

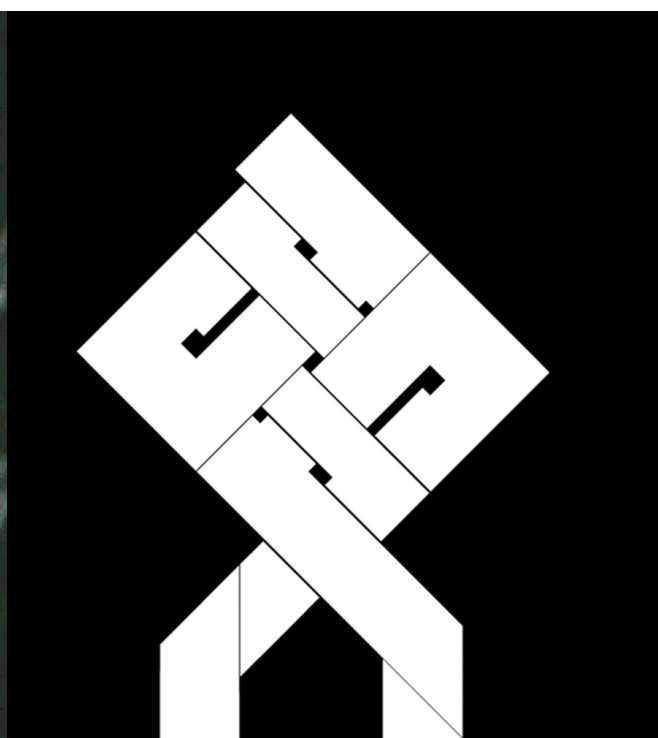
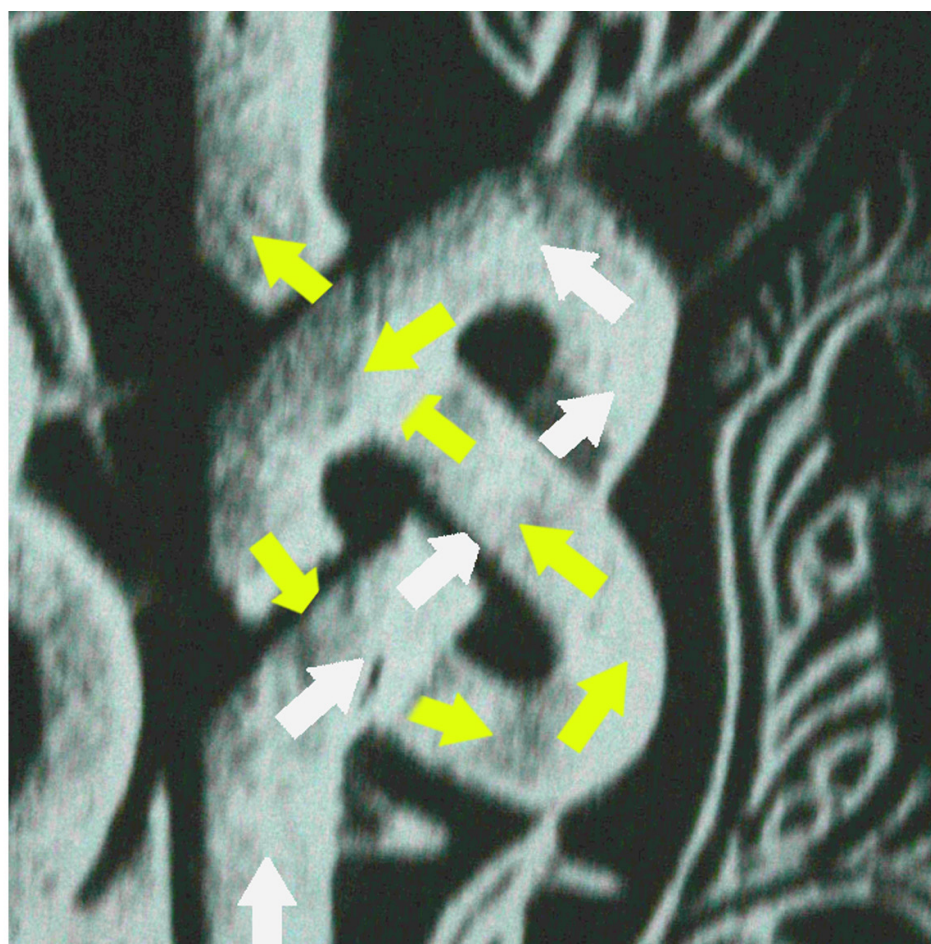
[geometry of the weave]

A research on Persian traditional geometry / Amir Houieh / Coding class kabk 2014

THE STORY



As a person who is fascinated by programming and all the possibilities which it gives you to employ in design, I am interested in systems. As a matter of geometry and shapes, one the most fascinating anti-types is tradinital persian and also islamic art. I started my research by considering my perspective and culture by looking at Iranian/Islamic arts.



Nature is one the most important source that artists from old ages were inspired by, since it was playing a big rule in their daily life.

Here in the image on the left, we see that how the floral motif was made, at the same time that it is representing a flower, but it is ot only trying to depicting the flower shape but the movement and the principle is also followed exactly as natural as it is.

The flowers grow and being twisted around themselves but never cut each other, like a thread . But in the image on the right which is a inspiration with the same motif but a contemporary one we see that designer did not really care about the movement, only tried to depict the motif.

Gabbeh are exclusively hand knotted carpets in wool almost made by the women of the nomadic tribes that populated the southwest of Iran and that were inspired by the surrounding environment.



They characterize for the brightness colors as yellow, red and blue, and for the primitive subjects from the rustic charm, based on linear geometric forms that often reproduce figures of stylized animals. The colors are natural, realized according to ancient recipes that use plants and roots as the pomegranate, the root of robbia, the indigo.

But some times they can be very abstract in a way that it looks like an modern painting. In continue I started to like the way they are being made.





Gabbeh are produced by tightly interweaving the warp and weft strands of the weave to produce a flat surface with no pile. Gabe weaves are tapestry weaves, technically weft-faced plain weaves, that is, the horizontal weft strands are pulled tightly downward so that they hide the vertical warp strands.

When the end of a color boundary is reached, the weft yarn is wound back from the boundary point. Thus, if the boundary of a field is a straight vertical line, a vertical slit forms between the two different color areas where they meet. For this reason, most Gabbeh can be classed as “slit woven” textiles. The slits are beloved by collectors, as they produce very sharp-etched designs, emphasizing the geometry of the weave. Weaving strategies for avoiding slit formation, such as interlocking, produce a more blurred design image.



I am going to make
this by coding
(same principles)