The present inventors surprisingly found that this problem can be solved by incorporating aerogel into ceramic fiber blankets after the fiber blankets have been formed. This can be achieved by preparing an aerogel composition comprising an aerogel powder and an organic solvent and injecting it into the fiber blanket. Due to this approach, the use of binders can be reduced or even entirely avoided, while still obtaining an excellent attachment of the aerogel powder to the fibers of the fiber blanket.

Thus, in a first aspect, the present disclosure relates to a method for the preparation of a composite article comprising aerogel particles and ceramic fibers, the method comprising:
- providing a fibrous article comprising ceramic fibers,
- providing an aerogel composition comprising an aerogel powder and an organic solvent,
- combining the fibrous article and the aerogel composition, and
- partially or completely removing the organic solvent to obtain the composite article.

In another aspect, the present disclosure furthermore relates to a composite article obtainable by the method as disclosed herein.

In addition, the disclosure relates to a composite article comprising aerogel particles and ceramic fibers, wherein the composite article is obtainable by injecting an aerogel composition comprising an aerogel powder and an organic solvent, and optionally inorganic opacifiers and/or mineral fillers, into a fibrous article comprising ceramic fibers, and partially or completely removing the organic solvent to obtain the composite article.

In still a further aspect, the present disclosure relates to a composite article comprising aerogel particles and ceramic fibers, wherein one or more of the following requirements (i) to (vii) are fulfilled:

(i) the composite article contains less than 15% by weight organic compounds;
(ii) at least 50% of the fibers in the composite article have a length of 5 mm or more;
(iii) the composite article contains less than 10% by weight binder;

(iv) the composite article exhibits a total weight loss in thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) when being heated in a nitrogen atmosphere from 30°C to 1100°C with a temperature increase of 10 °C/min of less than 35% by weight;