

strategy and choice



material process

strategies

design for new materials

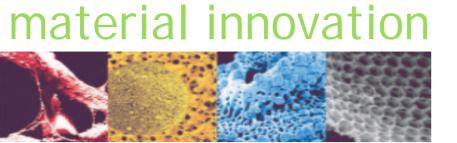
design for reduce reuse recycle

design analysis pla-[product life assessment]

design for nest gang stack

design for multiuse

design with aesthetics beauty



Why are we talking about this? environmental issues

climate change indicators on rise

mammals in decline

global ice melt accelerating

wetlands drying up

forest loss continues

air pollution still a problem

Vital Signs 2005, The World Watch Institute

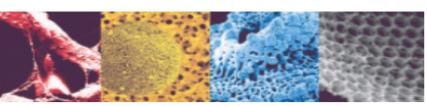


Paradigm shift

we made our materials too good [to last a lifetime]

we need materials to be "programmed degradeable"

the new materials:



What is programmed degradable?

Three factors affect how environment-friendly a material is:

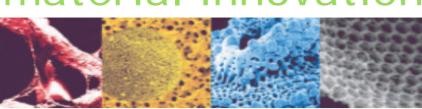
renew-ability: how quickly are the ingredients of the material created in the environment? (A material made from soybeans; more enviro friendly than one made from wood; nature produces soybeans faster than it produces trees.

degradability: how quickly can material be re-integrated into environment after it is no longer being used?

production: how much pollution/waste is created during process of making material?

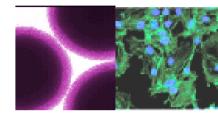


Wood cellulose as a source for plastic





Switch grass as a source for plastic monomers

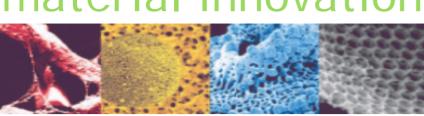




Sugars as a source for plastic monomers



Corn as a source for plastic monomers





Soybeans as a source for plastic monomers



the new materials: what is plastic?

A material can be called a *plastic* if it satisfies three conditions:

- 1] it's main ingredient must be a *polymer* material.
- 2] it must be fluid at some point during processing (usually processed using heat).
- 3] it must be solid in its final form.

Plastics can be made up of many different kinds of polymer, and can be processed in many different ways.



the new materials: what is a polymer?

polymers: the basic ingredient

The main ingredient of any plastic is a *polymer*, a type of molecule that takes the form of a long chain.

The word **polymer** comes from two Greek words, **poly** meaning *many* **mer** meaning *parts*.

So, as the name implies, polymers are made of many parts, called *monomers* or *monomeric units*, that are chained together.



the new materials: what are green plastics? bioplastics

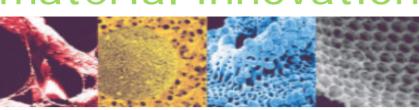
Polymers that occur in nature: *biopolymers*. Carbohydrates and proteins are biopolymers.

Natural raw materials are abundant, renewable, and biodegradable, making them attractive feedstocks for bioplastics a new generation of environmentally friendly plastics.

cellulose most plentiful carbohydrate in world; 40 % organic matter is cellulose!

starch found in corn (maize), potatoes, wheat, tapioca (cassava), and some other plants. Annual world production is over 70 billion lbs; non-food purposes, like paper, cardboard, textile sizing, and adhesives.

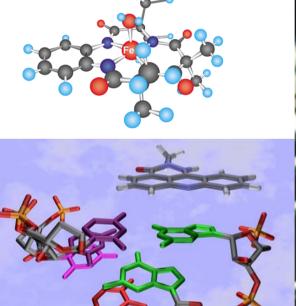
collagen is the most abundant protein found in mammals. Gelatin is denatured collagen.



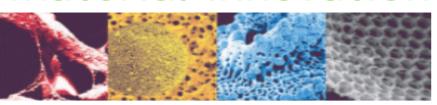
the new materials: what is a polymer?

Some polymers are synthetically produced, [nylon and polyester], others can be found in nature: silk, hair, natural rubber, and starch are examples

of polymers



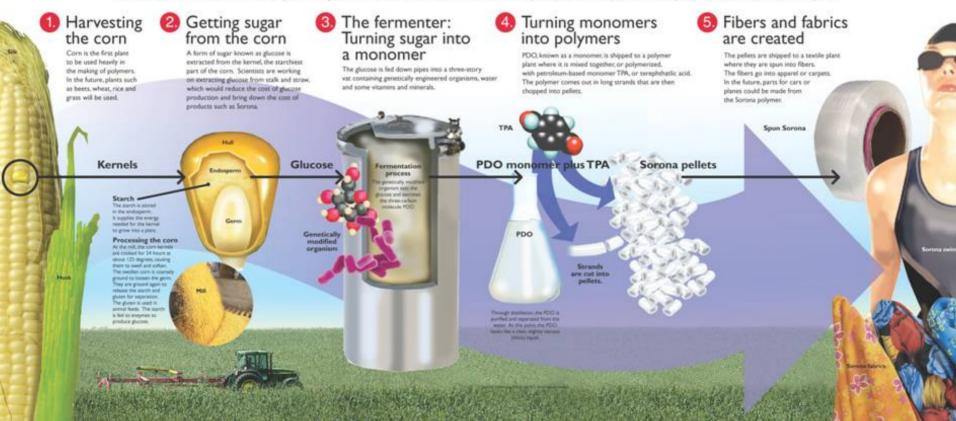




the new materials:
Bio-plastics: product life
assessment PLA

From corn to polymers and fibers

DuPont" Sorona' is made from naturally occurring starch in the kernels of corn. In the next five years, researchers plan to find ways to use starch from the entire plant.



