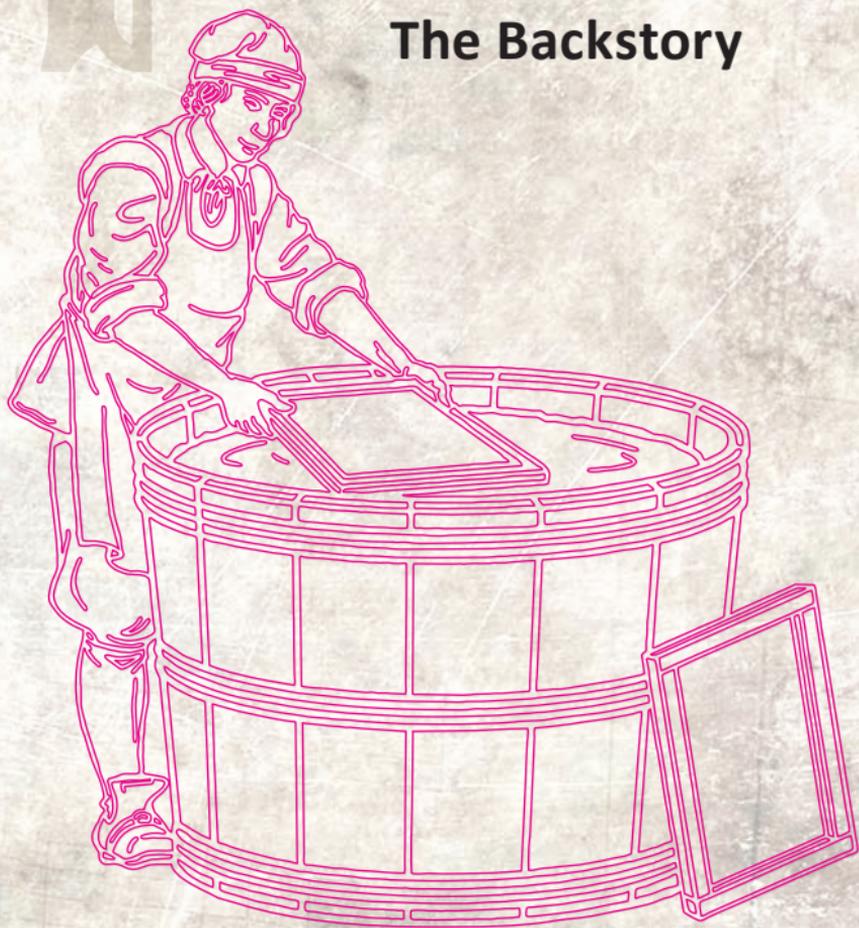


# The »Papierer von der Göltzsch«

The Backstory





Udo Hollbach, Managing Director of  
Koehler Greiz GmbH & Co. KG

## Reigniting Our Senses

Everything that is manufactured today has its origins in traditional handicraft. Paper and tin are two such examples, and our project the "Papyrer von der Göltzsch" combines the very best of these two crafts.

For the latest updates and more information on our "Papyrer von der Göltzsch" project, visit [www.papyrer.de](http://www.papyrer.de)



[www.papyrer.de](http://www.papyrer.de)

Paper and tin are synonymous with tradition and innovation. They are recyclable, natural products that show just what can be achieved when we use our planet's resources carefully. Our mill in Greiz, Germany sits right on the shores of the romantic Göltzsch River, the largest tributary of the White Elster. Its waters have been used in paper manufacturing for more than 400 years. Here, surrounded by nature, our thoughts inevitably turn to protecting the environment. We have spent years working to conserve the natural world – and our efforts are now paying off. In the grounds of our mill, you'll find birds building their nests and raising their young. Wild ducks live at the water's edge, roe deer run



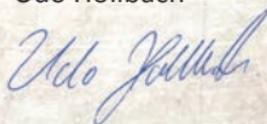
along the embankments, and the river is once again home to many species of fish. In recent times, some of our staff have even enjoyed a couple of rare sightings of a kingfisher hunting for food in the river. It's wonderful to see and exactly how we want things to stay.

