Q.29 How many types of retarding agents are there? Explain any one.

Q.30 Differentiate between 1:1 and 1:2 metal complex acid dyes

Q.31 Differentiate between Acid and Basic dyes.

Q.32 Write 4 properties of minerals colors.

Q.33 How does carrier help in polyester dyeing?

Q.34 What are disperse dyes? Name its types.

Q.35 Write recipe for dyeing of wool with acid leveling dyes.

SECTION-D

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

Q.36 Explain role of acid as exhausting agent in dyeing of wool with acid dyes.

Q.37 What are different approaches for dyeing of polyester? List 3 advantages and disadvantages of carrier dyeing.

Q.38 What are different types of acrylic fibres? How will you dye cationic dyeable acrylic fibres with basic dyes.

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4th Sem / Textile Processing / Textile Chem.
Subject:- Technology of Dyeing - II

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 The fibre belonging to polyamide is

a) Cotton b) Acetate
c) Nylon d) Polyester

Q.2 Acrylic is a

a) Regenerated fibre b) Metallic fibre
c) Natural fibre d) Synthetic fibre

Q.3 The fibre obtained from worm is

a) Cotton b) Acetate
c) Silk d) Polyester

Q.4 Wool is a

a) Regenerated fibre b) Mineral fibre
c) Animal fibre d) Vegetable fibre

Q.5 Pigment has no affinity for_____

a) vegetable fibres b) Animal fibres
c) Synthetic fibres d) All of these

Q.6 Nylon fibre belongs to

a) PAN b) PET

c) Polyamide d) Polyacrylonitrile

Q.7 Ingrain dyes are

a) Azoic colours b) Mineral colours

c) Oxidation colour d) All of these

Q.8 Acid dyes are

a) Anionic dyes b) Cationic dyes

c) Non ionic dyes d) None of these

Q.9 Retarding agents act as

a) Levelling agents b) Carriers

c) Exhausting agents d) None of these

Q.10 Silk can be dyed by

a) Acid dye b) Metal complex dyes

c) Mordant dyes d) All of these

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 Acid is acting as_____(retarder/ exhausting agent) in dyeing of wool with acid dyes.

Q.12 Mechanism of dyeing of acrylic with basic dyes is _____ (ion exchange/ covalent bonding)

Q.13 Polyester fibre is having affinity for_____ (disperse / reactive) dye.

Q.14 Manmade fibres are_____ (difficult/easy) to dye than natural fibre.

Q.15 Silk fabrics should be dried in shade. (True/False)

Q.16 Synthetic fibres are dyed at room temperature. (True/False)

Q.17 Cotton is easily damaged by strong alkali. (True /False)

Q.18 Acrylic has affinity for Acid dye or Basic Dye (True/ False)

Q.19 Cotton fibre is having _____(good/bad) moisture absorbancy.

Q.20 (Silk/Cotton)_____ has affinity for Acid dyes.

SECTION-C

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

Q.21 Write any 5 properties of basic dye.

Q.22 Write any 5 properties Pthalocynine colours.

Q.23 Write any 5 properties of PET.

Q.24 Write any 3 merits and demerits of carrier dyeing.

Q.25 Write 3 merits and demerits of HTHP dyeing.

Q.26 How will you check compatibility?

Q.27 Write 5 properties of mordant dyes.

Q.28 Write 5 properties of disperse dyes.