

Manufacture process Of Silk Quilt(Comforter,Duvet)



Planting mulberry tree and there should be no pollution within 3 kilometers around it



Breeding silkworm



After 30 days the silkworm is mature and generates cocoon.



Breaking the cocoon and get the silk



Expanding silk wadding



Drying the silk wadding



Dried Silk Padding



Pulling the silk wadding as required size



Hand-stitched or Machine stitched



The silk quilt come into being after sewing

1. silk facts

- A filament from a silkworm can be over a mile long
- Silk has a high tensile strength which allows it to withstand great pulling pressure
- Silk is hypoallergenic -

Silk contains sericin, which is mite-resistant. Unlike other natural bedding materials (particularly down, feathers and wool), silk will not harbour these mites.

Therefore, silk-filled duvets are naturally hypoallergenic - perfect for those with allergies.

- Silk is breathable: warm in winter and cool in summer -

Silk filaments have 33%-38% of space in structure, which can keep air and moisture in or out, depending on weather conditions.

In hot weather, silk can absorb and transfer extra heat and moisture and thus keep a comfortable sleeping environment. In cold weather, because of the air in the structure of the silk filaments, the duvet is insulated so that the heat inside is not lost.

In this way, the silk filled duvet is able to “breathe”. It can create the unique “warm in winter, cool in summer” effect for which it is renowned.

2. How is silk made?

It is an exacting and demanding process. The most prized silk is obtained from a special type of silkworm, one that comes from the Bombyx mori moth. It is a moth that cannot fly and cannot see. Its only purpose in life is to lay the eggs that will produce the next generation of silkworms.

The Bombyx mori moth lays about 500 eggs over a period of four to six days and then dies, having completed the job it was meant to do. The eggs are very tiny, like little pinpoints. All five hundred eggs together only weigh about 5 grams or a little under 2 ounces. It takes approximately 30,000 worms to produce twelve pounds of raw silk. Those 30,000 worms will eat about 2,000 pounds of chopped mulberry leaves from birth to the time they weave their cocoons which is about a month after they are born.

Why is the silk from the silkworms produced by the Bombyx mori moth that is fed a diet of only chopped mulberry leaves so prized? Unlike the silk that comes from wild moths who eat whatever food is available to them, the silk thread filament the Bombyx mori moth produces is a much higher quality. It is finer, smoother and rounder than the silk from the wild moths. Also, silk produced from wild moths is not

uniform in length, color or shape which produces silk that is less smooth and may have short or broken threads in it.

It may not sound like it is all that difficult to hatch the eggs of the Bombyx mori moth, grow the worms, and harvest the cocoons but it is.

First of all the eggs need to be kept at 65 degrees Fahrenheit and slowly increased to 77 degrees so the eggs hatch properly.

The baby worms need to be fed chopped mulberry leaves every half hour around the clock while care is taken to maintain an environment that is stable, with a fixed temperature as well as making sure they are not subjected to loud noises, strong smells such as those from fish, or even the smell of human sweat.

Once the worms happily eat their way to 10,000 times their weight at hatching time, which only takes them about a month, they have enough energy to spin their cocoon. That takes them three to four days. The cocoon looks like a little white fluffy ball. The cocoons are kept in a warm place for about 8 days. Then the cocoons are steamed or heated to a higher temperature to kill the worms inside them because they have now completed the job they were meant to do.

Great care is taken to ensure the worm does not hatch into a moth because then the long silk thread filament that the worm have made its cocoon out of will get broken.

After the cocoons are heated or steamed, they are placed in water to loosen the silk thread filament. Then the filaments from between four and eight cocoons are twisted together to make one silk thread that can be as long as 1,600 yards which I think is an amazing fact. It's hard to believe that the cocoon from one silkworm can be one continuous filament that long, but it can be.

Finally, there is one strand of silk thread. Is it any wonder that silk is expensive? The process of making it is painstaking yet amazing.

The next time you run your fingers over a luxurious piece of silk or buy a set of silk sheets for your bed think about the amazing process and workmanship that turned the cocoons of the silk worm into such a wonderful piece of fabric.

3.How do I care for my silk?

Caring for your duvet is easy. For a few hours occasionally air the duvet out of direct sunlight; this will restore the loft of the silk floss and continue to provide a comfortable and healthy alternative sleeping experience.

