



WOVEN WORLD

A journey beyond the yarns

By Miriam Agrinoni





INTRODUCTION

Fabrics are an essential part of our daily life; we can see them on furniture, clothes, jewelry, hair ornaments, architecture, art, etc. Through the history of humanity, fabrics have been present for 500,000 years until today. Textiles such as cotton, linen, silk, polyester, wool, nylon, rayon and expanded have been the most common textiles used in several industries in order to satisfy the needs of the market or used as craftsmanship material for traditional cultural or religious expression. Here, you will experience rich patterns and textures that speak by themselves about lifestyle and culture in a powerful way. Every fabric has a desire for expressing itself, just like a white canvas, but offering different textures. Fabric as revolutionary material is able to establish style, mood and express an attitude in particular, thus giving space for unexpected solutions and innovative proposals in the industry of design. The world of fabrics is an enjoyable and unforgettable journey that will make you appreciate every single piece of fabric you will wear after reading this book.



COTTON

6,840,000	CHINA
5,321,000	INDIA
3,598,000	USA
2,215,000	PAKISTAN
1,638,103	BRAZIL

SILK

290,000	CHINA
77,000	INDIA
17,000	UZBEKISTAN
11,000	BRAZIL
6,088	IRAN

LINEN

369,300	CANADA
350,000	CHINA
230,000	RUSSIA
147,000	INDIA
71,000	UK

TOP 5 TEXTILE PRODUCERS IN THE WORLD

Kg PER YEAR

WOOL

475,000,000	AUSTRALIA
342,000,000	CHINA
323,000,000	USA
209,000,000	NEWZELAND
57,000,000	ARGENTINA

JUTE

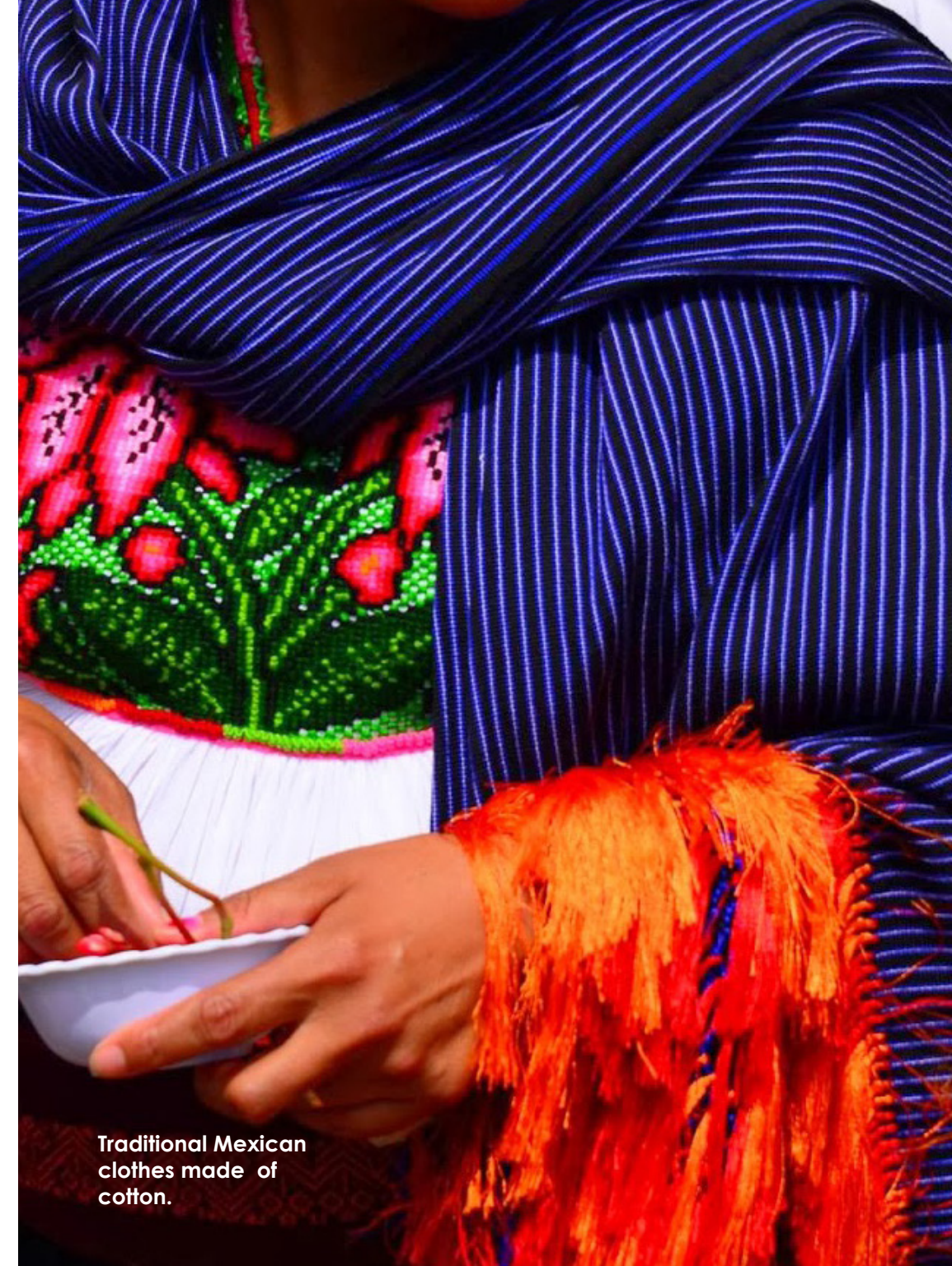
1,924,326	INDIA
1,523,315	BANGLADESH
43,500	CHINA
18,930	UZBEKISTAN
14,418	NEPAL

