

STUDY ON THE GUIDELINE FOR ANALYZING ECO DESIGN VALUE SYSTEM AND ESTABLISHING PRODUCT DESIGN STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT:

Eco design can be considered from several viewpoints like environmental engineering, sociology, economy and humanism. The starting point of this research was on integrating various kinds of approach possible to be applied to eco design paradigm. The common issue is to examine fundamental insight of ecology. In addition, it would be needed to establish designer's own method for interpreting the insight as designer's way. So, for establishing inclusive design guideline, we need a transition of the viewpoint from 3R that consists of reduce, reuse and recycle to 4L that means low, less, long and last. Designers are playing an important role of connecting separated values one another. So, Eco design had better be forecasted by integrated viewpoint than pursue only environmental engineering's approach. The result of this study is expected to be the adjustable tool for eco design.

1. INTRODUCTION : THE IMPORTANCE OF ECOLOGICAL PRODUCT

Exhaustion of resources and problems of environmental pollution caused by mass production and consumption in the past 20th century have triggered people to have an interest in ecological values. Thanks to various emerging environmental regulations and environment-friendly movement, advanced companies have given an impetus to the development of environment-friendly products.

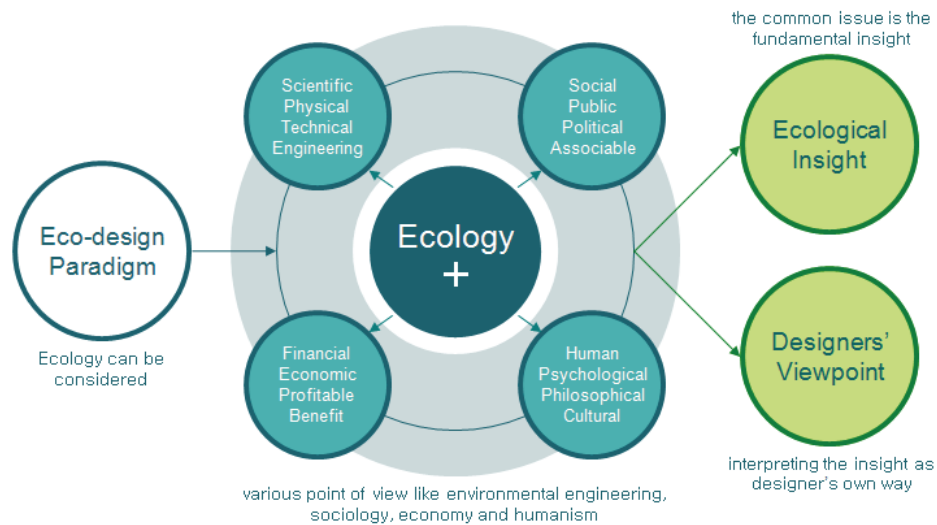
However, the planning and development of existing ecology-related products have simply focused on the approach based on environmental engineering and technical dimensions such as energy reduction and application of new materials; however, there have been no general and fundamental researches that were accessible from designers' point of view.

In this regard, this study mainly focused on establishing basic foundation for the development of environment-friendly products in the future and building up the strategies to realize eco-design from designers' point of view. By doing so, this study investigated value structure of new eco-design and attempted to figure out its fundamental principles through the in-depth investigation of relevant theories and case studies.

2. ECO DESIGN

2.1. VARIOUS APPROACHES FOR RESEARCHING ECO DESIGN

Eco design paradigm can be considered from various point of view like environmental engineering, sociology, economy and humanism. Among these approaches, the common issue is the fundamental insight of ecology. In addition, it would be needed to establish designer's own viewpoint for interpreting the insight as designer's way.

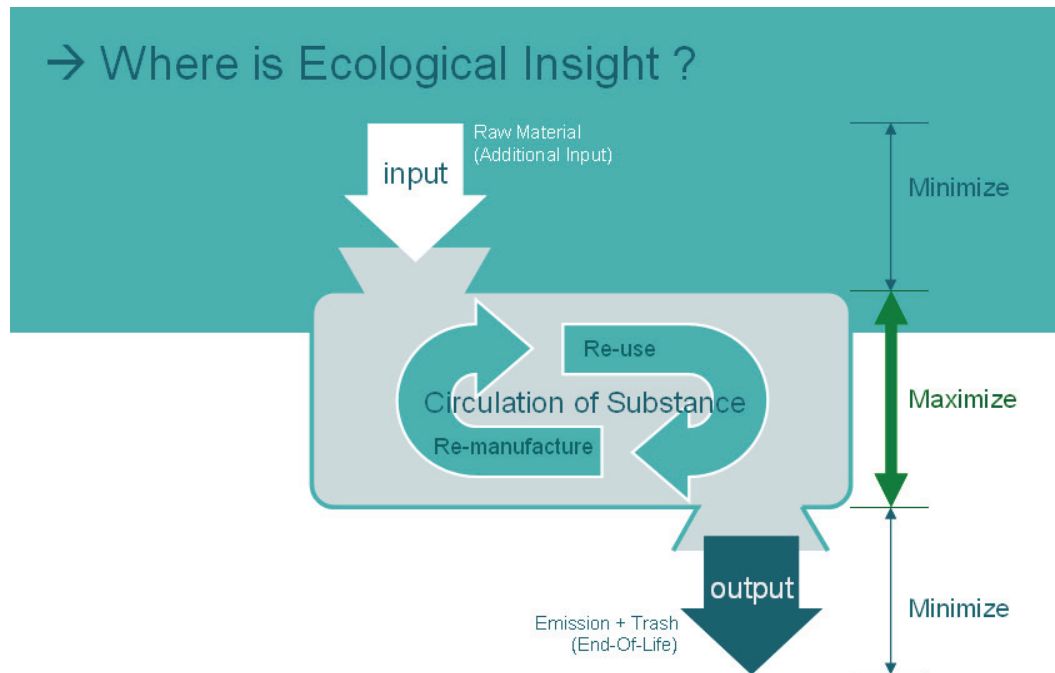


[fig. 2-1] Various viewpoints of researching ecology

2.2. INSIGHT OF ECOLOGY : CIRCULATION OF SUBSTANCE IN ECO SYSTEM

The product life cycle would be an inevitable element to be considered in understanding and establishing design strategies based on material circulation of ecosystem based on a series of production, consumption and disuse of products. It has been the reason that it could enable people to recognize the physical and chemical effects of ecosystem owing to the conservation of existing resources necessary to the production of products and the input of relevant resources in the design process. In addition, it could let people consider the effects on environment comprehensively due to the use of products, which would be the end results produced. In the meantime, the process could be summarized as considerations for the principal direction of 'minimize - maximize' for the definition of ecological value of eco-design.

