The first scraps of woolen cloth were found in the south of the Anatolian Plateau, located in Asia Minor. They date back to the 7th century BCE. German scientists date the earliest form of discovery of pure sheep's wool to 2000 BCE. The first records about wool appear on the Code of Hammurabi (1730 BCE), which mentions (sheep, lamb, goat, camel) wool. Its design was inspired by the geometry visible in the architecture of ancient Mesopotamia. Hebrews most often mention wool in their records about everyday life. From Greek and Roman times, the finest wools came from Miletus. They were dyed purple, which was very expensive and spoke volumes about wealth. At the palace on the island of Knossos, thick woolen cloth was woven and adorned with embroidery. In the early 19th century, the English weaver Titus Salt invented the combing machine. This machine made him a wealthy man. Meanwhile, the great fashion designer Coco Chanel popularized tweed at the beginning of the 20th century - a fabric named after the Tweed River, separating England from Scotland. In its clear waters, weavers had been rinsing wool since the 15th century. Today, the main producers of wool are Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, India, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Spain.

One of the best types of wool is considered to be alpaca wool. There are three varieties of alpaca, which differ in the type of hair cover. The most delicate variety is baby alpaca, which comes from young animals not older than 8 months. It has the ability to maintain body temperature despite changing weather conditions. The next one, huacaya, is the most common, and suri, whose hair is 50 cm long, is delicate and characterized by a high sheen. Alpaca production is 400 times smaller than sheep wool, which is why it is considered a luxury item. High-quality products such as jackets, coats, and duvets are made from it.