CHAPTER II

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After the German ban, much has been talked about ecofriendly textiles. Thus, importance is to be given on the nature of material, chemicals and operations involved in the textiles.

This investigation has been planned to study some textile operations in an ecofriendly manner.

The following investigations have to be studied:

1. Bleaching of natural cellulosic materials (cotton, jute and sisal) using ecofriendly bleaching agents (peracetic acid and hydrogen peroxide) and to compare them with the conventional hypochlorite bleaching.

2. Dyeing of cotton using ecofriendly bio-salt (trisodium citrate) as an exhausting agent, and to compare it with the conventional exhausting agents (sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).

3. Dyeing of cotton, silk and nylon fabrics with an ecofriendly natural dye extracted from the flowers of coral jasmine (Nyctanthes arbor-tristis).
4. Modification of jute (a natural fibre) by sodium benzoyl thioglycollate (BTG) reagent and its dyeing behavior with a disperse dye.

5. Modifications of cotton (a natural fibre) by sulfonation, crosslinking methods and its dyeing behavior with reactive and direct dyes.

6. Modifications of cotton (a natural fibre) by enzymatic, crosslinking methods and its dyeing behavior with reactive and direct dyes.

These investigations assume great importance in the present day context of ecofriendly textiles.

The aim of this investigation in brief is to identify certain wet processing operations that are effective, ecofriendly and to be used in textiles.