Industrialization and digitalization are shaping our daily lives like never before. It feels as though life is becoming ever more fast-paced and complex. Now more than ever, it is vital that we put the creative ideas of engineers and the findings of scientists and researchers to good use. However, alongside

these innovations, skilled craftsmanship is also enjoying something of a revival. Beautiful paper products like the box for our tin figure are made largely by hand. And the figure itself is the creation of numerous skilled artisans.

Paper and tin exude creativity, artistry, and beauty, and invite you to experience them through the sense of touch. Our paper box and tin figure are an enduring reminder of the importance of our senses. We want to slow things down, to take time to experience them from every angle, to discover the very best these ancient crafts have to offer. Admire every facet of the exquisite paper box and historic tin figure. Explore them through sight and touch. Reignite your senses.

Udo Hollbach



Udo Hollbach in conversation with former staff from the paper mill in Greiz



1591

Hans Rot receives  
the royal charter  
Official founding year  
of the paper mill

1589

Hans Rot opens  
a paper mill in  
Aubachtal

1637

Since the Aubach  
does not supply  
enough water,  
papermaker Valentin  
Tischendorf moves  
the mill to the shores  
of the Göltzsch

1929

Production of  
cardboard for  
punched card,  
the forerunner to  
electronic data  
processing

1808

Christian Friedrich  
August Günther  
purchases the  
Irchwitz paper mill  
for 15,000 thaler

1921

The village  
of Irchwitz is  
incorporated into  
the town of Greiz. The  
factory undergoes a  
complete renovation  
and extension  
work

1865

His grandson Franz  
Otto Günther installs  
an industrial paper  
machine and sets up  
a dedicated factory

## From Mill to Factory

400 years of papermaking on the  
shores of the Göltzsch River

1920

The state  
of Thuringia is  
founded,  
meaning the factory  
now lies directly on  
the border between  
Thuringia and  
Saxony

1902

A factory health  
insurance fund is  
established along  
with other social  
measures

1908

The Günthersfeld  
company housing  
estate is created

1909

Felix Günther invents  
crepe paper

1951

A paper machine is made available for vocational training

1952

The use of plastic screens is trialled in a world first

1990

The publicly owned Greiz paper mill is privatized

1998

August Koehler AG and Euler GmbH & Co. KG take over the Greiz paper mill

2016

Construction of the office building and staff rooms

2014

Construction of the river dam, including a fish pass

2011

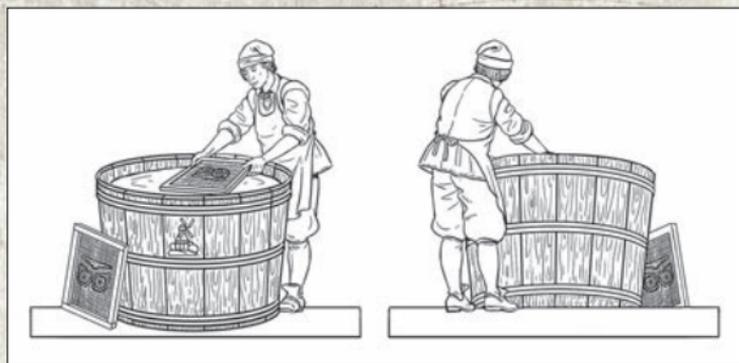
The mill invests in a fully organic wastewater system

2000

High levels of investment and switch to products made from 100 % wasted paper as the raw material for the fibers

2021

The "Papyrer von der Göltzsch" project is launched



A drawing by illustrator Sascha Lunyakov was used as the template for engraving the tin figure.

Did you know...

...that until 1850 paper was made entirely from rags, and that you needed a license to collect rags?

...that for centuries, paper mill owners also farmed livestock and crops?

...that at the start of the 20th century, high-grade special paper from the Göltzsch region was sold under brand names such as Marmorella, Eidechse and Tarantella?

...that the “Göltzsch pearl” was not a real pearl, but a kind of marbled paper?

...that the papermaker Felix Günther was also given the title of Prince of Irchwitz?

...that the Göltzsch paper factory was one of the first companies to set up a canteen for its workers and a company kindergarten?

...that staff were paid a bonus to use the company baths regularly?

...that there was a cow barn in the paper factory until 1911?

...that for years, Greiz was the only place in the GDR where papermakers learned their craft?

