

the NEW Traditional

kravet | LEE JOFA | BRUNSCHWIG & FILS

The beginning of any fine rug is the source of materials. Sheep are sheared to harvest their fleece, which is then thoroughly cleansed and washed completely. Gentle wool cleansers are used in order to maintain the integrity of the fibers. It is then separated and carded to prepare for spinning.





3

Large vats of boiling water are pigmented with dyes. Hanks of yarn are layered and dipped in the dyes for a precise period of time. The shades of colors can vary depending on the dye's level of penetration and position of each yarn in the hank bundle.

5

Each design is translated into full size graphs called a Map. Depending on the size, elements are rearranged and scaled to be esthetically pleasing. Border and design repeat may vary from size to size. High contrast colors designate where a color change is required. The weavers follow the map to create the rug.



The raw wool fibers are spun into long strands of wool yarn. The fibers are twisted in a spinning motion to achieve various strands, deniers, textures and blends. There is special care taken during this process to protect the fibers from breakage. When the spinning is complete the strands are very strong and ready for dying.





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After the wool hanks are dyed they are set on drying racks. They are rotated, turned and flipped numerous times during the drying process to maintain even dryness. Traditional air drying is placing the yarn in the sun for several days.

6

Cotton/wool yarns are set on a wooden or metal loom. These treads are the warp and weft foundation upon which the rug is woven. Each knot is individually placed by highly skilled artisans that work side by side knotting in unison. Rugs increase about 2-6 inches per day depending on the intricacy of the pattern. It is measured and logged at different points to show the progression. There is some discretion expected on color placement with smaller motifs.



Upon completion, each rug undergoes a lengthy manual process of cleaning and washing. First the rug is washed with clear water and gently scrubbed. Then a very mild cleanser is added and the rug is gently scrubbed with long handled paddles and brushes, extracting most of the water. It is then laid out in the sun for drying, turning and flipping repeatedly for thorough and complete drying. The same washing process is completed again to achieve softness and luster. This entire process can take several days from start to finish, depending a lot on the weather conditions, which also may result in varied color tones from rug to rug.





9

After the shearing of the rug there will be small fibers and threads that need to be fixed by hand using scissors and razors. This is a detailed and time consuming process. Uneven edges need a trim in order to be straight. The rug is then bound by hand with a large needle threaded with matching wool thread. Loops are made with the needle and thread down the sides of the rug. The natural fringe on the top and bottom, which come from the weft threads, are tailored evenly.

Π

There is one final cleansing of the face of the rug. A cleansing conditioner is applied by hand to the rug to bring out the natural lanolin and provide the highest sheen possible. In more complex colored rugs, it is necessary to take a close look at the design and coloration of the rug. Though striation of color is one of the beautiful aspects of a hand knotted rug, there may be areas where a correction of the color or an enhancement is needed and addressed. Rugs are sun dried again and ready for the journey to the United States and beyond.



Using a carpet trimmer, the face of the rug undergoes a shearing. The shearing removes the uneven pile of the rug and creates a uniform height on the face of the rug. The shearing and leveling of the pile also allows for the design to become more clear and defined. Depending on the pressure, the pile height may vary slightly from rug to rug. Zero pile or Antiqued finished rugs are often hand finished with shears and may have random low to no pile in various sections. This is part of it's beauty.





IO

The rug is placed in the sun and is nailed or stitched to horizontal frames. Shrinkage and uneveness may have occured. The rug is pulled and stretched to its appropriate size. This process is known as stretching. While being heated by the sun, the sturdy frame helps the rug to lay completely flat and the shape to be uniform.

Beyond The Rug:

The Kravet design team created these designs. Each is created using traditional weaving techniques, updated compositions and simplified colors for today's styling. We call it the "New Traditional".

This "New Traditional" Collection of fine rugs is produced in Bhadoi in Northern India by one of the oldest, largest and most modern thinking rug manufacturing facilities in the world. Independent weavers create these extraordinary woven carpets, using traditional artisanal skills that have been handed down through generations.

Please be assured with this collection, you are supporting:

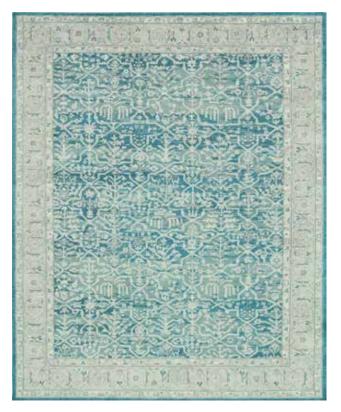
The integrity of the craftsman and hand weaving heritage.

