

iBVD

Dokument Id
5564419918-00002
Version
8

Skapad
2017-05-12
Publicerad
2026-02-10



Uppgiftslämnaren reserverar sig för eventuella fel i produktinformationen eller felaktigt registrerade uppgifter och förbehåller sig rätten att korrigera och/eller komplettera produktinformation utan föregående avisering

1

GRUNDDATA

Varubeskrivning

Tvättställ för utrymmen anpassade för personer med funktionsnedsättning

Övriga upplysningar

Klassificeringar

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| ETIM > | -EC011550 - Tvättställ |
| BK04 > | -20102 - Sanitetsporslin tvättställ |
| BSAB > | -PUC.11 - Tvättställ av porslin |
| UNSPSC > | |

Leverantörsuppgifter

Företagsnamn
Gustavsberg AB

Organisationsnummer
5564419918

Adress
Odelbergs väg 11

Hemsida
www.gustavsberg.se

Miljökontaktperson

Namn
Mattias Virsgård

Telefon
0706381313

E-post
mattias.virsgard@gustavsberg.com

2

HÅLLBARHETSARBETE

Företagets certifiering

- ISO 9001
- ISO 14001
- ISO45001, ISO50001

Policys och riktlinjer

3 INNEHÅLLSDEKLARATION

| | |
|--|------------|
| Kemisk produkt | Nej |
| Innehåller produkten elektronik | Nej |
| Omfattas varan av RoHs-direktivet | Nej |
| Varans vikt | 17 - 24 kg |

Vara / Delkomponenter

Koncentrationen har beräknats på hela varan

| Ingående material /komponenter | Vikt-% i komponent | CAS-nr (alt legering) | EG-nr (alt legering) | Vikt % i produkt | Kommentar |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--|
| Kiseldioxid (SiO ₂), Cristobalite, Kristobalit, Silicon dioxide | | 14464-46-1 | 238-455-4 | 67,5% | Bundna mineraler ~92,2 %. Glaserad keramik. Observera att metallerna är starkt bundna i en keram och går därför inte att separera i enskilda oxider. |
| Aluminiumoxid (Al ₂ O ₃) | | 90669-62-8 | | 25,6% | |
| Na ₂ O | | 1313-59-3 | | 2,9% | |
| Kaliumoxid (K ₂ O) | | 12136-45-7 | 235-227-6 | 1,3% | |
| ZrO ₂ | | 12036-23-6 | | 0,8% | |
| Magnesiumoxid (MgO), Calcined magnesia, Magnesium oxide, E 530 | | 1309-48-4 | 215-171-9 | 0,7% | |
| Kalciumoxid (CaO), Calcium oxide, Burnt lime | | 1305-78-8 | 215-138-9 | 0,6% | |
| Calcium hydroxide, reaction products with iron oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃), magnesium hydroxide and silica | | 68411-12-1 | Saknas | 0,5% | |
| Titandioxid, Titanium Oxide, TiO ₂ , C.I. Pigment White 6 | | 13463-67-7 | 236-675-5 | 0,1% | |

Del av materialinnehållet som är deklarerat

Särskilt farliga ämnen

Varan innehåller INTE några ämnen med särskilt farliga egenskaper (Substances of very high concern, SVHC-ämnen) som finns med på kandidatförteckningen i en koncentration som överstiger 0,1 vikts-%

Utgåva av kandidatförteckningen som har använts

2026-02-10

Nanomaterial

Innehåller produkten tillsatt nanomaterial, som är medvetet tillsatta för att uppnå en viss funktion?: Nej

Tillsatt högflourerade ämnen (PFAS)

Innehåller produkten tillsatt högflourerade ämnen (PFAS), som är aktivt tillsatta för att uppnå en specifik funktion?: Nej

Begränsningslistan

Innehåller varan/produkten, eller någon av dess delkomponenter, ämnen som gör att produkten inte uppfyller villkoren i Begränsningslistan (Reach Bilaga XVII)?: Nej

POPs-förordningen

Innehåller varan (eller någon av dess delkomponenter) ämnen som finns i POPs-förordningen?: Nej

Övrigt

Ämnen är redovisade ned till 0,01% viktprocent enligt iBVDs redovisningskrav. Eventuell avvikelser från redovisningskraven redovisas nedan

4

RÅVAROR

Återvunnet material

Innehåller varan återvunnet material: Ja

Specifikation av vilka material och andel som utgörs av den totala varans vikt

1. Återvunnet material
2. Andel (%) av totala varans vikt
3. Andel (%) av det återvunna materialet vilket **inte** har passerat konsumentledet
4. Andel (%) av det återvunna materialet vilket har passerat konsumentledet

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|-----|-------|-----|
| Porslinsmassa från tillverkningsprocessen | 4 % | 100 % | 0 % |

Träråvara

Träråvara ingår i varan: Nej

5

MILJÖPÅVERKAN

Finns en miljövarudeklaration framtagen enligt EN15804 eller ISO14025 för varan

Nej

Finns annan miljövarudeklaration

Ja

6

DISTRIBUTION

Beskrivning av emballagehantering för distribution av varan

Produkten levereras i kartong tillverkad av wellpapp som kan återvinnas. Företaget är anslutet till NPA.

7

BYGGSCHEDET

Ställer varan särskilda krav vid lagring?

Nej

Ställer varan särskilda krav på omgivande byggvaror?

Nej

8

BRUKSSKEDET

| | |
|--|-----|
| Finns skötsel­anvisningar/skötsel­råd? | Ja |
| Finns en energimärkning enligt energimärkningsdirektivet (2017/1369/EU) för varan? | Nej |

9

RIVNING

| | |
|---|-----|
| Kräver varan särskilda åtgärder för skydd av hälsa och miljö vid rivning/demontering? | Nej |
|---|-----|

10

AVFALLSHANTERING

| | |
|---|-----|
| Omfattas den levererade varan av förordningen (2014:1075) om producentansvar för elektriska och elektroniska produkter när den blir avfall? | Nej |
|---|-----|

| | |
|---|----|
| Är återanvändning möjlig för hela eller delar av varan? | Ja |
|---|----|

Ja

Ett handfat av porslin kan användas mycket länge, 50-100år utan problem.

| | |
|--|----|
| Är materialåtervinning möjlig för hela eller delar av varan? | Ja |
|--|----|

Ja, handfatet kan återbrukas.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Är energiåtervinning möjlig för hela eller delar av varan? | Nej |
|--|-----|

| | |
|---|-----|
| Har leverantören restriktioner och rekommendationer för återanvändning, material- eller energiåtervinning eller deponering? | Nej |
|---|-----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| När den levererade varan blir avfall, klassas den då som farligt avfall? | Nej |
|--|-----|

| | |
|---|--------|
| Avfallskod (EWC) för den levererade varan | 170103 |
|---|--------|

| RSK-nummer | Eget Artikel-nr | GTIN |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 745 51 34 | GB1074010102 | 7391530038407 |
| 750 29 95 | 4G196001 | 4051202348588 |
| 750 29 96 | 4G196101 | 4051202348564 |
| 750 29 97 | 4G208001 | 4051202348540 |
| 745 47 24 | GB1074010101 | 7391530038391 |
| 750 29 94 | 4G195501 | 4051202473792 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Produktdatablad | Produktblad tvättställ 4G1960-.pdf |
| Prestandadeklaration | |
| Säkerhetsblad | |
| RoHs-intyg | |
| Miljövarudeklaration | VB Average Ceramic Product EPD FINAL (1).pdf |
| Skötselansvisning | GUST_skötselrad_SE.pdf |

Övriga bifogade dokument

-MONT_1_7502996 (1).pdf

Environmental Product Declaration

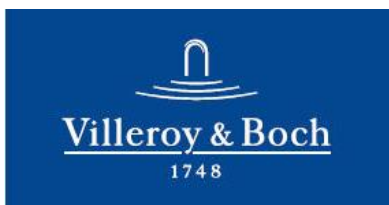


In accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 for:

Average Ceramic Product

from

Villeroy and Boch AG.
Saaruferstraße, 66693 Mettlach (Germany)



Programme:

Programme operator:

EPD registration number:

Publication date:

Valid until:

The International EPD® System,

www.environdec.com

EPD International AB

S-P-0XXXX

2021-06-07

2026-06-07

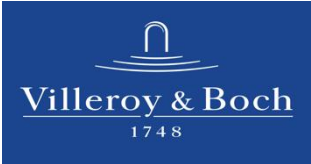

An EPD should provide current information and may be updated if conditions change. The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued registration and publication at www.environdec.com



General information

Programme information

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Programme: | The International EPD® System |
| Address: | EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm Sweden |
| Website: | www.environdec.com |
| E-mail: | info@environdec.com |

| | |
|--|---|
| CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR) | |
| Product category rules (PCR): <i>Construction products, 2019:14, version 1.0</i> | |
| PCR review was conducted by: Martin Erlandsson, IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute, martin.erlandsson@ivl.se | |
| Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006: <input type="checkbox"/> EPD process certification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPD verification | |
| Third party verifier: <i>Manfred Russ</i> <i>Senior Sustainability Consultant Quantis</i> <i>Accredited Verifier</i> <i>International EPD® System</i> <i>E-Mail: Manfred.russ@quantis-intl.com</i> | |
| Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
|  | Owner of the declaration Villeroy & Boch AG Saaruferstraße, 66693 Mettlach (Germany) https://www.villeroyboch-group.com/ |
|  | EPD prepared by ERM LTD. Exchequer court, 33 St Mary Axe, Lime Street, London EC3A 8AA www.erm.com |

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

EPDs within the same product category but from different programmes may not be comparable. EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

Company information

Owner of the EPD:

Villeroy & Boch AG

Contact:

Giuseppe Noto,

Noto Giuseppe Noto.Giuseppe@villeroy-boch.com

Mobile: [+49\(0\) 151 162 665 86](tel:+36015116266586)

Description of the organisation:

This EPD study on 'Sanitary Ceramics,' specifically focussing on average ceramic sanitary products was commissioned by Villeroy & Boch (V&B), one of the largest providers of "Bathroom and Wellness and Tableware" related products in Europe. With its head office based in Germany (Saarferstraße, 66693 Mettlach) V&B is a major manufacturer of ceramics with 13 manufacturing facilities in Europe. Its products are sold in around 125 countries.