First of all, there are 3 big problems with regard to essential issue of ecology. One is 'input' that means consuming raw material from nature for additional needs from society. Another is 'output' that has potential danger to make nature be damaged with emission and trash. And the other is circulation of substances that continues to be repeated process by reuse and remanufacturing products. So one direction for accomplishing ecological value is minimizing input for raw material and output to be thrown away. And the other one is maximizing the circulation rate of natural resources by making the substances have extreme sustainability.



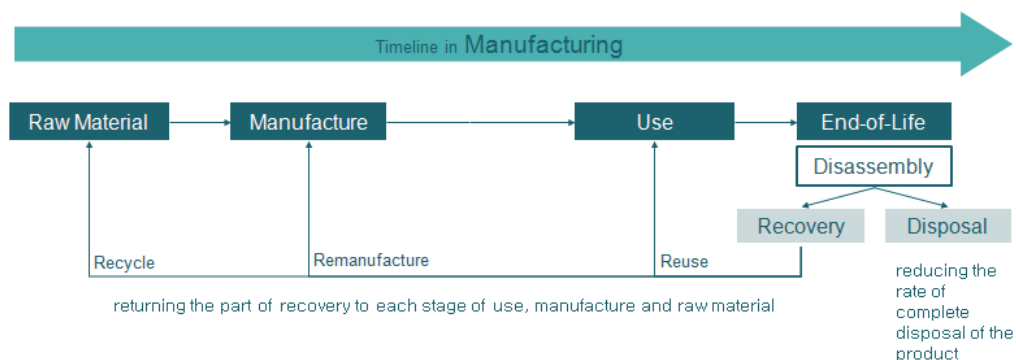
[fig. 2-2] Circulation of Substance and Ecological Insight

2.3. UNDERSTANDING DESIGNER'S THE VIEWPOINT ON ECO DESIGN

After taking into account of ecological insight, we should ask a question about where the designer's viewpoint is. In case of environmental engineering, the major approach of ecology in the past, focused on the manufacturing process of the product. The important point of this linear flow is reducing the rate of complete disposal of the product and returning the part of recovery to each stage of use, manufacture and raw material, in case of product's end of life.

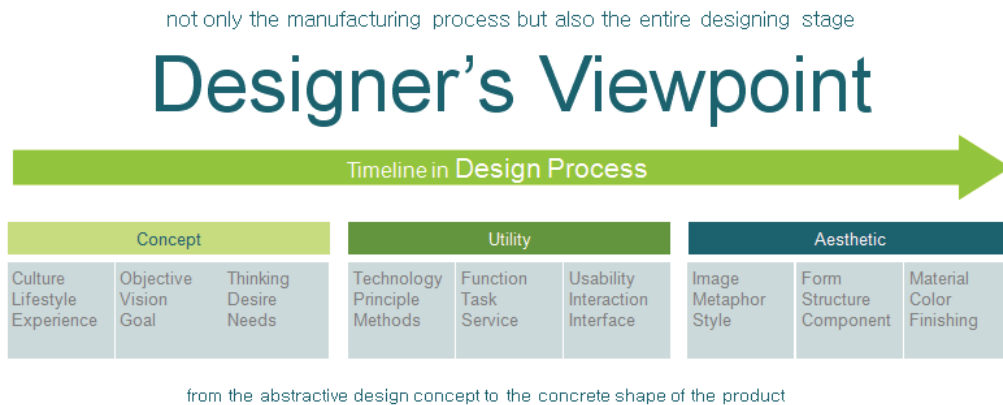
focused on the manufacturing process of the product

Based on Engineering



[fig. 2-3] Constraints of Eco Design from the viewpoint of Environmental Engineering

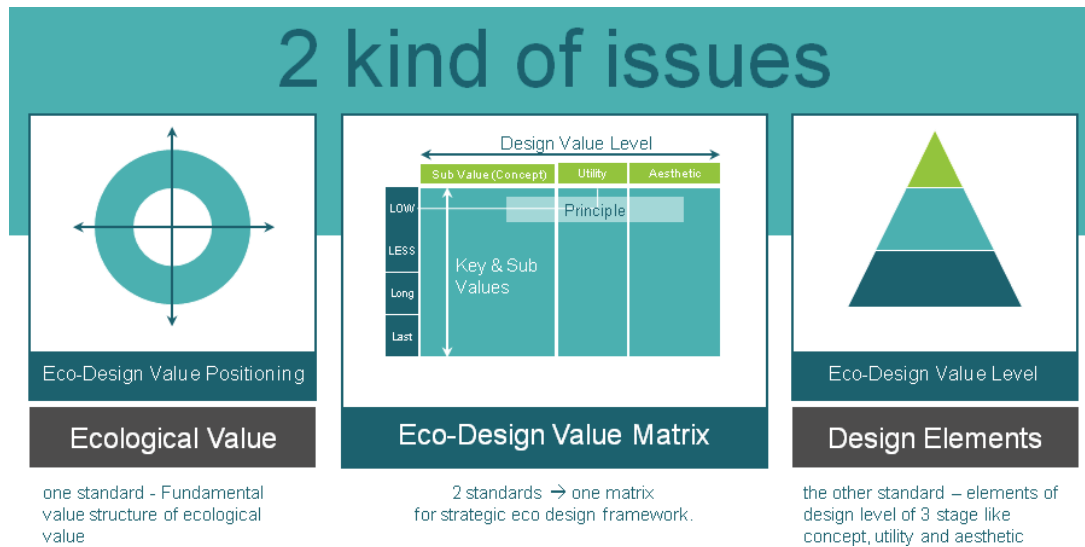
But, in addition to this, designer should not only put the manufacturing process on the timeline but also consider the entire designing stage. This starts from the abstractive design concept and continues to be the concrete shape of the product, including almost all of the design elements appearing in design process.



