

# [Introduction liquid which are water and oil.](https://assignbuster.com/introduction-liquid-which-are-water-and-oil/)

INTRODUCTION  Try to imagine your surrounding without hues. It is kind of difficult. It is very hard to picture our world without different shades. The primitiveworld was more colorful than we could think.

An initial record of fabric dyeinggoes back to “ BC” epoch. Primarily, dyes were created using naturalhues combined with two other liquid which are water and oil. Main function ofdye in the old days were for skin, jewelry and clothing decoration. Anotherimportant use for dye back then was for painting.     There are two kinds of dyes, one is synthetic dye made through chemicalmeans and another is natural dye produced from natural methods.

Synthetic dyesare very efficient, but are very hazardous to human and animal health. Some areeven toxic and carcinogenic.     Nowadays, almost all of clothing produced is dyed synthetically. Sadly, chemical dyeing causes significant environmental damage and human harm. Growinginterest in sustainability especially in production has revived the art ofnatural dyeing. The re-discovery of natural dyes forstaining which is eco-friendly and biodegradable has been carefully considered. Plants yield many colors for dyeing. There are certain trees and herbsespecially fruit that produces dyestuff.

There have been numerous attempts to use natural process in extractingdye from natural resources. Take this research from hindawi. com as an example. It states ” A new source of natural anthocyanins dyes, from Liriopeplatyphylla fruit, is proposed. This paper analyzes the dye extracts, theprimary color components of the extracts, the color features etc.”     Another good citation would be this research from Journal of theMicroscopy Society of Thailand, which has their topic as, Extraction of NaturalHistological Dye from Black Plum Fruit.     From history and these references alone we can claim that the use offruits as natural dyes is definitely feasible.     The use of natural dyes for staining from alternative sources such asfruits will greatly reduce the cost for consumers for purchasing syntheticdyes.

More important, this will lower the effects of synthetic dyes on humanand environment.    Objectives of the Study Therefore, the objective of this study was to investigate the extractionof natural dye from fruits and how effective it is when applied. Statementof the ProblemThe problems that are set tobe answered in our study are:  1.   Arewe able to extract 2.   ResearchQuestion 23.   ResearchQuestion 3 METHODSAND TECHNIQUES     What we went and tried to accomplish wasto produce a dye out of a fruit to try and make truth to the term “ natural” dye.

Since we are seeking for a new trend, we replicated the commercial dyes and trysomething new like making a dye out of a fruit extract. Here is the procedure that we followed on how to make a dye out of a fruit:   Materials·        1cup of your desired fruit (strawberries create reddish pinks, cherries andapples create beautiful shades of red, orange and  lemons create vivid yellows, avocadoes makesoft browns, and grapes simmer into nice shades of blue and purple)·        cupsof water (enough to submerge the chopped fruits) 1      Directions1.    2   Chooseyour fruits. The color depends on the fruit you choose.

Either way, it’simportant to use natural instead of those that has chemicals. 2.   Cleanyour fruits. Put the fruits in a sifter and wash them under cold running water. Rinse then drain any excess water. Make sure to scrub away unwanted dirt anddebris since they can affect the color of your dye if not removed. Finally, dry the fruits with a paper towel. The fruits should not be totallydried if you are not planning to use them right away.

Then chop it intopieces. 3.    4   3   Preheat thestove into medium heat. Place the fruits together with the cups of water in asmall saucepan.

Put it on the stove and bring to a simmer for a few minutes. 4.   Turnthe heat off, wait and let it come to room temperature. 5.    5&6   Prepareyour strainer. Cut a cheesecloth (filter paper or straining bags) double thesize of the strainer. 6.

1   Place it to yourstrainer and start draining the liquid. Place a bowl below the cheesecloth. Apply pressure to it draining all liquid into the bowl. You can throw away themush after the draining process.

7.    7   Finally, put the collected liquid or your natural dye in a container and youcan now use it as a dye.