

ULUWATU®



HANDMADE BALINESE LACE
SINCE 1978



ORGANIC



SUSTAINABLE



FAIRTRADE



HANDMADE



OUR STORY

Uluwatu Handmade Balinese Lace is one woman's passionate journey to create an exceptional fashion product with deep-rooted traditional craft of Bali. It is a long journey of over 50 years. Her name is Ni Made Jati, founder of Uluwatu Handmade Balinese Lace.

Sometimes in early 1970s she converted her passion for Balinese lace to a business. Over next few years, it was a relentless journey on camper vans along the West-Coast of USA, selling all that she carried from Bali. Back home, in this lush green paradise that has been called "The Morning of the World", that the Balinese themselves call "The Island of the Gods", she found an undying passion to explore further through the creative spirits that guided her.

In Bali, artistic ability is not necessarily a rare talent. Children absorb the techniques while watching painters as they paint, listening to musicians as they play. Artistic expression becomes part of life.

For over 50 years Uluwatu has drawn upon these natural skills to produce lace of a unique quality. This lace work, known in English as cutwork, is called krawang in Balinese. Uluwatulace krawang is made in the traditional way. Lace is stretched on bamboo hoops and sewn by hand on foot-powered machines identical to the old Singer machines now seen only as antiques in the rest of the world. The thread is carefully built up layer upon layer as the hoop

moves back and forth. The empty areas of the lace are delicately cut away with sharp scissors while the loose edges are caught and bound up by the whirring needle. A single item may take five or more days to complete and the end result is a work of art.

Today Uluwatu Handmade Balinese Lace employs over 500 craftspeople in a truly modern atelier. The atelier in Tabanan, Bali is vertically integrated to make a 100% complete product inhouse. It is a zero emission factory and highly committed to eco-sustainable manufacturing, working towards fulfil a few of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG-17). While our Corporate Culture, since inception is committed to FairTrade, Fashion Circularity, Blockchain & Ethical Sourcing, the process of certification is right now underway. The company is committed to Ethical sourcing, and shall ensure all raw materials are organic, recycled or upcycled by 2025.

It is not just craftsmanship but styling that sets us apart. The design palette was always global. Today our designers live and breathe across global fashion centers, whereby we gather global fashion trends to ensure patrons from Paris, London, Mumbai, Seoul, New York, Beijing, Tokyo or Adelaide, find their own silhouettes suitable to their taste. That's how we are taking our brand to over 150 countries. We are glad to see you here. When you come to Bali, meet us to see how we make a true heirloom.

ALMOST **50 YEAR LEGACY**
SLOW LUXURY.
HANDMADE. **LOVE**



Devilin Dress

INSPIRATION INDIA

HAPPY SUMMER COLLECTION

This collection is a journey of two cultures - Bali & India. The fashion sojourn is to explore the cultural crossroads that could have been inter-connected in some bygone era. It is our craft fashion journey. We explored the root of inspirations to reach a melting point of cultural and spiritual semblance. These are world's that seem to departed to its unique expression from the antiquity. Yet their world's come to places where they merge in a beautiful way. We found three unique meeting points : Hindu Vedic Ceremonies, Wellness Cultures (Yoga being one of them) and Spirit of Offering.

In Bali, we say '**Tri Hita Karana**' : Tri means three, Hita means prosperity, and Karana means the causes. In Sanskrit terminology, Tri Hita Karana is the three elements that manifest happiness, or three factors that create physical and spiritual prosperity. From the same sources, there is universal belief in India : '**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**' is a Sanskrit phrase found in Hindu texts such as the Maha Upanishad, which means "The World Is One Family". Vedic tradition mentions "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" meaning all living beings on the earth are a family.

This collection takes the spirit of Bali and collaborates with elements from India. A craft that has more than a 1000 years of legacy is nurtured with love and care for nearly 50 years by Uluwatu Handmade Balinese Lace. The process is still slow and handmade, to make products that are unique to sight, feel and memory. We are proud of our slow fashion responsibility



