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ECO-FRIENDLY MICROWAVE DYEING WITH NATURAL DYES

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Abstract

The dyeing of cotton and viscose fabrics using turmeric and tea as natural dyes was investigated by both conventional and microwave heating methods. The extractability of turmeric and tea from natural origin using microwave was evaluated in comparison with traditional heating. The results of dye extraction indicate that microwave power is rather effective than traditional heating at low concentration and short time. Factors affecting dyeability of fabrics such as dyeing time, dye concentration, microwave power, and the aid of mordant were studied. The results of fastness properties of the dyed samples were good to excellent. The isotherm of dyeing revealed that the enhanced of dye uptake achieved in the second phase of dyeing (diffusion phase). The values of dyeing rate constant, half dyeing time and dye affinity were calculated and discussed.

Keywords: Microwave, cellulosic fibers, natural dyes, turmeric, tea, dyeing.

Introduction

The story of natural colored is not new. It started long back around five thousand years ago. The development of inexpensive dyes in numerous colors and shade pushed it into the back seat. The problems associated with exploration of newer sources of natural dyes are:

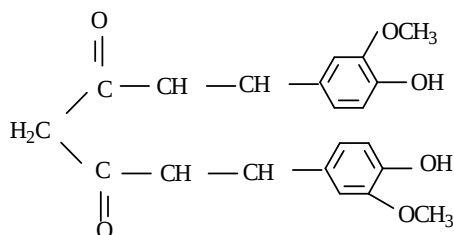
1. poor harvesting and post harvesting treatment practices.
2. Inefficient processing techniques lead to low yields and poor quality product.
3. lack of search on development of high yielding variety of dye yield plants.
4. lack of facilities to access latest technologies and market information.

Many synthetic dyes may lead to various harmful by product during their manufacture. A number of azoic dyes, which release carcinogenic amines, have already banned by most of countries. Moreover, the effluent discharged from dyeing units is also causing a lot of concern. There is an increasing realization in the textile industry as well as among the textile consumers to develop and demand eco-friendly methods of dyeing textiles. Natural dyes offer an important alternative in these regards, as these are safe in use with minimum health hazards and cause less disposal problem (Burnett Philip, 1995). Some of natural dyes constituents are antiallergent and hence proved to be safe for body contact (Glover Band piero J.H., 1993). Most of the naturally dyes materials are non-toxic, there for non-hazardous to health.

Tea plants are classified as *Camellia sinensis* variety *sensu lato* and variety *assamica*. There are six types of tea: green, yellow, dark, white, oolong and black tea. This classification is based on the processing methods employed, the degree of fermentation and the oxidation of the polyphenol present in tea. The different class compounds found in tea include tannic acid, amino acid, caffeine, carbohydrate, arylphenols, chlorophyll, lipids, minerals, nucleotides, organic acids, polyphenol, saponins, unsaponifiable compounds and volatile compounds (Roy Teranishi and Irwin Horntein, 1995).

Of the polyphenol, catechins are the principle colorant species. The chemical structure of catechins can be epicatechin (I), epicatechin gallate (II), epicatechin (III), and epigallocatechin gallate (IV), and named the two gallates "tea tannin I" and "tea tannin II" respectively (M. Tsujimura; Nippon Nogikagaku Kaishi 1934, E.G. Tsatsaroni and I. Eleftheriadis 1994)

Turmeric or Curcumin is historically one of the most famous and brightest of naturally occurring yellow dyes. It is extracted from the fresh or dried rhizomes of turmeric. Curcumin is the only natural pigment belonging to the diarylmethane group. It is a diferuloyl-methane.



(Curcuma Tinctoria, Diferuloyl-methane, C.I. Natural Yellow 3)

Srinivasam et al. suggested that the natural dye Curcumin is accompanied by a minor amount of structurally similar stereoisomeric Curcumin. He separated three pigments from an extract of turmeric, namely: diferuloylmethane having M.P. 183°C, another compound of M.P. 168°C, which probably may be (p-hydroxyl cinnamoyl) – Feruloyl methane and bis (p-hydroxyl cinnamoyl)-methane having M.P. 224°C (M.D. Teli, Roshan Panj and P.D. Pardeshi, 2000).

While cost presents a major barrier to wider use of microwave in the textile industry, an equally important barrier is the lack of understanding of how microwaves interact

with materials during heating process. Microwave energy has several possible benefits in textile processing (M. Tsujimura; Nippon Nogikagaku Kaishi). Substitution of conventional heating methods by microwave irradiation may result in faster and more uniform heating, more compact processing machinery requiring less space, and less material in process at a particular time.

Microwave heating can have certain benefits over conventional ovens:

- **Reaction rate** acceleration
- Milder reaction conditions
- Higher [chemical yield](#)
- Lower energy usage
- Different reaction selectivity

The present study focused on the dyeing of Cotton and Viscose with aqueous tea and turmeric with three different mordanting methods, pre-, simultaneous- and post-mordanting using microwave heating and compared the result with conventional techniques.

