

Low Temperature Optimized Dyeing of Cotton, Wool and Silk with Extract of Camellia Sinensis (Tea Leaves)

Abstract

Low temperature dyeing with *Camellia sinensis* (Tea leaves) extract has been carried out, mainly developed for the sake of energy conservation. The natural dye extract has been used for dyeing natural materials such as wool fibers, cotton and silk fabrics. Many research groups are working in this area of developing better and optimized dyeing process. The drive has been to reduce energy consumption and to make the natural dyeing process ecofriendly by reducing the use of metal mordant. In the present study innovative dyeing has been done at 40°C with the use of minimal amounts of metal mordant with tea extract. It has shown good dyeing results. Pretreatment with only 1-2 % metal mordant and 5 % of plant extract (owf) shows very good fastness properties for cotton, wool and silk dyed materials. The role of metal mordant in conjunction with *Camellia* was found to enhance the dyeability and fastness properties effect in case all three types of material, which otherwise showed poor effects. Thus the net enhancement of dye uptake due to metal mordanting has been found to be 64-67 %, in cotton, 70-75% in silk and 67-72 % in wool with respect to controlled samples. The higher percentage of color strength in the case of silk and wool makes tea leaves best suited for these natural materials.

Keywords: Low temperature dyeing; *Camellia sinensis*; Natural dye; Cotton; Wool; Silk; Metal mordants

Research Article

Volume 2 Issue 1 - 2017

Padma S Vankar^{1*}, Dhara Shukla¹ and Samudrika Wijayapala²

¹Facility for Ecological and Analytical Testing, Indian Institute of Technology, India

²Department of Textile and Clothing, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka

***Corresponding author:** Padma S Vankar, Facility for Ecological and Analytical Testing, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur-208 016, India, Email: padma.vankar@gmail.com

Received: February 17, 2017 | **Published:** June 12, 2017

Abbreviations: EC: Epicatechin; EGC: Epicatechin Gallate; EGCG: Epigallocatechin Gallate; AAS: Atomic Absorption Spectrometer

Introduction

Camellia sinensis or Tea is an evergreen plant. Tea leaves contain many compounds, such as poly phenols (catechins and flavonoids). Tea tannins called Catechins include gallocatechin, epicatechin (EC), epigallocatechin (EGC), epicatechin gallate (EGC) and epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) has been considered as potential natural dye source. Cotton and jute fabrics were dyed with an aqueous extract of tea, containing tannins as the main colorant species [1]. Earlier attempts of using tea extract for wool dyeing was carried out with and without metal salts as mordants, using three different dyeing methods: pre-mordanting, meta-mordanting and post-mordanting. They utilized four different kinds of tea leaves. About one third of the catechin was shown to be absorbed by wool fabric during dyeing [2]. A study was conducted with green tea and black tea with the purpose of assessing the dyeing properties. The extracted dyes were applied with and without mordants on silk fabric [3].

In another study of tea extract dyeing, elaborate extraction conditions, including solid-liquid ratio, extraction temperature, acidity of extractant and reaction time was shown to have immense effect on the stability of dyes. The dye was significantly affected by pH value, oxidant and reductant, but its thermal stability was good. Metal ions such as Ca^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Na^+ , K^+ , Pb^{2+} , Sn^{2+} and Ni^{2+} had no effect on the color, but Al^{3+} , Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} had harmful effect [4].

Kaur used green tea for dyeing cotton; the dyeing was carried out by using with and without metal mordants and the light and wash fastnesses were found to be moderate to good [5].

He et al. [6] found that leaching tea pigments for dyeing cotton fabrics gave fairly good results and they discussed the influence of the factors of dyeing.

In the present study black tea leaves powder from Srilankan origin have been used as natural dye-stuff used as indigenous source which has been developed scientifically for shades of light brown to dark brown as shown in cotton, silk and wool dyed samples. Use of Tea dust, a waste product of tea industry has been emphasized herein as shown in Figure 1 & 2. Thus in this work an optimized process in terms of usage of metal mordants, dyeing time, temperature and dye extract for three natural fabrics with good color fastness properties and dye adherence with Tea Leaves (as dye) has been tried to develop.



Figure 1: Srilankan Tea plantation.



