

- Q.26 Explain the Napthalisation 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?

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**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

- Q.6 What is the full form of OBA?  
 a) One Bleaching Agent  
 b) Optical Bleaching Agent  
 c) Optical Brightening Agent  
 d) None of these
- 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 Give example of an exhausting agent?  
 a) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>      b) NaOH  
 c) NaCl      d) None of these
- Q.10 Write down Chemical formula of Sodium hydroxide?  
 a) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>      b) NaOH  
 c) NaCl      d) 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.