Fabric from flax

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Fabric from flax

What fabric is made from the flax plant. Fabric from flax clue. How to make fabric from flax. Fabric from flax plant. Fabric from the flax plant crossword clue. Fabric from flax crossword clue. Fabric made from flax crossword clue. Overseas fabric spun from flax crossword.

Textile made of flavor flax fiber This article concerns textiles. For other uses, see Linen (Disambiguation). A linen handkerchief with a work drawn wire around the edges Linen cloth recovered from the cave of Qumran 1 near the dead man's linen stem, fiber, yarn and woven linen fabrics and knitted the canvas (ethics or ™ n /) It is a fabric made from the fibers of the linen plant. Linen is very strong, absorbent and dries more quickly than cotton. Because of these properties, the laundry is convenient to wear in hot weather and is appreciated for use in garments. It also has other distinctive features, in particular its tendency to wrinkles. [1] Linen fabrics seem to be some of the oldest in the world; Their story dates back to many thousands of years. The colored linen fibers present in a Southeastern Europe cave (current Georgia) suggest the use of linen fabrics of wild linen linen fabrics can resurrect over 30,000 years. Linen was used in ancient civilizations, including Mesopotamia [2] and ancient Egypt, and linen is mentioned in the Bible. In the 18th century and beyond, the linen industry was important in the economies of different countries in Europe and in American colonies. The fabrics in a linen weaving, even when made of cotton, hemp, or other non-flax fibers, are also freely indicated as "Linen". Etymology The word Linen is of western Germanic origin [3] and cuffed to the Latin name for the linen plant, linen, and the previous Greek "ÎÎïœœÎ½ (LINÃ³N). This history of words gave rise to a number of other terms in English, in particular online, from the use of a linen thread (flax) to determine a straight line. It is also ethimically related to a number of other terms, including lining, because the linen was often used to create an internal layer for clothing, [4] and lingerie, from French, which originally denoted linen made of linen . [5] History A bag of white lingerie, not open. Contains flax rolls. Foundation storage, Heb Sed Chapel in Lahun, Fayum, Egypt. 12th dynasty. The Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archeology, London. People in various parts of the world have begun to text at least several thousand years ago. [6] Ancient history The discovery of linen fibers dyed in a cave of south-eastern Europe (current Georgia) dated at 36,000 years ago suggests that the ancients used wild flax fibers to create fabrics similar to those of linen right away. [7] [8] Straw fragments, seeds, fibers, yarns and various types of tissues, including linen samples, dating back to about 8,000 A.C. They were found in Swiss lake houses. [9] The textile fragments of braided linen were "founded between child and child" in a burial at ATalhÃ¶yÃ¼k, a large settlement dating back to about 7,000 A.C. [10] To the south-west, in the ancient the flax has been domesticated and the flax has been produced. [11] It was used primarily by the wealthiest class of society, including priests. [12] Inanna’s Sumerian poem of wooing mentions linen and linen.[13] In ancient Egypt, linen was used for mummification and burial burial burial It was also worn as clothing on a daily basis; The white linen was worn because of the extreme heat. [Required quote] For example, the Tarkhan dress, considered among the oldest braided clothing in the world and dated between 3482 and 3102 BC, is made of linen [14]. Plutarch wrote that Isis priests also wore linen for its purity. [15] [16] The linen was sometimes used as a form of currency in ancient Egypt. [Required quote] The Egyptian mummies were wrapped in linen as a symbol of light and purity, and as a demonstration of wealth. Some of these fabrics, hand-spun yarn fabrics, were very good for their day, but are coarse compared to modern linen. [17] When Pharaoh Ramses II's tomb, who died in 1213 BC, was discovered in 1881, the underwear casings were in a state of perfect conservation after more than 3000 years. [Required quote] When the tomb of Tutankhamen was opened, the linen The curtains were found intact. [Required quote] In the Ulster Museum, Belfast is the mummy of "Takabuti" the daughter of a priest of Amun, who died 2,500 years ago. [18] The linen on this mummy is also in perfect condition of conservation. Maximum prices of Diocletian of the 4th century Building Showing prices for 3 degrees of linen throughout the Roman Empire The first written documentation of a linen industry comes from the linear tablets B of Pylos, from Greece, where the linen is depicted as an ideogram î and also written as "li-no" (greek: î Î 1⁄2 »1⁄2, linon), and the female workers are catalogued as" li-ne-ya "(Î 1⁄2ìµα1î±, Linea). [19] [20] Middle Ages since the Middle Ages, there was a flourishing trade of German linen and linen. The trade spread throughout Germany in the 9th century and spread to the Flanders and Brabant of the 11th century. The Lower Rhine was a linen center that it does in the Middle Ages. [21] The linen was cultivated