Figure 2: Srilankan Tea dust.

Experimental

Detailed experimental conditions have been described. More experiments have been added.

Materials

The cotton fabric of 105 GSM was scoured with a solution containing 5 g/l of sodium carbonate and 3 g/l of non-ionic detergent (Labolene) under the boiling condition for 4 h, after which time it was thoroughly rinsed and air dried at room temperature.

Munga silk of GSM- 45 fabric and pure new wool 34/S yarn count were scoured with solution containing 0.5 g/L sodium carbonate and 2 g/L non-ionic detergent (Labolene) solution at 40-45°C for 30 min, keeping the material to liquor ratio at 1:50. The scoured material was thoroughly washed with tap water and dried at room temperature. The scoured material was soaked in clean water for 30 min prior to dyeing or mordanting. Chemicals as Tannic acid, alum, ferrous sulphate, stannic chloride, stannous chloride, copper sulphate and potassium dichromate were procured from SD Fine Chemicals, Kanpur.

Dye material

Camellia sinensis leaves powder (dust) from Srilankan was used as dye.

Methods

Extraction of the dye: Dry leaves powder (dust) was heated in distilled water at (90-100°C) in a beaker kept over water bath for quick extraction of the colorant for 2-3 hours, then the filtrate was filtered. The extract was concentrated in rotatory evaporator till the volume became half and then used for dyeing.

Fabric treatment of before dyeing: Scouring of fabric is an important step in cotton dyeing when using natural dyes. The fabric was treated with 4% (owf) solution of tannic acid prepared in water [6]. The fabric should be dipped in tannic acid solution for at least 4-5 hours and must be covered to avoid patchy stains on the fabric, it is squeezed and dried. Pre-mordanting was used for this study, fabric which was already treated with tannic acid

was dipped, in mordant (2% alum and ferrous sulphate, 1% each of stannous chloride, stannic chloride, copper sulphate and potassium dichromate separately) solution and was kept on water bath at 40°C for one hour. It was squeezed and dried. Silk and wool were directly premordanted with metal salts; no tannic acid treatment was required in the latter cases.

Dyeing

Two step dyeing process: A two step dyeing (in the ratio of 1-2 % mordant, owf) was used as pretreatment and then dyeing with Tea leaves powder extract was carried out for 3 hour at temperature 40°C [7].

Dye Fixing: The dyed fabrics derived from all the above mentioned processes were dipped for 15 min in dye-fixing solution which consists of sodium chloride solution (2% w/v with respect to the fabric) and then rinsed thoroughly in tap water, before leaving to dry in open air.

Metal analysis of dyed fabrics

Metal analyses of Dyed samples were carried out by Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (Perkin Elmer) for residual metal content on the dyed fabric and yarn. Metal analysis of dyed fabrics was subjected to acid dissolution followed by AAS standard testing protocol.

Measurements and analysis

Color measurements: The relative color strength of dyed fabrics expressed as K/S was measured by the light reflectance technique using the Kubelka–Munk equation [8,9]. The reflectance of dyed fabrics was measured on a Premier Color scan.

$$\frac{K}{S} = \frac{(1 - R)^2}{2R}$$

Where R is the decimal fraction of the reflectance of dyed fabric.

Identification of extracted dye:

Spectroscopic and chromatographic analysis of extract: The extracted dye was identified by characterization through various techniques like

- i. Ultra violet-visible spectroscopy-through UV-Visible spectrophotometer (Heinous α UV lamda).
- ii. Fourier transform–infra-red spectroscopy -was recorded on Vertex 70 model of Bruker. IR sample was prepared by completely dry methanolic extract of Tea leaves.

Fastness testing of dyed samples: Following are the machines used:

- a. Xenoster: Used to test the light fastness of the dyed fabric.
- b. Wash wheel: Thermo lab model: Used to test the washing fastness of the dyed fabric.
- c. Perspirometer: Sashmira Model: Used for the testing of

perspiration fastness of the dyed fabric.

d. Crock meter: Used for testing the rubbing fastness of the dyed fabric (Ravindra Eng. Model).

Results and Discussions

There is always a need of newer shades for dyed fabric in dyeing industry and this research provides beautiful and earthy shades of pastel brown which are generally not available among the known natural dye shade cards. Innovative dyeing with *Camellia sinensis* (Tea leaves) has been done at 40°C (low temperature) with the use of minimal amounts of metal mordant.

