

## Fact #2

### An ancient (and woolly) affair

Did you know that wool felt has been made for thousands of years? Thus, one of the oldest findings of felt objects dates back to 500 B.C. and was found in royal tombs in southern Siberia.

And now for the best: The way you make wool felt, has by and large not changed since. It is still mainly about shearing a sheep, carding the wool, moisturing it with hot water and then processing it well, until the wool fibres are tangled up into a dense mass. Into felt.

(If you have ever tried washing a wool pullover at 60 degrees, you will know what we mean).

#### All remains the same. Almost...

The wool felt, which we use at Fraster, comes from Europe's oldest felt manufacturer and despite the fact that the company recently celebrated its 150th anniversary, going from water power to electricity is the biggest difference between the manufacturing method back then and today!

Thus, apart from all the functional features of wool felt, you add both naturalness and real storytelling to a room, when using wool felt in your interior design.

### One material. Vast opportunities

Wool felt has numerous attractive features (see back), meaning that you as an architect can use felt in several ways in your interior design solutions. In general, we deliver tailor-made wool felt for five areas of application:

1. Flooring (movable felt carpets)
2. Decoration / signature
3. Acoustic optimisation
4. Screening/room division
5. Sitting comfort (felt seats)

Many of our tailor-made felt solutions will further naturally fulfil other needs, e. g. "decoration + acoustics", "floor + decoration + acoustics", "decoration + screening + acoustics" etc.

If you need creative sparring or have questions in terms of product technology, please feel free to contact us via telephone 8788 2244. Or you can write our Head of Designs, Trine Neve on [neve@fraster.dk](mailto:neve@fraster.dk).



## How to make wool felt

- CARDING**  
The wool is carded, in order to loosen fibres and clean the wool
- STEAMING**  
Several layers of carded wool (carded fibres) are run through a steamer, in order to make the wool fibre scales become barbs.
- PRE\_FELTING**  
The moist carded fibres are compressed and processed mechanically with a rotating lid. The open barbs of the wool fibres get intertwined.
- FULLING**  
The felt is beaten hard and long, until the wool becomes dense and compact wool felt
- DYEING**  
The felt is washed and dyed (at Fraster, you can also choose undyed felt the sheep's natural colour).
- TOP SHEARING**  
The final wool felt is top sheared, in order to refine the surface



## 14 good reasons why architects love wool felt

- Felt is resilient
- Felt is fluid-repellent
- Felt is easy to clean
- Felt stays strong and in shape
- Felt is firm, resulting in a clean cut
- Felt can be cut into all sizes and shapes
- Felt does not shred or rip
- Felt is fire-resistant and self-extinguishing
- Felt absorbs vibrations
- Felt absorbs noise
- Felt isolates and is naturally warm
- Felt is sustainable and biodegradable
- Felt is naturally antistatic
- Felt is allergy-friendly

