

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: **16902**

Note: Attempt all questions:

Q. No.	Part	Question	Marks
1.	(A)	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b>	10
	(a)	In <b>discharge</b> printing design is developed with a destroying agent.	
	b)	In industry the <b>ink jet</b> printing process is comparatively same with the batik technique.	
	c)	In wooden block the pattern area is <b>carved</b> on the surface.	
	d)	The <b>silk</b> cloth is used for making screens.	
	e)	Madder is a <b>organic</b> based dye.	
	f)	Cracking effect of lines is made up with <b>painting</b> technique.	
	g)	<b>Tie</b> up the material before dyeing is the procedure of tie & dye technique.	
		<b>Loom</b> power looms are used to make plain cloth for suiting.	
	h)	A flexible synthetic rubber used in screen printing is known	

	<p>i) as a <b><u>squeegee</u></b></p> <p>Adjective dyes first treated with a <b><u>mordant</u></b> to make it fast.</p> <p>j)</p>	
2.	<p>(A) Define the procedure of batik technique?  Ans: Batik Techniques:  STEP 1:  The first wax is applied over the pattern's penicillate outline. The original fabric is almost always white, or beige.  STEP 2:  In the first bath of the dye the fabric is colored. The first dyebath in this case is indigo-blue. The area of the cloth where the wax was applied in Step 1 will remain white.  STEP 3:  Wax is applied with second application. It is a dark brown color, in this case. Deprived of wax consistency is used to cover wider areas of fabric. The darker color helps differentiate it from the first applied wax. All areas coated with this wax treatment will remain the color of indigo.  STEP 4:  In the second dye bath the cloth gets colored. It is a navy blue in this situation. Any areas not covered by wax will be turned dark blue.  STEP 5:  All of the wax that was added up to now is gone. This is done by heating the wax and scraping it off and applying hot water as well as sponging the remaining wax away.  STEP 6:  Wax is added to the fabric region which the artist wants to stay in the indigo blue color.  STEP 7:  Wax is applied to the area of the fabric that the artist wishes to remain white.  STEP 8:  The fabric is dipped in the final bath of the dye. It's gray in this situation. Any areas of the cloth not covered with wax will go brown.  STEP 9:  The finished cloth after all of the wax has been removed.</p>	10

	<p><b>(B)</b> Explain difference between roller printing and rotary printing?  <b>Ans</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="467 300 1243 1081"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="467 300 857 338">Rotary Printing</th> <th data-bbox="857 300 1243 338">Roller Printing</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 338 857 527">1. Printing is achieved by cylindrical or spherical panel which is specially perforated.</td> <td data-bbox="857 338 1243 527">Printing is done by specially engraved copper roller.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 527 857 674">2. Paste is pumped to the screen by pumps and distributed wise in frequency.</td> <td data-bbox="857 527 1243 674">Paste is transferred to the engraved roller by color furnishing roller.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 674 857 783">3. Can be printed woven and knitted fabric.</td> <td data-bbox="857 674 1243 783">Can be printed woven and tricot fabric</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 783 857 856">4. Design can be changed quickly.</td> <td data-bbox="857 783 1243 856">More time required for changing of pattern.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 856 857 930">5. Setting up time – lower.</td> <td data-bbox="857 856 1243 930">Setting up time – higher.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 930 857 1003">6. Color applied is more adaptable.</td> <td data-bbox="857 930 1243 1003">Color applied is less in general.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 1003 857 1081">7. Pressure of fabric – low.</td> <td data-bbox="857 1003 1243 1081">Pressure of fabric – high</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rotary Printing	Roller Printing	1. Printing is achieved by cylindrical or spherical panel which is specially perforated.	Printing is done by specially engraved copper roller.	2. Paste is pumped to the screen by pumps and distributed wise in frequency.	Paste is transferred to the engraved roller by color furnishing roller.	3. Can be printed woven and knitted fabric.	Can be printed woven and tricot fabric	4. Design can be changed quickly.	More time required for changing of pattern.	5. Setting up time – lower.	Setting up time – higher.	6. Color applied is more adaptable.	Color applied is less in general.	7. Pressure of fabric – low.	Pressure of fabric – high	
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3.	<p><b>True and False:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) One up four down is a process of satin weave. <b>TRUE</b></li> <li>b) When fading occurs it means dye is fugitive. <b>FALSE</b></li> <li>c) Technique of block printing is related with the cutting of pattern on the required sheet and applies it on the fabric for paint. <b>FALSE</b></li> <li>d) Shed is created with the help of weft threads. <b>TRUE</b></li> <li>e) Technique in which different things put together on one piece of paper or cloth is called screen printing. <b>FALSE</b></li> <li>f) Hook shaped needle is used for crocheting. <b>TRUE</b></li> <li>g) In flat bed cylindrical screens are used for printing. <b>TRUE</b></li> <li>h) Flax plant is used to create jute cloth. <b>FALSE</b></li> </ul>	10																

	i)	Acrylic is a manufactured in replacement of wool. <b>TRUE</b>	
	j)	Paint is used for the resistant of color in batik. <b>FALSE</b>	
4.		Make a sample of plain weave and twill weave	10