microcapsules having cationic reactive group on their shell structure. Besides, in the study, the effect of the salt (NaCl) addition on the amount of the microcapsules taken by the untreated fabric and tannic acid modified fabric was investigated. Microcapsules have poly(methyl methacrylate-co- methacrylamide) shell and n-dodecanol core and offer latent heat storage/releasing property. These microcapsules with amino groups on their shell structure were applied to modified cotton fabrics using exhaustion and padding methods in sequence. Before application, microcapsules were dispersed in distilled water containing nonionic surface active material using ultrasonic homogenizer. Then, the fabrics modified with tannic acid and untreated one were exhausted with this bath. To investigate addition of salt on exhaustion of microcapsules some fabric samples were exhausted by flotte containing salt. After that, the fabrics were impregnated with this bath in which a cross-linker and a catalyst was added, and dried and cured to bind microcapsules on the fabric. The treated fabrics were characterized by FT-IR (Fourier-transform infrared) spectroscopy, SEM (scanning electron microscope) and DSC (differential scanning calorimetry) analysis methods, and T-History (Thermal History) test.