the new materials:

bio-plastics









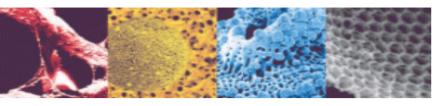


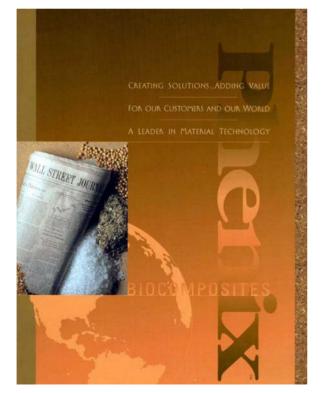
the new materials: bio-plastics

Humans have been utilizing natural materials and cross linking technology for years: weaving composite fibres; mud and straw bricks









the new materials

reclaimed wood waste, paper, and soybeans



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the new materials

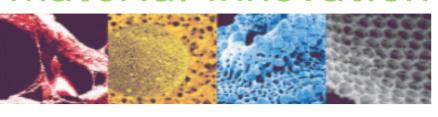
Bamboo plywood and products



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the new materials Cellulosics

A long colorful American design history





the new materials:

Bio-plastics



Tenite: bio-based plastic made from cellulose. [cellulosics]

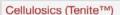






Sensory experience Touch - scent - visual - sound

| Attribute | Color | Spec. Effects |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| gloss | 0 -100 % tint | marbleizing |
| clarity | | variegate |
| | rich | (tortoise shell) |
| warm to touch | intensity | |
| 1.01 | of hues | fragrance |
| wood-like | | encapsulation |
| sound | | material |
| precision to | | combinations |
| handmade | | JOHN MILLIONS |
| appearance | | |
| | | |



Family Performance Process CA Primary: CAB molding CAP chemical resistance film & profile extrusion 'natural plastic' process flexibility Secondary: 'clear wood' tailorable fabrication derived from weatherable laminating

Touch - scent Attribute warm to touc

Sensory

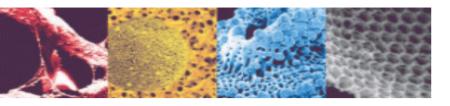
wood-like sound precision to handmade appearance

Mood scented pebbles



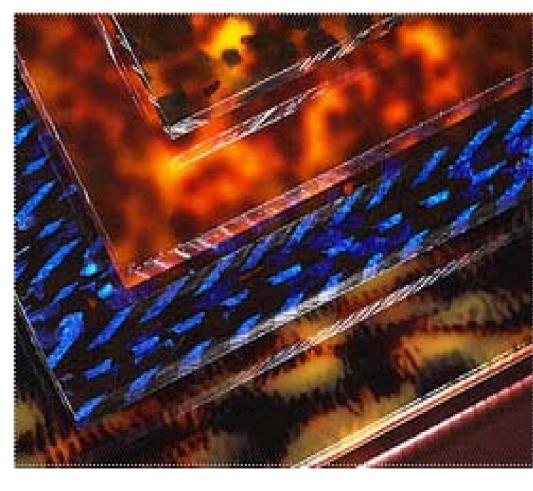


the new materials



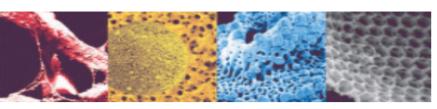
"Cellulosics lend themselves to the manufacture of products with a handcrafted look because they can imitate the nuances and colors of natural products better than other material. They are more relevant now than ever before."

Alessandro Fiocchi General Manager, Mazzucchelli



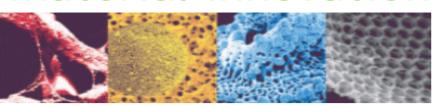
Innovation through material choice

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strategies

design for reduce reuse recycle

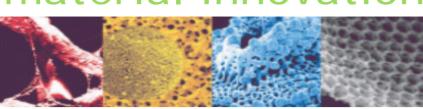


strategies

design for reduce reuse recycle

Identify what to reduce and how / why \$\$
Identify what you can reuse and how
Identify what you can recycle and how

How?



case study

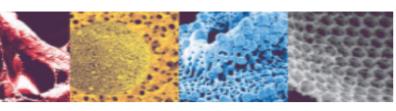
strategies

Identify

design for life cycle assessment [PLA]

Sima pro7 Pre product ecology consultants





strategies

Identify

design for life cycle assessment

- 1 Classification and characterization
- 2 Normalization
- 3 Evaluation or weighting

Sima pro7 Pre product ecology consultants

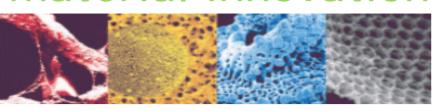
case study





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strategies

design for life cycle assessment

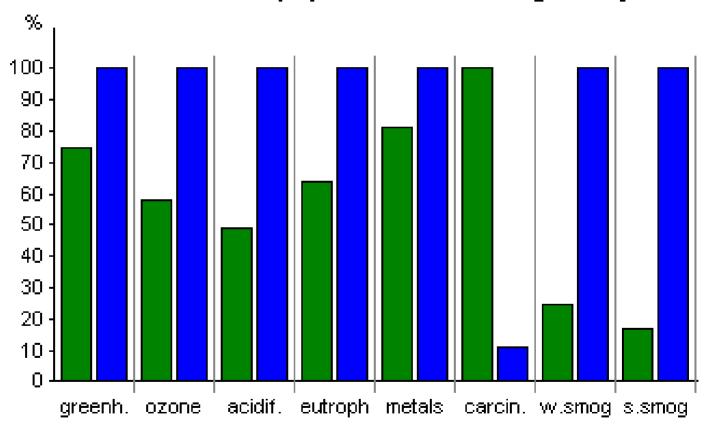
1. Classification and Characterization

In the classification step, all substances are sorted into classes according to the effect they have on the environment.

For example, substances that contribute to the greenhouse effect or that contribute to ozone layer depletion are divided into two classes. Certain substances are included in more than one class. For example, NOx is found to be toxic, acidifying and causing eutrophication.

Sima pro7 Pre product ecology consultants

Characterization of paper and LDPE bag life cycles

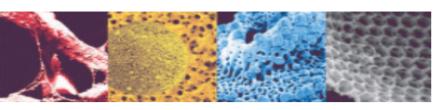


Life cycle paper bag

Life cycle LDPE bag

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strategies

design for life cycle assessment

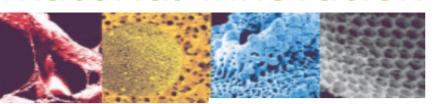
2. Normalization

Each effect calculated for the life cycle of a product is benchmarked against the known total effect for this class.

