



Grass paper is a perfect alternative that guarantees sustainability during the manufacturing process, reducing the environmental impact due to a fast growth and low demand of resources to cultivate it. In addition, 50% grass-based paper is combined with other environmentally friendly elements, such as recycled wood.



By mixing waste and residues from the agri-food industry with other recycled materials, a 100% sustainable paper is obtained: fruit paper. Encouraging its use is a contribution to the reuse of materials, and to a greater environmental commitment.



Milk bricks are mostly composed of cardboard and aluminum. During the recycling process, the different materials of the package are sorted out for reuse and re-purposing, thus supporting to the endless journey of the circular economy. This material features a great recycling capacity, as well as being light and resistant.



A circular solution from coffee grounds. Coffee fibre derives from the waste in the production of coffee. This is a sustainable alternative that reduces the use of plastics, saving energy in the manufacturing process and, at the same time, promoting the care of the environment.



Leather, an ancestral material known for its durability, soft touch, and flexibility. This recycled, and recyclable, material enables a sustainable option that rescues the fibers discarded through manufacturing processes, thus minimizing the waste of material and contributing to reduce the environmental footprint. All of it keeping the quality of the resulting product.

## AL Aluminium RECYCLED



Recycled aluminum, which has its origin in the almost infinite reuse of one of the materials with the greatest recyclability potential, keeping the quality of the resulting product. This feature turns it into an eco-friendly material of recycled origin, easily recyclable. Besides, new material and resources can be obtained from the treatment and waste processes, consuming less energy among others sustainable factors.

## Canvas



A quite versatile and durable fabric, mainly composed of cotton. Canvas shows as an environmentally friendly material due to its high reusability level.

## Linen



Linen is one of the most ancient fabrics worldwide. It is a very resistant vegetal fibre and highly sustainable, requiring fewer natural resources for its cultivation than for many other crops.



## RECYCLED STAINLESS STEEL

Steel is one of the most demanded materials and can be found almost everywhere, from daily use products to major structures, given its countless qualities, especially durability and reusability. These properties make steel a highly valued alternative for sustainability solutions which, properly treated, obtain new reusable resources with endless uses.

## Organic HEMP



Organic hemp is a natural fibre obtained from the Cannabis plant. Most importantly, no fertilisers are used in the cultivation of the plant or in the production process.

## Extract Marble



Marble extract is composed of mixtures of natural materials, such as stone and water, being a valued and trendy resource. Its unparalleled character and look enhance and provide items with a unique style.

# Clay 100%



hand  
MADE



From the mixture of 100% natural elements such as water, sand and mud, clay is obtained, being a valuable mixture used in the pottery industry. Both its natural origin and its artisanal transformation processes turn it into one of the most sustainable options in this industry, as well as being highly recyclable, having its waste having a very low impact on the environment.

# palm plant Coconut



From the respectful processes of pruning and cleaning the coconut tree, and after the consumption of its fruit, a multitude of products can be obtained from the coconut and its plant which, properly processed, join our collection of eco-friendly products for the contribution to the sustainability of the planet.



# 100% Recycled GLASS

Glass is an inorganic, ceramic material, obtained through the use of sand, sodium and limestone, as well as highly recyclable.

Recycled glass means a better and lesser use of resources and raw materials, turning it into an optimal option for the manufacture of new products with a multitude of material qualities. From its collection of articles, we get alternative ideas that contribute to the reduction of waste into the environment, saving at the same time raw materials and energy in its manufacturing process.



# RABS

RECYCLING LOVE



RABS (Recycled ABS), is a recycled and highly recyclable plastic, highly resistant and with a wide range of applications and material qualities for the manufacturing of a product.

The reuse of this material, coming from various pre- and post-consumer collection sources, makes it an eco-friendly solution for industries and consumption.



# PLA

PLA (Polylactic Acid) is manufactured from 100% natural resources such as corn starch, yucca or sugar cane, being degradable and in our products, it becomes 100% compostable at the end of its lifespan, avoiding the generation of toxic waste. In addition, its versatility and different textures makes it a suitable compound for the elaboration of diverse articles, from bags to bottles, reducing considerably the use of energy during its manufacturing process.



