

Fibres

Afghan Wool

Extraordinarily rare, Ghazni wool is produced in a very specific region of Afghanistan. The thin wool fibre can reach up to 30cm in length and presents a subtle undulation that is similar to fur, offering a rich softness and density. The wool fibre is hand-spun which leads to a naturally irregular texture and color. The exceptional length and elastic structure provide high resistance for weaving, resulting in beautiful rugs that age well.



Afghan Wool

Wool felt

A non-woven fabric produced in sheets, felt is different from other textiles. Layers of quality wool fibres are bonded through the use of steam and pressure, which means that it is no warp and weft. The vivid colours are achieved by dyeing the wool before the bonding process. Wool felt is easy to manipulate, offering endless creative options for our rugs.



Wool felt

New Zealand wool

The wool from New Zealand sheep is natural, sustainable, and biodegradable. Exceptionally beautiful, this high-quality fibre is renowned for its flexibility and bright colour, ideal for weaving. The quality of the wool is determined according to a specific set of factors such as the diameter of the fibre, the colour, strength, crimp, and yield.

Rugs made from New Zealand wool are easy to care for and hypoallergenic, resisting the passage of time while minimizing condensation in the air and reducing noise levels, creating a relaxing and comfortable environment.



New Zealand wool

Mohair

With a wealth of luxurious characteristics, mohair is a fibre obtained from the Angora goat. Similar to sheep's wool, the result is soft and fine, offering a beautiful sheen and a high quality weave for our rugs. Warm in winter due to excellent insulating properties, mohair presents the added benefit of remaining cool in summer. Composed mainly of keratin, the fibre is naturally elastic, flame- and crease-resistant, and does not felt.



Hand spun mohair

Silk

A natural protein fibre, silk is produced by the larvae of silkworms reared by experts, and is considered the longest filament in nature. Beautiful, breathable, and comfortable, the shimmering appearance of silk is due to the structure of the fibre, which refracts light at different angles, offering a natural glow, smooth texture, and vivid colours.



Silk

nettle

Botanically considered a weed, the nettle plant has several medicinal qualities, and is also used in textiles. Indigenous to the Himalaya region, this fibre is appreciated for its softness and resistance. The process to produce the nettle thread is carried out entirely by hand and does not involve chemicals.



Nettle

Jute

Native to tropical regions, especially India and Bangladesh, jute is a long, soft, shiny plant fibre that is spun into strong, resistant threads. Environmentally friendly, jute is a rain-fed crop with little need for fertiliser or pesticides, 100% biodegradable and recyclable. Fresh, rustic, and textured, jute rugs present exceptional insulating and anti-static properties.



Jute

Recycled rubber

A trip to India always leads to inspiration. Reflecting on the infamous mode of transport in India and after experimenting with rubber from the inner tubes of bicycles, we managed to achieve a 100% recycled material for an iconic rug. The rubber is processed and cleaned, and then used to weave in the same way as any other type of fibre. A conceptual, original and sustainable option.



Recycled rubber

twentytwentyone