

Glossary

Easy Care:

The lowest maintenance of the rug world, these rugs are in most case the “easiest to clean”. Whether it’s a high traffic area or an outdoor rug, they are traditionally made for long lasting beauty without the worry of stains or spills.



Green Products:

Green products are those that have less of an impact on the environment or are less detrimental to human health than traditional equivalents. Green products might, typically, be formed or part-formed from recycled components, be manufactured in a more energy-conservative way, manufactured with natural dyes and yarns, or be manufactured from local materials to reduce the need for transportation and reduce carbon footprints (or all four).



High-Low Texture:

Multi layers of fabric or yarns, either constructed or carved, to provide added depth and dimension.

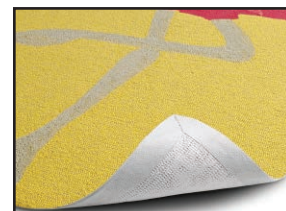
Hooked Rug:

Both an art and a craft where rugs are made by pulling loops of yarn or fabric through a stiff woven base such as burlap, linen, or rug warp. The loops are pulled through the backing material by using a crochet-type hook mounted in a handle (usually wood) for leverage.



Indoor/Outdoor Rug:

Indoor/Outdoor rugs have the look and feel you want on your floors with the durability you need outside. Cleaning is a breeze: Indoor/Outdoor rugs are made from polypropylene/polyester synthetic fibers to resist moisture, stains and fading. Just spot-clean, shake or vacuum and/or wash with a hose and then hang to dry.



Mildew Resistant:

Refers to fabric or yarns that have been chemically treated to inhibit the growth of mold or fungus.



Ombre:

The gradual blending of one color hue to another usually moving tints and shades from light to dark.

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Positive/Negative Reversible:

A reversible rug that has the opposite colors on the front compared to the back. Example, if side A is predominately orange with a hint of white, the reverse side B, would be predominately white with a hint of orange.



Recycled Sari Viscose:

Synthetic fabrics commonly used in making Sarees, jackets, or dresses.



Reversible:

Rugs that can be used on either side.



Shag Rug:

A deep pile rug that often gives off a “shaggy” appearance.



Shedding:

Loose fibers that may come from your rug. This is very common in most hand-tufted rugs.



UV Protected:

Chemical treatment that reduces fading and UV degradation.



Vintage:

The loosest meaning implies that the item is of a fashion that was popular in a different era. Used in this sense, “vintage” may not even mean that it was produced in that era, but simply that it mimics the fashions of that era or generation.





Types of Construction

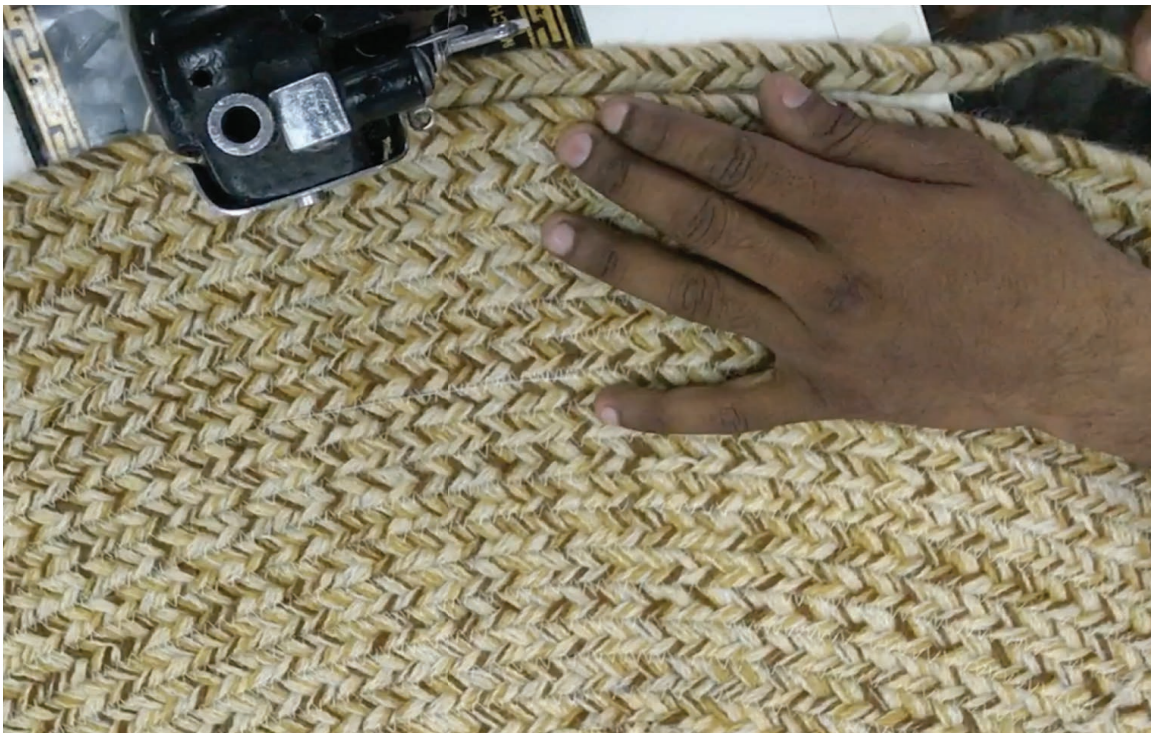
The following information will help you to understand the main construction types that Kaleen uses for rugs and broadloom.

