Study of Fastness, UV Protection, Deodorization and Antimicrobial Properties of Silk Fabrics Dyed with the Liquids Extracted from the Gallnuts, Areca Nuts, and Pomegranate Peels

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to study the fastness, UV-protection, deodorization, and antimicrobial properties of silk fabrics dyed with liquids extracted from the gallnuts, areca nuts, and pomegranate peels. Among dyeing fastness of dyed silk fabrics, light and dry cleaning fastness wass 3-5 grade. The dyed silk fabrics in wavelength range of 290-400 appeared UV protection. Deodorization activity of dyed silk fabrics appeared over 99%. The dyed silk fabrics showed high antibacterial activity of 99.9% againsts Staphylococcus aerus and Klebsiella pneumoniae.

Keywords: deodorization, UV-protection, gallnuts, areca nuts, and pomegranate peels

1. INTRODUCTION

In textile industry, to synthetic dyestuffs and pigments are widely used because of their various range of colours, better colour fastness properties and low prices. However, synthetic dyestuffs and pigments are ruled out by many producers because of their toxicity and carcinogenic effect, being not bio-degradable as well ecological. Recently, the textile finishing industry tends to restrict the use of such synthetic dyestuffs and pigments in order for human health and environmental purposes. As a result, the use of natural dye has begun to increase for their better properties as being bio- degradable, non-toxic, origination no problem to human health and waste water contaminant. Natural dyes are environmental friendly, low toxic and less allergenic. Due to these advantages, over the last decade the use of natural dyes has gained momentum in food, pharmaceutical, cosmetic and textile dyeing industry. For many years, scientists have investigated the deodorizing/aroma, insect-repellent, flame retardant, protection against to UV rays of plants dyeing and usability in the textile industry. Unlike the synthetic dyes, colorants derived from the nature are thought to be safe because of their non-toxic, non-carcinogenic and biodegradable nature. Natural dyes mainly consist of phenolic compounds which play an important role in plant growth and reproducibility. Many of

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them have antioxidant activity and are also considered as antibacterial and anti-inflammatory compounds. They have been widely used as herbal medicines as well as natural dyeing agents. Phenolic compounds based on their different chemical structure, are divided to groups corresponding to flavonoids, quinones, curcuminoids and tannins.

The purpose of this research is to study the fastness, UV-protection, deodorization, and antimicrobial properties of silk fabrics dyed with the liquids extracted from the gallnuts, areca nuts, and pomegranate peels contained tannins. The light, dry cleaning, rub, and perspiration fastness of the dyed silk fabrics was evaluated. The UV protection factor of the dyed silks with SPF calculated in wavelength range of 290-400 nm range. The deodorization activity was made from concentration of residual ammonia gas in a container. The antimicrobial activity of the dyed silks was measured against Staphylococcus aureus and Klebsiella pneumoniae.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Gallnut

Gallnuts are outgrowths of plant tissues produced when irritants are released by the larvae of gall insects such as those of the Cynipidae family, the gall wasps. This extract contains the highest naturally occurring levels of tannin (gallotannin, 50-75%), as well as smaller molecules such as gallic acid and ellagic acid. Additionally, this extract is known to possess pharmaceutical properties, including anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and detoxifying properties. Figure 1 showed the chemical structure of tannin (Gallnut tannin) contained in gallnut and image of gallnut dried.

Areca nut

Areca nut (Areca catechu L.), belonging to the family Palmae (or Arecaceae), native to Malaysia, widely cultivated in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Hainan province, Guangdong province, Yunnan province and other places in Southeast Asia, is one of the most widely used South-China medicine resources. Areca nut is popular chewable items used in traditional herbal medicine. Areca nut exhibits multiple therapeutic properties like, aphrodisiac, antihypertensive, wound healing, hypoglycemic, and antidepressant. It is one of the most commonly used drugs in the world, containing alkaloids, tannins, polyphenols, sugars, and lipids that have anthelmintic, antifungal, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant activities.

Pomegranate

Pomegranate (Punica granatum L.) belongs to the Punicaceae family. The cultivation of pomegranate is native to the Middle East and was later known in the Mediterranean. Pomegranate peels are rich in tannins. They have been used traditionally for their medicinal properties as anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and antithelminthic and for other purposes such as tanning, dyeing and heavy metal removal. Pomegranate peels are characterized by an interior network of membranes comprising almost 26-30% of total fruit weight and are characterized by substantial amounts of phenolic compounds, including flavonoids (anthocyanins, catechins and other complex flavonoids) and hydrolyzable tannins (punicalin, pedunculagin, punicalagin, gallic and ellagic acid). Gallic acid, ellagic acid and punicalagin, in addition to their free radical-scavenging properties, also possess antibacterial activities against intestinal flora, particularly enteric pathogens, i.e., Escherichia coli, Salmonella spp., Shigella spp., as
well as Vibrio cholera. Figure 3 showed the chemical structure of pomegranate tannin (Ellagic tannin) contained in pomegranate peels and image of pomegranate peels dried.