Although Tea leaves contain tannins, but the activation on cotton can only be done by specific tannin variety called tannic acid which solubilizes well in water and coats on cotton for better dye adherence on cotton. The tannins found in tea are called thearubigins, a class of chemicals which includes theaflavins. These chemicals are formed in black tea when the antioxidants inherent in green tea, called catechins, become oxidized. Tea does not contain any tannic acid. Hence for the better dye adherence on cotton tannic acid pretreatment is required and essential. It is a total process of room temperature dyeing only the extract is prepared by boiling. Tannic acid pretreatment, metal mordanting and dyeing are all carried out at room temperature.

UV-Visible spectrum of tea leaves extract

The methanolic extract from *Camellia* shows peak at 211nm (2.500 A°), 274nm (0.922 A°) in the UV region and 470 nm (1.058 A°), 665 nm (0.410 A°) in the Visible region as shown in the Figure 3. These peaks explain the presence of colorant moiety in the visible range and UV range and are very characteristic for identifying chromophores in tea leaves responsible for brown shades on fabric after dyeing.

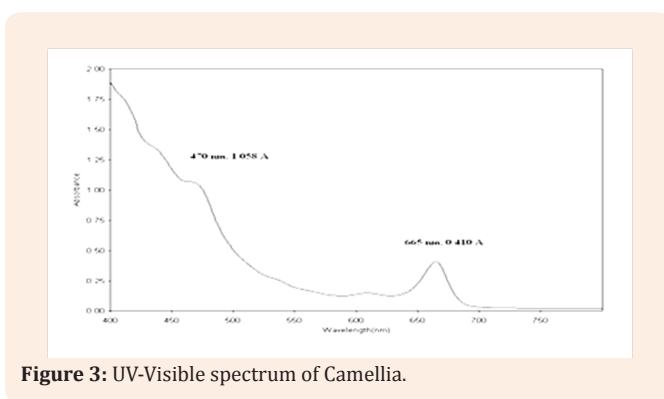


Figure 3: UV-Visible spectrum of Camellia.

FT-IR spectrum of the extract

The dry extract from *Camellia* shows the prominent peaks in the area of 3336, 2922, 2852, 1700, 1657, 1428, 1093, 1020, 745, 671, 609 cm⁻¹ as shown in Figure 4. The intense peak at 3336 cm⁻¹ verifies the presence of poly phenolic groups which are abundantly present in this plant. These poly phenols help in interlocking majority chromophore to get adhere on fabric and thus increase dye fastness. This spectrum is very characteristic

for tea leaves and thus shows the presence of all the functional groups responsible for color in tea extract.

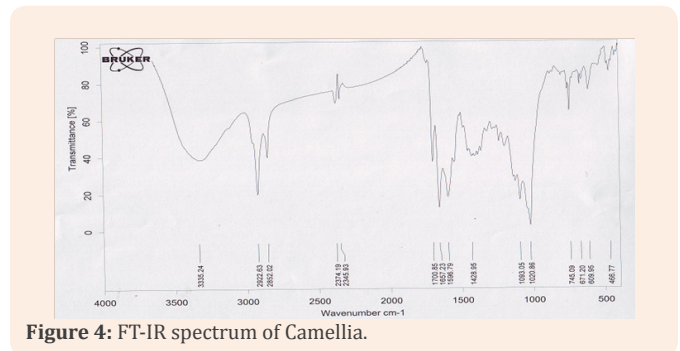


Figure 4: FT-IR spectrum of Camellia.

Dyeing with tea leaves extract

Dyeing was carried out in two steps i.e. pretreatment with metal mordant and then dyeing with Tea leaves powder extract for 3 hour at temperature 40°C. Then dyed fabrics were fixed with Sodium Chloride (brine) solution. The role of brine acting as dye fix may be understood as the following- it acts like an electrolyte for migration, adsorption and fixation of the dyestuff to the cellulose and other fiber materials.

