Each of the three designers' stories featured in *Scraps* was inspired by the creation of waste at a different stage of the textile and clothing production process. Reiko Sudo questioned the devaluing of other parts of the silk cocoon besides the finest silk filament. Working in a weaving mill, **Luisa Cevese** noted the large volume of colorful silk selvedges that were discarded. Christina Kim focused on her own garment production, determined not to waste a scrap of the handwoven jamdani saris she used to make her clothing.

Silk Selvedges

Como, Italy Courtesy of Mantero Seta Spa 100 Jamdani Saris Mabushi (Silk Cocoon Crates) Tsuruoka, Japan Courtesy of Matsuoka Co. Ltd.

Ahmedabad, India Courtesy of Christina Kim and dosa inc.

First-generation Garments

Choga and Slip, 2003–present Cut and sewn by dosa inc. Brocaded cotton *jamdani* saris, cut and sewn (*choga*); tea-dyed cotton *jamdani* and silk (slip)

Peasant Blouse, 2003–present Beaded, cut and sewn by Devi Exports, Kolkata, West Bengal, India Brocaded cotton *jamdani* saris, cut and sewn

Chinese Blouse, 2003–present Cut and sewn by dosa inc. Brocaded cotton *jamdani* saris, cut and sewn

Rabari Jacket, 2003–present Cut and sewn by dosa inc. Brocaded cotton *jamdani* saris, cut and sewn

Second-generation Garments

Eungie Skirt (marker), 2007–present

Eungie Skirt (cacti), 2007–present

by dosa inc. Los Angeles, California

and reverse-appliquéd

Courtesy of Christina Kim and dosa inc.

- Fraulein Dress and Slip (Moorten), 2007–present Pieced, appliquéd and reverse-appliquéd by 360 Fashion, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India; embroidered by Devi Exports, Kolkata, West Bengal, India; cut and sewn
- Brocaded cotton *jamdani* saris, pieced, appliquéd
- Produced by dosa inc., Los Angeles, California

Palm Springs Life of Jamdani, 2018

Appliquéd and reverse-appliquéd by 360 Fashion, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India Embroidery, *badla*, and beading by Devi Export, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Brocaded cotton *jamdani* sari and scraps, appliquéd and reverse-appliquéd and embroidered, with glass beads

Over the past fifteen years, Christina Kim has developed a system for recycling every scrap of *jamdani* fabric from her clothing production and with this iteration of the Scraps exhibition she has achieved zero waste. Fallout from cutting first-generation clothing is pieced and appliquéd together to form new panels, which are then cut into a second generation of clothing.

Palm Springs Life of Jamdani was created by Kim and a team of artisans as a site-specific installation for the museum. Kim was inspired by visits to Moorten Botanical Garden in Palm Springs, basing the embroidered and appliquéd images and motifs on the garden's flora and hand-painted signage. She sourced saris in colors drawn from the desert landscape and its plant life.

Produced by dosa inc., Los Angeles, California, courtesy of Christina Kim and dosa inc.

Tikdi Textile Scrim, 2018

Embroidery, *badla*, and beading by Devi Exports, Kolkata, West Bengal, India Brocaded cotton *jamdani* scraps

The smallest scraps remaining from Christina Kim's clothing production are sorted in color groups, cut into *tikdi* or dots, and hand appliquéd and beaded onto a *jamdani* base panel. Over 640 *tikdi* are hand-sewn to this scrim.

Courtesy Christina Kim and dosa inc.

Fallout or Cutting Waste, 2003–present Brocaded cotton *jamdani* scraps

Courtesy of Christina Kim and dosa inc.

Luisa Cevese Italian, b. 1955

Spread Threads textile, since 1999

Square Basket Bag with zip, 2013

Small Square Basket Bag with zip, 2013 Silk thread waste, polyurethane

Produced by Luisa Cevese Riedizioni, Milan, Italy Courtesy of Luisa Cevese Riedizioni

Silk thread waste, 2016 Courtesy of Mantero Seta Spa Natural Fringes textile, since 1996

Basket Bag, since 2009

24 Hours Bag, since 1996 Linen selvedge waste, polyurethane

Produced by Luisa Cevese Riedizioni, Milan, Italy Courtesy of Luisa Cevese Riedizioni

Linen selvedge waste, 2016 Courtesy of Sironi

Luisa Cevese's original inspiration was the constant and consistent production of selvedge waste—fringes of silk that are cut from the edges of fabrics as they are being woven—as well as of silk threads from cone or warp ends. She embeds them, in stripes or scattered arrangements, into polyurethane, using plastic as a unifier to create a durable and waterproof material for home and fashion accessories.

Spread textile, since 1996

8 Hours Bag, since 1996

Large Basket Bag, 2014 Silk selvedge waste, polyurethane

Produced by Luisa Cevese Riedizioni, Milan, Italy Courtesy of Luisa Cevese Riedizioni

Silk selvedge waste, 2016 Courtesy of Mantero Seta Spa

Luisa Cevese Italian, b. 1955

Metallic Patched, 2016

Polyurethane embedded with offcuts of Riedizioni metallic products (mixed fibers)

Manufactured by Luisa Cevese Riedizioni, Milan, Italy Courtesy of Luisa Cevese Riedizioni

Luisa Cevese works to avoid creating waste in her own production by manufacturing to order, tolerating product variation, and cutting efficiently. The small offcuts from her bag production are re-embedded in polyurethane to create mats and rugs.

Reiko Sudo Japanese, b. 1953

Kibiso Bundles Courtesy of Matsuoka Co. Ltd.