Braided



The braided rug was a staple in early, Colonial American culture. Settlers used scraps of clothing and other excess materials to make a floor covering that would provide warmth and protection for a home's residents and guests. Braided area rugs can be constructed in a variety of different ways including a banded braid construction, cloth braid construction, flat braid construction and yarn braid construction. Banded braid constructions have wide bands of either solid colored or variegated braids made from predetermined patterns to offer an appealing, thick look.

A cloth braid construction is indicative of a time when outgrown clothing was cut into strips and then hand-braided into a floor covering. A flat braid construction is a common construction as it is one of the easier and more classic methods. Three ropes of fabric or yarn are intertwined. A yarn braid construction evolves from yarn in its initial state to a uniquely finished area rug. Braiding is an extremely old yet versatile technique that has been modernized over recent decades to display its appeal and charm.



Cross-Tufted



An innovative construction developed by Kaleen to not only add various textures, but it also helps with the blending of yarns and enhances the distressed appearance of our rugs. Each rug is tufted in multiple directions.



Flat-Weave



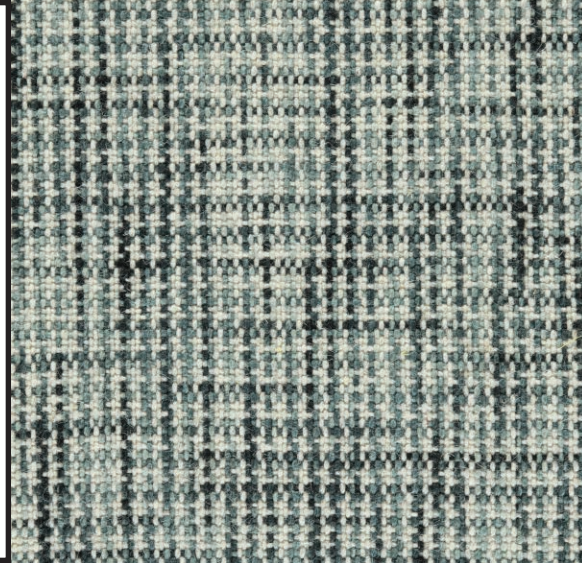
Flat weave rugs are likely the oldest type of rug around, created using a simple weaving technique that yields beautifully intricate patterns and rich colors. Threads are woven on a loom into colorful patterns, without the pile or backing you'd find on knotted or tufted rugs. As a result, flat weaves tend to be lighter, more flexible, and reversible — since the pattern is the same on both sides of the rug.

There are any number of variations on the basic technique, with different regions around the world

adopting different patterns and styles. Kilims, Dhurrie rugs, and Navajo rugs are just a few of the styles that may differ in some ways, but still display the same general weaving skill. Not only are they easy to clean but without a cut pile or constant friction on the ends of threads, flat weave rug fibers typically won't shed as much as other types of rugs — even in the case of wool, which typically sheds more than other rug materials.



Flat-Weave Loomed



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Hand-Knotted



A high end rug that usually takes multiple weavers many months to make. Each individual knot is hand-tied which is why they always more expensive because the production process is longer and complex. Large rugs may have millions of “knots” used to make a future “antique rug”.





Hand-Loomed

These are done on a loom and the process takes 1-4 people depending on the size of the rug. On the loom, the yarn or weft is thrown through the middle of the bottom and top warp. The weaver then compacts the rug with the beater and the weft and warp are woven together. This alone is considered a flatweave. A pile is the difference between a flatweave and a loomed rug.