Community involvement through education, sponsoring schools and training in Women's Weaving centers for equal rights.

Funding infrastructure, installing solar lighting for safety, sanitation improvements and hygiene awareness in remote villages along the carpet belt of India.

Social Responsibility through treatment and waste water management achieving The Social Accountability System Certificate (SA 8000) by DNV (DET NORSKE VERITAS), which is one of the most reputable auditing/ certification bodies accredited by Social Accountability International of New York, in 2004.

The New Traditional Collection A selection of beautiul hand made rugs from Kravet & Lee Jofa. Hand Knotted in India, Wool, 6x9 8x10 9x12 10x14 12x15





CACHORA Marina

URATARI Turquoise



FORTHING Seabreeze



JULIACA Ocean





SILQUE Baybreeze

KAKENHAM Lakeside

*65%Wool, 35% Viscose



COYA Atmosphere



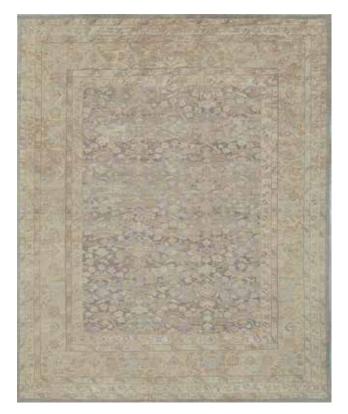
FORTHING Meadow



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SELYSE Seacliff





EDDARD Haze



TORTHING Beach

*65%Wool, 35% Viscose

AWANA Seaside



SHREWSBURG Tapestry Teal





FORTHING Stone





SHAE Sky

CERSEI Mocha



BRIGEND Vintage Red



TARACO Mountain







MARGAERY Marine









KANCHA Deep Ocean



TARGARYEN Sapphire



TALISA Limestone

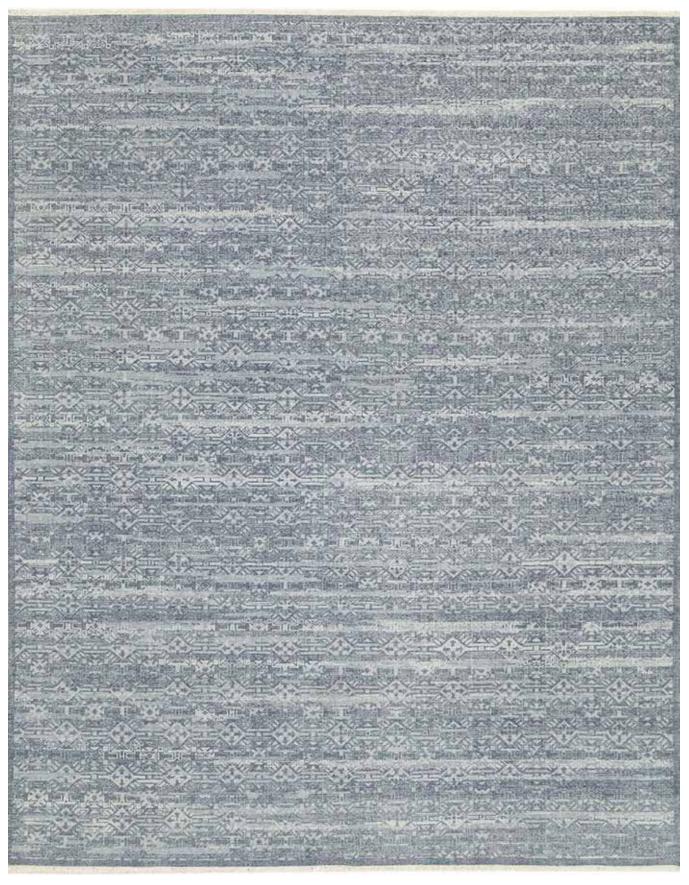
*94% Wool/6% Viscose



OSWES Peacock

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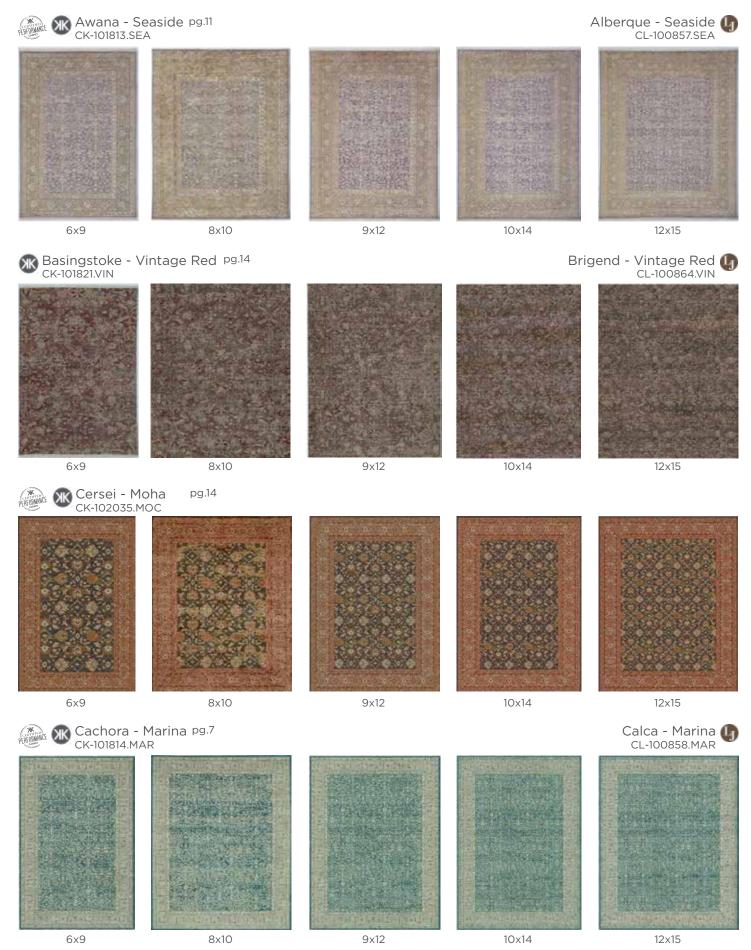
WESTEROS Stone



LANNISTER Slate



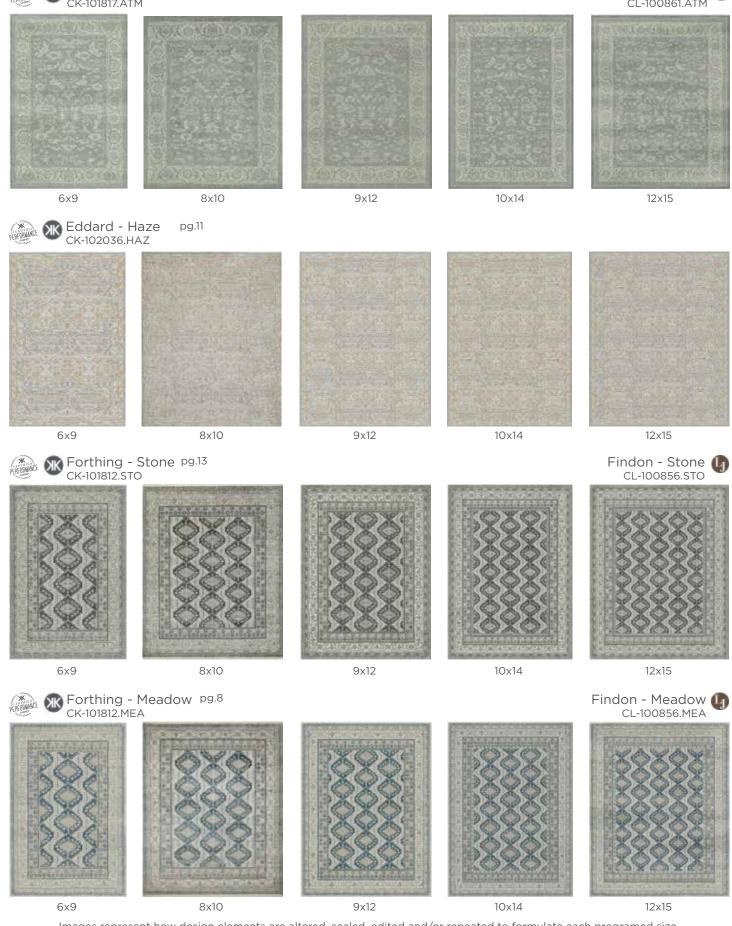




Images represent how design elements are altered, scaled, edited and/or repeated to formulate each programed size. Samples are sections selected from an 8x10 area rug.