**Experimental methods**

UV-Vis/NIR Spectra: 1g dried gallnuts, areca nuts and pomegranate peels was added to 100 ml ethanol respectively, and they were extracted at room temperature for 24 hours, and filtered. The filtered extracts respectively were used as samples for UV-Vis analysis. The measurement of the UV-absorption characteristics was conducted in the range of 190-800 nm by using a ultraviolet-Visible/Near Infrared spectrophotometer (Varian Cary 5000).

FT-IR Spectra: The dried and grinded powers of gallnuts, areca nuts and pomegranate peel: Gallnuts, areca nuts and pomegranate peels were analyzed with Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer (Bruker TENSOR27). Each samples were scanned registering the spectrum with 32 scans with a resolution of 4 cm$^{-1}$ in the wave number range between 4000 and 600 cm$^{-1}$.

The extraction treatment of gallnut, areca nut and pomegranate peel: Gallnuts, areca nuts and pomegranate peels were extracted in liquor ratio of 1:20 at the boiling temperature for 20 minutes. Each solutions were filtered with filter paper. The process was repeated 2 times. The liquid extraction combined first and second extract liquid was used as solution for dyeing.

Mordanting: Silk fabrics were mordanted by post-mordanting method using ferric mordant (0.2%), and liquor ratio for mordanting was kept at 1:30. Before the application of mordants, silk fabrics were soaked in distilled water. Water soaked silk fabrics were immersed in mordants solutions, and mordanted at 40 °C for 30 minutes with constant stirring. Mordanted silk fabrics were rinsed with distilled water to remove superfluous mordants.

### 3. EXPERIMENTAL

**Table 1.** Wavelength and absorption of gallnuts, areca nuts and pomegranate peels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Wavelength(nm)</th>
<th>Absorption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gallnut</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>1.813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>279</td>
<td>0.771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areca nut</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>4.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>280</td>
<td>0.856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate peel</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>6.654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>368</td>
<td>1.366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Deodorization activity of silk fabric dyed
Deodorization Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Untreated Silk</td>
<td>30min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk Fabric</td>
<td>60min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyed</td>
<td>90min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120min.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. UV-VIS Spectra of ethanol extraction solution of gallnuts(A), areca nuts(B) and pomegranate peels(C)

Figure 4 shows the UV-Vis/NIR spectra of the ethanolic extraction solution of gallnuts, areca nuts and pomegranate peels in the range of 190-800 nm. As shown by Figure 4 and Table 2, two absorption bands are easily seen in the ranges from 190 to 250 nm, and from 250 to 300 nm, and another broad absorption band appears around 300-400 nm. Gallnuts presented two characteristic absorption maximum, $\lambda_{max1}$ around 217 nm and $\lambda_{max2}$ at 279 nm. Spectra of areca nuts classified as condensed tannin, presented two characteristic absorption maximum, $\lambda_{max1}$ around 224 nm and $\lambda_{max2}$ at 280 nm. Pomegranate peels absorbed with two $\lambda_{max}$ at 250 and 368 nm.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Spectroscopic analysis by UV-Vis/NIR spectra

Fastness properties of silk fabrics dyed were given in Table 3. The samples showed mostly good light and dry cleaning fastness with 4 grade. Wet rub fastness was found to be relatively better than dry rub fastness. Perspiration fastness was all excellent grades 4~5 except for the 3~4 grades from discoloration by acidity and alkalinity.
UV Protection Rate

UV protection rate of dyed silk fabrics was shown in Table 4. UV-A protection rate of the samples in wavelength range of 290-400 nm showed 98.3%, and UV-B protection rate of the samples in wavelength range protection rate of 290-315 nm showed 98.4%. As described above, the samples appeared very good UV protection rate of silk fabric dyed

Table showed deodorization activity of dyed silk fabrics. As outlined in Table 5, the samples appeared excellent deodorization activity over 99% even after 120 min test. Antimicrobial activity of silk fabric dyed. The antimicrobial activity of dyed silk fabrics against Staphylococcus aureus and Klebsiella pneumoniae was assessed. Table 6 showed the antimicrobial activity of dyed silk fabrics. The samples appeared high antimicrobial activity of 99.9% against Staphylococcus aureus and Klebsiella pneumoniae.

5. CONCLUSION

Among dyeing fastness of dyed silk fabrics, light and dry cleaning fastness was 3-5 grade. The dyed silk fabrics in wavelength range of 290-400 appeared UV protection. Deodorization activity of dyed silk fabrics appeared over 99%. The dyed silk fabrics showed high antibacterial activity of 99.9% against Staphylococcus aureus and Klebsiella pneumoniae.

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