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USING LAKODANG TURMERIC TO DEVELOP AN ANTIMICROBIAL PRODUCT MADE FROM BANANA FIBER

Abhijeet Kumar[1], Dinesh Kumar S[2], Yokesh Kumar S[3], Rajbir Singh[4]

[1]Abhijeet Kumar, Assistant Professor Level I, Department of Textile Technology, Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamangalam, Erode, Tamil Nadu, India.
[2,3,4]Student, Department of Textile Technology, Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamangalam, Erode, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract: *Normal strands have been used instead of engineered filaments since they are less hindering to the climate; banana filaments having the additional advantage of being gotten from rural waste. To valorize banana crop squander, filaments were precisely removed from pseudo stems of banana trees. There have been a few significant material advancements in the twenty-first century that utilize normally accessible materials. Banana fiber is constantly remembered for this dish. In spite of the way that banana is a characteristic fiber with various applications, just 10% of its pseudo stem is utilized to make items, with the rest going to squander or being utilized as manure. It has UV assurance, dampness retention, biodegradability, and different properties because of the lignin content. It tends to be used to make various items that are both financially savvy for ranchers and have a huge market potential. As per a new report, banana fiber has various ideal physical and synthetic characteristics, making it a helpful unrefined substance for the material and bundling areas. With the assistance of Lakodang turmeric, we will add antibacterial properties to an item that is at present inaccessible available. We'll likewise propose utilizing banana fiber shrouded in Lakodang to build mats, yoga mats, and covers. Bananas are obviously famous, as proven by these references. Fiber has a great deal of potential as a harmless to the ecosystem material for bundling, clothing, and other family things. The AATCC 100 test strategy is utilized to decide antimicrobial properties.*

KEY WORDS: Banana fiber, antibacterial property, uv-protection, AATCC, Lakodang turmeric, lignin.

1.Introduction:

Normal strands are turning out to be more famous in the composites business because of their drawn out sturdiness, unrivaled mechanical properties, and minimal expense. Synthetic creation, beginning, environment conditions, and different factors all impact normal fiber fluctuations. By and large, vegetable filaments contain 60–70 percent cellulose, 10–20 percent hemicellulose, 5–15 percent lignin, and up to 2% gelatin and waxes. The pseudostem, which has no contemporary worth with the exception of a modest quantity of cow feed, is made from the plant's superimposed leaves, which make banana fiber. As a monocot, it has a place with the Musa family. The banana is the main yield in the Canary Islands, which are Europe's driving banana makers. Banana filaments are gathered from the plant's pseudostems after the organic product is eliminated, and each plant proves to be fruitful just a single time; this is one of the vital benefits of banana strands over other regular strands, as it is produced using rural waste. Banana texture ought to have the option to be worn over garments to expand its utilization. For this situation, material solace characteristics like warm property, air porousness, and water fume penetrability are focused on. For extraction, any kind of banana fiber can be utilized.

1.2 Plantation and harvesting:

The pseudo-stems of the banana plant sprout upward and have a shallow establishing framework. A solitary plant can create up to 25 pseudo-stems, every one of which develops at an alternate period. The external pseudo-stems have framed and are prepared to collect when the plants are 18 two years old. Contingent upon the pseudo-rate stem's speed of development, the pseudo-stems are then eliminated more than a 6 year time frame. The pseudo-stems are prepared to gather once the blossom has sprouted. The shaft is cut underneath the inflorescence with a blade or sickle joined to a long post, and the pseudo-stems are then cut at their base. Contingent upon the extraction methods, the strands in the pseudo-stems can be stripped/separated in situ or utilizing a decorticating machine. Contingent upon the extraction procedures, the strands in the pseudo-stems can be stripped/removed in situ or utilizing a decorticating machine. The length of the leaves fluctuates, with the external side being more limited than the inward side.

1.3 Banana stem cutting:

Consistently, 64 tons of banana stems are tossed in India. This technique, in any case, has the disservice of making a small measure of result. The filaments from the banana pseudo-stem sheaths can now be eliminated utilizing a Banana Fiber Separator. Banana fiber is eliminated in an efficient way in nations like the Philippines, Uganda, China, and Indonesia. The banana plant is first slashed down, after which the storage compartment is pulled off

and the brown-green skin is stripped away, leaving just the white area. Hitched filaments are made with the white part.

