

MID SEMESTER ASSIGNMENT SPRING 2020

Course Code: TA-111

Program: BFD, BTB, BID

Course Title: Textile Analysis

Module: Semester 1

Prerequisite: None

Total Marks: 30

Instructor: Faiza Hassan

Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_16938\_\_\_\_\_

Note: Attempt all questions:

Q. No.	Part	Question	Marks
1.	(A)	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b>	05
	a)	A <u>  twill  </u> weave can easily be identified by its diagonal lines.	
	b)	The dyes in which extra chemical should be added is known as <u>  chrome or mordant  </u> .	
	c)	The <u>  warp  </u> threads run lengthways in the piece of cloth.	
	d)	A <u>  loom  </u> is a device used to weave cloth.	
	e)	<u>  tapestry  </u> woven style sometimes classified as embroidery in textiles.	
	(B)	<b>Choose the correct answer:</b>	05
	a)	<u>  nylon  </u> was the first important early natural based synthetic fiber. (Nylon, Rayon, Acrylic)	
	b)	<u>  vat dyes  </u> is used for the indigo color of blue	

	<p>c) jeans. (Vat dyes, Acid dyes, Reactive dyes)</p> <p>The procedure in which yarns are twisted together is known as <b>spun yarn</b>. (Yarn counts, Spun yarn, Spinning)</p> <p>d) The filling yarn inserted through the shed by a small carrier device called a <b>shuttle</b>. (Harness, Shuttle, Heddle)</p> <p>e) Dyes which need extra chemical processes for fastness are known as <b>adjective</b> dyes. (Substantive, Adjective, Fugitive)</p>	
<p>2.</p>	<p>(A) Define weft-faced weave and warp-faced weave? <b>Answer.</b></p> <p><b>Weft-faced Weave:</b> The organization of warp threads is completely hidden by the weft threads. It is common in tapestry and rug weaving.</p> <p><b>Warp-faced Weave:</b> The organization of weft threads is hidden by the warp. By spacing the warp more closely, it can completely cover the weft that binds it, giving a warp faced textile such as rep weave.</p> <p>(B) Explain substantive dyes and adjective dyes? <b>Answer.</b></p> <p><b>Substantive Dyes:</b> Only a few natural dyes will take permanently dye fastness without the addition of a mordant. Those dyes are called substantive dyes. Some examples are annatto seeds, which produce an orange color; lichens, which produce a range of shades from reddish browns to yellows; and walnut hulls, which produce rich shades of brown.</p> <p><b>Adjective Dyes:</b> Many natural dyes are called adjective dyes in that</p>	<p>05</p> <p>05</p>

		<p>they require a mordant to fix them to the material. A mordant works by combining with the dyestuff to create an insoluble compound. Examples of mordant include materials such as alum, sodium chloride and tannic acid. There are many adjective natural dyes which only give a worthwhile color and a good level of wash and light fastness if the fibers are prepared with mordant. The great majority of dyes only give a relatively permanent color if the fibers are mordant.</p>	
3.	<p><b>True and False:</b></p> <p>a) A dye that loses its coloring during proper usage is known as a fast dye. <b>(False)</b></p> <p>b) Spinning is a device used to weave cloth. <b>(False)</b></p> <p>c) Fibers are twisted together to form yarn is known as spinning.<b>(true)</b></p> <p>d) The weft thread is wound onto spools called shuttle.<b>(false)</b></p> <p>e) Dye is the substances that impart color to materials. <b>(True)</b></p> <p>f) Color extracted from a Trumpet Shell fish is red.<b>(true)</b></p> <p>g) Polyester is a natural based fiber.<b>(false)</b></p> <p>h) Fibers are beaten or matted together to make a weave cloth.<b>(true)</b></p> <p>i) Tapestry is a weft-faced weave. <b>(True)</b></p> <p>j) The first synthetic dye was discovered by William Henry Perkin.<b>(true)</b></p>	10	