



spinneybeck + Beller



About Lars Beller Fjetland

Lars Beller Fjetland grew up amongst the mountains and fjords of the west coast of Norway, where he nurtured a lifelong fascination of the marriage of function with the finest natural materials. He established his self-titled design office—Beller Design—in 2011 while still a student at Bergen Academy of Art and Design and had his breakthrough moment in 2012 when he launched four designs at Salone de Mobile in Milan, Italy. Lars is constantly seeking to broaden his horizons as a dedicated explorer of form and function. His core philosophy is to design products that achieve a sense of both timelessness and longevity through an immediate, honest functionalism in form and aesthetic. Lars has designed furniture, home goods, and lighting for notable clients including HAY, Hem, Normann Copenhagen, Theodor Olsen, and Wrong London. He is the recipient of numerous awards including Wallpaper's Top 20 under 40, Young Designer of the Year from Elle Decoration Norway, and New Designers Award from Elle Decoration UK.



A man in a brown jacket and backpack stands on a wooden walkway in a forest, looking out over a valley. The scene is captured in a cinematic style with warm, golden light filtering through the trees. The man is positioned on the left side of the frame, looking towards the right. The walkway is made of wooden planks and is bordered by a simple metal railing. The forest is dense with tall, thin trees, and the ground is covered in fallen leaves and pine needles. The overall atmosphere is serene and contemplative.

“I believe that both Spinneybeck and I pursue a common goal of creating new sustainable and sophisticated product solutions, and with the Beller Collection we aim to prove that there is no contradiction between sustainability and mass production.”

