Natural dyes are dyes or colorants derived from plants, invertebrates, or minerals. The majority of natural dyes are vegetable dyes from plant sources. Dyeing is the process of imparting colors to a textile material. Different classes of dyes are used for different types of fiber and at different stages of the textile production process, from loose fibers through yarn and cloth to completed garments. There are technologies that manufacture the pigments for plastics, rubber and cosmetics. Therefore; dyes and pigments have a vast area of applications and have a huge demand in industry. Contrary to popular opinion, natural dyes are often neither safer nor more ecologically sound than synthetic dyes. They are less permanent, more difficult to apply, wash out more easily, and often involve the use of highly toxic mordant. Of course, the colour possibilities are far more limited; the color of any natural dye may be easily copied by mixing synthetic dyes, but many other colors are not easily obtained with natural dyes. However, some mordant are not very toxic, and the idea of natural dyestuffs is aesthetically pleasing. Applying natural dyes in your fabric production using enzymes will reduce your production cost and improve control. There are various kind of natural dyes; quinonoid dyes, cyanine dyes, azo dyes, biflavonyl dyes, omochromes, anthraquinone, coprosma gesus etc. The use of natural dyes in cloth making can be seen as a necessary luxury to trigger off a change in habits. Dyes which stand out for their beauty and ecological attributes would never be employed on just any material but on noble fabrics such as wool, silk, linen or cotton, made to last more than one season. Market value will benefit from consumer preferences for environmentally friendly products, which will support consumption of high performance dyes and organic pigments.

This book basically deals with the use of carotenoids as food colours , bianthraquinones and related compounds, intermediate degradation products of biflavonyls, dyestuffs containing nuclear sulphonic and carboxylic acid groups, quinonoid dyes, cyanine dyes, optical whitening agents, natural dyes for food, stability of natural colourants in foods effect of additives, pyrimidine pigments, the total synthesis of the polyene pigments, red pigment from geniposidic acid and amino compound, effect of acid and amine on the formation of red pigment from geniposidic acid, effect of the substituted position of amino group and chain length of amino compound etc.

Due to pollution problems in synthetic dyes and pigments industry, the whole world is shifting towards the manufacturing of natural dyes and pigments. The present book contains techniques of producing different natural dyes and pigments, which has huge demand in domestic as well as in foreign market. It is hoped that entrepreneurs, technocrats, existing units, institutional libraries will find this book very useful.

Contents

1. Ommochromes
Distribution
A. Ommatins
B. Ommins

Isolation and Purification
A. Ommatins
B. Ommins

Structure of the Ommochromes*
  Xanthommatin
  Ommatin D
  Rhodommatin
  Ommin A X

Biogenesis
2. Bisdehydrocanthaxanthin
3. Carotenoids Field
  Carotenoid Biogenesis
  Carotenoid Total Syntheses
  The use of Carotenoids as Food Colours
4. Black pigments
  Animal Pigments
    Melanins
  Sclerotization

Plant Pigments
  Humic acids
    1,8-Dihydroxynaphthalene polymers
5. Anthraquinone
  Plant Pigments
  Insect Pigments
6. Coprosma genus
7. Biaanthraquinones and related compounds
  Skyrin
  Oxyskyrin
  Skyrinol
  Iridoskyrin
  Rugulosin
  Luteoskyrin and Rubroskyrin
  Lumiluteoskyrin
  Flavoskyrin
  Biogenesis
8. The Biflavonyl Pigments
  The First Investigations
  The Work of Nakazawa on Ginkgeting
  The Work of the Bristol Group
  On Ginkgetin and Isoginkgetin
  The Work of Kariyone and Kawano on
  Sciadopitysin, 1956
  Further Work of Brispol Group on
  Ginkgetin and Sciadopitysin
  The Work of Kawano on Sciadopitysin and GINKGETIN, 1959
  The Synthesis of Ginkgetin Tetramethyl ether, Nakazawa, 1959
  The Structure of Ginkgeting
  The Structure of Isoginkgetin
  The Structure of Kayafyavone
  The Structure of Sotetsuflavone
Summary of Biflavonyl Structures

