

01 Materials

The Amini collection is based exclusively on the processing of wool, silk and viscose, materials obtained from natural textile fibers, of animal or vegetable origin. This aspect, in addition to the appreciation of local traditions and constant commitment towards ensuring safe working conditions, mean that Amini remains a business concern based on sound ethical principles and environmental sustainability.

Tibetam wool (3), New Zealand wool and blend (4), Mohair wool (5), Sardinian wool (6), Natural silk (7), Bamboo silk (8), Viscose (9), Hemp (10), Jute (11)

Tibetan wool

Obtained from the shearing of sheep bred at over three thousand meters of altitude in uncontaminated environments, Tibetan wool is sorted, carded and spun by hand according to ancient tradition. From this procedure a strong yarn is obtained, with a soft and luminous texture, used by Amini for hand-knotted carpets.



New Zealand wool and blend

Finer and longer compared to common wool, the wool obtained from the shearing of New Zealand sheep has always been widely appreciated in the furniture and clothing business. These yarns can be successfully dyed in different colors and decorations, and are used for the making of all Amini hand-tufted rugs.



Mohair wool

Obtained from the fleece of the Angora goat, bred in Turkey since ancient times, Mohair wool stands out for its extraordinary sheen and elasticity. Its fine yet strong yarn is used by Amini for the production of the Moroccan Touch collection — extremely soft and refined rugs that are however capable of lending to the ambience an aura of nomadic culture that inspires them.



Sardinian wool

The wool obtained from the shearing of Sardinian sheep has always been abundant and available; its thickened fiber composition makes it resistant and therefore ideal for the production of loom carpets. Sardinian wool is used by Amini in Gio Ponti's Lune collection, rugs whose harmony comes from the balance between design, color and the ancient Sardinian textile tradition.



Natural silk

Obtained from a technique known as silk worm rearing, natural silk originated in China in 2000 BC, but gained popularity worldwide only since 500 AD. An astonishingly lightweight, sleek and shiny fabric, natural silk allows a very fine and compact knotting, characterized by a particularly high definition of the design.



Bamboo silk

Characterized by a softness and gloss akin to natural silk, the silk obtained from processing the bamboo fiber represents a cheaper and more sustainable alternative. Hand knotted with wool and cotton, bamboo silk is used in the production of the Perla series.



Viscose

Viscose rayon is a fiber of regenerated cellulose obtained from the wood pulp, and has a soft and shiny appearance, much like silk. Used by Amini for the production of mostly solid color carpets, such as Whisper and Atmosphere, which enhance its extraordinary sheen.



Hemp

Made from the stem of *cannabis sativa*, typically found in the northern hemisphere, hemp is a particularly resistant textile fiber and historically appreciated in various areas until the wide circulation of cotton. Entirely made of hemp through the Soumak weaving, Nema rugs possess a strong tribal character whose defining feature is the pursuit for the lost roots of history.



Jute

Normally used for carpets, blankets, wrapping cloths and cordage, jute is mainly renowned for its resistance, owing to the high concentration of woody substances. Production is still prevalent in India and Bangladesh. Jute is one of the components in the Fiume rugs, where it is interwoven with wool and silk leaves small traces – light billows that recall the idea of the desert dunes furrowed by the wind.