– Lars Beller Fjetland

About Cork

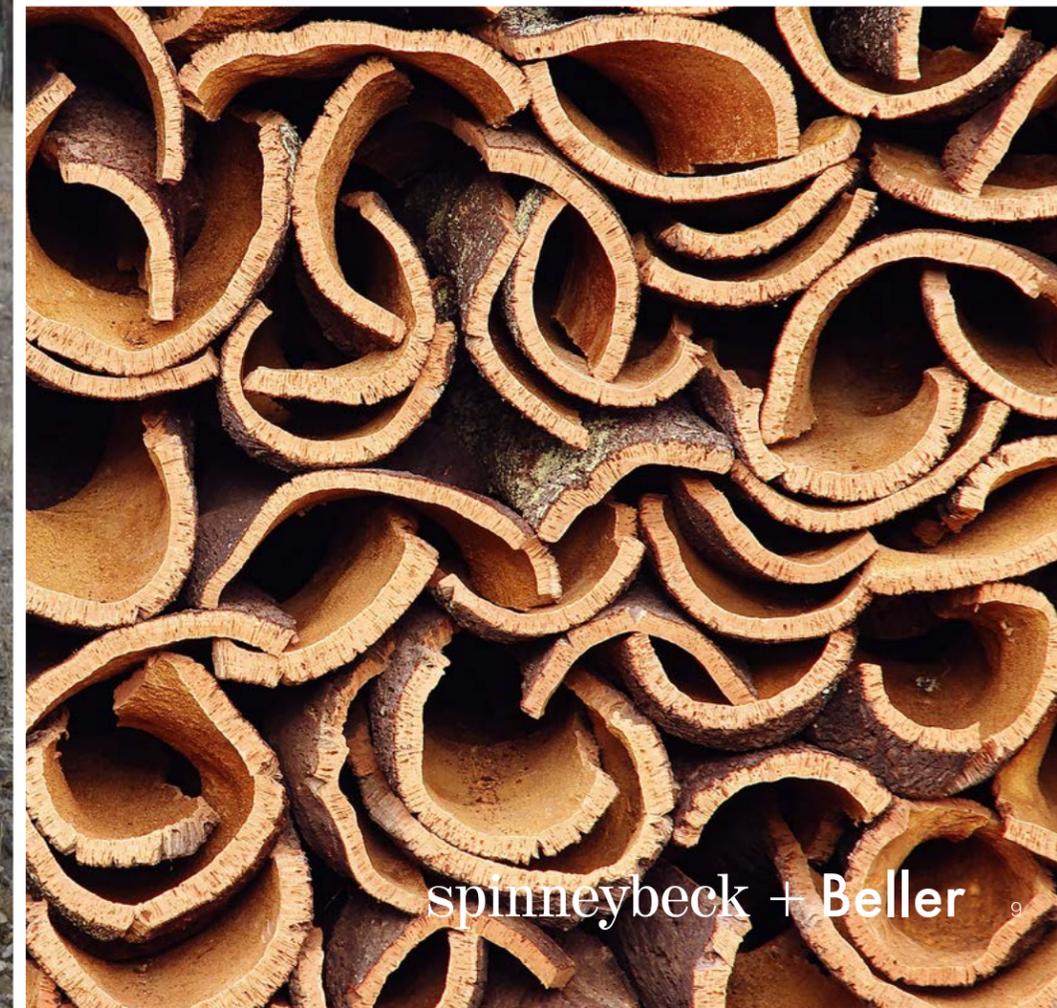
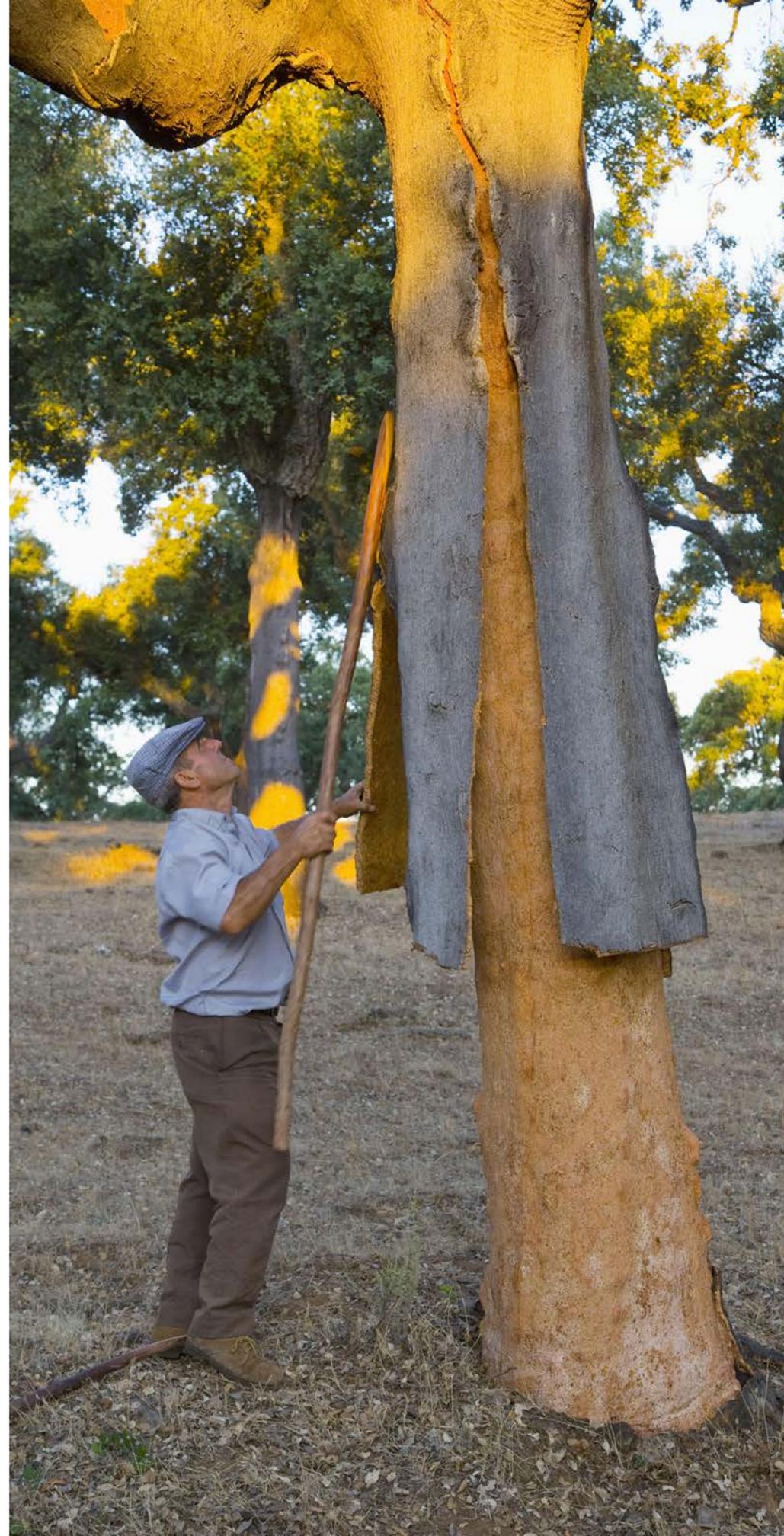
Cork is the bark of the cork oak tree. The cork oak is a medium-sized, evergreen tree that grows in the cork oak forests of Western Mediterranean countries. It's the only tree with bark that regenerates and the cork is harvested without injuring the tree. Cork is used to produce a variety of products including (most notably) wine stoppers, architectural products, aerospace and transportation components, consumer goods, construction products, as well as the finishes for floors, walls, ceilings, facades, and roofs.