Experimental Materials

- A commercial sample of black tea (Lipton GET leaf tea powder, marketed by Hindustan lever limited, Mumbai, India) was used.
- Commercial sample of turmeric used as a yellow color. It supplied from commercial market.
- Mill scoured 100% Cotton and 100% viscose fabric supplied by Miser Co. for spinning and weaving (Mehalla El-kubra). Cotton and viscose were scoured to a bath containing 0.5 g/L sodium carbonate and 2g/L non ionic detergent at 45°C for 30 min, prior to mordanting or dyeing. The fabrics then thoroughly washed with clean tap water and air-dried at room temperature.

Methods

Conventional Extraction

Conventional extraction was carried out in 100 ml boiling distilled water using varying amount of tea or turmeric (5-15%) for different time intervals (15-120 min). The mixture was stirred, heated, allow stand for night and filtered. The filtrated solution used for dyeing.

Microwave extraction

Microwave extraction was carried out as above in 100 ml. distilled water using varying amount of tea and turmeric (5-15%) using different microwave power (30-90 watt) for different time intervals (15-60 min). The mixture was stirred, heated, allow stand for night and filtered. The filtrated solution used for dyeing.

Dyeing procedure

In a dye bath containing 10% of tea and 8% of turmeric with liquor ratio 50:1, cotton and viscose fabric were dyed using conventional heating (CH) and microwave irradiation (MW) at different pH values (2-9) for different duration 15-120 min at the boiling. The effect of mordant added (namely Alum, Copper sulphate and Iron sulphate) to the dye bath was also conducted in a comparative manner of both MW and CH methods.

The dyed samples (with or without mordant) were rinsed with cold water followed by soaping with 2 g/l nonionic detergent (Hostapal CV. Clariant) at 60°C for 30 min then rinsed squeezed finally dried at room temperature.

Measurements:

Color strength

The reflectance of the dyed samples was measured on a Perkin Lambda 3B UV/Vis spectrophotometer. Relative color strength (K/S values) was determined using the Kubelika-Munk equation (Perkin R.M. and Catlow N, 1984).

UV/Vis Absorption spectra

The UV/Vis absorption spectra in water were recorded using a Shimadzu UV/Vis absorption spectrophotometer. The quantity of dye uptake was estimated using the following equation:

$$Q = (C_0 - C_1) \frac{V}{W} \quad (1)$$

Where Q is the quantity of dye uptake (mg/g), C_0 and C_1 are the initial and the final concentration of dye in solution (mg/L) respectively, V is the volume of dye bath (L) and w is the weight of the fiber (g). The concentrations of yield solution were determined after reference to the respective calibration curve of the tea and turmeric dye using Lamber-Beer law.

Tensile strength

The tensile strength and elongation at break (warp) determined by the strip method according ASTM D-225666T (ASTM Designation; D.5035-90).

Fastness testing

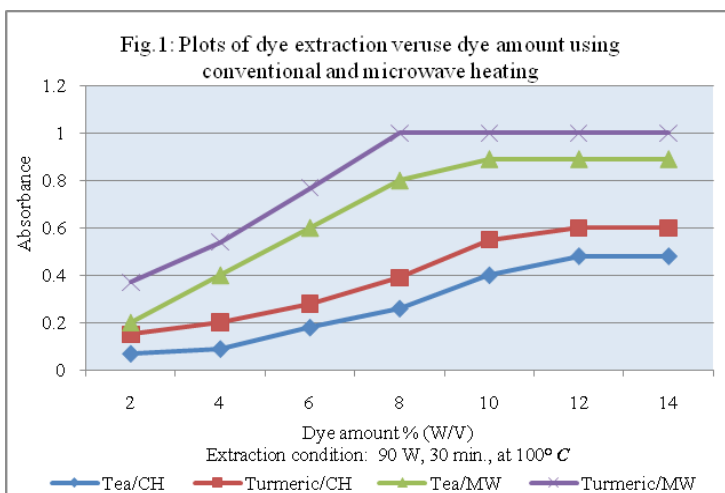
The dyed samples were tested according to ISO standard method. The specific tests were color fastness to washing, ISO 105-E04 (1989). Light fastness testes carried out by using Tara Fastness tester (Johnson A). The color change of the samples assessed against the appropriate blue scale.