...that the people of Greiz started systematically recycling used paper some 100 years ago?

...that the brightly colored cardboard from the Göltzsch region is sold in

almost every stationery shop in Germany?

...that all recycled paper and cardboard from the Greiz paper factory has been awarded the "Blue Angel" ecolabel?

The tin figure rendered in color by miniatures painter Martin Lothar



## How Paper is Made

### Papermaking in 1591 – then

The only raw material used to make paper was rags, which were bought up by rag collectors going door-to-door. In the paper mill, the rags were cleaned and sorted by material and color, and any unwanted objects such as buttons, eyelets, or leather were removed. The rags were cut into small pieces and soaked for several days, before being placed in a mill powered by a large wheel where they were broken down into individual fibers. This milling process took 12 to 24 hours, and resulted in a material that was ready to be turned into paper.

Producing the sheets of paper was an entirely manual process. The mixture was heavily diluted and poured into a vat. The papermaker then used a flat bronze screen with a removable frame to scoop the paper out of the vat in the shape of a sheet – a process which required a



Illustration of a paper mill in the late 17th century: In the foreground, a worker couches the paper. To the right, another lays the sheets, while the worker at the center of the illustration scoops the paper out of the vat. In the background you can see the rag mill driven by the large mill wheel.

great deal of skill. The result was a wet sheet of paper that was then transferred to a sheet of felt, ready for a process called “couching.” The papermaker would lay another sheet of felt on top of the paper, gradually building up a stack of felt and paper sheets. A large



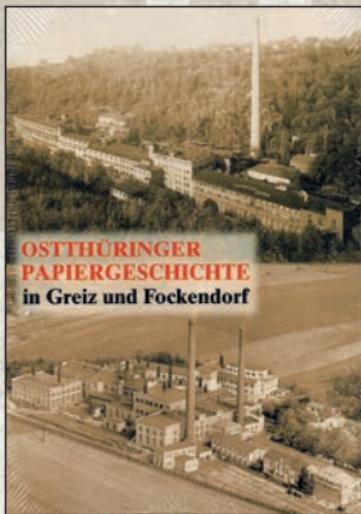
wooden press was then used to squeeze as much water as possible out of the stack, and the paper sheets were hung out to dry on lines made from horsehair. So that the paper could be written on, a coat of animal-based glue was applied to the surface. Finally, the paper was smoothed by hand using a smoothing stone, or a hammer that was also driven by the mill wheel.

## How Paper Got its Watermark

Our "Papyrer von der Göltzsch" is using a papermaking frame that bears the logo of Euler ColorTech Paper as a watermark. To create a watermark like this, a piece of wire was placed onto the metal screen to create a raised contour. Where the wire sits, the paper is thinner, allowing more light through than the rest of the sheet.

The technique of papermaking was developed in China long before it came to Europe by way of the Arabic world. Frames containing metal wires were an Arab invention, along with the use of water to power the heavy equipment. But the art of watermarking is a European development. Italian, French, Dutch, and – later on – German paper was highly sought after for its quality.

If you would like to learn more about the history of paper production along the Göltzsch River, then Frank Heinzig's book Ostthüringer Papiergeschichte



in Greiz und Fockendorf is worth a read ("The History of Paper in Greiz and Fockendorf, East Thuringia", available in German only).

The book is available from retailers under the ISBN: **978-3-943210-98-9**. In 2021, Greiz-based publisher Buchverlag König is set to publish another book from Frank Heinzig, this one titled Geschichte der Greizer Papiermacherfamilie Günther ("History of the Günther Papermaking Family of Greiz"). The paper museum in Fockendorf is also well worth a visit.

[www.papiermuseum.net](http://www.papiermuseum.net)

### **Papermaking Made Easy**

Are you interested in how paper is made? Why not have a go yourself? It's great fun for kids too. Aside from a papermaking frame, which you can purchase for a low cost from a specialist retailer, or even make yourself from wood and a fly screen, you only need a few common

household items to make your own paper. They are: an old newspaper, a large pan or pot, a ladle, a whisk, a sieve, a food processor, a bowl or tub, water, a rolling pin, cloths made of a fleece material, a sponge or an old dishtowel, a clothesline, an iron and ironing board, a sachet of gelatin, and a paintbrush. Soak the newspaper until it becomes

pulp. Pour the pulp into the food processor and blend to a creamy consistency. Then pour into a large bowl, add plenty of water, and stir. Use your frame to scoop the paper out of the bowl,

set it down on a piece of fleece cloth, and hang it up to dry. You can find detailed instructions on the paper scooping technique online, for instance at [www.geolino.de](http://www.geolino.de).

