

**MAY ALMIGHTY ALLAH PROTECT US ALL FROM THIS PANDEMIC SITUATION**

**Department of Art & Design  
IQRA National University**

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**FINAL SEMESTER ASSIGNMENT SPRING 2020**

Course Code: TA-111

Program: **BID**

Course Title: Textile Analysis

Module: Semester 1

Prerequisite: None

Total Marks: 40

Instructor: Faiza Hassan

Student ID: **16959**

Note: Attempt all questions:

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(A)

**Fill in the blanks:**

a)

In **DISCHARGE** printing design is developed with a destroying agent.

b)

In industry the **INKJET** 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 a **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.

i)

A flexible synthetic rubber used in screen printing is known as a **SQUEEGEE**

j)

Adjective dyes first treated with a **MORDDANT** to make it fast.

## Q NO:2(A)

Define the procedure of batik technique?

**Batik:** The first wax is applied over the penciled – in outline of the pattern almost always the original clothes is white or beige.

The clothe is dyed in the first dye bath. In this case the first dye bath is indigo blue. The rea of the clothe where the wax was applied in step 1 will remain white.

The wax is applied in this case it is a dark brown color poorer quality of wax is used to cover large area of cloth. The darker color help to create differentiate to strong it from the first wax Applied. Any parts that are covered with this wax application will remain the indigo color.

The cloth is dyed in the second dyed bath. In this case it is a navy blue any areas that are not covered by wax will become dark blue.

All the wax has been applied thus far is removed. This is done by heating the wax and scraping it off and also by applying hot water and sponging off the remaining wax.

The finished cloth after all of the wax has been removed.

The common batik fabrics that make for excellent batiks prints are cambric, poplin, voiles, and pure silk are used.

## **QNO: 2 (B)**

Explain difference between roller printing and rotary printing?

### **Roller Printing:**

The roller printing also called direct printing and engraves roller printing. It used to decorate large quantities of fabric on a commercial basis. It is invented by Thomas Bell of Scotland in 1783. A separate dye paste for each color is applied to the fabric from a metal roller that is intaglio engraved according to the design. It is a modern continuous printing technique. In this method, a heavy copper cylinder (roller) is engraved with the print design by carving the design into the copper. The design is engraved on the surface of a metal roller, to which dye is applied, and the excess is scraped off the roller's surface, leaving dye in the engraved sections then it rolls across the fabric, the dye on the roller transfers to the fabric.

Copper is soft, so once the design is engraved, the roller is electroplated with chrome for durability. This printing technique developed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Until the development of rotary screen printing it was the only continuous technique. Designs with up to 16 colors present no problem in roller printing.

### **Rotary Printing:**

In the mid-1950s a new type of screen printing method involving a cylindrical screen was developed. Rotary screen printing involves a series of revolving screens, each with revolving screens, and each with a stationary squeegee inside which forces the print paste onto the fabric. Twenty or more

colors can be printed at the same time. The process is much quicker and more efficient than flat screen printing. Since the 1970s it has grown to dominate the textile printing market.

### QNO:3

	<p><b>True and False:</b></p> <p>a) One up four down is a process of satin weave.<u>(true)</u></p> <p>b) When fading occurs it means dye is fugitive.<u>(false)</u></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.<u>(false)</u></p> <p>d) Shed is created with the help of weft threads. <u>(true)</u></p> <p>e) Technique in which different things put together on one piece of paper or cloth is called screen printing.<u>(false)</u></p> <p>f) Hook shaped needle is used for crocheting.<u>(true)</u></p> <p>g) In flat bed cylindrical screens are used for printing.<u>(true)</u></p> <p>h) Flax plant is used to create jute cloth <u>(false)</u>.</p> <p>i) Acrylic is a manufactured in replacement of wool.<u>(true)</u></p> <p>j) Paint is used for the resistant of color in batik.<u>(false)</u></p>
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