

A Guide to Solid Hardwood Residence Hall Furniture

*Why you should choose
solid hardwood for your
sustainable residence
hall furniture.*

*Written By Morgan Dix
with Amos Kober*



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INTRODUCTION

I love solid hardwood furniture. My father—DCI founder Henry Kober—started making solid wood furniture by hand in 1974 in our 19th century New England farmhouse. Beautiful handcrafted wood furniture is a family tradition.

For me, there is nothing that compares to solid hardwood when it comes to the ideal furniture for residence halls.

But I'm biased. I don't want you to take my word for it. There are more benefits to solid hardwood furniture than I can share. But I'm going to try.

In this EBook, I'm going to paint you a simple picture of why wood furniture is the perfect choice for your residence hall.

First of all, wood is the world's most environmentally friendly raw material.

Unlike dangerous oil platforms, pipelines, and mountaintop-removing coalmines, trees are renewable and beautiful, and you can improve wildlife habitat through sustainable forestry.

Are you worried about cutting down a tree? Don't. In the Eastern United States, where we get our wood, recent [studies](#) show that tree growth is exploding.

Ecologists working at the [Smithsonian Environmental Research Center](#) studying the rate of growth over hardwood forests in Maryland over the past 20 years have determined that trees there are growing faster than they have in the past 225 years: Growing 2–4 times faster than baseline growth. The research shows that on average the forests they studied are putting on an additional 2 tons of biomass per acre annually.

Another recent [study](#) published in the journal Nature that takes advantage of cutting-edge advances in big data shows that there are actually 3.04 trillion trees on earth compared to previous estimates of 400 billion.

This is huge news.

And when it comes to New England north country forests, where we harvest our timber, this Boston Globe [article](#) provides important context. In the 19th century:

...only about 30 to 40 percent of the region was covered with forest; Massachusetts was down to 28 percent. Today, according to researchers at the Harvard Forest, New England is back to 80 percent forest.



Does it mean that we're out of the woods yet when it comes to [climate change](#)?

Definitely not. In many parts of the world, we're still cutting down trees much faster than we're planting them. That's why it's so important that you buy residence hall furniture that's made from [FSC-certified](#) wood.

Why?

Because FSC is the most rigorous third-party certification for wood. Currently, all our furniture is FSC C-o-C certified.

But let's start at the beginning—with the trees. In the first chapter, we'll look at how to sustainably harvest trees while nurturing forest health. And more, how do you improve wildlife habitat in the process?

Next, I'm going to make a case to you for why wood is the greenest furniture choice. Then I want to share why we've stayed committed to making hardwood furniture for over 40 years.

And finally, we'll examine the incredibly long lifecycle of wood furniture.

What happens to your furniture when you're done with it? Wood furniture is a lot like a cat. It can live many lives. But why is wood so easy to repurpose, recycle, and upcycle?

We'll answer those questions and more.

By the end of this short EBook, I intend for you to have a clear and detailed understanding of why wood is the best choice for your residence hall.





Chapter 1

HOW TO HARVEST WOOD WHILE NURTURING FOREST HEALTH

Is cutting down trees bad for the environment?

As a manufacturer of solid hardwood furniture for residence halls, we get this question a lot.

And it's an important one because there's some legitimate confusion around it.

First, whenever we think about cutting trees for any sort of manufacturing process, we immediately think of the worst-case scenarios. We imagine the slash and burn model of clear-cutting, which has denuded tropical rainforests and old-growth stands in the Pacific Northwest.

Like a giant gaping scar on the land, the upturned soil and stumps create an apocalyptic image in our mind's eye.

And it's true; some clear-cutting practices destroy habitat with wanton disregard for the community of life and the long-term health of the forests and biosphere.

But there's more to the story.

NURTURING FOREST HEALTH THROUGH SELECTION CUTTING

Just like tending and cultivating a vibrant garden, there are approaches to harvesting wood—mostly in the context of silvicultural systems—that nurture the long-term health of both the forest and its inhabitants.

One of these approaches is called 'selection cutting.' This is one of the approaches that we often use here at DCI.

The selection cutting approach to harvesting wood is part of a sustainable silviculture system, which nurtures the health of the forest and its wildlife.

But how does selection cutting compare to other forms of tree cutting, which are harmful to the ecosystem?

Here's what you need to know.