*Devilin Dress
Kana Kebaya*







*Casandra Top
Wulan Wrapskirt*



Devilin Dress







Kana Kebaya



Mariana Top
Anurak Long Pants







*Rola Kimono Top
Angellica Short*



Royala Shirt







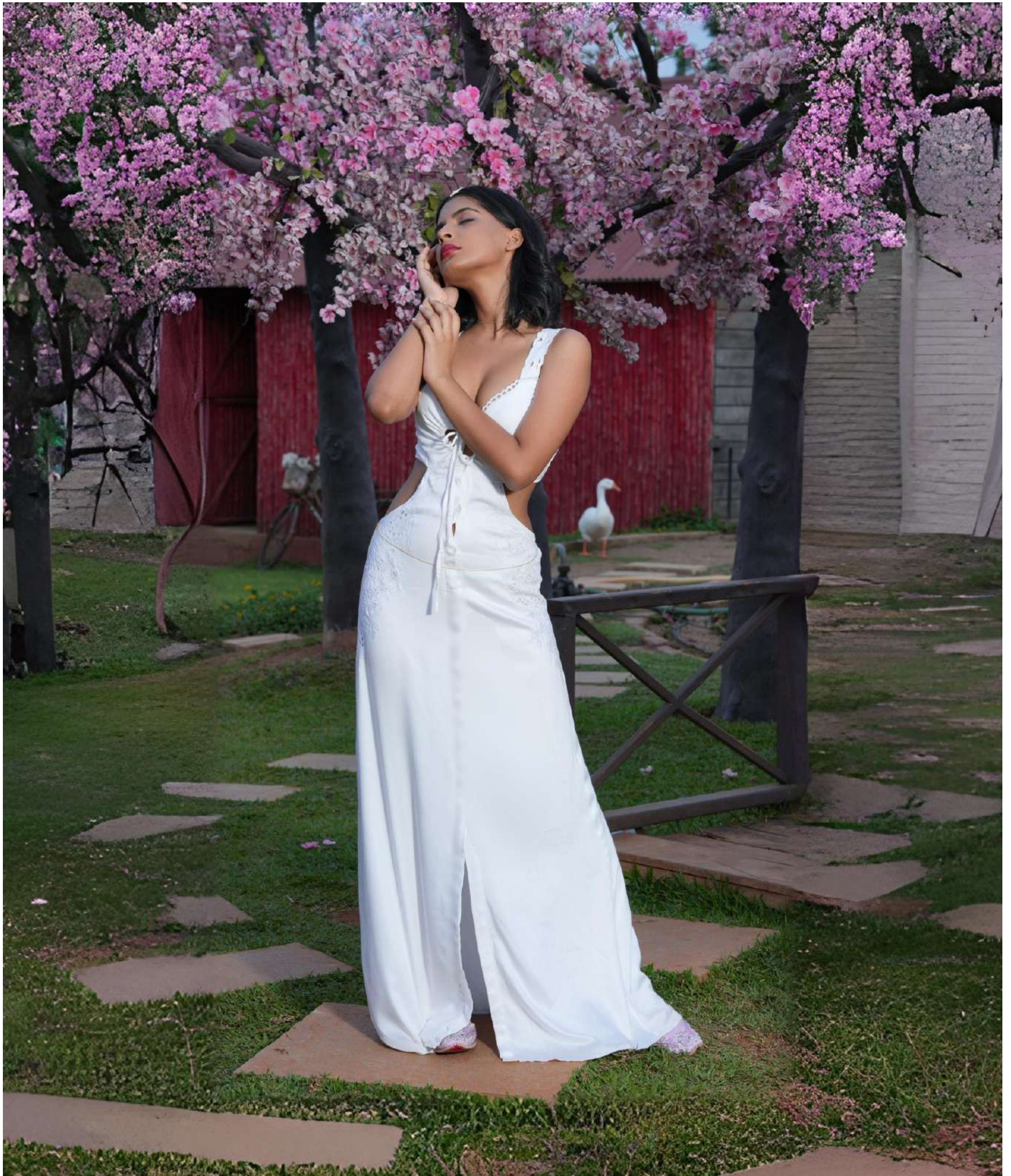
Salma Kebaya



Saucy Dress







Vanda Dress



Versatile Dress







*Casandra Top
Angellica Short*



WHERE WE COME FROM

Bali's lace tradition of Krawang or Kerawang (known world over as 'lace') is a rich living craft. Most of the craftspeople in the villages of Bali are known to practice this craft a few generations within the family. Earliest evidences show its use around 10AD, during the the end of Majapahit reign.

As a deeply grounded community, Balinese associate textiles with spirituality. White dominates the palette, to signify austerity. While black fills in as a negative space to fulfil everything that is divine. When coordinated with Gold, its pure magnificent.

Uluwatu Handmade Balinese lace enriches this ancient craft tradition with modern trends & thoughtful enrichment, since four decades.

OUR JOURNEY AHEAD...

We believe even after being around for over four decades, we are just warming up to start a new beginning. In our way ahead, we are going to reinforce our core values. For the future, we will be working on the below four core principles that are the need of the hour.