[fig. 2-4] Constraints of Eco Design from the viewpoint of Designer

3. ESTABLISHING ECO DESIGN VALUE SYSTEM AND STRATEGY

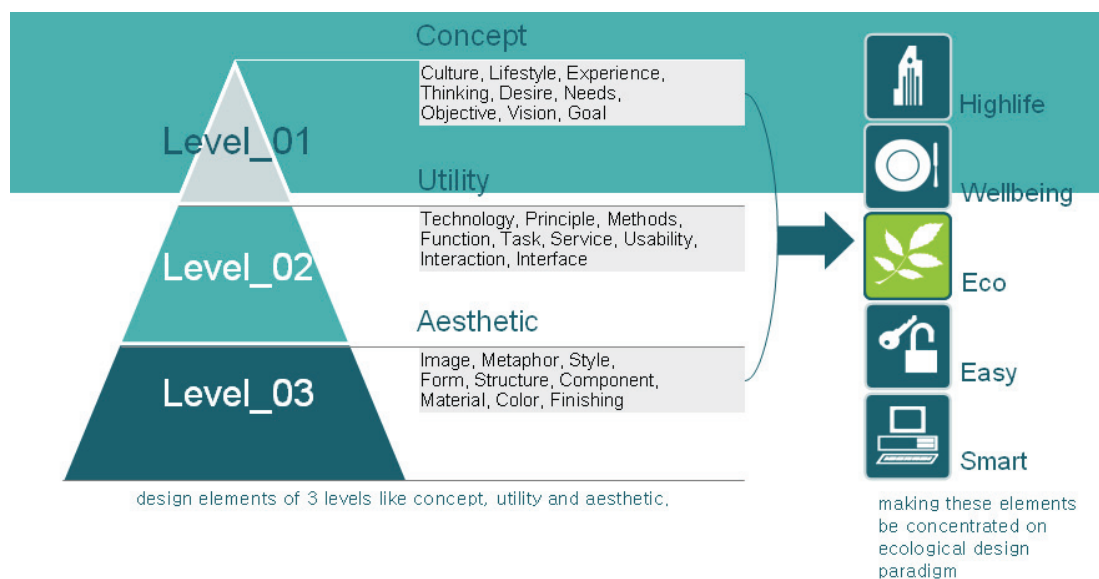
This strategic system is based on 2 kinds of issues mentioned above. Fundamental value structure of ecology, one standard of this model can be expressed with eco design value positioning map. And the other one is structuralized as eco design value level that has 3 stage of concept, utility and aesthetic. These 2 standards can combined into one matrix, and then it can be utilized as a strategic framework for eco design. It is the core of this research as a tool of analyzing eco design value system. Value keywords belonging to 'Eco design value positioning' corresponds to vertical axis, the columns of the matrix. And those of 'eco design value level' can be applied to the horizontal axis, the rows of the matrix.



[fig. 3-1] 2 issues of eco design and creation of Eco design Value Matrix

3.1. ECO DESIGN VALUE LEVEL

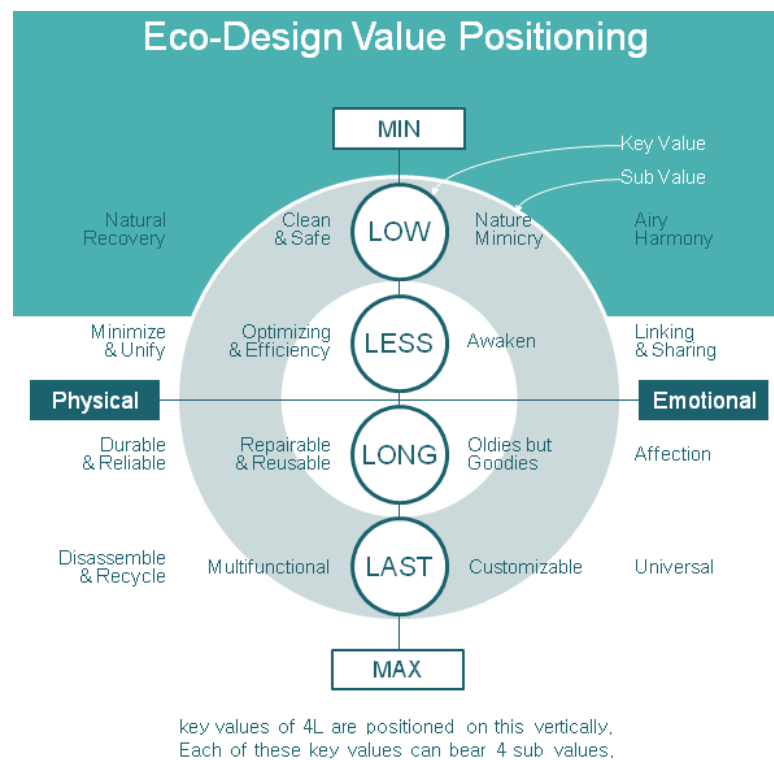
First, this framework defined the targeted areas and levels accessible to the designer and divided their sub-categories into three levels. These targeted areas started from the most upper level category concept and they were connected with the level of 'utility (function, production, distribution, use, service, etc.)' and 'aesthetic property (form, color, material, structure, finishing, etc.)' so that they emphasized both utility and aesthetic property as the targets that had to be pursued by the designer in eco-design.



[fig. 3-2] Eco design Value Level

3.2. ECO-DESIGN VALUE POSITIONING

This tool is the result from structuralization of key and sub values of eco design. First, eco design value positioning map has one direction of axis, min-max. This axis means the value chain of ecological insight. Key values of 4L are positioned on this axis vertically. And then, by applying the other axis with the physical and the emotional value at once, each of these key values can bear 4 sub values. This axis means the integrated viewpoint of physical and emotional approaches.



[fig. 3-3] Eco design Value Positioning

The group of key value consists of 4 value keywords like 'Low', 'Less', 'Long', 'Last'. Sub value category, as the subordinate class of key value, is composed of 4 items against each keyword of 4 key values. These are positioned on the axis of 'Physical-Emotional' along each keyword of 4 key values. Every key value and sub value includes the following meanings and principles.

3.2.1. LOW : LOW IMPACT TO THE NATURE

The principle of core value 'Low' pursued something pure and clean in physical terms and reduced the harmfulness to nature and humans and aimed at the values of harmony, balance and pacification in humane and emotional aspects.

01. Clean & Safe | Avoid dangerous and toxic material and substances. And keep them from entering the product lifecycle's repetition.