Result and Discussion

Dye extraction

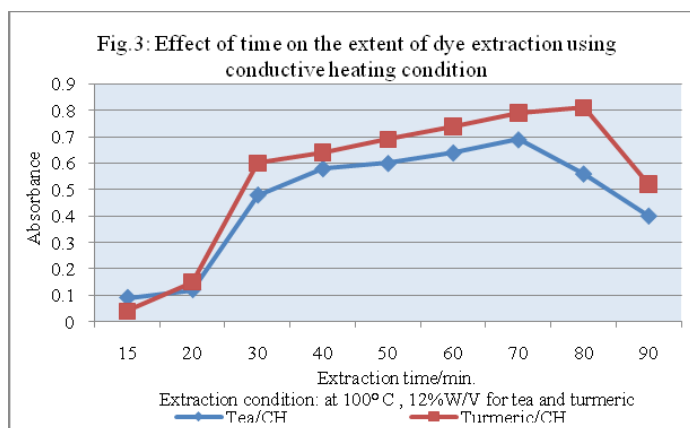
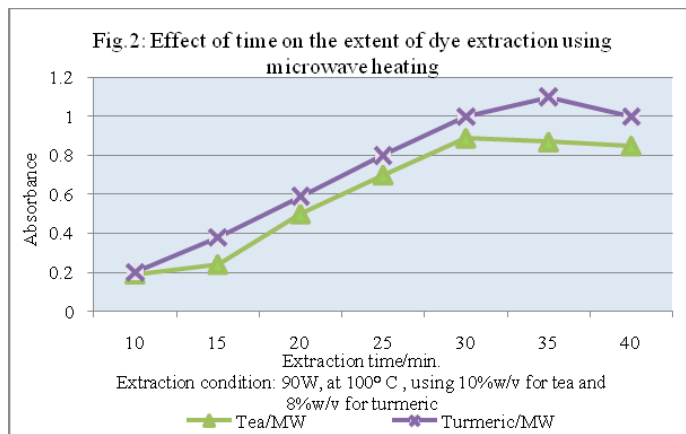
Effect of dye amount

Comparative extraction of tea and turmeric dye using CH as well as MW methods at 100°C and the extent of extractability was monitored spectrophotometrically at λ_{max} 330 for tea and 425 for turmeric. Fig. 1 shows that as the dye amount% increase, the absorption of the dye extract increase when using both techniques (CH and MW) with much higher values at all points in MW cases as expected. The maximum extractability with attained in 10g/100ml, 8g/100 ml distilled water for tea and turmeric respectively when use microwave heating, while it was 12g/100 distilled water for both dyes when using traditional heating.



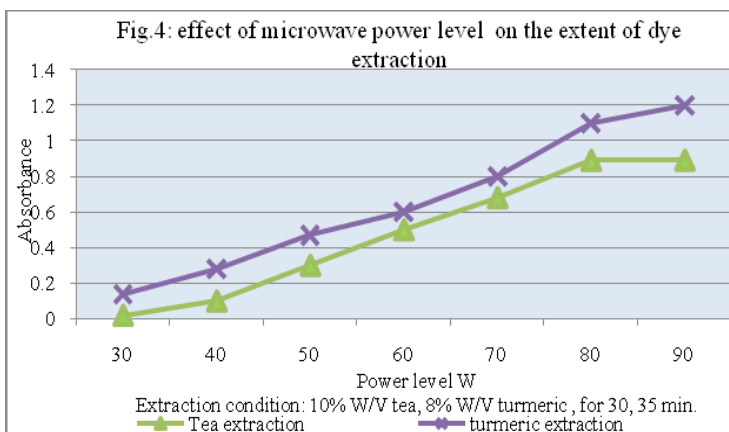
Effect of extraction time

MW and CH extraction of tea (10 and 12 g/100 ml distilled water) and turmeric (8 and 12 g/100ml distilled water) respectively were carried out for different times intervals (10 – 45 min) for MW and (15 – 90 min) for CH. Fig. 2 and 3 shows the rate of dye extraction by MW and CH heating, from figure we can be observed that the dye extraction is higher in MW than that of CH to reveal maximum dye extraction after 30 min for tea and 35 for turmeric, it is worth that the absorption of extract causing MW (0.88, 0.95) after 30 min, while when using CH it was only 0.69 and 0.75 after 70 and 80 min for tea and turmeric respectively. However, prolonged extraction time using CH, may lead to degradation which associated with decreasing the absorbance of the extract.



Effect of microwave power on dye extraction

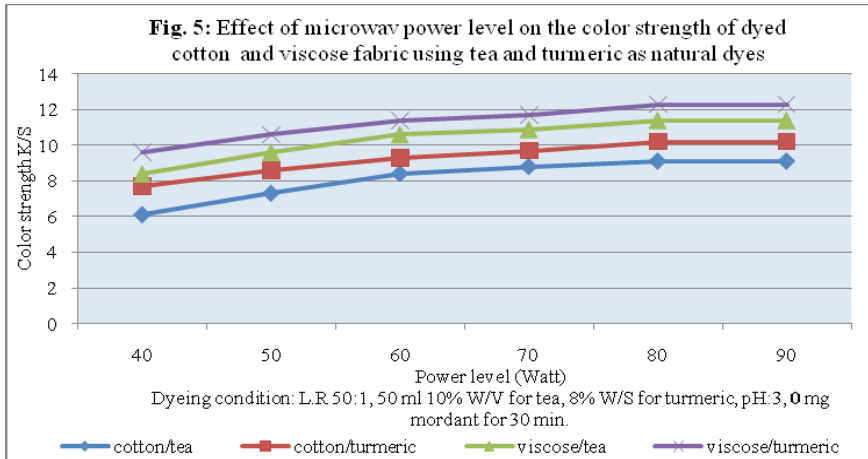
The effect of microwave power on dye extractability of tea and turmeric was conducted at different power levels (30 -90 Watt). As shown in Fig. 4, The absorption of the extract increase with increasing power level up to 80 and 90 Watt for tea and turmeric respectively, which the maximum extraction was attained. The result of the dye extraction emphasize the enhancement effect of microwave power, which helps in accelerate the dye extraction from natural source by virtue of absorption and dye dispersion (microwave gives a uniform exposure to any materials moved through it).



