

Development Of Wipers With Natural Aroma Fragrance

D. Anita Rachel¹, M.Keerthana²

1Assistant Professor, Department of Apparel Manufacturing and Merchandising, Nift – Tea College Of Knitwear Fashion and Research Scholar Department of Rural Industries and Management , Gandhigram Rural Institute-Deemed University, Gandhigram- Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, India
(1626P0021),2B.Sc(AMM)Nift – Tea College Of Knitwear Fashion, Tirupur, Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract- Human love for fragrance is deeply rooted in millenniums of cultural and spiritual practice. The history of perfume is rich and colorful, dating back to antiquity and the glorious civilizations of China, Persia, Egypt, Greece and Rome. Ancient fragrances were usually a combination of plant or animal products blended with rich oils. Modern archaeology has uncovered beautiful perfume vessels, indicating ownership by a very wealthy member of society. It was Egypt and its extensive influence that spread the use of scents throughout the ancient world. Non-woven is a fabric-like material made from staple fiber (short) and long fibers (continuous long), bonded together by chemical, mechanical, heat or solvent treatment. The term is used in the textile manufacturing industry to denote fabrics, such as felt, which are neither woven nor knitted. Some non-woven materials lack sufficient strength unless densified or reinforced by a backing. In recent years, non-woven have become an alternative to polyurethane foam.

Keywords- Natrual Fragrance,Wipers,Tissue materials, Spelling test, survey report towards Femaine characteristics..

I. INTRODUCTION

Non-woven Wipersareengineered for clean rooms and wide array of industrial manufacturing applications. Non-woven are known for their exceptional absorbency, cleanliness, and overall cleaning performance. Polyester cellulose wipes have long been a popular choice for ISO Class 5-8 cleanrooms and other controlled environment.If process requireslint free wipes, cloths, rags or towels then look no further. We carry a full line of spunlace non-woven product including polycellulose wipes, cellulose wipes, non-woven polypropylene wipes, rayon wipes and many other technical textile products. Request a free sample today and discover the Berkshire difference. We have carved a niche amongst the most trusted names in this business, engagedin offering comprehensive range of Facial Tissue. Designs with themes that surchange the mood.

1.1 Features:

- Very supple
- Smooth on the skin

- Double layered for extra softness
- Highly absorbent
- More cost effective than laundered products
- Suitable for hand and face cleaning

We are engaged in offering high quality range of Disposable spunlace dry wipes, which is used in beauty parlours. Available in various shapes, sizes and colors. Our range is manufactured in plan and aperture, single and multi layered and composite and laminated spunlace roll goods for wet wipes, dry wipes and personal use. Futhur, the collection is durable, soft and hygienic and can be customized as per the specification of our clients.

II. OBJECTIVES

- To produce Rosaceae fragrance in tissues.
- To produce Oleaceae fragrance in tissues.
- To produce Lamiaceae fragrance n tissues.
- To produce Orchidaceae fragrance in tissues.
- To collect testimony survey report towards Femaine characteristics.

2.1 PARAMETERS TO BE TESTED:

- Colourfastness towards washing
- Colourfastness towards light
- Survey report towards Femaine characteristics

2.2 Usage Areas:

- In hospitals
- In care homes and fields
- In maternity and baby care
- In kindergartens and child care

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 FRAGRANCE:

It is the mixture of fragrant essential oils or aroma compounds, fixatives and solvents, used to give the human body, animals, food, objects and living-spaces an agreeable scent. It is usually in liquid form and used to give a pleasant scent to a person's

body. Ancient texts and archaeological excavations show the use of perfumes in some of the earliest human civilizations. Modern perfumery began in the late 19th century with the commercial synthesis of aroma compounds, which allowed for the composition of perfumes with smells previously unattainable solely from natural aromatics alone. Aromatherapeutic textiles are a good choice for people who want to maintain harmony between their physical and psychological comfort. Applying of essential oils on textile materials shows great potential for the value-added textiles. Aromatherapy textiles application in various fields (cosmeto-textiles, home textiles, sport wears, medical textiles, etc.) made them indispensable in day-to-day life.