To make the pile, the weaver uses the same technique as discussed above but, instead of yarn, the weaver places a rod or pipe through the middle of the warp. This lifts the yarn and creates a pile. The weaver will use both techniques (yarn and pipe) interchangeably throughout the rug. To finish, the loops created by the pipe are either left or cut to have a fuller finish.





Hand-Tufted

Unlike a hand-knotted rug, a hand-tufted rug is created without tying knots. Making a hand-tufted area rug takes a fraction of the time to make, therefore greatly reducing the cost. As a result, hand-tufted rugs are very affordable area rugs. These wool rugs are made with a tool called a "tufting gun."



Jacquard-Loom



The Jacquard-Loom is a similar process to hand-looming using a jacquard card system to achieve patterns with less handmade influence.



Pit-Loomed



Pit-Loom is set by sinking four posters into the ground and with an overhang slay. In case of pit loom, the yarn work inside the pit so that the warp yarn may absorb moisture and better weaving will result. In this loom, the combination of slay and shuttle boxes.



Power-Loomed Machine Made



Machine made rugs, also known as machine woven or loom woven rugs, are rugs woven on power looms operated either by hand, machine, or computer. Machine-made rugs are all the rage in the rug industry due to the immense variety of sizes, colors, and designs available with machine made rugs. Moreover, machine made rugs can imitate the patterns used in the most popular handmade designs at much more affordable prices.



Table-Tufted



To cater to diverse requirements for more economical products and faster lead times, this technique has emerged. It's basically like the hand-tufted process with a change of using a modified sewing machine to do the tufting.





Dyeing Process

NATURAL-DYE

The natural-dye is the same dye method as the vegetable dye color.



STANDARD-DYE

Standard-dye is a dyeing method done in a cabinet using hung yarn. This allows to the dye process use half of the water need it for Pressure-dye.



SPACE-DYE

Is a technique used to give yarn a unique, multi-colored effect. While a typical skein (a length of thread or yarn, loosely coiled and knotted) has the same color throughout, a skein of space dyed yarn has two or more different colors that typically repeat themselves throughout the length of the yarn. Space dyed yarn is sometimes referred to as dip dyed yarn. In space dyeing, different colors are printed along the length of the yarn to give yarn a multicolor effect.