Product-related or management system-related certifications:

DIN EN ISO 9001:2015 – Quality Management System

DIN EN ISO 14001:2015 – Environmental Management System

DIN EN ISO 50001 :2015 – Energy Management System

Name and location of production site(s):

Villeroy & Boch S.A.S., Avenue du 11 Novembre, F-82400 Valence d`Agen, France

Villeroy & Boch AG sanitary factory Mettlach, Britterstraße 1, 66689 Mettlach, Germany

Villeroy & Boch Magyarország Kft., Erzsébeti út. 7, HU-6800 Hódmezővásárhely, Hungary

Mondial SA, Str. Timișorii, Nr. 149-151, RO-305500 Lugoj, Jud. Timiș, Romania

Villeroy & Boch (Thailand) Co. Ltd., 58 Moo 6 Nogplamoe, Nongkhae, Saraburi, 18140, Thailand

Product information

Product name:

Average sanitary ceramic product

Product identification:

Table 1: Technical construction data – representative dimensions for each product category

| Category | Dimension | Unit |
|---------------|--------------|------|
| Washbasins | 800*450*170 | mm |
| Bidets | 540*360*400 | mm |
| Toilets | 600*360*400 | mm |
| Urinals | 600*300*350 | mm |
| Kitchen Sinks | 1000*510*225 | mm |
| Cisterns | 390*165*300 | mm |

UN CPC Code:

37210 Ceramic sinks, baths, water closet pans, flushing cisterns and similar sanitary fixtures

Product description:

This report describes the environmental impact of the ceramic component of a range of products, including baths, wash basins, WCs, urinals, etc made by Villeroy & Boch ('V&B'). These products all undergo the same manufacturing process and will therefore have equivalent impacts per kg of product, regardless of the actual end-use application.

V&B manufacture sanitary ceramic products at five locations as noted in name and locations of production sites. All these sites are used to supply products for the European market. The results presented in this report are the weighted average products from these five production locations.

Table 2 shows the weighted production volumes from each manufacturing site for 2019.

Table 2: Weighted contribution of ceramic from the 5 production sites.

| Country | Total Production (Tonnes) | Weighted Contribution (%) |
|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| France | 5,526 | 8.87 |
| Germany | 10,436 | 16.75 |
| Hungary | 18,353 | 29.45 |
| Romania | 15,884 | 25.49 |
| Thailand | 12,124 | 19.45 |
| Total | 62,323 | 100.00 |

Table 3 indicates the typical composition of sanitary ceramic products made by V&B.

Table 3: Typical composition of sanitary ceramic products

| Material | Content |
|---|----------------|
| Clay and Chamotte | 48% |
| Kaolin | 14% |
| Feldspar | 24% |
| Quartz | 4% |
| Zirconia | 2% |
| Chalk/ limestone | 2% |
| Others | 1% |
| Recycling (internally recycled fired scrap) | 5% |

Packaging

No packaging has been modelled for the final product.

Recycled material:

The production site in Valence d'Agen, France, uses some scrap material sourced from V&B's other operations in Chateauroux.

LCA information

Functional unit / declared unit:

The declared unit quantifies and describes the product and is used as the basis for reporting results. This EPD relates to an average sanitary ceramic product sold in the European market.

The declared unit for the study is:

“1 kg average sanitary ceramic product, excluding packaging and additional fittings (eg valves, screws, taps, etc).”

Reference service life:

This is a ‘cradle-to-gate study with modules C and D (A1-A3+C+D)’ study so steps A4-5 and B1 – B7 are not included. As such, declaration of the reference service life (RSL) is not applicable.

Time representativeness:

LCA calculations were subject to client-specific data from 2019 and based on one-year averaged data. Supply of products from each V&B manufacturing site is relatively stable, there are no large scale changes in supply location from year to year.

Geographic representativeness:

The upstream supply chain has been modelled based on production from the specific various V&B manufacturing sites used to manufacture ceramic sanitary ware products for the EU market. It has been assumed that the product will be sold in the EU and the end of life stage will also take place in the EU.

Databases and LCA software used

All primary data used was based on the manufacturer’s specific data inventory. Modelling was carried out using GaBi software (version 9.5.2.49). Background life cycle inventory data were primarily sourced from the GaBi 2020 databases, supplemented with data from ecoinvent v3.6, where this was deemed more representative. Country specific data for fuels and energy were used where possible. For raw materials it was more challenging to find country-specific data; if this could not be obtained, European average data were used where available. If the country specific data was not available, the most representative dataset from another location was used.

Description of system boundaries:

System boundary: cradle-to-gate study (A1-A3+C+D).

The LCA addresses the environmental aspects and potential environmental impacts from the point at which raw materials are extracted from the environmental through to final production of the ceramic product. The end of life stage is also considered, from removal of the used ceramic product through to the final disposal along with and the benefits and loads beyond the system boundary.

Life cycle stage descriptions are shown below in Table 4 and Figure 1.

Table 4: Description of the system boundary according to the PCR

| Life cycle stage | Individual stages | Module Code | Use |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----|
| Product stage | Raw material | A1 | X |
| | Transport | A2 | X |
| | Manufacturing | A3 | X |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----|-----|
| Construction process stage | Transport | A4 | MND |
| | Construction Installation | A5 | MND |
| Use stage | Use | B1 | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | MND |
| | Repair | B3 | MND |
| | Replacement | B4 | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND |
| | Operational energy use | B6 | MND |
| | Operational water use | B7 | MND |
| End of life stage | De-construction & demolition | C1 | X |
| | Transport | C2 | X |
| | Waste processing | C3 | X |
| | Disposal | C4 | X |
| Resource recovery stage | Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential | D | X |

X = declared modules, MND = module not declared

The system boundaries considered in this study are presented in Figure 1 and include A1, A2, A3, C1, C2, C3, C4 and D from above:

Figure 1: System Diagram

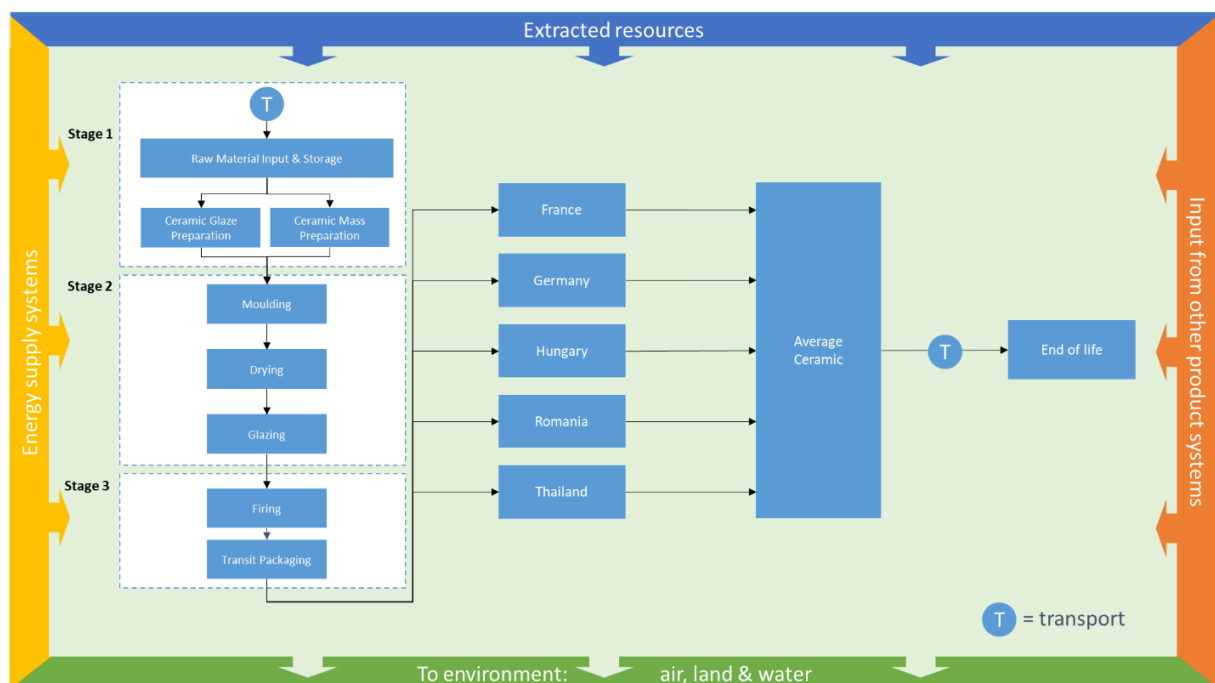


Table 5 summarises those life cycle aspects that have been included within and excluded from the study.

Table 5: Components inclusion/ exclusion

| Included | Excluded |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raw material acquisition ▪ Processing of raw materials ▪ Transport of raw materials to V&B manufacturing sites ▪ Energy used in production at manufacturing facilities ▪ Assembly of finished product ▪ Transport and disposal/recycling of wastes ▪ Transportation of components to assembly site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Production, transportation and disposal of the packaging used for raw materials ▪ Construction activities, capital equipment and infrastructure ▪ Human labor, employee commute and business travel |

Description of production process

The production process includes the following steps:

Raw Material Preparation

For 'mass' preparation (comprising the material bulk of the ceramic product) the hard materials (feldspar, quartz and internally crushed, fired sanitary ware) are ground with water while the clays are separately dissolved in water with stirrers. Both suspensions are then mixed together with kaolin and conveyed through sieves and filters to a vessel, where the liquid fresh mass ('casting slip') is mixed with recycled mass from the production process. After a few days of rest the slip can be processed in the production facilities.

In case of glaze preparation (providing the surface coating of the product), the raw materials are ground together with water and, if necessary, desired colour bodies and mixed with recycled glaze from the production. After filtration and the addition of levelling agents, the glaze can be used in the glazing area.

Gypsum casting

In the plaster casting process, a plaster mould is filled with casting slip. Due to the capillary force of the absorbent material plaster, water is removed from the slurry to yield a thicker, more uniform, homogeneous material. This process can take 70-90 minutes depending on environmental conditions and the consistency of the casting compound. When the desired thickness is reached, the plaster mould is removed. The remaining slip is emptied and it is left to dry for approximately 60 minutes.