1.4 Banana fibre extraction:

Banana fibre is collected from the banana plant's pseudo-stem. Manual scraping is the most popular cleaning procedure in most Indian cultures. The stem is scraped with a metal blunt in this approach. This method, however, has the disadvantage of creating a tiny amount of output. The fibres from the banana pseudo-stem sheaths can now be removed using a Banana Fiber Separator. Banana fibre is removed in a systematic manner in countries such as the Philippines, Uganda, China, and Indonesia. The banana plant is first chopped down, after which the trunk is pulled off and the brown-green skin is peeled away, leaving only the white section. Knotted fibres are made with the white component.

1.5 Chemical treatment:

To eliminate filaments from dried banana stems, substance treatment includes absorbing them compound arrangements in a tank. Substance retting often utilizes sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, pectinolytic compounds, and mineral acids. In spite of the way that the strands are isolated surprisingly fast, the end result is of lesser quality and costs more. A significant degree of checking and control is likewise fundamental in light of the fact that any mistake will make the filaments disintegrate or be obliterated. Gums or saps that stick to the fiber are taken out either direct compound application or a mix of retting and decortication strategies joined with substance treatment. Heating up the material with acidic pop or different soluble bases or potassium cleansers is the most well-known strategy. This strategy removes the gum from the strands of the leaves or bark. A huge part of the shading material is additionally obliterated. Bubbling can be brought about by barometrical tension or high strain. The filaments develop when the tension is expanded, yet they lose their solidarity and are obliterated in various ways.

1.6 Mechanical treatment:

The course of decortication is utilized to eliminate sinewy garbage from banana pseudostems. Hand scratching, retting, and machine scratching are largely instances of this. For neighborhood use in India's cabin businesses, the strands are physically eliminated from the sheath. Stripping is an incessant manual interaction in the Phillipines. The stems are unsheathed and the external and center layers are isolated utilizing a blade between the layers. A tuxedo is made of strips that are isolated longitudinally. ISSN: 0972-1045 www.horticultureresearch.net Journal Appl Journal of Applied Horticulture ISSN: 0972-1045 ISSN: 0972-1045 www.horticultureresearch.net Journal Appl Journal of Applied Horticulture ISSN: 0972-1045 Tuxying is the name for this method. With a sharp blade and a wooden square, the tuxedos are broken. Decorticators are apparatuses that are utilized to eliminate filaments. A bunch of feed rollers and a blender are remembered for the machine. The external sheaths are cut into 120-180 cm lengths and went through rollers to scratch the thick substances away. The sheath is ripped off and disposed of.

2. Durability and biodegradability:

The Center of Study for Natural Fiber and Natural Dyes (CSNFD) of the Department of Chemical Engineering, Concentration Textile Engineering, Universitas Islam Indonesia, analyzed the strength of banana pseudo-stem fiber (UII). As indicated by the review, banana pseudo-stem fiber can be hidden away as long as 90 days. In the event that the fiber is held for over 90 days, it loses a great deal of its solidarity. Banana pseudo-stem filaments are additionally biodegradable, settling on them a decent decision for the climate. Open-end turning, ring turning, bast fiber turning, and semi-worsted turning are on the whole choices for turning banana pseudo-stem fiber. Hemp's rigidity is just around 21.8 percent following three days in the dirt, contrasted with sisal and jute, which lose 65.8% and 78 percent of their elasticity following three days in the dirt, individually. Water particles infiltrating multicellular lignocellulose strands under similar stretching and strength conditions as banana pseudo-stem filaments could clarify the drop in fiber strength. At the point when a power is applied to the strands, the last cells' connection releases somewhat, bringing about cell slippage. The augmentation of untreated and degummed filaments is diminished by 6% and 9%, separately, when wet.

