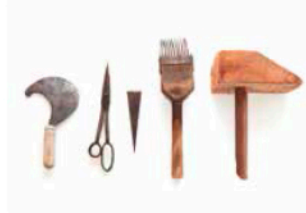


Weaving techniques

Hand knotted

One of the most elaborate weaving techniques carried out by specialized artisans, the hand-knot requires an initial base, which is made by attaching the warp yarn to the loom, weaving the weft yarn to ensure stability. To create the surface of the rug, the artisans individually incorporate each knot, row by row. The Persian method is more traditional, with each knot individually cut by hand to create the pile. The Indo Nepal technique involves a rod that allows for an entire row of knots to be cut. Hand knotting is a slow process that allows for the creation of highly detailed patterns.



Hand tufted

The tufting gun is used to punch the yarn through the fabric and is fastened to a latex base. In the case of rugs with different height volumes, the surfaces are cut by hand with special angled scissors. This technique allows the skilled artisans to create curved patterns and pile of different heights and densities.



Hand woven

The hand weaving technique is renowned for its lack of pile. Requiring expert knowledge, skilled artisans are necessary for this traditional method of weaving that produces flat rugs with highly detailed patterns. Two examples of hand woven rugs are the Soumak and the Kilim.

The Soumak is a flat weave recognisable by its braided texture. The Soumak can be combined with the hand knotted technique and the Kilim on a single loom, creating a unique rug with different techniques.

The Kilim is hand woven with different coloured wefts, presenting detailed geometric patterns.



Hand loomed

A precise manual weaving technique, involving vertical or horizontal looms, carried out by highly skilled artisans. This technique permits a wide range of finishes, from simple and delicate short-strand pile, shag rugs to more elaborate loop pile involving various fibres.

The handloom technique is also used to create dhurries, a flat weave with no pile that is perfect as a base for our volumetric rugs.



Hand sewn

Similar to sewing garments, hand-sewing rugs is possibly the simplest yet the most complex technique, as it requires highly qualified and patient craftspeople, usually women. With each tiny, precise stitch, a soft surface and texture is created for the rug.

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