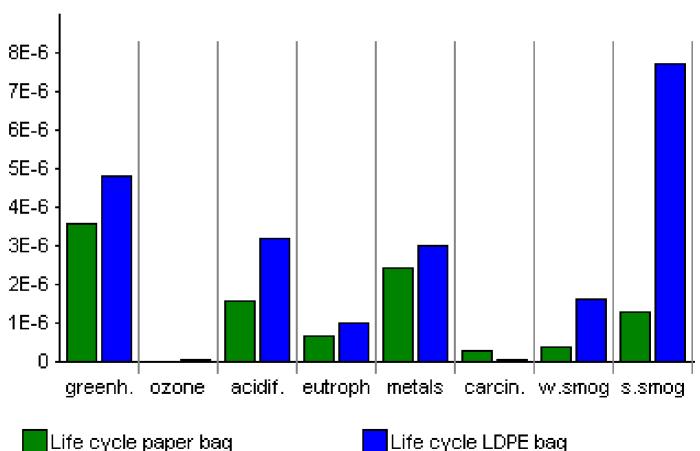
Normalization enables you to see relative contribution from material production to each already existing effect.

Normalization improves insight into results.

No final judgment can be made as not all effects are considered to be of equal importance.

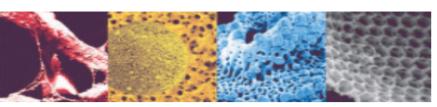


Normalization of paper and LDPE bag life cycles



Life cycle paper bag

Sima pro7 Pre product ecology consultants



strategies

design for life cycle assessment

3. Evaluation and weighting

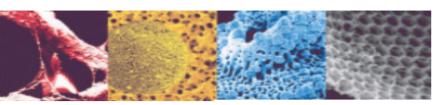
Evaluation phase: normalized effect scores are multiplied by a weighting factor representing the relative importance of the effect.

After weighting the relative importance of normalized effect scores are added.

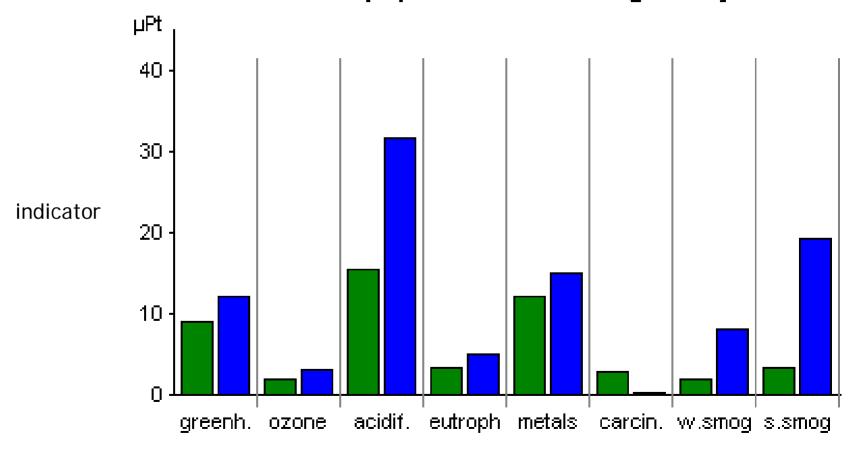
After weighting, ecotoxicity has clearly gained in significance

The length of the columns represents the seriousness of the effects. This makes it possible to add the columns to calculate a final result.

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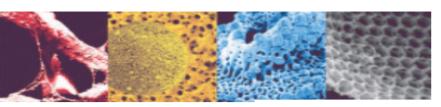
Evaluation of paper and LDPE bag life cycles



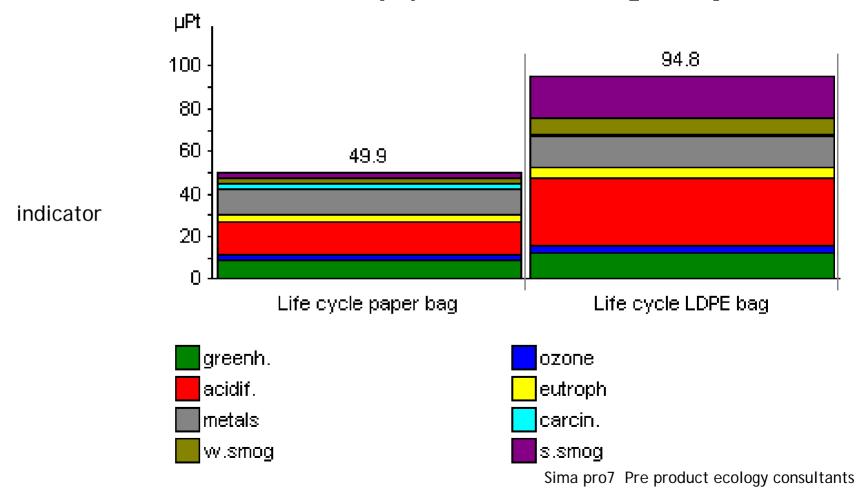
Life cycle paper bag

Sima pro7 Pre product ecology consultants
Life cycle LDPE bag

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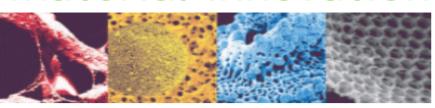


Indicator of paper and LDPE bag life cycles



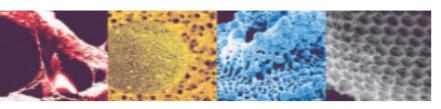
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strategies

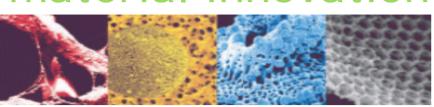
where do we go from here? one possible future

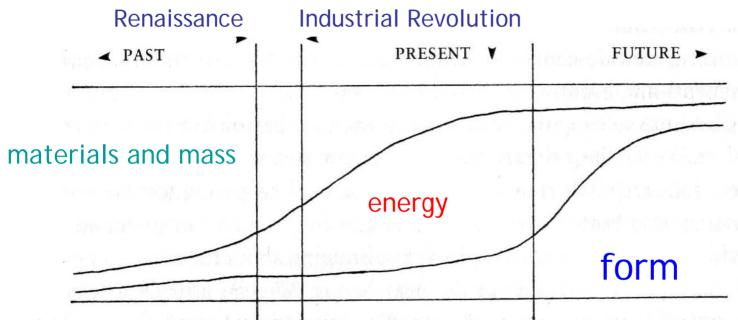


If we continue business as usual ...







