

Textile Industry Heritage (Kranj)

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Location (lat,long): 46.237027864970216 , 14.353299373263564



Author: Archive

Description

Local language (short)

Izdelava tekstilnih izdelkov je v Kranju prisotna že od 19. stoletja, svoj razcvet pa je industrija doživela v 20. stoletju. V Kranju in okolici je obratovalo 8 večjih in 3 manjše tovarne, kar je predstavljalo 1/4 tekstilne industrije v Sloveniji.

English (short)

The production of textile has been present in Kranj since the 19th century, and the industry flourished in the 20th century. There were 8 larger and 3 smaller factories in Kranj and its surroundings, it represented 1/4 of textile industry in Slovenia

Local language	English
<p>Pred 18. stoletjem sta bila Kranj in Gorenjska polna tkalcev volne in lanu, ki so izdelovali platno in blago. V 18. stoletju so bili ustanovljeni prvi pol-mehanizirani obrati, pojavila se je sejalna in tkalska obrt. V začetku 20. stoletja se manufakture soočajo z industrializacijo in v mestu Kranj, Škofji Loki, Radovljici in Trziču so bile ustanovljene manufakture za barvanje tekstila. Prva tekstilna tovarna v Kranju je bila odprta leta 1953 in se je imenovala Jugočeška, sledile so ji tovarne Intex, Textilindus in Tovarna Franja Sirca, ki so bile večinoma v lasti čeških in poljskih podjetnikov. Jugočeška je imela do leta 1939 že skoraj 1000 delavcev in je letno proizvedla 10 milijonov metrov blaga. Proizvajali so potiskani bombaž, flanel, žamet, svilo in sintetično svileno tkanino. Odprle so se nove tekstilne tovarne in tudi 11 tkalnic. Poleg blaga so izdelovali tudi tekstil za vojsko, avtomobilsko industrijo, medicinski tekstil in gradbeništvo. Tekstilne tovarne so omogočale družbeni napredek in blaginjo, podeželje pa ni bilo potisnjeno v revščino, saj se je to zgodilo kot posledica industrializacije v številnih drugih slovenskih regijah. Mladi kmetje so se zaposlili v tovarnah in se niso izselili iz Slovenije, kot so se mnogi drugi v tem istem obdobju, predvsem v ZDA. Zelo pomembna je bila tudi Tekstilna šola Kranj, prva tekstilna šola v nekdanji Jugoslaviji, ustanovljena leta 1930. Danes je ostalo le nekaj tovarn, stavbe starih tekstilnih tovarn so zapuščene, neuporabljene ali porušene.</p>	<p>Before 18th century Kranj region and upper Carniola region was full of wool and flax weavers who produced linen and cloth. In 18th century first half mechanized plants were established, sieving and horsehair weaving crafts occurred. In the beginning of 20th century manufactories are confronted with industrialization and textile colouring manufactory was established in the city of Kranj, Škofja Loka, Radovljica and Tržič. First textile factory in Kranj opened in 1953 Jugočeška, followed by Intex, Textilindus and Franjo Sirc factories which were mainly owned by Czech and Polish businessman. Till 1939 Jugočeška had already almost 1000 workers and produced 10 mio meters of fabric per year. They produced printed cotton, flannel, velvet, silk and synthetic silk fabric. New textile factories opened and also 11 weaving mills. Besides fabric they produced also textiles for army, car industry, medicine textile and construction. Textile factories enabled social progress and welfare and countryside wasn't pushed in poverty as this happened as a consequence of industrialization in many other Slovenian regions. Young farmers get jobs in factories and didn't immigrate out of Slovenia as this was the time of big immigrations to US. Very important was also Textile School of Kranj, first textile school in former Yugoslavia established in 1930. Today just a few factories remained, old textile factories buildings are abandoned, unused or ruined.</p>

Fields of the heritage

Cultural: Intangible cultural heritage

Tags: TRADITIONAL CRAFTSMANSHIP TECHNIQUE, KNOWLEDGE ON TRADITIONAL PRODUCTIVE METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Related documentation: photos, maps, bibliography

Links of interest

[BIEN Textile Art Biennial](#)

[Tekstilna dediščina, predavanja](#)

[Bonds to the Textile, video](#)

[Museum of Gorenjska](#)

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