CASHMERE

18,143,695	CHINA
16,329,325	IRAN
3,129,787	MONGOLIA
544,311	PAKISTAN
136,078	NEWZELAND

COTTON

In Mexico, Aztecs of the upper classes only were allowed to wear cotton fabrics. It was constantly used as money and had a ceremonial meaning. Today handcrafted textiles continue in production as a traditional practice.



Traditional Mexican clothes made of cotton.

+ Source

Cotton is the fruit of the cotton plant, which is a soft, fluffy staple fiber that grows in balls. The shrub can grow in tropical and subtropical regions.

+ Finding

Dated from 5,000 BC fragments have been found in Mexico and Indus Valley Civilization (today Pakistan) Central America 5800 BC, China and India 3000 BC.

+ Characteristics

Dyes and prints well
Dimensionally stable
Absorbent fiber, absorbs up to 27 times its own weight in water
Non-allergenic
Becomes stronger when is wet
Breaths easily, Keeps the body cool in summer and warm in winter
About the 60% of the world's total cotton harvest is used to make clothing, and the rest is used in home furnishing and industrial products.

+ Uses

Unusual uses of cotton fiber include: tents, car tire cords, fishnets and book bindings.



The earliest example of silk fabric is from 3630 BC in China. It was used as wrapping for the body of child from a Yangshao site in Quingtaicun to Xingyan, Henan. Silk was for exclusive use of Emperors of China. It became a luxury for international trade.

SILK



+ Source

Silk is a natural protein fabric. It is composed mainly of fibroin and is produced by certain insect larvae in order to form cocoons of the larvae of the mulberry silkworm reared in captivity also known as sericulture. The shimmering appearance of silk is due to the triangular prism structure of the silk fiber.

+ History

Caterpillars has been used by so many civilizations through history. Since ancient times in China, South Asia and Europe.

+ Characteristics

It is lustrous
Dyes well
Can absorb an amazing 30% of its dry weight in moisture
Highly resistant to mold and mildew
Silk has warmth without weight
Silk is finer than a human hair yet is stronger as an iron wire of the same diameter
It can stretch 10% to 20% without breaking
China produces about 80% of the world silk
About 2,000 to 3,000 cocoons are required to make a pound of silk.

+ Uses

Shirts, ties, blouses
High fashion clothes
Furnishing applications
Wall covering
Windows treatments
Bicycle tires
Artillery gun powder

LINEN

Linen is one of the oldest fabrics in the world. Mummies have been found wrapped in linen shrouds dated from 4,500 BC. Also, paper from the USD is 25% linen.

