

How Pencils are made

- 01 Pinus Carebea seeds are planted, fertilized, watered and treated in a nursery.
- 02 4 months later, the seedlings are approximately 25cm high, ready to be planted in the Faber-Castell forest parks.
- 03 Trees remove carbon dioxide, a major cause of air pollution and global warming, from the atmosphere and return oxygen.
- 04 After 3 years, the trees are 4 meters tall. To help growth and prevent the formation of "nodes", the lower branches are pruned and left to fertilize the soil.
- 05 A partial harvest is made during the growing phase to increase plantation productivity and help protect the soil and wildlife. The final harvest occurs when the trees are 25 years old. The leaves and roots are left to fertilize the soil for the next generation of trees planted.
- 06 Logs over 14cm in diameter are taken to the factory for processing.
- 07 All thinner logs are used as fuel to generate power in the factory.
- 08 In the factory, the wood is then prepared for the production of EcoPencils.
- 09 The wood is cut into thin boards called 'slats' and specially dried and treated to become softer and easy to sharpen.
- 10 These slats are then stored for 60 days before the next stage of production.
- 11 Now the EcoPencils begin to take shape. A machine carves grooves in the slats where the leads are inserted.
- 12 Another grooved slat is placed on top of the first grooved slat and glued to make a "sandwich". This is then hard pressed to ensure superior bonding. Lead and wood become one piece, giving maximum break resistance for the EcoPencil.
- 13 The "sandwich" is then cut and shaped into individual EcoPencils. These are then painted, sharpened and stamped with Faber-Castell's EcoPencil trademark ready for packaging and shipping.

