

B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: MAY/JUNE 2013

Fourth Semester

TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY

TTX107: Textile Chemical Processing I

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all the Questions:-

PART A (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1. For fabrics meant for dyeing and printing _____ is the primary requirement
 - a) Uniformity
 - b) Permanency of whiteness
 - c) Absorbency
 - d) Lustre
2. Oxidative desizing method
 - a) Rot steeping
 - b) Acid steeping
 - c) Enzymatic steeping
 - d) Chlorine method
3. _____ is known as universal bleaching agent
 - a) Sodium hypochloride
 - b) Calcium hypochloride
 - c) Hydrogen peroxide
 - d) Sodium chlorite
4. BAN test is related to
 - a) Desizing
 - b) Scouring
 - c) Bleaching
 - d) Mercerising
5. The chemical bonds primarily responsible for anchoring of dye molecules in protein fibres as per electro-chemical theory
 - a) Covalent bonds
 - b) Physical forces
 - c) Ionic links
 - d) Hydrogen bonds
6. _____ is known as ice dye
 - a) Vat
 - b) Azoic
 - c) Sulphur
 - d) Reactive
7. Identify the **incorrect** statement from the following:
 - a) Polypropylene is dyed in in dope form only
 - b) 100% acrylic fibre is very difficult to dye
 - c) Carrier dyeing of polyester is carried out at boil
 - d) Disperse dyes are used to produce deep shades on nylon
8. Carrier chemicals are to be removed completely from polyester after dyeing, otherwise _____ fastness is affected
 - a) Rubbing
 - b) Wash
 - c) Light
 - d) Sublimation

(OR)

b) Write about dyeing of cotton with reactive dyes with suitable process conditions.

24. a) Explain about HTHP and thermosol dyeing of polyester in detail.

(OR)

b) Give an elaborate note on dyeing of nylon and acrylic fibres.

25. a) Write in detail about the soft flow dyeing machines which are operating under air jet and water jet principles.

(OR)

b) Explain about any two modern garment dyeing machines with neat sketches.