+ Source

Fiber with the stalks of the flax plants grows in moist moderate climates such as Great Britain and the low European countries.

+ Finding

Flax was grown in Egypt as early as the 4th millennium BC. And was used for tunics and gowns, as well as for the fine cloth bandages that were used to wrap mummies amazingly enough. Also men and women in ancient Greece wore tunics made of linen remained a cloth in staple. Linen was often used for underclothes, table linens and bedding.

+ Characteristics

Crisp strong fiber, non-static, non-allergenic, natural insect repellent

Provides UV protection

Dyes well maintaining good appearance

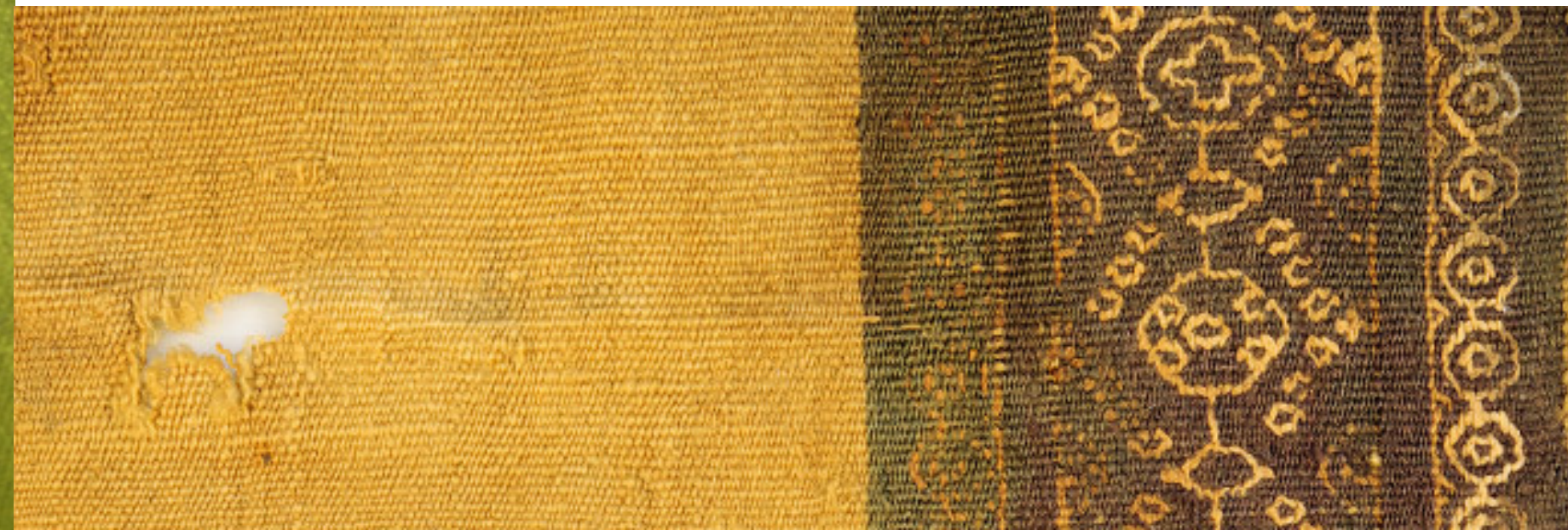
Linen increase 20% in strength on wetting

A yarn having a size of 10 will give 300 yards per pound

When linen fabric is in contact with the skin in the nodes along the length of the fabric absorbs perspiration, then swells and releases the moisture to the outside air, thus creating a fabric self-cooled by evaporation perfect for bedding in hot climates.

Linen underwear has rare bacteriological properties, resistance to fungus and bacteria.

Linen is effective dealing with inflammatory conditions, reducing fever and regulating air ventilation.



WOOL

+ Source

Textile fiber obtained from sheep. Wool fabric has greater bulk than other textiles, and they hold air which causes the fabric to retain heat.

+ History

Wool has been the go-to fabric of people for thousands of years. There is evidence of wool being spun in Northern Europe as far back as 10,000 BC.

