



# Tork Folded Toilet Paper Advanced

114277

Think ahead.



## Description

Tork Folded Toilet Paper dispensers offer hygienic sheet-by-sheet dispensing that reduces waste and maintenance costs. Tork Folded Toilet Paper Advanced balances cost and performance. This system is ideal for low to medium traffic locations, especially in healthcare and Horeca environments.

- One-at-a-time dispensing for reduced consumption and increased hygiene
- Easy to refill: less maintenance
- General public use
- Advanced
- Never run out of paper
- Hygiene

## Certifications



Tork Advanced

## Product Details

System	T3
Color	White

## Shipping Data

	Consumer Units (CON)	Transport unit (TRP)	Pallet (PAL)
EAN	7322542214053	7322542214077	7322542214046
Packaging Material	Banderole	Carton	-
Pieces	252	9072 (36 CON)	272160 (30 TRP)
Height		356 mm	1,229 mm
Length		402 mm	1,200 mm
Width		299 mm	1,000 mm
Gross Weight	198.11 g	7.13 kg	213.96 kg
Net Weight	179.07 g	6.45 kg	193.4 kg
Volume	1.19 dm <sup>3</sup>	42.79 dm <sup>3</sup>	1.48 m <sup>3</sup>
Layers Per Pallet	-	-	3
TRP Per Layer	-	-	10



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## Compatible Products



Tork Folded Toilet Paper Dispenser White  
556000



Tork Folded Toilet Paper Dispenser Black  
556008

## Environmental Information

### 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.

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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 nutrients for the biological treatment to secure that no negative impact on water quality comes from our mills.

<b>Environmental certification</b>	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.
<b>Packaging</b>	Fulfilment of Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC): Yes
<b>Article creation date and latest article revision</b>	Date of issue: 04-10-2024 Revision date: 11-09-2025
<b>Production</b>	This product is produced at Skelmersdale - GB mill and certified according to ISO 9001, ISO 14001 (Environmental management systems), OHSAS 18001 and FSC Chain-Of-Custody.
<b>Destruction</b>	This product is suitable to be taken care of in the normal sewage system of the community.

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