Cork Oak Forest (Montados)

The cork oak forest (called montados) is found in Portugal, Spain, Italy, France, Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria covering 2.1 million hectares (or 8,100 square miles) and is one of the 35 most important ecosystems in the world. Portugal, which has a third of the total area of cork oaks, is the largest producer with about half of the world's cork production. Cork harvesting is done by hand by extractors that wield a very sharp axe to free the cork from the tree. This is the most delicate phase of the work because, even though cutting the cork requires quite a bit of strength, the extractor must not harm the tree. An average of 40 to 60 kg (90 to 130 lbs) of cork is harvested from each cork oak and harvesting takes place on a 9 to 12-year cycle during the tree's 200-year lifespan.

Cork Wine Stopper Production

Thick cork bark, with the height needed to extract a whole long single stopper, is used for natural stoppers. Planks are boiled, rested, trimmed, and separated into quality categories, based on their thickness, porosity, and appearance and thin bark is used for technical stoppers. Those with defects are sent to be ground and used in other products. The trimmed planks are sliced into strips approximately as tall as the finished stopper and a little deeper than the eventual stopper width. A highly precise manual or semi-automatic process punches the stoppers. The manual punching process results in greater consistency in quality, since each worker can choose the best segments of the strips of cork. Skilled workers can punch up to 20,000 stoppers a day.





Sustainability

Characteristics of Cork

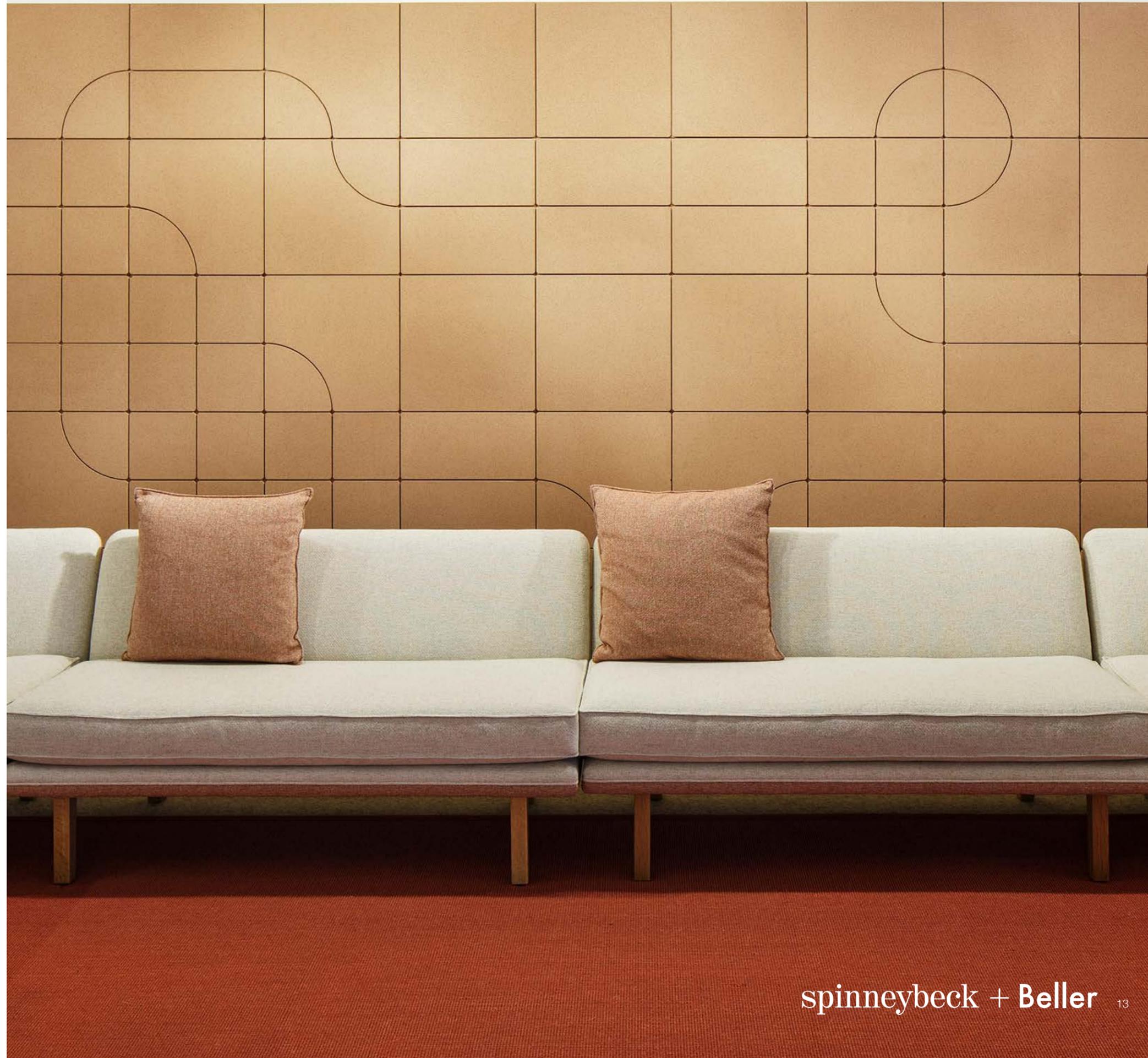
Cork is a very light raw material, weighing just 0.16 grams per cubic centimeter, and can float. Its elastic memory allows it to be compressed to around half its thickness and return to its original shape making it the only solid which when compressed on one side, does not increase in volume on the other. It is practically impermeable to liquids and gases. Cork is highly resistant to moisture, and therefore to subsequent decay, and is an excellent thermal, acoustic, and vibration insulator. Cork is a natural raw material and is 100 percent biodegradable, recyclable, and renewable. In addition, cork may be ground up and formed into new cork products giving it an incredibly long lifespan.