ORGANIC



SUSTAINABLE



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HANDMADE

LACE CARE

Instruction

WHAT IS LACE FABRIC? Lace is a delicate, weblike fabric that textile producers can manufacture using a wide range of techniques. Traditionally, lace usually consisted of silk or linen threads, and some textile artisans even made this fabric using gold or silver thread. In contemporary times, however, cotton has become the most popular fabric for lace production, and some manufacturers use synthetic fibers like polyester or rayon to make lace. Prized for its delicacy and complexity, lace has been associated with sensuality and beauty for centuries

HISTORY OF LACE FABRIC The first mention of lace fabrics came during the 16th century in Europe. However by 15th century, genuine lace started appearing in both Flemish and Italian paintings, so lace scholars suspect that this fabric originated in one of these two nations. It's possible that different types of lace originated in separate countries. Bobbin lace, for instance, appears to be a fabric of Flemish heritage, and needle lace most likely originated in Italy. By the mid-16th century, lace had become a popular fabric throughout Europe, and it appeared more commonly and prominently in Renaissance paintings. From 1600-1800, Italy and Flanders remained the primary producers of lace fabric, and France also became a major lace producer. All lace was handmade until 1809 when John Heathcoat invented a machine that could weave the open weave netting that is the background of most lace. By the late 1800s, machine-made lace was available to the masses. Handmade laces are still available and treasured for their uniqueness and fine work

HOW IS LACE FABRIC MADE? Originally made from linen threads, lace making has evolved to using everything from cotton or synthetic human-made fibers to metallic threads. For centuries, the leading centers of lace-making were Italy, Flanders, and France. Most finished products involved three artisans — the artist who drew the designs, the pattern maker, and the lacemaker who did the actual work.

Bobbin lace : To produce bobbin lace, thread or is loaded onto approximately 20 different bobbins. They then feed these bobbins onto a pillow attached to a spindle, and they form the desired lace pattern on the pillow using pins.

Needle lace : Needle lace appears to predate bobbin lace, and while exquisitely beautiful, this type of lace is incredibly time-consuming to make. Its made by affixing guiding threads to a stiff background and filling in the desired pattern with tiny stitches.

Chemical lace : Chemical lace is made by embroidering a pattern on a type of fabric that is not resistant to caustic chemicals. Then, the lace is bathed in chemicals until the base fabric dissolves, leaving only the lace pattern intact

DIFFERENT TYPES OF LACE FABRIC Over the centuries, a wide variety of different types of lace have emerged. Below is Listed :

- **Crocheted lace :** Technically experts do not consider this to be a form of true lace. Examples of crocheted lace types include filet crochet, pineapple crochet, and Irish crochet.
- **Bobbin lace :** One of the most detailed and simplest forms of lace to make due to the invention of industrial lace-making machines. Involves combining more than a dozen threads into intricate patterns as they pass along a moving surface
- **Knitted lace :** A type of knit fabric that features a large number of small holes. Commonly used to make shawls and table covers, knitted lace is very difficult to make, and it cannot be made with machines.
- **Cutwork :** Cutwork is a type of lace in which holes are cut in a base fabric that textile manufacturers then reinforce with needlework. This type of lace is reasonably easy to make, and cutwork production is often automated
- **Needle lace :** Manufactured with nothing more than scissors, thread, and a needle. Incredibly intricate and expensive, needle lace is considered to be the pinnacle of the lace fabric family.
- **Tape lace :** Involves folding and sewing a straight tape into the desired shape. The tape used is usually machine-printed with the lace portions added using needlework
- **Chemical lace :** Produced by embroidering a pattern on flimsy fabric that is later removed using chemical agents.

- **Sheer lace :** Sheer lace features far more holes than fabric, and it usually requires a backing fabric when used for apparel or other purposes
- **Fully-patterned lace :** This type of lace is less transparent since it features large quantities of fabric
- **Corded lace :** Features thicker threads. This type of lace is less intricate in appearance, but it is more durable
- **Beaded lace :** Beaded lace features sequins or beads that are sewed or woven into the lace at regular intervals.
- **Limerick lace :** Limerick is a newer type of machine-made lace that is generally considered to be a form of mixed lace instead of true lace since it is crocheted or embroidered.

CAN YOUR MACHINE WASH LACE GARMENTS? When washing lace items in the washing machine, always place the garments in a 'delicates' wash bag. Use a gentle and cool wash cycle. Ensure you use a detergent that is designed for delicate fabrics

IRONING LACE Its recommended not to iron lace.

Try to avoid ironing lace if possible by using one of these methods:

- For larger items, tack the item onto a white cotton sheet using white thread. Lay this on a flat surface and gently stretch the backing fabric to ensure the lace dries in the correct shape.
- For small/medium sized items, place the item onto a towel and gently pull it into shape. Leave to air dry on a flat surface. Use pins to hold the lace in place if necessary.
- Wrap a length of narrow lace around a clean glass jar and pin to secure until dry.