# Rpet Felt

Recycled PET felt, non-woven textile in a contemporary style. The result of the combination of the recycling process of plastic materials, together with the millenary technique of manufacturing felt, results in an eco-trend material that, in addition to be of recycled origin, is also recyclable.

# RNYLON



From the use of pre- and post-consumer waste from nylon -an elastic and very resistant synthetic textile fibre- this new material is obtained, where the properties of mechanical resistance, strength and durability go hand in hand with the sustainable concept, complying with the principles of the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle).

# RPET



# ZERO WASTE



RPET or recycled PET is a material made from the reuse of PET, a kind of plastic present, mainly in the manufacture of bottles and other packaging for drinks. Through industrial processes, PET waste is 100% recycled, resulting in rPET, whose carbon footprint (CO2 emissions into the atmosphere) is drastically reduced. In this way, a simple plastic bottle becomes a resistant material with a multitude of applications and functionalities. This is, at the same time, a recycled and recyclable compound.



RECYCLED  
COTTON

Cotton waste from manufacturing processes, together with that from products that have reached the end of their lifespan, takes on a new life. A question arises: Does cotton recovery result in a quality fabric? The answer is YES, preserving natural resources and reducing the amount of waste generated. In addition, regenerated cotton keeps the properties of soft touch.



Hemp fibre, obtained from the Cannabis plant, has among its main destinations the textile industry, as it is a light and highly resistant fabric. Both the growing process of the plant and the process of obtaining hemp fibres are environmentally friendly systems, making of it a fabric of natural and sustainable origin, used ancestrally given its important qualities, being today a great competitor to synthetic fibres.



Organic cotton, the cotton of our ancestors, grown using sustainable methods with low impact on the environment. The non-use of insecticides, fertilizers or other chemicals in the yarn and production processes results in a comfortable fabric, 100% plant-derived and hypoallergenic, in a natural weave that claims traditional agriculture.



Natural jute stands out among sustainable materials because the manufacturing processes have a low impact on the environment, together with its rapid regeneration. The natural aspect, together with its resistance and durability, makes of it a sustainable material of reference.



# Recycled Cardboard



The remains of paper from the manufacturing processes, together with the paper that has reached the end of its lifespan, become an ecological and sustainable material. During the paper recycling process, the amount of virgin fibres used is drastically reduced, contributing to the conservation of forests. In addition, the amount of energy used in the process of recycled paper is considerably reduced, compared to the energy required for the production of traditional white paper.

## Seed Paper



Recyclable and degradable paper, which is made from petunia seeds, resulting in a plantable paper.

## Natural Stone



Material extracted from natural stone, which preserves several properties such as durability and preservability.

## Limestone Cement



Limestone cement is a binder formed by the mixture of natural materials, mainly ground limestone and water, resulting in a material of great consistency and durability.

## ANTIBACTERIAL



Antibacterial material, specially processed to inhibit and prevent bacterial loads, thanks to the incorporation of static permanent microbial agents, with an effectiveness of at least 99% against bacterial contamination.



# Bamboo



The natural bamboo plant is characterised by its great resistance, flexibility and above all, by its rapid growth and regeneration, a characteristic that makes it a sustainable material and an excellent alternative to the use of traditional wood, with a multitude of applications. It is naturally resistant to plagues, so it does not require the use of pesticides.

# Cork



Cork is considered an excellent insulator, flexible, which regenerates naturally around the trunk of the trees from which it is extracted, mainly from the oak tree. The processes of cork extraction have a minimum impact on the environment, also standing out for being one of the most durable and resistant organic materials.

# Bamboo FIBRE



Bamboo fibre is obtained from the organic filaments of this plant, characterized by its rapid growth and its wide ecological connotations. The inclusion of bamboo fiber (FIBRE) in various compounds creates new and resistant materials, becoming a sustainable alternative to the traditional highly polluting plastics.

# Wheat STRAW



Wheat straw is obtained from organic waste of the remains of the wheat harvest. Through its reuse, it contributes to the reduction of the use of plastics in a remarkable way, resulting in durable, versatile and resistant compounds, which can be applied in the elaboration of infinite products.