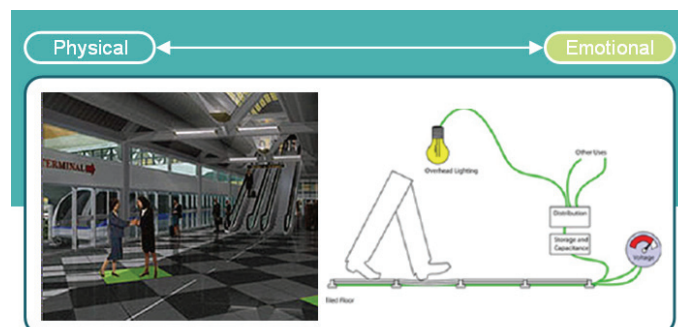
[fig. 3-4] Case01. Refrigerator (with no CFC) (contribute to the stable ozone layer)

02. Natural Recovery | Apply minimum quantity of dangerous and toxic material, in case of no means existing. And make it recover its impacts by itself.



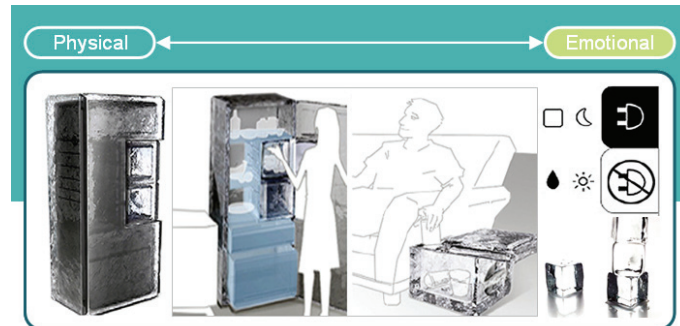
[fig. 3-5] Case02. Sink as plant incubator (purifying sewage originated during washing the dishes)

03. Airy Harmony | Make harmonious situation. Connect the environment, the product and the user's daily activities with no efforts during the use of the product.



[fig. 3-6] Case03. Self generating Tile (to gain electric energy) (installation can work by daily activities like walking around at the public places)

04. Nature Mimicry | Find forms or functions suitable for the product from nature. Gain the ideas of the most profit and adaptable structure in nature itself.



[fig. 3-7] Case04. Refrigerator (with the metaphor of ice) (the principles of ice's cooling off as well as the style and shape)

3.2.2. LESS : LESS USE RESOURCES

The principle of core value 'Less' helped one reduce quantitative exhaustion of natural resources and let manufacturers or users naturally practice environment-friendly actions in their daily lives without necessarily putting too much effort.

05. Minimize & Unify | Reduce the quantity of resources or simplify the components' types consumed during the manufacturing and using the product.



[fig. 3-8] Case05. Stapler (without any consumption of iron core and with only the existing means like paper documents)

06. Optimizing & Efficiency | Consider the rate of efficiency comparing with input. Pursue the evenness and balance without lack or overflowing.



[fig. 3-9] Case06. Laundry ball (working in activating and supporting process of washing machine)

07. Awaken | Embed principles in the product usage to aware the importance of nature. Intuitive cue allows users to do for the nature's safety.



[fig. 3-10] Case07. Navigator (for finding eco-friendly avenue) (make less harm to nature by selecting road of no pollution)

08. Linking & Sharing | Leave possibilities to buy and use a product with somebody else. The rate of manufacturing extravagance can be reduced.



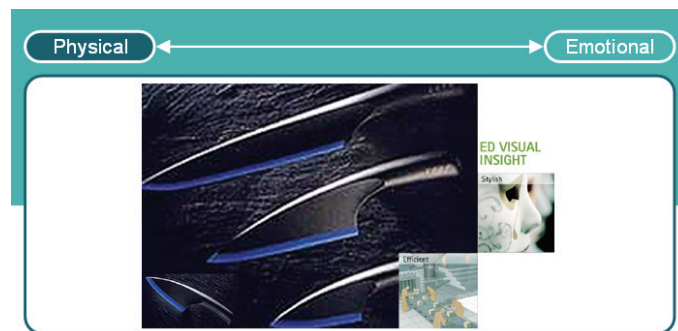
[fig. 3-11] Case08. Fence with tools (Usage of tools for usual activities in house as sharing them with neighborhood)

3.2.3. LONG : LONG LIFESPAN OF PRODUCT

The principle of core value 'Long' enabled one to use products usefully for a long time, let one reduce productive waste through the physical and functional continuance of products and made

one to figure out the meaning that the products would not be simply old, but would become mature and deep in the said terms.

09. Durable & Reliable | Keep factors of abusing product from shortening the lifespan of it. Make product to maintain its physical durability and functional reliability.



[fig. 3-12] Case09. Knives (made from strong material) (easy to be worn out, the product is preferred to be made from durable material as possible)

10. Repairable & Reusable | Allow user to easily repair the parts broken down. Refurbish products thrown out and use them in the 2nd or 3rd potential usage.



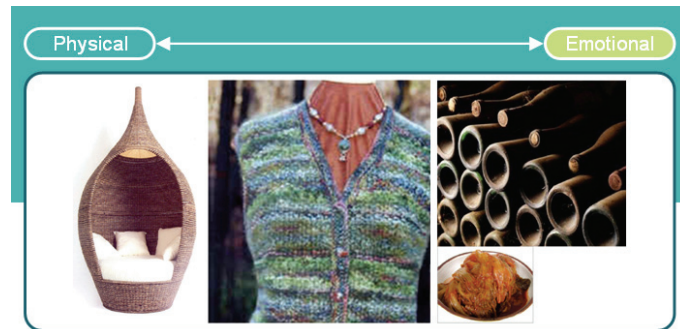
[fig. 3-13] Case10. Chair leg unit (Exchangable unit for supporting broken chair leg instead of the very part out of order)

11. Affection | Make the product be a special gift like album. Unable to be thrown out easily, his or her memory of the product can be accumulated.



[fig. 3-14] Case11. Bri-collaged product (made from tiny stuffs, it can contain user experience, become special products only for the user' s own context.)

12. Oldies but Goodies | Utilize the advantages caused by the aged product. Let the product be able to express its own taste with matured use during the old time.

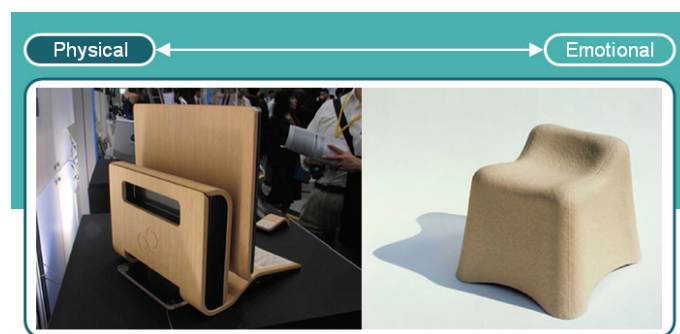


[fig. 3-15] Case12. Chair from organic material, vintage fashion, wine, kimchi etc. (products maturing and gaining the deep style in them by themselves)

3.2.4. LAST : LAST INTENSITY OF UTILIZING

The principle of core value 'Last' was to use the ready-made products intensively, to maximize utility and possibility that the products could provide and to maximize the utilization of given products and the degree of their use.

