Sisal
Sisal is considered the strongest and hardest wearing of the natural fibers. The Agave Sisalana plant, grown in Mexico, Brazil and some parts of Africa, has a 7 to 10 year lifespan and can produce up to 300 usable leaves in a lifetime. Each sword-shaped leaf contains about 1000 fibers, of which the highest grade ones are used to produce sisal carpeting. Sisal makes a perfect choice for environmentally sustainable living.

Wool
Wool is one of the most versatile fibers ever woven. It is durable enough to create the world’s finest heirloom carpets. It is naturally fire retardant and gives off no harmful fumes. Wool products provide style, beauty and performance year after year.

Seagrass/Mountain Grass
Seagrass is made from a tropical reed that is grown in paddy-like fields in China and Vietnam. The fibers are harvested by hand, dried and hand-spun into tough strands. When woven together, the result is a carpet that is full of texture, yet hardy and durable. Seagrass blends nature’s own colors - beige, green, yellow and russet - in endless variation, resulting in hue changes between rolls and rugs. Carpets will have a distinctive hay-like aroma, which will mostly dissipate, but provide a reminder of nature’s freshness. Mountain Grass falls in the same category as seagrass, but is grown in the higher elevations of Asia. When woven, this textured carpet has a wooden-like appearance. Mountain grass is softer to the touch, but is still a durable natural fiber.

Jute
Jute is harvested from the stem and outer skin of the Jute plant. The plant can grow anywhere from six to ten feet in height and thrives in the warm and wet climates in India and Bangladesh. When used as carpeting, it is softer underfoot and in appearance.

Cheena®
Cheena® is produced from grasses indigenous to India blended with other textiles such as chenille, jute and seagrass. The ancient hand labor process of cutting, raking, drying and baling the grass stalk yields a hardy, straw-like fiber ready to be woven into carpets full of texture and design. The finished carpet brings together new world technology and old world charm. Cheena® is produced from renewable resources, and the straw hues create an organic finish that is perfect for today’s environmental design style.

Coir
Coir is the coarse fiber of the outer husk of a fully mature coconut. 90% of the world’s coir comes from India and Sri Lanka. A typical palm tree has coconuts in every stage of maturity and can produce 50-100 coconuts per year. To harvest the coir, the coconuts are dehusked and soaked in warm water to swell and soften the fibers. The fibers are then twisted and spun into yarn, then woven into carpets that are full of natural character. Durable and functional, coir carpets are able to withstand some contact with moisture, unlike other natural fibers.

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