Dyeing
Effect of microwave power level

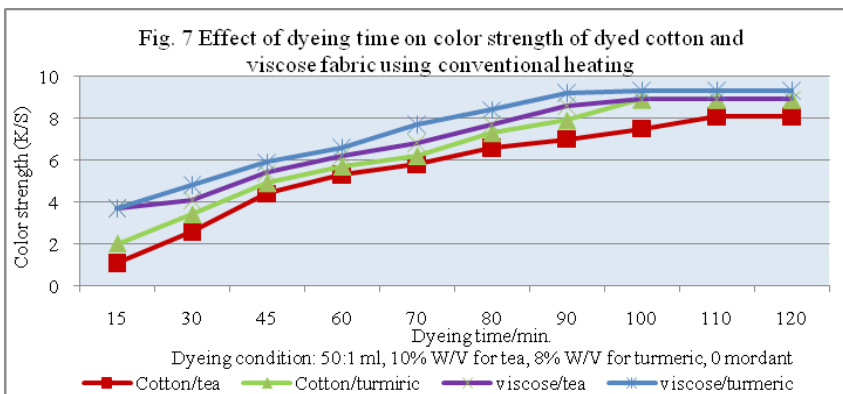
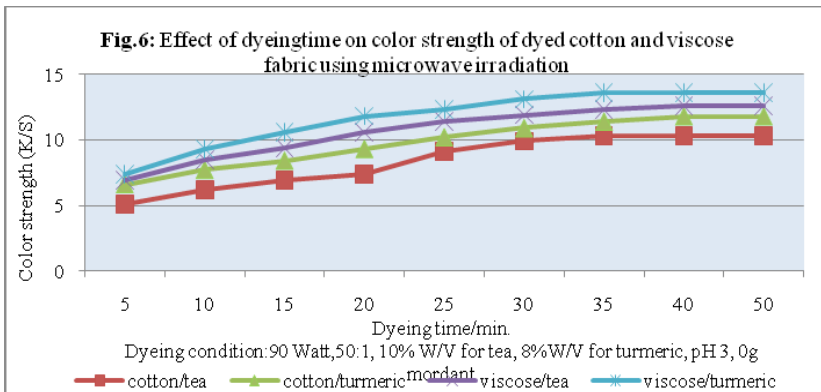
Increasing temperature, increase the reaction rates, and the rate of diffusion of dyes into fabric. The choice of microwave based on that attainment of desired temperature is faster in microwave as compared to conventional heating. As shown in Fig.5 the color strength of dyed fabrics seemed to be directly proportional with power supplied. This behavior emphasized again the assisting effect of MW power on the dyeability of cotton and viscose fabric with tea and turmeric as natural dyes. This assistance can be explained as the microwave field energy will be converted to heat by different amount in different parts of the system domains. This in homogeneous energy dissipation means selective heating of different parts of the fabric is possible, and may lead to temperature gradients between them. Nevertheless, the presence zones with a higher temperature than others (called hot spots) must be subjected to the heat transfer processes between domains, where the

rate of heat conduction is high between system domains, hot spots would have no long-term existence as the components rapidly reach thermal equilibrium.



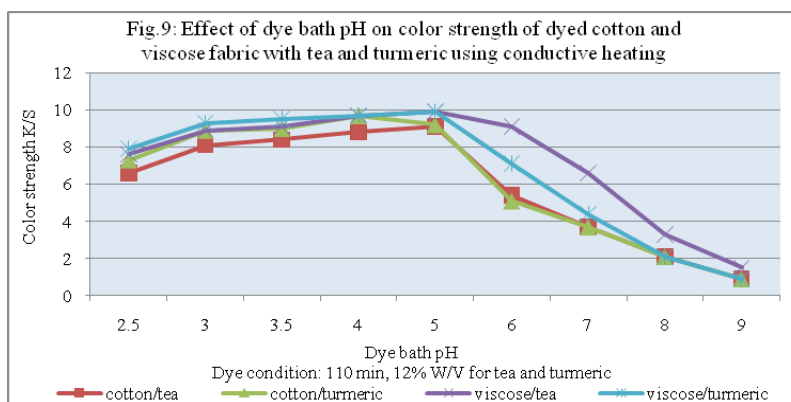
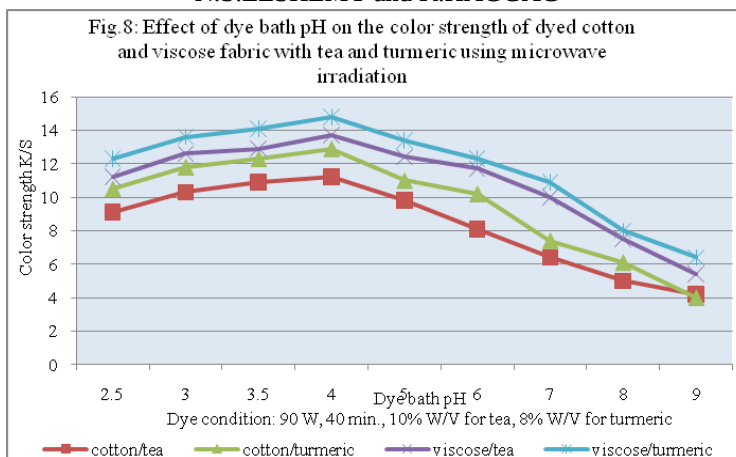
Effect of dyeing time