and the linen used for clothes in Ireland within the 11th century. [22] The evidence suggests that the flax could have been raised and sold in southern England in the 12th and 13th centuries. [23] Textiles, mainly linen and wool, have been produced in decentralized household weaving. [24] Modern history linen continued to be evaluated for clothing in the 16th century [25] and beyond. The samples of linens worn by historical figures have survived. For example, a flax cap worn by Emperor Charles V was carefully preserved after his death in 1558. [25] There is a long history of the production of linen in Ireland. When the Nantes edict was revoked in 1685, many of the Huguenots who fled from France settled in the British islands and elsewhere. They brought improved methods for the production of linen withcontributing to the growth of the linen industry in Ireland in particular. [26] Among them was Louis Crommelin, a leader who was appointed Superintendent of Royal Flax Production of Ireland. He settled in the town of Lisburn near Belfast, which is itself perhaps the most famous flax production centre in history; During the Victorian era most of the world was produced in the city, which earned the name Liopolis. [27] Although the linen industry had already been established in Ulster, Louis Crommelin found a field of improvement in weaving, and his efforts were so successful that he was appointed by the government to develop industry on a much wider range than the small borders of Lisburn and its surroundings. The direct result of his good work was the establishment, on the basis of the Statute, of the Council of Trustees of Irish Bedding Producers in 1711. Several degrees were produced including the coarse lockram. [citation required] The Living Linen project was established in 1995 as an oral archive of knowledge of the Irish linen industry, which was at that time still available within a group of people who previously worked in industry in Ulster. The linen industry was increasingly critical in the economies of Europe[28][29] in the 18th and 19th centuries. In England and then in Germany, industrialization and production of machines replaced manual labor and production moved from home to new factories. [24] The linen was also an important product in the American colonies, where it was brought with the first settlers and became the most commonly used fabric and a valuable asset for colonial families. [30] The homespun movement encouraged the use of linen to make home spun fabrics. [31] Through the 1830s, most farmers in the north of the United States continued to cultivate linen to be used for family clothing. [32] At the end of the 19th and early 20th century, the linen was very significant for Russia and its economy. Once it was the largest export product in the country and Russia produced about 80% of the world's linen fiber harvest. [9] In December 2006, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 2009 as the International Year of Natural Fibres to raise awareness of people on flax and other natural fibres. [1] Religion There are many references to linen throughout the Bible, reflecting the deep presence of textiles in human cultures. [33] In Judaism, the only law on which fabrics can be interwoven together in clothing concerns the blend of linen and wool, called shaatnez; is restricted in Deuteronomy 22:11 "Don't wear a mingled, wool and linen stuff together" and Leviticus 19:19, "...and there will be a leader of two kinds of things mixed together." There is no explanation for this in the Torah itself and is classified as a type of law known as chukim, a statute beyond the ability of man to understand. [34] Roman-Jewish historian of the first century Joseph suggested that the reason for the ban was to prevent the laity from wearing the official seal of priests,[35][13][36] while the medieval Sephardic Jewish philosopher Maimonides thought that the reasonThat pagan priests wore these mixed items. [37] Others explain that it is because God often prohibits mixtures of disparate genres, not not From God to be compatible in a certain way, with mixing of animal fibers and vegetables that are similar to having two different types of animals plots activated together; Moreover, these commands serve both a practical and allegorical purpose, perhaps here preventing a priestly garment that would cause discomfort (or excessive sweat) in a warm climate. [38] [Required complete quote] The linen is also mentioned in the Bible in Proverbs 31, a passage that describes a noble wife. Proverbs 31:22 He says: "She does coverings for her bed; it's dressed in fine and purple linens." Beautiful white linens is also worn by angels in the New Testament (Revelation 15: 6). It uses many products can be made with linen: aprons, bags, towels (swimming, bathroom, beach, body and towels to wash), napkins, sheets, tablecloths, runners, seat covers and men's and men wear. Today, linen is usually an expensive textile produced in relatively small amounts. It has a long clip (individual fiber length) related to cotton and other natural fibers. [39] The linen fabric was used for table coatings, beds and clothing for centuries for centuries. The significant cost of linen derives not only from the difficulty of working with the thread, but