The Irschwitz paper mill in the Göltzsch Valley in 1820



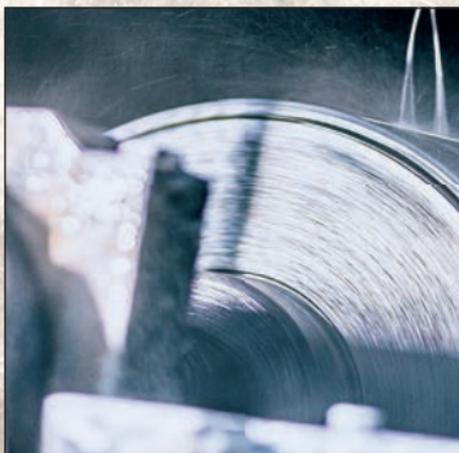
The mill canteen at the Greiz paper factory in 1902



## Paper Production in 2021 – now

Paper production on the Göltzsch has evolved over the years. Today, paper and cardboard are manufactured on an industrial scale. But underneath it all, the principle is the same as ever: In Greiz, in the state of Thuringia, paper and cardboard are produced at the highest level and to the very best quality standards. The paper mill in Greiz now specializes in high-grade recycled paper that meets the same quality standards as the finest cellulose-based paper.

The company's commitment to environmental protection is a unique endeavor that really sets it apart. At the factory, more than a hundred employees produce paper for a wide range of applications, from cardboard for office use to creative card for crafting, and much more. The paper is especially well suited to high-quality packaging. The company's COLORline IQ





was also the first recycled paper to be developed for digital printing. This special color technology makes it possible to produce recycled paper in vivid colors. In 1998, the Greiz paper factory became part of the Koehler Group, a family-run company based in Oberkirch, Baden-Württemberg.

The group employs more than 2000 staff in total.

The outer paper wrapping for this box was produced using the latest product from Koehler Greiz GmbH & Co. KG. Koehler Eco Black is an exquisite paper in a rich, deep black shade, which was developed specially for high-quality packaging. This paper is lightfast and resistant to bleeding, color migration and abrasion, and is made entirely from secondary fibers. Since Koehler Eco Black is produced without any carbon, it is ideal for pairing with stamping foils, as can be seen on our box.

## “The Forest Is My Gym”

Dieter Beller in conversation with Holger Palm, a papermaker from the Göltzsch region.

“My passions?” Holger Palm answers my opening question without hesitation: “Family, paper, and nature.” Digging a little deeper, I soon discover that this is much more than just an empty phrase. I ask Palm whether he has a favorite spot in the Göltzsch Valley. “The paper mill,” he answers, without missing a beat. Looking back over his career in the paper industry, it is clear that this answer comes straight from the heart. A native of the Vogtland region, Holger Palm began his paper story at 16, when he took up an apprenticeship in paper making. Later, while living in Lehnämühle, he began to work shifts. He gained an engineering degree in paper technology, returning to Lehnämühle for a time after his studies.

In his early thirties, he finally returned to his beloved Greiz, “the pearl of Vogtland”, where he initially worked in research and development. He then took on additional responsibilities as a technical head and production manager. As an experienced factory manager, he had a hand in shaping the destiny of the paper factory. Thanks to Palm’s strategy



of producing full-color cardboard entirely from secondary fiber, the factory gained a unique selling point that set it apart from its European competitors. Holger Palm has an optimistic view of the future. "Our recycled paper will become increasingly sought after for innovative applications. For instance, sustainable paper is growing in popularity as an alternative to many plastic

materials."

I ask Palm whether he ever thought about moving to a different industry. "I did consider it occasionally. There were a number of opportunities back when we were in the GDR. For instance, I could've earned much more money in a bakery cooperative – but I didn't want to bake bread," says Palm with a smile. And as a young man, he even rejected the GDR's enticing offer to join the air force and train as a pilot. He remained loyal to paper his entire life.