13. Disassemble & Recycle | Let the substances remain in the product lifecycle's repetition. Make components easy to disassemble and recycle.



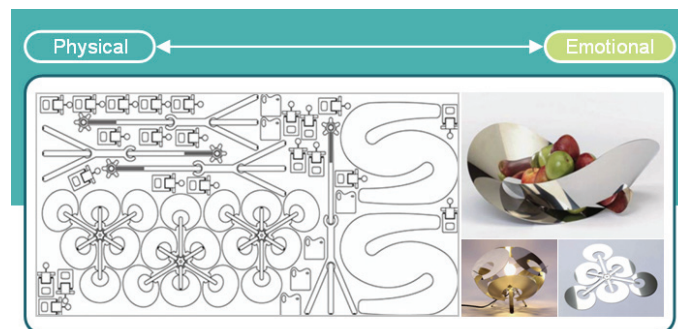
[fig. 3-16] Case13. Products from recycled [recyclable] material (Products from the material like wood or paper)

14. Multifunctional | Integrate many functions and producing only 1 kind of product. Lessen the burden to manufacture all the kind of it.



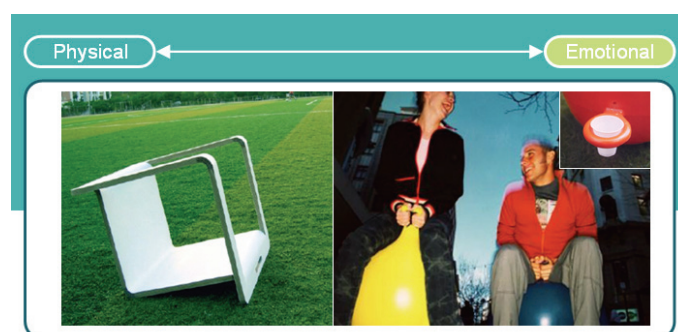
[fig. 3-17] Case14. Window blind (working as blocking ray of sun during the daytime. And as mood light during the night with solar energy stored in the daytime.)

15. Customizable | Permit one user to reorganize various ways to utilize the product. The important point is to raise the frequency of intensive use.



[fig. 3-18] Case15. Prefabbed objects (objects able to be reconstructed into various kinds of stuffs. So to speak, with same units, differentiate the product usage.)

16. Universal | Satisfy the maximum number of users through the same product. Raise the product's frequency through as many users as possible.



[fig. 3-19] Case16. chair with 2 ways (Both for the standing and the sitting lifestyles at once) / pongpong (with cup holder) (Both for children and parents at once.)

3.3. ECO-DESIGN VALUE MATRIX

The core structure of the said guideline for eco-design, Eco-design Value Matrix, could be summarized as value keywords that included core values and detailed values and the design strategy framework organized by two systems of targeted areas. The minute details comprising the cross section of horizontal axis and vertical axis of Matrix could be characterized by the principles for the performance of eco-design. In this study, there were 50 design principles that could be a guide to eco-design. The details of design principles consisting of the said matrix were as in the following.

KEY VALUE	SUB VALUE (Concept)	Utility		Aesthetic	
LOW	CLEAN & SAFE	U01	Provide the human being and nature with purified and neat environment.	U02	Reduce the pollution from all the lifecycle with production, use and disposal.
		A01	Use raw material which is pure.	A02	Reduce additional finishing process and utilize pure and nontoxic way.
	NATURAL RECOVERY	U03	Utilize the energy which is created from natural cyclic process.	U04	Take the system with bio-degradation principle to purifying the pollution.
		A03	Use biodegradable material and maximize its natural and charming features.		
	AIRY HARMONY	U05	Make it melted in daily lives and induce habitual use.	U06	Make it simple and easy to use and control in order.
		A04	Pursue the balanced and friendly form equal to human and nature.		
	NATURE MIMICRY	U07	Apply the principal of economic system with circulation and healing from natural optimization	A05	Pursue the form with minimum artificial elements or useless decorations.
		A06	Drive the charm of nature into the daily lives.		
LESS	MINIMIZE & UNIFY	U08	Make co-using parts among the functions or equipments and minimize additional input.	U09	Reduce consumption of energy and resources during production, distribution and use.
		A07	Minimize material use in the product and package and utilize one kind of material not compound one.		
	OPTIMIZING & EFFICIENCY	U10	Improves efficiency through ecological methods and techniques.	U11	Raise the efficiency of the product with the new additional parts, functions and technique.
		A08	Pursue the form of optimized physical charge (air, weight and volume) during production, distribution and use.		
	AWAKEN	U12	Provide informations for eco-friendly acts and immediate feedbacks of harmful influences to ecosystem.	A09	Apply visual elements and informations encouraging environmental consciousness to the product.
	LINKING & SHARING	U13	Provide the communicative condition for making and improving the product with the user groups together.	A10	Create the form allowing the various users to participate with each other and to share the product.
		A11	Pursue the form showing the intuitive result from efforts of user's environmental friendship.		