The selection model of harvesting timber emerged from the study of old growth forests. According to [Wikipedia](#), it's an approach to forest management, which "manages the establishment, continued growth, and final harvest of multiple age classes (usually three) of trees within a stand."

Andy Shultz is a forester with the [Maine Forest Service](#), and in an article about the practice of selective cutting, he makes important distinctions between 'selection' cutting, which is a silviculture practice, and 'selective' cutting, which is a less ecologically sensitive approach to harvesting timber.

[Here's](#) how Shultz explains it.

Professional foresters are taught in school how to use a number of silvicultural systems, including the selection system, as a menu of alternatives for managing woodlands. Forestry professors are quick to point out that 'selective cutting' is NOT a silvicultural system.

Unlike selective cutting or harvesting, selection implies a decision made on the basis of silviculture, which the Society of American Foresters (SAF) defines as: 'the art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis.'



THE BIG DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SELECTION AND SELECTIVE

Ok. So we know that selection cutting is part of a well-established and ecologically sensitive forest management system called silviculture.

But what is “selective cutting” and why is it a problem? Why are the aforementioned forestry professors drawing such a strong distinction?

To answer these questions, we need to understand the concept of high-grading.

According to an [article](#) adapted from Cornell, high-grading is a type of forestry, “where the highest grade (or value) trees are removed. By cutting only the largest and most valuable trees, you remove those best suited to the site.”

They go on to say that, “Cutting the best trees (those of highest value) and leaving the low value, often diseased or malformed trees, is all too common.”

It turns out that foresters and loggers often use the terms ‘selection’ and ‘selective’ interchangeably. Why?

Because selective logging has a bad reputation. On the other hand, selection logging is recognized as environmentally sensitive. So selective logging can be a misleading term, and this confusion plays into the hands of the loggers who employ high-grading techniques.

Think of that old adage, “To the confusion of our enemies!” Companies can use the term to obscure their less-than-ecological approach to logging.

And that’s exactly why the forestry professors are so careful to make this distinction. Once again, let’s be clear about the differences.

[Here](#) is how Wikipedia distinguishes it.

Used correctly, the term ‘selection cutting’, ‘selection system’, or ‘selection silviculture’ implies the implementation of specific silvicultural techniques—usually either ‘single tree selection’, ‘group selection’ or a combination of the two—to create an uneven-aged or all-aged condition in a forest stand, one more akin to a late successional or ‘climax’ condition.

In some situations, under the direction and guidance of licensed state foresters, we also employ small patch clear-cuts. Like all of our harvesting practices, this is done with the utmost attention to the effects on the ecosystem. Most of the time, we can do this in a way that [improves habitat](#) for wildlife.

It’s important to remember that clear-cutting, in this context, is also a silviculture system. It’s not merely a slash and burn harvesting technique as per the massive old-growth cuts we saw decades ago in the Pacific Northwest.

Although, some companies and countries do still employ clear cutting as a large scale—and ecologically destructive—tree harvesting technique.

And it’s also important to note here that there are opponents of clear-cutting who will always disapprove of cutting trees. That’s fair enough, but it represents the extreme end of the spectrum.

At DCI, we practice sustainable forest-



ry and that's one reason why the [Forest Stewardship Council](#) (FSC) certifies all our furniture.

CUTTING TREES AND CULTIVATING WILDLIFE HABITAT

At DCI, when we harvest wood for our residence hall furniture, we work with certified state foresters to establish a plan based on different silvicultural methods.

With each harvest, our certified foresters perform a careful and complex analysis of the ecosystem to ensure the long-term health of the forest and habitat for local species.

Then, the foresters send us a [detailed report](#) before the harvest (it's called a Treatment) detailing the high points of the analysis.

In the Treatment, the foresters focus on creating different age classes of tree and enhancing habitat. To really understand the depth of consideration that goes into cutting these trees, it's helpful to see one of these reports.

Below is an example of one of our Treatments. The forester uses the term group selection to refer to our approach. The Pennsylvania Forestry Association defines Group Selection [this way](#):

Group Selection removes trees in 0.1 to 1.0-acre areas to create openings in the forest canopy; this mimics the opening of the canopy by the death of individual trees in an old growth forest.

Here's an example of a real Treatment sent to us from one of our New Hamp-

shire State foresters.