I ask him what his plans are for the future.

"Our home, our soul, is here in the valley of the Göltzsch and the White Elster. And there's still much to be done."



Factory manager Holger Palm with Mayor Alexander Schulze and Managing Director Udo Hollbach

The father of two is proud of his home, and above all his family. His son Robert works in warehouse logistics, a sector that overlaps more than a little with Holger Palm's own line of work. Meanwhile, his daughter Maria is a key worker in the field

of pediatric nursing. Her parents are especially proud of her work during the COVID-19 pandemic. And grandchildren? Well, Holger and his wife Heike would be delighted to be grandparents, he says. "Okay," I joke, "we'll print that in the booklet and



maybe your kids will read it.” That makes us both laugh.

Holger Palm is a keen hiker, just like me. And once again, he answers straightaway when I ask him about his favorite hiking route.

“The Elsterperlenweg, right

outside my front door.” A quick Google later tells me it’s a circular route through the romantic wilderness of the White Elster Valley, past quaint villages and places steeped in history. Palm adds that he loves working in the woods too. “Collecting and splitting wood, chopping it to size and stacking it – it’s a chance for me to really switch off and relax.” I love being out in the fresh air, surrounded by nature. The forest is my gym.”

This feels like the perfect place to end my conversation with this affable man. As I see it, the three pillars of family, paper, and nature give his life balance and harmony. Holger Palm lives in harmony with himself.

This conversation between Holger Palm and Dieter Beller took place in October 2020.



Holger Palm in his “gym” on the Elsterperlenweg hiking trail

## How a Tin Figure is Created

By Dieter Beller, editor  
of tin figures

What do you know about tin figures? Perhaps you are familiar with the fairytale about the steadfast tin soldier? That's certainly a good start! Maybe you know that mass-produced toys made of lead and tin were once popular playthings? If so, you're already well on your way to being an expert.

Nowadays, small tin figures are no longer cast from an old spoon like the 25 soldiers in Hans Christian Andersen's classic fairytale. Thanks to the sophisticated production techniques developed in recent decades, these flat figures have become tiny, culturally significant works of art, depicting historical scenes of life through the ages. Hobbyists the world over delight in collecting and painting these figures, and in arranging them to create dioramas.

Multiple artists and

craftspeople are involved in the production of a tin figure. Curious to find out how it's done? If so, you're in luck! Read on to discover the story behind our "Papyrer von der Göltzsch" project.

### Stage One: The Concept

My old friend Udo Hollbach and I came up with the idea to present a fine tin figure in exquisite paper packaging, as a combined celebration of these two traditional crafts.

The concept for the "Papyrer von der Göltzsch" was born!



## Stage Two: The Draft

We asked Sascha Lunyakov, a Ukrainian artist from Leipzig, to come up with some drafts for our idea. Sascha had already designed many notable tin figures. After a few sketches and rounds of editing, we received the clean drawing of the figure on transparent paper – this was the format that the engraver would need for their template. In the past, a drawing like this would be copied onto parchment using ink. But Sascha is a modern man and does all this on the computer.



Illustrator Sascha Lunyakov completing the watercolor diorama

### Stage Three: Engraving

We were delighted to have Regina Sonntag on board for our project, as she is one of the best tin figure engravers around. She used a fine cutting tool to transfer Sascha's drawing onto highly polished slate, only cutting a small way into the surface

at first. Areas that will be raised on the final product must be cut deep into the stone. This means that not only is the engraver working with a mirror image, but the depths are reversed too. Both stone halves for the front and back must fit together with millimeter precision.

Tools and casting furnace: You can see all the channels laid ready for the perfect cast.

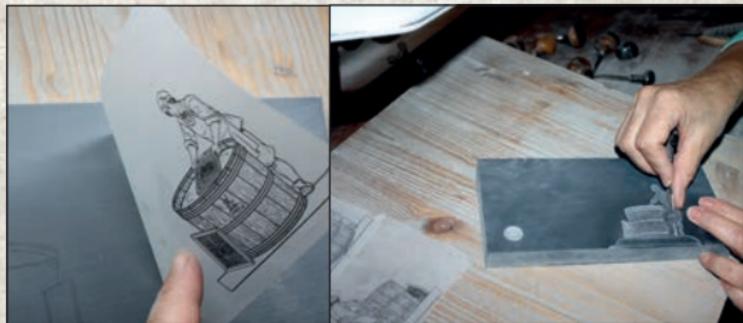




Master engraver Regina Sonntag engraving the figure in her workshop.

