

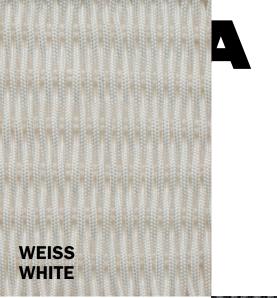
WICKER

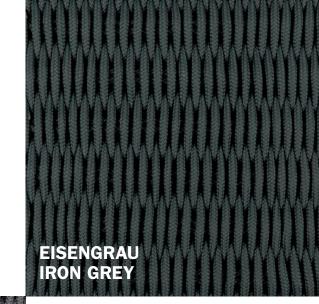










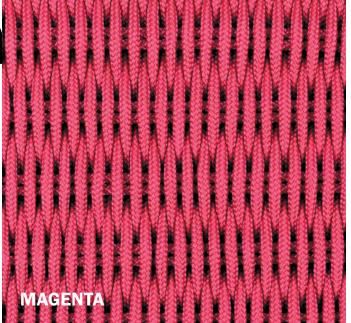


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The beauty of wickerwork and geometry

Weaving is the oldest human craft, a language that has been passed down from generation to generation and is currently experiencing a renaissance. Tecta is one of the few places in Germany where wickerwork is a top priority. Reason enough to rethink wickerwork for the future and set out in search of a material that combines traditional techniques with new functionality and aesthetics. A contemporary material that transfers the extraordinary forms and functions of the Bauhaus into the covering and can continue the bold design ideas. It took experts, time and numerous tests to find the right material to achieve the best result. The good news: here it is.

Textile with a modern soul: wickerwork group 1

Cosy, textile, made to translate traditional techniques into modern design: this is the new wickerwork 1 from Tecta. It has a textile feel and impresses with its durability. The Ökotex material is a polypropylene that consists of 16 threads like a sail rope and is twisted around its core. It is light, kind to the skin and has such a high surface tension that it does not absorb liquids. "The future had suddenly become visible!" Heinz Rasch once said when the chair that followed his vision of "floating and swinging" was invented - the cantilever chair. Now it was time to give the modern classic a future-proof face - a weave for the next century, textile and resistant at the same time.

WICKERWORK I

And so it began: the tradition of braiding

The 1920s belonged to the pioneers and designers: Lufthansa AG was founded, Bauhaus Dessau and the architects' association "Der Ring", which included Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, came into being. In the same year, the latter had designed the most beautiful chair of the century with a single stroke of the hand: the Weissenhof chair. Only one thing was missing for the extraordinary form and function - the seat and the upholstery. Lilly Reich, an interior designer with a charming smile and resolute bob, was the first woman to serve on the board of the Deutscher Werkbund in 1920. In 1926, she met Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, worked with him at the Stuttgart Werkbund exhibition and was a member of his office. Together they developed the natural "face" of the Weissenhof chair in Mies van der Rohe's studio. A wickerwork master was called in to develop the new aesthetic with Reich. She introduced the double-tube wickerwork as a bold design idea, as a deliberate demarcation and in contrast to the steel. Since that time, wickerwork has been one of the most important materials for Tecta, and one that needed to be developed further. Today, traditional craftsmanship is enriched by a nuance: by a sustainable and aesthetic material.

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