LONG	DURABLE & RELIABLE	U14	Make the product be used long time by applying strong and reliable technology and components.	A12	Create the forms with good material, structure and durability minimizing wear and deformation.	A13	Pursue the form able to deliver the feelings of strength and durability to users.		
	REPAIRABLE & RENEWABLE	U15	Allow easy exchanging parts and upgrading when the product's becoming old and out of order.	U16	Allow easy and approachable cleaning and reusing of the product.	A14	Provide users with the cues for assembly and disassembly of the product for easy upgrading and repair.		
	AFFECTION	U17	Propose habitual or curious functions or usage supporting vivid and pleasant life.	U18	Provide accumulated values of personal taste, experience and memory by product becoming one's own thing.	A15	Create the form for permitting individual taste and meaningful experience against the product.	A16	Create the forms brings love, affection and instinct of protecting the product.
	OLDIES BUT GOODIES	U19	Consider application of local or traditional thoughts and excellent techniques for production method	A17	Make the product's form become maturing along the use and express the tastes of long time or nostalgia.	A18	Pursue the form put in the charm of old history, tradition and national culture.	A19	Pursue the form keeping the vitality regardless of changing trend.
LAST	DISASSEMBLY & RECYCLE	U20	Allow components and parts to be recycled and reused in the other products.	U21	Use recycled or recyclable components and material in case of no damage of quality.	A20	Apply simple components, structure and material for easy disassembly and disposal.	A21	Allow easy recognizing the product's materials and the methods of disassembly.
	MULTI-FUNCTIONAL	U22	Allow the product to be used as the 2nd or the 3rd usage by integrating various objectives and functions.	A22	Make one product have forms and structures able to include and express multiple functions.	A23	Pursue the form with one function's potential of being used in multiple ways.		
	CUSTOMIZABLE	U23	Allow user to adapt the product's function and usage according to the changable situations.	A24	Pursue the freedom of the product's form as to expansion, abridgment and variation.				
	UNIVERSAL	U24	Give the product both universality and local identity coexisting at once.	U25	Make flexibility in usage and methods to accommodate the user's various needs and demands.	A25	Pursue the forms that everyone can understand and use easily.		

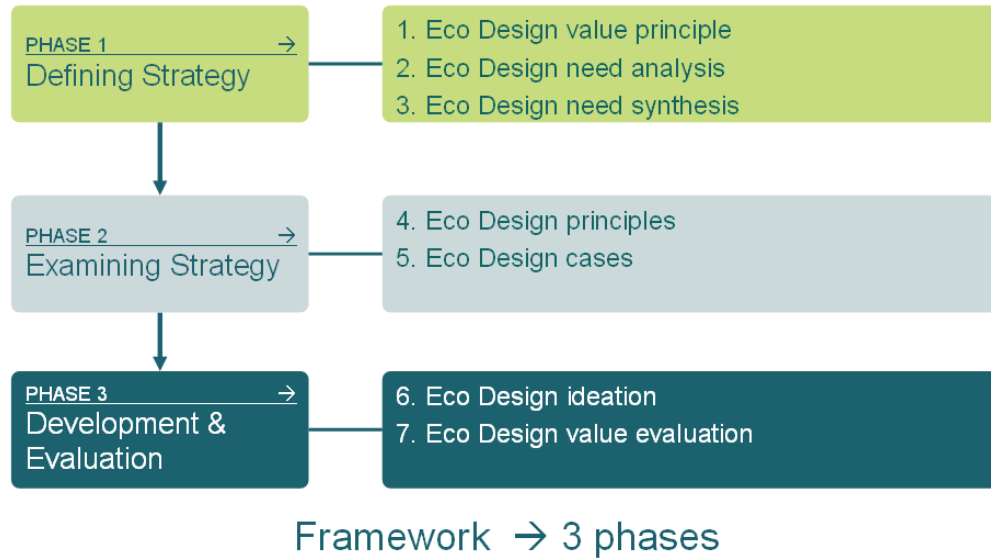
[fig. 3-20] Eco Design Value Matrix

4. PROCESS OF USAGE IN THIS GUIDANCE SYSTEM

Based on the strategy tools of eco-design introduced as above, the said guideline helped the designer establish his/ her design strategies and develop design plans consistently from ecological point of view. This ranged from everything required for eco-design to principle researches, design development and evaluation.

The usage process of GEDS was largely divided into 3 stages and 7 steps and 7 sheets that would be utilized by the designer were given for each step. This helped the designer can set up the strategies from Eco's point of view and develop certain design plans in a consistent manner,

by developing the process of entire elements required for eco-design to principle researches, design development and evaluation.



[fig. 4-1] Process of Usage in this Guidance System

Talking of the 3 phases of this guideline, the first one is defining a broad stem of strategy and analyzing what the product needs to be developed. The second one is examining strategy for confirming if it is equal to the product's needs or not. So, the designer can make use of eco design principles and case studies as reference. The third, the last phase is for developing ideas and evaluating this before launching the manufacturing of the product.

4.1. PHASE 1. DEFINING ECO DESIGN STRATEGY

4.1.1. STEP 1 : ECO DESIGN VALUE PRINCIPLE

Through the eco design value principle list, one would be able to recognize strategic values of eco design.

[fig. 4-3] [Sheet 2] Step 2 : Eco Design Needs Analysis

Eco design principles would become the check points by themselves and the check points for figuring out 50 eco design needs are suggested based on 25 Utility principles and 25 Aesthetic principles. Each check point shall be scored based on the elements of 'relatedness' and 'fulfillment' so that the priority of eco design need shall be examined.

4.1.3. STEP 3 : ECO DESIGN NEEDS SYNTHESIS

Design need sections to be pursued for eco design are integrated by reviewing the importance of eco design check point (need). Here, it is required to identify the stage when the re-classification of eco design check point (need) should be conducted at the time of developing design in accordance with the design lifecycle.

우선순위 Priority	원리 Principle	중요도 Weight	효용 Utility					심미 Aesthetic						
			기술 기술	기능 기능	생산 생산	유통 유통	사용 사용	유지 유지	폐기 폐기	소재 소재	구조 구조	형태 형태	조형 조형	후가공 후가공
컨셉 설정 으로 이어지는, 반드시 고려해야 할 ED 체크 포인트	U01 인간과 자연에게 깨끗하고 청결한 환경을 제공한다.	30					30							
	U16 생태적인 방법과 기술을 통해 효율을 향상시킨다.	30						30						
	U20 쉽게 세정하여 제품의 재사용이 가능하게 한다.	30		30					30					
	A07 제품 및 포장 등에 재료 사용을 최소화하고, 복합소재가 아닌 단일 소재를 이용한다.	30								20	20	30	30	
	A19 사용자가 서로 참여하여 제품을 공유하도록 유도하는 조형을 가진다.	30												
컨셉 설정 시 참고해야 할 ED 체크 포인트	U03 자연의 순환과정에서 생성되는 에너지를 이용한다.	20					20							
	U05 일상적 행위에 녹아들어 습관적인 사용을 유도한다.	20					20							
	U17 사용하면서 삶의 즐거움과 활기를 주고, 중독성 있는 회귀한 기능과 사용과정을 제시한다.	20		20			20							
	U19 지역 고유의 우수한 전통적 사고와 기술, 제작 방식 등의 응용을 고려한다.	20	20	20										
	U21 질적 손상이 없는 한 재활용된 부품이나 소재를 사용한다.	20			20	20								
	U25 명쾌한 조작으로 사용자 특성 및 요구와 사용방식의 다양성을 수용한다.	20	20	20			20							
	A04 인간에게 친근하고 환경에 녹아드는 어울림의 조형을 추구한다.	20										20	20	
	A06 자연의 매력을 생활 속으로 끌어들인다.	20								20		20	20	
	A10 사용자가 서로 참여하여 제품을 공유하도록 유도하는 조형을 가진다.	20									20	20	20	
	A15 개인적인 의미나 취향을 반영한 조형이어야 한다.	20											20	
			40	90	20	20	110	30	30	50	50	90	110	0

[fig. 4-4] [Sheet 3] Step 3 : Eco Design Needs Synthesis

The check points with significant importance in the previous stages have to be arranged in order and they should be integrated into the need of Utility (function) and Aesthetic (formative property) aspects; in doing so, it can give a foundation for the establishment of eco design concept by the designer.