Coya - Atmosphere pg.9 CK-101817.ATM





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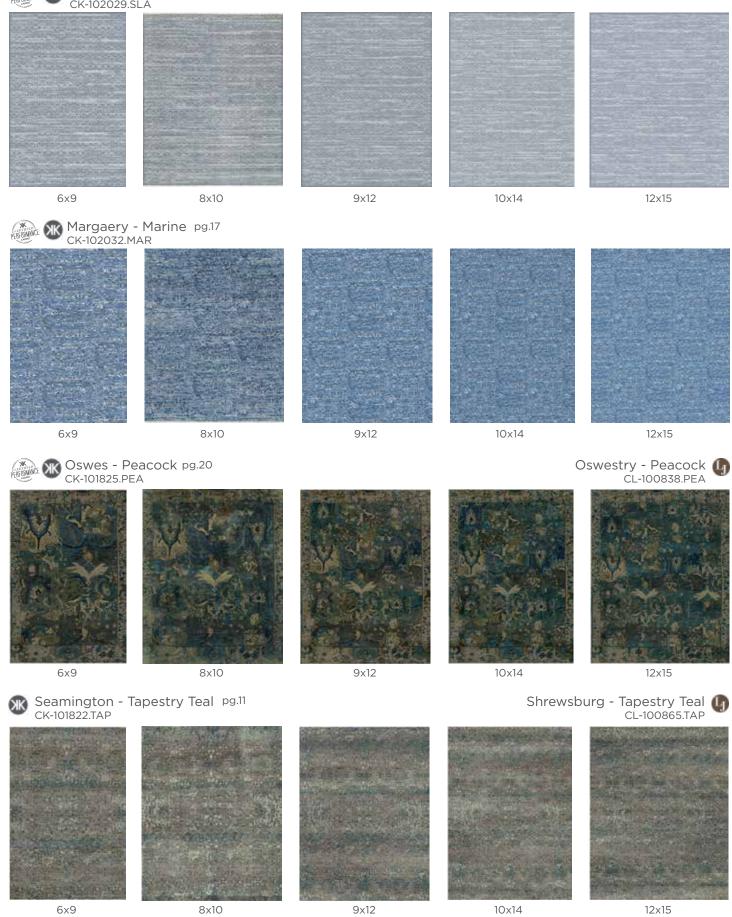
Forthing - Seabreeze pg.7 CK-101812.SEA



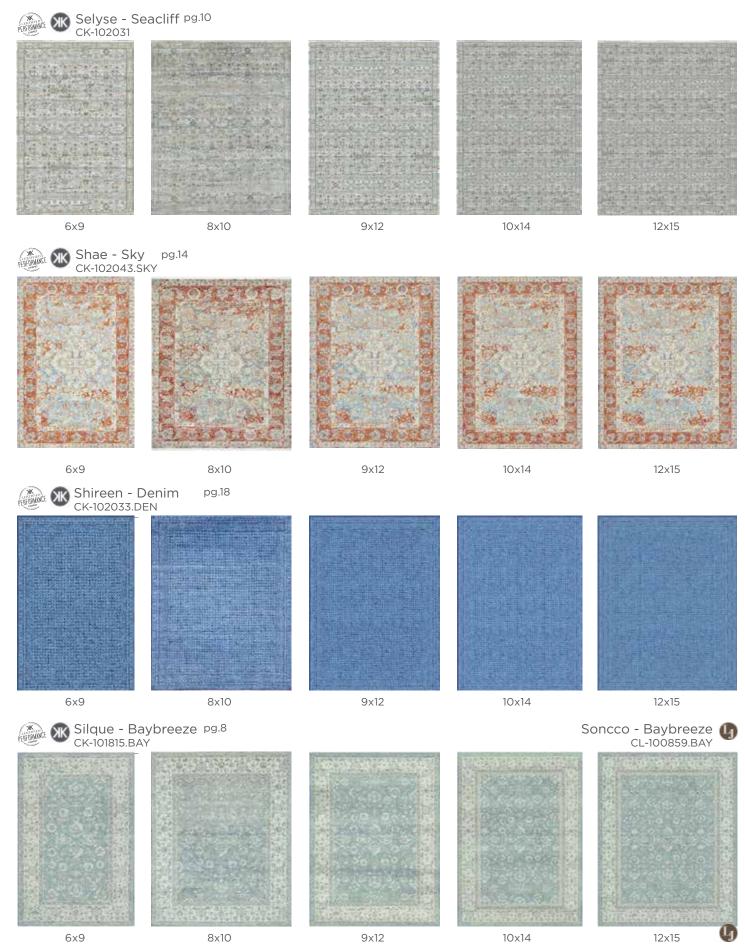


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Lannister - Slate pg.22 CK-102029.SLA