The effect of dyeing time was conducted at high concentration of the dyes (10 g/100 ml for tea and 8 g/100 ml for turmeric in case of MW and 12 g/100 ml for both dye in case of CH heating). Fig 6 and 7 indicate that the color strength increased as the dyeing time increases in both MW and CH heating associating with slightly higher K/S values at all point using MW. A plateau is attained after 40 min for tea and 50 min for turmeric in both fabric in MW, while it attained after 110 min. for both dyes to cotton and 100 min for viscose fabric in case of CH. The enhancement effect due to the microwave irradiation may make more pronounced the non-uniform temperature distribution with certain geometries. This lead to giving a temperature gradient inside the dyeing sample with the opposite directions to that in conventional dyeing process. The temperature inside the fabric slab becomes higher than it is on the surface so the diffusion and thermo-diffusion gradient lead in the same direction and dyeing rate increases. Generally, the increase in dye uptake can be explained by fibre swelling and hence enhanced dye diffusion.



Effect of pH

Fig. 8 and 9 shows that the pH values of the dye bath have a considerable effect on the dyeability of cotton and viscose fabric with tea and turmeric under both MW and CH conditions. It is clear that MW has improved the dyeability of cotton fabric at pH 4 when tea used as natural dye, while when used turmeric it was pH 4.5, but in viscose fabric it was pH 3.5 for both dyes. In case of conventional heating it was at 5.5 and 6.0 for both substrate. From Fig.8 and 9 we can observed that the maximum color depth was observed at mild acidic condition using both MW and CH heating. (Ht Deo and BK Desai). However, the dye uptake decrease with increase pH from neutral to alkaline medium.



Effect of mordant salt addition

In the dyeing of textiles fibers with natural dyes, mordant play an important role. Usually a metal salt has substantively for both the colorant and the fiber, and forms an insoluble complex with the dye on the substrate. The effect of different mordant on the depth of shade on cotton and viscose dyed with tea and turmeric was studied. From Table 1 it was observed that, from the dyeing techniques (pre-, post-, and simultaneous-mordant) for dyeing cotton and viscose with tea and turmeric extract, in case of CH the post mordant method showed a higher depth of shade, as well as color values, compared with the fabric dyed using the other two methods. This may be attributed to the grater complex forming ability of the metal ions with the dye molecule in this technique. Tea and turmeric have a very good substantivity for cellulosic fiber. Thus, in the post mordanting method, the dye is adsorbed on to the fiber, followed by the formation of an insoluble complex with metal ions showing bathochromic shift. In case of the simultaneous-mordanting method, some of the dye

is lost due to the formation of an insoluble complex in the dye bath itself, while during the pre-mordanting some of the mordant stripped out in the dye bath, which subsequently forms an insoluble complex with dye molecules in the dye solution. Thus, both these phenomena bring about a decrease in the effective dye concentration in the dye bath (Perkin R.M. and Catlow N.). However, when using microwave irradiation the simultaneous-mordanting method showed a higher depth of shade as well as K/S values. This may be attributed to the microwave irradiation. Microwave gives a uniform exposure to any material moved through it. Microwave irradiation produce intensive movement in the liquor, which considerably accelerates the dye molecules to penetrate into the fiber on the one hand, and on the other ensures significantly faster dye transport to the fiber than is possible through diffusion alone. This shown clearly by dyeing from stationary liquor, for the cotton and viscose fiber are more intensively colored at each point in time by faster dye transport under the effect of microwave irradiation on the fiber, and followed by quicker formation of an insoluble complex with metal ion in the same time.

