

## Tork SmartOne Mini Toilet Roll Advanced



Article	472193
Roll Length	111.6 m
System	T9 - SmartOne Mini System
Roll Width	13.4 cm
Roll Diameter	14.9 cm
Number of Sheets	620
Sheet Length	18 cm
Core Inner Diameter	4.4 cm
Ply	2
Print	No
Colour	White

The Tork SmartOne Mini Toilet Roll System uniquely delivers one hygienic sheet at a time, helping to reduce consumption by up to 40% compared to traditional jumbo roll dispensers, which means more visits per roll. Tork SmartOne Mini high-capacity rolls are suitable for demanding washrooms from low to medium to high traffic, depending on which Tork SmartOne Mini dispenser is chosen.

- The high-capacity single-sheet dispensing roll saves maintenance time and ensures that paper is always available
- Quick disintegration and reduced consumption minimises the risk of expensive pipe blockages
- Soft tissue with high brightness and the Tork leaf print for a good image
- SmartCore© core removal – for fast and easy refilling
- Tork Easy Handling™ Carry Packs are durable, effortless to handle and reduce waste

## Environmental info

### Content

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

### Material

Virgin fibres and recovered paper  
In the tissue process both virgin 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. The environmental benefits and economic feasibility of recovered paper as a raw material source depend on its availability, transport distance and the quality of the collected material.  
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, transportation, storage, use), to ensure safe and hygienic products.  
Recovered paper can be produced both from collected newsprint, magazines and office waste. The paper is dissolved in water, washed and treated with chemicals under high temperature and screened to separate out impurities.  
Virgin pulp fibres are produced out of 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 is a cleaning process of the fibres and the aim is to achieve a bright pulp, but also to get a certain purity of the fibre in order to achieve the demands for hygiene products and in some cases to meet the requirements for food safety.  
There are different methods used today for bleaching: ECF (elementary chlorine free, where chlorine dioxide is used, and TCF (totally chlorine free) where ozone, oxygen and hydrogen peroxide is used.  
Bleaching of the recovered pulp is made with 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 (is 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 nutrients for the biological treatment to secure that no negative impact on water quality comes from our mills.

### Environmental labels

This product is approved for the EU Ecolabel.

### Packaging

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

### Article creation date and latest article revision

Date of issue: 2019-01-24

Revision date: 2019-03-11

### Production

This product is produced at SKELMERSDALE mill, GB and certified according to BRC-IoP, FSC Chain-Of-Custody, ISO 14001 (Environmental management systems), ISO 9001, and OHSAS 18001.

### Destruction

This product is suitable to be taken care of in the normal sewage system of the community.

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