Treatment: *Group selection will be applied in this treatment area in order to establish young forest growth, to create a diversity of structure classes within the larger stands, and to enhance regeneration of seedling/sapling trees to maintain or enhance food and cover for wildlife.*

In order to achieve these goals, well-spaced groups of 1-2 acres in size will be established in areas of existing storm damage, areas of unacceptable growing stock or species composition, areas of mature timber, or areas that will maximize wildlife habitats such as adjacent to food sources or complementary habitats.

Smaller groups will be used in areas heavy to hemlock to stimulate regeneration of seedling hemlock to enhance wintering habitat. The amount of area regenerated by group selection will not exceed the goals described for the desired structure composition for the property.

Wildlife Impact: *This treatment will primarily benefit wildlife at this entry via the young forest growth established through group selection. Regenerating hardwood seedlings will result in woody browse benefiting wildlife species such as white-tailed deer and moose.*

In addition, once young mixed hardwood and softwood growth is established it may create feeding and nesting opportunities for several wildlife species including wild turkey, Canada warbler, wood thrush, veery, black-throated blue warbler, eastern wood peewee, and ruffed grouse.

Because much of the area between groups will be retained, wildlife that currently uses these stands will continue to do so for both cover and as a poten-



tial travel corridor. Hard mast—the fruit of beech, oak, chestnut, and other forest trees—production will be enhanced along the edges of groups and throughout the thinning to the benefit of deer, bear, wild turkey and other species.

Hemlock regeneration in softwood-dominated areas will be enhanced resulting in improved wind blocking and thermal retention during the winter, which will benefit deer and turkey in particular.

Existing and potential cavity trees, snags, and large down coarse woody material will be left intact to provide denning, foraging, and hibernating opportunities for several wildlife species including yellow-bellied sapsucker, blue-spotted salamander, Jefferson salamander, ribbon snake, and several bat species.

The Foresters for the Birds documents along with Good Forestry in the Granite State will be used for guidance in determining this. To further maintain habitat for salamanders, the vernal pool guidelines from Good Forestry in the Granite State will also be followed.

For those species that don't necessarily depend on habitats created from this treatment, there are additional habitat types within the property and the surrounding landscape that do provide the necessary values for these species.

Bryan Comeau, Forester I
NH Division of Forests & Lands
Bryan.Comeau@dred.nh.gov

This Treatment excerpt gives you a sense of the detailed assessment that occurs before we harvest timber to build our hardwood furniture.

THE FOREST COMES FIRST

To build our green residence hall furniture, we have to harvest wild timber. At the same time, [sustainability](#) is one of the core tenets of our business. And we don't see these things as mutually exclusive at all.

For us, it's crucial to consider the effects of our operation on the entire ecosystem. And we need to know that the overall impact of our work is not going to adversely impact the ecosystems where we harvest wood.

We also want to know that we have given every consideration to the ongoing health of the wildlife.

This is why we work with Vermont and New Hampshire State Foresters to determine the best way to harvest trees in a given ecosystem.

It's why, for example, we partner with the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Park in Woodstock, VT, the oldest continually managed forest in the United States.

As part of their sustainable forestry operation, and because they are a national park, we only use draft horses while logging in order to improve forest conditions and minimize our footprint on the forest.

That means we don't use any heavy equipment in the park.

So that's a quick view of our sustainable harvesting practices. Now let's explore why wood is the greenest furniture choice.





Chapter 2

5 REASONS WHY WOOD IS THE GREENEST FURNITURE CHOICE

In the 21st Century, we face an onslaught of bad news from around the world when it comes to the environment. Despite knowing more about the sources of our environmental woes than ever before, it often feels like we can't get ahead of the curve.

That's one reason we are so excited about solid hardwood furniture. Wood is good, as they say because it is a remarkably green solution for residence hall furniture.

There are a lot of reasons to be enthusiastic about wood.

So let's break it down and examine why wood is the most sustainable furniture material and why you should choose solid wood furniture for your furniture needs.

1. WOOD IS RENEWABLE

First of all, wood is the most environmentally friendly raw material. It's renewable. In fact, wood is the only building material made from sun, soil, rain, and carbon from the air. It's infinitely renewable.

That's amazing when you think about it.

Wood is a raw material that grows and replenishes itself every year. A lot of folks wonder if it's environmental to cut down trees. Luckily, with selective harvesting—in contrast to clear-cutting—it's not a problem. In fact, it's great for forest health.

