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Universidade do Minho	CENTRO DE CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA TÊXTIL						-			-
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# Functionalization of woven fabrics for antimicrobial capability using microcapsules with essential oils

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## Introduction

The functionalization of textiles covers multiple objectives, such as the allocation of perfumes, antimicrobials, some drugs, phase change materials. Among these goals, the antimicrobial capability ensures that microorganisms do not thrive on textiles (Fig. 1), allowing users to use these products safer in different scenarios. This research evaluates the antimicrobial capacity of cotton fabrics through the application of microcapsules containing essential oils.

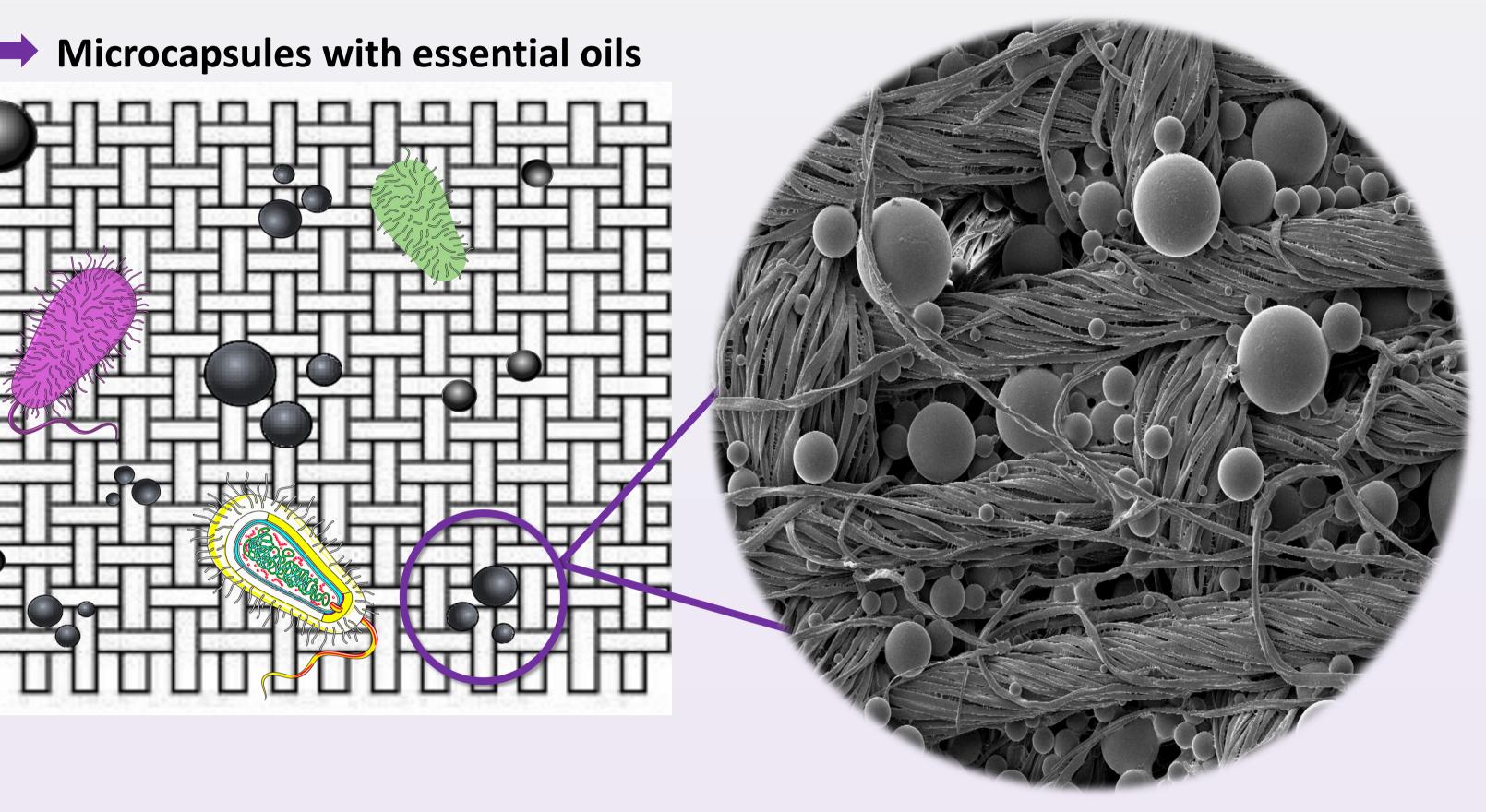


Figure 1 – SEM images after 10 washes

#### Methods

Microcapsules: a) poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA)

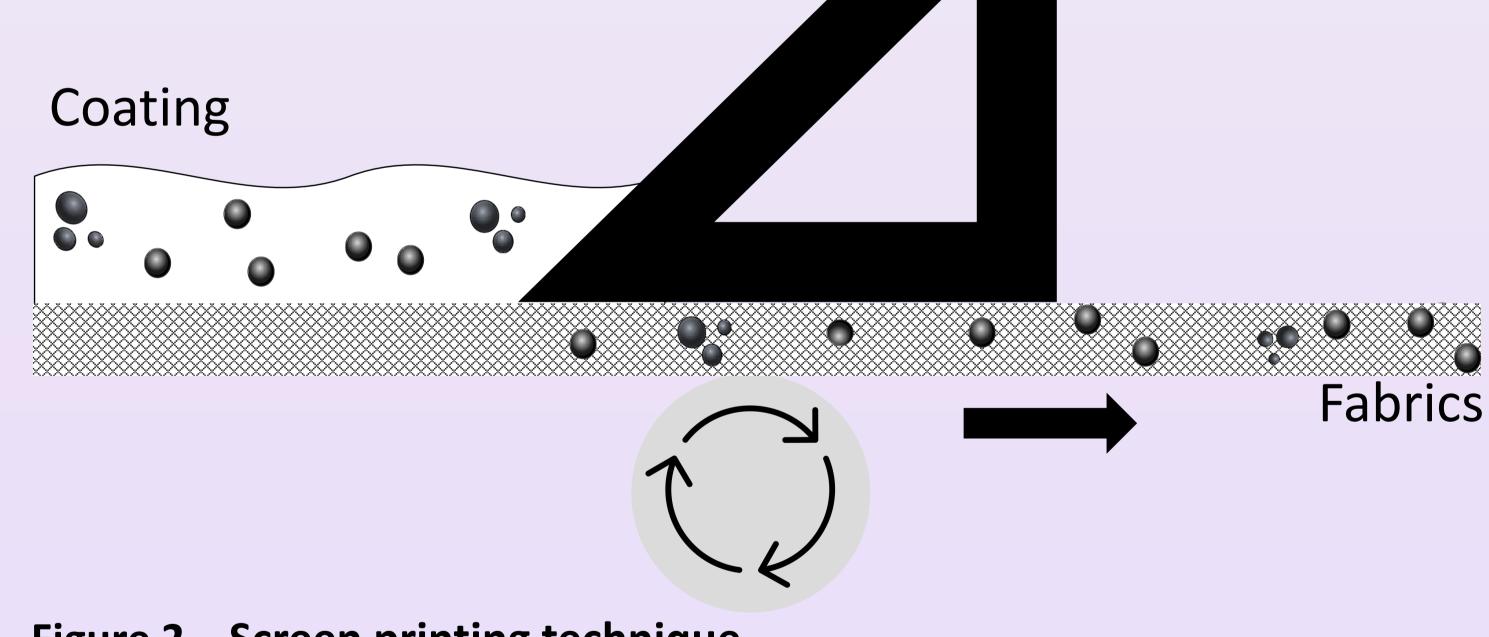
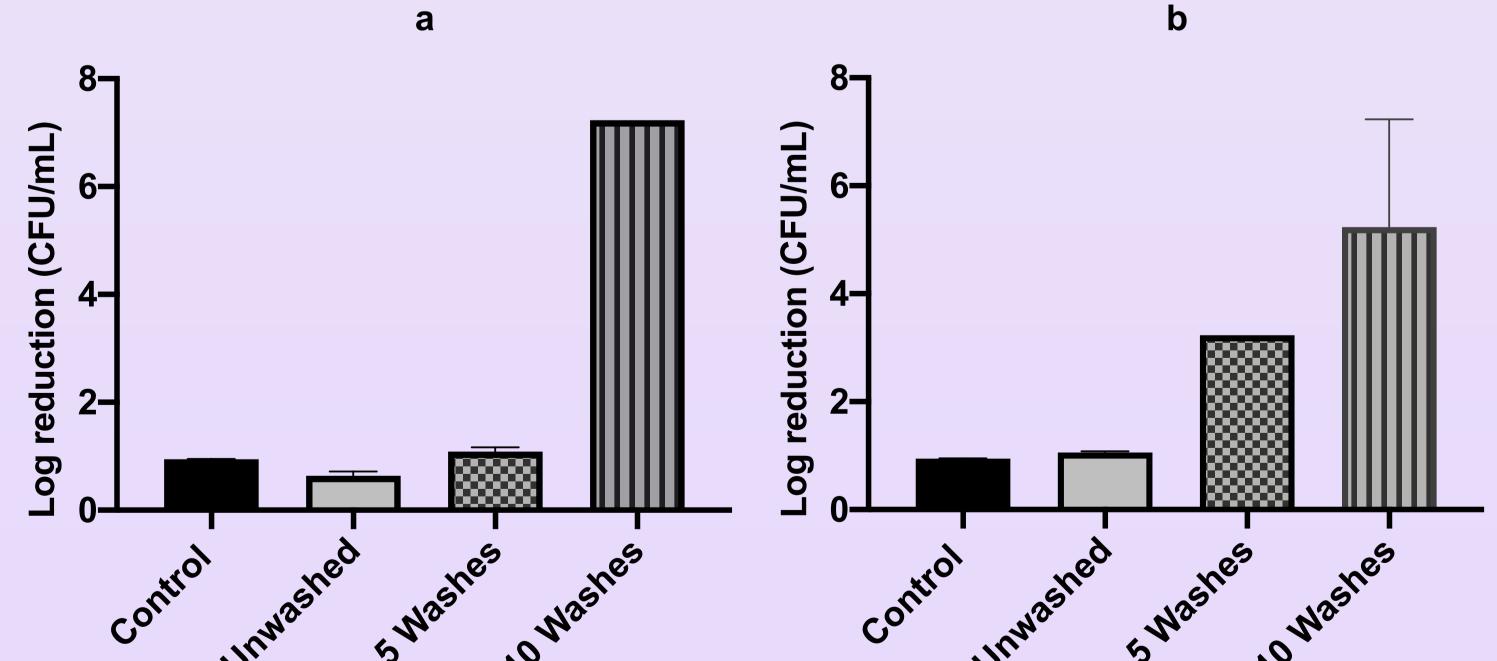


Figure 2 – Screen printing technique

## **Antimicrobial activity**

The best results were obtained for *Escherichia coli* (Fig. 3), as it displayed sterilization efficacy after ten washing rounds (> 6 log reduction). The washing rounds allow a controlled release of the essential

shell with Lavender oil in the core, and b) cellulose acetate shell with a Eucalyptus oil core. **Application method**: screen printing technique (Fig. 2). **Sample:** 100% cotton fabric. **Test:** Fastness to washing test (ISO 105-C06:2010). **Washing cycles**: up to ten times.



oils, given these cycles break the shells improving the antimicrobial activity.

## Future research

- 1) Test of new application methods;
- 2) Test of additional essential oils;
- 3) Increase the number of washing cycles;

4) Other sample compositions.

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#### Figure 3 – a) PMMA/Lavender, b) Cellulose acetate/Eucalyptus

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