+ Characteristic

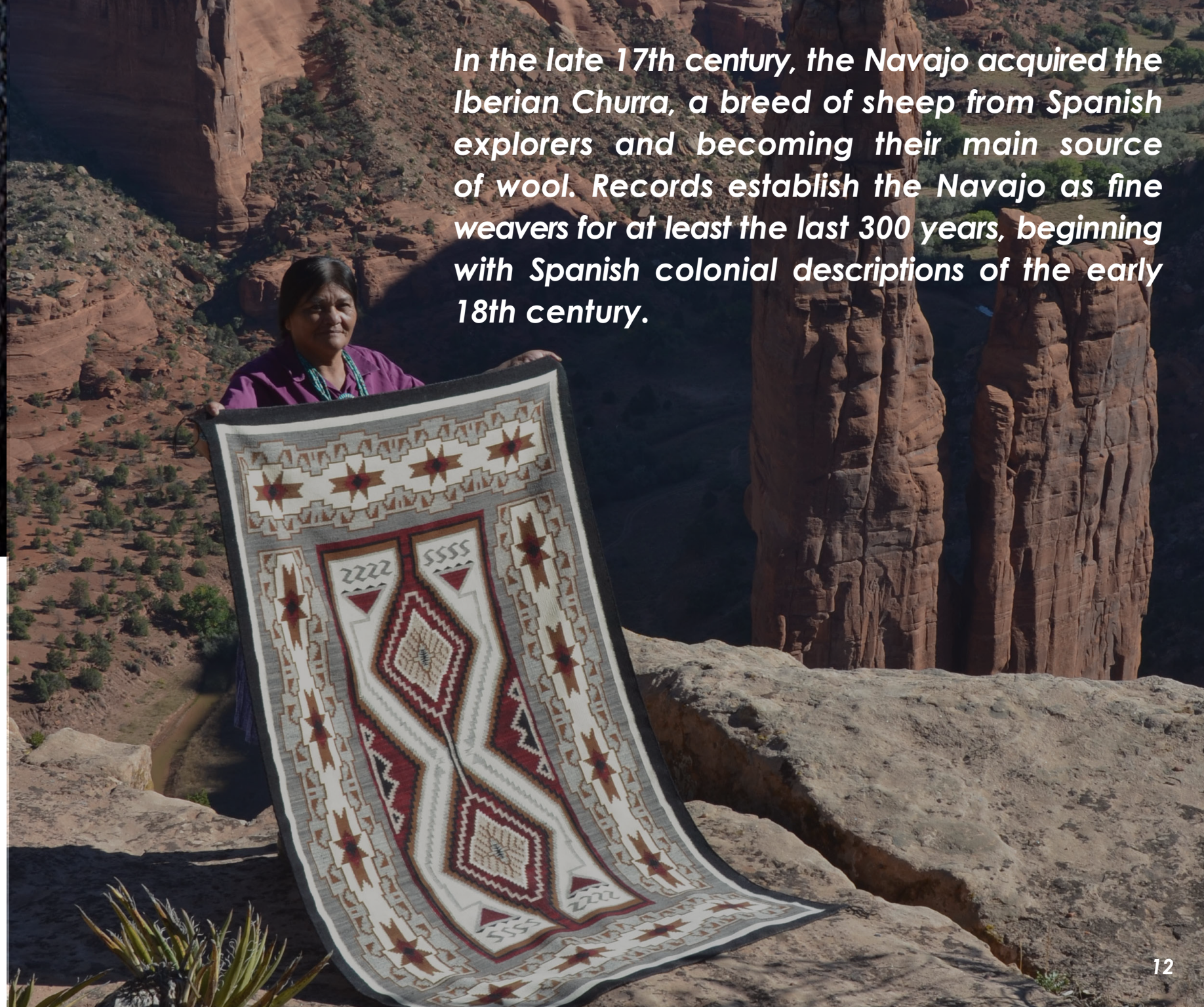
It is biodegradable
Non- allergenic
It is also composed of same protein that makes up the outer protective layer of our skin
Wool has natural fire resistance
It is sound proofing and provides climate control
Wool is comparatively strong than steel
Wool can absorb 30% of its weight in moisture and can absorb and release water

+ Uses

Padding for table legs, bookshelves, and other furnishings which could otherwise gouge a wood floor, insulation and sound proofing. Clothing as blankets, drapes, and upholstery Wool is an ideal natural mulch.



