

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: _____16932_____

Note: Attempt all questions:

Q. No.	Part	Question	Marks
1.	(A)	Fill in the blanks:	10
	a)	In ____discharge_____ printing design is developed with a destroying agent.	
	b)	In industry the ____tie dying_____ 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)	__loom_____ up the material before dyeing is the procedure of tie & dye technique.	
	h)	__loom_____ power looms are used to make plain cloth for suing.	

	<p>i) A flexible synthetic rubber used in screen printing is known as a ___squeegee_____.</p> <p>j) Adjective dyes first treated with a ___mordant_____ to make it fast.</p>	
2.	<p>(A) Define the procedure of batik technique? ans The Step by Step Process of Making Batik</p> <p>(B) Step One in the batik making process Ans Step 1 The first wax is applied over the penciled-in outline of the pattern. Almost always the original cloth is white or beige.</p> <p>Step 2 in the batik making process Step 2 The cloth is dyed in the first dye bath. In this case the first dyebath is indigo blue. The area of the cloth where the wax was applied in Step 1 will remain white.</p> <p>Step 3 in the batik making process Step 3 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>Step 4 in the batik making process Step 4 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> <p>Step 5 in the batik making process Step 5 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.</p> <p>Step 6 in the batik making process Step 6 Wax is applied to the area of the fabric that the artist wishes to remain the indigo blue color.</p>	10

	<p>Step 7 in the batik making process Step 7 Wax is applied to the area of the fabric that the artist wishes to remain white.</p> <p>Step 8 in the batik making process Step 8 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.</p> <p>Step 9 in the batik making process Step 9 The finished cloth after all of the wax has been removed. Explain difference between roller printing and rotary printing?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Roller Printing:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Copper is soft, so once the design is engraved, the roller is electroplated with chrome for durability. This printing technique developed in the late 19th and early 20th 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.</p> <p>Rotary Printing:</p> <p>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.</p>	
--	--	--

3.	<p>True and False:</p> <p>a) One up four down is a process of satin weave.(true)</p> <p>b) When fading occurs it means dye is fugitive.(false)</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.(false)</p> <p>d) Shed is created with the help of weft threads.(true)</p> <p>e) Technique in which different things put together on one piece of paper or cloth is called screen printing.(false)</p> <p>f) Hook shaped needle is used for crocheting.(true)</p> <p>g) In flat bed cylindrical screens are used for printing.(true)</p> <p>h) Flax plant is used to create jute cloth.(false)</p> <p>i) Acrylic is a manufactured in replacement of wool. (true)</p> <p>j) Paint is used for the resistant of color in batik.(false)</p>	10
4.	Make a sample of plain weave and twill weave	10