*** eco design check points that are to be continuous with the concept setup and to be absolutely considered

** eco design check points that have to be referenced during the concept setup

* eco design check points that should not be overlooked

4.2. PHASE 2. EXAMINING ECO DESIGN STRATEGY

4.2.1. STEP 4 : ECO DESIGN PRINCIPLES

It is necessary to be aware of eco design directions sufficiently, by referring to eco design principles of integrated eco design need elements (check points) and the case images of products applied with the principles.



[fig. 4-5] [Sheet 4] Step 4 : Eco Design Principles

Eco design principles describe the keywords that make one to understand Sub values, principles and their meaning easily and suggest the images of the representative cases that are helpful in understanding each principle.

4.2.2. STEP 5 : ECO DESIGN CASES

With regards to the cases that are given with images, it is needed to refer to more concretely analyzed materials. Through this process, one is able to have an insight into how eco design values can be actually applied to the products by each need.



[fig. 4-6] [Sheet 5] Step 5 : Eco Design Cases

Through the representative eco design cases corresponding to each eco design principle, eco design values are analyzed to suggest concrete information in the aspects of utility and aesthetics.

4.3. PHASE 3. DEVELOPMENT & EVALUATION OF ECO DESIGN IDEA

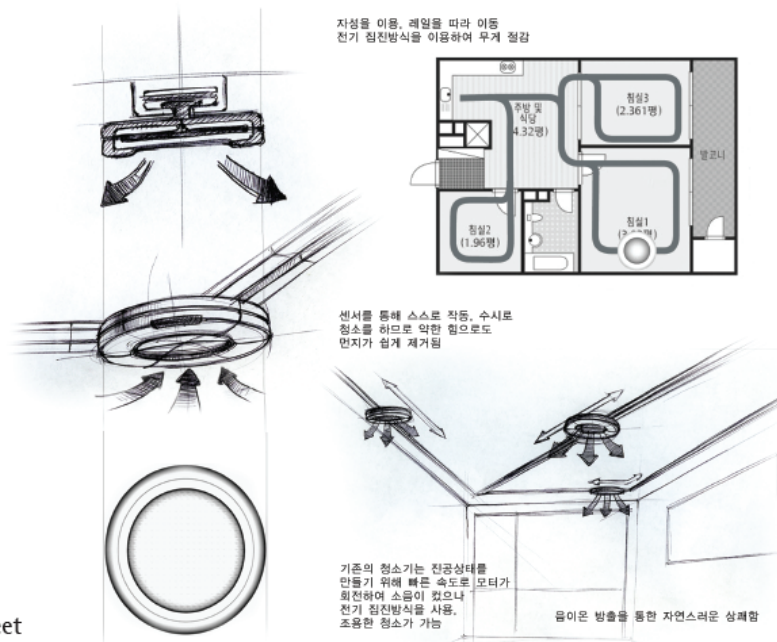
4.3.1. STEP 6 : ECO DESIGN IDEATION

Idea and design are developed by setting up concept in accordance with eco design principles and are analyzed to determine whether they are going to be developed further based on cost and feasibility. The concept to be surely developed should move on detailed design.

SUB VALUE	CODE	PRINCIPLE
Clean & Safe	U01	인간과 자연에게 깨끗하고 청결한 환경을 제공한다.
Optimize Efficiency	U10	생태적인 방법과 기술을 통해 효율을 향상시킨다.
Minimize & Unify	A07	제품 및 포장 등에 재료 사용을 최소화하고, 복합소재가 아닌 단일 소재를 이용한다.
Linking & Sharing	A10	사용자가 서로 참여하여 제품을 공유하도록 유도하는 조형을 가진다.
Airy Harmony	U05	일상적 행위에 녹아들어 습관적인 사용을 유도한다.
Airy Harmony	A04	인간에게 친근하고 환경에 녹아드는 어울림의 조형을 추구한다.

CLICUM

조용한 청소, 쉬운 청소, 환경친화적 청소
아래로 내뿜은 바람에 의해 가구나 바닥에 붙었던 먼지가 공중으로 떠오르면 공기 집진 장치로 먼지와 오염물질을 포집한다.



[Figure 3-16] Sheet 6 ED Development Sheet

COST	FEASIBILITY	ACTION
<input type="checkbox"/> 비용이 더 든다. <input type="checkbox"/> 비용이 비슷하다. <input type="checkbox"/> 비용이 더 적게 든다.	<input type="checkbox"/> 어렵다. <input type="checkbox"/> 쉽다.	<input type="checkbox"/> 지금 곧 실행해 본다. <input type="checkbox"/> 나중에 실행한다. <input type="checkbox"/> 해 볼 가능성이 없다.
Because : 전기 집진 방식을 이용한 무게 절감으로 장기적으로 봤을 때 비용이 비슷하다.	Because : 모듈 형으로 생산하여 모든 집에 레일을 고정할 수 있어 실현가능성이 부족하지 않다.	Responsibility : 레일에 따라 이동할 때 발생할 수 있는 소음 문제

[fig. 4-7] [Sheet 6] Step 6 : Eco Design Ideation

Review the cost and feasibility after demonstrating the strategy, concept and rendering of eco design that is to be suggested

- ☐ Cost → the less it costs, the more advantageous the development is.
- ☐ Feasibility → the easier it is, the more advantageous it gets developed.
- ☐ Action → the less it costs and the higher feasibility it has, the more possible it is.

4.3.2. STEP 7 : ECO DESIGN VALUE EVALUATION

Minutely developed design plans are gathered and re-evaluated via eco design principle intended during the concept setup. The merits and demerits shall be analyzed in terms of pursued eco design principles and be developed as a final plan.