Recycle, Reuse, Repurpose

Just 25–30 percent of cork is used to manufacture natural stoppers, but what is left is not wasted—it is transformed into granules and returned to the production process. The same happens when cork stoppers are rejected by quality control. Unused cork, scrap, poor quality, and dust are collected for processing into other cork products or burned for heat in the factories. Nothing from the cork tree is wasted. In addition, used cork stoppers may be recycled. Many supermarkets, airports, restaurants, wineries, sommeliers, and schools have helped collect tens of millions of cork stoppers that have been recycled. This waste and recycled material is ground up into granulated cork which can be mixed with resin to form products including Spinneybeck's Beller Collection cork tiles which are made from 93% recycled cork.

Beller Collection

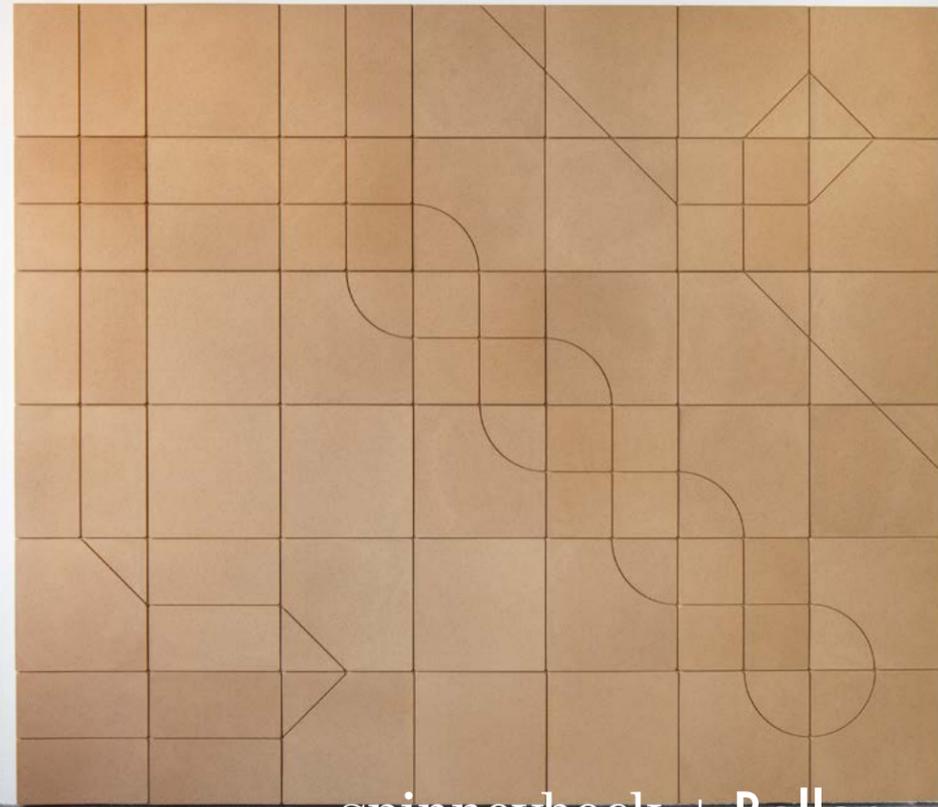
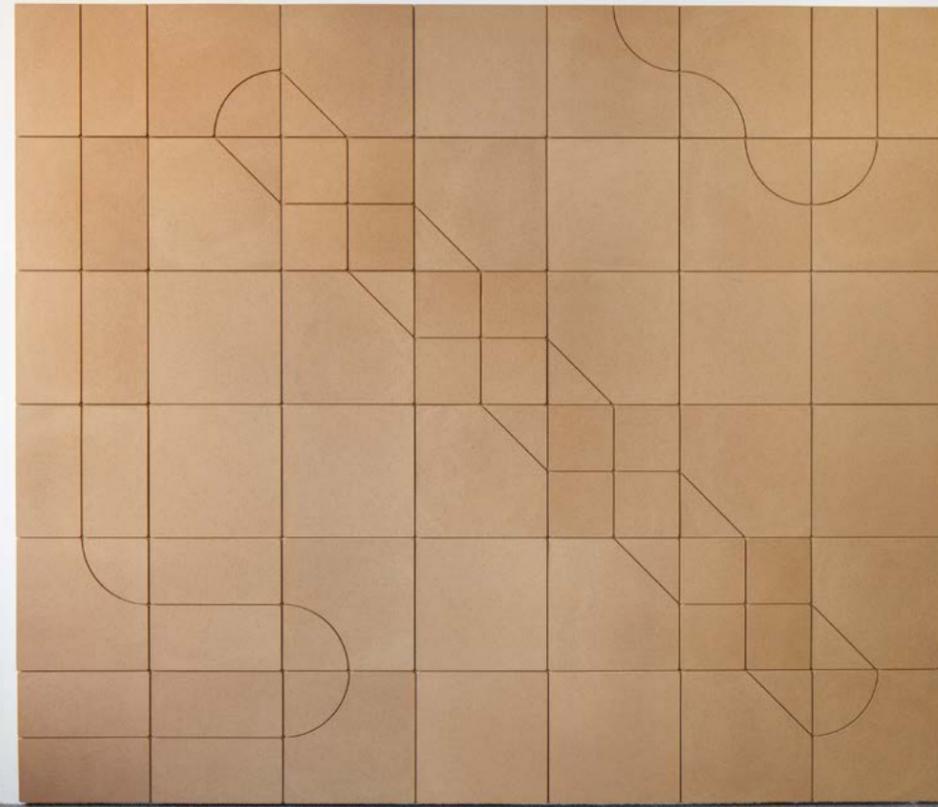
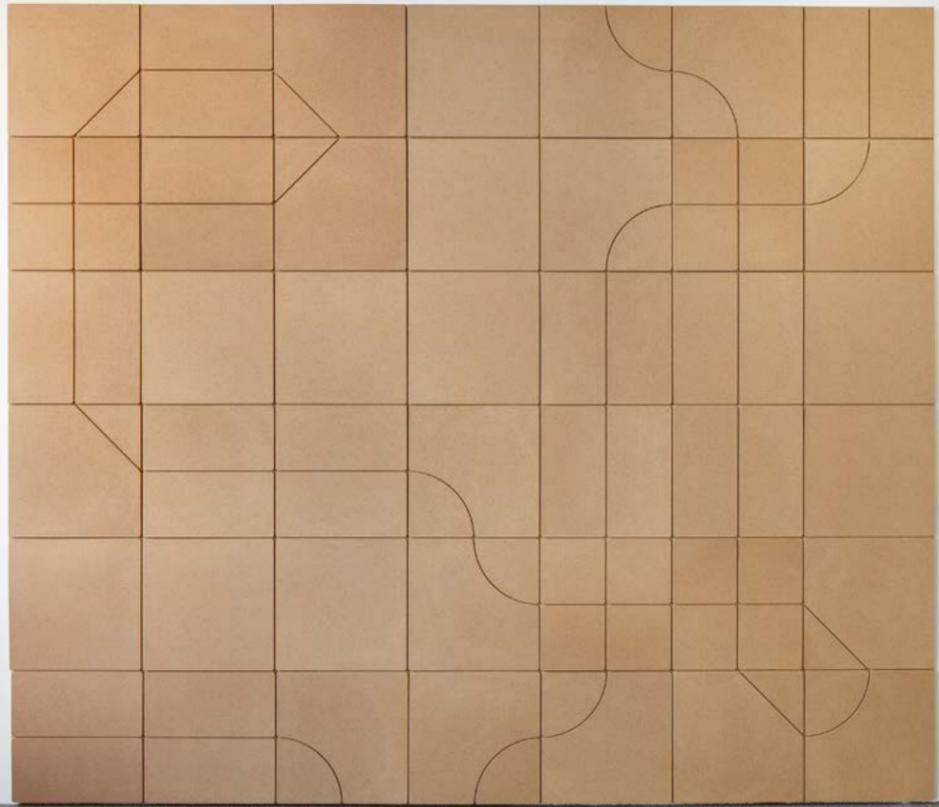
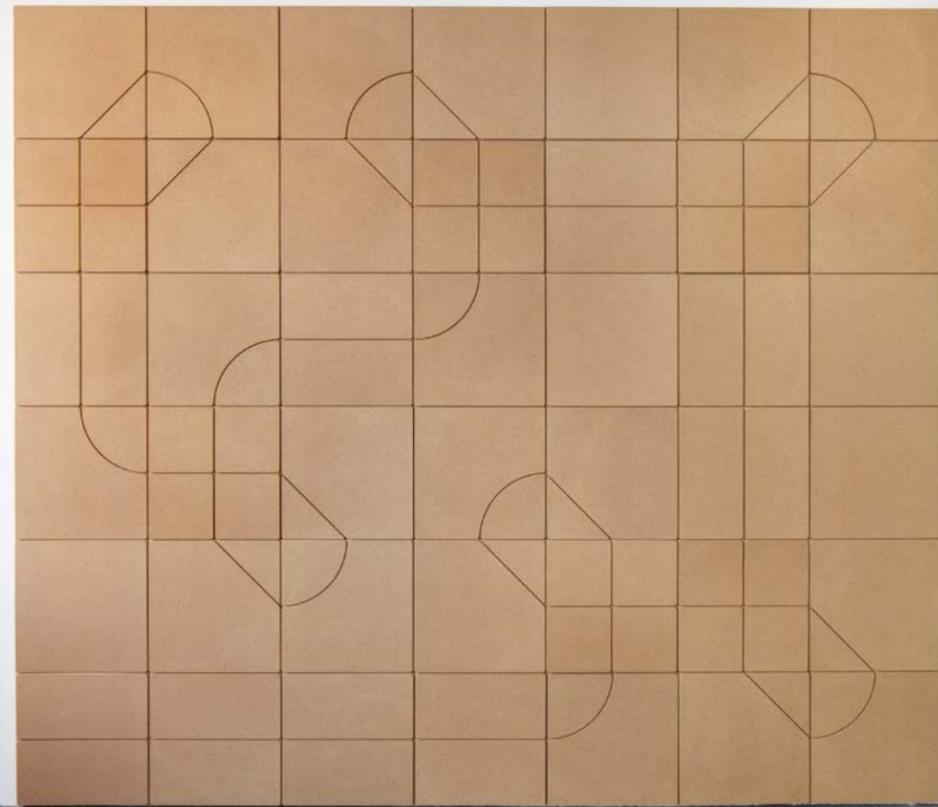
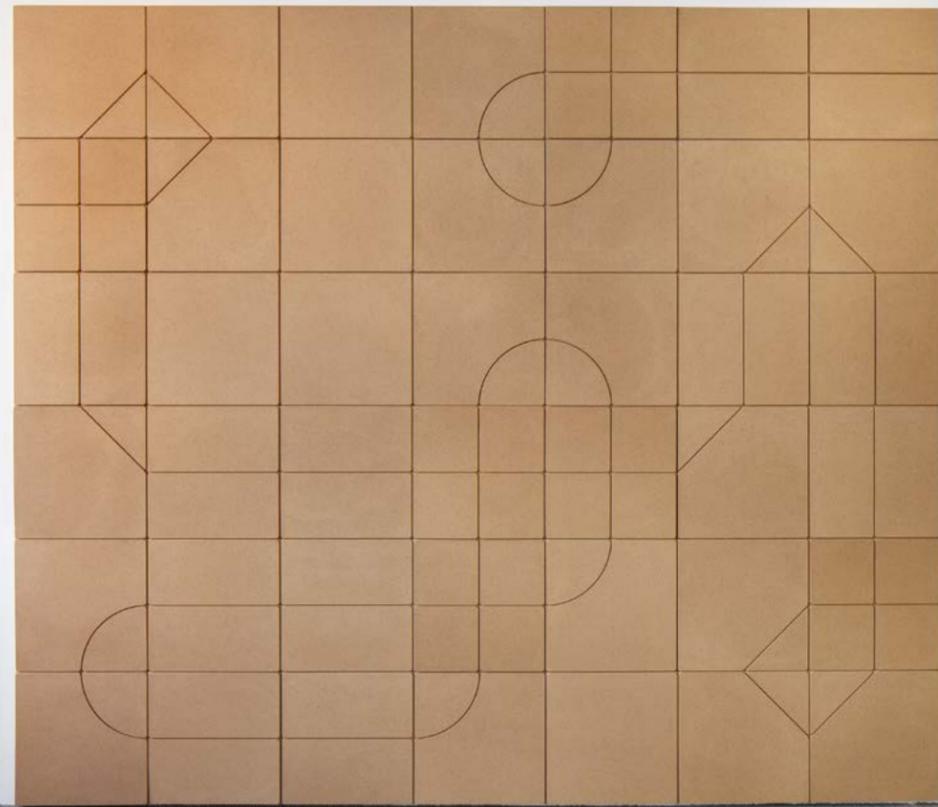
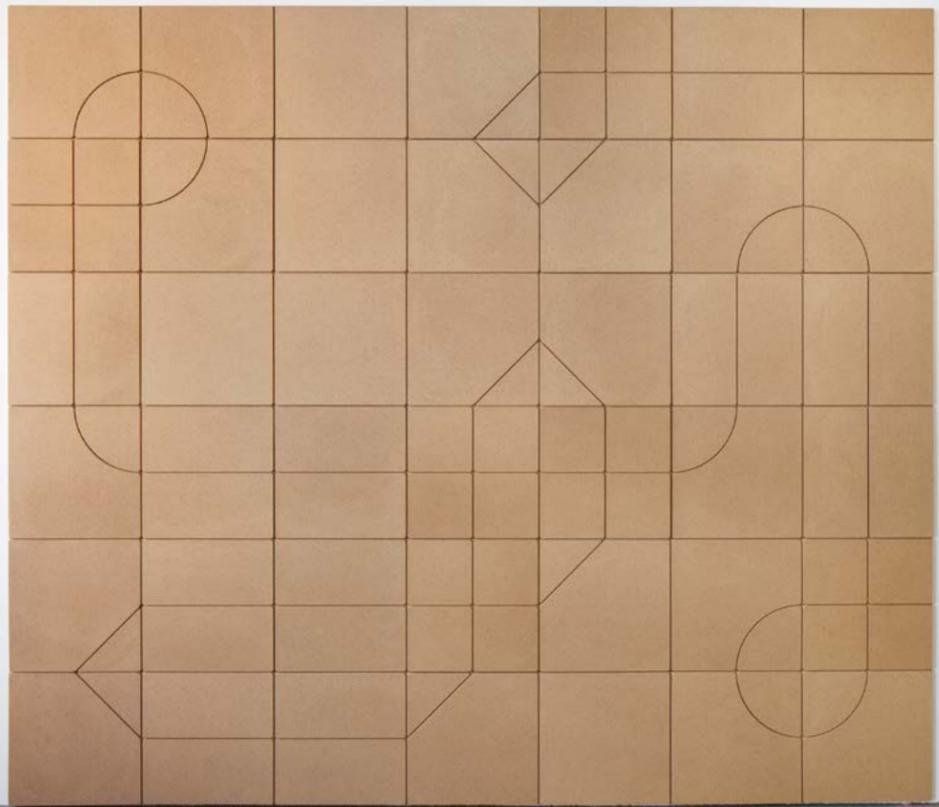
The Beller Collection introduces a new natural material to the iconic brand known for five decades as a purveyor of full grain leather. Driven by a lifelong fascination with the marriage of nature and technology instilled in his native Norway, Lars Beller Fjetland was immediately drawn to cork. Manufactured with waste material from wine stopper production, the resulting product is 93% recycled cork produced in a waste-free molding process. Lisboa and Porto tiles are 1'-4" (40.6 cm) square modules that secure to a unique pressure fit rail system with a gentle push. The heat-molded composite cork tiles provide graphic patterning across wall surfaces while assisting with acoustic absorption.