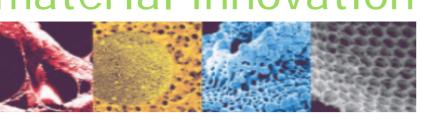


This suggests that all of civilization from its beginning through the Middle ages, was relatively unchanging in most basic ways. The materials available for human constructions remained the same. [wood stone and metals]

we are in the age of form

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strategies

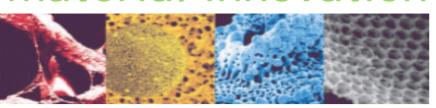
design for reduce reuse recycle

design for multi-use

design for nest gang stack

design for beauty

the new materials



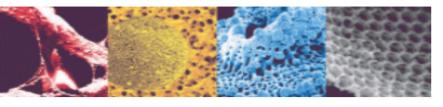
Strategies design for reduce reuse recycle



Natura line of cosmetics

the new materials

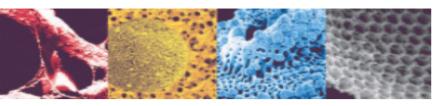




Strategies - reduce
mapping parts for minimum use of
materials, blank forms the package

form



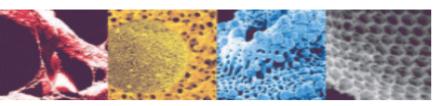


Strategies - re-use

Remolded paper and wood waste



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form

Strategies - re-use

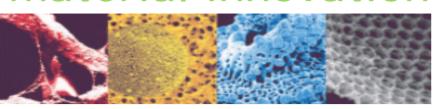
Re organizing matter

Banners and truck tarpaulins cut up and turned into bags



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form

Strategies – re-use
Re organizing matter
Plastic hangers arranged as
chandelier

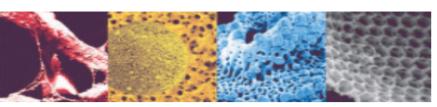




form

strategies

design for reduce reuse recycle
design for multiuse
design for nest gang stack
design for beauty



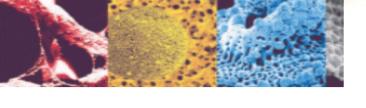
form



table / lamp table / chair Netherlands

Innovation through material chc

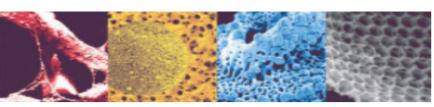






Child hi chair / rocker Finland

form



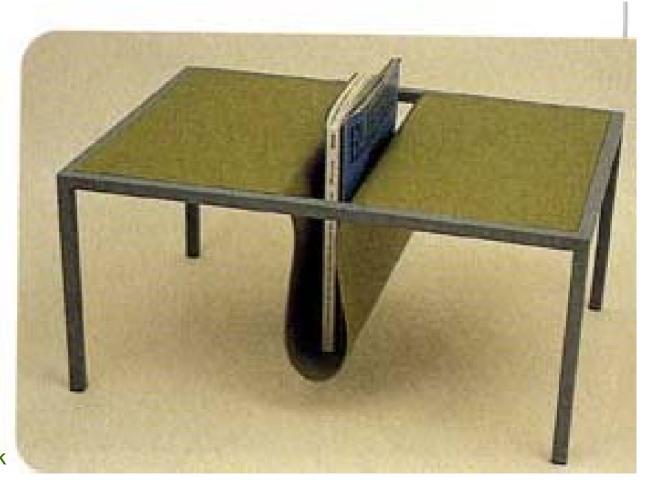


Table / magazine rack

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form

strategies

design for reduce reuse recycle
design for multi-use
design for nest gang stack
design for beauty

form

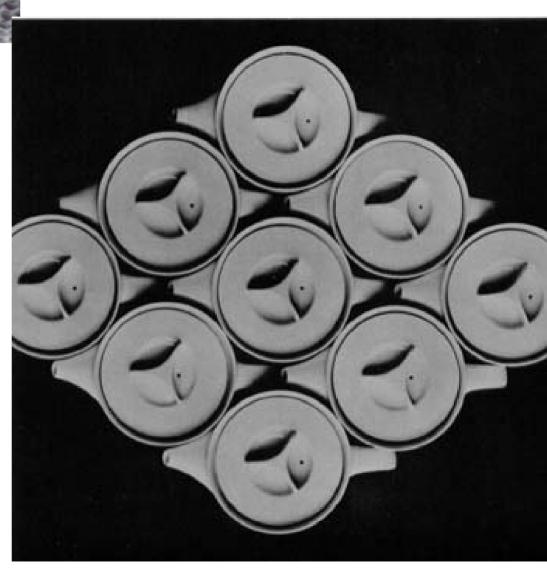
design for nest gang stack



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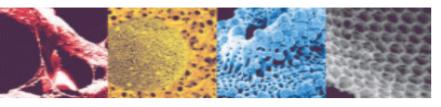
form

design for nest gang stack



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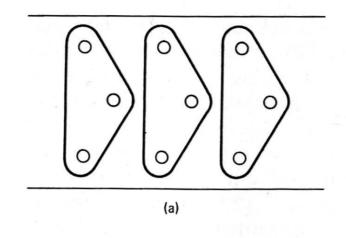