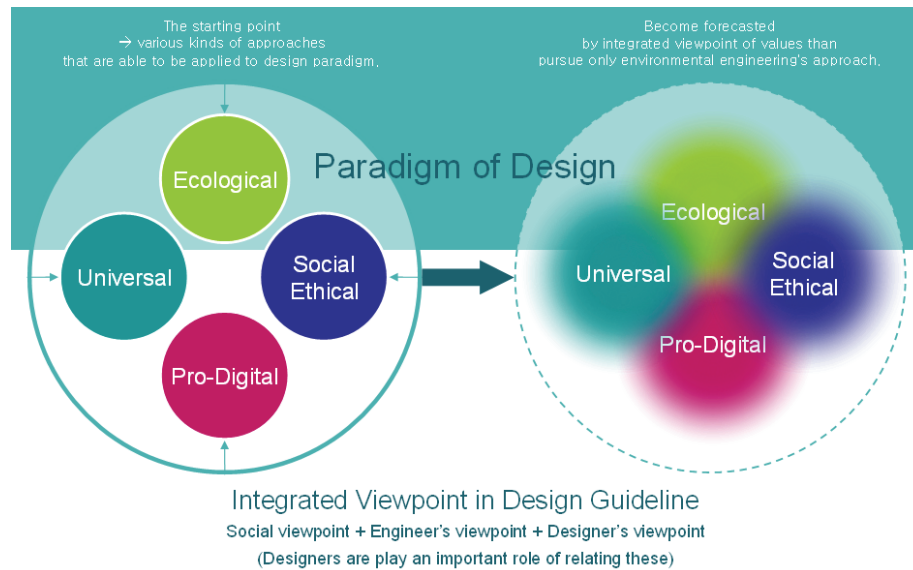
U01	인간과 자연에게 깨끗하고 청결한 환경을 제공한다.	기존의 청소기처럼 진공상태를 만들기 위해 빠른 속도로 모터가 회전할 필요가 없어 소음이 없어진다.	청소 시 정화된 공기와 함께 음이온 방출로 실내 환경에 쾌적함과 상쾌함을 제공한다.	전기 집진 방식을 사용하여 조용한 청소가 가능하다.
U10	생태적인 방법과 기술을 통해 효율을 향상시킨다.	내뿜은 바람을 이용하여 먼지를 공중으로 분리시키는 방식을 이용한다.	바람을 이용한 청소로 수시로 청소하므로 약한 힘으로도 먼지가 쉽게 제거된다.	
A07	제품 및 포장 등에 재료 사용을 최소화하고, 복합소재가 아닌 단일 소재를 이용한다.		재활용 가능한 단일 소재를 사용한다.	각 모듈을 단일 소재로 구성한다.
A10	사용자가 서로 참여하여 제품을 공유하도록 유도하는 조형을 가진다.			레일을 어떻게 설치하는가에 따라 한 건물에서 사용자가 제품을 공유하여 사용할 수 있도록 한다.
U05	일상적 행위에 녹아들어 습관적인 사용을 유도한다.	사용자의 생활환경에 녹아있는 느낌으로, 자연히 먼지량이 쌓이면 선세로 인식하여 조용히 작동하기 시작한다.		
A04	인간에게 친근하고 환경에 녹아드는 어울림의 조형을 추구한다.			어떤 환경의 공간에도 어울려 미니멀한 구조로 설치될 수 있도록 모듈형으로 레일을 구성한다.
SYNTHESIS		단일 소재를 사용하여 미니멀하고 간결한 조형을 가져가도록 한다. 동시에 수시로 바람을 이용하여 먼지를 분리, 집진하는 방식을, 사용자의 환경에 녹아있는 어울림의 느낌으로 살릴 수 있도록 외형의 스타일에서도 친근하고 편안한 자연의 매력을 드러낼 수 있도록 디자인 한다.		

[fig. 4-8] [Sheet 7] Step 7 : Eco Design Value Evaluation

One shall have to check how well the minutely developed design plans and strategies set up at the beginning of process are resolved.

5. CONCLUSION

The starting point of this research was on various kinds of approaches that are able to be applied to design paradigm. Designers are play an important role of relating these separated values and viewpoints one another. Thus, eco-design had better be forecasted by integrated viewpoint of values than pursue only environmental engineering's approach.

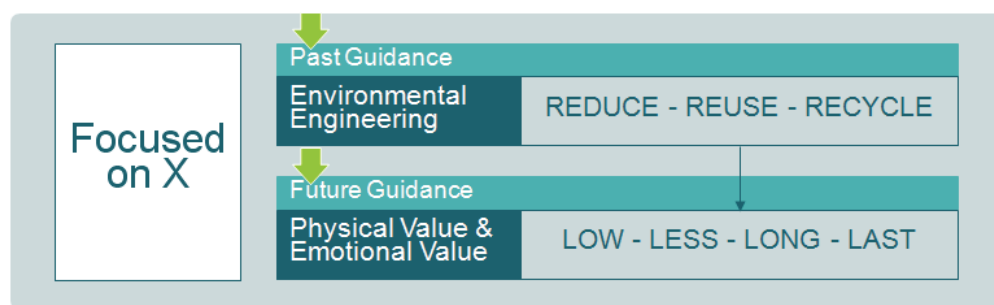


[fig. 5-1] Integrated Viewpoint in Design Guideline

For establishing inclusive design guideline, we need a transition of the viewpoint for the future. Under the influence of this flow, we came to propose new value keywords that are quite different from 3R that consists of reduce, reuse and recycle. In the result, the value keywords named 4L could construct new value system for eco design guidance.

establishing inclusive design guideline for the future

Transition of the Viewpoint



the value keywords named 4L

→ new value system for eco design guidance quite different from 3R

[fig. 5-2] Value definition from 3R to 4L

This study aimed to escape from the tool design of Eco-design proceeded in terms of existing environment-engineering perspectives and material-centered researches and to establish the guideline of Eco-design in including usage psychology and consumption behavioral perspective. Existing engineering and architectural design-centered Eco-design that was hard to access from designer's point of view made the designer not only to develop passive and superficial eco-design

by depending on new technological dimensions for recycling of materials and energy reduction, but also to have a difficulty in finding out the directions for environment-friendly paradigm. In order to embody eco-design for the suggestion of values for new culture and lifestyles, designers should make efforts to have a fundamental understanding of ecological system and have an in-depth insight for the realization of eco-design from human psychology and emotional approach.

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