

MAY ALMIGHTY ALLAH PROTECT US ALL FROM THIS PANDEMIC SITUATION

Department of Art & Design
IQRA National University

FINAL SEMESTER ASSIGNMENT SPRING 2020

Course Code: TA-111

Program: BFD, BTD, BID

Course Title: Textile Analysis

Module: Semester 1

Prerequisite: None

Total Marks: 40

Instructor: Faiza Hassan

Student ID: __16969__

Note: Attempt all questions:

Q. No.	Part	Question	Marks
1.	(A)	Fill in the blanks:	10
	a)	In DISCHARGE printing design is developed with a destroying agent.	
	b)	In industry the INK JET printing process is comparatively same with the batik technique.	
	c)	In wooden block the pattern area is CARVED on the surface.	
	d)	The SILK cloth is used for making screens.	
	e)	Madder is an ORGANIC based dye.	
	f)	Cracking effect of lines is made up with PAINTING technique	
	g)	TIE up the material before dyeing is the procedure of tie & dye technique.	
	h)	LOOM power looms are used to make plain cloth for suiting.	

	<p>i) A flexible synthetic rubber used in screen printing is known as a SQUEEGEE.</p> <p>j) Adjective dyes first treated with a MORDANT to make it fast.</p>	
2.	<p>(A) Define the procedure of batik technique?</p> <p>ANS Batik is a "resist" process for making designs on fabric. The artist uses wax to prevent dye from penetrating the cloth, leaving "blank" areas in the dyed fabric. The process, wax resist then dye, can be repeated over and over to create complex multicolored designs .Two main types of batik are produced in Malaysia today hand-painted and block-printed. The difference lies in the production techniques.</p> <p>(B) Explain difference between roller printing and rotary printing?</p> <p>ANS Roller printing Is a kind of printing process with copper rollers with concave patterns it is also called copper roll printing. The drum is referred to as cylinder engraving. When printing, the cylinder surface coated with paste, with sharp and flat blade will not cut part of the cylinder surface paste scraping, the concave pattern is reserved in the paste. When the cylinder imprint on the fabric, color transfer to the fabric and printing patterns. Each cylinder of a printing paste, such as printing equipment and equipped with multi cylinder, which can continuously print color patterns. Roller printing in parts of the country also known as iron printing, the principle of consistent with our daily stamp. Rotary screen printing and printing roller, Department of continuous process, printing fabric by wide rubber band is transported to the continuous movement of the rotary cylinder. The principle and the roller opposite to its, is in the round net (nickel net) as internal extravasation (by scraper, bar and slurry pressure) to complete printing. The other one has to say the difference is rotary screen printing in large area printing saturation, especially the high weight of the fabric is not of course than the roller at the same time (double-sided printing fabrics have obvious advantages, positive and negative) round net will not be able to.</p>	10

3.		<p>True and False:</p> <p>a) One up four down is a process of satin weave.(TRUE)</p> <p>b) When fading occurs it means dye is fugitive.(False)</p> <p>c) Technique of block printing is related with the cutting of pattern on the required sheet and applies it on the fabric for paint. (FALSE)</p> <p>d) Shed is created with the help of weft threads. (TRUE)</p> <p>e) Technique in which different things put together on one piece of paper or cloth is called screen printing. (FALSE)</p> <p>f) Hook shaped needle is used for crocheting.(TRUE)</p> <p>g) In flat bed cylindrical screens are used for printing. (TRUE)</p> <p>h) Flax plant is used to create jute cloth.(FALSE)</p> <p>i) Acrylic is a manufactured in replacement of wool. (TRUE)</p> <p>j) Paint is used for the resistant of color in batik. (FALSE)</p>	10
4.		Make a sample of plain weave and twill weave	10