3.2 AROMA FRAGRANCE:

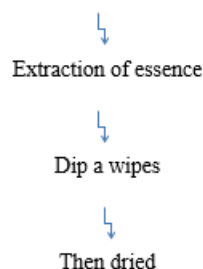
Plants have long been used in perfumery as a source of essential oils and aroma compounds. These aromatics are usually secondary metabolites produced by plants as protection against herbivores, infections as well as to attract pollinators. Plants are by far the largest source of fragrant compounds used in perfumery. The sources of these compounds may be derived from various parts of a plants. A plant can offer more than one source of aromatics, for instance the aerial portions and seeds have remarkably different odours from each other. Undoubtedly, the largest and most common source of perfume aromatics. Although not traditionally thought of as a flower, the unopened flower buds of the clove are also commonly used. Most orchid flowers are not commercially used to produce essential oils or absolutes, except in the case of vanilla, an orchid, which must be pollinated first and made into seed pods before use in perfumery.

3.3 FRAGRANCE FINISHING:

Fragrance finishing is the process of imparting aroma in any textile substrate. This is done by exhaust method which means, fragrance agents is applied on both the cotton fabrics with the help of binder. Lavender fragrance was taken as a flavor for this process. Now days it is possible apply fragrance in Textile Finishing Method. Generally Fragrance is volatile in nature, evaporates easily in atmospheric temperature but by using different techniques or by treating fragrance applied textile for different temperature then it is possible to keep fragrance in textile for a long time. Another thing is Aroma finish. Aroma finish is for fabric or garment which on abrasion or rubbing emit perfume smell. When fabric is lying idle its capsules are closed hence don't emit aromas. The finish is wash durable. Perfumes used in aroma finish are safe for children garments. The type of perfume used in this finish were different and applied as per demand. It is special type of finishing.

3.4 DIP AND DRY METHOD:

Identification and extraction of fragranced flower



3.5 ROSACEAE:

Scientific name: Rosa, Family: Rosaceae,
Common name: Rose, Parts used: Flower

One of the most valuable elements of a fine perfume is provided by the rose, known as the "QUEEN OF FLOWERS". Rose perfumes were very popular with the Romans and the Greeks.



Rose flowers are gathered at night since they carry fragrance before sunrise. The two main species of roses used in perfume are the Rosa centifolia, found in the South of France, and the Rosa damascena (Damask Rose) located primarily in Arab countries. The damask rose is most widely grown for perfumery.

3.5.1 SOURCE AND DISCRIPTION:

- Sourcing of non-woven mesh fabric and natural essence of rose
- Take a required amount of water in a water bath
- And add a essence of rose in it
- Dip a mesh fabric into the water bath
- Then, take out and dry it after 4hours

3.6 OLEACEAE:

Scientific name: Jasminum, Family: Oleaceae,
Common name: Jasmine, Parts used: Flower

Jasmine, another "absolute," or pure essence, gives a perfume a well-rounded, finished quality. Jasmine flowers are harvested

when their fragrance is at its peak just before dawn. The flowers must be processed immediately before their freshness and fragrances fade away.



The jasmine must also be placed in special baskets to prevent the flowers from bruising, and unbalancing the flower's natural bouquet.

3.6.1 SOURCE AND DISCRPTION:

- Sourcing of non-woven mesh fabric and natural essence of jasmine
- Take a required amount of water in a water bath
- And add a essence of jasmine in it
- Dip a mesh fabric into the water bath
- Then, take out and dry it after 4hours

3.7 LAMIACEAE:

Scientific name: Lavandulla, Family: Lamiaceae, Common name: Lavender
Parts used: Flowers

Lavender have been used in perfumes throughout the ages because of their varied fragrances. They used violets in both perfumes and medicines.



