# Deodorizing and Antibacterial Performance of Cotton, Silk, Wool Fabrics Dyed with Pomegranate (Punica granatum L.) Extracts 

Young-Hee Lee, ${ }^{1}$ Eun-Kyung Hwang, ${ }^{2}$ Dong-Jin Lee, ${ }^{3}$ Young-Jin Jung ${ }^{4}$ and Han-Do Kim ${ }^{1, \dagger}$<br>${ }^{1}$ Department of Organic Material Science and Engineering, Pusan National Univ.<br>${ }^{2}$ Korea Silk Research Institute, ${ }^{3}$ Korea Institute of Ceramic Engineering \& Technology,<br>${ }^{4}$ Department of Biomaterials Engineering, Pusan National Univ.<br>kimhd@pusan.ac.kr, 051-510-2410


#### Abstract

To improve the deodorizing and antibacterial performance of various fabrics (cotton, silk and wool) dyed with pomegranate(Punica granatum L.) extract without mordants, natural colorant solutions, which were extracted from pomegranate using water as an extractant at $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 90 min with a various liquor ratio (solid natural colorant material/solvent water, weight ratio) from 1:100 to $1: 5$ were used. To achieve the highest $\mathrm{K} / \mathrm{S}$ and the deodorizing and antibacterial performance, the best liquor ratio, dyeing bath ratio, dyeing temperature and dyeing time were found to be $1: 10,1: 50,80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 60 min , respectively. The deodorizing performance of dyed cotton, silk and wool fabrics against acetic acid vapor were found to be95,70,90\%,respectively. However, all the dyed fabrics displayed outstanding deodorizing performance ( $99 \%$ ) against ammonia gas and antibacterial performance(bacteriostatic reduction rate:99.9\%) against Staphylococcu aureus and Klebsiella pneumonia(bacteriostatic reduction rate: 99.9\%). It is worth noting that pomegranate (Punica granatum L.) colorants notably enhanced the deodorizing and antibacterial performance of cotton, silk and wool fabrics.


## References

1. Y. Washino, "Functional Fibers", Toray Research Center INC., Japan, p216(1993).
2. Y. H. Lee, E. K. Hwang, Y. J. Jung, S. K. Do, and H. D. Kim, J. Appl. Polym. Sci.,115, 2246(2010).

## Acknowledgement

This work was supported by the Basic Science Research Program through the NRF funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology(2011-0012871).