Lisboa

The design of Lisboa tiles takes inspiration from the street grids of its namesake city (Lisbon, Portugal) while referencing Brazilian architect Oscar Niemeyer's ceramic tiles Niemeyer's ceramic tiles and its flexible pattern making. The five tile designs—Lisboa 1 through Lisboa 5—feature a thin linear reveal in varied locations that combine to create endless pattern options with the combination of the standard tile designs.



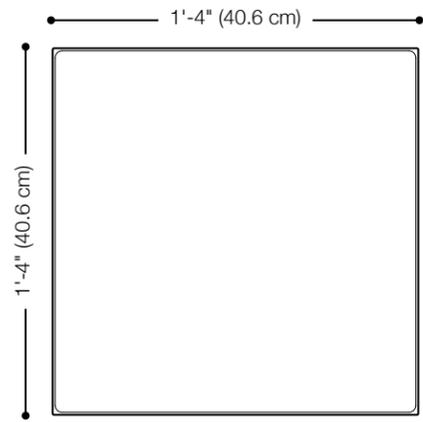
Porto

Named after the Portuguese city known for its cork factories, the design of Porto 1, Porto 2, and Porto 3 tiles are inspired by the familiar textures of rounded silos, corrugated metal siding, and saw-tooth rooftops on factory buildings. Tiles may be oriented horizontally or vertically to provide sound softening and dimensional patterning.