Here are a few tips to help you care for your duvet:

- Always protect your duvet with a removable washable cover
- In order to ensure that it retains all of its natural properties, it must never be machine washed or hand washed in its entirety. However, if necessary, professional specialist dry cleaning is possible.
- Treat surface stains by using a damp cloth
- To maintain the loft of the silk, avoid compressing
- Store in a cool and dry environment: our complimentary bamboo charcoal pouch will assist in dehumidification

4. Silk vs Down. Comparison

	Silk Floss Filled	Down Filled
Warmth	<p>Silk is a "natural" fiber. It does not "conduct" heat or static electricity; heat is retained during cold air temperatures and redundant heat is shed during summer temperatures (keeping you cool). Therefore, your body maintains its natural temperature.</p> <p>Silk is the perfect alternative for partners with differing body temperatures when they sleep. Depending on your internal body temperature and the ambient temperature of the room, silk will either wick heat and moisture off of your body or retain the heat for those who are sensitive to the cold.</p>	<p>Air pockets provide insulation, but provide no sensual comfort. Down can bunch up inside the baffles of the duvet, causing cold spots to occur.</p> <p>Down duvets are well known for the ability to maintain warmth during the cold winter months, but in summer, down filled is often described as too hot.</p>
Comfort	<p>Silk is by far the most comfortable natural material next to the skin. It is smooth, supple, soft to the touch, and is well known for its year-round comfort. Silk duvets give you substance without bulk.</p>	<p>Down is light weight and lays on top of your body while you sleep. Does not conform to your body as well as silk.</p>

	Silk drapes and hugs your body while you sleep	Comes from both goose and duck down and feathers. Down duvets are filled with
Health Benefits	<p>Silk is a natural fiber that is air permeable, and due to the content of 18 varieties of amino acid, it naturally absorbs humidity (drawing moisture away from your skin). This can especially benefit people who suffer from rheumatism.</p> <p>Silk contains Sericin, an anti-acarid property that prevents the growth of mites and mold, making it the best choice for skin allergies.</p> <p>Silk is fungi immune and does not contain harmful trace chemicals and therefore resistant to mold and deterioration.</p> <p>Silk contains natural cellular albumen fiber, a component that contributes to skin health by speeding metabolism of skin cells (decreasing aging of skin) and, coupled with the silk amino acid and permeability properties, contributes to the relief of joint pain, asthma, arteriosclerosis, neurodermatitis, and insomnia. Silk duvets are luxurious while affordable.</p>	<p>by-products of birds, so can have diverse reaction to people who suffer from allergy's to feathers or animals</p> <p>Down is the soft, fluffy plumage that grows underneath the birds' outer breast feathers to protect them from the cold. Each down cluster contains thousands of filaments (left) that intertwine with each other, forming air pockets that provide natural insulation.</p> <p>Some down manufacturer's attempt to remove the allergens through repeated washings.</p> <p>If down duvets become moist or are not thoroughly dried when washed, mold can grow inside, which in turn can encourage bed mites to burrow inside the down. This reduces the allergy free properties of down duvets over time and cause allergic reactions as the duvets age.</p>

Care	<p>With proper care and maintenance, luxeport duvets and pillows will provide years of warmth and comfort. When duvet and pillow covers are utilized silk duvets generally require little care. When cleaning is required it is important to note silk is made from natural amino acids and therefore should be dry cleaned to prevent the amino acids from breaking down, causing the fibers to become brittle and stiff over time. In between dry cleanings duvets can be hung outside or put in the dryer on the air cycle. This will ensure your duvets and pillows are kept fresh, as well as maintain the longevity of the natural properties of silk .</p>	<p>A down or down/feather duvet generally needs little care, just regular airing and daily fluffing up. If they get dirty, follow the manufacturer's instructions, which should be on the duvet.</p> <p>If it's machine-washable, it's best to take it to a laundromat unless you have a very large washing machine and tumble dryer. Make sure all the detergent residue is rinsed out thoroughly so the down clusters won't stick together.</p> <p>Some manufacturers say their duvets shouldn't be tumble-dried, while others say they should, on low to medium. Depending on size, it may need three or four hours. To help fluff up the filling, put a clean pair of sneakers or tennis balls in the tumble dryer at the same time. Finally, air it for a few hours afterwards to help remove residual moisture and fluff up the down. Moisture left in the duvet after washing can lead to mold.</p>
-------------	---	--