GABBEH-DYE

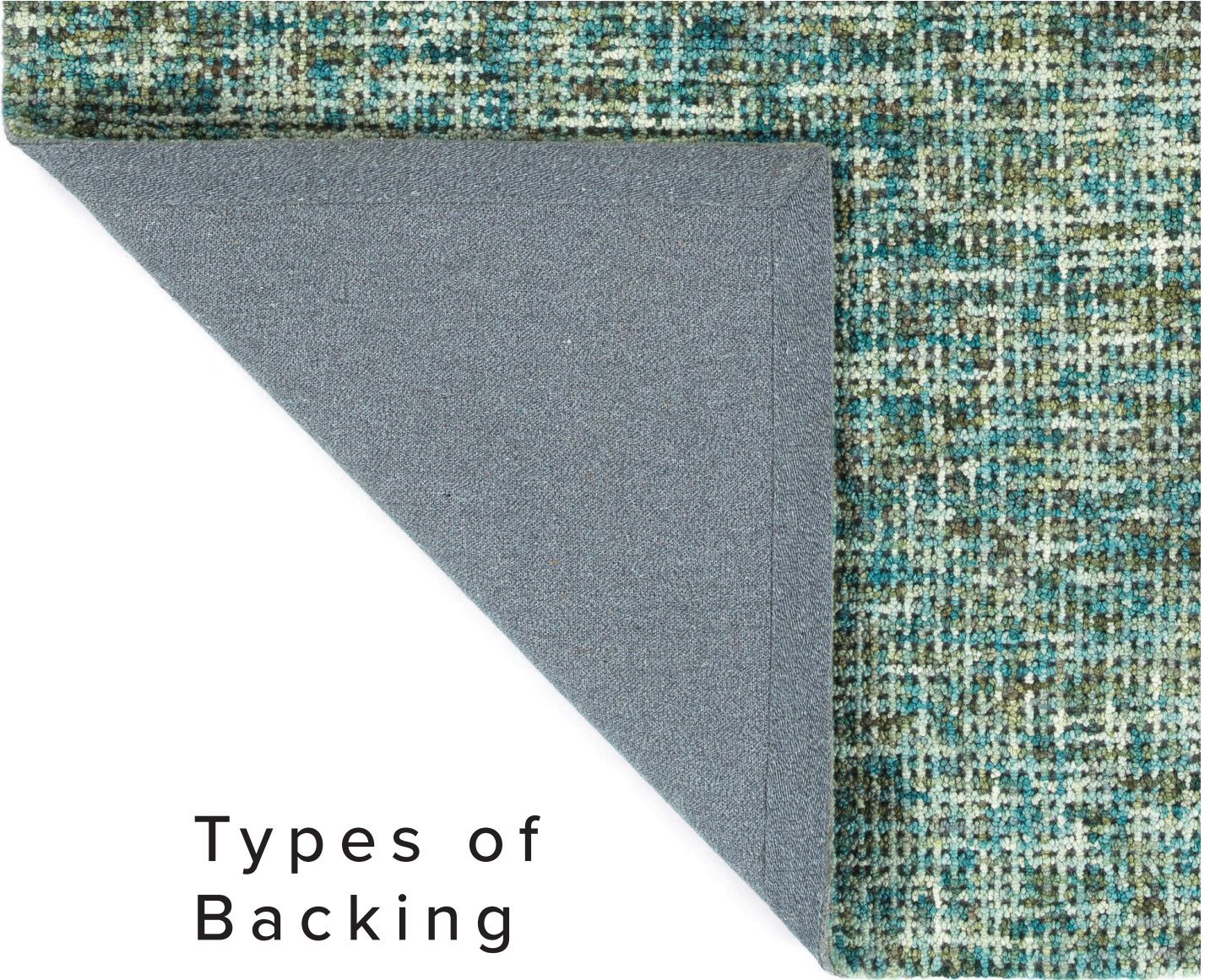
Dye method that achieves its color through dye penetration. The longer the yarns are in the water the deeper the penetration.



TWISTED YARNS

Twisting in yarn production binds fibers or yarns together in a continuous strand, accomplished in spinning or playing operations. The number of turns per unit of length in a yarn affects the appearance and durability of fabric made from that yarn. This is also a great benefit for blending colors.



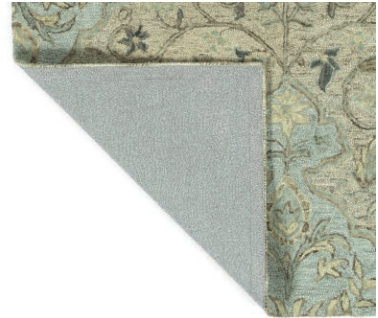


Types of Backing

The following information will help you to understand the main types of backing that Kaleen uses for rugs and broadloom.

COTTON CANVAS BACKING

Used to keeps the woven fibers together and helps the rug from slipping on a bare wood, tile, linoleum or stone floor. A backing is not the same as a rug pad, the cushioned nonskid protector that you place between the rug and the floor, although the two may be used together. This backing also helps keep the integrity and shape of your rug. The Cotton Canvas Backing is composed of over 70% from recycled material.



K-STOP NON-SKID BACKING

Kaleen's very own Non-Skid Backing. We apply this on many of our outdoor rugs to prevent rugs from slipping or sliding. This backing is approved on any surface the rug will come in contact with.



OPEN BACKING

Referred to as a rug that is usually handmade that does not have any sort of canvas or material closing up the backside. Hand-Knotted rugs or Flat-Weave rugs are great examples of these as are any rug that would be considered "reversible".





Types of Fiber

The starting point of carpet is the fiber, a fine thread-like unit that is converted into yarn then tufted or woven into carpet. There are only four primary fibers used in carpet today: Wool, Nylon, Polypropylene (Olefin) and Wool Blends. The terms “carpet” and “rug” are sometimes used interchangeably. Rug generally means a textile floor covering that is not fastened down and that does not extend over the entire floor. Carpet usually refers to a floor covering that is installed and fastened down from wall to wall. Rug fibers would include these fibers and many others.

Natural Fibers

WOOL

Wool is the classic choice for floor covering material. Wool has been used for carpet making since ancient times. It will last throughout the years. Its superior properties assure quality, function and design. Wool is an animal fiber taken from the hair of the sheep. These protein fibers have characteristics that make wool the premium classic floor covering material.