High pressure casting

During the moulding process, a high pressure system removes a large part of the water from the slurry in the porous plastic mould. After a certain amount of standing time, any residual slurry that is not required is returned to the working tank, then the blank of the sanitary article is released from the die-casting mould with the help of water and air. The moulds are then rinsed with water and air to prevent the capillaries from clogging.

After demoulding, the blanks ('green bodies') are processed by hand. The casting seams are deburred and the assembly, flushing and overflow holes are formed with special tools. Uneven areas are then smoothed out with the help of different sponges and water. Defective parts are removed from the process and made available to the mass preparation for recycling.

Drying

The blanks are dried before firing. During the drying process the moisture in the blank is reduced to a minimum. Integrated measuring and testing methods are used to detect defects in the articles at an early stage, to remove irreparable parts from the process and, if necessary, to recycle them back into the mass preparation stage.

Firing

The glazed blanks are placed on kiln cars with refractory base (fireclay). The supporting surface of the tunnel kiln car is coated with a release agent, which prevents the ceramic parts from sticking to the surface. The blanks are then fired in a gas-powered tunnel kiln.

Waste disposal:

The ceramic manufacturing processes generates process wastewater that is sent to a municipal waste water process. Additionally there is a minimal amount of scrap that is either internally or externally recycled or sent to landfill.

End of life scenario

It has been assumed that, at end of life, the ceramic product would be manually dismantled from where it has been installed during the use stage. Hence no burdens have been allocated to module C1.

It is considered very unlikely that post-consumer ceramic ware would be recycled due to the low value and high mass of the product, and to the limited locations where recycling could actually take place. Therefore it has been assumed that no recycling takes place at end of life but that the ceramic product is all sent to landfill, 50 km from where the product was installed.

Ceramic is inert in landfill (not producing landfill gas that can be burnt to produce electricity). As such, no potential benefits or loads beyond the system boundary have been modelled in module D.

Data Quality

Data collection followed the guidance provided in ISO 14044:2006, clause 4.3.2. All producer-specific data are from 2019 and are based on one-year averaged data.

ERM collected site-specific data from V&B's operations using structured questionnaires. The data received were cross-checked for completeness and plausibility using mass balances and stoichiometry, as well as internal and external benchmarking.

All background data were obtained from the databases contained within the Gabi 9.5.2.49 software: most data were sourced from the Gabi 2020 database from Sphera, supplemented with data from ecoinvent v3.6. Datasets from these databases have been used worldwide for several years in LCA models of many critically reviewed studies in industrial and scientific applications. All data were sourced from 2016-2019.

Cut-off criteria

EN 15804 requires that where there are data gaps or insufficient input data for a unit process, the cut-off criteria shall be 1% of renewable and non-renewable primary energy usage and 1% of the total

mass of this unit process. The total neglected flows from a product stage must be no more than 5% of product inputs by mass or 5% of primary energy contribution.

All emissions and their environmental impact contributing greater than 1% to the total must be recorded.

In this assessment, all information gathered from data collection for the production of the WC has been modelled, i.e. all raw materials used, the electrical energy and other fuels used, use of ancillary materials and all direct production waste. Transport data on input and output flows have also considered.

Assumptions and Limitations

This EPD does not assess the installation and use stages associated with the life cycle of the ceramic product. The end of life has been modelled based on what is currently the most likely scenario, but this may not be representative of the end of life of a newly installed product that would be disposed of some years in the future, eg if recycling of post-consumer ceramics were to become more widespread. Packaging of the finished product has also not been considered.

Allocation

Most scrap generated during production of the ceramic components is internally recycled. A small amount is sent for external recycling. No impacts have been allocated to this scrap, all burdens associated with the production process have been assigned to the main ceramic product.

LCA Additional Technical Information

The results shown in this EPD are an average across five different production locations, which all produce ceramic sanitary ware for the European market. Each production location was assessed individually and the weighted average results are presented. The environmental impact results table includes the co-efficient of variation (CV)—the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean—which is a measure of the dispersion of results among each site. The CV has been calculated based on 1 kg ceramic production from each site (ie not weighted by production volume). The higher the CV the greater the variation in results observed across the different production locations.

Further Information

Additional information on sanitary ware ceramic products can be found at www.villeroy-boch.com

Environmental Information

Potential environmental impact

| | A1 | A2 | A3 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | TOTAL | Co-efficient of variation |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------------------|
| GWP - total [kg CO2 eq.] | 4.50E-01 | 3.92E-02 | 2.34E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 2.82E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 2.80E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 5.18E-01 | 0.28 |
| GWP - fossil [kg CO2 eq.] | 4.48E-01 | 3.87E-02 | 2.16E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 2.80E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 3.04E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 5.14E-01 | 0.28 |
| GWP – biogenic [kg CO2 eq.] | 1.32E-03 | 1.77E-04 | 1.78E-03 | 0.00E+00 | -4.80E-06 | 0.00E+00 | -2.40E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 3.03E-03 | 0.49 |
| GWP - luluc [kg CO2 eq.] | 2.66E-04 | 2.73E-04 | 8.56E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 2.28E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 8.74E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 5.80E-04 | 0.52 |
| ODP [kg CFC-11 eq.] | 3.98E-09 | 4.11E-18 | 4.98E-17 | 0.00E+00 | 3.38E-19 | 0.00E+00 | 1.12E-17 | 0.00E+00 | 3.98E-09 | 0.67 |
| AP [Mole of H+ eq.] | 6.44E-04 | 6.59E-05 | 5.02E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 2.74E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 2.18E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 7.85E-04 | 0.45 |
| EP - freshwater [kg P eq.] | 6.67E-06 | 1.03E-07 | 1.61E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 8.54E-09 | 0.00E+00 | 5.20E-09 | 0.00E+00 | 8.40E-06 | 0.66 |
| EP - marine [kg N eq.] | 2.09E-04 | 2.12E-05 | 2.76E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 7.44E-07 | 0.00E+00 | 5.60E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 2.64E-04 | 0.50 |
| EP - terrestric [Mole of N eq.] | 2.26E-03 | 2.43E-04 | 2.37E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 9.22E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 6.16E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 2.81E-03 | 0.51 |
| POCP [kg NMVOC eq.] | 5.88E-04 | 5.80E-05 | 5.71E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 2.14E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 1.70E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 7.22E-04 | 0.49 |
| ADPF [MJ] | 7.33E+00 | 4.56E-01 | 6.19E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 3.74E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 3.98E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 7.92E+00 | 0.24 |
| ADPE [kg Sb eq.] | 4.64E-07 | 2.43E-09 | 7.46E-10 | 0.00E+00 | 2.02E-10 | 0.00E+00 | 2.72E-10 | 0.00E+00 | 4.67E-07 | 0.55 |
| WDP [m³ world equiv.] | 2.22E-02 | 3.03E-04 | 2.48E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 2.52E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 3.18E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 2.53E-02 | 0.53 |

Caption: GWP - total = global warming potential; GWP - fossil = global warming potential (fossil fuel only); GWP - biogenic = global warming potential (biogenic); GWP - luluc = global warming potential (land use only); ODP = ozone depletion; AP = acidification terrestrial and freshwater; EP - freshwater = eutrophication potential (freshwater); EP - marine = eutrophication potential (marine); EP- terrestric = eutrophication potential (terrestrial); POCP = photochemical ozone formation; ADPE = abiotic depletion potential (element), ADPF = abiotic depletion potential (fossil) WDP = water scarcity.

Use of resources

| | A1 | A2 | A3 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | TOTAL |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| PERE [MJ] | 5.43E-01 | 2.53E-02 | 1.60E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 2.10E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 5.22E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 5.92E-01 |
| PERM [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| PERT [MJ] | 5.43E-01 | 2.53E-02 | 1.60E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 2.10E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 5.22E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 5.92E-01 |
| PENRE [MJ] | 7.33E+00 | 4.57E-01 | 6.19E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 3.74E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 3.98E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 7.92E+00 |
| PENRM [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| PENRT [MJ] | 7.33E+00 | 4.57E-01 | 6.19E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 3.74E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 3.98E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 7.92E+00 |
| SM [kg] | 2.34E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.34E-03 |
| RSF [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| NRSF [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| FW [m3] | 1.06E-03 | 2.93E-05 | 6.66E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 2.44E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 1.00E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 1.17E-03 |

Caption: PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water

Waste production and output flows

| | A1 | A2 | A3 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | TOTAL |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| HWD [kg] | 3.43E-09 | 2.09E-08 | 3.93E-10 | 0.00E+00 | 1.74E-09 | 0.00E+00 | 6.06E-10 | 0.00E+00 | 2.71E-08 |
| NHWD [kg] | 3.92E-03 | 6.96E-05 | 1.01E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 5.72E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 2.00E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 3.05E-01 |
| RWD [kg] | 1.76E-04 | 5.64E-07 | 3.84E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 4.64E-08 | 0.00E+00 | 4.52E-07 | 0.00E+00 | 1.81E-04 |
| CRU [kg] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| MER [kg] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| MFR [kg] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 8.37E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 8.37E-03 |
| EEE [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| EET [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |

Caption: HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed; CRU = Components for re-use; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported electrical energy; EET = Exported thermal energy

Information on biogenic carbon content

| | A1 | A2 | A3 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | TOTAL |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Biogenic carbon content in product [kg] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Biogenic carbon content in packaging [kg] | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