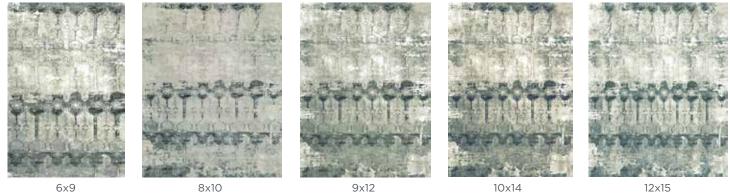
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Talisa - Limestone pg.20 CK-102028.LIM



6x9

8x10

9x12

Tirapata - Mountain 🕼 CL-100860.MOU



8x10



9x12







12x15



6x9





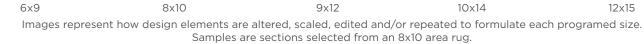
9x12





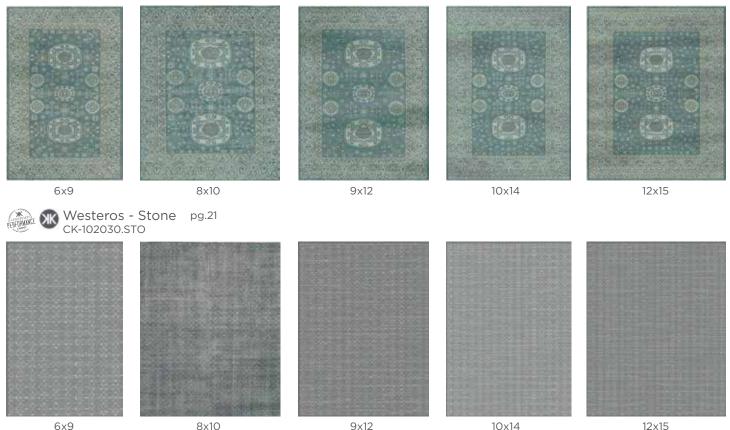


Torthing - Beach pg.11 Torquay - Beach 🕼 Ж CK-101824.BEA CL-100867.BEA 0.0 24











Several rugs are sealed with our performance stamp. These are hand knotted wool rugs. Fine wool naturally has superior stain and fade resistance, long lasting durability and is easily cleanable. It retains it's shape to eliminate tracking marks, is resistant to fire and static electricity. It repels mold, mildew and constantly regulates it's environment. It is non-allergenic that prevents the

growth of bacteria or dust mites. It is renewable, sustainable and biodegradable. Wool is a natural protein grown directly from sheep without the use of chemicals. It controls temperature, maintains warmth during the colder months and insulates from heat in the warmer months. In addition, wool absorbs moisture from the air to reduce humidity and releases it back into the air during times of dryness.

Color & Shading: As with all natural wools, minor differences are possible. Different yarn types, such as twisted or blended, are dyed and absorb color at different rates. This results in random strie called abrash. Random placement of accent colors may be apparent in full rugs and may not be consistent with samples. Rugs are washed multiple times to achieve softness and sheen. They are sun dried for several days. Due to environmental variations in these processes, actual shade colors may differ but are within industry standards.

Quality: Samples represent color and quality. All rugs go through immense quality control, they are checked at several phases. They are passed by matching to samples and concluding they are within industry standard. It is inherent with hand weaving, that there will be slight differences in surface texture and pile height. It is natural for some light shedding, fuzzing and/or loose yarn to occur with the first few vacuums. Snip loose yarns. Shedding will resolve within a few weeks without any damage.

Size: Variation in finished size can be +/- 3% in length and width. Custom sizes are available.

Stock: Weaving one area rug can take 6 months or more. Rugs are programmed in above sizes. If not in stock, rugs are in different stages of production at all times and we constantly strive to balance supply with the demand. Unfortunately, we cannot guarantee immediate availability of all sizes at all times.

Cleaning: A suction only canister vacuum is best to prevent excess pilling, fuzzing andpulls. Do not use a vacumn with a beater bar. Remove spills immediately by gently blotting. Do not rub. Professionally clean as needed. Do not apply stain repellent treatments that contain silicone because they tend to accelerate carpet soiling.

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