

- Q.30 How will you dye C/W blend with Direct / Acid dye in two bath method?
- Q.31 Write about P/V blend (4-5 Points)
- Q.32 Briefly explain any two advantages of blend.
- Q.33 How will you dye C/W blend with Direct / Metal Complex Dye?
- Q.34 What is the principle of jigger dyeing machine?
- Q.35 Why synthetic dyes are largely used?

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Explain Winch dyeing machines with neat diagram. Principle and construction?
- Q.37 Explain any cheese dyeing machines with neat diagram, principle and working?
- Q.38 What are natural dyes? Classify them. Write dyeing method for wool and silk by any one natural dye.

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Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 The first dye "Mauve" belongs to
a) Basic dye b) Direct Dye
c) Acid Dye d) None of these
- Q.2 The first Direct dye was
a) Magenta b) Congo Red
c) Mauve d) None of these
- Q.3 Anthraquinone belongs to
a) Reactive dye b) Vat dye
c) Azoic colour d) Acid Dye
- Q.4 Coal tar products are used for
a) Natural dye b) Synthetic dyes
c) Both A & B d) None of these
- Q.5 Color helping groups are
a) Chromophores b) Auxochromes
c) Both A & B d) None of these

- Q.6 Sodium Carbonate is
 a) Acid b) Alkali
 c) Dye d) None of these
- Q.7 Colour providing groups are
 a) Chromophores b) Auxochromes
 c) Both A & B d) None of these
- Q.8 Ingrain dyes are
 a) Azoic colours b) Mineral colours
 c) Oxidation colour d) All of these
- Q.9 Substantive dyes names as Direct dyes are
 a) Anionic dyes b) Cationic dyes
 c) Non ionic dyes d) None of these
- Q.10 Glaubers salt is used as
 a) Levelling agents b) Carriers
 c) Exhausting agents d) None of these

SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 Dyeing of textile material at fiber stage is called_____.
- Q.12 _____ is known as Blending.
- Q.13 P/V is mixture of _____ and _____.

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- Q.14 HT/HP stands for _____.
- Q.15 Dyeing of both fibre in a blend produce _____ (solid, shade / cross dyeing)
- Q.16 P/C/W is an example of _____ (binary / Tertiary) blend.
- Q.17 Dyes produced from _____ are called Natural Dyes.
- Q.18 CCM stands for _____.
- Q.19 One example of machine for dyeing of fabric in rope form is _____. (Kier/Jigger)
- Q.20 Give one example of fabric dyeing machine_____.

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Briefly explain dyeing at fibre stage.
- Q.22 Mention four disadvantages of Natural Dyes.
- Q.23 Why natural dyes are not so largely used now?
- Q.24 Mention four advantages of Natural Dyes.
- Q.25 Mention any three principle of dyeing.
- Q.26 What is tailing? Where does it occur?
- Q.27 What is moire? What are its causes? (any two)
- Q.28 Define blending? Why is it done?
- Q.29 Write about P/C blend. (4 points)

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