

Tork Soft Mini Jumbo Toilet Roll Premium



| Article | 110254 |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| System | T2 - Mini jumbo toilet system |
| Colour | White |
| Ply | 2 |
| Roll length | 170 m |
| Roll width | 9.4 cm |
| Roll diameter | 18.7 cm |
| Number of sheets | 850 |
| Sheet length | 20 cm |
| Core inside diameter | 5.9 cm |
| Embossing | Yes |
| Print | No |

The Tork Mini Jumbo system stands for time efficiency and reduced cost, offering much more toilet paper than standard rolls. Tork Mini Jumbo Toilet Rolls Premium 2 ply offer superior look and feel and performance, and are suitable for medium to high-traffic locations.

Key benefits:

- Tork Easy Handling® plastic packaging – for easier carrying and disposing of packaging

- High capacity: less maintenance and reduced risk of paper shortage

- Attractive décor: designed to make a great impression

- Soft tissue with high brightness for a lasting impression

| Environmental | |
|--|---|
| Article creation date and latest article revision | Date of issue: 19-04-2019 Revision date: 04-05-2021 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 of the recovered pulp is made with chlorine-free bleaching agents (hydrogene peroxide and sodium dithionite). |
| Production | This product is produced at SKELMERSDALE mill, GB and certified according to ISO 9001, ISO 14001 (Environmental management systems), OHSAS 18001 and FSC Chain-Of-Custody. |
| Essity UK Ltd, Southfields Road, Dunstable, Bedfordshire LU6 3EJ, United Kingdom | 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. In order to maintain a stable process and product quality the paper manufacturing process is supported by the following chemicals/ process aids: |
| Environmental certification | |
| Packaging | Fulfilment of Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC): Yes |
| | 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) |
| | 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 |
| | To control product performance we use additives: 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. |
| Destruction | This product is suitable to be taken care of in the normal sewage system of the community. Recovered paper can be produced both from collected newsprint, magazines and office waste. 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. |
| Content | The product is made from |
| Material | Virgin fibres and 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. We do not use softeners for professional hygiene products. 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. 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. The packaging material is made from paper or plastic. 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. Recycling of paper is an efficient use of resources as the wood fibres are used more than once. To reuse broke and to utilise recovered fibres we use: |
| | 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) This product is certified for FSC®. |
| Chemicals | All chemicals (process aids as well as additives) are assessed from an environmental, occupational health and safety and product safety point of view. 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. Virgin pulp Recycled fibres |

Chemicals

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