The colorimetric data obtained from dyed fabrics and yarn which had been pretreated with tannic acid/metal mordants in the case of cotton and only metal mordants in the cases of silk and wool reveal that pretreatment markedly improved the wash fastness, in terms of change of shade of the dyed fabrics with respect to controlled samples. It also increased the color strength and flattened the shade of the dyeing. In each experiment controlled dyed samples were also prepared. The novelty of this research is room temperature dyeing, an energy saving process very appropriate for industrial scale up.

Color measurements

In the case of natural dyes the strength is calculated at each wavelength and average is taken as real strength of the colorant as the colorant is not a single molecule most of time. This is becoming more and more popular. Sometimes, it may not give correct strength idea of the colorant as reflectance values are changing wavelength to wavelength. Strength at R Min is the correct representative but strength based on integrated wavelength is preferred by most of the users. In case of mixture dyes, it is found very useful. This is useful if the dye is a mixture dye, thus there was a need of recording changes in K/S values with respect to different wavelengths. K/S was measured for dyed cotton, silk fabrics and wool yarn as shown in Figures 5-7.

Effect of mordanting conditions

It was observed that the pre mordanting technique with metal mordants imparted good fastness properties to the cotton, wool and silk fabric due to formation of complex as mentioned for alum [10]. Control samples without mordant were also prepared for comparison. Therefore, in premordanting technique, the dyed fabrics were mordanted with 1% of each stannic chloride, stannous chloride, copper sulphate, potassium dichromate and

2% of ferrous sulphate and alum. The excessively high K/S value for cotton sample with ferrous mordant is due to the fact that a water soluble ferrous tannate complex is formed. Because of its solubility, the complex is able to penetrate the fabric surface in presence of air a ferric tannate pigment is formed. This new complex is not water-soluble, contributing to its enhancement in washing fastness. Similar results of the K/S values for silk and wool were observed.

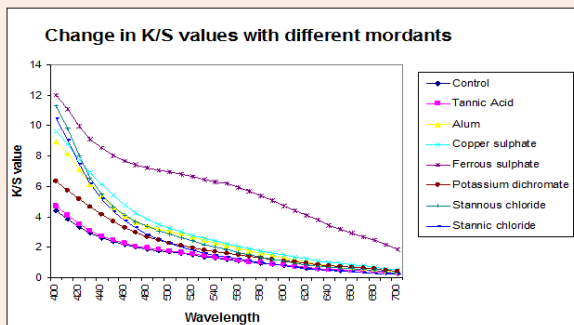


Figure 5: Change in K/S values with different mordants for cotton fabric.

The mordant activity of the six cases followed the sequences. Tables 1a-1c shows the colorimetric results of the dyed samples.

Table 1a: CIE Lab Values of Tea leaves dyed Cotton samples.

Parameters	Control	Tannin	Alum	CuSO ₄	FeSO ₄	K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇	SnCl ₄	SnCl ₂
L*	57.2	57.23	58.404	58.764	53.756	58.148	60.126	62.289
a*	7.753	8.089	8.95	6.822	5.288	6.134	9.145	8.795
b*	19.166	19.242	21.888	22.986	8.832	21.509	25.7	30.476
C*	20.675	20.873	23.647	23.977	10.294	22.367	27.279	31.72
H*	67.948	67.172	67.733	73.053	59.066	74.053	70.384	73.873
K/S	27.912	29.081	52.818	59.58	114.595	41.365	52.359	45.163
dE	-	0.346	3.208	4.231	11.168	3.002	7.293	12.446

Table 1b: CIE Lab Values of Tea leaves dyed Silk samples.

Parameters	Control	Alum	CuSO ₄	FeSO ₄	K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇	SnCl ₄	SnCl ₂
L*	58.82	59.978	59.609	52.908	58.924	60.399	59.634
a*	5.686	6.68	5.83	3.719	4.05	6.591	4.34
b*	21.607	23.904	23.622	3.549	21.718	24.801	22.056
C*	22.343	24.84	24.331	5.141	22.092	25.662	22.479
H*	75.226	74.357	76.106	43.643	79.405	75.087	78.836
K/S	26.979	34.692	45.397	248.837	34.623	34.548	25.672
dE	-	2.758	2.169	19.103	1.643	3.676	1.636

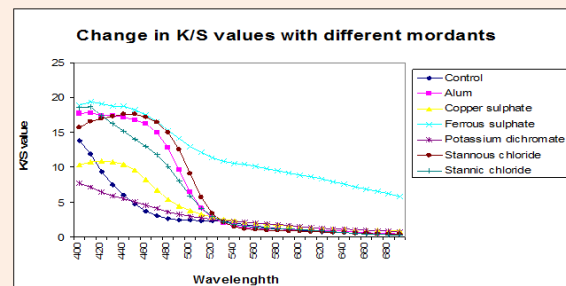


Figure 6: Change in K/S values with different mordants for silk fabric.

