



PRICE LIST

Carding & Spinning // January 2026

The minimum requirement of well sorted wool at 20 kg has to be met in order for us to craft a yarn.

All prices mentioned is per kg finished yarn or carded wool, VAT and shipping costs are not included.

It is possible to choose freely between our standard qualities of spun yarn, but only one type or quality per batch of wool (20 kg).

The finished yarn will always be delivered washed in hanks of 100 gram.

PRICES*

Our standard yarns:

(Singles, 2-ply, 3-ply, Hanneyarn, Quick-knit yarn)

Merino fee**: + DKK 150,00/kg

DKK 465,00/kg
finished yarn

Special yarns: Mohair, angora, alpaka, etc.

(Qualities 7/2 or 8/2)

Merino fee: + DKK 150,00/kg

DKK 545,00/kg
finished yarn

Carded wool for felt or filling

Merino fee: + DKK 150,00/kg

DKK 195,00/kg
finished wool

Extra sorting of raw wool (Sorted by hand, billed by the hour)

DKK 350/hour

*For batches larger than 40 kg wool per spinning quality, we offer a 15% discount withdrawn from listed prices

**The processing of merino is substantially longer and more tedious compared to other wools, hence the added fee. See page 5 for a more in depth explanation.

ADDING MERINO WOOL

White 24 micron

DKK 115/kg

Dyed 24 micron

DKK 150/kg

DESCRIPTIONS OF OUR DIFFERENT QUALITIES OF YARNS***

Regular single-ply: a 5,5/1 firmly spun yarn. Suitable for weaving and knitting. Approximate meterage: 550m/100g.

Regular 2-ply: A 5,5/2 firmly spun yarn. Suitable for weaving and hand knitting. Approximate meterage: 275m/100g.

Regular 3-ply: A 5,5/3 firmly spun yarn. A strong, round yarn suitable for heavier knits. Approximate meterage: 183m/100g.

Hanne yarn: A slightly looser spun yarn 2-ply yarn for hand knitting. Approximate meterage: 200m/100g.

Quick-knit yarn: A looser spun 3-ply yarn. Suitable for heavier sweaters. Approximate meterage: 130m/100g.

Mohair 7/1: A relatively loosely spun single-ply mohair yarn. Suitable for shawls etc. Approximate meterage: 700m/100g.

Mohair 7/2: A finer 2-ply mohair yarn for more delicate hand knitting. Approximate meterage: 350m/100g.

8/2 yarn: A thin 2-ply yarn for hand knitting finer knitwear. Approximate meterage: 400m/100g.

***Wool from different breeds of sheep and herds vary a lot in quality and volume. We are always making our best effort to manufacture the correct meterage and thickness of the desired yarn, but due to variations in the wool, especially in the smaller batches, it is possible that smaller variations in the desired thickness of yarn can occur.

GUIDELINES FOR QUALITY CONTROL, SHEARING, SORTING AND STORING

Submitted wool has to be pre-sorted and ready for production

The length of the fibers should be between 5-12 cm for optimal processing. Shorter and longer than this interval will be troublesome for us and our machinery. Wool may under no circumstances be entangled and/or have substantial amounts of vegetation. We vil gladly provide an assessment of your wool for free. If the wool isn't pre-sorted, we can also help with this. It is, however, billed by the hour (see prices on the previous page).

Mixing of different fibers

A lot of different types of wool requires the addition of other fibers in order for us to spin it (typically merino). How much is needed to add is determined by the quality of the fibers you provide us with, and the yarn you wish in the end. Details about different wool fibers and our requirements and recommendations can be seen on the following page.

Shearing sheep and goats

Always make sure tat the animals are clean and choose a clean, dry place for shearing. A lot of great quality wool is sadly compromised by poor treatment during shearing, so always pick a place free of straw.

Sorting

The best results are often acquired when sorting right after the shearing. Place the wool on a sorting table, discard wool with vegetation attached (straw, faeces, plants), and discard wool where the fibres does not live up to our requirements and/or your desires.

Storing

The wool has to be dry when it is packed for storage – otherwise it can spoil and rot. The wool is best stored in sealed off bags of papir or other breathable material. Avoid placing the wool on a moist/damp surface, and the bags has to be sealed of tightly to avoid moths.

The very foundation of a good result is *always* made when sorting the freshly sheared wool. So take your time, be careful and attentive, and then we will do our very best at our spinning mill to provide you with a beautiful and strong yarn afterwards.



DIFFERENT TYPES OF WOOL AND THEIR USES

Gotland pelt wool

One of our most common wool types. It is glossy and shiny. We recommend shearing twice a year, to avoid too much entanglement of the fibers. Shearing from the summer and wool from lambs are the best for the manufacturing of yarns. Sadly, the Gotland pelt wool cannot stand alone and it needs an addition of merino for our machines to spin it properly. A very minimum of 15 % of merino is typically required, depending on the quality of the desired yarn.

Spælsau wool

Follows the same ground rules as for Gotland pelt wool. However, one has to make sure the wool contains both outer- and under wool. The outer fibres (the long, coarse fibres) are often troublesome for our old machines, and a stringent sorting is needed to minimize the amount of these. If the spælsau wool is too long and coarse (fibres longer than 15 cm) we cannot process it. Spælsau wool requires the addition of merino - just like with the Gotland pelt wool.

Angora (from Angora Rabbits)

A very fine and soft wool fiber. We are only capable of spinning angora wool alongside merino in a mixing ratio of 1/3 angora, 2/3 merino, otherwise our machines won't run properly. The best supplement for white angora is the fine combed merino tops.

Alpaca

A soft and nice quality of wool for finer yarns. However, there are multiple breeds of alpaca and the quality of wool can vary a great deal between animals. One has to be very attentive on vegetation sticking in the wool and fiber length when sorting. We cannot process alpaca wool if the fiber length is longer than 12 cm.

Mohair

Wool from mohair goats is very smooth and shiny. The kid mohair is especially suitable for finer yarns. Older animals (+3 years) often has a more coarse wool which is less suitable for spinning. Mohair is always spun with a minimum of 25% merino wool.

**** THE ADDED MERINO FEE EXPLAINED**

The hassle of merino

Merino wool is among the softest, finest wools we can handle at Hjelholts Uldspinderi, but it is at the same time one of the most troublesome materials to make a good product from. Merino wool has extreme levels of lanolin of a type, that is very difficult for us to wash out. Whether it comes from the European climate with, which is generally more fluctuating between warmth, cold, sun, rain, snow, or whether it is due to something else entirely - we don't really know.

But the fact of the matter is, that every time we're scouring local Danish (and European) merino wool, we are fighting a tough battle. If the wool isn't completely clean of lanolin, we simply won't be able to card the wool properly. The machinery stops and the yarn that comes out will become uneven and more prone to breaking.

When we're scouring Danish (and European) merino, we have to add a special blend of soaps, and still we're only able to have about 1/3 of our scouring tubs full, compared to other types of wool. Furthermore, we have to scour the wool to extra times in clean water. Regardless of all this extra effort, it is more tedious to card and spin later in the process.

All in all, when we're treating merino wool at Hjelholts Uldspinderi, it requires more hours in our scouring facility than with other wools, it also requires an extra set of hands and higher expertise in the carding- and spinning section of our mill. We have, therefore, found it necessary to add the extra service fee of DKK 150,00/kg finished merino yarn.

We hope for your understanding.

Kind regards,
Hjelholt's Uldspinderi