THE FIBRE

The classic form of silk fibre is a thin, perfectly smooth cylindrical filament with no additional structures. In fact, there are no channels or even longitudinal or transverse grooves. They have a constant diameter along the entire length of the fibre. They appear as completely clean fibres.

Comparisons:

Figure 1 – Silk knit under a microscope

Figure 2 – Silk fibres under a microscope

Figure 3 – Cotton

Figure 4 – Wool

Figure 3 – Cashmere
Silk thread is a fibre with a **shiny, attractive and smooth** appearance, with irregular triangular sections. The polypeptide chains in silk are entirely extended and the exterior structure appears completely smooth.

**Fighting psoriasis and dermatitis**

**Psoriasis** causes excessive dryness of the skin, which leads to intense itching and chronic dermatitis. The skin of a psoriasis patient feels hot from inflammation and rough due to the presence of dry flakes. **One of the major disadvantages** of the condition is **itchiness** resulting from contact with certain types of textiles that are particularly aggressive due to fibres having irregular conformations, with scales, deformations, and limited cohesion. For this reason, wearing clothing made of extremely smooth fibres, like **silk**, **significantly contributes to healing** and improves quality of life for people suffering from psoriasis.