also because the linen plant requires great attention. Moreover, the linen thread is not elastic, and therefore it is difficult to weave without breaking the wires. Therefore, the linen is considerably more expensive to manufacture than cotton. The "linen" collective term is still often used generically to describe a class of intertwined or knitted beds, bathtub, bathtbar and kitchen traditionally made of linen base but today made from a variety of fibers. The term "sheets" refers to light underwear such as shirts, chemicals, waist shirts, lingerie (a brother-in-law with linen) and detachable shirt collars and cuffs, all historically made almost exclusively out of linen. The internal layer of fine composite cloth clothes (such as dress jackets) has traditionally been made of linen, from which the word lining. [40] Bielefeld Germany Notgeld linen released by Stadt-Sparkasse November 8, 1923 In the last 30 years the final use for linen has changed dramatically. About 70% of the production of linen in the 1990s was for textile clothing, while in the 1970s it was used only about 5% for fashion fabrics. Linen uses the range through the bed and bath tissues (tablecloths, bath towels, towels for dish, sheets); Articles for domestic and commercial furnishing (wallpaper / wall coverings, upholstery, windows treatments); Clothing items (clothes, clothes, skirts, shirts); and industrial products (luggage, canvas, wire from [39] It was once the favorite yarn to sew the upper of moccasin style shoes (moccasins), but have been replaced by synthetics. A linen handkerchief, pressed and folded to view the corners, was a standard decoration of a well-dressed men's dress during most of the first part of the 20th century. Nowadays, linen is one of the most favorite favorite materials sheets due to its durability and hypoallergenic properties. Currently researchers are working on a cotton/flax blend to create new yarns that will improve the feeling of denim during warm and humid time. [41] On the contrary, some brands like 100% Capri treat linen in a particular way to resemble denim. [42] Linen fabric is one of the preferred traditional supports for oil painting. In the cotton of the United States is used popularly, as the linen is many times more expensive there, limiting its use to professional painters. In Europe, however, linen is usually the only fabric support available in art shops; in the UK both are freely available with cotton being cheaper. The linen is preferred to cotton due to its resistance, durability and integrity of archival. Bed linen is also widely used by craft bakers. Known as a divasca, the linen cloth is used to keep the dough in shape while in the final ascent, just before cooking. The sofas are strongly dusted with flour that is rubbed into the pores of the fabric. Then the dough in the shape of dough is placed on the sofas. The floured sofa makes a "non stick" surface to keep the dough. Then they form crests in the sofas to prevent the dough from spreading. In the past, linen was also used for books (the only surviving example of which is Liber Linteus). Due to its strength, in the Middle Ages the canvas was used for shields, legs and ropes; in classical antiquity it was used to make a type of body armor, called linothorax. Because of its strength when wet, Irish linen is a very popular wrap of pool/billiard cove, due to its absorption of sweat from hands. In 1923, the German town of Bielefeld issued banknotes printed on linen.[43] The US currency card consists of 25% linen and 75% cotton. [44] Flax Fiber Main article: Flax Description Cross section of the linen stem, showing the positions of the underlying tissues. Ep = epidermis; C = bark; BF = bast fibre; P = phloem; X = xylem; Pi = pith Linen is a bast fiber. Linen fibers range in length from about 25 to 150 mm (1 to 6 inches) and average 12–16 micrometers in diameter. There are two varieties: shorter towing fibers used for shears and longer line fibers used for thinner fabrics. Linen fibers can usually be identified by their “nodes” that add to the flexibility and texture of the fabric. The cross section of the linen fiber consists of irregular polygonal shapes that contribute to the coarse texture of the fabric. [45] Flax fabric properties feel fresh to touch, a phenomenon that indicates its greater conductivity (the same principle that makes metals feel "fred"). It is smooth, making the finished fabric devoid of lint,becomes softer is washed. However, constant bending in the same place in sharp folds will tend to break linen threads. This wear can appear in collars, edges, and any area that is iron bent during recycling. The poor elasticity of the linen means that it easily wrinkles. Mildew, breathing and bleach can damage the fabric, butIt is not made of animal fibers (keratin) is waterproof to clothes weddings and cockroaches. Linen is relatively easy to cure, since it resists dirt and stains, it has no peel or pilling and can be washed dry clean, washing machine or steamed. It can withstand high temperatures and has only a modest initial narrowing. [45] The linen should not be dried too much with drum drying, and it is much easier to iron when it is wet. The flax folds very easily, and therefore some more formal garments often require ironing, in