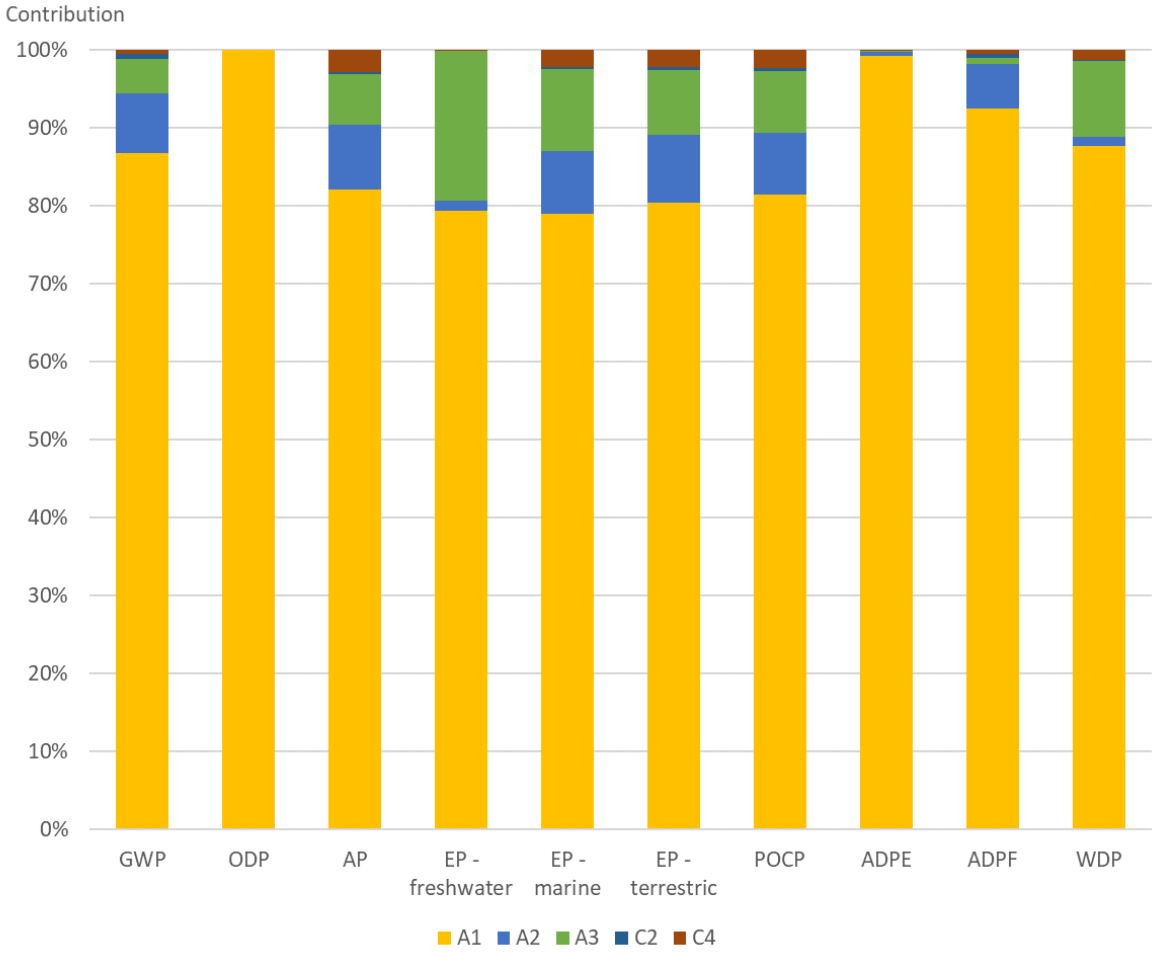
Other environmental indicators

| | A1 | A2 | A3 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | TOTAL |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| PM [Disease incidences] | 7.79E-09 | 6.53E-10 | 2.93E-10 | 0.00E+00 | 1.68E-11 | 0.00E+00 | 2.70E-10 | 0.00E+00 | 9.02E-09 |
| IR [kBq U235 eq.] | 2.50E-02 | 8.16E-05 | 5.65E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 6.70E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 4.64E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 2.57E-02 |
| ETF-fw [CTUe] | 2.75E+01 | 3.22E-01 | 1.20E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 2.64E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 2.28E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 2.80E+01 |
| HTP-c [CTUh] | 7.23E-11 | 6.74E-12 | 4.77E-12 | 0.00E+00 | 5.54E-13 | 0.00E+00 | 3.36E-12 | 0.00E+00 | 8.77E-11 |
| HTP-nc [CTUh] | 3.79E-09 | 3.51E-10 | 3.02E-10 | 0.00E+00 | 2.84E-11 | 0.00E+00 | 3.72E-10 | 0.00E+00 | 4.84E-09 |
| SQP [Pt] | 6.48E-01 | 1.58E-01 | 1.94E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 1.31E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 8.30E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 8.47E-01 |

Caption: PM = Particulate matter emissions; IR = Ionizing radiation, human health; ETF-fw = Eco-toxicity (freshwater); HTP-c = Human toxicity, cancer effects; HTP-nc = Human toxicity, non-cancer effects, SQP = Soil quality potential/ Land use related impacts

Interpretation

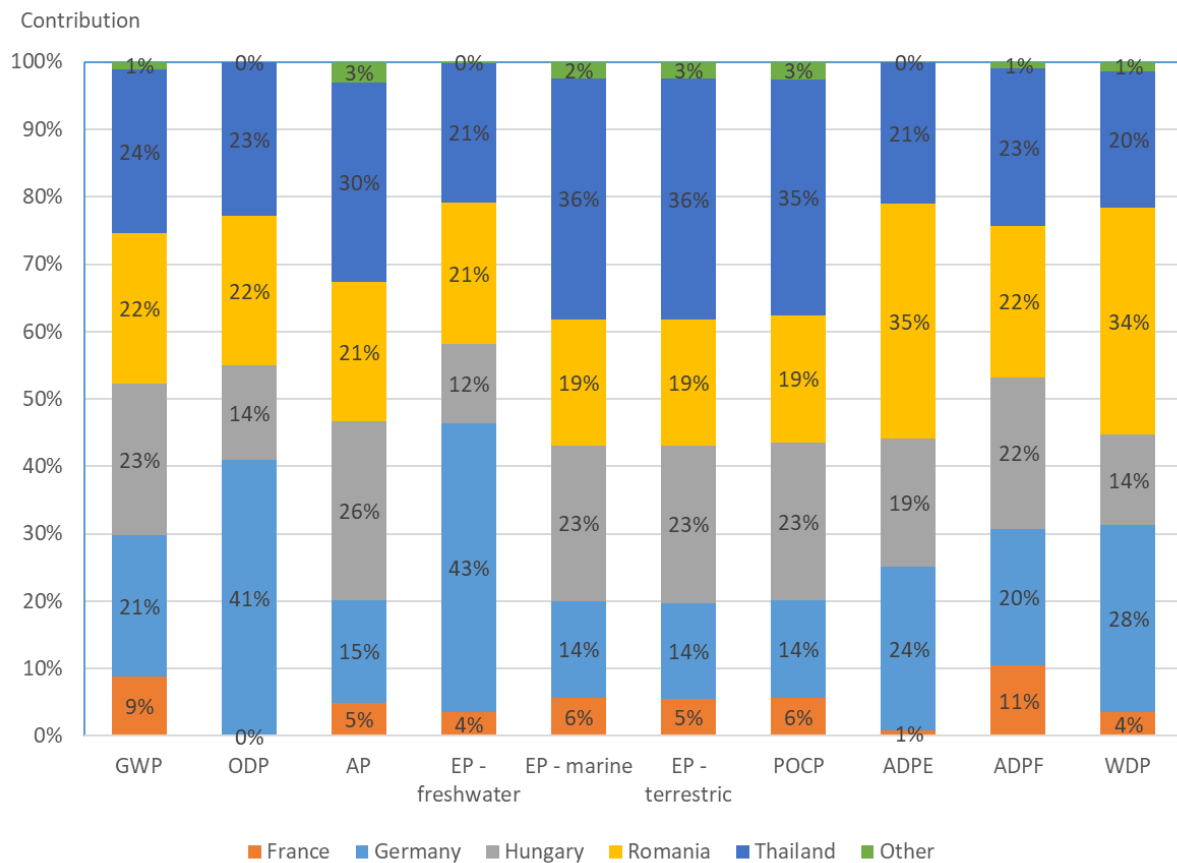
Figure 2: Contribution of modules (A1, A2, A3, C2 and C4) to environmental impact categories for sanitary ceramic products



The results in Figure 3 show that module A1 (raw material supply) is the dominant contributor to the majority of environmental impact categories, accounting for almost more than 80% of burdens for every impact category. Burdens associated with module A2 are the next most significant, but to a much lesser extent than A1, and is negligible for several impact categories. Similarly, Module A3, also has a reasonable contribution to some impact categories but a minor contribution in others.

Modules associated with end of life have a negligible contribution to the overall life cycle burdens.

Figure 3: Contribution of individual manufacturing facilities to environmental impact categories for sanitary ceramic products



The results show that Hungary and Thailand tend to account for the largest contributions to the total impact. This is due to a combination of factors including production volume (Hungary is the biggest producer), production efficiency (significantly more waste is generated in Thailand than in other locations), raw material and fuel mix.

The co-efficient of variation has been reported alongside the EPD results for the environmental impact categories. The degree of difference in co-efficient of variation varies greatly depending on the metric assessed. For some, such as climate change and use of fossil resources, the different production sites are reasonably well-aligned, while for others, such as freshwater eutrophication and use of metal and mineral resources, the differences are much greater. These differences are due to a number of factors including fuel mix, country-specific electricity grid mix, particular selection of raw materials, loss rates during manufacturing, etc.