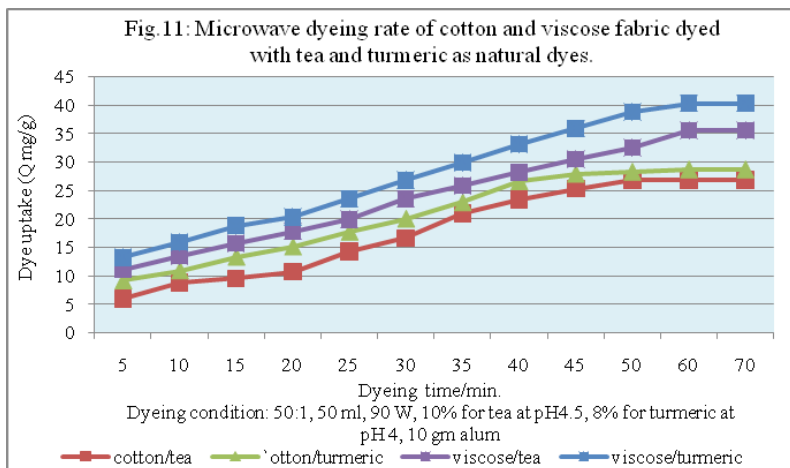
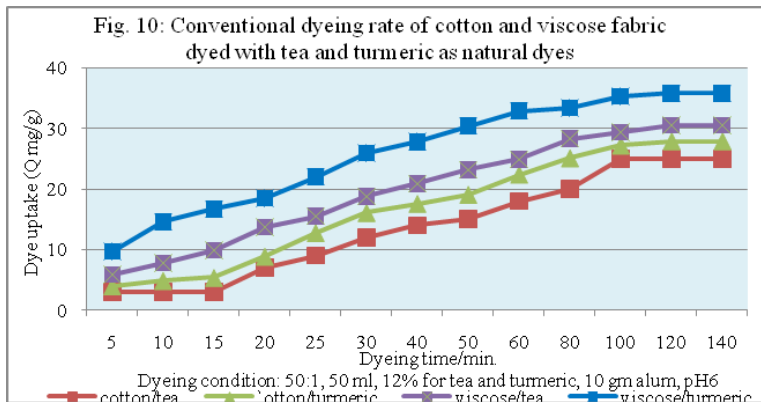
Table 1: Effect of salt addition to the dye bath on the color strength of cotton and viscous fabric dyed with tea and turmeric as natural dyes

Mordant	Mordant conc. g/l	K/S								
		Cotton				Viscose				
		Tea		Turmeric		Tea		Turmeric		
		CH	MW	CH	MW	CH	MW	CH	MW	
Control	0	8.1	8.8	8.7	10.7	8.9	11.3	9.3	11.7	
Pre-mordant										
Alum	5	8.3	8.5	8.6	10.9	9.1	11.3	9.7	11.8	
	10	9.5	9.9	9.7	11.1	9.9	11.5	10.1	12.1	
Copper	5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.1	9.9	9.1	9.6	
	10	8.3	8.8	8.6	8.9	7.6	10.4	9.4	9.9	
Iron	5	7.0	6.3	7.2	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.4	8.3	
	10	7.7	7.1	8.3	6.6	7.2	7.6	7.6	8.9	
simultaneous-mordantt										
Alum	5	8.3	9.9	8.0	11.4	8.6	11.7	9.6	11.9	
	10	9.9	10.3	9.5	11.9	10.1	12.6	10.4	12.3	
Copper	5	7.2	8.4	6.6	8.8	7.4	9.2	6.4	9.8	
	10	7.9	9.1	7.4	9.6	8.3	9.8	7.7	10.4	
Iron	5	6.3	7.8	5.3	7.3	5.8	8.2	7.5	8.2	
	10	7.1	8.4	6.2	8.6	7.0	8.7	7.9	8.7	
Post-mordant										
Alum	5	8.9	8.8	9.2	10.2	8.7	10.8	9.9	11.1	
	10	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.7	10.1	11.4	10.3	11.8	
Copper	5	8.1	8.6	8.4	8.8	8.6	10.3	8.9	9.2	
	10	8.7	9.2	8.5	9.3	9.0	10.6	9.4	9.6	
Iron	5	7.4	6.5	7.7	7.1	7.7	8.4	8.7	7.7	
	10	8.3	7.9	8.5	7.8	8.5	8.7	9.1	8.4	

Dye condition: L.R.50:1, for MW: 10%w/v for tea, 40 min., 8%w/v for turmeric, 50 min., pH 4, for CH: 12%w/v for tea pH 5.5, 110 min., 8%w/v for turmeric pH 6, 100min.

Kinetics of dyeing

It is known that rate of any process means a change in one of the starting materials that takes place in the process or the product that obtained per unit time. Applying this definition in the dyeing process can be regarded as the change in the dye uptake per unit time. Time-dye uptake isotherms of cotton and viscose fabric using microwave and conventionally dyed with tea and turmeric are shown in Fig. 10 and 11. The figure shows that the dye uptake values of microwave dyed samples are generally better than those dyed by conventional heating method. The isotherms of both methods started to be differentiated from each other to show better dye uptake for tea and turmeric dye under microwave heating in comparison with conventional heating.



Generally, the dyeing process is a solid/liquid phase proceeds, which process by the movement of the dye molecules from liquid phase to the solid surface of the fibre by virtue of their affinity, and, once the dye molecule get into the fibre, the second slow process, which is diffusion controlled, start to take place. Accordingly, the influence of microwave power on the rate of dyeing would become clear in the diffusion process to reveal higher dye uptake in short time for microwave dyed samples in comparison with conventionally dyed ones. This enhancement may be attributed to microwave irradiation. One of the main features which distinguishes microwave heating from convective heating process is that because liquids absorb the bulk of the electromagnetic energy at microwave frequencies, the energy is transmitted directly to the wet material. The process does not rely on conduction of heat from the surface of the product and thus increased heat transfer occurs, speeding up the heating process (HTDEO and B.K.Desia, 1999).