order to maintain a perfect fluency. However, the trend to wrinkles is often considered part of the "charm" of the flax, and many modern layers of linen are designed to be dried at the air on a good coat rack and worn without the need to iron. A feature often associated with linen yarn is the presence of slubs, small fluffy and irregular lumps, which occur randomly along its length. In the past, slubs were traditionally considered defects and were associated with low quality flax. However, in the case of many linen fabrics today, in particular in the decorative furniture industry, slubs are considered part of the aesthetic charm of an expensive natural product. Furthermore, the slubs do not compromise the integrity of the fabric, so they are not considered a defect. However, the most valuable linen has very consistent diameter threads, without slubs at all. The flax can degrade in a few weeks if buried in the ground. Linen is more biodegradable than cotton. [46] Measure the standard measurement of the loose flax yarn is the «Leaâ», which is the number of yards in a linen kilo divided by 300. For example, a yarn that has a size of 1ã, alloy will give 300ã, yards For pound. The fine yarns used in handkerchiefs, etc. They could be 40Ã, Lea, and give 40x300 = 12,000, yards per pound. It is a specific length therefore of an indirect measure of the fineness of the linen, ie the number of length units for mass unit. The symbol is in. (3) The metric unit, NM, is more commonly used in continental Europe. This is the number of 1,000, m long for kilogram. In China, the English cotton system unit, NEC, is common. This is the number of 840s, yard lengths in a pound. Production method Lino is laborious to manufacture. [47] See also: manual processing linen details of the linen plant, from which the linen fibers are obtained. Mechanical veneer of linen in Belgium. On the left, the cut linen awaits to be packed. The quality of the finished linen product often depends on the conditions of cultivation and the collection techniques. To produce fibers as long as possible, the linen is harvested by hand, pulling throughout the plant, or the stems are cut very close to the root. After harvesting, plants are dried e the seeds are removed through a mechanized process called “rippling” (trebbiatura) and screening. Fibers must therefore be loosened from the stem. This is achieved by retting. This is a process that uses bacteriadecompose the pectin that binds together the fibers. Natural maintenance methods are carried out in tanks and pools or directly in the fields. There are also chemical maintenance methods; These are faster, but are typically more harmful to the environment and fibers themselves. After the tip, the stems are ready for the scales, which takes place between August and December. The scales remove the woody part of the stems by crushing them between two metal rollers, so that the parts of the stem can be separated. The fibers are removed and the other parts as flax seeds, move and the trailer are set aside for other uses. Subsequently, the fibers are guilty: short fibers are separated with heckling combs "pettinandoli" away, to leave the shoulders only long and soft linen fibers. After the fibers have been separated and processed, they are typically threads in yarns and fabric or knitted in linen fabrics. These textiles can therefore be whitened, dyed, printed or finished with a number of treatments or coatings. [45] An alternative method of production is known as “Cottonizing” which is faster and requires less equipment. Linen stems are processed using traditional cotton machinery; However, finished fibres often lose the characteristic look of linen. Linen producers are cultivated in many parts of the world, but the high quality linen is cultivated mainly in Western European countries and Ukraine. In recent years the production of flax has moved to Eastern Europe and China, but the high quality fabrics are still confined to niche manufacturers in Ireland, Italy and Belgium, and also in countries including Poland, Austria, France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Great Britain and Kochi in India. High quality linen fabrics are now produced in the United States for the upholstery market and in Belgium. [Required quote] In 2018, according to the United Nations repository of official international trade statistics, China was the top exporter of linen fabrics woven by Trade Value, with a $732.3 million reported in exports; Italy ($173.0 million), Belgium ($68.9 million) and the United Kingdom ($51.7 million) were also important exporters. [48] Also look at the Belgian linen, a linen known for its high quality butcher's linen a strong heavy linen fabric, mainly used for the butcher's aprons. The anomalous stopping fabric (woven) is a robust material made of coarse linen made with dyed and raw yarns. Dorrock, a rugged linen tablecloth made in Scotland. Dowlos, a strong linen mentioned by Shakespeare Linens linorotax, armor of layers of linen Madapollam, a fabric made in cotton yarn in a frame in linen style ramie,other kind of growth fiber with similar properties inlesia (cloth), a linen fabric, manufactured IN SIESIA, a province of Prussia. References

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