In the late 17th century, the Navajo acquired the Iberian Churra, a breed of sheep from Spanish explorers and becoming their main source of wool. Records establish the Navajo as fine weavers for at least the last 300 years, beginning with Spanish colonial descriptions of the early 18th century.



JUTE

The best source of jute in the world is the Bengal Delta Plain in the Ganges Delta, most of which is occupied by Bangladesh.



+ Source

Jute is a long, soft, shiny vegetable fiber that can be spun into coarse, strong threads. It is produced from plants in the genus *Corchorus*, which was once classified with the family Tiliaceae, more recently with Malvaceae, and has now been reclassified as belonging to the family Sparrmanniaceae. "Jute" is the name of the plant or fiber that is used to make burlap, Hessian or gunny cloth.

+ Finding

Jute has been an integral part of the culture of East Bengal, in the entire southwest of Bangladesh. Since the seventeenth century the British East India Company started trading in Jute. During the reign of the British Empire Jute was also used in the military.

+ Characteristics

Jute fibre is 100% bio-degradable and recyclable
natural fibre with golden and silky shine
It is the cheapest vegetable fibre procured from the bast or skin of the plant's stem.

It is the second most important vegetable fibre after cotton, in terms of usage, global consumption, production, and availability.

It has high tensile strength, low extensibility, and ensures better breathability of fabrics.

Advantages of jute include good insulating and antistatic properties, as well as having low thermal conductivity and a moderate moisture regain.

Other advantages of jute include acoustic insulating properties and manufacture with no skin irritations.

+ Uses

Packaging - bags, sacks, wrapping material ie cotton packs and wool packs.

Geotextiles - landfill covering, embankment reinforcement.

Protection of rooting plants.

Hessian cloths of various types.

Industrial and domestic twine.

Specialist pulp and paper.

Recently being used as a filler with Abaca and Sisal.

Fine and coarse yarns.



CASHMERE

15



Cashmere has been manufactured in Nepal and Kashmir for thousands of years. Famous shawls are the jamavar with the famous paisley pattern. The fiber is also known as pashm (Persian for wool) or pashmina (Persian/Urdu word derived from Pashm) for its use in the handmade shawls of Kashmir.

+ Source

cashmere, is a fiber obtained from cashmere goats and other types of goat. Common usage defines the fiber as a wool but in fact it is a hair, and this is what gives it its unique characteristics as compared to sheep's. wool.

+ Finding

References to woolen shawls appear in texts surviving from between the 3rd century BC and the 11th century AD.

However, the founder of the cashmere wool industry is traditionally thought to have been the 15th-century ruler of Kashmir, Zain-ul-Abidin, who introduced weavers from Turkestan. Other sources consider cashmere crafts were introduced by Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani. In 14th-century Mir Ali Hamdani came to Kashmir along with 700 craftsmen from different parts of Persia home land of Ladakhi (cashmere) goats.

+ Characteristics

Cashmere fibers are cylindrical, soft, silky, smooth, resilient, moisture-absorbing Cashmere has a very soft and warm natural luster that resembles wool more so than any other hair fiber. Cashmere is about 50% warmer than wool.

