

# Greener Materials

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## Swapping in Greener Materials: Example 2

by Sarah Dehlinger, Jake Hvistendahl, Joel Kohn, Jessica Papa (2013)

Note: This is a company-anonymized version of the file.

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### Comments:

Great job, team! You had more than 30 ideas, listed clear arguments for why the winning materials won (actually more verbose than needed), and the winners followed from design brief priorities. You did have two ideas that eliminated parts of the system (conductive polymer and cotton fabric base), but they could have been called out more clearly. Great that you even did estimated LCAs of how much improvement they would provide. (Though remember, a calculated 0.5% improvement is not a real improvement—with our quick-and-dirty estimated LCAs, the uncertainty is easily +/- 30%.) Also, typo: “cycyle”.



## Greener Materials: Swapping in Greener Materials: Example 2

by Sarah Dehlinger, Jake Hvistendahl, Joel Kohn, Jessica Papa (2013)

IS COMPRISED OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS:

- Steel (sides, bottom, shelves, nuts, bolts, washers, etc)
- MDF (top)
- ABS Plastic (dividers, wheels bumpers, misc components, cord clips)
- Aluminum (Handle)
- Copper & plastic (wires)

In an attempt to utilize more sustainable material options, the following material substitutions were identified:

### Part: Copper & plastic (wires)

- Conductive Polymer [PE DOT:PSS] to replace wires altogether

### Part: MDF

- Recycled Glass
- FSC certified wood
- Hemp fibers/Hempboard
- Binderless Coconut Coir
- Fiberboard
- Ecor
- Chicken feather plastic
- Bamboo

### Part: Steel (doors / shelves)

- Carbon Fibers
- FSC certified wood
- Basalt Fiber
- Cardboard
- Reinforced Concrete
- Recycled rebar cage
- Recycled books
- Recycled tires - woven rubber from tires
- Binderless Coconut Coir
- Fiberboard
- Brick
- Adobe
- Ecor
- Chain mail created from soda can pop tops class project assembly
- Hemp fibers/Hempboard
- Bamboo
- Chicken feather plastic

### Part: ABS Plastic Wheels

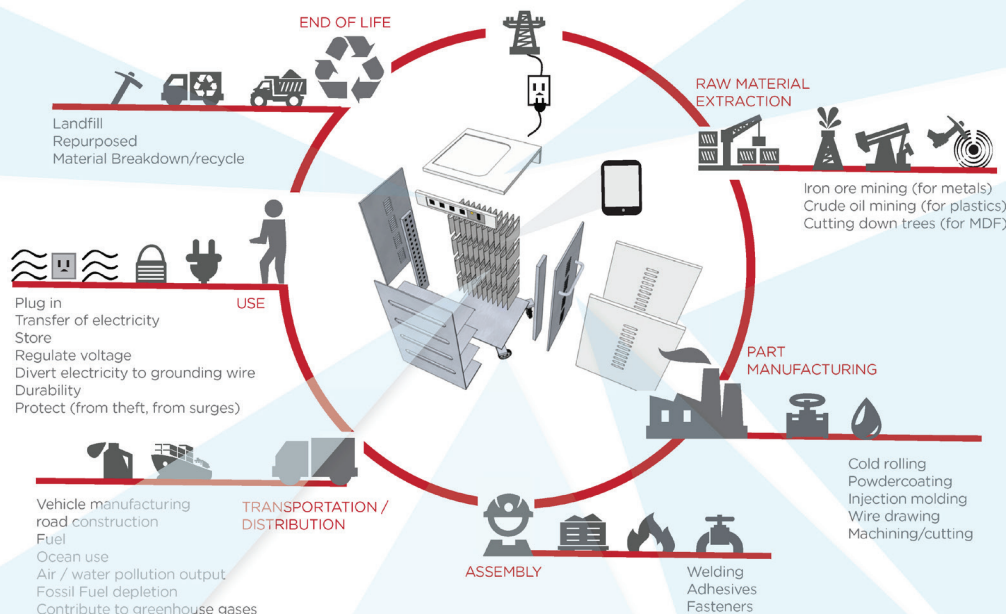
- Bioplastic - Mirel from Metabolix and ADM
- HDPE [recycled bottles]
- Chicken feather plastic
- Cotton fabric base (sliding replacement for wheels)
- Gum sustainably harvested from school desk undersides

### Part: Aluminum Handle

- Carbon Fibers
- FSC certified wood
- Basalt Fiber
- Reclaimed wood
- FSC certified wood

### Part: ABS Plastic Dividers

- Bioplastic - Mirel from Metabolix and ADM
- HDPE [recycled bottles]
- Chicken feather plastic
- FSC certified wood
- Reclaimed wood



**Please note:** Materials comprised of the same elements contain the same material replacement options. Additionally, some materials are substitutes for more than one material.