The data in Fig. 10 and 11 can be analyzed by using the derivable general form of the first order rate equation (2) (Gupta D, Kumari S and Gulrajani M., 2001).

$$\frac{A_t - A_f}{A_0 - A_f} = e^{-kt} \tag{2}$$

Where:

A_t is the absorbance at time t , A_0 is the initial absorbance, A_f is the final absorbance, t is the reaction time and k is the reaction rate. Since the absorbance of solution is directly related to the concentration by Lambert-Beer law, therefore, equation (2) can be rewritten in terms of dye uptake to give equation (3):

$$\frac{Q_t - Q_f}{Q_0 - Q_f} = e^{-kt} \tag{3}$$

Where:

Q_t is the dye uptake at time t , Q_0 is the dye uptake at zero time and Q_f is the final dye uptake, t is the dyeing time and k is the dyeing rate. Taking the logarithm of equation (3) would lead to equation (4) and since Q is known, $Q_t - Q_f$ can be calculated.

$$\ln|Q_t - Q_f| = \ln|Q_0 - Q_f| - Kt \tag{4}$$

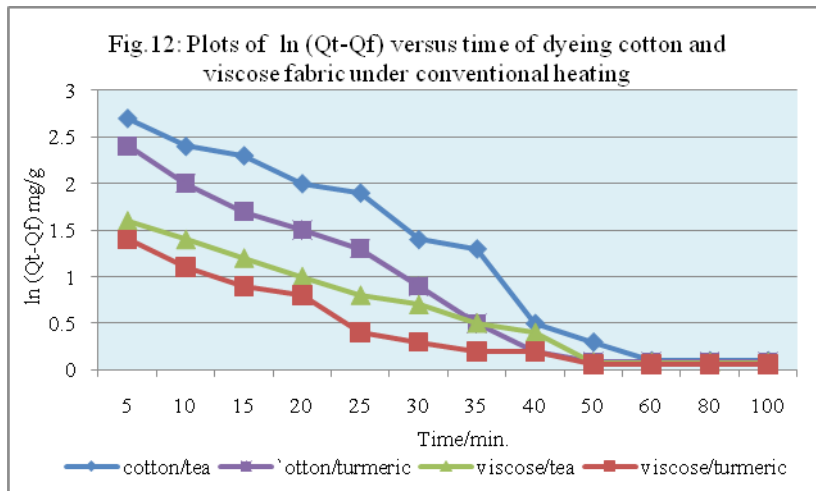
A plot of $\ln Q_t - Q_f$ vs. time is expected to be linear with a slope of $-k$ and an intercepted of $\ln Q_0 - Q_f$ if the reaction is first order.

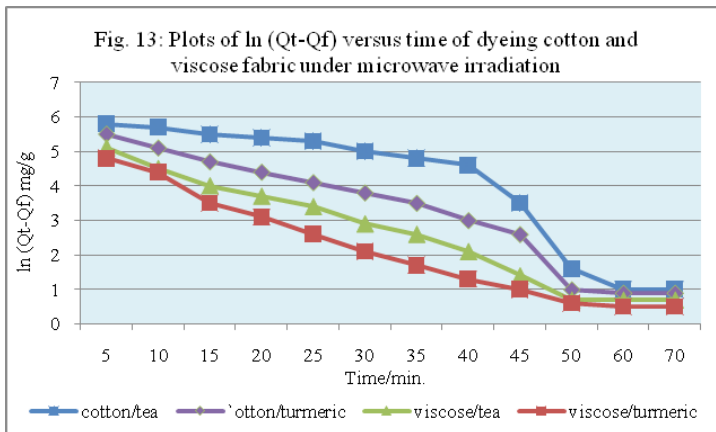
Fig.12 and 13 shows the plot of $\ln Q_t - Q_f$ as a function of time for dyeing of cotton and viscose fabric with tea and turmeric dye using microwave and conventional heating methods. As can be seen in this figure the linear fitting of equation 4 holds indeed and the values of dyeing rate constant could be obtained as listed in Table 2 and 3.

The time of half dyeing $t_{1/2}$, which is the time required for the fabric to take up half of the amount of dye taken at equilibrium, is estimated from each isotherm directly (Fig.11) and or from the following equation 5:

$$t_{1/2} = \ln 2 / k \quad (5)$$

The values of half dyeing time $t_{1/2}$ are given in Table 2 and 3. The rate constant of dyeing cotton and viscose with tea and turmeric is clearly increased with microwave irradiation in comparison with conventional heating. Also, the values of $t_{1/2}$ of dyeing are clearly short for those samples dyed with microwave in comparison with those dyed conventionally.





Standard affinity

The data for dyeing equilibrium are generally reported as the standard affinity of dyeing, $-\Delta\mu$. It has been reported that the dyeing of cotton and viscose fibres using natural dyes follow the same mechanism as that of disperse dyes, i.e. via partition mechanism (Gupta D, Kumari S and Gulrajani M.(2001). Therefore, the standard affinity can be calculated using equation (6):

$$-\Delta\mu = RT \ln \left[\frac{C_t}{C_s} \right] \tag{6}$$

Where R is the gas constant, T is the absolute temperature (k), $[C]_t$ and $[C]_s$ are dye concentrations in the fiber and the dye bath, respectively. From Table 2 and 3 it can be seen that the standard affinity of cotton and viscose fiber in the case of MW is higher than the case of CH. This is another evidence for the enhancement effect of microwave irradiation, increasing the affinity of tea and turmeric toward cotton and viscose fabric in comparison with conventional heating.