Kibiso *Yarns*, 500 and 5000 denier Courtesy of Matsuoka Co. Ltd.

Kibiso Circle, 2009 Dobby loom-woven raw silk and *kibiso*

Kibiso Yurayura, 2008 Dobby loom-woven raw silk and *kibiso*

Kibiso Stripe, 2008 Hand-woven raw silk and *kibiso*

Futsu Crisscross, 2008 Dobby loom-woven raw silk, raw silk, *kibiso*, and cotton *Suzushi Stripe*, 2009 Dobby loom-woven raw silk and *kibiso*

Kibiso Window, 2009 Dobby loom-woven raw silk and *kibiso*

Kibiso Hairline, 2011 Dobby loom-woven raw silk and *kibiso*

Kibiso Itomaki Stripes, 2009 Dobby loom-woven raw silk and *kibiso*

Produced by NUNO Corporation, Tokyo, Japan and Tsuruoka Fabric Industry Cooperative, Yamagata, Japan Courtesy of NUNO Corporation, Tsuruoka Fabric Industry Cooperative, and Tsuruoka City

Kibiso is the coarse outer layer of the silk cocoon, which is normally removed to expose the fine silk filament below. Reiko Sudo has been working with the Japanese silk industry to upcycle this undervalued material into a fiber suitable for luxury fabrics.

Luisa Cevese

Italian, b. 1955

Multicolor Taj textile, since 2009

Polyurethane embedded with scraps of secondhand saris (mixed fibers)

Produced by Luisa Cevese Riedizioni, Milan, Italy Courtesy of Luisa Cevese Riedzioni

In India, where very little is wasted, used saris are cleaned, repaired, and sold on the secondhand market. Luisa Cevese uses the waste from this sari refurbishment—damaged borders that are cut when the saris are re-hemmed.

Reiko Sudo

Japanese, b. 1953

Tsugihagi Kibiso, 2016

Kibiso fabric scraps, machine-embroidered to a water-soluble mesh, mesh dissolved

Manufactured by NUNO Corporation, Tokyo, Japan Courtesy of NUNO Corporation, Tsuruoka Fabric Industry Cooperative, and Tsuruoka City

Another of Reiko Sudo's "re-useful designs" is a group of fabrics called *tsugihagi*. Scraps of fabric, here all fabrics made with *kibiso*, are machineembroidered to a soluble substrate, which is then dissolved to give an open, lace-like effect.

Ogarami Choshi *as Formed on Carrier Rods, Peeled* Ogarami Choshi, *Bundles of* Ogarami Choshi, Ogarami Choshi Sheets, 2016 Courtesy of Matsuoka Co. Ltd.

The innermost part of the silk cocoon generates a different type of waste, called *ogarami choshi*. This sericin-rich fiber becomes stuck on the carrier rods of the silk-reeling machinery, and must be cut away. However, new paper-like sheets are created by soaking the material in hot water, peeling apart the layers, and re-wetting the sericin to adhere the pieces together.

Reiko Sudo Japanese, b. 1953

Ogarami Chosi Panel, 2016

Peeled ogarami choshi, self-adhered by re-wetting sericin

Manufactured by NUNO Corporation, Tokyo, Japan and Tsuruoka Fabric Industry Cooperative, Yamagata, Japan Courtesy of Reiko Sudo and Tsuruoka Fabric Industry Cooperative

PLEASE DO NOT TOUCH

Amulets, 2016 Hand-embroidered by Snehal and Ela at their home, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

Brocaded cotton *jamdani* scraps, pieced and hand-embroidered

Courtesy of Christina Kim and dosa inc.

The very last things to be made from dosa's *jamdani* scraps are amulets, each hand-embroidered and containing a folded Hindu prayer.

Skein of 5000 Denier Kibiso, 2016

Courtesy of Matsuoka Co. Ltd.

Waraji Sandals, 2016

Woven by Shonai Tagawa, JA Fujishima Branch, Yamagata, Japan Courtesy of Reiko Sudo and Tsuruoka Fabric Industry Cooperative

Metallic Thread Waste, 2016

Courtesy of The Lurex[®] Company Limited

The Lurex® Company Limited has been providing Luisa Cevese with gold, silver, and bronze-colored remnants since the founding of her company. This waste, in the form of threads and textiles, is used to manufacture Riedizioni metallic products.

Luisa Cevese

Italian, b. 1955

Little Box Bag, 2014, textile since 1997 Polyurethane embedded with polyester and polyamide metallic threads

Produced by Luisa Cevese Riedizioni, Milan, Italy Courtesy of Luisa Cevese Riedizioni **Luisa Cevese** Italian, b. 1955

Small Shaving Bag, textile since 2012 Polyurethane embedded with gilded washi and silk selvedges from *nishijin* weaving

Produced by Luisa Cevese Riedizioni, Milan, Italy Courtesy of Luisa Cevese Riedizioni

Selvedge Waste from Nishijin Weaving, 2016 Courtesy of Hosoo Co. Ltd.

Luisa Cevese

Italian, b. 1955

Place Mat, textile since 2012 Polyurethane embedded with gilded washi paper

Produced by Luisa Cevese Riedizioni, Milan, Italy Courtesy of Luisa Cevese Riedizioni

Gilded Washi Paper Used for Nishijin Weaving, 2016

Courtesy of Hosoo Co. Ltd.

One of the companies Luisa Cevese collaborates with is Hosoo, a 328-year-old silk weaving factory in Kyoto that specializes in metallic silk brocades, or *nishijin*, used for kimono and obi. The metallic wefts are gold- or silver-leafed washi paper, cut into fine strips. Their seconds and selvedges are sent to Cevese.