And trees grow everywhere. Currently, according to this short video from [reThink Wood](#), the rate of US reforestation and tree growth outstrips harvesting by 40%.

In fact, one media [source](#) claims that:

“In the United States, deforestation has been more than offset by reforestation between 1990 and 2010. The nation added 7,687,000 hectares (18,995,000 acres) of forested land during that period.”

In Europe, forests are managed to support manufacturing. They're actually expanding at the rate of 5,000 sq kilometers/year. When trees are selectively harvested, new trees are planted in their place.

From 1990-2005, Europe regrew forests that in total equal the size of Greece.

2. WOOD IS GOOD FOR THE CLIMATE

Wood products are healthy for our atmosphere and [prevent climate change](#). First, trees absorb carbon throughout their life. They take carbon out of the atmosphere and store it in their trunks as they grow.

But it doesn't end there.

When trees are turned into wood products, they continue to store that carbon. By using solid hardwood furniture, we prevent climate change and the greenhouse effect.

And there's more.

Eventually, we can reclaim the solar energy stored in wood at the end of the product lifecycle by burning wood as a source of renewable biomass energy.

Re-using wood for energy like this is a great way to displace dirty, non-renewable, and carbon-emitting energy sources like coal, oil, and natural gas.

Does burning wood emit carbon? Of course, but that's a natural part of the carbon cycle. That means it doesn't contribute more carbon than it absorbed. And new tree growth immediately offsets those emissions.

Compared to oil, coal, and natural gas, burning wood creates clean energy and no waste.



3. WOOD MEANS ZERO WASTE

Here's another reason why wood is so good from a sustainability perspective. Because of improvements in technology over the last few decades, wood manufacturing has become a zero waste industry.

What does that mean?

To put it simply, bi-products from every stage of our furniture production process can be reused and repurposed.

When wood is harvested, a percentage of it is processed into lumber, some of it is converted into other wood products, and still more of it is recovered for energy production.

But none of it goes to waste.

This is why DCI is able to maintain a zero-waste policy. Here's how we use the wood that doesn't make it into our furniture.

- We capture and burn sawdust to heat and power our factory.
- We use bark for landscaping materials.
- We donate sawdust for use at local farms.
- We use rough woodcuts in our pallets and other building materials.
- Finally, we use leftover hardwood to build our internal furniture components rather than buying Poplar or other species.

4. WOOD IS DURABLE AND LASTS A LONG TIME

Relative to its weight, wood is the [strongest building material](#) on the planet. It's extremely resilient and requires little maintenance (just think about trees!).

Unlike plastic laminate, wood laminate, and other engineered woods, wood can have multiple lifetimes through refinishing.

In fact, we have serviceable furniture in place in residence halls at the University of California, Dartmouth College, and the University of Maryland installed over 30 years ago.

This is why we can confidently guarantee all our furniture for 25 years.

5. WOOD SCORES HIGH ON LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA)

When considering sustainable furniture for your residence hall, Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is a key consideration. [LCA](#) is a "holistic, scientific approach that considers the resources consumed and the emissions released during a product's manufacture, use, and disposal."

And according to LCA [studies](#), compared to non-wood products, wood consistently comes out on top. The one "trouble spot" for wood, when it comes to LCA, is the spike in energy required for the kiln dry-



ing and treating process.

At DCI, we offset this energy consumption by using wood byproducts from our milling process as fuel to power our kilns. In doing so, we minimize both our carbon and energy footprint while eliminating waste.

DO WE REALLY WANT TO CUT DOWN TREES?

A lot of people shy away from the idea of cutting down trees, and for good reason. For many years, the timber industry was poorly regulated. Unrestrained clear-cutting eliminated priceless old-growth forests around the planet.

Clear-cutting timber companies also razed virgin rainforests, destroying habitat and ecosystems while contributing to a sharp increase in species extinction. At the time, there was widespread ignorance about the devastating ecological impact of clear-cutting.

In the early '90s, that started to change. Among other things, environmental groups, citizens, and consumers started to lobby and demand oversight and better logging practices.

Since then, an enormous amount of reforestation has taken place. And now, stringent third-party certification standards, like FSC C-O-C, ensure the environmental pedigree of wood products.

At DCI, to minimize transport and associated fossil fuel consumption, we work with Vermont State Foresters to choose hardwood that is selectively harvested within 120 miles of our own sawmill.