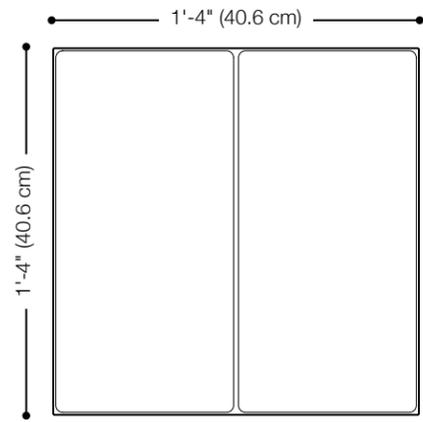




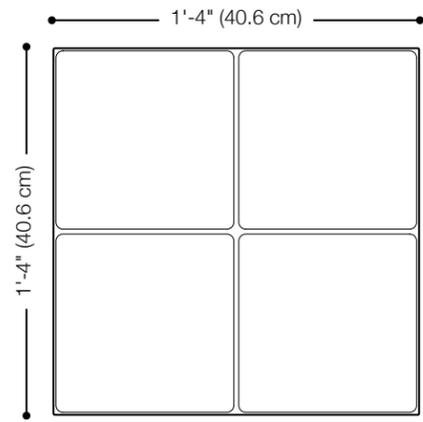




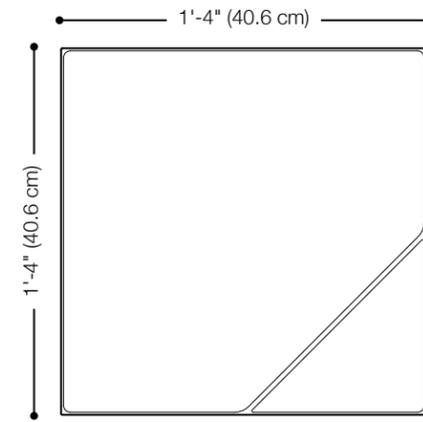
Lisboa 1



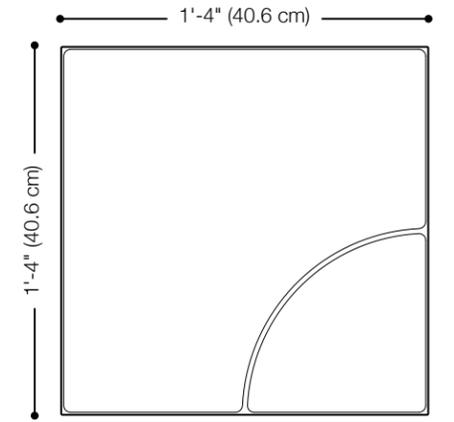
Lisboa 2



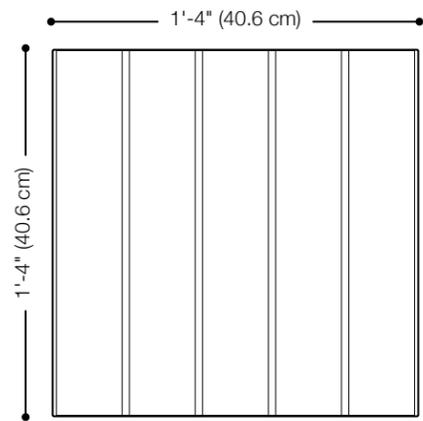
Lisboa 3



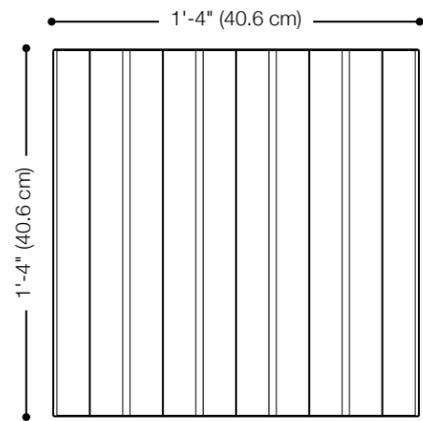
Lisboa 4



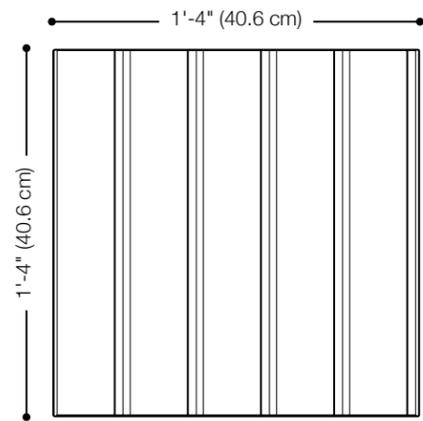
Lisboa 5



Porto 1



Porto 2



Porto 3

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