


## 1. The sari

$\mathrm{n}^{\mathrm{n} \text { iconic item of clothing that }}$ can be found in every woman' wardrobe in India, it is worn to casions such as weddings and festival s well as being an everyday staple. It is also the clothing item of choice for most the artisans in Rampur.

The vast array of colours and designs of the draped fabric are part of what makes walking the streets in India such a trea for the Cres Croch rive sur life to this ubiquitous germent, meanin far in tinue to be enjoyed.

Once a sari has become worn or faded, if a woman can't find a use for it herself, if a woman can't find a use for it herself,
she can give it to a passing fabric-wala she can give it to a passing fabric-wal to be recycled. The saris are gathered
and sorted according to the material and and soted accorng to the material and the amount of wear and tear, where they can then be purchased for re-purposing lived the wir deivered to the transformation.



## 3. Combining colours

# T T ith the saris now out-stretched Saris are almost never one block of colour <br> Saris are almost never one block of colour 

 to display their full potential, the ful designs are selected to create kantas tra ful designs are selected to create kantas, trasaris together.The remaining saris are then carefully se-
lected and sorted into colour combinations.
Around 20 saris will need to be selected to create a medium sized rug 150 centimetres in diameter
and the variety of tones and shades within and amongst the saris can make selecting harmonious colour combinations tricky, but it is also what makes each rug unique. The artisan carefully eyes up the saris, grouping them together and considering the final effect of the colours.


## 4. Ripping into ribbons

. $\begin{aligned} & \text { ext, the saris need to be turned into ribbons } \\ & \text { so that they can be crocheted. At one end of }\end{aligned}$
so that they can be crocheted. At one end of
the sari, the artisan makes small cuts at 7 cm
intervals and then rips the fabric by hand, creating intervals and then rips the fabric by hand, creating
multi-coloured ribbons of fabric. Here intricate em multi-coloured ribbons of fabric. Here, intricate em-
broidery work gets in the way of the ripping; this is broidery work gets in the way of the ripping; this is
why pieces with embroidery will usually be selected for another use, such as for kantas or patching.


## 5. Crocheting

tarting with a single ribbon that will rm the centre, the artisan takes the W fabric into a that then curve ting the fabric into a chain that then curves The crocheting continues round in a siThe crocheting continues round in a spioutwards.

When the end of a ribbon is reached the ar tisan simply takes the next ribbon and knots it into the end of the previous one; securing it in and continuing the coiling curve

Maintaining tension is the key challenge at this stage. Should the stitches become too loose, holes will appear in the weave to tight, and the flat textile will start to curve upwards into a bowl shape.