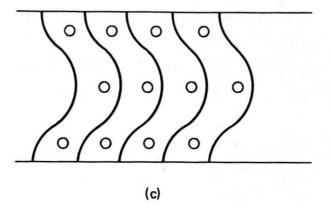


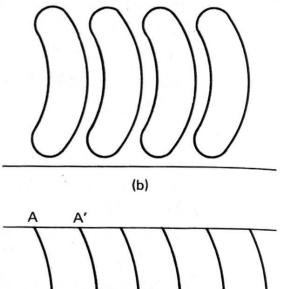
design for nest gang stack

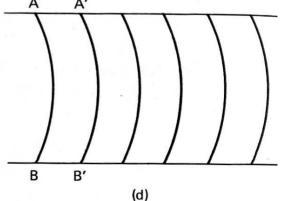
Simple metal bracket Stamping

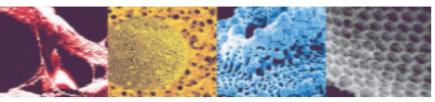
Improved for better nesting on raw roll sheet stock



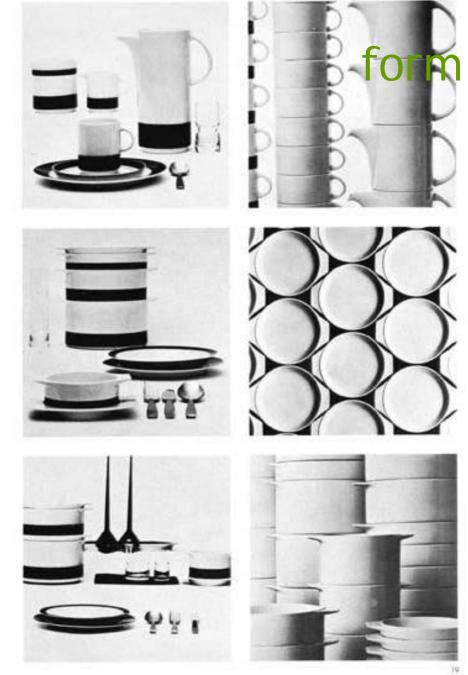








design for nest gang stack



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form

strategies

design for reduce reuse recycle
design for multi-use
design for nest gang stack
design for beauty



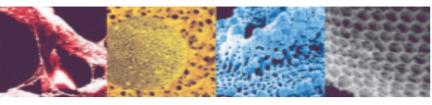
form

strategies

beauty

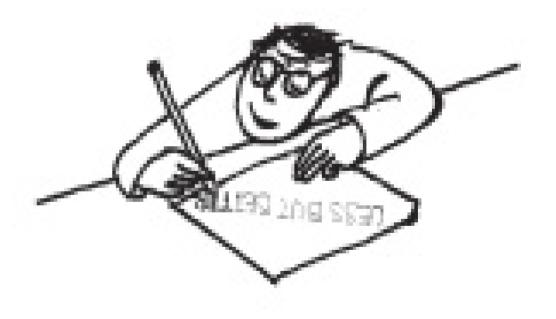
minimal use of material

weniger aber besser



" weniger aber besser!" less but better - dieter rams







Kitchen tools Finland

form



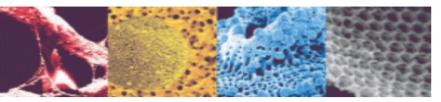
Wooden chair Finland

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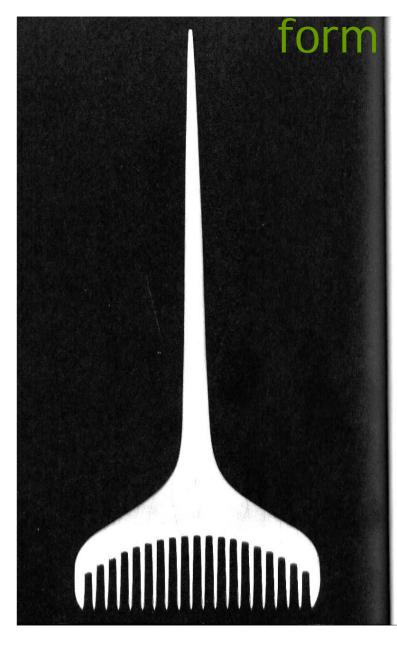
form



Iron cook pot



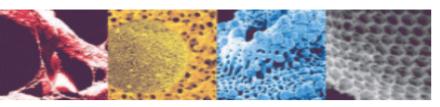




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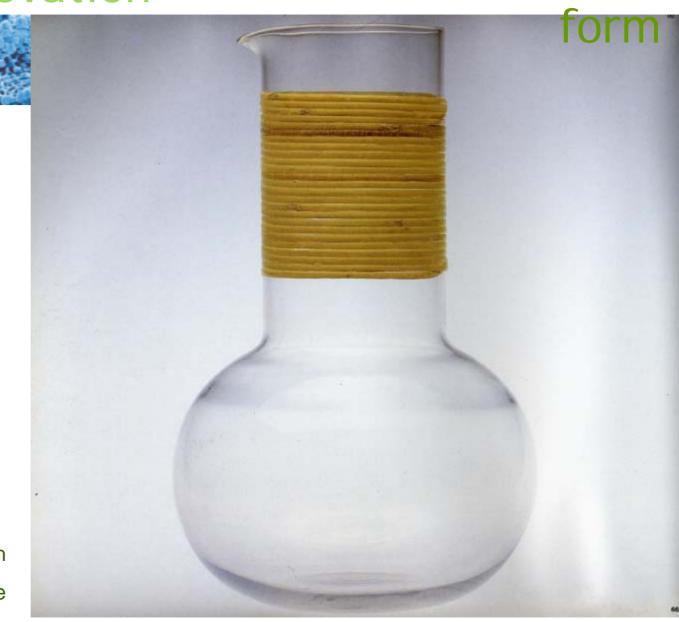


