Kilta

Environmental impact assessment TKL/ 31.10.2008



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Product structure

Product	221A		221C		224A		224C	
	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%
Steel	1,5	31	10	75	1,5	27	10	71
MDF	0,6	12	0,6	4	0,6	11	0,6	4
PU hard foam	1,4	29	1,4	10	2	36	2	14
PU foam	0,6	12	0,6	4	0,7	13	0,7	5
Plastic	0,8	16	0,8	6	0,8	14	0,8	5,7
Total (kg)	4,9		13,4		5,6		14,1	

- Total weights do not contain fabrics
- Standard upholstery according to Martela collection
- Fabric consumption for chairs:
 - 221A and 221C = $1,1m^2$
 - 224A and $224C = 1.4m^{2}$
- Glides are injection moulded polyamide and steel
- Seat upholstery bottom is polypropene
- Body is CFC and HFC free polyurethane hard foam
- Pads are CFC and HFC free polyurethane foam
- No PVC used in production
- Mig welded steal frame

Surface treatment methods

Base: powder coating (do not contain heavy metals) or chrome

Material demands

Durability for standard fabrics is at least 50 000 Martindale

Packaging practices

- Products are packed in plastic bags (LDPE) and cardboard boxes
- Packaging materials do not contain PVC

Environmental impact of manufacturing process

The most essential environmental impacts are caused by surface finishing.
Reliefs are controlled by keeping track of VOCs of finishing materials (Volatile Organic Compounds)

Tests

Durability and stability is tested under the requirements of EN 13761(224A)

Life cycle

When designing product the minimum target for life cycle has been ten years

Exghangeable components

Glides can be replaced

Instructions

Upholstery should be vacuumed every week (at least aquarius) and drycleaned once a year

Recycling

- Parts can be separated without any special tools
- Wooden parts can be used as material for energy production
- Metal parts can be recycled
- Plastic parts can be used as material for energy production
- Foams can be used as material for energy production