

- Q.26 Explain the Naphtholisation and Diazotization process.
- Q.27 What are the various types of Hardness. Write down the methods of removing Permanent hardness?
- Q.28 Differentiate between Monochlorotriazine and Dichloro Triazene dyes?
- Q.29 Write down the properties of mechanism of dyeing with Basic dyes?
- Q.30 Write the mechanism of dyeing cotton with direct dyes.
- Q.31 Write short note on solubilised vat Dyes.
- Q.32 Write down the short note on the applications and importance of OBA.
- Q.33 Write a short note on Sulphur Black Tendering.
- Q.34 Write a short note on Bronziness.
- Q.35 Write a short note on Coupling.

Section-D

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

- Q.36 Classify Vat dyes, mention the reaction mechanism to explain Vatting, dyeing oxidation with conditions of application.
- Q.37 Explain properties, methods of application and classification of reactive dyes.
- Q.38 Discuss the application of sulphur Dyes in Detail?

(40) (4) 182541/122541/032532

No. of Printed Pages : 4
Roll No.

182541/122541/032532

4th Sem. Branch : Textile Design Subject : Dyeing Technology - 1

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 Reactive Dyes are water _____.
a) Insoluble b) Soluble
c) Both A & B d) None of these
- Q.2 Cellulosic materials are mostly dyed with _____.
a) Reactive b) Disperse Dyes
c) Basic Dyes d) None of these
- Q.3 Name a water Insoluble dyes?
a) Acid Dyes b) Azoic Dyes
c) Remazol Dye d) Basic Dyes
- Q.4 Cationic Dyes are also known as _____ (Acid Dyes/ Basic Dyes)
a) Acid Dyes b) Azoic Dyes
c) Remazol Dye d) Basic Dyes
- Q.5 Water which does not form foam in soap is called _____.
a) Hard water b) Soft water
c) Both A & B d) None of these

(1) 182541/122541/032532

- Q.6 What is the full form of OBA?
- One Bleaching Agent
 - Optical Bleaching Agent
 - Optical Brightening Agent
 - None of these
- Q.7 _____ are Ice Colours?
- Reactive Dye
 - Azoic Dyes
 - Remazol Dye
 - None of these
- Q.8 Give one example of natural Dye?
- Reactive Dye
 - Henna
 - Remazol Dye
 - None of these
- Q.9 Give example of an exhausting agent?
- H₂O₂
 - NaOH
 - NaCl
 - None of these
- Q.10 Write down Chemical formula of Sodium hydroxide?
- H₂O₂
 - NaOH
 - NaCl
 - None of these

Section-B

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

- Q.11 What are Basic Dyes?
- Q.12 What is affinity of a dye?

- Q.13 Why reactive dyes are called so?
- Q.14 Define is PH?
- Q.15 What are pigments?
- Q.16 Write the basic mechanism of dyeing protein fibre with acid dyes.
- Q.17 What is Auxochrome?
- Q.18 Why Vat dyes are called so?
- Q.19 What is CDFA?
- Q.20 What is Zita potential?

Section-C

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

- Q.21 Write down the detail of vatting temperature, dyeing temperature and concentrations of NaCl and NaOH for IN, IW, IK types of vat dyes.
- Q.22 What is hydrolysis of reactive dyes?
- Q.23 Write down the importance of soft water in dye house.
- Q.24 Briefly discuss the History of Dye stuff and Classify Coloring matters with the help of a chart.
- Q.25 Write down the properties and Classification of Acid Dyes. Write down the properties of milling and super milling acid dyes.