

## K.S.Rangasamy College of Technology

(Autonomous)

## Tiruchengode – 637 215

## **Department of Textile Technology**

Name of the Subject : Textile Chemical Processing

S.No	Questions	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Correct Option
1	The discharging agent added in print paste for printing of cotton is	Sodium hydroxide	Aluminum sulphate	Potassium carbonate	Sodium sulfoxylate formaldehyde	Sodium sulfoxylate formaldehyde
2	The modified cellulose derivative based thickner is	СМС	PVA	Starch	Sodium Alginate	СМС
3	is an important chemical which helps binding the pigments with substrate	Wetting agent	Solvent	Binder	Carriers	Binder

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4	The purpose of steaming processing in printing of textile material is	Colour fixation	Heating the fabric	Drying the print paste	For moisture absorption of fabric	Colour fixation
5	The highest rate of production in printing is obtained on	Block printing	Roller printing	Flat bed printing	Rotary printing	Rotary printing
6	In fixation process, the maximum temperature used for curing chamber isDegree centigrades.	100	120	150	200	150
7	dye is suitable for polyester fabric printing.	Direct dye	Reactive dye	Vat dye	Disperse dye	Disperse dye
8	In acrylic with basic dye printing method, which one is used for dye fixing agent	HCL	Na2CO3	CH3COOH	NaOH	CH3COOH
9	Direct dye printing is suitable for	Wool	Nylon	Modacrylic	Cotton	Cotton
10	In reactive dye printing process, the purpose of sodium carbonate is	Exhausting agent	Dye fixing agent	Levelling agent	Retarding agent	Dye fixing agent

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11	based materia predominantly used for foam printing.	Poly styrene	Azo	Polycyclic hydrocarbon	Aromatic hydrocarbon	Poly styrene
12	Color applied unevenly during printing is called as	Mottled	Binding	Colour out	Scrimbs	Mottled
13	In Calendaring process	Improve fabric Glossy	Improve fabric elasticity	Improve fabric thickness	Improve fabric strength	Improve fabric Glossy
14	The back filling does not improve the	Fabric weight	Fabric appearance	Fabric strength	Fabric firmness	Fabric strength
15	For cotton material, which softener is more suitable	Anionic softeners	Nonionic softeners	Cationic softeners	Non reactive softeners	Cationic softeners
16	Felting and non felting treatments related tofabrics.	Cotton	Wool	Silk	PET	Wool
17	In raising process gives theeffect.	Fuzzy	Bulky	Damask	Bettled	Fuzzy
18	enzyme is used for bio polishing process.	Pectene	Amylase	Maltase	Cellulase	Cellulase

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19	Crease proof treatment is	Temporary mechanical finish	Temporary chemical finish	Permanent mechanical finish	Permanent chemical finish	Permanent chemical finish
20	In flame proof finish, phosphorus components workingtheory.	Coating Theory	Chemical Theory	Radical Theory	Gas Theory	Chemical Theory
21	The important parameters for bio polishing are	Time, Temp, Pressure	Time, Pressure, Ph	Time, Temp, Ph	Temp, Pressure, Ph	Time, Temp, Ph
22	An excellent example of waterproof fabric is fabric	Polyester	Cotton	Wool	Nylon	Polyester
23	Aroma finishof the fabric.	Improve the water repllency	Improve the fragrance odor	Improve the moisture absobency	Improve the feel	Improve the fragrance odor
24	Controlled release mechanism related to	Flame proof finish	Water proof finsh	Stain free finish	Anti microbial finish	Anti microbial finish
25	BOD is refers to	Bacterial Oxygen Demand	Bacterial Oxygen Dense	Biological Oxygen Demand	Bacterial Over Demand	Biological Oxygen Demand
26	In effluent treatment process, Coagulation tank is used for	Removal of colors	Add the suspended materials	Removal of aldyhydes	Add the aldyhydes	Removal of colors