2.1 Thermal properties:

Thermogravimetric investigation (TGA) is utilized to decide if banana pseudo-stem fiber is thermally steady. Covering the banana pseudo-stem fiber in the ground can be utilized to test its biodegradability. Microorganisms have an indispensable influence in the annihilation of cellulose fiber by discharging the catalyst cellulose, bringing about the deficiency of steadiness when covered in the earth. The banana pseudo-stem fiber loses strength rapidly when covered in the ground, as per the dirt internment test. With a goal of 0.1 mg, the TGA analyzer records weight reduction as a component of temperature. The fiber tests (around 3–6 mg) were unequivocally gauged and scattered in the example dish indiscriminately. . To check consistency and reproducibility of the TGA results, a modest quantity of material was utilized. The TGA of a banana pseudo-stem is displayed in the chart beneath. The fiber started to break up at a temperature of 25–700°C in a N2 environment, with a consistent warming pace of 10°C/min. The banana pseudo-stem fiber was thermally

harmed in three cycles. Dampness dissipation was the underlying phase of corruption, which happened at temperatures going from 30 to 144°C. The heaviness of the fiber diminished as dampness and some unstable extractives were delivered as the fiber was constantly warmed. This is a typical event in plant filaments, and it makes them become more adaptable and breakdown quicker while likewise further developing hotness move. Because of the fiber's underlying strength and hydrophilic nature, the dampness caught in the fiber can't be completely taken out. In this beginning phase, the weight reduction of the fiber was in the scope of 5–10 wt percent. Hemicellulose corruption was the subsequent stage. At a temperature of around 178°C, the hemicellulose in banana pseudo-stem fiber started to disintegrate. Hemicellulose separates altogether quicker than different parts, like lignin and cellulose, because of the presence of acetyl gatherings. The breakdown of cellulose, which took happened at a temperature of around 296°C, was the third stage. The breakdown of lignin is the last stage (the fourth stage). The breakdown of lignin is more troublesome than that of different parts. Lignin breakdown happened gradually in all temperature ranges up to 700°C for any plant fiber.

2.2 Fiber properties:

Table-1

Tenacity	29.98 g/denier
Moisture regain	13 %
Fitness	17.15 denier
Elongation	6.54
Total cellulose	81.8%
Alpha cellulose	61.5%
Density (Kg/m^3)	1350
Lignin	15%
Microfibrillar angle	10±1
Antibacterial	87.6%

2.3 Product Weaving:

Weaving is a fairly clear technique. Individuals meshed these filaments into a texture the hard way and available weaving machines the beginning phases of this methodology. Because of state of the art innovation, an assortment of weavers now accessible to deal with its drawn out strength.

3. Lakodang coating:

The antimicrobial properties of our item come from a turmeric variation called lakodang turmeric, which incorporates more curcumin. Turmeric's solid cell reinforcement content makes it an antibacterial and antiviral specialist. Since our undertaking material will come into contact with individuals consistently, we suggest that it be antibacterial.

4. Applications:

The antimicrobial properties of our item come from a turmeric variation called lakodang turmeric, which incorporates more curcumin. Turmeric's solid cell reinforcement content makes it an antibacterial and antiviral specialist. Since our task material will come into contact with individuals consistently, we suggest that it be antibacterial. It doesn't give a lot of protection. The antibacterial trait of the Lakodang turmeric covering is basic since it can ensure against bacterial infections. Furthermore, the eventual outcome is biodegradable. Elastic or engineered materials utilized in some entryway mats and yoga mats can be supplanted with banana fiber entryway mats and yoga mats.

4.1 Limitations:

In specific regions, banana cultivating has brought about a one-crop neighborhood agrarian establishment. Absence of yield pivot and escalated cultivating bring about soil supplement exhaustion and dependence on fake composts. Where synthetic manures are generally utilized, they produce expanded soil disintegration and contaminated watersheds. In light of its confined creation in one part of the country, Lakodang turmeric isn't broadly accessible in significant amounts.

5. Conclusion:

The viability of enzymatic treatment of banana fiber has been illustrated, with further developed tidiness and fibrillation. Poligalacturonase is the best catalyst for treating banana strands since it has a high explicit action and is explicit for substrates that don't upset the cellulose structure. Because of compound deactivation, long haul medicines (24 hours, 48 hours, and seven days) didn't deliver adequate outcomes. The best an ideal opportunity to get a material grade banana fiber was 6 hours. For enzymatic treatment of banana fiber, the accompanying boundaries are great: 100% Biopectinase K, 6 hours; 45°C, pH = 4.5; shower recharging following 3 hours. Banana fiber might be turned into yarns, consolidated or unmixed with various strands, with banana fiber and fleece being the best blend for modern scale-up without requiring significant hardware changes. The banana/PP yarn is more sturdy and uniform than the flax/PP yarn. Our item is both antimicrobial and biodegradable, so it's a mutually beneficial arrangement.

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