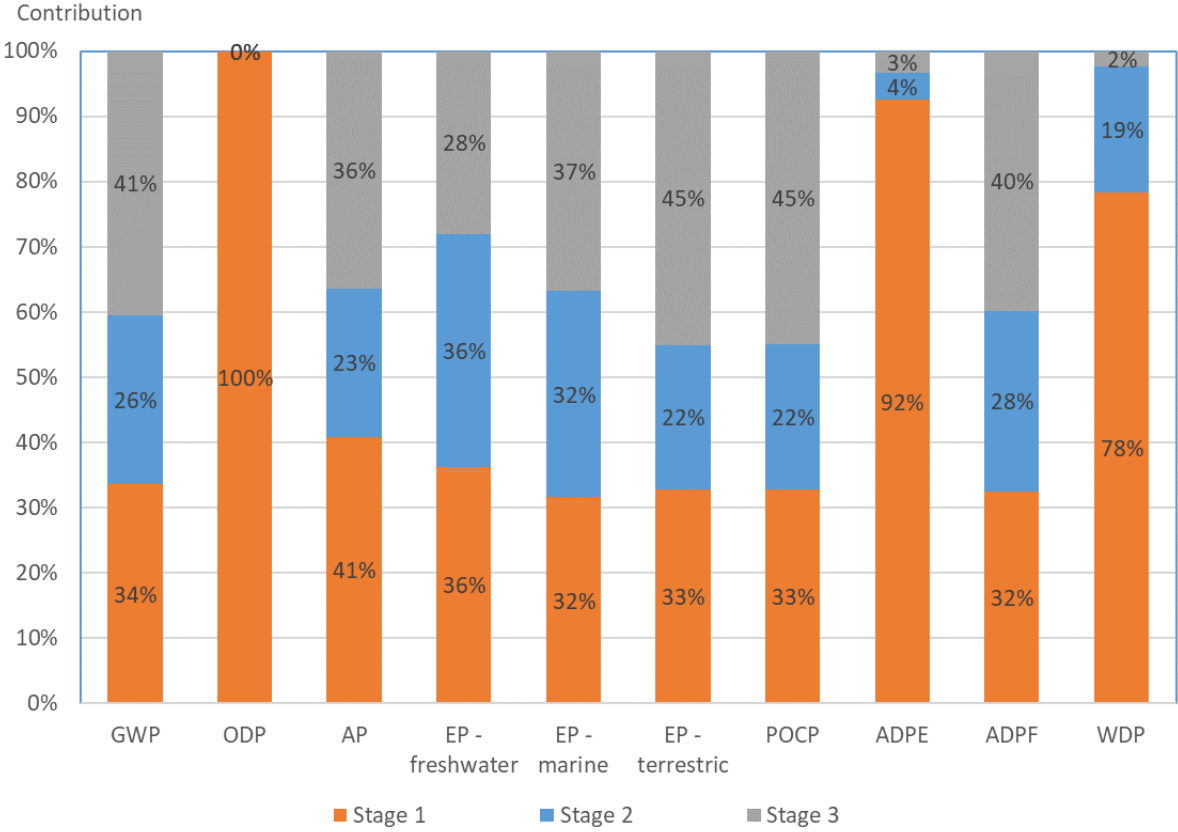
The high relative burdens associated with ozone depletion, freshwater eutrophication and water scarcity in Germany are due to oversized contributions from production of zirconium silicate and barium carbonate minerals. The larger than expected burdens for marine and terrestrial eutrophication and photochemical ozone formation in Thailand is mainly due to the high electricity usage and the specific grid mix in this region. The high contribution to mineral and metal resource depletion in Romania is mostly due to burdens associated with frit production.

Overall, compared to production volumes from each site, it can be seen that ceramic manufactured in Thailand generally has proportionally higher burdens than expected for most impact categories.

German production also has higher burdens for some indicators. In contrast, production in Romania and France shows lower relative impacts for most categories.

Figure 4 shows the contribution to the total impact from A1-3 from each production stage (stage 1 = raw materials preparation, stage 2 = casting and drying, stage 3 = firing). For most impact categories there is a relatively even split between each stage, but ODP, EP (freshwater), ADPE and WDP are all dominated by impacts associated with raw material acquisition).

Figure 4: Contribution of individual processing stages to environmental impact categories for sanitary ceramic products



References

General Programme Instructions of the International EPD® System. Version 3.01.

BS EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 - Sustainability of construction works. Environmental product declarations. Core rules for the product category of construction products

Demolition Energy Analysis of Office Building Structural Systems, Athena Sustainable Materials Institute, 1997

Environmental profile of building elements, OVAM, 2020

GaBi dataset documentation <https://gabi.sphera.com/support/gabi/>

Hauschild M, G. M. (2011). Recommendations for Life Cycle Impact Assessment in the European context - based on existing environmental impact assessment models and factors. Luxembourg: European Commission.

NBR ISO 14020 - Environmental labels and declarations - General Principles, 2002

ISO 14025 - Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures, 2006

NBR ISO 14040 - Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework, 2009

NBR ISO 14044 - Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines, 2009

Product Category Rule (PCR 2019:14): “Construction products”, International EPD® System, 2019



SMARTARE
BADRUM

SKÖTSELANVISNINGAR

TA HAND OM DITT BADRUM SÅ TAR DITT BADRUM HAND OM DIG

Att hålla rent i badrummet handlar inte bara om hygien. Med rätt skötsel får du alla ytor och detaljer att fungera bättre och längre. Så här:

BADKAR

Rengör efter varje användning för att hindra smuts- och kalkavlagringar. Använd ett mildt och skonsamt rengöringsmedel, till exempel ett handdiskmedel och en mjuk borste eller svamp. Skölj av med handdu-schen. Ta bort eventuella missfärgningar med Apote-kets citron- eller vinsyra. Ta lite på en fuktig trasa, gnid på fläcken och skölj noga. Kalkfläckar tar du enkelt och skonsamt bort med hushållsättika. Gnid på ättikan med en fuktig trasa och skölj bort.



Våra badkar går att få med en extra ytbehandling, glazeplus, en kristallklar polymerfilm som skyddar badkarets yta mot smuts och kalkavlagringar. Det underlättar rengöring och minskar behovet av rengö-ringsmedel.



Badkar med glazeplus behandlad yta måste skyddas under pågående byggen eftersom de kan ta skada av byggarnas kemikalier. Informera berörda yrkesgrup-per. Rengör glazeplus behandlade ytor med en mjuk trasa – OBS! inte microfiber – och mildt rengöringsmedel.

Om du vill tvätta eller blötlägga kläder ska du använda ett mildt – gärna flytande – fintvättmedel. Starka tvätt- eller blötläggningsmedel kan skada badkarets emalj.

Använd aldrig slipande rengöringsmedel, stålull, svam-par med slipeffekt. medel som innehåller klorin eller fosfater, maskindiskmedel eller maskintvättmedel.



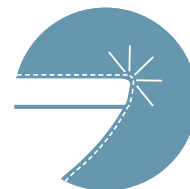
BADRUMSMÖBLER

Badrumsmöbler från Gustavsberg är fukttåliga, men får inte överspolas med vatten. Undvik att placera dem direkt intill badkar eller dusch utan ordentlig duschavskärmning. Låt inte vatten bli kvar på ytorna, torka bort det så snart du kan. Rengör med mildt rengöringsmedel och mjuk trasa.

BADRUMSPORSLIN

Tätsintrat sanitetsporcelain är ett av de mest lättskötta material som finns. Och om du väljer porcelain med en yta behandlad med Ceramicplus blir det ännu enklare att hålla rent. Rengör porcelinet ofta så får smuts och kalk svårt att bita sig fast. Om det vanliga rengöringsmedlet inte ger önskad effekt kan du använda Apotekets citron- eller vinsyra. Späd ut enligt anvisningarna och applicera vätskan i wc-skålen. Torka/gnugga av den fuktiga ytan och skölj noga. Ta bort kalkfläckar med vanlig hushållsättika. Späd ut enligt anvisningarna. Om du värmer ättikan så fungerar den ännu bättre.

Använd aldrig slipande rengöringsmedel. Det skadar glasyren i längden. Använd inte heller starkt alkaliska, lutbaserade propplösande ämnen som kan vara skadliga för både porcelinsytan och miljön. För WC-stolar som ska stå i ett uppvärmt utrymme bör spolcisternen tömmas och torkas torr. Håll ca 4 dl fryskyddsmedel i vattenlåset. Använd en miljövänlig produkt.



BADRUMSPORSLIN MED CERAMICPLUS

C+ är en ytbehandling som gör det ännu lättare att hålla rent. Behandlingen stänger porerna i porcelinsytan så att vattnet bildar droppar och tar med sig smuts och kalk ut i avloppet. För att hålla fräscht räcker det med daglig rengöring med en mjuk trasa/borste och eventuellt ett mildt rengöringsmedel. Använd ett ättiksbaserat rengöringsmedel om du behöver något starkare som är effektivt mot kalk. Använd aldrig slipande eller talkbaserade produkter (pH högre än 10). I övrigt gäller samma som vid badrumsporslin, se ovan. Utsätt inte WC-skålen för miljöfarliga ämnen som lösningsmedel, starka kemikalier eller gifter. Det skadar miljön och kan även skada ytbehandlingen med C+. Din garanti upphör att gälla om sådana ämnen har använts/hållts i WC-skålen.



WC-SITSAR

Använd tvållösning eller ett mildt rengöringsmedel. Använd aldrig klorinbaserat eller slipande rengöringsmedel. Torka efter med en ren trasa. Torka bort kalk och urinfläckar under sitsringen så att de inte får fäste. Om fläcken inte går bort så gnid upprepade gånger med varmt tvålvatten på en mjuk trasa. Våra mjuka och hårda sitsar är genomfärgade och ska inte förlora färgen vid korrekt användning. Men hårda sitsar kan få försämrad yta under sitsringen på grund av för lång väntan mellan rengöringar. De kan eventuellt fräschas upp med en lätt polering med bilpolish utan slipmedel på en mjuk trasa. Ta för vana att lämna lock och sits uppe efter rengöring av WC-skålen så att tvättmedel och vatten får möjlighet att torka.



SMARTARE
BADRUM

SKÖTSELANVISNINGAR

BLANDARE

Gör det till en rutin att torka av dina blandare ofta, gärna direkt efter användning. Då slipper du använda aggressiva och miljövänliga produkter. Använd en mjuk trasa så slipper du kalk och fula fläckar. Rengör regelbundet förkromade och anodiserade ytor med flytande, pH-neutrala, rengöringsmedel eller tvållösning. Torka av efteråt med en mjuk, torr duk. Om du trots allt skulle få kalkavlagringar: Använd vanlig hushållsättika och skölj noga med vatten.