There are two varieties of lavender most commonly used in perfumes, the Victoria Violet and the Parma Violet and the Lavender. Lavenders only produce a scant amount of essential oils, and are rarely used today. A synthetic replacement for violet is most commonly used, along with other essential oils resembling the lavender.

3.7.1 SOURCE AND DISCRPTION:

- Sourcing of non-woven mesh fabric and natural essence of lavender
- Take a required amount of water in a water bath
- And add a essence of lavender in it
- Dip a mesh fabric into the water bath
- Then, take out and dry it after 4hours

3.8 ORCHIDACEAE:

Scientific name: Orchidaceae, Family: Orchidaceae, Common name: Orchid
Parts used: Flower



The orchids are a large family of flowering plants, the Orchidaceae. They are herbaceous monocots. There are between 22,000 and 26,000 species in 880 genera. They make up between 6–11% of all seed plants. Orchids can be found in almost every country in the world except for Antarctica. People have grown orchids for a 5 number of years. They grow orchids for show, for science, or for food (for example, vanilla). Some orchids have very special ways of pollination. For example, the Lady's Slipper can trap insects and make them pollinate the flower. Another instance is the Austrian orchid, which grows underground and is pollinated by ants.

3.8.1 SOURCE AND DISCRPTION:

- Sourcing of non-woven mesh fabric and natural essence of orchid
- Take a required amount of water in a water bath
- And add a essence of orchid in it
- Dip a mesh fabric into the water bath
- Then, take out and dry it after 4hours

3.9 FRAGRANCE FINISHING:

When the fabric gets abraded with our body, the Fragmatic or aromatic atoms are broken out and produce fragrance odour. Finally, the developed product has been subjected to perfume or aromatic finish. Hence, the finish has Called as Fragrance finish. Fragrance Finish is Finish which apply on textile with

fragrance or fragrance is added during of Finishing process. Recently, fragrances have become available that can be readily added on the textiles and after finishing and fixation; they emit a pleasant fragrance which is sometimes used as a medicine. Fragrance finishing of textiles is the process where we enhance the value of the product by adding some incentives to it. The world market place is continuously changing and so is demand of people changing .Every person desires for some change .i.e. something new & unique.

- [2] Aromachology and its Application in the Textile Field -C. X. Wang, Sh. L. Chen , *Fibres & Textiles in Eastern Europe* January / December 2005, Vol. 13, No. 6 (54).
- [3] Buchbauer, G., &Jirovetz, L. (1994). Aromatherapy_ use of fragrances and essential oils as medicaments. *Flavour Fragr. J*, 9, 217-222.

IV. PROPERLY TEST A FRAGRANCE

1. Start with a scent blotter. These are the white cardboard strips you find beside tester bottles on a fragrance counter.
2. Spray a cloud of perfume in a downward motion. Two or three quick sprays in a row is how the pros do it..
3. Bring the scent strip to your nose.
4. Spritz your wrist.
5. Do something else for 30 minutes.

V. RESULT & DISCUSSION

Thus, the four non-woven fragranced mesh tissue are given pleasant freshness by using aromatic finish and testing reports analysed for colourfastness towards washing and colourfastness towards light and getting a testimony survey report from Femaine. This fragranced tissue will enhance confidence level of ourself. These wipes gives unique smell and instant freshness with hygiene. Disposable wipes are made for baby care, hand washing, feminine and other personal cleansing, removing makeup, and applying products such as deodorants and sunless tanners, among other uses. Fragranced wipes helps to avoid sweat, and gives fresh natural fragrance to our self.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In this study, aromatic natural fragrance is identified and finishing is applied to the non-woven mesh fabric, as natural fragranced wipes helps to avoid sweat odour. By giving fragranced finish to this non-woven mesh wipes gives an aromatic smell to our body and also gives an fresh feel and good confidence.

REFERENCES

- [1] Martel, B. (2002b). Capture and controlled release of fragrances finished textiles. *Journal of Inclusion Phenomena and Macrocyclic Chemistry*, 4(1), 439–442.