

**ID: 15985**

**SUBJECT: TEXTILE ANALYSIS**

**PROGRM: BTD**

## **QUESTIONS**

**A) Name different types of prints techniques. Hence also give short introduction about print history.**

**ans)** The history of printing starts as early as 3500 BCE, when the proto-Elamite and Sumerian civilizations used cylinder seals to certify documents written in clay. Other early forms include block seals, Hammered coinage, pottery imprints, and cloth printing. Woodblock printing on paper originated in China around 200 AD. It led to the development of movable type in the eleventh century and the spread of book production in East Asia. Woodblock printing was also used in Europe, but it was in the fifteenth century that European printers developed a process for mass-producing metal type to support an economical book publishing industry. This industry enabled the communication of ideas and sharing of knowledge on an unprecedented scale. Alongside the development of text printing, new and lower-cost methods of image reproduction were developed, including lithography, screen printing and photocopying.

### **TYPES OF PRINTING:**

- Digital printing
- Flexography.
- Letterpress Printing.
- Offset Printing.
- Rotogravure.
- Screen Printing.

### **DIGITAL PRINTING:**

Digital printing is the reproduction of digital images on physical surface, such as common or photographic paper, film, cloth, plastic, etc. It can be differentiated from litho printing in

many ways.

#### **FLEXOGRAPHY:**

A flexo print is achieved by creating a mirrored master of the required image as a 3D relief in a rubber or polymer material. A measured amount of ink is deposited upon the surface of the printing plate (or printing cylinder) using an anilox roll. The print surface then rotates, contacting the print material which transfers the ink.

#### **LETTERPRESS PRINTING:**

Letterpress printing is a term for printing text with movable type, in which the raised surface of the type is inked and then pressed against a smooth substance to obtain an image in reverse. In addition to the direct impression of inked movable type onto paper or another receptive surface, the term letterpress can also refer to the direct impression of inked media such as zinc "cuts" (plates) or linoleum blocks onto a receptive surface.

#### **OFFSET PRINTING:**

Offset printing is a widely used printing technique where the inked image is transferred (or "offset") from a plate to a rubber blanket, then to the printing surface. When used in combination with the lithographic process, which is based on the repulsion of oil and water, the offset technique employs a flat (planographic) image carrier on which the image to be printed obtains ink from ink rollers, while the non-printing area attracts a film of water, keeping the non-printing areas ink-free.

#### **ROTOGRAVURE:**

Rotogravure is a type of intaglio printing process, in that it involves engraving the image onto an image carrier. In gravure printing, the image is engraved onto a copper cylinder because, like offset and flexography, it uses a rotary printing press. The vast majority of gravure presses print on reels of paper, rather than sheets of paper. (Sheetfed gravure is a small, specialty market.) Rotary gravure presses are the fastest and widest presses in operation, printing everything from narrow labels to 12-foot-wide rolls of vinyl flooring. Additional operations may be in-line with a gravure press, such as saddle stitching facilities for magazine/brochure work.

#### **SCREEN PRINTING:**

Screen printing is a printmaking technique that creates a sharp-edged image using a stencil. A screen print or serigraph is an image created using this technique.

**B.**

**What is roller printing?**

**ANS)** Roller printing, also called direct printing, method of applying a coloured pattern to cloth, invented by Thomas Bell of Scotland in 1783. A separate dye paste for each colour is applied to the fabric from a metal roller that is intaglio engraved according to the design.

**ROLLER PRINTING WORK:**

Engraved roller printing is a continuous printing process developed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In this method, a heavy copper cylinder is engraved with the print design. Copper is soft, so once the roller is engraved with the print design, it is electroplated with chrome for durability.

**C.**

**As an apparel designer what should be kept in mind during making prints for teenagers.**

**ANS)** An apparel designer should keep bright colours and funky prints in mind while making prints for teenagers. Because as designing for teens the prints should be unique for convincing them to buy it. And as teens are always into unique stuff and funky neon colours so they should have a really different stuff than elder people to attract them to buy it.