Our commitment to local and domestic timber sources and manufacturing uniquely positions us in the college residence hall furniture market.

In the end, wood delivers more with little or no cost to the environment. Wood products just have a lighter overall footprint.

As this [video](#) illuminates, wood is good. Are you ready to furnish your residence hall with sustainable, quality, long-lasting hardwood furniture?

Now let's look at 7 reasons why DCI has stayed committed to making hardwood furniture for the last 40 years.





Chapter 3

7 REASONS WHY DCI MAKES SUSTAINABLE SOLID HARDWOOD FURNITURE

At DCI, we're committed to building solid hardwood furniture. For over 40 years, we've constructed our furniture from locally-sourced oak, maple, and ash.

But why are we so committed to solid hardwood and why do we think it's the best material for residence hall furniture?

There are a number of reasons.

For one, selectively harvested solid hardwood is by far the most [sustainable furniture](#) material. You already know why solid wood is the greenest choice for residence halls. You can learn why it puts rubberwood and faux-wood or fiberboard laminate furniture to shame [here](#).

In addition to its environmental credentials, wood possesses other qualities that make it DCI's resource of choice. We think you should make it your go-to as well. But first, let's unpack a quick list of those virtues below.

- Durable
- Refinishable
- Recyclable
- Reclaimable
- Sourced domestically
- Manufactured locally
- Wood waste is clean burning fuel

1. DURABILITY

We find that furniture made primarily from solid wood is extremely resilient and requires little maintenance.

For example, screw retention is one of the most important distinctions between solid wood and plywood. Simply put, there is not a plywood or composite wood material on the market today that holds a metal screw better—or for a longer period of time—than a solid piece of oak, maple, or ash.

This is an objective observation, and it's supported by laboratory tests.

2. YOU CAN REFINISH WOOD

Sanding and refinishing allows you to give solid wood furniture a second, third, or fourth life. Unlike a lot of engineered wood materials and composites, you don't have to replace it over and over again.

It's also difficult—and more delicate—to refinish furniture made from veneered plywood.

3. RECYCLABLE

It's easy to recycle solid hardwood furniture treated with low VOC finishes. You can also turn hardwood furniture into other useful products. This eliminates the need to send wood furniture to a landfill at the end of its useful life on campus.

We'll explore this below in depth.

And while you can manufacture MDF and other chip core products on the market today using sustainable methods, they are unfortunately very difficult, if not impossible, to recycle after high pressure and low-pressure laminates are adhered to their surfaces.

4. RECLAIMABLE

Reclaiming wood helps to preserve our forests by reducing the need for new timber. Generally, processing recycled wood has less impact on the environment than felling, transporting, and processing new lumber.



5. DOMESTICALLY SOURCED AND PROCESSED

Unlike our competitors, who source wood panels and other hardwood components from vendors outside of the United States and as far away as Indonesia and [China](#), DCI owns and operates a sawmill in South Royalton, Vermont.

Our mill is 75 miles from our main factory in Lisbon, New Hampshire. All the timber that we process comes from within 125 miles of our sawmill.

This uniquely positions DCI in the college residence hall furniture market and gives our environmental principles a firm standing. Why?

Because we are the only residence hall furniture company who controls our selection of timber, how that timber is processed into lumber, and how that lumber is assembled into furniture through our green manufacturing processes.

6. MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES

Some of our competitors use a raw material called [Rubberwood](#) to build their furniture. It's sourced from the other side of the world in China and Southeast Asia.

In contrast, we employ over 200 men and women right here in the United States to process and manufacture our furniture.

We are proud to support our local and

national economies, and all our work goes to strengthen the US economy. If you choose solid hardwood for your furniture, your money will stay here helping to build local communities.

7. WOOD WASTE IS FUEL

Most of the wood waste byproduct from our [manufacturing process](#) is used to make steam and/or electricity for our factory. That means we collect all the sawdust and burn it in our wood boiler.

When our boiler is in use, the factory doesn't consume any gas or oil (even during cold New Hampshire winters).

By using a wood boiler to run our kilns and heat our factory and offices, we are saving an average of 68 gallons of oil an hour or over 200,000 gallons of oil per year.

You just can't do anything like that with other furniture raw materials. Most of them are just too saturated with chemical treatments, glues, and resins. Burning them creates toxic fumes.

In contrast, using wood allows us to maximize the resource at every stage. From cradle to grave, nothing goes to waste. That's part of the irresistible elegance of using local solid hardwood.