First, the outline of the figure is transferred from the drawing onto the slate.

Engraving onto slate requires strength and skill.



## Stage Four:

Casting tin figures are made of an alloy of tin, lead, antimony, and bismuth. In order to ensure that the metal flows quickly into even the finest etched lines and that air can escape, the engraver must create casting channels and air holes – the “islands” – and channels that resemble cobwebs – the “pipes” – using a fine tool called a scribe. Expertise and artistry are essential.

## Stage Five: Deburring

Metal residue from the casting process that is left on the figure is removed with ultra-precise needle files and a scalpel. It's extremely meticulous work, since it is all too easy to damage the figure. Each individual figure is tidied up by hand in this way. This stage is also referred to as “cleaning” the figure.

Miniatures painter Martin Lothar adding color to the tin figure in his workshop.



## Stage Six: Painting

Special figures are artistically rendered in color in a similar way to classic miniatures. Martin Lothar is an accomplished painter who created a sample papermaker figure for us. Tin figures can be painted with acrylic or oil paints. Light, shade, and decorative details are built up layer by layer or using a wet-on-wet technique.

The colors are built up layer by layer. He begins with the face and the main areas, working all the way up to the finishing touches.

## More about Tin Figures

I recommend visiting the tin soldier museum at Plassenburg Castle in Kulmbach, the mecca for all tin figure enthusiasts. Every other August, the museum hosts its biennial market for tin figures, the largest of its kind in the world. A number of associations also publish regular magazines. For instance, the organization Zinnfigurenfreunde Leipzig e.V. publishes its Zinnfigurenfreund magazine, while KLIO – the German society for collectors and admirers of historical tin figures – has a periodical called "Die Zinnfigur".



## Inspirational Packaging

The making of our stunning luxury packaging at RISSMANN

One non-negotiable part of our project was finding a cardboard manufacturer who makes the environment their top priority. RISSMANN is a Nuremberg-based company with excellent sustainability credentials and also one of the industry leaders in Europe. They started using solar power all the way back in mid-2014.

Now, they generate some 65 percent of their own electricity on average every year, saving around 190 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> annually.

“As a paper processing company, we care a great deal about recycling and sourcing raw materials from sustainable sources,” explains sales manager Monika Canon.

RISSMANN is a leading producer of exclusive and bespoke packaging solutions for the branded product industry in the high-end consumer and

luxury goods sector. At its mill in Nuremberg, it creates exquisite and innovative packaging in the form of cardboard boxes and carrier bags for national and international customers. And it is here that the packaging for project the "Papyrer von der Göltzsch" was produced.

The experts at RISSMANN produced a prototype box for us by hand according to our exact specifications, using paper made by the

Nuremberg-based RISSMANN GmbH is a leading provider of luxury packaging.



factory in Greiz. Even in the early stages, the visual and tactile qualities of the packaging came to the fore, making us confident of a perfect end result. Together we made a few tweaks as well as some creative changes. From initial idea to prototype to finished product, we were in constant dialog with RISSMANN's highly dedicated team of packaging pros, with close attention paid to every last

detail.

"Agile communication between the customer and our experts is key to creating packaging of this quality," says Monika Canon, who worked on the project right from the outset alongside the team led by Vanessa Gurdan and Claudia Schmidtke. RISSMANN houses its own creative and development department with integrated prototype construction facilities. It is here that the company's experts work tirelessly on new designs and innovative techniques. "We're not interested in standard products – we want to offer bespoke solutions that fit our customer's product and strategy perfectly," Monika Canon continues. "That was our goal right from the outset for the "Papyrer von der Göltzsch" project." Nonetheless, this project was especially challenging. "Although we've packaged all sorts of products in the past, the task of staging a tin figure in front of a diorama was completely



new territory for us,” Canon recalls. “Finding a way to secure the little metal papermaker in place for safe transport, while also ensuring that he could be taken out of the diorama and placed back in again, was a real challenge.” But surely a company founded in 1855 and steeped in tradition has packaged a few tin figures in its time? In fact, Nuremberg was once the global center of tin soldier production, home to factories where hundreds of workers would cast and paint these small toys. The company’s history books will soon be opened to find out more.