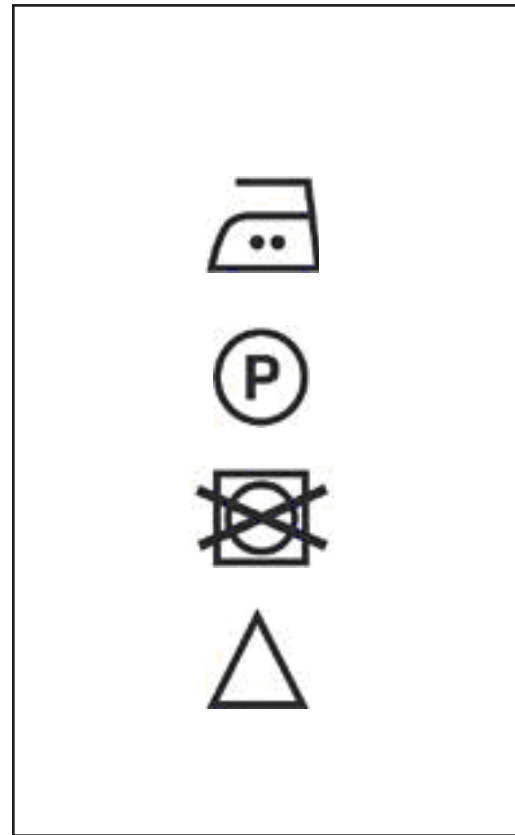
+ Uses

Sweaters, skirts, tops, jackets, coats etc.



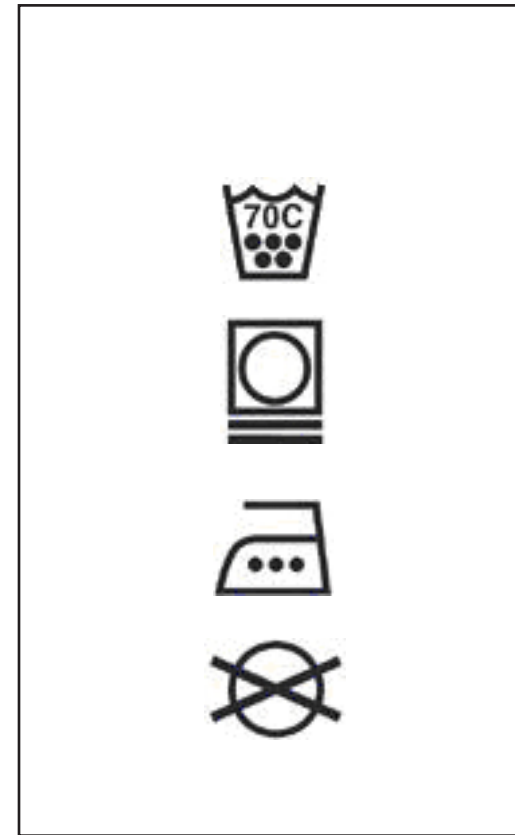
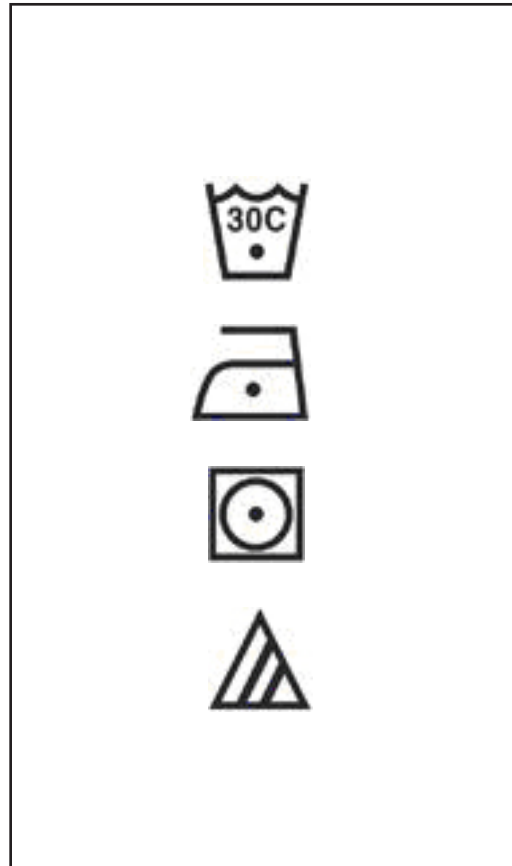
16

