

To destroy is the first step  
in any creation.

– e e cummings



Where's the Kaboom?  
There Was Supposed to  
Be an Earth-Shattering  
Kaboom!

David N. Blank-Edelman  
@otterbook

I lied to you

**CAUTION**

**CONTROLLED**

**BLASTING**

**AHEAD**

**TURN OFF RADIO TRANSMITTER**

some of what I am going to say is wrong

- It's not a perfect analog
- The economic incentives can be different
- People



# We are terrible

- We know how to build, but...
- We don't know how to:
  - Destroy
  - Decommission
  - Demolish
  - Retire
  - Remove
- We sure as heck don't know how to build things that are easy to destroy



Who Does?



@otterbook









# Also...

- Deconstruction
- Disassembly

# Qualities of Demolition (vs. Construction)

- Everyone thinks they can do it
- Does not work well with others

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## DIFFERENCE # 7

# DOES NOT WORK WELL WITH OTHERS

As a safety issue, when a structure is in the process of being demolished by a machine, that contractor must control the demolition area

**EXCLUSIVELY!**

National Demolition Association  
2025 M St. NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20036  
[demolitionassociation.com](http://demolitionassociation.com)

# Qualities of Demolition (vs. Construction)

- Everyone thinks they can do it
- Does not work well with others
- Known structure vs. unknown structure
- Materials: certainty vs. mystery

How It's Not Done



Source: Derek Miller, MarkOne, Inc.



# Keys to the Process

- Reverse engineering
- Last on, first off
- Exception: the floor



DANS LE CAS D'UNE UTILISATION  
ORIENTER LE DIFFUSEUR VERS LE  
POSER. POUR REMPLACER L'AMP  
COURANT. CONSULTER LE FEUILLE  
**MAX.** 25 WATTS TYPE 25T.D.C.



# Keys to the Process

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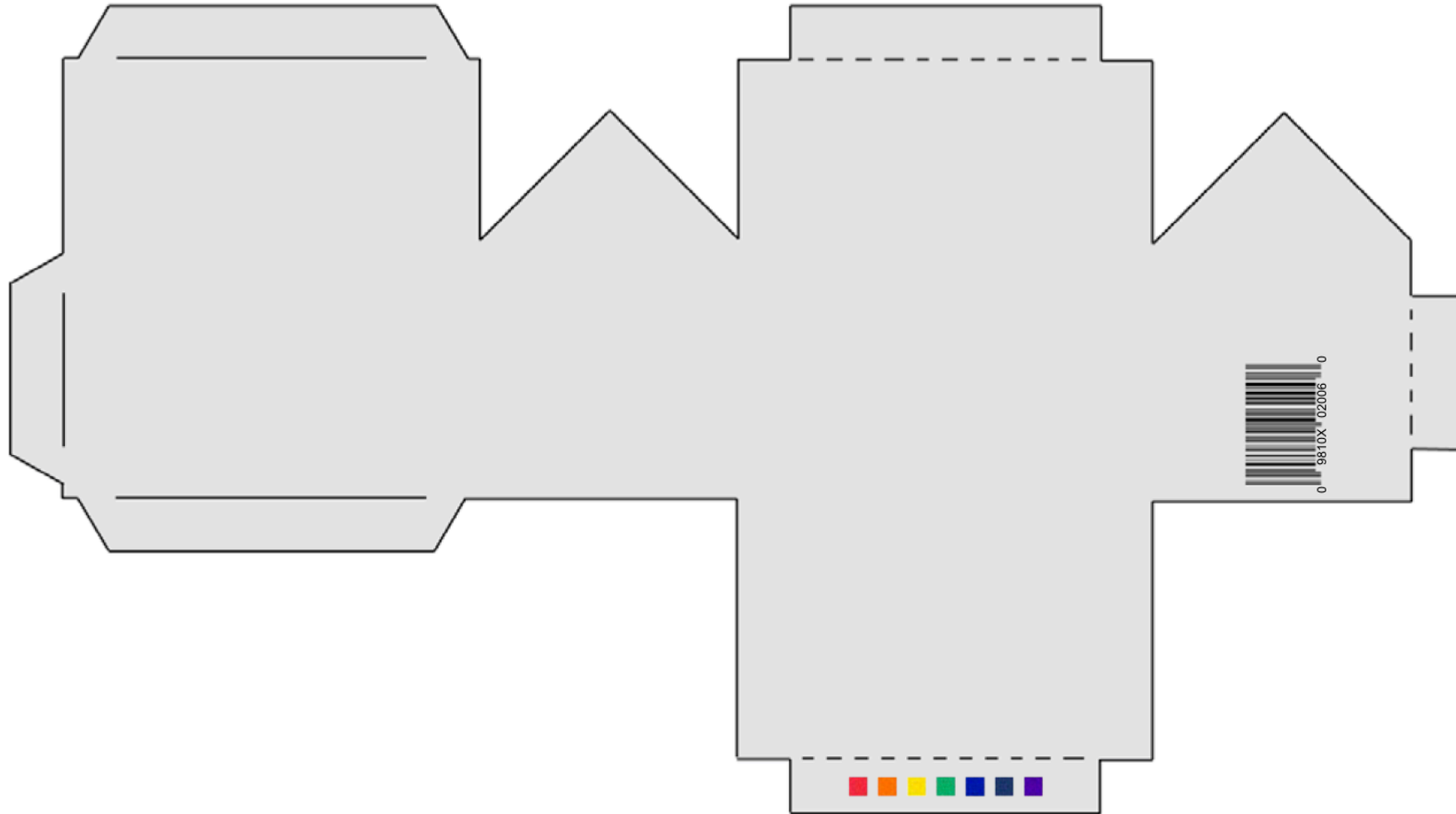
# Sustainable Demolition

