colours b) Naphthol colours
 c) Ingrain colours d) All of them
- Q.8 Aniline black color is made from oxidation of _____
 a) Aniline oil b) Aniline salt
 c) Both A & B d) None of them
- Q.9 Reactive dye printing requires _____ conditions for fixation
 a) Acidic b) Alkaline
 c) Neutral d) None of them
- Q.10 Solublised vat dye printing requires _____ conditions for development
 a) Acidic oxidising b) Alkaline reducing
 c) Neutral d) None of them

SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 What is the purpose of hygroscopic agent in the print paste?
- Q.12 Why azoic colors are also called ice colors?
- Q.13 Which condition are required for printing of vat dyes by direct style?

- Q.14 Which thickner is used for printing of reactive dyes?
- Q.15 Why starch is not used for printing of reactive dyes?
- Q.16 Which condition are required for printing of solublised vat dyes by direct style?
- Q.17 Which condition are required for resist printing of solubilized vat dyes?
- Q.18 Which condition are required for discharge printing on azoic dyes?
- Q.19 What is the purpose of Khadi printing?
- Q.20 Name any one oxidation color?

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Discuss about any one method of printing azoic colours.
- Q.22 Write print paste ingredients and their purpose for printing direct dye on cotton fabric.
- Q.23 Discuss any one method of printing vat dyes on cotton by direct style.
- Q.24 Discuss about printing on cotton with rapidozen colors.
- Q.25 Write print paste ingredients and their purpose for printing Reactive dye on cotton fabric.
- Q.26 Write about purpose of desizing and scouring before printing.
- Q.27 Write white discharge printing paste ingredients and their purpose for printing on direct dyed cotton fabric.