Taking into consideration the pre-determined design priorities (table 1) combined with the results from two LCA studies (complete analysis results [found on page 4](#)) the following two materials were identified as viable replacement options for steel, and ABS plastic:

Design Priorities	New Material Impacts on Design Priorities
Design for Relevance	Bamboo
Reduce Material Impact	Bioplastic Bamboo
Product Durability	Bamboo
Keep Prices Low	Bamboo
Design for Disassembly	Bioplastic Bamboo

TABLE 1

### MATERIAL REPLACEMENT 1: BAMBOO TO REPLACE STEEL


Replacing steel with bamboo gives  a 68% performance improvement in a life cycle assessment. Bamboo is more accessible than the hempboard previously identified in assignment 11.1 as an alternative to our most common material, steel. In addition to its accessibility advantages over hemp, bamboo is more durable, a key design priority. While the material is slightly more expensive than hempboard (assuming 1/2" or 3/4" in thickness), bamboo provides more confidence in the long-term availability of the product. Additionally, the bamboo material is more aesthetically pleasing than both steel and hempboard, and would more likely find a life after its intended use. Finally, bamboo is a rapidly renewable alternative to other aesthetically pleasing materials such as wood.



image courtesy ehombuilder.com.au



image courtesy 



### MATERIAL REPLACEMENT 2: BIOPLASTIC TO REPLACE DIVIDERS, BUMPERS, AND OUTLET PLASTIC

Sourced from renewable stock, Mirel PHA bioplastic delivers a .50% performance improvement in a life cycle assessment as compared to ABS. The bioplastic manufacturing process is easily interchangeable from the existing ABS material, likely resulting in an easy swap out without much redesign to the existing process. The bioplastic reduces material impact, and drastically increases the likelihood for both recycling and other end-of-life scenarios based on its core properties.



image courtesy [redacted]

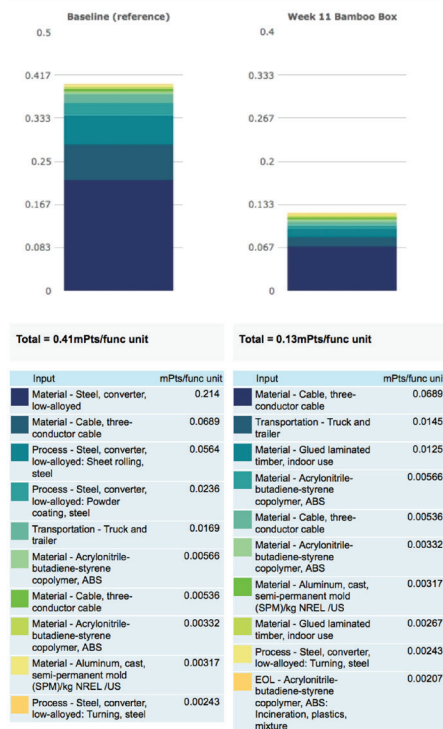
image courtesy designnews.com

It is quite feasible and realistic for [redacted] to replace two of its core materials, steel and ABS plastic, with alternatives that are more sustainable. While many options are available, bamboo and bioplastic represent materials that both meet the design priorities and reduce the overall environmental impacts for the lifecycle of the [redacted].



## MATERIAL REPLACEMENT: BAMBOO

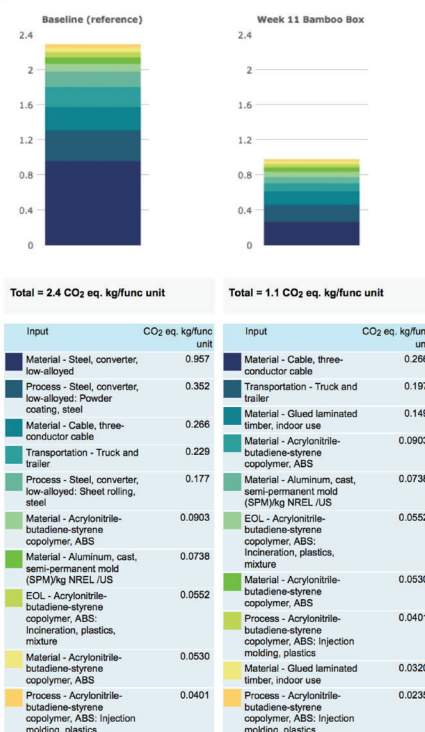
68% Improvement to baseline



Please note vertical axis scales are different

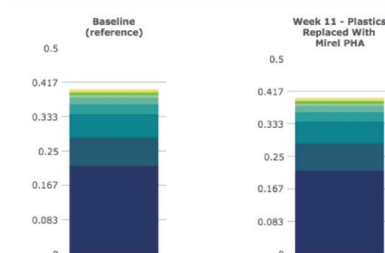
Bamboo:  
.13m/Pts/ func unit  
1.1 CO2 eq .kg/Fun unit

Baseline:  
.41m/Pts/ func unit  
2.4 CO2 eq.kg/Fun unit



## MATERIAL REPLACEMENT: BIOPLASTIC

.5% Improvement to baseline (would be higher if more appropriate end-of-life options were available in SM)



Bioplastic:  
0.41 CO2 eq.kg/Fun unit  
2.4 m/Pts/ func unit

Baseline:  
.41m/Pts/ func unit  
2.4 CO2 eq.kg/Fun unit