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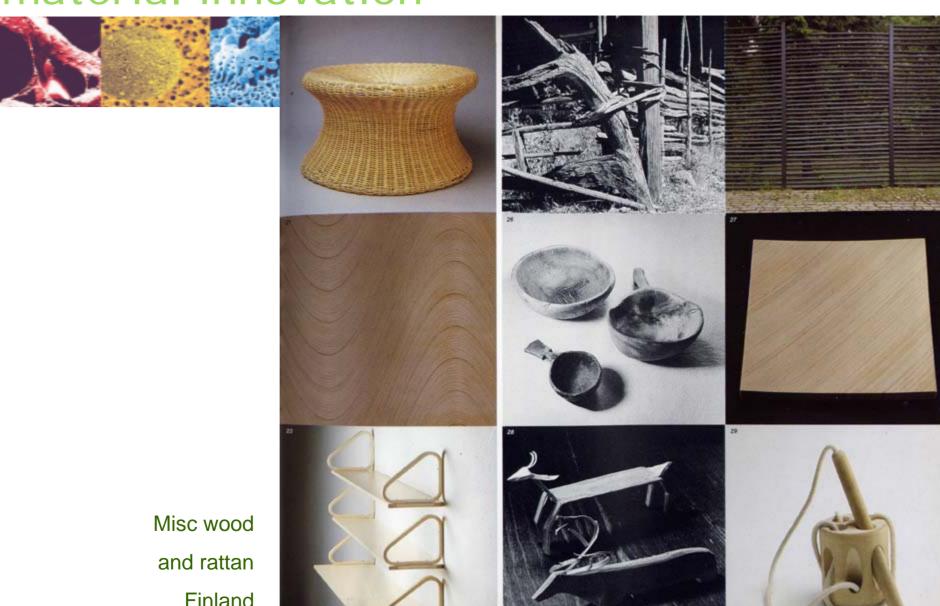


Cast ceramic housing



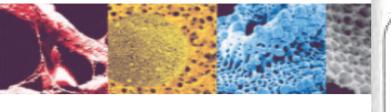
Glass flask with rattan handle

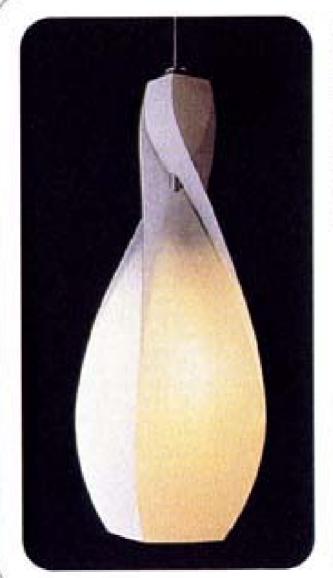
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Finland

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Lampshade

Interlocking moulded forms of corn-starch biopolymer fit together to make this organic shaped lampshade. This prototype avoids the use of adhesives, is recyclable and/or compostable and demonstrates the potential of biopolymers to replace non-renewable plastics.

Brian Dougherty, USA 306

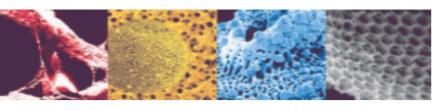
Frontstype

Comistanch (hispotymer 282

Renewable, 330
sompotymer
biopotymer

CORA sward, 1998 332

corn starch based plastics Brain Dougherty USA





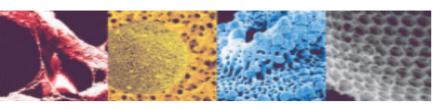
"Papcorn" wheat corn starch based plastics Denmark

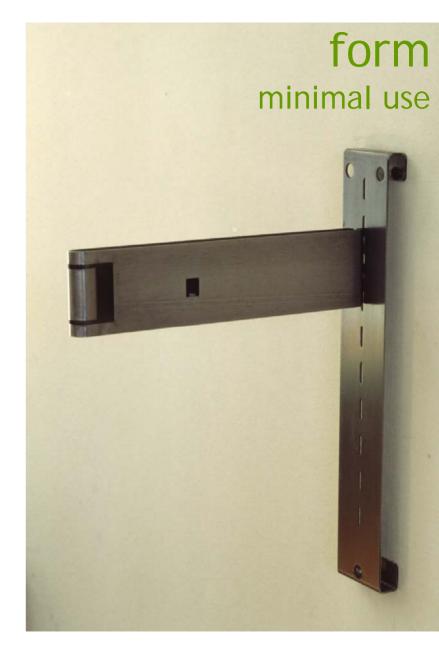
form

Plantation grown sustainable rubberwood

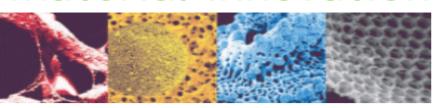


Chip n dip Caruso for Crate & Barrel





Lamp bracket steel Caruso



form

solar cell powered



Solar lights for Target Caruso

form

Rational and minimally designed forms can be beautiful expressions of material Sustainable rubber wood

and function. caruso 2004

I thinks it's more about re-organization and the removing of material than the adding of it.

caruso 2004

Solar cell powered scale



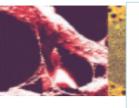






Innovation through material choice

form





For Design Ideas

Post consumer recycled aluminum

If an object is to be made, it must be made in such a way as to have as minimal an impact on the environment as possible. caruso 2004

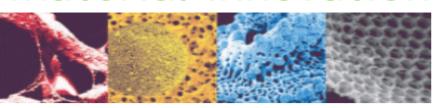


For Design Ideas

We can no longer live in the throw-away society.

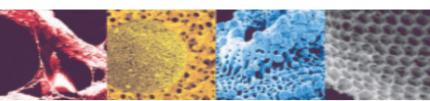
There are hundreds of eco designed goods out there





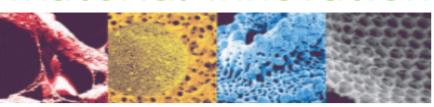
Understanding the multidisciplinary nature of Life Cycle Assessment One of the complexities of LCA lies in its very multidisciplinary character. Following [Hofstetter1998] we can distinguish three spheres that are all required in an LCA. Each sphere has very different characteristics:

Technosphere Ecosphere Valuesphere



Technosphere:

The modeling of technical systems, such as production processes, transport processes etc. Usually, uncertainties in technosphere are not greater than a factor 2, while almost all measurements are verifiable and repeatable.



Ecosphere:

The modeling of environmental mechanisms ("what happens with an emission?").

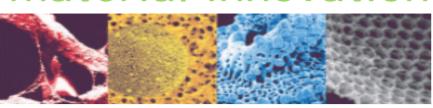
Uncertainties are often one to three orders of magnitude, and often verification is difficult or impossible, for example one cannot test-run climate change and repeat this several times to get good measurements.

