Think ahead.

SUSTAINABLE SUPPLIES

Tork Matic® Soft Hand Towel Roll Advanced

Article	290067
System	H1 - Hand towel roll system
Colour	White
Quality level	Advanced
Ply	2
Roll length	150 m
Roll width	21 cm
Roll diameter	19 cm
Core inside diameter	3.8 cm
Embossing	Yes
Print	No

Comfort your guests with the Advanced Tork Matic® soft hand towel roll. Ideal for hand drying with a grey leaf decor embossing. The rolls are suitable for the Tork Matic® Hand Towel Roll Dispenser, developed for easy maintenance in high traffic washrooms. It saves time and controls consumption with one-at-a-time sheet dispensing.

Key benefits:

- A large, soft hand towel with a high quality feel that leaves a lasting impression
- Long-lasting rolls minimise maintenance costs while maximising service.

Environmental

Content

The product is made from
Fresh fibres
Recycled fibres
Chemicals
The packaging material is made from paper or plastic.

Material

Fresh fibres and recycled fibres
In the tissue process, both fresh fibres and recovered paper are being used. The choice of pulp is made based on product requirements and pulp availability so the pulp is used in the most efficient way.
Recycling of paper is an efficient use of resources as the wood fibres are used more than once.
High demands are put on quality and purity of recovered fibres, considering each step of the chain (collection, sorting, transport, storage, use), to ensure safe and hygienic products.
Recycled fibres can be produced from different types of recovered paper, such as collected newsprint, magazines, office waste, paper cups, drink cartons, corrugated boxes and paper hand towels. The choice of recovered paper grades is made for each product, depending on its specific requirements on performance properties and brightness. The paper is dissolved in water, washed and treated with chemicals under high temperature and screened to separate out impurities.
Fresh fibre pulp is produced from softwood or hardwood. The wood is subject to chemical and/or mechanical processes where the cellulose fibres are separated out and lignin and other residuals are removed.Bleaching of pulp, used for tissue, is primarily a process to remove substances that could have a negative effect on important properties of the finished product such as purity, absorption, strength and colour of the pulp. There are two different methods used today for bleaching fresh fibre pulp: ECF (elementary chlorine free), where chlorine dioxide is used, and TCF (totally chlorine free) where ozone, oxygen and hydrogen peroxide are used.
Bleaching of the recycled fibre pulp is done using chlorine-free bleaching agents (hydrogen peroxide and sodium dithionite).

Chemicals

All chemicals (process aids as well as additives) are assessed from an environmental, occupational health and safety and product safety point of view.
To control product performance we use additives:

- Wet strength agents (for Wipers and Hand Towels)
- Dry strength agents (are used together with mechanical treatment of the pulp to make strong products like wipers)
- For coloured papers dyes and fixatives (to secure perfect fastness of the colour) are added
- For printed products printing inks (pigments with carriers and fixatives) are applied
- For multi ply products we often use a water soluble glue to secure the integrity of the product

In most of our mills we do not add optical brighteners but it often occurs in recovered paper since it is used in printing paper.
We do not use softeners for professional hygiene products.
High product quality is secured through quality and hygiene management systems throughout production, storage and transport.
In order to maintain a stable process and product quality the paper manufacturing process is supported by the following chemicals/ process aids:

- defoamers (surfactants and dispersing agents)
- pH-control (sodium hydroxide and sulphuric acid)
- retention aids (chemicals that help to agglomerate small fibres to prevent fibre loss)
- Coating chemicals (that help to control the creping of the paper to make it soft and absorbent)

To reuse broke and to utilise recovered fibres we use:

- Pulping aid (chemicals that help to repulp wet strong paper)
- Flocculation chemicals (that help to clean out printing inks and fillers from recovered paper)
- Bleaching agents (to increase the brightness of pulp from recovered paper)

In the cleaning of our waste water we use flocculation agents and nutritients for the biological treatment to secure that no negative impact on water quality comes from our mills.

Food Contact

This product fulfills the legislative requirements for Food Contact materials, confirmed by external certification performed by a third party. The product is safe for wiping food contact surfaces and may also come occasionally into contact with foodstuffs for a short period of time.

Environmental certification

This product is certified with the EU Ecolabel with certificate number SE/004/001.
This product is certified for FSC® with certificate number SA-COC-008266.

Packaging

Fulfilment of Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC): Yes

Article creation date and latest article revision

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Revision date: 13-08-2024

Environmental

Production	This product is produced at Mannheim mill, DE and certified according to IFS, ISO 9001, ISO 14001 (Environmental management systems), CoC-PEFC, EMAS (eco-management and audit scheme), ISO 45001, ISO 50001 and FSC Chain-Of-Custody.
Destruction	This product is mainly used for personal hygiene and can be collected together with household waste.
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