

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 dyeing goes back to “ BC” epoch. Primarily, dyes were created using natural hues combined with two other liquid which are water and oil. Main function of dye in the old days were for skin, jewelry and clothing decoration. Another important use for dye back then was for painting. There are two kinds of dyes, one is synthetic dye made through chemical means and another is natural dye produced from natural methods.

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

There have been numerous attempts to use natural process in extracting dye from natural resources. Take this research from hindawi. com as an example. It states “ A new source of natural anthocyanins dyes, from Liriope platyphylla fruit, is proposed. This paper analyzes the dye extracts, the primary color components of the extracts, the color features etc.” Another good citation would be this research from Journal of

the Microscopy Society of Thailand, which has their topic as, Extraction of Natural Histological Dye from Black Plum Fruit. From history and these references alone we can claim that the use of fruits as natural dyes is definitely feasible. The use of natural dyes for staining from alternative sources such as fruits will greatly reduce the cost for consumers for purchasing synthetic dyes.

More important, this will lower the effects of synthetic dyes on human and environment. Objectives of the Study Therefore, the objective of this study was to investigate the extraction of natural dye from fruits and how effective it is when applied. Statement of the Problem The problems that are set to be answered in our study are: 1. Are we able to extract 2. Research Question 2 3. Research Question 3 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES What we went and tried to accomplish was to 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 try something 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· 1 cup of your desired fruit (strawberries create reddish pinks, cherries and apples create beautiful shades of red, orange and lemons create vivid yellows, avocados make soft browns, and grapes simmer into nice shades of blue and purple)· 1 cup of water (enough to submerge the chopped fruits) 1 Directions 1. 2 Choose your fruits. The color depends on the fruit you choose.

Either way, it's important to use natural instead of those that has chemicals. 2. Clean your 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 and debris 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 totally dried if you are not planning to use them right away.

Then chop it into pieces. 3. 4 3 Preheat the stove into medium heat. Place the fruits together with the cups of water in a small saucepan.

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

1 Place it to your strainer 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 the mush after the draining process.

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