Table 2: Dyeing rate constant k , efficiency of microwave ΔK , half dyeing time $t_{1/2}$, standard affinity $-\Delta\mu$, and amount of final dye uptake by cotton fabric dyed with tea and turmeric dye.

Tea								Turmeric									
Kx100 (min.-1)		ΔK %	-Δμ (KJ/mol)		t1/2 (min)		Qf (m (mg/g))		Kx100 (min.-1)		ΔK %	-Δμ (KJ/mol)		t1/2 (min)		Qf (mg/g)	
CH	MW		CH	MW	CH	MW	CH	MW	CH	MW		CH	MW	CH	MW	CH	MW
3	6.7	66	-107.3	-202.8	3.3	1.03	123	113	2	5.1	49	-155.8	-244.4	4.95	1.51	142	123

Table 3: Dyeing rate constant k, efficiency of microwave ΔK , half dyeing time $t_{1/2}$, standard affinity $-\Delta\mu$, and amount of final dye uptake by viscous fabric dyed with tea and turmeric dye.

Tea									Turmeric								
Kx100 (min.-1) (min-1)		ΔK %	$-\Delta\mu$ (KJ/mol)		$t_{1/2}$ (min) (min)		Qf (m (mg/g)		Kx100 (m (min-1)		ΔK %	$-\Delta\mu$ (KJ/mol)		$t_{1/2}$ (min) (min)		Qf (mg/g)	
CH	MW		CH	MW	CH	MW	CH	MW	CH	MW		CH	MW	CH	MW	CH	MW
2	7.1	61	-152.1	-325.8	4.95	2.17	112	96	2	5.2	42	-184.5	-365.3	9.9	2.9	153	98

Fastens properties

Fastness properties of the MW and CH methods dyed fabric are shown in table 4, 5. The washing, perspiration, rubbing and light fastness value of cotton and viscous fabric showed fair to good fastness in case of the dyed samples using both MW and CH heating method. While in case of MW heating show excellent fastness to light than CH dyed fabric. (Tera Light Fastness Tester).

Table 4: Fastness properties of dyed cotton fabric by tea and turmeric as natural dyes.

Dyeing technique	Washing			Perspiration						Rubbing		Light fastness
				Acid			Alkaline					
	Alt.	St*	St**	Alt.	St*	St**	Alt.	St*	St**	Dry	Wet	
Tea												
CH	3-4	2-3	3	3-4	3	2-3	3-4	3	4	3	2	4-5
MW	4	4	4	3-4	4	4	4	3-4	4	4	3	5-6
Turmeric												
CH	3	2-3	2-3	4	3	2	2-3	2-3	3	2-3	2	5
Mw	4	4	4	4	3-4	3	4	4	3-4	4	4	5-6

Where Alt. = change in color, St* = straining on cotton, St** = straining on wool.

Table 5: Fastness properties of dyed viscous fabric by tea and turmeric as natural dyes.

Dyeing	Washing			Perspiration						Rubbing		Light fastness
				Acid			Alkaline					
	Alt.	St*	St**	Alt.	St*	St**	Alt.	St*	St**	Dry	Wet	
Tea												
CH	3	3	2-3	3	2-3	2-3	2-3	3	3	2-3	2	4-5
MW	3-4	4	4	4	4	3-4	3-4	4	4	3-4	4	4-5
Turmeric												
CH	2-3	3	3	2-3	2-3	3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2	4
Mw	4	3-4	3-4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3-4	4	5-6

Where Alt. = change in color, St* = straining on cotton, St** = straining on wool.

Conclusion

The dyeing of cotton and viscose fabric using turmeric and tea as a natural dyes has been investigated in both conventional and microwave heating. The extractability of turmeric and tea from natural origin using microwave power was comparison with traditional heating. The results of dye extraction indicate that microwave power is rather effective than traditional heating at low concentration and short time. The standard affinity of cotton and viscose fiber in the case of MW is higher than the case of CH. The values of $t_{1/2}$ of dyeing are clearly short for those samples dyed with microwave heating in comparison with those dyed conventionally. The washing, perspiration, rubbing and light fastness value of cotton and viscose fabric showed fair to good fastness in case of both CH and MW heating, while in case of light fastness MW heating show excellent fastness to light than CH dyed fabric. Microwave dyeing gives an even dye finish with a lustrous look and an even pattern of color. The advantages of dyeing in the microwave are:

- 1-It is environmental sound as one uses much less liquid and thus can exhaust dyes or save them and have no liquid dye waste to get rid of.
- 2 - Less power consumption.
- 3- Dyeing is quick as several minutes.
- 4 – Re-dyeing to desire shade is possible easily.

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