Welcome to The Creative Artisans by HG Group









The Creative Artisans by HG Group

Future Ready

- Has ZDHC (Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals) since start!
- Has MADRAS made from windmill energy since start!
- Offers GOTS / BCI organic cotton.
- Offers **GRS** (**Global recycle standards**) blend with organic in print, madras, **digital**, rotary print, hand print as buyers needs.
- Natural dyed fabrics since 2008! 100% Water used in farming/ recharging with no costs,
 no wastage, no harm to mother earth.
- **Circularity** solutions for long term associations for our partners.
- First to offer Zero CARBON foot print fabrics
- Our fabrics has LOWEST CARBON foot print as are hand crafted.
- We support **women artisans** and assist them with work, our majority work is doing by Women.









WOOD BLOCK PRINTED FABRIC

Block Printing on textiles refers to the technique by which carved wooden blocks covered with dye are repeatedly pressed along a length of cloth to create patterns. The beginnings of the art of ornamenting textile fabrics by the stamping or printing on of colored designsare lost in antiquity.

CharacteristicsOf Indian BlockPrinting

Indian crafts make India unique in the world. Although, the numerous arts and crafts are slowly dying and should be renewed and brought back to life. The art of hand block printing is such that it can be used for making every piece of cloth, every design uniqueanddifferent from others.

















EMBROIDERED AND EMBELLISHED FABRIC

Embroidery is the craft of decorating fabric or other materials using a needle to apply thread or yarn. We mastered this with help of our artisans [katha, kutch embroidery, crochet] and seamlessly extended embroidery. Cotton embroidery eyelets, chemical nets, sequin and double layer is done the finest way with support from sampling to bulk fabric" We export the fabric or convert it locally to garments."













WAX PRINT FABRIC

Wax print is the art of waxing a surface, usually cloth, to make it resist dye and then removing the wax, re-wax, re- dye and creating intricate patterns and designs. The beauty of wax print lies in its simplicity and the fact that one need not be an artist to achieve results. Some of the best effects in batik are often achieved by chance It is a very old form of art, found over 2000 years ago all over the Middle East as well as India and Central Asia.

In this process, wax is painstakingly applied to the cloth to resist successive dyes so that wherever the cloth is waxed, dyes cannot penetrate.

















NATURALLY DYED FABRIC

Natural dyes are dyes or colorants derived from plants, invertebrates or minerals. The majority of natural dyes are vegetable dyes from plant sources and other biological sourcessuch asfungi and lichens^[1].

The essential process of dyeing requires soaking the material containing the dye (the dyestuff) in water, adding the textile to be dyed to the resulting solution (the dyebath), and bringing the solution to a simmer for an extended period, often measured in days or even weeks, stirring occasionally until the colour hasevenly transferred to the textiles^[1].









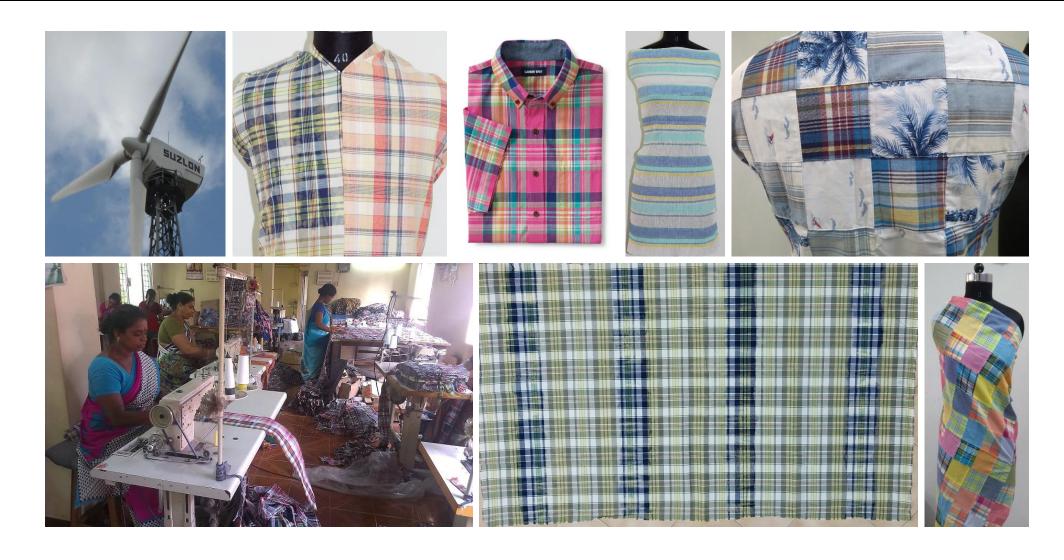








Madras :Renewable energy; Organic; Recycled yarn, Tencel blend, blanket washed. (Patchwork made by women)



MADRAS CHECKS FABRIC

Madras checks are lightweight cotton fabrics with patterned texture and plaid design. Mostly used assummerclothing.