Intermediate Degradation Products of Biflavonyls
Optical Inactivity of the Biflavonyls
The Structure of Hinokiflavone
Natural Occurrence of Biflavonyls
9. Azo dyes
10. Dyestuffs
Introduction
Primary Products for VS-Dyestuffs
  1. Methods of preparation
  2. Reactions
Processes for the Manufacture of VS-Dyestuffs
Fastness and Dyeing Properties of VS-Dyestuffs
  1. VS-Dyestuffs free from nuclear sulphonic and carboxylic acid groups
  2. Dyestuffs containing nuclear sulphonic and carboxylic acid groups
Summary
11. Disperse dyes
Light Fastness
Gas Fastness
Sublimation Fastness
Wash Fastness
Structural Modifications Leading to All-Round Fastness
12. Quinonoid dyes
13. Cyanine dyes
Chemistry of 2, 3-Dichloro-1,4-Naphthoquininone (I)
Chemistry of Chloranil (II)
Vat Dyes from Chloranil
Benzodipyrrocolinequinones Pyrrocolinequinones,
Unsymmetrical Dipyrrocolinequinones and Naphth of Uranopyrrocolinequinones
2-alkylamino-(arylamino)-3-chloro-1,
4-naphthoquinones And Di-3-(2-chloro-1,
4-naphthoquinonyl)-alkylamines And Arylamines
Cellulose Acetate Dyes From (i) And (ii)
Synthesis Of Non-coplanar Quinonoid Dyes
14. Fluorescent brightening agents
15. Optical whitening agents
Introduction
Physical Considerations of Fluorescence and Optical Whitening
Chemical constitution of Optical Whitening Agents
  1. Stilbene derivatives
  2. Benzidine derivatives
  3. Benzthiazole, benzoazole and benziminazole derivatives
  4. Coumarins
  5. Pyrazolines
  6. Other types
Some Specific Applications of Optical Whitening Agents
  1. Soaps and detergents
  2. Textile applications
16. Natural dyes for Food
NATURAL COLOURANTS

NATURAL COLOURS PRESENTLY USED IN FOOD

METHODS OF IMPROVING NATURAL COLOURANTS

NOVEL SOURCES OF NATURAL COLOURANTS

MICROBIAL SOURCES

ANIMAL SOURCES

PLANT SOURCE

GENERAL REVIEWS

COLOURANTS FROM BY-PRODUCTS

GARDENIA EXTRACTS

OTHER SOURCES

FEASIBILITY OF NOVEL SOURCES

STABILITY OF NATURAL COLOURANTS IN FOODS EFFECT OF ADDITIVES

ASCORBIC ACID AND DERIVATIVES

EFFECT OF METAL IONS

EFFECT OF NEUTRAL SALTS

EFFECT OF ORGANIC ACIDS

PHOTOPROTECTION

MISCELLANEOUS ADDITIVES

CONCLUSION

STABLE FORMS OF NATURAL COLOURANTS FOUND IN VIVO

STABILISED FORMS OF NATURAL COLOURANTS FLAVONOIDS

CHEMICAL FEATURES AFFECTING STABILITY

SELF ASSOCIATION

COMPLEX FORMATION

COPIGMENTATION

CONDENSATION

CHEMICAL MODIFICATIONS

PORPHYRINS

OTHERS

17. PYRAN PIGMENTS: I. FLAVONES AND FLAVONOLS

FLAVONES

CHRYSEIN (IV)

GENERAL METHODS OF SYNTHESIS OF FLAVONES

A. FROM AROMATIC DIKETONES

B. FROM O-HYDROXYACETOPHENONES

C. FROM O-HYDROXYCHALKONES

D. FROM PHENOLS

FLAVONOLS

THE WESSELY-MOSER AND RELATED

REARRANGEMENTS OF FLAVONES

THE FORMATION OF SALTS BY FLAVONES AND FLAVONOLS

THE REDUCTION OF FLAVONES

ISOFLAVONES

THE SYNTHESIS OF ISOFLAVONES

18. PYRAN PIGMENTS: II. ANTHOCYANINS AND ANTHOCYANIDINS

CYANIDIN (III)

THE SYNTHESIS OF ANTHOCYANIDINS

THE SYNTHESIS OF ANTHOCYANINS

COLOR REACTIONS OF THE ANTHOCYANIDINS AND ANTHOCYANINS

ANHYDROBASES

CARAJURIN (XCIX)

