

02 Yarn processing

The carpet weaving phase is preceded by a series of yarn treatments ranging from carding to drying. The goal is to make the material as homogeneous as possible, so that it features such uniform characteristics as resistance, cleanliness, color and elasticity.

Carding (3), Spinning (4), Dyeing (5)

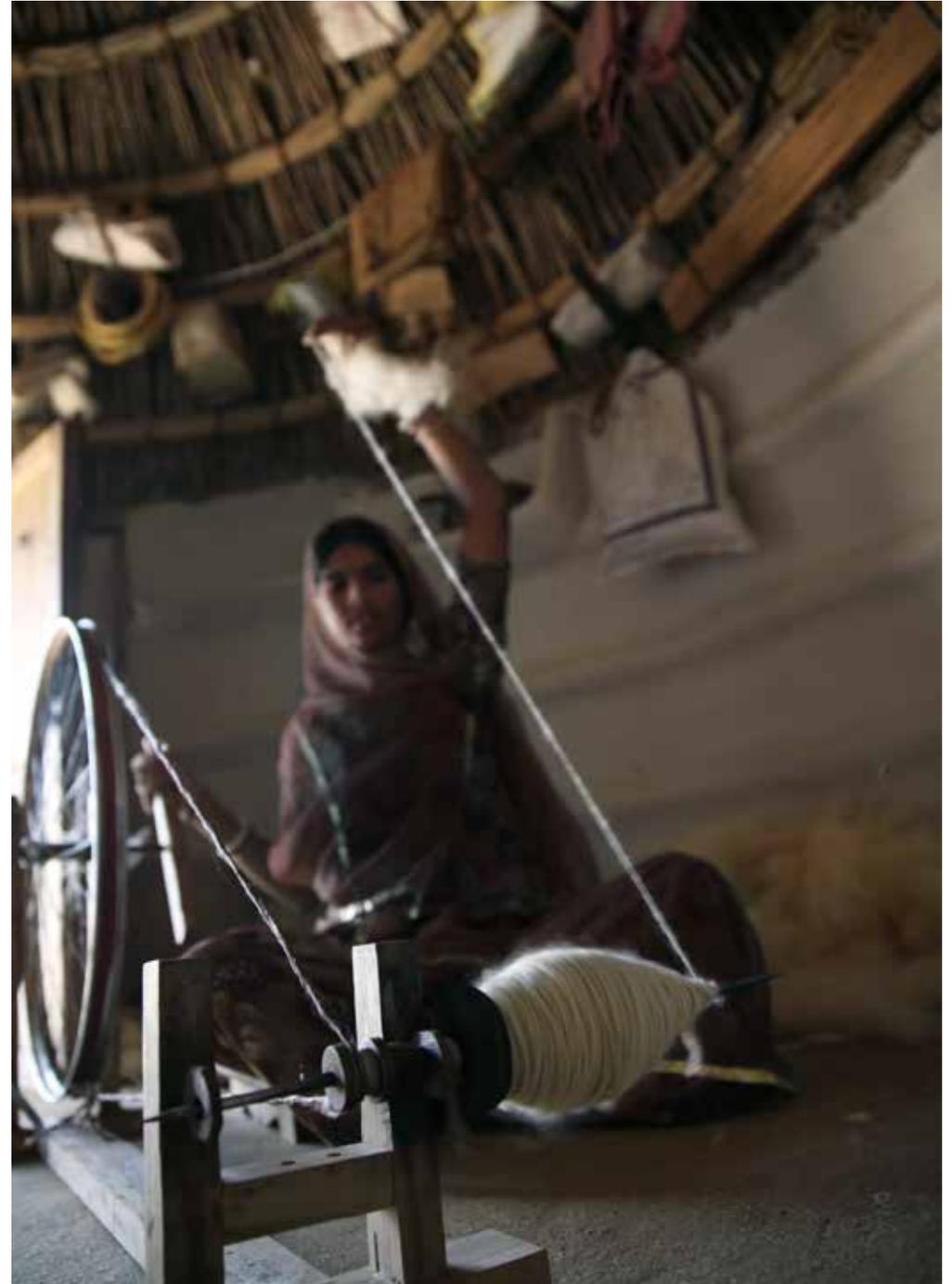
Carding

This is the processing phase where short fibers are untangled and spread out. Although today this is mostly done by mechanical carding machines, in some artisan laboratories this ancient technique is still performed by hand with tools known as “combing cards” used to comb the fibers between two large brushes with metal tips. The result is a thin flap called ‘card web’, later carved into thin strips, called ‘wicks’, and wrapped onto a beam. Each wick gives rise to a carded thread.



Spinning

Spinning is the twisting together of drawn-out strands of fibers to form yarn, and is a major part of the textile industry. The oldest spinning tools are the distaff (rock) and the spindle. The distaff is a staff, held under one's arm while using a spindle. Fiber is wrapped around the distaff, and tied in place with a piece of ribbon or string. The spindle is a straight spike used for spinning, twisting fibers into yarn.



Dyeing

Dyeing is the application of dyes or pigments on textile materials with the objective of achieving color with desired fastness. Dyeing is normally done in a special solution containing dyes (soluble substances of organic origin), and particular chemical material. Dye molecules are fixed to the fiber by absorption, diffusion, or bonding. The variety and continuous enlargement of the color range, achieved over 50 years of experience, ensure that the dyeing phase remains one of Amini's main strengths.