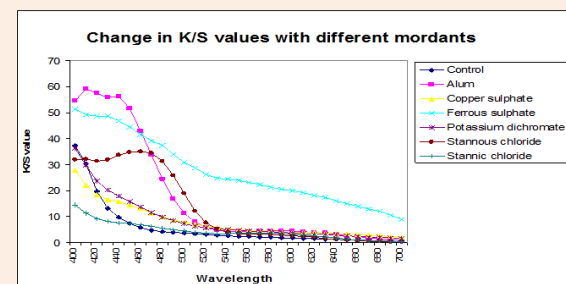


Figure 7: Change in K/S values with different mordants for wool yarn.

Table 1c: CIE Lab Values of Tea leaves dyed Wool samples.

Parameters	Control	Alum	CuSO ₄	FeSO ₄	K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇	SnCl ₄	SnCl ₂
L*	51.197	50.642	49.482	43.537	50.633	52.79	52.788
a*	11.841	10.617	6.285	3.617	5.633	13.333	13.269
b*	24.455	22.884	20.347	1.748	23.093	28.073	28.063
C*	27.171	25.227	21.296	4.017	23.77	31.078	31.042
H*	64.138	65.085	72.805	25.783	76.261	64.569	64.668
K/S	48.94	31.75	112.882	252.675	30.654	28.475	28.47
dE	-	2.067	7.119	25.336	6.381	4.225	4.194

The order of K/S values is as following: Fe → Cu → Al → Sn (IV) → Sn (II) → Cr in cotton for *Camellia*, the absorption of color by cotton fabric was enhanced when using metal mordants. In silk the K/S values showed Fe → Cu → Al → Cr → Sn (IV) → Sn (II) order, the absorption of color by silk fabric was enhanced when using metal mordants particularly metal mordants Fe(II) provides best chelation in all the cases due to empty d-orbitals. The same order was also observed for wool due to similar reasons. It is proposed [11] that low water solubility, large molecular size, iron tannate complex was formed that occupied peripheral regions of the dyed fibre attributing dye adherence.

Fastness testing

The dyed samples were tested according to Indian standard methods [12]. The specific tests were: color fastness for light, IS-

2454-85 by xenotester, color fastness to rubbing, IS-766-88 by crock meter, color fastness to washing; and IS-687-79 by wash wheel, color fastness to perspiration, IS-971-83 by perspirometer. Results are shown in table-5 of metal mordanted samples for the two step dyeing conditions.

Thus Table 2 shows that alum, ferrous sulphate and copper sulphate mordanting has caused improved fastness properties with all the three types of material. Marked improvement can be noticed in the case of washing and light fastness. Thus the dye can be strongly recommended for commercial use as the source of the dye is very cheap and readily available. Shades of brown ranging from camel color to chocolate brown can be easily obtained by tea leaves powder aqueous extract. Table 3 shows the shade card for all the samples dyed by *Camellia*.

Table 2: Fastness properties of dyed cotton, silk fabrics and wool yarn with *Camellia*.

Dyeing Methods	Wash-perspiration-Rubbing-Light					
	WF	Per acidic	Per basic	Rub Dry	Rub Wet	LF
Cotton (control)	3-4	3	3	3	3	3-4
Cotton(Alum)	4	4	3-4	3-4	3-4	4
Cotton(Fe SO ₄)	4-5	4	4	4	4	4-5
Cotton(Cu SO ₄)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Wool (control)	3	3	3	3	3	3
Wool(Alum)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Wool(Fe SO ₄)	5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	5
Wool(Cu SO ₄)	4-5	4	4	4	4	4-5
Silk (control)	3	3	3	3	3	3
Silk(Alum)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Silk(Fe SO ₄)	5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5
Silk(Cu SO ₄)	4-5	4	4	4	4	4-5

Metal analysis

Analysis of metal residues were also evaluated by Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) and found to have <0.05ppm in all cases of dyed fabrics. This makes it safe for using copper sulphate

and potassium dichromate mordants which are otherwise not recommended in ecofriendly natural dyeing process. The residual metal content in the dye bath was <0.50 ppm in all the cases. Thus making the process ecofriendly and safe.

