

03 Manufacturing techniques

The quality of the Amini product range is the consistent result of a manufacturing process that has been honed over more than 50 years of history. Manufacturing lies at the heart of the business, performed using wholly traditional techniques and located in different countries, from Nepal to Afghanistan, from India to Turkey, according to the specific type of carpet.

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Hand-knotting

Typical of the best craftsmanship, manual knotting is an ancient manufacturing technique based on the patient work of master weavers that skillfully create high quality carpets, also very resistant and durable over time. The process involves several craftsmen who create the carpet design by knotting the warp threads on a vertical loom. The accuracy of the design and, consequently, the value of the handicraft depend on the number of knots on its back side. Manual knotting is possible with fibers such as wool, natural silk, botany silk and viscose.



Hand-tufting

Tufting is a type of textile weaving in which yarn tufts are inserted manually with a tool called tufted gun onto a cotton backing traced with a design. The resulting carpet can then be sheared to create the desired effects. At the end of the process, in order to compact the fibers, the carpet is finished with a cotton fabric applied to the back. Applicable to wool, natural silk, botany silk and viscose, hand-tufting allows an unlimited choice of design, shape and color and represents an ideal solution for contract furnishing projects and public spaces.



Handloom

A handloom is a simple machine used for weaving. In vertical-shaft looms, the heddles are fixed in place in the shaft. The warp threads pass alternately through a heddle, and through a space between the heddles, and lowering the shaft lowers the same threads — the threads passing through the spaces between the heddles remain in place. Without knots, this weaving technique reduces processing times and costs, while maintaining the appearance of a traditional rug. The hand loom is used on wool, natural silk, botany silk and viscose.



Hand weaving

Technique of weaving the weft and warp threads on a loom by hand. With this method the yarns are twisted and “fastened” by means of a bobbin and the result is carpets without fleece. Originally carpets produced with this technique were known as Kilim; today they are revisited in solid colors suitable for even the most contemporary environments.



Soumak weaving

One of the world's oldest hand weaving techniques, it involves wrapping coloured weft threads over and under the warp threads, adding strength and embroidery-like patterns to create the desired subject. The result is a flat weave, somewhat stronger and thicker than kilim, with a smooth front face and a ragged back. It creates a series of small braids that soften the perception of the design on the carpet. Nema rugs are made with this technique.



