

Print history

Fabric printing isn't a new process; it has in fact been around for centuries! Of course the techniques have changed rather a lot over the years, but textile printing is an ancient art that can be seen in fabrics dating as far back as the 4th and 5th Centuries B.C.

Then in the 18th Century the technique of roller or cylinder printing came about, this is the process by which the fabric is carried along a rotating central cylinder and pressed by a series of rollers, each of which is engraved with the design. Each roller is fed a different color through feed rollers, and some roller printing machines were even able to print 6 colors at once, making them much faster than the block printing process.

In the early 20th Century the modern process of screen printing arrived, although it is thought that screen printing dates back much further than this. This process involves the use of a stencil of an image on a screen of porous mesh (this was traditionally made of silk), a roller is used to pull ink over the stencil which is in turn forced through the mesh and onto the fabric; for each separate color a different stencil is used. In the mid 20th Century rotary multicolored screen printing allowed for large-scale screen prints and at a faster rate, making it more economical

Textile/Fabric Printing Technique

- 1 Engraved Roller printing
- 2 Screen printing
3. Stencil printing
4. Block printing
- 5 Spray printing
6. Heat transfer or thermal transfer printing
7. Direct to garment digital printing (DTG)
9. Sublimation transfer printing.
- 8 Printing with inkjet printers
- 10 Photo Printing

Q=2 Roller Printing:

Roller Printing also called roller printing. 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. 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.

Main parts of Roller Printing:

1. Color doctor
2. Lint doctor
3. Blankets
4. Back grey
5. Furnishers
6. Color box / tray

Advantage of Roller printing

1. Higher production without rotary screen printing machine.
2. 14 colors can be used for printing.
3. Medium design can be produced.
4. Can be used for printing any style.
5. Any color is used for printing without higher alkali or conc. acid.
6. Repeats do not exist as printing is continuous.
7. Higher production by using single color.
8. Complex design is possible.

Disadvantage of Roller printing

1. Large design is not possible.
2. Generally, shedding fault is found.
3. Higher coloring effect is not possible as like block printing.
4. Lower production by using more than one color.
5. Changing time is high.
6. Engraving the printing roller is expensive Operation

Question: D

Professional printed dresses for male:

Most of professionals wear dress pants and white shirt. But in rural areas most of professionals wear white shalwar qameez and black waistcoat and black Peshawari chappal. These are formal dresses which identify most of professionals. Doctors wear blue and gray shirts because it defines the personality of a Doctor.

Professional printed dresses for female:

Actually girls wear most of fancy dresses but in professional life they wear formal dresses because it shows their profession.

In professional dresses females wear simple dresses, simple dresses means they have simple prints, no pearls no colorful threads are used it looks very formal and decent. Most of women wear abaya like dress upper on the dress. Most of women wear hijab in official life.

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Subject: textile analysis

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