Abstract

The objective of this project is to study the production process of printing colorant from Arabica waste coffee by color printing process as per pigment method on knitted cotton fabric and also to study color printing result from waste of non-ground coffee and from waste of finely ground coffee in order to compare the color strength and color fastness that how different between the printing from the 2 types of waste coffee is and that the result of study of the color printing process is that the right ratio in production of printing colorant is 20% of waste coffee and 79% of ethylene glycol and 1% of dispersing agent. The waste coffee to be used are both ground and non-ground waste coffee.

The study of result of color printing using non-ground and finely ground waste coffee as per pigment printing method is that color printing using ground waste coffee is stronger than non-ground waste coffee 12.75% on average and test results on color fastness to light and washing are at low level in both cases. However, test result on color fastness to rubbing it is found that fabric printed by non-ground waste coffee has shown better fastness to rubbing than the fabric printed by ground waste coffee.

Keywords: Natural color printing, Coffee ground, Color printing, Pigment printing