Register Number.....

B.TECH. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: APRIL / MAY 2010

Fifth Semester

TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY (FASHION TECHNOLOGY)

U07FT503: Textile Wet Processing

Time: Three Hours **Maximum Marks: 100**

Answer ALL the Questions:-

PART A (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1. What parameters should be monitored for the quality of the water supply that is used in textile processing?

   A. Conductivity, Softness, Iron content B. Soft water

   C. Hard water D. Distilled water

2. A textile factory is being built in a small town in India and it is proposed to discharge the wastewater to the local sewage treatment works. What is likely to be the biggest problem?

   A. Increased BOD load to the works

   B. Increased hydraulic load to the works

   C. Increased toxicity affecting biological activity

   D. Increased COD load to the works

3. Combining process steps in textile processing can contribute to

   A. Cost savings B. Considerable water conservation

   C. Decrease in water consumption D. all of the above

4. What is optimum amount of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) used for mercerizing?

   A. Less than 100 g NaOH /kg fabric B. More than 250 g NaOH /kg fabric

   C. Depends on the type of cotton D. Depends on the type of fibre

5. Indigo is a

   A. direct dye B. basic dye C. vat dye D. solubilised vat dye

6. The pH range for enzyme desizing is between

   A. 6-8 B. 8-10 C. 10-12 D. 5.5

7. Batik refers

   A. technique of printing on cloth using molten wax

   B. technique of printing on cloth using wax

   C. technique of printing on cloth using wax and molten wax

   D. technique of printing on cloth using reactive dyes

8. Block printing has become popular because
   A. the simple process can create such sensational prints in rich and vibrant colours.
   B. the simple process can create such sensational prints in dull colours.
   C. the simple process can create such sensational prints in multicolours.
   D. the simple process can create such sensational prints in bright colours.
9. Anthraquinone is
   A. discharging agents for discharge printing
   B. discharging agents for reactive printing
   C. discharging agents for vat printing
   D. discharging agents for block printing
10. Sequestering agents are intended for blocking
   A. the activites of metallic ions present in the printing paste.
   B. the activites of colour present in the printing paste.
   C. the activites of water present in the printing paste.
   D. the activites of pigments present in the printing paste.

PART B (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

11. What do you understand by grey chemicking?
12. Why is a wetting agent necessary in the scouring of cotton?
13. Name two fibres that can be dyed with disperse dyes and two that cannot be dyed by them.
14. Why does a direct dye have great affinity for cellulose fibres?
15. What are the methods of printing?
16. What is white discharge printing?
17. What are the types of transfer printing?
18. What is glitter print?
19. What are the demerits of computer colour matching?
20. What are the articles affected by German ban on azo dyes?

PART C (5 x 14 = 70 Marks)

21. (a) Explain in detail Gas singeing machine with suitable diagram.

(OR)

(b) Describe the major parts and working of a chain mercerising machine.

22. (a) Explain in detail the process of dyeing a cotton fabric with an H-brand reactive dye.

(OR)

(b) Explain how you would dye a polyester fabric by the HTHP method.

23. (a) Describe the various styles of printing stating their advantages and disadvantages.

(OR)

(b) Explain two ways of producing a colour print on a coloured background.

24. (a) Describe the parts and working of a flat-bed printing machine.

(OR)

(b) Describe the working of a roller printing machine and discuss their relative advantages and disadvantages.

25. (a) Describe briefly computer colour matching.

(OR)

(b) Discuss in detail importance of Eco-friendly wet processing.

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