Valuesphere:

Dealing with subjective choices. This includes weighting of impact categories, but as we will see, values also play an essential role when an allocation procedure or a time-horizon is selected.

For example, in impact assessment it is important to choose if the potential damage from heavy metals is integrated over just 100 years or eternity.

Value sphere is typically in the area of social sciences. In value sphere one cannot really speak of uncertainties, as one can say a "single" truth does not exist.



Simplified product life assessment PLA

Identify and analyze all aspects of product

function

use

form

parts

material

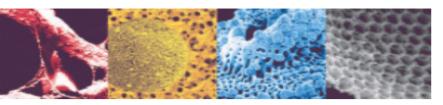
environment

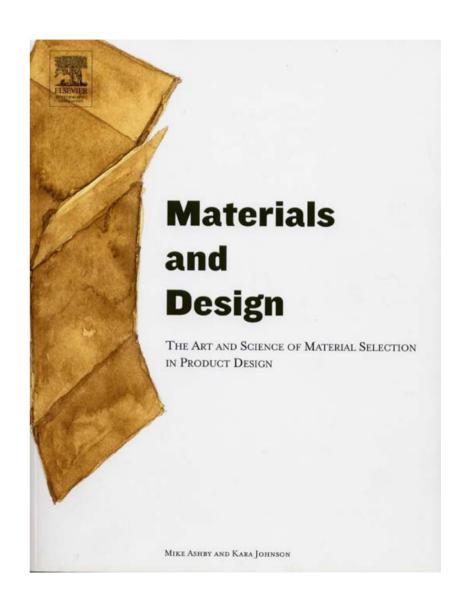
experience

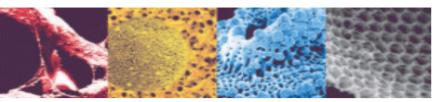
holistic

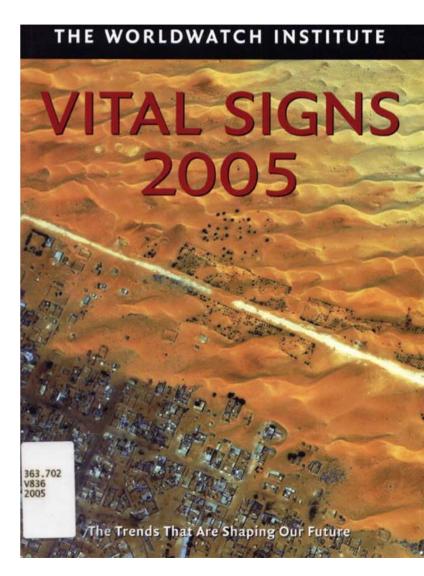
with regard to every aspect of product life from inception to delivery to store shelf to usable life to end life

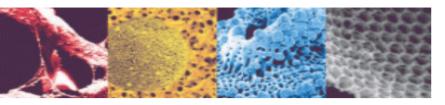
c 2007 caruso

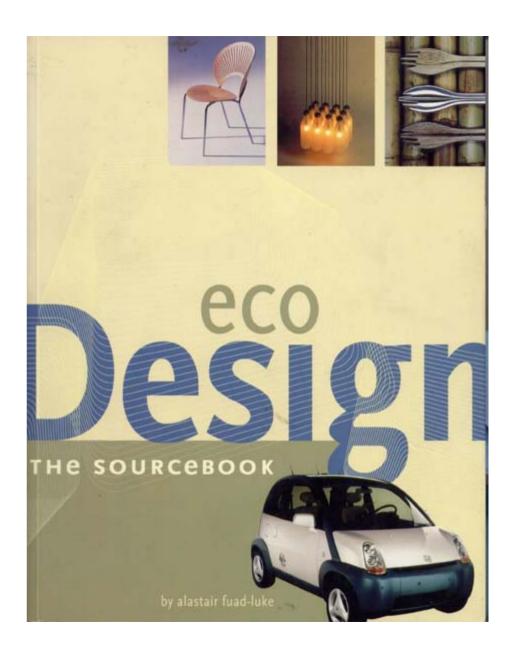




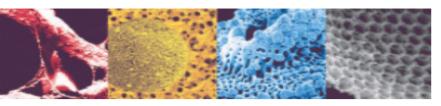








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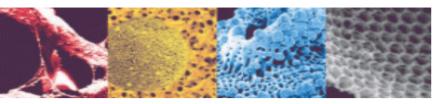
THE GREEN IMPERATIVE



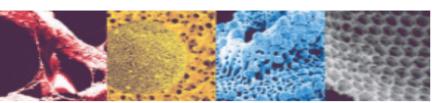
NATURAL DESIGN FOR THE REAL WORLD

VICTOR PAPANEK

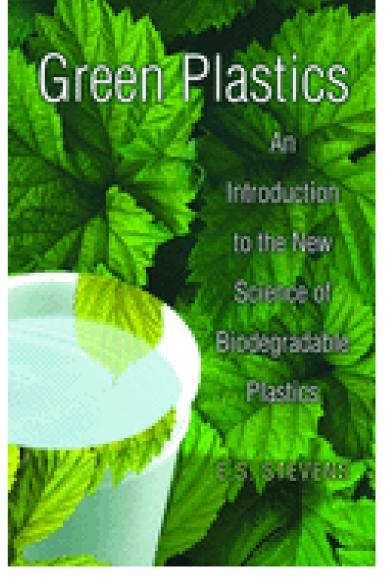
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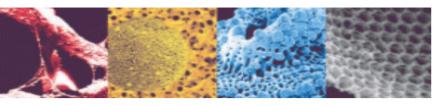