[Wood is good.](#)

Are you ready to furnish your residence hall with sustainable, high-quality, long-lasting hardwood furniture?

Finally, let's explore a few of the ways that we can recycle and repurpose old wood furniture.





Chapter 4

HOW TO REPURPOSE YOUR OLD RESIDENCE HALL FURNITURE

What should you do with your old furniture?

That's a question you can't avoid when you're planning for a new furniture installation in your residence hall.

But, for a lot of reasons, it's hard to find an answer.

First, you've just gone through an entire process to select a furniture manufacturer. Then you have to make countless decisions to arrive at the best design, establish your budget, get buy-in, and evaluate the [sustainability credentials](#) of the new furnishings to say nothing of overseeing the delivery and installation.

It's a long process to get to the point when you finally submit that purchase order.

And then, when all of that's done, it hits you. You need to find a way to deal with your existing stock of furniture that you're replacing.

YOU HAVE OPTIONS

What you may not know is that you have some great options—especially with [solid hardwood furniture](#). And not only that, DCI can help you do it with a clean conscience while offsetting your costs at the same time.

In essence, you can do the following:

- Donate it
- Resell it
- Recycle it
- Upcycle it
- Throw it out

At DCI, we're passionate about preventing waste and giving furniture a second life to keep it out of the landfill. And the beautiful thing is that, with a little planning, you can give wood furniture a second and third life.

That's not the case with residence hall furniture that's made with cheaper materi-

als like [laminated wood](#), which—although attractive—you can't recycle or easily repurpose because it's not durable, and it's filled with toxic chemicals like [formaldehyde](#).

Instead, you have to send it to the landfill where it literally sits for a thousand years since it doesn't decompose.

INSPIRING (AND ETHICAL) EXAMPLES

In contrast, we work directly with all our clients to develop a tailored plan for getting rid of their old solid wood furniture in the most sustainable way possible.

Over the last several decades, we have repurposed enough furniture to fill over three hundred 53-foot containers. All of that was solid hardwood furniture that we diverted from the landfill.

1. Reselling & Reusing

Recently, at Pepperdine University we coordinated the donation, resale, and reuse of their old furniture.

First, we delivered much of it to [Habitat for Humanity ReStore](#) for resale.

Habitat for Humanity ReStores are nonprofit home improvement stores and donation centers that sell new and gently used furniture, appliances, home accessories, building materials and more to the public at a fraction of the retail price.

Then, we resold an additional 250 sets of Pepperdine furniture at a significant markdown to a small private school that needed furniture but lacked funding.



That was a major win-win. Pepperdine profited financially, they disposed of their furniture ethically, the private school got furniture it couldn't otherwise afford, and the biosphere was spared more waste.

You can read the full Pepperdine Sustainability [Case Study here](#).

2. Upcycling

In another example, DCI works in ongoing partnership with the University of New Hampshire on an upcycling project. We love upcycling because it's good for the environment and it makes economic sense.

What is upcycling? According to [Wikipedia](#):

Upcycling, also known as creative reuse, is the process of transforming by-products, waste materials, useless and/or unwanted products into new materials or products of better quality or for better environmental value.

In essence, DCI furnishes the UNH residence halls with brand new hardwood furniture that is fortified with upcycled internal components from furniture that we installed on their campus over 25 years ago.

Read the full [case study here](#).

3. Donating

We've also worked with the armed forces to repurpose their old furniture. We coordinated the donation of furniture to Goodwill from Naval Base Point Loma and Nellis Air Force Base.

In each case, we worked closely with representatives within the government

to identify charities and coordinate the donations.

So if you are in the planning phase of your installation, remember that you have options. If you're working with DCI, we'll work with you to develop a tailored plan.

If you are working with another manufacturer, make sure that they help you keep your old furniture out of the landfill. And if possible, give it a second life.

CONCLUSION: CHOOSE WOOD

In conclusion, if a picture is worth a thousand words, then this brilliant illustrated [video](#) from the folks over at the Danish Wood Initiative is worth much more. It succinctly explains why you should choose wood too.

Watch it [here](#).





Sustainable | Hardwood | Furniture

265 South Main Street, Lisbon, NH 03585
sales@dcifurn.com | (800) 552-8286

www.dcifurn.com

New Hampshire | California | North Carolina