NATURAL COLOUR FROM PLANT FOR FABRIC DYEING

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ABSTRACT

Natural dye has attracted the attention of the world due to its environment benefit and impact from usage of synthetic dye. In the present study, cotton and polyster (polysoft) fabric were dyed with three natural dyes derived from Malabar Melastoma (Melastoma Malabathricum), Fern (Dicranopteris Linearis), Tumeric (Curucuma Longa. L) using various natural mordants by three different mordanting method of dyeing. Pre-mordant and Meta-mordant give better results as compared to post-mordant method. Good washing and rubbing fastness with grey scale value higher than 3 was obtained for some mordants used. Post mordant gave light colour appearances. A tie and dyeing technique, through dotted, parallel line, spiral, and rectangular pattern was successful. Regular painting was not suitable to be used for natural dye due to dye spreading effect.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Dyeing is process of colouring either to cloth, food, or any man made material in order to enhance or making thing attractive and pleasant to be bought. According to Secundus, P. C. (1601), Greek at 336 B.C, before the time of Alexander the Great only found a few colour. Only after at their time of successors, they had added colour of black, green, yellow, and other colour and method to apply in on linen.

In Malaysia, colouring is used in producing “batik” and “kain pelekat” which is type traditional type of cloth used by ancestor. For food, “nasi kerabu” appear a blue in colour. The blue colour come from natural flower name “bunga kembang telang” or scientific name clitoria ternatea.