Before the packaging for our papermaker went into production, a prototype was meticulously constructed by hand.





## **Black Magic in 2021 – Colorful, Varied, Exquisite, and Sustainable**

Visiting the druckpartner  
printing plant in Essen

We paid a visit to druckpartner, the printing plant that printed the packaging elements, booklet, and postcard for the project. Located deep in the heart of the Ruhr region, in the working-class district of Kray on Essen's east side, druckpartner has been producing high-quality printed goods for almost half a century. "Passion and quality" are central to the company's ethos, as they proudly proclaim on their website. "This guiding principle is one that we chose deliberately," says Michael Matschuck, a member of the management board who has worked at druckpartner for 26 years "At the heart of our corporate philosophy is the commitment made by our 130-strong team to ensuring complete

customer satisfaction." We are given a tour of the premises by Matschuck and customer adviser Paul Kasperczyk.

"In our modern printing plant, it's been a long time since printing was the only thing we did. But producing high-end printed products remains our core business," explains Paul Kasperczyk as he shows us around. "You can see that from the many prizes and



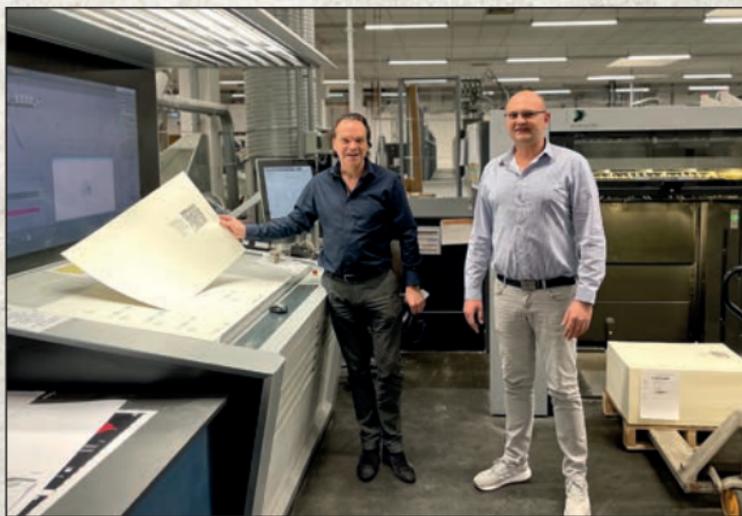
Over the last 15 years, druckpartner has won 111 awards for its high-quality printing.

awards that we have won," he continues, with more than a hint of pride. The lobby is filled with trophies and certificates, giving it the air of a successful sports club.

In the last year alone, the company has won six awards. These include Gold and Silver at the Druck&Medien awards, and Bronze in the Gregor Photo Calendar Award for the monthly calendar printed for the soccer team BVB Dortmund. We jokingly ask how this went down in the rival soccer district of Schalke, just a few miles down the road. The grins on our tour guides' faces tell us all we need to know. But Paul Kasperczyk also has a serious point to add: "Here

in the Ruhr, soccer unites us more than it divides us." If there's one thing we learn during our visit, it's that here at druckpartner, the days of simply offering black-and-white or color printing are long gone. For instance, the team can use a motion laser cutter to cut out shapes that vary from sheet to sheet, including personalized designs. Some time ago, the printing plant also acquired a cutting-edge digital print finishing machine, which can be used to embellish each individual printed sheet with custom

Michael Matschuck and Paul Kasperczyk in the print shop.



**D** color finishes or gold, silver, and other foil embossing. This allows druckpartner to take on highly creative printing projects. Michael Matschuck shows us the latest edition of the large-format Mondberge magazine, which is dedicated to international wildlife protection projects. The lion on the cover page is so realistic you can almost stroke his fur, see his eyes gleaming, and feel the coldness of his nose. It's an impressive product created using wide range of printing technologies. "There's no doubt that it belongs in the Champions League of modern printing technology," admits Michael Matschuck, when we ask if it's possible to top something like this.