DRACORUBIN (CXXV)
19. Pyran Pigments: III. Xanthones
   Ravenelin (II)
   Mangostin (XI)
Pyran Pigments: IV. Rottlerin
Pyran Pigments: V. Brazilin and Mematoxylin
Brazilin (XXXII)
   Hematoxylin (XL)
   Trimethylbrazilone (XLI)
   Brazilein (LXXIX, R - H)
The Synthesis Of Brazilin
Pyrrole Pigments: I. The Porphyrins
   Hemin (cxxxvii)
The Synthesis of Dipyrrylmethenes
   The Synthesis of Porphyrins
      The Structure of Hemin
Pyrrole Pigments: II. Chlorophylls
   Pheoporphyrin, Chloroporphyrin, and Phylloerythrin
   The Vinyl Group in Chlorophyll
   The Structure of Chlorophyll
      Position of the Phytyl Group in Chlorophyll
      The Phase Test
Allomerization
   Approaches to the Synthesis of Chlorophyll
   Chlorophyll-b
   Bacteriochlorophyll
20. Pyrrole Pigments: III. The Bile Pigments
   Bilirubin (XXXII)
      Verdins
      Violins
      Bilenes
      Bilanes
Stereochemistry and Tautomerism
   Complex Salts of the Bile Pigments
Pyrrole Pigments: IV. Prodigiosin
21. Pyrimidine Pigments: The pterins
   The Gmelin Reaction
Pterorhodin
22. Quinonoid Pigments
   Benzoquinonoid Pigments
      Perezone (XII)
      Polyporic Acid (XIV)
      Astromentin (XXVIII)
      Phoenicin (LXI)
Napthaquinonoid Pigments
   Lapachol (LXXI)
   Eleutherin (CXXI)
   Alkannin and Shikonin (CXLIX)
Anthraquinonoid Pigments
   Helminthosporin (CLVIII)
   Kermesic Acid (CLXI)
   Skyrin (CLXXXVIII)
Extended Quinone Pigments
   The Aphin Pigments

NIIR Project Consultancy Services (NPCS) 5/8
Erythroaphin-fb (CCXVI) or (CCXVII)
Hypericin (CCXXV)
23. Polyene Pigments
Bixin (X) and Croceting (XI) the Carotenes
  b-Carotene (LV)
  Lycopene (LXXIII)
The Total Synthesis of the Polyene Pigments
Combination of Units in the Order C19 + C2 + C19
  Combination of Units in the Order C16 + C8 + C16
  Combination of units in the Order C14 + C12 + C14
  Combination of Units in the Order C10 + C20 + C10
The Dehydro - Retrodehydrocarotenoids Epoxides and Furanoid Oxides
24. Anthocyanins from Indian varieties of Grapes
Material and Methods
  Extraction
  Purification
  Total anthocyanins
  Separation
  Partial hydrolysis of anthocyanin
  Aglycone and sugar
  Acyl moieties
    Spectral measurements
    Thin layer chromatography
Results and Discussion
  Recovery of anthocyanin
  Separation of pigments by paper chromatography
  Absorption spectra of pigments
  Partial hydrolysis of anthocyanins
  Aglycones
  Sugar identification
  Acyl moieties
25. Red pigment from Geniposidic Acid and Amino Compound
Materials and Methods
  Preparation of geniposide (GS) and GSA solution
  Preparation of other iridoid compounds
  Enzyme and reagents
  General method of preparation of pigment
  Evaluation of pigment
  Identification and quantification of carbon dioxide
  HPLC and NMR measurement
  Structural relationship of iridoids to red pigment production
  Acidity and evolution of carbon dioxide
  Time course of enzymic reaction
  Acidity and atmosphere on the reaction
  HPLC monitoring of the pigment formation from GAA and a-alanine
  NMR monitoring of the pigment formation from GAA and methylamine
Results and Discussion
  The relationship between the evolution of carbon dioxide and reaction pH
  The process of formation of red pigment
Molecular mass and colour evaluation of red pigment derived from GAA and a-alanine
NMR spectroscopy of red pigment formed from GAA and methylamine
Monitoring of the reaction by NMR
The formation mechanism of red pigment
26. Effect of Acid and Amine on the formation of Red Pigment from Geniposidic Acid

Materials and Methods
Preparation of geniposide (GS)
Preparation of geniposidic acid (GSA) solution
Enzyme and reagents
General procedure for the red pigment formation
Evaluation of pigment
Kind of acid
The concentration of organic acid
The substituted position of amino group and chain length of amino compound
Kind of amino compound
Results and Discussion
Effect of acid
Effect of the substituted position of amino group and chain length of amino compound
Kind of amino compound

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