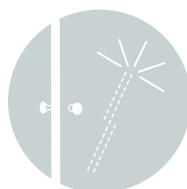
ATT TÄNKA PÅ:

- Använd aldrig sura, klor- eller alkoholhaltiga rengöringsmedel som kan ge fula fläckar och skador på ytan. Om du använder dessa i blandarens närhet, se till att du skyddar den från stänk.
- Undvik att spraya rengöringsmedel direkt mot blandaren, det finns risk att komponenter inuti den kan ta skada. Använd istället en skonsam – och mer effektiv – trasa.
- Undvik framför allt följande ämnen i rengöringsprodukter: Saltsyra, fosforsyra, ättiksyra och klor. Även aluminiumklorid, som används som antiperspirant, kan ge missfärgningar.
- Alltför hett vatten och högtrycksspolning kan orsaka skador.
- Om frysrisk föreligger, till exempel i ouppvärmda hus och fritidshus, så måste du tömma blandaren på allt vatten inför vintersäsongen. Eller så ska den demonteras och förvaras i ett uppvärmt utrymme. Om blandaren töms på vatten och lämnas kvar ska du demontera reglerpaketet/kerampaketet om det är en ettgreppsblandare. Om det är en termostatblandare ska termostatpatronen/reglerpaketet demonteras och blandarens avstängning ställas i öppet läge. Frysrisk föreligger även när du transporterar en vattenfylld blandare i minusgrader.

DUSCH

Duschväggar utsätts ständigt för vatten, tvål, oljor, schampon och kalk. Därför är alla Gustavsbergs duschar utrustade med CLEAR GLASS, ett skyddande ytskikt som underlättar vid rengöring och minskar behovet av rengöringsmedel.

Undvik kalkavlagringar på glasväggarnas insida genom att torka av med gummiskrapa eller trasa efter varje användning. Använd ett mildt rengöringsmedel för noggrannare rengöring. Specialrengöringsmedel för dusch, vanlig fönsterputs eller flytande diskmedel går bra.



Använd aldrig aceton, sura eller alkoholhaltiga rengöringsmedel, eller medel med slipande funktion.



SMARTARE
BADRUM

SKÖTSELANVISNINGAR



BUBBELBADKAR/AKRYLBADKAR

Rengör ditt badkar efter varje användning så bildas inte smuts- och kalkavlagringar så lätt. Använd ett mildt och skonsamt rengöringsmedel, t ex handdiskmedel och en mjuk trasa eller svamp. Lättast rengörs karet med vårt eget rengöringsmedel "Villeroy & Boch Rengöring", vilket innehåller kvalitetsvax som skyddar karet och gör ytan smutsavvisande. Använd aldrig slipande rengöringsmedel, stålull eller svampar med slipeffekt.

På Bubbelbadkaren behöver även karetts slangar rengöras regelbundet. Hur ofta beror på hur mycket du badar, men vi rekommenderar minst en gång i kvartalet vid privat bruk. "Villeroy & Boch Desinfektion" rengör och desinficerar vattensystemet i bubbelbadkaren.





PRODUKTBLAD

PRODUKTEGENSKAPER

HJÄLPMEDEL - TVÄTTSTÄLL 4G1960 - FÖR BULTMONTAGE 60 CM

Med bräddavlopp

- Rullstolsanpassad med grund bassäng
- Slät undersida med griplist & benutrymme
- Släta, lättstädade ytor

RSK-NR: 7502995

ARTIKELNUMMER: 4G196001

EAN-NUMMER 4051202348588

[LISTA PÅ ÅTERFÖRSÄLJARE](#)



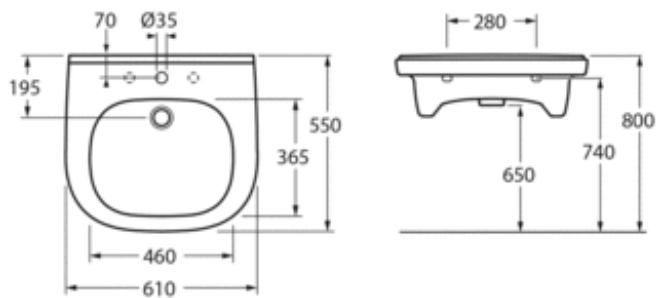
STANDARDER & GODKÄNNANDEN



MONTERING & SKÖTSEL

På bultar dikt mot vägg. Bultutsprång från färdig vägg ska vara 50 ± 2 mm.

MÅTTSKISS



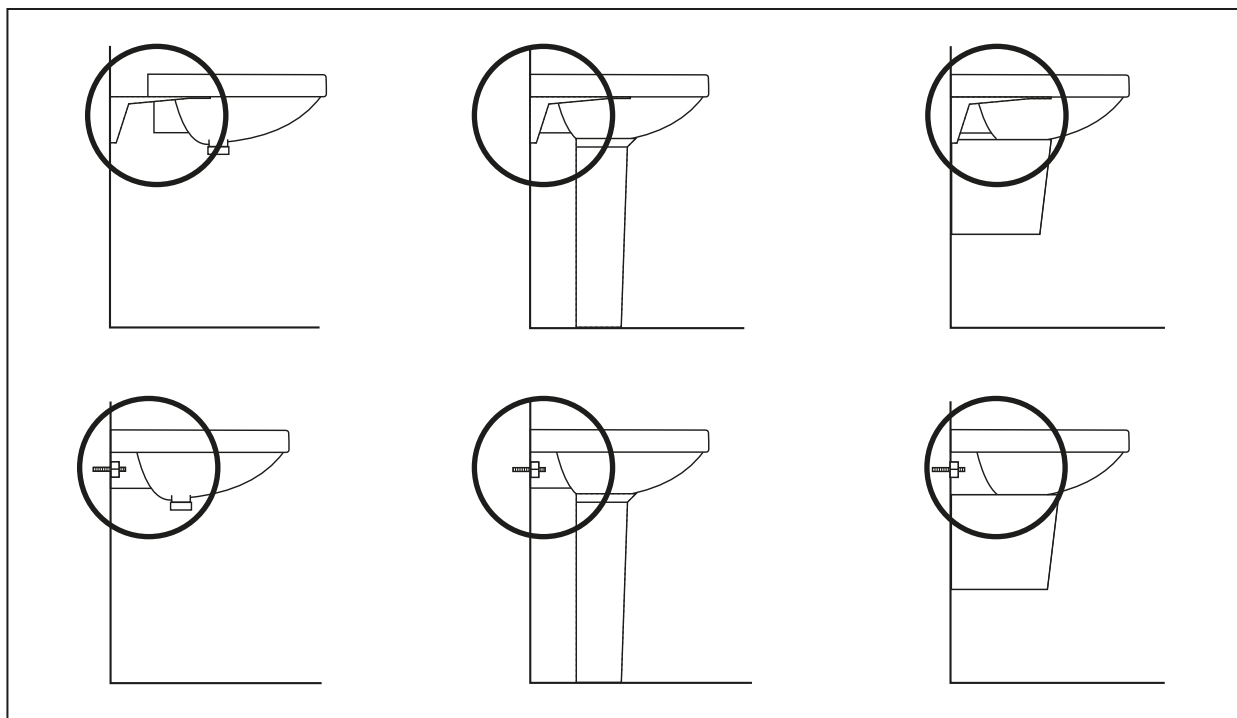
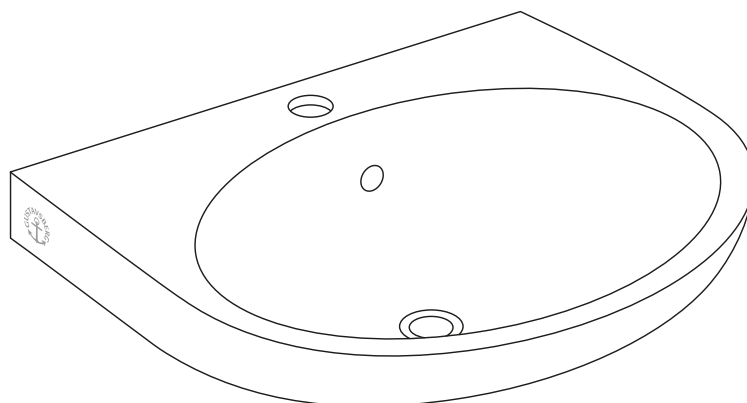
LISTA PÅ ÅTERFÖRSÄLJARE



A MEMBER OF THE
VILLEROY & BOCH GROUP

Villeroy & Boch Gustavsberg AB
Box 400, 134 29 Gustavsberg
Tel: +46 (0) 8-570 391 00 | Fax +46 8 570 320 36
gustavsberg.se | e-post: info@gustavsberg.com

- SE MONTERINGSANVISNING TVÄTTSTÄLL
- DK MONTERINGSVEJLEDNING HÅNDVASK
- NO MONTERINGSANVISNING SERVANT
- FI PESUALLAS ASENNUSOHJEET
- GB INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS WASHBASIN
- EE PAIGALDUSJUHISED VALAMUTELE
- LV UZSTĀDĪŠANAS INSTRUKCIJA IZLIETNĒM
- LT PRAUSTUVO MONTAVIMO INSTRUKCIJA
- RU Инструкция по монтажу раковины



Accepterad
monteringsanvisning
2021:1

SE GARANTI

Produkten har garanti enligt respektive lands gällande branschvillkor.

Direktiv vid reklamation

Våra produkter är tillverkade enligt väldigt stränga kvalitetskrav. Om en produkt trots det är felaktig, ber vi er i första hand att kontakta din återförsäljare. Ärendet underlättas genom att uppvisa kvitto och uppge produktnummer och inköpsdatum.

DK GARANTI

Produktet har garanti i forhold til gældende dansk lovgivning.

Vejledning ved reklamation

Vores produkter er fremstillet i overensstemmelse med markedets strengeste krav til kvalitet. Skulle produktet mod forventning være behæftet med fejl henviser vi til den forhandler, hvor produktet er købt. Kvittering skal kunne fremvises, hvis forhandleren forlanger det, ligesom oplysninger om produktnummer og købsdato skal kunne dokumenteres.

NO GARANTI

Produktene har garanti i henhold til respektive lands gjeldende bransjevilkår.

Instrukser ved reklamasjon

Våre produkter er produsert i henhold til veldig strenge kvalitetskrav. Om et produkt til tross for dette skulle være feilaktig, ber vi deg vennligst ta kontakt med forhandleren. Vi ber deg medbringe kvittering og oppgi innkjøpsdato samt produktnummer.

FI TAKUU

Noudatamme alamme yleisiä toimitusehtoja.

Reklamaatio

Tuotteemme ovat valmistettu Villeroy & Boch ja Gustavsbergin laatuvaatimuksien mukaisesti. Mikäli tuote kuitenkin on virheellinen pyydämme teitä kääntymään ensisijaisesti tuotteen myyjän puoleen. Käsittelyn helpottamiseksi säilyttäkää tosite tuotteen ostosta.

