Curtains and curtains Passementerie are used to describe a range of decorative textile ribbons, such as sashes, cilia and ropes, using different techniques.

The area of curtains Passementerie and strips of furniture that made in the style of lacy has been put on the market as long ago as 1950. In millions of tons in upholstery, furniture, curtain fabrics, bags and shoes, the craft is a handmade manufacture of curtains and strips used in bedspreads; It is currently being developed into a mechanical industry using modern machines. The leaders are divided into two types: the first is handicraft by hand, and the product is exported to the world market due to the accuracy of the industry, its quality and the raw materials used and the high demand for the purchase of products manufactured by hand, while the second type is the manufacture of Passementerie using modern machinery. In the village of Mahlet Marhoum the province of Gharbia governorate Egypt. We find that the majority of the villagers work in the field of Passementerie, starting with children of primary school age and even graduates of the university.

Khanelkhalili (suburb in Cairo, Egypt) inherited from the grandfather to the father to the grandson, in addition to the manual handkerchief is not weary of work. With the beginning of the eighties of the twentieth century began the machines to replace the hand loom but did not eliminate it, began the products of manual looms go to export, Works in this field Spain and Syria. At the moment, we can compete with other countries in terms of quality of production, but in terms of quantity we cannot cover the local market and therefore the export opportunities are limited and the machines available in the market currently used in the factories in the village of Mahlet Marhoum are machines used abroad, Japan, Italy, Spain and China.

The prices of these imported machines range between 30 thousand Egyptian pounds to 350 thousand Egyptian pounds.
pounds and the modern types of machines. The materials used are threads, whether fibers or silk yarns, and mostly from the carpet factory locks. The craft needs to learn specific skills where he needs. The person is about six months of training to master the craft, dealing with the machine alone, and the income of the individual who works with the leaders is less than 100 pounds per day, which can increase in the case of professional mastery of his profession. The products are marketed from turkeys and cassettes throughout the Republic, especially Cairo, to the international competition where they are exported to America, Europe, Africa and the Gulf States...

The textile braids industry (Curtains and Passementerie) plays an important and important role in the village of Mahlet Marhoum the center of Tanta in Gharbia Governorate. It is one of the old industries and has far roots in the formation of the environment in different aspects. The village has become a competition and has a global position in this industry, which needs to be monitored by a local locality: It is one of the old villages whose original name is Al Mahroum locality. Ibn Muhammad ibn Abdurrahman ibn al-Mahroum, a descendant of the son of al-Mahroum, who belongs to this village, was mentioned in the tractate of Ibn Hawkal, the locality of the late between Tandata (Tanta) and Qaleeb al-Abil. With a mosque, bath and markets.

In the laws of Ibn Mumati and in the masterpiece of the name of the locality of the late works of the West, and in the masterpiece of guidance in the name of Mahalat the late from the work of the West, and in the year 1228 AH received the current drawing. It is said to have a locality of substance that is adjacent to the village of Al-Khawarya. In the year 1275 AH, one of them was separated from the other by the name of a local quota. In the withdrawal of the Directorate of the West in 1900, that area was abolished and it was added to the Marhoum locality. Since ancient times, as well as agriculture and commerce, the village is one of the first villages to start education. The production of curtain curtains in Mahlet Marhoum locality is characterized by the following characteristics: 100% of the factories are produced throughout the seasons, there are 350 existing factories can be divided and classified into the following categories:

A - (623) plant of small size with the area of one or more apartments and machines of controversy were supplied locally with electric motors.

B - 450 medium-sized factory contains one electronic trowel machine and a number of hand tools and the possibility of semi-automatic machines.

C - (120) large size factory containing two or more electronic machine and a number of hand tools and circular and semi-automatic machines.

4 - 85% of the factories are equipped with flat framing machines. Over the past three decades, the Egyptian countryside has witnessed spontaneous and spontaneous growth with two features that reflect the abandonment of rural societal values, which makes growth uneven, although its emergence is a natural need for the demands of social and economic change in the countryside, but at the expense of agricultural land. Where these extensions include the largest balance of service uses, industrial and production in addition to the housing balance, which makes them represent pressure forces on the urban development plans of villages. Therefore, the research focused on monitoring the phenomenon of the random urban extension of the village to determine the dynamics of the village and the extent of its reflection on the diffusion of different types of rural communities, and therefore the factors governing this difference and the reflection on the planning policies that must be observed for each pattern. The expansion of small enterprises plays an important role in the field of employment, as well as representing the main nerve of land projects that help to reduce the final cost to be competitive in international and local markets. Small industries are simply characterized by their capital and equipment requirements and the ability to exploit domestic raw materials at ease. The experience of small Italian industries that have been very successful, with small industries accounting for 31% of Italian production and about 21% of all of Europe’s production.