- Development:

“Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’ (Brundtland, 1987)”

# DfD

Design for Disassembly  
in the built environment:  
a guide to closed-loop design and building



# What Makes it Easier

- **Transparency.** Building systems that are visible and easy to identify.
- **Regularity.** Building systems and materials that are similar throughout the building and laid out in regular, repeating patterns.
- **Simplicity.** Building systems and interconnections that are simple to understand, with a limited number of different material types and component sizes.
- **Limited number of components.**
- ...easier to dismantle structures that are composed of a smaller number of larger members than a larger number of smaller members.
- **Easily separable materials.**

# What Makes it Easier, Level 2

- Use a simple, regular layout.
- Layer building systems.  
“When mechanical systems and envelope components are intermingled with structure, it is difficult to replace these systems during the building life and difficult to extract the structural elements at the end of the building’s life.”
- Use common, standard shapes and connections; minimize the number of different member sizes.
- Use removable fasteners; avoid adhesives.
- Avoid using multiple types of structural systems.
- Use salvaged materials, if available. If they were salvaged once, they can probably be salvaged again.

# Ten Key Principles for Design for Disassembly

1. Document materials and methods for deconstruction.
2. Select materials using the precautionary principle.
3. Design connections that are accessible.
4. Minimize or eliminate chemical connections.
5. Use bolted, screwed and nailed connections.
6. Separate mechanical, electrical and plumbing (MEP) systems.
7. Design to the worker and labor of separation.
8. Simplicity of structure and form.
9. Interchangeability.
10. Safe deconstruction.



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"A classic and probably a work of genius" —JANE JACOBS, author of *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*

# HOW BUILDINGS LEARN

What happens after they're built



New Orleans, 1857



The same two buildings, 1993



STEWART BRAND

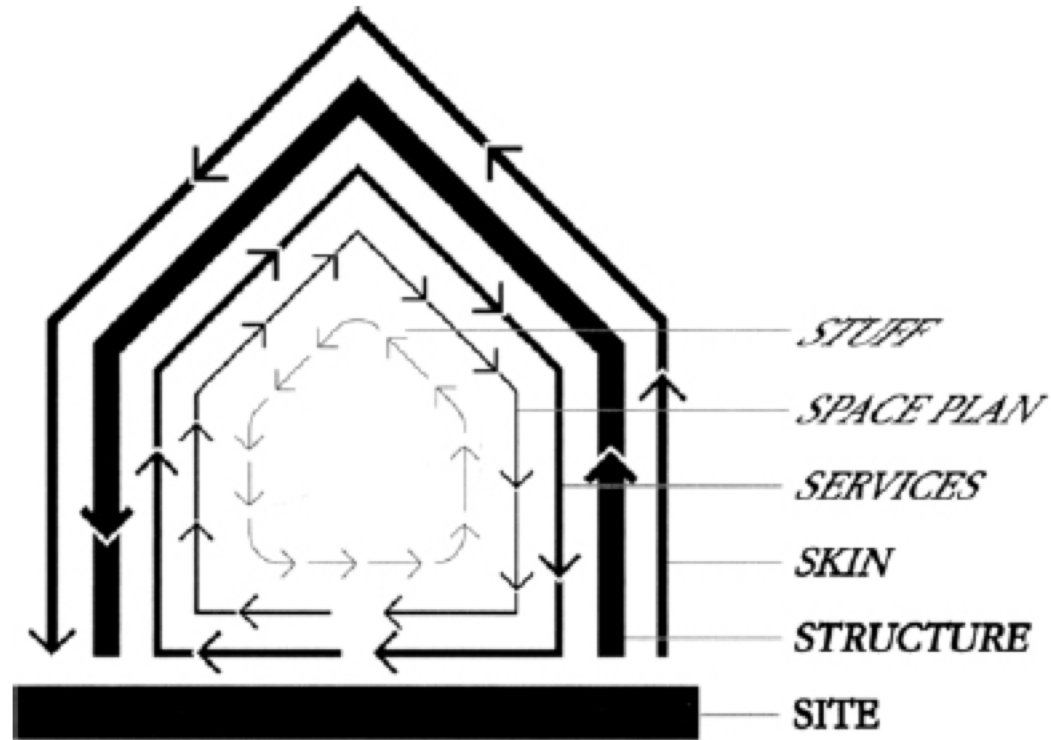
creator of *THE WHOLE EARTH CATALOG*

# Brand's Six S's

1. Site
2. Structure
3. Skin
4. Services
5. Space Plan
6. Stuff

# Brand's Six S's

1. Site (forever)
2. Structure (30-300 years)
3. Skin (~20 years)
4. Services (7-15 years)
5. Space Plan (3 years, commercial – 30 years, home)
6. Stuff (?)



**shearing layers of change that are in constant friction**

# Shearing Layers of Change

- By focusing on the points of connection between separate systems that have the most disparate service lives, DfD can have very practical and economically valuable impacts. Repair and replacement cycle information can be used to **identify the most critical connections between building assemblies and components where the greatest life-span friction will occur.**

So what do you got?



# Talk to me

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- [@otterbook](#)







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# Discussion?

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