GB GUARANTEE

The product has a guarantee accordingly to industry rules in every country.

Instructions for complaints

Our products are made according to very strict quality demands. If the product is faulty in spite of that we ask you kindly to take it to your reatailer. We also ask you to bring the receipt and be prepared to inform about the product number and purchasing date.

EE GARANTII

Antud tootel on garantii vastavalt tehase poolt kehtestatud tingimustele.

Juhised reklamatsioonide käsitlemiseks

Meie tooted on valmistatud silmas pidades väga täpseid kvaliteedistandardeid. Juhul kui olete saanud praaktoote, palume Teil toimetada see kas meie edasimüüja juurde või võtta ühendust esindusega. Samuti palume alles hoida ostutšekk ning vajadusel anda informatsiooni tootenumbri ja ostu sooritamise aja kohta.

LV GARANTIJA

Izstrādājumam ir garantija saskaņā ar ražotāja standartiem.

Instrukcija kvalitātes problēmu gadījumā

Mūsu produkcija tiek ražota pēc ļoti striktiem kvalitātes kritērijiem. Taču – gadījumā, ja produktam tiek konstatēta kvalitātes problēma – lūdzu, sazinieties ar pārdevēju. Lūdzu, esiet gatavi arī uzrādīt pirkuma čeku ar pirkuma datumu.

LT GARANTIJA

Gaminiams garantija suteikiama atsižvelgiant į konkrečios šalies kokybės reikalavimus.

Reklamacijos

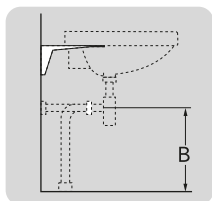
Mūsų produkcija pagaminta vadovaujantis griežtais kokybės reikalavimais. Jei gaminys nekokybiškas – prašome jį gražinti pardavėjui, pateikiant pirkimo čekį, gaminio numerį bei nurodant pirkimo datą.

RU ГАРАНТИЯ

Гарантийные условия устанавливаются в соответствии с законами и правилами, которые действуют в стране сбыта.

Рассмотрение рекламаций

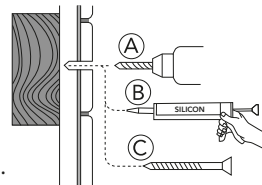
Наша продукция соответствует современным стандартам и требованиям к качеству. В случае возникновения неисправности Вы можете обратиться в торговую организацию, где было приобретено данное изделие. При заявлении рекламации необходимо предъявить сопроводительные документы к данной продукции и чек, подтверждающий дату покупки.



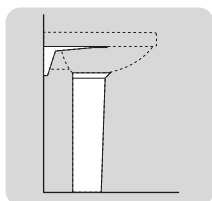
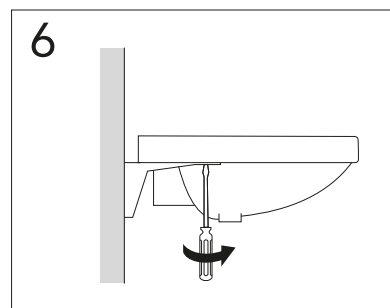
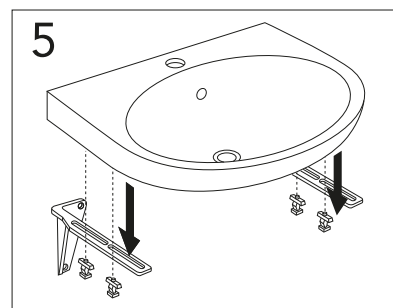
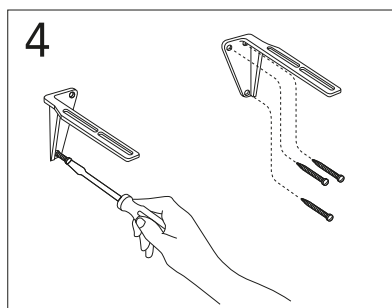
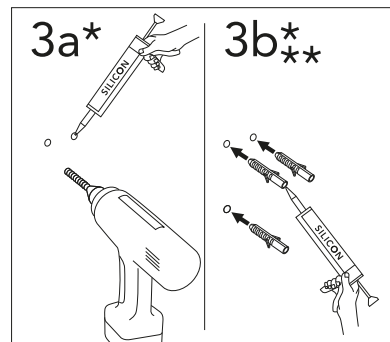
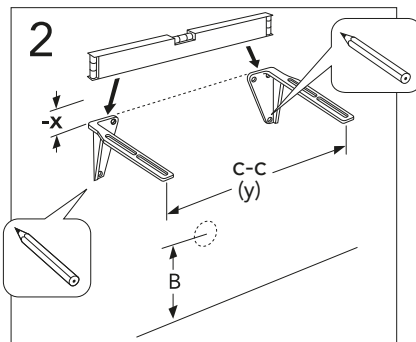
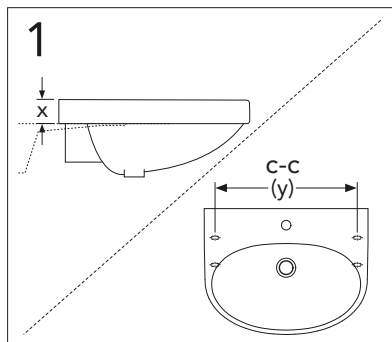
| | B |
|----|--------|
| SE | 500 mm |
| FI | 500 mm |
| NO | 570 mm |
| DK | 550 mm |

* SE. Enligt Branschregler, Säker vatteninstallation

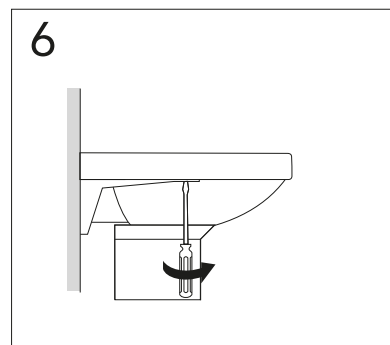
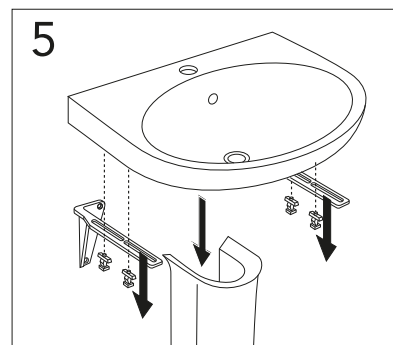
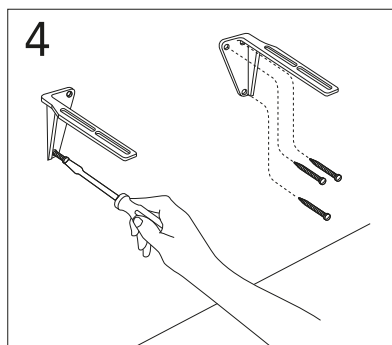
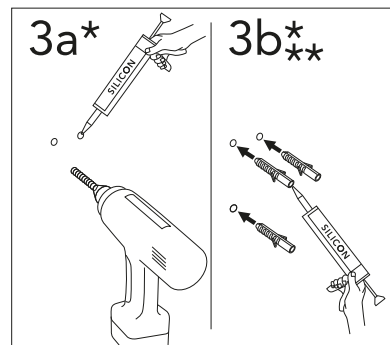
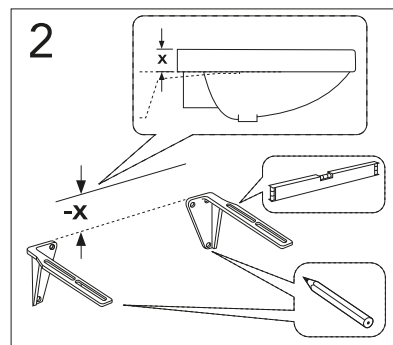
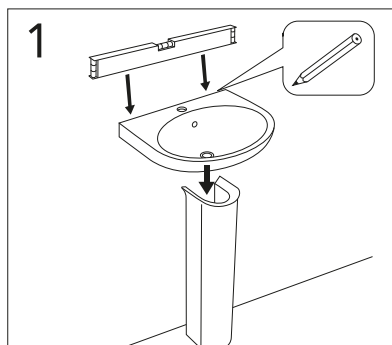
Infästning och tätning ska ske enligt Branschregler Säker Vatteninstallation.