Exports of small companies amounted to 3.17 percent of the total Italian exports. Small industries are a strategic solution to the problem of unemployment, where job opportunities, by focusing on small industries, can repair the dysfunctional economic structure in many activities for large and medium-sized enterprises. The focus on small industries contributes to redrawing the industrial map of Egypt and raising the standard of living in many remote and random rural areas, which represent areas of expulsion for the population towards the capital and urban areas, in addition to a more important goal, which excludes the government from areas of investment in which the private sector can have a comparative advantage.
The development of the craft of curtains: Tassels are made of molds of wood that can be carved to convert it into many types of shapes. Standard tassels consist of (neck - mold - tip) although there are many differences in their details. In essence, the French had influenced the art of making the beads. The craft of making the beads and the frances was within the reach of these manufacturers, who were always part of the textile industry in general and were specialists in their field in the old and medieval times. The stripes and tapestry makers were involved in many works, such as the decoration of the priestly robe, the decoration of military and formal clothing, and the decoration of the homes of the rich.

The French industry achieved its highest success in the seventeenth century when Louis IV began building Versailles Palace. In 1904, the foundation of a trade union, Passementerie, was established. This industry has become a flowing, dazzling, Many of the rare artifacts (galore). With the import of silk, velvet and brocade from Italy and the Middle East, which distinguished the makers of the French at that time with the richness of their imagination and creativity, their tassels were characterized by elegance and accuracy of detail. In the mid-18th century, the Passementerie number in Paris was around 550, but that number was reduced to about sixty at the end of the 19th century.

The French began the industrial revolution and the use of machines under Louis Philippe. In addition, there was Egyptian cotton, which was cheaper than silk and easily available, and also offers new middle class clients where the art of decoration is no longer exclusive to kings and aristocrats. The decoration is characterized by perfection, regularity and richness more than in the previous era.

The textile industry is one of the oldest industries that man has developed and developed with its development in the runways of civilization and progress. This industry has started as a profession practiced by man to weave what is covered in his body and protect the cold of the winter and the summer. Perhaps the first man - the primitive - guided the animal in this way spider’s fabric and bird's nest and the intertwining of fibers and leaves and intersecting in the natural tissue, which we see in the forests, all this man took a prominent example to follow:

Tablecloth weaving equipment in Japan: Chair of the controversy is a wooden chair with no backrests. A round, perforated, four-legged, square base, often square, and a 250 mm-diameter marrow dai, suitable for the work of stands for more than 36 pavilions using a 100 g or less, Of wood, such as sycamore, cherries, almonds and the end of all parts, should be smooth. The legs and base can be covered with a wood sill, but the top remains untreated because if covered, the wick will slip and be more tightly controlled.

The natural friction of the wick makes it move gradually through the marrow. The top of the Maru Dai is called Kagami, which means mirror, which in turn reflects the kind of braid that is made so that the cue maker can calculate the cipher in the cue because it affects the quality of the cue making. Through the study of raw materials used and equipment associated with curtain curtains and strips of furnishings used in the stage Marhoum find most of the threads are artificial silk (Rayon) known by this name at the start of invention and the use of the word artificial silk is due to the French chemist Count Hélère Chardonnay, who founded a factory in 1886 and exhibited his products for the first time at the Paris Exhibition in 1889, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Japan, Italy and France, the first to manufacture the method (nitrocellulose), Germany silk (Copolramonium), England method (Viscose) and the United States silk (Acetate) and the first type of silk developed by the company (Bamberg) Rance was the first to manufacture (the industrial young man) in 1910.

His industry then moved to Germany, which expanded its manufacture during the Great War because it could not obtain natural raw materials and thom made it in Italy, England, France, Japan, USA, Switzerland, and Holland. The United States led the world producing silk, but Japan took priority in 1936 In 1937, the United States issued legislation prohibiting the use of the word artificial silk and replacing it with the name Rayon.

In the beginning, the first floor of the fabric is chosen without inserting hollow threads or capillary yarns on the basis of the obtained ratios, such as the ability to absorb or not absorb water. In order to produce a final model, different production techniques are applied to the operation of hollow threads or capillary filaments. Thus, the experiments performed on the French Faux Knitting Machine resulted in Rachel models with long-sleeved, long-
sleeved yarns. Among the forms of fabric composition were the insertions of separator positions (Fig. 1, arrow, black hollowed threads). It is possible to connect.

Through this analysis we conclude that these craftsmen need state sponsorship due to the importation of these machines and have no production centers, training and maintenance in taking the following measures:

- Inclusion of this industry in the programs of the colleges of engineering to produce, manufacture and maintain the mechanization and development of this industry and not imported to support the national industries.
- The inclusion of this industry in the programs of the colleges of applied arts to produce and design the manufacture of curtain and furniture curtains and developed for this industry and not imported to support the national industries.
- The inclusion of this industry in the programs of colleges and home economics and quality education for the production and design of home products and the manufacture of curtains and furnishings and development of this industry and not imported to support the national industries.
- The inclusion of this industry in the programs of industrial secondary schools to graduate technicians in the field of production, manufacturing and maintenance of mechanization and development of this industry and not imported to support national industries.
- The Ministry of Industry and Trade shall sponsor systems for documenting and embodying databases of burners and marketing these products electronically.
- The Ministry of Industry shall sponsor the manufacturing, production, training and maintenance centers of the machinery.

For The Originality of the Egyptian Village and the Trends of the Fashion Curtains and Furnishings in Mahlet Marhoum

Online magazine for Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Technology -ISSN 2535-0447.
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