If the lace does need ironing it is best done whilst slightly damp. Put a fine fabric such as cotton muslin between the lace and the iron and gently press using a warm (not hot) iron temperature

Store wrapped in acid free tissue paper in a clean and dry environment. Keep away from sunlight and insects such as clothes moths. Keep it folded properly to ensure it does not lose its shape

STIFFENING LACE Good quality lace should not need stiffening, but some lace items such as tablecloths are better when they are stiffened. Use packet starch mixed into a solution with water to stiffen lace – follow the packet instructions. The starch solution will wash out in warm soapy water

CARE WASHING Lace fabric is delicate and should be treated with care.

- Lace should be hand washed using cool water and a mild detergent.
- Avoid vigorous scrubbing, which will distort the fibers.
- Rinse well and do not wring to remove water, gently squeeze instead
- Hand washing is the most gentle method for cleaning; however, if you choose to use a washing machine place the item in a mesh bag and use gentle cycle.
- Air drying lace is recommended to avoid snagging in the dryer.
- Hang lightweight items on padded hangers and dry heavy items flat to avoid stretching
- Delicate pieces may need tumble dry, low heat and dry.
- For stain removal, use gentle touch when handling the stained area

WHITENING Since lace is so expensive or time-consuming to make for so many years, lace pieces are treasured and passed down from generation to generation. Some vintage pieces, may have yellowed and become stained through the years. The safest way to whiten and brighten lace is to use an oxygen-based bleach. In a sink or bathtub-something large enough to completely submerge the lace-mix a solution of warm water and the oxygen-based bleach. Add your lace pieces and allow to soak for at least two hours, overnight is best. Drain the soaking water and refill the sink with clean, cool water. Carefully lift the lace in and out of the water to rinse. Repeat if necessary. Do not wring or pull on the lace. Stretch the piece back into its original shape and allow it to dry. This method is safe for all lace fabrics except for silk and wool



STORE LOCATOR

We are always looking for like-minded small business & luxury top end venues, to partner with us. If you love our products and like to stock, please drop in a e-mail to salesmanager@uluwatu.co.id / info@uluwatu.co.id

BRAND STORES

Bali Collection

Bali Collection Block B3,
Nusa Dua, Bali

Ayana Resort

Ayana Resort & SPA
Jimbaran, Bali

Legian

Jalan Legian Kuta,
Kuta, Bali

Seminyak

Jalan Laksmana,
Seminyak, Bali

Sanur

Jalan Danau Tamblingan,
Sanur, Bali

By Pass Ngurah Rai

Jalan Bypass Ngurah Rai
No.59, Denpasar, Bali

Kuta Beach

Jalan Pantai Kuta,
Kuta, Bali

Ubud

Jalan Monkey Forest,
Ubud

Canggu

THE LUC,
Jalan Pantai Berawa,
Canggu, Bali

MINI LUXURY STORES

Asha Kempinski

Jl. Raya Nusa Dua Selatan, Benoa,
Kec. Kuta Sel, Kabupaten
Badung, Bali

Radisson Blu

Bali Uluwatu, Jl. Pemutih, Pecatu,
Kec. Kuta Sel., Bali

Amandari

Jl. Raya Kedewatan, Kedewatan,
Kecamatan Ubud, Kabupaten
Gianyar, Bali

Sarinah Duty Free

Bali International Departure
Airport, Tuban, Kuta, Badung
Regency, Bali

Laguna

Kawasan Pariwisata, Jl. Nusa
Dua No.2, Benoa, South Kuta,
Badung Regency, Bali

Raffles Bali

Pararudan, Jl. Karang Mas Se-
jahtera No.1A, Jimbaran, Kec. Kuta
Sel, Kabupaten Badung, Bali

Amankilla

Jl. Raya Manggis, Manggis, Kec.
Manggis, Kabupaten
Karangasem, Bali

Capella

Jl. RY Dalem, Keliki, Kec.
Tegallalang, Kabupaten
Gianyar, Bali

Bulgari

Banjar Dinas Kangin Jalan Goa
Lempeh Jalan Raya Uluwatu,
Kabupaten Badung, Bali

Hanging Garden Bali

Buahan, Payangan, Gianyar
Regency, Bali

Alila Villas Uluwatu

Jl. Belimbing Sari Tambiyak,
Pecatu, South Kuta,
Badung Regency, Bali

SOORI Bali

Kerambitan, Kelanting
Tabanan, Bali

Surga Padang Padang

Labuan Sait, Pecatu
Uluwatu, Bali

LUXURY PARTNER STORES

Sogo Discovery Shopping Mall

Jl. Kartika Plaza Kuta,
Kec. Kuta

Sogo Bali Colleccion

Bali Collection, Nusa
Dua, Benoa, South Kuta,
Badung Regency