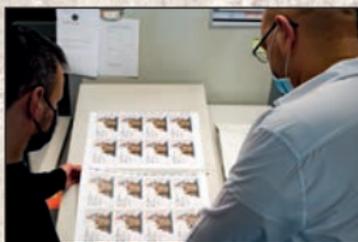
One of the company's latest innovations is the use of augmented reality (AR) technology. A mobile app enables users to dive into a virtual world that begins with the printed product. By simply pointing their smartphone or tablet at the

printed medium, they can view videos, animations, 3D models, and more. When it comes to sustainability, it's hard to find a more committed company than druckpartner. Paul Kasperczyk gives us a few examples of their efforts in this area: "Today, 90 percent of our printer cleaning is carried out using products based on soy oil – without the need for solvents. And the fountain solutions we use in our machines all have a reduced alcohol content." It goes without saying

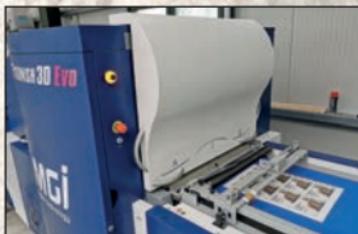
The papyrer's postcard is pre-printed on a modern Heidelberg offset printer...



that the printing plant is also certified with all the leading environmental schemes, including the FSC, Blue Angel, and the EU Ecolabel. Plus, institutions such as Bluegreenprint and Firstclimate verify that the printing process is climate-neutral for certain orders. druckpartner is also the only printing plant in Germany to be awarded “bike-friendly employer” status by the ADFC, the German Cyclist’s Association. Thomas Terbeck, who is in charge of mobility at the company, takes us into the bicycle



Paul Kasperczyk (right) inspecting the print quality



...and then refined on a digital printer with a partial high-gloss finish.



storage cage where bikes can be parked safely and employees can use lockers to store their gear. Terbeck offers advice to staff, has his own blog on the Intranet, holds cycling training sessions, and organizes staff trips.

After a two-hour tour of the company premises, it’s time to say goodbye. Our feet are aching and our heads are spinning as we try to take in everything we’ve seen.

## Environmental Certificates

The box, booklet, and postcard are all made of recycled paper from Koehler Greiz GmbH & Co. KG and were printed using a climate-neutral process. The paper used is free of harmful substances and presents no health risks. For this reason, recycled paper from Greiz is also the paper of choice for craft projects in schools and kindergartens. The box is testament to the fact that using materials that are kind to our health and the environment does not mean compromising on aesthetics and luxury. The following environmental certificates and ecolabels confirm the sustainability of the paper used and the climate-neutral printing process.



### EU Ecolabel

The EU Ecolabel is awarded to products and services that have a lower environmental impact than comparable products. The certification mark is owned by the European Commission. Its aim is to reduce energy consumption, environmental damage, and emissions.



**PEFC**<sup>™</sup>

### PEFC

The Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) is the world's largest independent organization dedicated to ensuring and continuously improving sustainable forest management.

## Blue Angel

The 'Blue Angel' is a German ecolabel established in 1978 that is awarded to products and services that are particularly environmentally friendly. The scheme is



overseen by the federal government of Germany. In addition to protection of the environment and natural resources, the 'Blue Angel' also stands for pollutant-free products and consumer safety.

## First Climate



First Climate helps companies and organizations worldwide to achieve their climate protection and sustainability goals. It encompasses products and

services relating to climate neutrality, green energy, water management, and green investments.



## FSC®

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an international certification system for forest management. Wood used in furniture, toys, books, textbooks, and pencils bearing the FSC label comes from forests that are managed responsibly. The 'FSC Recycled' label denotes products made exclusively from recycled material.



## BlueGreenPrint

BlueGreenPrint is a trademark that stands for sustainable media production and promotes important ecological and social projects worldwide.

## The Box Makers



**Udo Hollbach,**  
idea and networking,  
[www.koehlerpaper.com](http://www.koehlerpaper.com)



**Sascha Lunyakov,**  
illustration of the tin figure,  
watercolor for the diorama,  
[www.lunstream.com](http://www.lunstream.com)



**Dieter Beller,**  
project management and editing,  
[www.bellazinnfigur.de](http://www.bellazinnfigur.de)



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