Madras check fabric is acontemporary fashion used for making shirts, skirts, pants, golf apparel, and kidswear. These fabrics are available in plaids, seersucker, and patchwork. Madras check patchwork fabrics are made from cutting several madras plaid fabrics in strips, and sewing them together in squares. Originally used as a simple apparel in SouthIndia, the fabric hascreated afashion history.

At The Creative Artisans we have innovated madras by over dyeing with indigo/reactive/naturaldyes















SHEER FABRIC

A sheer fabric is one that is transparent. Some examples are voile, organdy, chiffon, batiste, georgette, dotted Swiss, and gauze. They are pretty, feminine fabrics that are also fragile and delicate. Sheers are available in many types of fibers and fiber blends. Soft sheers such as chiffon are silky and very drape able. Crisp sheers, such as organdy, have more body and are easier to handle. Both types have gentle, light, airy, see-through characteristics. [2]















HAND PAINTED FABRIC

Discharge printing, also called Extract Printing is a method of applying a design to dyed fabric by printing a colour-destroying agent, such as chlorine or hydrosulfite, to bleach out a white or light pattern on the darkercolouredground.^[3]

Discharging is the process of removing dye with various chemicals or bleach, often in pleasing patterns or designs through Shibori or Tie Dye methods, or by stamping, stenciling or blockprinting.

















PANELS FOR BAG

The bag fabric is woven in a variation of warp rep. Two highly contrasting colours alternate in the warp. Two blocks are created by shifting the warp colour order from one block to the next.













IKAT FABRIC

The term "ikat" refers to the dyeing technique used to create the designs on the fabric. It is a resist dyeing process, where bundles of yarn are tightly wrapped together and then dyed asmany times asis required to create the desired pattern^[4]. This dyeing process is different because the yarns are dyed before being woven into cloth. In most of the other resist-dyeing techniques, like batik for example, it is the final cloth and not the yarn, that's dyed.















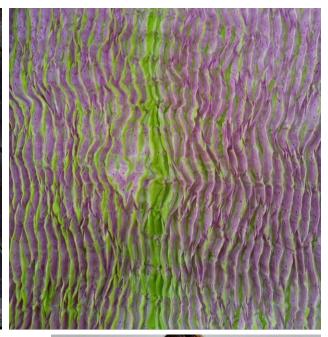
SHIBORI FABRIC

Shibori is the Japanese word for a variety of ways of embellishing textiles by shaping cloth and securing it before dyeing. The word comes from the verb root shiboru, "to wring, squeeze, press." Cloth shaped by these methods is secured in anumber of ways, such asbinding and knotting^[5].











Shibori on Silk Georgette







Shibori on Silk Georgette









JACQUARD FABRIC

A jacquard weave is created through a weaving process, which is programmed to raise each warp thread independently of the other threads. Cotton Jacquard Fabric is a highly textured fabric with patterns that are woven, rather than printed into the fabric. Jacquard Fabrics have a raised pattern design that may include florals, paisleys, damask or animal patterns.















EMBROIDERY FABRIC

Embroidery is the craft of decorating fabric or other materials using a needle to apply thread or yarn. In modern days, embroidery is usually seen on caps, hats, coats, blankets, dress shirts, denim, dresses, stockings, and golf shirts^[6]. Embroidery is available with awide variety of thread or yarncolour.

















INDIGO FABRIC

https://thecreativeartisans.com/

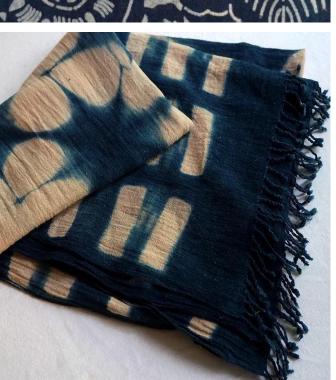
INDIGO FABRIC

Indigo is a deep and rich color close to the color wheel blue, as well as to some variants of ultramarine. It is traditionally regarded as a color in the visible spectrum, as well as one of the seven colors of the rainbow: the color between purple and blue.

The color indigo is named after the indigo dye derived from the plant Indigofera tinctoria and related species.













HANDLOOM FABRIC

A 'handloom' is a loom that is used to weave cloth without the use of any electricity. Hand weaving is done on pit looms or frame looms generally located in weavers' homes. Weaving is primarily the interlacing of two sets of yarn — the warp (length) and the weft (width).













SILK IKAT FABRIC

Ikat is a dyeing technique used to pattern textiles that employs resist dyeing on the yarns prior to dyeing and weaving the fabric. In ikat the resist is formed by binding individual yarns or bundles of yarnswith atight wrapping applied in the desired pattern^[7].













SCREEN AND DIGITAL PRINT FABRIC

Screen printing is a printing technique whereby a mesh is used to transfer ink onto a substrate, except in areas made impermeable to the ink by a blocking stencil. A blade or squeegee is moved across the screen to fill the open mesh apertures with ink, and a reverse stroke then causes the screen to touch the substrate^[8].

Digital printing refers to methods of printing from a digital-based image directly to a variety of media. It usually refers to professional printing where small-run jobs from desktop publishing and other digital sources are printed using large- format and/or high-volume laser or inkjetprinters.