Felted wool: is a woven textile. There is thread and weaving involved. Like wool felt, it originates as wool roving, but the roving is spun into thread after being cleaned and carded. This thread is then woven into wool cloth, which is washed in hot water and dried on high heat to emulate the “add heat, moisture and agitation” process used to make wool felt. This process turns wool fabric into felted wool. Felted wool contracts into a thicker ‘puffier’ texture than the original cloth. This puffiness translates into “soft and fluffy,” which is why we love it! The results you achieve when felting wool will vary depending on the weave of the fabric, the wool content (whether or not it is 100% pure wool) and wash/dry temperatures.

Virgin Wool: wool that has not been treated, processed or woven before and is in its raw state.

Seasonal Wool: a blend of wool from around the world that is blended together to achieve consistency in color and texture.

BAMBOO SILK

Bamboo silk is a type of natural viscose. Cellulose is extracted from the plant and formed into a sticky paste. After extraction, the cellulose is then left to dry. Once dried, it is expelled to become a soft silky fiber. The result is a fiber that feels like a cloud and is soft and cool to the touch. It is extremely durable and has hypoallergenic and antimicrobial properties.

JUTE

Although traditionally used as carpet backing, is now being used for Jute area rugs and carpet. Jute is a long, shiny fiber that can be spun into coarse, strong threads. The fibers are off-white to brown and 3 to 15 feet long. Jute fibers are composed primarily of the plant materials cellulose, lignin, and pectin. Jute is a rainy season crop that grows best in warm, humid climates. China, India, and Bangladesh rank as the top producers, where other than area rugs they are also woven into curtains, chair coverings, carpets, and burlap. Its soft texture makes Jute rugs a welcome choice for bedroom floors, but it is not a practical material for areas of heavy.

SISAL

Sisal’s textured look is a favorite of interior designers. Sisal is a natural fiber derived from the ‘agave sisalana’ cactus plant. Sisal is not the same fiber as coir or jute. Sisal is stronger and more durable than other natural fibers. Natural fibers provide a massaging underfoot, which is preferred for rooms where you do not sit on the floor. Sisal should be used in a covered area protected from the elements. Natural fiber rugs are highly recommended for enclosed and screened porches. Do not expose to rainfall or allow to become water-saturated.



Types of Fiber

BLENDS

Different fibers can be mixed to create carpets with various qualities in performance and style. A popular blend is the 80% wool and 20% nylon for strength and stain resistance. More modern blends combine polyester with nylon, as well as various acrylic blends.

Synthetic Fibers

NYLON

Nylon is a petrochemical synthetic fiber made from carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen. Today's greatly improved 'treated nylon fibers' are sometimes referred to as 'sixth generation'. This started the era of modern synthetic fibers for apparel, industrial applications and tufted carpet. Nylon has good resilience, soil resistance, abrasion retention, durability, and color retention.

POLYESTER/MICROFIBER

Very affordable. Moisture, stain and abrasion-resistant. Retains colors well overtime and is easy to clean.

PET POLYESTER

This is a new type of polyester fiber that has this long chemical name: Polyethylene Terephthalate, but still falls in the class of fibers known commonly as polyesters. The fiber is made from PET chips, some of which come from recycled plastic containers, hence the name "pop bottle carpet".

POLYPROPYLENE

Offers good stain and moisture resistance. Proven performance features, unique aesthetics and exceptional value for both residential and commercial carpeting. These yarns are offered in a range of deniers, which are twisted and heat set. Polypropylene is the fastest growing carpet fiber in popularity. It is naturally stain and fade resistant.

TENCEL

TENCEL® is a natural, man-made fiber derived from wood pulp (Eucalyptus) sourced from sustainable tree farms. Tencel® textiles are created through the use of cutting edge green technology with a minimal impact on the environment.

VISCOSE

Viscose is a semi-synthetic fiber. This fiber is used as a more affordable substitute for silk.

Finishing Process

LOOP & CUT PILE

Cut pile is a style of carpet that is sheared, exposing the ends of the carpet fiber. Cut piles come in different lengths and thicknesses. They are the most popular styles of carpet today and tend to be softer underfoot and to touch than loop pile carpets.



RANDOM SHEER

Multi-textures in a rug that features both the original loops and specific shorn (cut) patterns or details added to the rug for various reasons.



SHEARING

Shearing is a finishing process to give broadloom and rugs a clean consistent appearance.

