

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

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Note: Attempt all questions:

Q. No.	Part	Question	Marks
1.	(A)	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b>  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.  h) _____ <b>Loom</b> _____ power looms are used to make plain cloth for suiting.	10

	j)	<p>A flexible synthetic rubber used in screen printing is known as a <b>squeegee</b>.</p> <p>Adjective dyes first treated with a <b>mordant</b> to make it fast.</p>	
2.	(A)	<p>Define the procedure of batik technique?</p> <p><b>Answer.</b> <b><u>Batik technique.</u></b></p> <p><b>Definition.</b> Batik is both an art and a craft, which is becoming more popular and well known in the West as a wonderfully creative medium. The art of decorating cloth in this way, using wax and dye, has been practised for centuries. In Java, Indonesia, batik is part of an ancient tradition, and some of the finest batik cloth in the world is still made there. The word batik originates from the Javanese tik and means to dot.</p> <p><b><u>Procedure.</u></b></p> <p>★. The first wax is applied over the penciled-in outline of the pattern. Almost always the original cloth is white or beige.</p> <p>★. The cloth is dyed in the first dye bath. In this case the first dye bath is indigo blue. The area of the cloth where the wax was applied in Step 1 will remain white.</p> <p>★. Second application of wax is applied. In this case it is a dark brown color. A poorer quality of wax is used to cover larger areas of cloth. The darker color helps to differentiate it from the first wax applied. Any parts that are covered with this wax application will remain the indigo color.</p> <p>★. The cloth is dyed in the second dye bath. In this case it is a navy blue. Any areas that are not covered by wax will become dark blue.</p>	10

☆. All the wax that 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.

☆. Wax is applied to the area of the fabric that the artist wishes to remain the indigo blue color.

☆. Wax is applied to the area of the fabric that the artist wishes to remain white.

☆. The fabric is submerged in the final dye bath. In this case it is brown. Any areas of the cloth that have not been covered with wax will become brown.

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

(B). Explain difference between roller printing and rotary printing?

### **Answer.(B)**

#### **Roller printing.**

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. The technique can be used with almost any textile fabric.

(B)

#### **Rotary printing.**

A rotary printing press is a printing press in which the images to be printed are curved around a cylinder. Printing can be done on various substrates, including paper, cardboard, and plastic. Substrates can be sheet feed or unwound on a continuous roll through the press to be printed and further modified if required (e.g. die cut, overprint varnished, embossed).

#### **Differences.**

##### **Roller printing.**

1. ☆. Printing is done by specially engraved copper

	<p>roller.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>2.</u> ☆. Paste is transferred to the engraved roller by color furnishing roller.</li> <li><u>3.</u> Even 16 engraved roller can be used for different colors of pattern only 4-6.</li> <li><u>4.</u> Can be printed woven and tricot fabric.</li> <li><u>5.</u> The main equipment of printing is engraved roller.</li> <li><u>6.</u> More time required for changing of pattern.</li> <li><u>7.</u> Engraving costs is higher.</li> <li><u>8.</u> Setting up time higher.</li> <li><u>9.</u> Production rate medium.</li> <li><u>10.</u> Pressure of fabric high.</li> <li><u>11.</u> Skillness required by the operator is high.</li> <li><u>12.</u> Color applied is less in general.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Rotary printing.</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Printing is done by specially made perforated cylindrical or spherical screen.</li> <li>2. Paste is pumped to the screen and distributed length wise by pumps.</li> <li>3. Up to 24 color can be printed but 8-10 are printed easily.</li> <li>4. Can be printed woven and knitted fabric.</li> <li>5. The main equipment of printing is rotary screen.</li> <li>6. Design can be changed quickly.</li> <li>7. Engraving costs slightly lower than copper roller.</li> <li>8. Setting up time lower.</li> <li>9. Production rate high.</li> <li>10. Pressure of fabric low.</li> <li>11. Skillness required by the operator is low.</li> <li>12. Color applied is more adaptable.</li> </ol>	
3.	<p><b>True and False:</b></p> <ol 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> </ol> <p>Technique in which different things put together on one</p>	10

	<p>e) piece of paper or cloth is called screen printing.<b>(FALSE).</b></p> <p>f) Hook shaped needle is used for crocheting.<b>(TRUE).</b></p> <p>g) In flat bed cylindrical screens are used for printing.<b>(TRUE).</b></p> <p>h) Flax plant is used to create jute cloth.<b>(FALSE).</b></p> <p>i) Acrylic is a manufactured in replacement of wool. <b>(TRUE).</b></p> <p>j) Paint is used for the resistant of color in batik.<b>(FALSE).</b></p>	
4.	Make a sample of plain weave and twill weave	10