NATURAL FIBERS



NATURAL FIBERS CHARACTERISTICS			CHARACTERISTICS													CARE								
		Drapability		Resilience			Hand Sun Resistance					Dressing Required			Stretching			Cleaning			Ironing			
& CAR	E	EXCELLENT	QC	JR	STRONG	MODERATE	FRAGILE	SUPPLE	MODERATE	>	EXCELLENT	ОС	JR	I	MODERATE	۸	I	MODERATE	Λ	DRY CLEANING	HAND WASHABLE	LIGHT DUSTING	МОДЕВАТЕ ТЕМР	LOW TEMP
FABRIC	DESCRIPTION	EXO	GOOD	POOR	STR	MO	FRA	SUF	MO		EXC	GOOD	POOR	нівн	MOI	LOW		MOI	LOW	DRY		LIGI	MOI	LOV
Abaca	A soft fiber from the banana plant leaf stalk is stripped into very fine strands. Commonly known as banana hemp.		•			•			•			•			•			•				•		•
Arrowroot	Derived from the inside of an Arrow tree vine, this fiber is light and airy with a glossy smooth finish. It is grown and harvested seasonally and very limited in its supply.	•				•		•				•			•			•				•		
Bamboo	A woody tropical grass with hollow woody stems; mature canes are used for manufacturing furniture and windowcoverings. Peel, inner peel and husks can be used raw and inner peel can be spun into a thread to make a textile.		•		•				•			•				•		•				•		
Banana Fiber	A thick, soft fiber that is cultivated from a banana tree trunk. Coloration varies greatly depending on the climate in which it is grown and how it is dried.		•			•			•			•				•			•			•		•
Cork	Obtained from the outer layer of the evergreen oak tree, this material is prized for its rich texture and durability. It is a renewable resource, regenerating every 9-12 years for over two hundred years.																					•		
Cotton	The soft fiber of cotton produces a thread that weaves into a strong and breathable textile.	•				•		•			•			•				•			•		•	
Flax/Linen	Characterized by its crisp and textured feel, this grassy fiber can be used in its raw state but is more often refined to make linen, a versatile textile with high natural luster.		•		•			•			•			•				•		•			•	
Jute	A long, soft, shiny vegetable fiber that can be spun into strong thread or woven in its natural leafy state.			•	•					•		•		•					•			•		
Mendong	Grown in wet soil, the flower is utilized from this highly sustainable plant.		•			•			•			•			•				•			•	•	
Macuna	Extracted from the inside of a Macuna vine. Harvested year round, this abundant fiber offers a natural sheen.	•				•		•				•			•			•				•		
Palm	Obtained from the bones of the palm leaves, this durable fiber takes on color hues when cured.		•			•			•			•			•			•				•		•
Pandan	Commonly reserved for Southeast Asian cuisine, this tropical plant possesses similar characteristics to stiff grass.			•		•				•		•				•			•			•		
Paper/Wood- Pulp Fiber	An ultra thin material made from wood fibers are mechanically separated and stretched when wet. Pulp fiber materials are often twisted prior to weaving to add strength.		•		•				•			•				•			•			•		
Ramie	Native to Asia, the fibers from the stem of the ramie plant are strong enough to be stripped into refined strands while maintaining a soft, textured nature.		•			•			•			•			•			•				•		•
River Reed	A hollow grass-like plant that grows abundantly in tropical wetlands such as marshes or paddies. When dried, river reeds take on woody characteristics.		•			•			•			•				•			•			•		
Sea Grass	A grass that grows in a saltwater environment. It is cultivated in flooded paddy fields. When dried, these grasses become very stiff.		•			•			•			•				•			•			•		
Sisal	From the agave plant, this durable fiber becomes stiff when dried and interwoven.			•	•				•			•			•			•				•		•
Vetiver	A curly fiber from the root of the vetiver plant that becomes stiff when dried. Its strong earthy fragrance is commonly used in perfumes or colognes.			•		•			•			•				•		•				•		
Walingi	A grassy fiber indigenous to the South Pacific. When dried, its variegated nature makes it easily distinguishable.			•		•			•			•				•		•				•		•
Water Hyacinth	A hollow, grassy fiber that takes on grass-like characteristics when dried and split.		•			•			•			•				•		•				•		•
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