Table 3: Shade card of dyed samples of Camellia.

Mordant	Cotton	Silk	Wool
Control			
Alum			
Cu Sulphate			
Fe Sulphate			
Pot. Dichrom.			
Sn Chloride(II)			
Sn Chloride(IV)			

Conclusion

Industrial crop tea and its powder waste have been used as dye source. *Camellia sinensis* has been shown to have good dyeing prospects through this study. It grows abundantly in India and Srilanka and can be explored for commercial natural dyeing particularly the waste that is generated in the Tea leaves processing. 1-2% of metal mordant in conjunction with *Camellia* was found to enhance the dyeability and fastness properties effect in case all three types of material. Highlights of this process are low temperature dyeing (40°C), use of low metal mordant percentage and dye effluents are less contaminated with metal salts, which is a advantageous for industrial natural dyeing, being energy saving and ecofriendly. Thus the net enhancement of dye uptake due to metal mordanting has been found to be 64-67% in cotton, 70-75% in silk and 67-72% in wool with respect to control samples. The higher percentage of color strength in the case of silk and wool makes tea leaves best suited for these natural materials. However when attempts were made with polyester and nylon fabric the dyeing results was not good. Thus tea leaves dust powder is ideally suited for natural fibres which includes bamboo fabric [13]. As compared to the conventional dyeing method room temperature dyeing is a very energy saving process.

Summary

Innovative dyeing with *Camellia sinensis* (Tea leaves) has been done at 40°C (low temperature) with the use of minimal amounts of metal mordant with tea extract. Pretreatment with only 1-2%

metal mordant and tea extract (owf) shows very good fastness properties for cotton, wool and silk dyed fabrics. It has shown good dyeing results.

References

1. Deo HT, Desai BK (2006) Dyeing of cotton and jute with tea as a natural dye. *Coloration Technology* 115(7-8): 224-227.
2. Chan PM, Yuen CWM, Yeung KW (2000) Dyeing- natural-dye wool-fiber. *Textile Asia* 31(2): 28-30.
3. Kim S (2001) The application of tea dyeing to silk. *Journal of Dong Hua University* 18(3): 58-61.
4. Wu R, Lai Y, Ou S, Hu X (2011) Extraction of Natural Tea Dyes and Its Application on Silk Fabrics. *J Advanced Textile Technology* 5(19): 1-4.
5. Kaur V (2015) Dyeing of Cotton with Tea as Natural dye. *International J Eng Innovation & Res* 4(1): 184-187.
6. He Z, Wu Z (2012) The Application Research on Cotton Fabric of Natural Tea Pigments. *Advances in Intelligent & Soft Computing* 158: 365-372.
7. Vankar P (2003) Dyeing with tectona leaves dye. *Asian Textile J* 12(4): 86-88.
8. Kubelka P (1948) New Contributions to the Optics of Intensely Light-Scattering Materials. Part I. *J Opt Soc Am* 38(5): 448-457.
9. Kubelka P (1954) New Contributions to the Optics of Intensely Light-Scattering Materials. Part II: Non homogeneous Layers. *J Opt Soc Am* 44(4): 330-335.

10. Septhum C, Rattanaphani V, Rattanaphani S (2007) UV-Vis spectroscopic study of natural dyes with alum as a mordant. Suranaree J Science Technol 14(1): 91-97.
11. Burkinshaw SM, Kumar N A (2008) A tannic acid/ferrous sulfate after treatment for dyed nylon 6, 6. Dyes & Pigments 79(1): 48-53.
12. Indian Standards Institution B (2000) Handbook of Textile Testing. New Delhi, India.
13. Kaur S, Chattopadhyay DP, Kaur V (2012) Dyeing of Bamboo with Tea as Natural dye. Res J Eng Sci 1(4): 21-26.