

Chapter VI

Recommendations

1. The main disadvantage of this dyeing procedure comes from the uneven fixing problem of the modifying agent onto cellulose. MAPTAC, when polymerized, is a high molecular weight polymer that has lower migration power than other small substances and has highly cationic reactive sites. So the rate of diffusion and fixation onto fiber backbone is hard to control. This leads to the unlevelling dyeing of modified fabrics and demoting its commercial values. Therefore, in modification with MAPTAC, cotton fabric should be constantly submerged in modifying solution to decrease the uneven fixing problem of modified fabric.
2. Light fastness rating of modified dyed fabrics compared to those of unmodified dyed fabrics is quite low because of the effect of MAPTAC itself. To cope with this problem, cotton fabric should be modified with as low concentration of MAPTAC as possible.
3. Mechanical properties such as tearing strength and elongation of modified fabrics should be investigated.
4. The improvement in dyeability of modified cotton fabric may be accomplished when mercerized cotton fabric is used in substitute of unmercerized cotton fabric.