

## Final Term Summer Assignment

Course Code: Textile History I (TH-211)

Instructor: Mam Nayab

Name: AREEBA SIDDIQUI

ID : 13252

BTD

Q1) Fill in the Blanks.

- 1) Ankles
- 2) Silk Road
- 3) Cotton
- 4) Five million
- 5) 43 species
- 6) South asia.
- 7) Block
- 8) hanks
- 9) trefoil
- 10) Dyeing.

## Short Question:

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(2)  
(A) Byzantine Dress:

Ans Byzantine:

The Byzantine costume tradition took its form from the Roman Empire (27 B.C.E. - 476 C.E.) and its color and decorative tradition from the Orient and the Middle East. The Roman roots are easy to understand. After all, the Byzantine Empire began in the fourth century C.E. as the Eastern Roman Empire. Its capital, Constantinople, was for a short time the capital of the entire Roman Empire. From the Romans the Byzantines inherited their basic clothing forms, the tunic and toga for men, and the stola, a type of long dress, for women, as well as their shoes and their hairstyles. These basic garments had become more ornate and luxurious late in the Roman Empire, yet it was not long after the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 C.E. that the Roman Empire the Byzantines began to modify and extend the Roman costume tradition to become something uniquely their own.

(B) Silk Road:-

Silk Road:- The Silk Road was a trade route that went from China to Eastern Europe. It was

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It went along the northern borders of China, India, and Persia and ended up in Eastern Europe near today's Turkey and the Mediterranean Sea.

\* Importance of Silk:

It was called the Silk Road because one of the major products traded was silk cloth from China. People throughout Asia and Europe prized Chinese silk for its softness and luxury. The Chinese sold silk for thousands of years and even the Romans called China the "land of silk".

\* What goods did the Chinese trade:

Besides silk, the Chinese also exported (sold) teas, salt, sugar, porcelain, and spices. Most of what was traded was expensive luxury goods. This was because it was a long trip and merchants didn't have a lot of room for goods. They imported or bought goods like cotton, ivory, wool, gold, and silver.

History: Although there was some trade between China and the rest of the world for some time. The silk trade was significantly expanded and promoted by the Han Dynasty, which ruled from 206 BC to 220 AD. Fun fact about the silk road it was over 4000 miles long.

(4)

Date:

Qc) Dress Code of Military and civil official of China  
Chinese clothing:

Chinese clothing is ancient and modern as it has varied by Region and time, and is recorded by the artifacts and arts of Chinese culture.

Chinese clothing has been shaped through its dynastic traditions as well as foreign influence.

Chinese clothing showcases the traditional fashion sensibilities of Chinese culture traditions and forms one of the major culture facets of Chinese civilization.

\* Civil and military officials:

Chinese civil or military officials used a variety of codes to show their rank and position. The most recognized is the Mandarin Square or rank badge. Another way to show social standing and civil rank was the use of colorful hat knobs fixed on the top of their hats. The specific hat knob on one's hat determined one's rank, as there were twelve types of hat knobs representing the nine distinctive ranks of the civil or military position.

Qd) Dyeing process:-

A dyeing process is the interaction between a dye and a fibre, as well as the movement of dye into the internal part of the fibres.

Generally, a dyeing process involves adsorption (transfer of dyes) from the aqueous dyes diffused into the fibres)

## \* Introduction

Dyeing and printing processes are value added treatments for most textile materials. A Dyeing process is the interaction between a Dye and a fiber as well as the movement of Dye into the internal part of the fiber. Generally, a Dyeing process involves adsorption.

A Dyeing or printing process is complicated, since it involves fibre kinds, yarn or fabric structures, dyes, and chemical auxiliaries, as well as dyeing technology. In order to achieve the required dyeing or printing quality, all factors that may influence the dyeing or printing process must be precisely controlled.

## Long Question

Q Write a detail note on Block Printing?

Ans: Introduction:

Block printing on textiles is the process of printing patterns on textiles, usually of linen, cotton or silk, by means of incised wooden blocks.

It is the earliest, simplest and slowest of all methods of textile printing.

Block printing by hand is a slow process. It is however, capable of yielding highly artistic results, some of which are unobtainable by any other method.

Features:

- It yields very low production.
- The cost of set up is very less.
- Very skilled personnel is required to do such printing.
- The cost of making a design is very less, however durability of design is very low, being defined by durability of block, usually made of wood.
- The variety of designs is dictated by the skill of the wood-worker who carves those designs.
- The size of design pattern repeat can be larger.
- There is a limitation of width of the fabric - which is dictated by the width of the table.

~~Each~~ hand-Block printing is an inseparable part of Cultural heritage of Rajasthan. There are two types of Block printing famous in the State of Rajasthan namely.

- Sangneri printed on white background.
  - Bagru printed on black and red background.
- different types of Techniques of Hand Block printing.

In Rajasthan color full prints of Birds, Animals, Human figures, Gods and Goddesses are popular.

### Block Carving:

Blocks are made of Seasoned teak wood by trained Craftsmen. The underside of the Block has the design hand carved on it by the Block maker. Each Block has a wooden handle and two to three cylindrical holes drilled into the Block for free air passage and also to allow release of excess printing paste.

New Block are soaked in oil for 10-15 days to soften the grains in the timber.

## \* Process of Block Printing:

- The fabric to be printed is washed free of starch and soft bleached if the natural gray of the fabric is not desired.
- If the borders are to be made, then the cloth at the border area are tied then dyed before printing.
- The fabric again washed to remove excess dye and dried thoroughly.
- The fabric is stretched over the printing table and fastened with small pins. This is an important stage as there should be a uniform tension in the fabric and no ripples.
- Color is mixed separately in another room usually pigment dyes are used for cotton.

## \* Color Pad for Block Printing:

- \* Colored pigment is mixed with a thickener or binder.
- \* A printing pad made from two layers of muslin and one layer of Flessian.
- \* A sheet of polythene is used to keep the pad from drying out



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- The Block is then placed carefully on the fabric and struck with the heel of the printers hand. The process is repeated until the entire cloth is covered.
- Each color has its own Block and each color ~~has~~ can vary owing to the weather and as it is printed in five metre lengths can vary with in a collection.