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27	Choose the Incorrect statement: Waste minimization can improve	Efficient production practices	Economic returns	Environmental responsibility	Economic damages	Economic damages
28	Use of directly increase the total dissolved solids (TDS) level in the effluent.	Glauber salt	Pigments	Acids	Alkalis	Glauber salt
29	Preliminary effluent treatment process remove the	Floating materials	Large solid parts	Bio degradable matters	Dissolved solids	Large solid parts
30	ISO 14000 refers to	Quality mangement	Risk management	Environmental management	Energy management	Environmental management
31	This device in the web offset machine is used to change the direction of the web.	roller	festoon	kicker	turner bar	turner bar
32	Screen printing utilizes a to control the location of the ink.	Layer	Mask	Point	Spot	Mask
33	Printing occurs by a that heats appropriately as it scans. This method has the advantage that ink will not clog in equipment that gets intermittent utilize so that the reliability is greatly improved.	Print head	Thermal head	Pressure head	Density head	Print head

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34	printers utilize a dye from a page size ribbon that vaporizes and condenses on the paper. This method allows a continuous tone of ink intensities to be produced.	Dye sublimation	Dye freezing	Dye evaporation	Dye saturation	Dye sublimation
35	Chemical finishes that permit relatively easy removal of soils (especially oily soils) with ordinary laundering	Solvent scouring	Water repellants	Foam chemical finishing	Soil release finish	Soil release finish
36	Mechanical finish in which woven or knitted fabrics are passed against rotating, bristled, wire-covered brushes. Results in fibers bring raised. Such as on flannels.	Fulling	Desizing	Napping	Singeing	Napping
37	Wax and salt solutions are used for types of finishes	Non durable finishes	Durable finishes	Semi durable finishes	Water repellency	Semi durable finishes
38	processes is required for improving properties such as strength, luster, and other qualities of the fiber	Mercerization	Bleaching	Stabilizing	Singeing	Stabilizing
39	Primary treatment of sewage consists of removal of	Large suspended organic solids	Oil and grease	Sand and girt	Floating materials	Large suspended organic solids

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40	The most widely used pump for lifting sewage is	Reciprocating pump	Centrifugal pump	Pneumatic ejector	Air pressure pump	Centrifugal pump
41	The following three parameters is used for transfer printing process	120 sec, 250ºC, 10-20 mm pressure	120 sec, 210ºC, 10-20 mm pressure	60 sec, 250ºC, 10-20 mm pressure	60 sec, 210ºC, 10-20 mm pressure	60 sec, 210ºC, 10-20 mm pressure
42	The objectives of urea used in print paste is	Increase the curing time	Increase the steaming time	Reduce the curing time	Reduce the steaming time	Reduce the steaming time
43	Resist style of printing follows the step as	Printing- Drying- Dyeing- Steaming	Dyeing- Drying- Steaming - Printing	Printing- Steaming- Dyeing- Drying	Dyeing- Printing- Steaming- Drying	Dyeing- Drying- Steaming - Printing
44	Which major chemical is used for screen preparation process	Ammonium Sulphate	Ammonium dichromate	Magnesium chloride	Potassium permagnate	Ammonium dichromate
45	Rotary printing is best suitable for printing of	Smaller size motif	Stripe designs	Complicated geometric design	Cross border designs	Cross border designs
46	The causes of flushing printing defect is	Printed area bleeds out into the unprinted area	Using high viscosity print paste	Using low viscosity print paste	Piece of lint gets stuck in the screen opening	Printed area bleeds out into the unprinted area

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47	is doesnot related to denim fabric treatment process.	Stone wash	Enzyme wash	Dye wash	Sand blasting	Dye wash
48	For cellulose materilas, excellent soft feel effects get from using softenres.	Cationic	Anionic	Silicone	Non ionic	Silicone
49	Process Sequence for Anti shrink finishing is	Padding- Drying- Expanding- Compressing	Compressing- Padding- Drying- Expanding	Expanding - Padding- Drying - Compressing	Drying - Padding- Expanding- Compressing	Padding-Drying- Expanding- Compressing
50	The highest value of LOI textile material has	PET	Cotton	Wool	Viscose	Wool