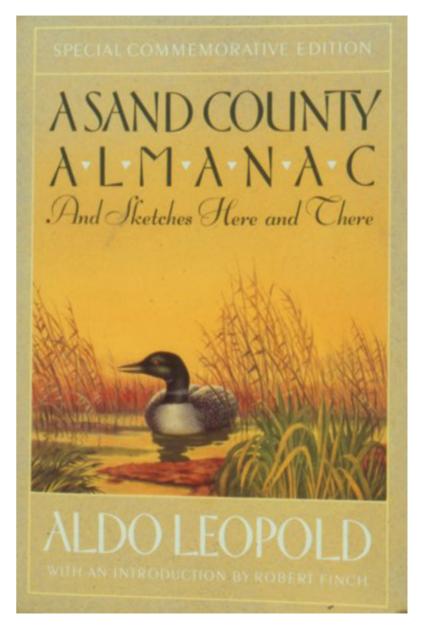




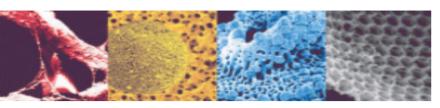
material logic

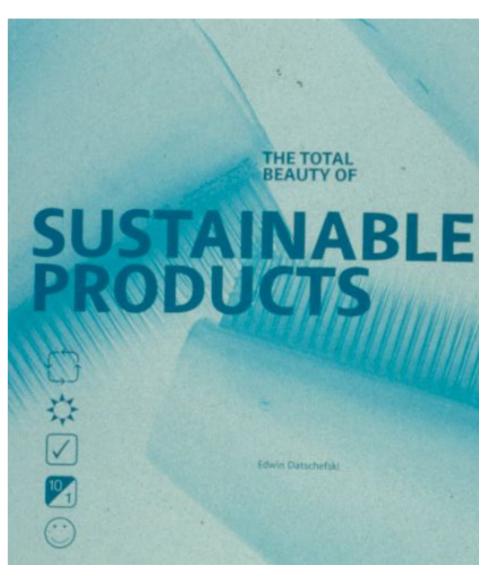




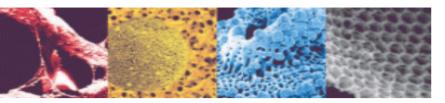


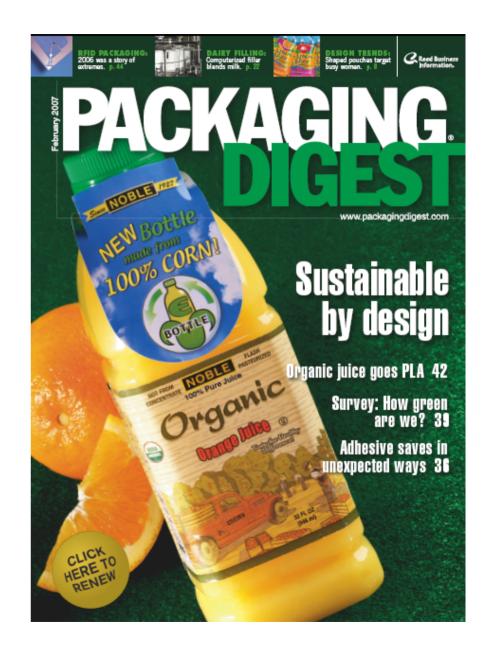
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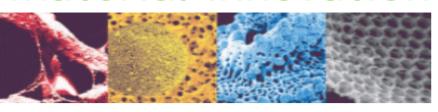




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General Informational Web Sites

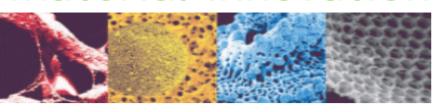
The Biopolymers Web Site www.biopolymer.net/

U. S. National Biobased Products and Bioenergy Initiative www.bioproducts-bioenergy.gov/

Population and problems www.peopleandplanet.net/doc.php?id=1087

Plywood from bamboo www.plyboo.com/neo.html

Development news on polymers www.fbe.itu.edu.tr/polymer/news.htm



Green Plastics Organizations

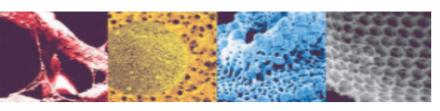
BEPS: BioEnvironmental Polymer Society www.beps.org/

BPI: The International Biodegradable Products Institute www.bpiworld.org/

BPS: Japanese Biodegradable Plastics Society www/bpsweb.net/

Green plastics www.greenplastics.com/

Product Ecology consultants Sima pro Life cycle analysis software www.pre.nl/



Manufacturers

Eastman Chemical

www.eastman.com , eastmaninnovationlab.com

Novamont (Materbi)

www.biogroupusa.com/

Cargill Dow

www.natureworksllc.com/

ECM Biofilms, Inc.

www.ecmbiofilms.com/

Metabolix, Inc.

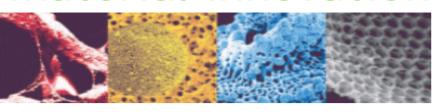
www.Metabolix.com/

StarchTech, Inc.

www.starchtech.com/

Willow Ridge Plastics, Inc.

www.willowridgeplastics.com/



Green Product retailers web

www.Treehugger.com

www.greenhome.com/

www.greenpeople.org/ search engine portal for green products

<u>www.coopamerica.org/pubs/greenpages/</u> Resource for green products and services

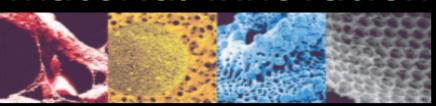
Architectural building products

http://www.greenproducts.net/

www.wbdg.org/design/greenproducts.php portal for enviro building goods services

Green labeling and standards

www.greenseal.org/



can you make it better with less?

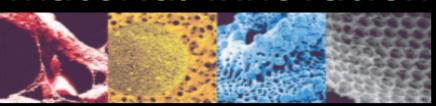
can you make it more sustainable by changing plastics?

can you package it with less?

can the package be the product?

can the package be part of the product?

what if?



can you make it better with less?

can you make it more sustainable by changing plastics?

can you package it with less?

can the package be the product?

can the package be part of the product?

what if?



strategies

design for new materials

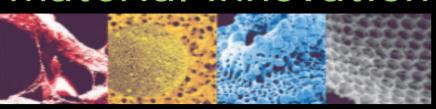
design for reduce reuse recycle

design analysis pla-[product life assessment]

design for nest gang stack

design for multiuse

design with aesthetics beauty



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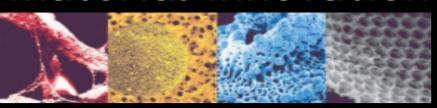
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International Housewares Manufacturers Association Trade Fair



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