SWATCHES



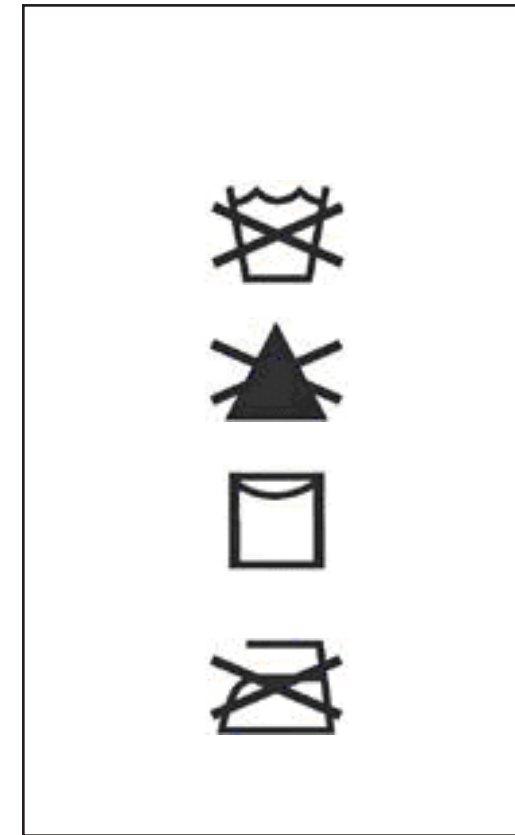
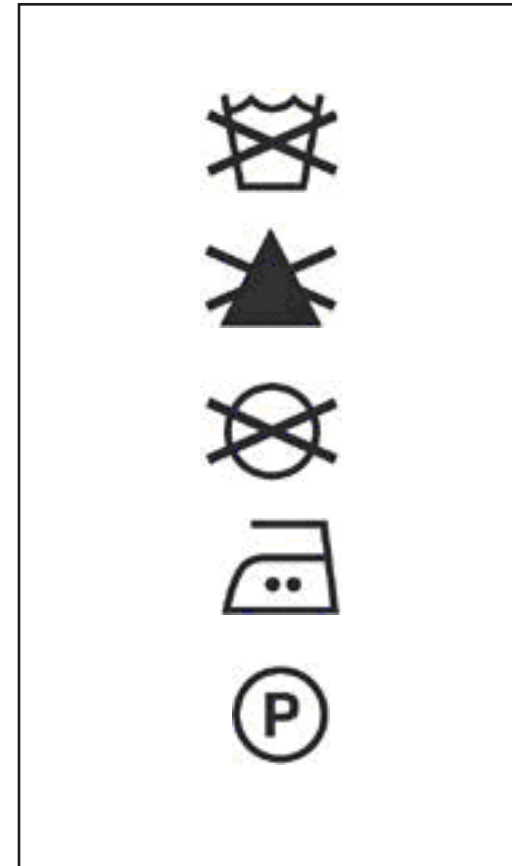
COTTON

SILK



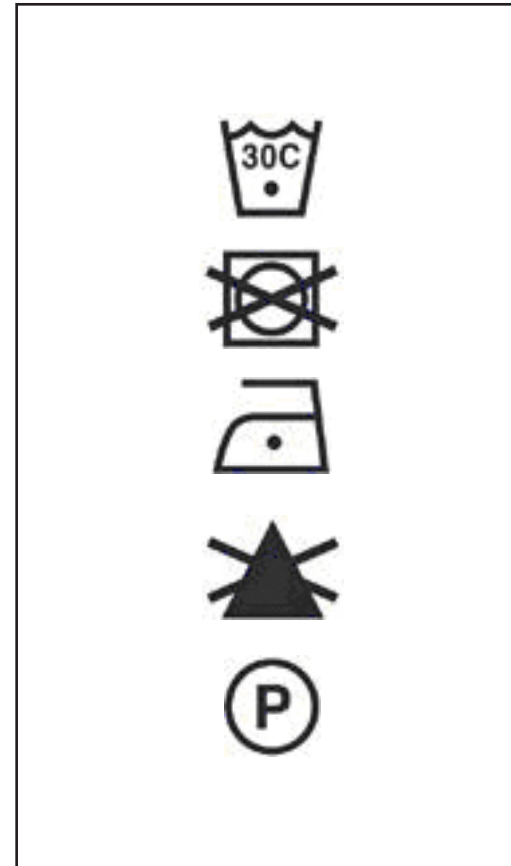
LINEN

WOOL



JUTE

CASHMERE





Support natural sustainable
textiles and local weavers

11 MILLION TONS

of man-made textiles
are trashed each year
without recycling chance