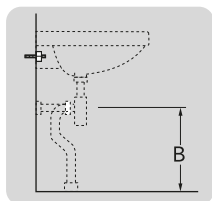


** SILICON
EN 15651-3. Class XS1
Ø5mm



** SILICON
EN 15651-3. Class XS1
Ø5mm

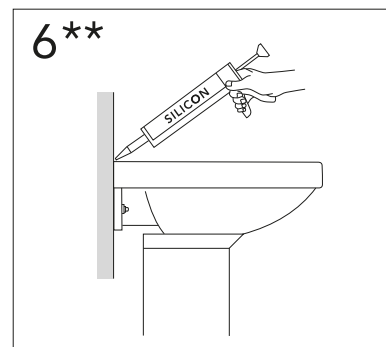
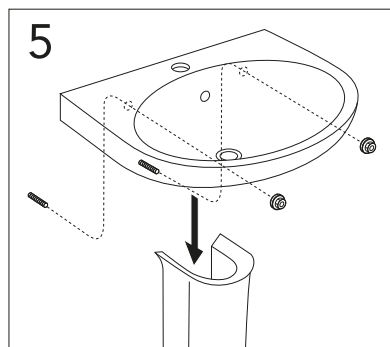
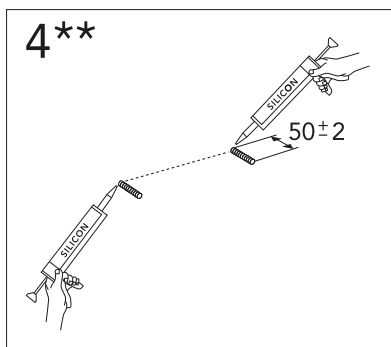
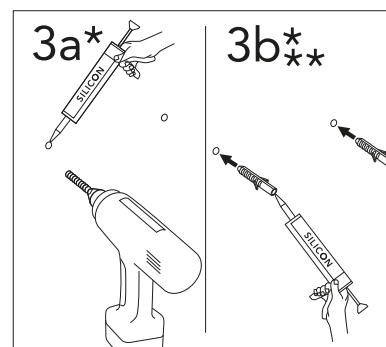
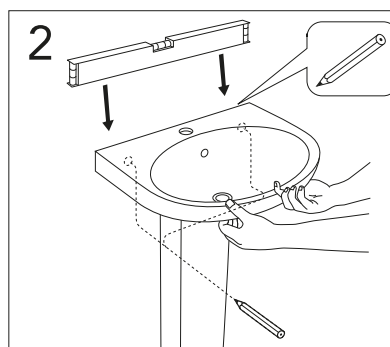
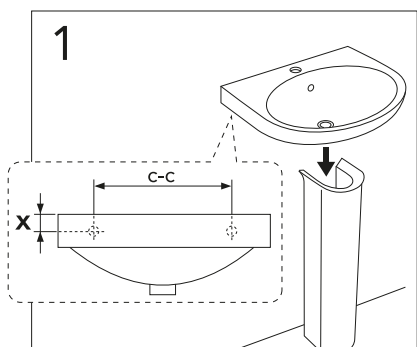
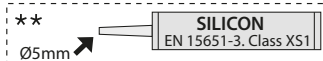
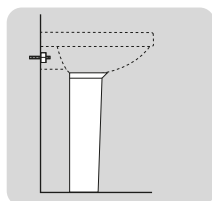
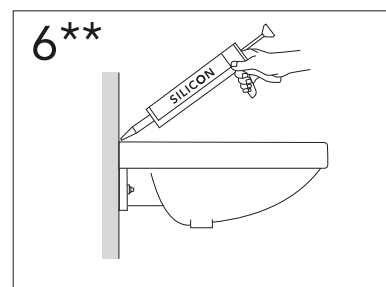
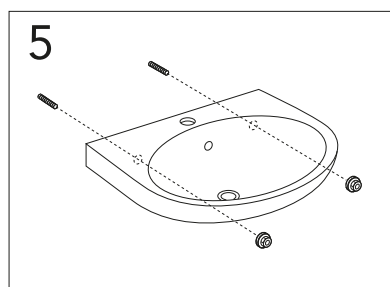
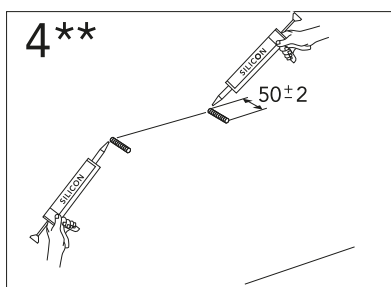
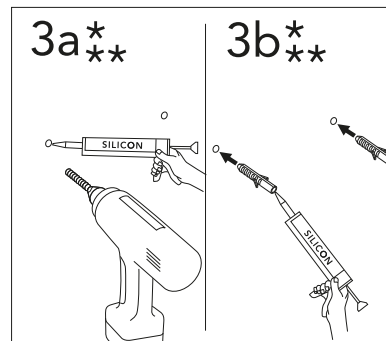
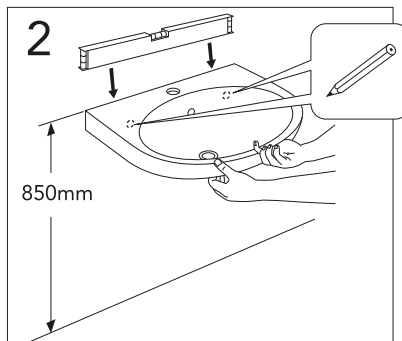
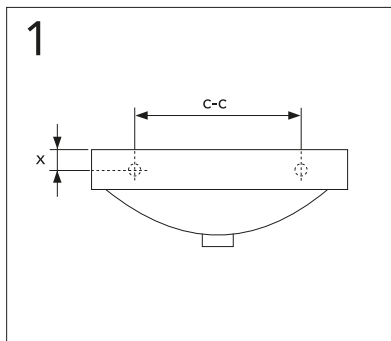
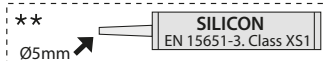
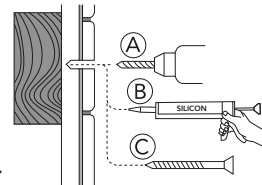


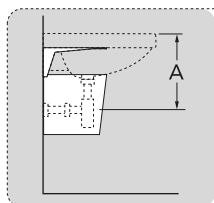


| | B |
|----|--------|
| SE | 500 mm |
| FI | 500 mm |
| NO | 570mm |
| DK | 550 mm |

* SE. Enligt Branschregler, Säker vatteninstallation

Infästning och tätning ska ske enligt Branschregler Säker Vatteninstallation.

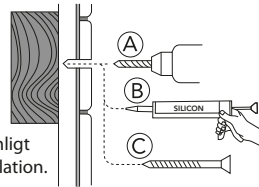




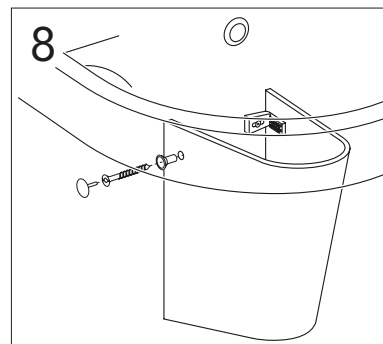
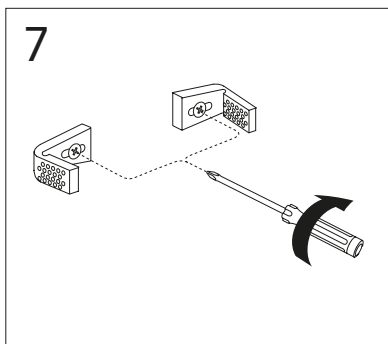
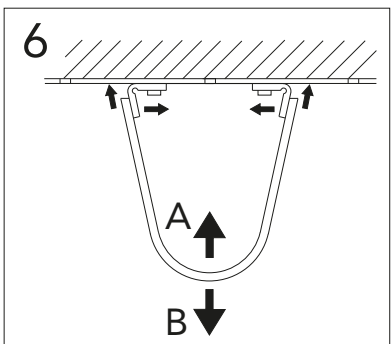
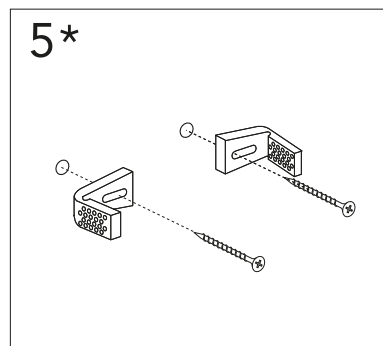
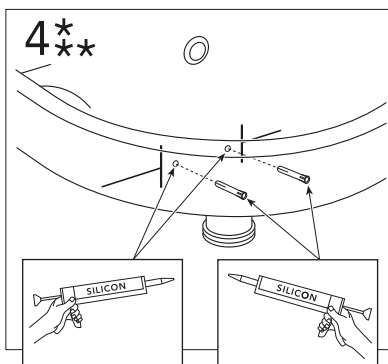
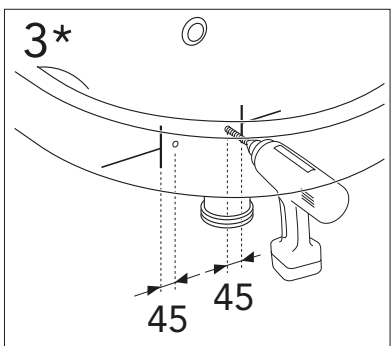
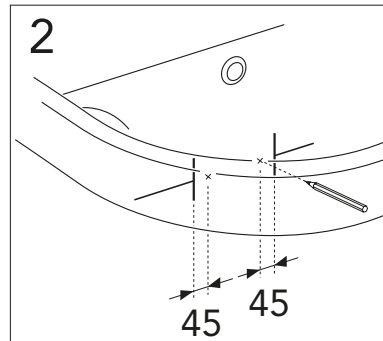
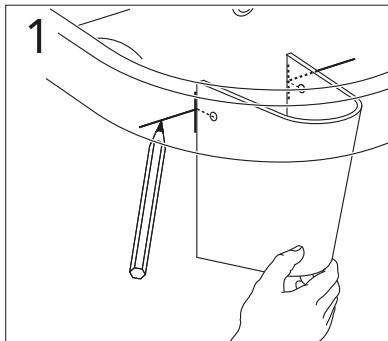
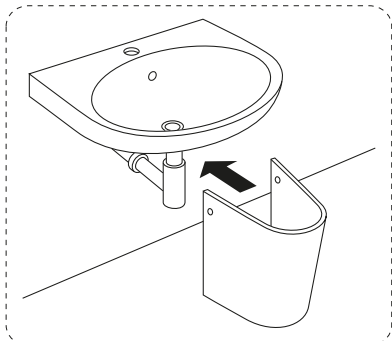
| Modell | A |
|-----------|----------------|
| 2930/5295 | 320 mm ± 15 mm |
| 574-1 | 330 mm ± 25 mm |
| 4930/4931 | 240 mm |
| 5266 | 280 mm ± 15 mm |

* SE. Enligt Branschregler, Säker vatteninstallation

Infästning och tätning ska ske enligt Branschregler Säker Vatteninstallation.



**
Ø5mm
SILICON
EN 15651-3, Class XS1





RESERVDELAR.
RESERVEDELER.
RESERVEDELE.
VARAOSAT.
SPARE PARTS.
VARUOSAD.
ATSARGINĒS DALYS.
REZERVES DAĻAS.
ЗАПАСНЫЕ ЧАСТИ.



DRIFT & SKÖTSEL
DRIFT OG VEDLIGEHODELSE
DRIFT OG VEDLIKEHOLD
ASENNUS-, KÄYTTÖ- JA HOITO-OHJEET
ASSEMBLY AND MAINTENANCE
PAIGALDAMINE & HOOLDAMINE
MONTAZA UN KOPSANA
MONTAVIMAS IR PRIEŽIURA
УСТАНОВКА И УХОД

