



Madera: Recuperación, Reutilización y Reciclaje

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Grupo de Investigación “Construcción con Madera”, UPM



II FORO DE BIOECONOMÍA DE CASTILLA Y LEÓN



SORIA
25-26
octubre
2023

Organiza



Coordina



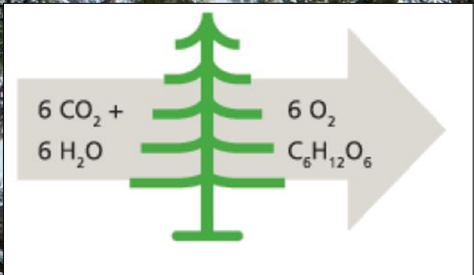
Apoya

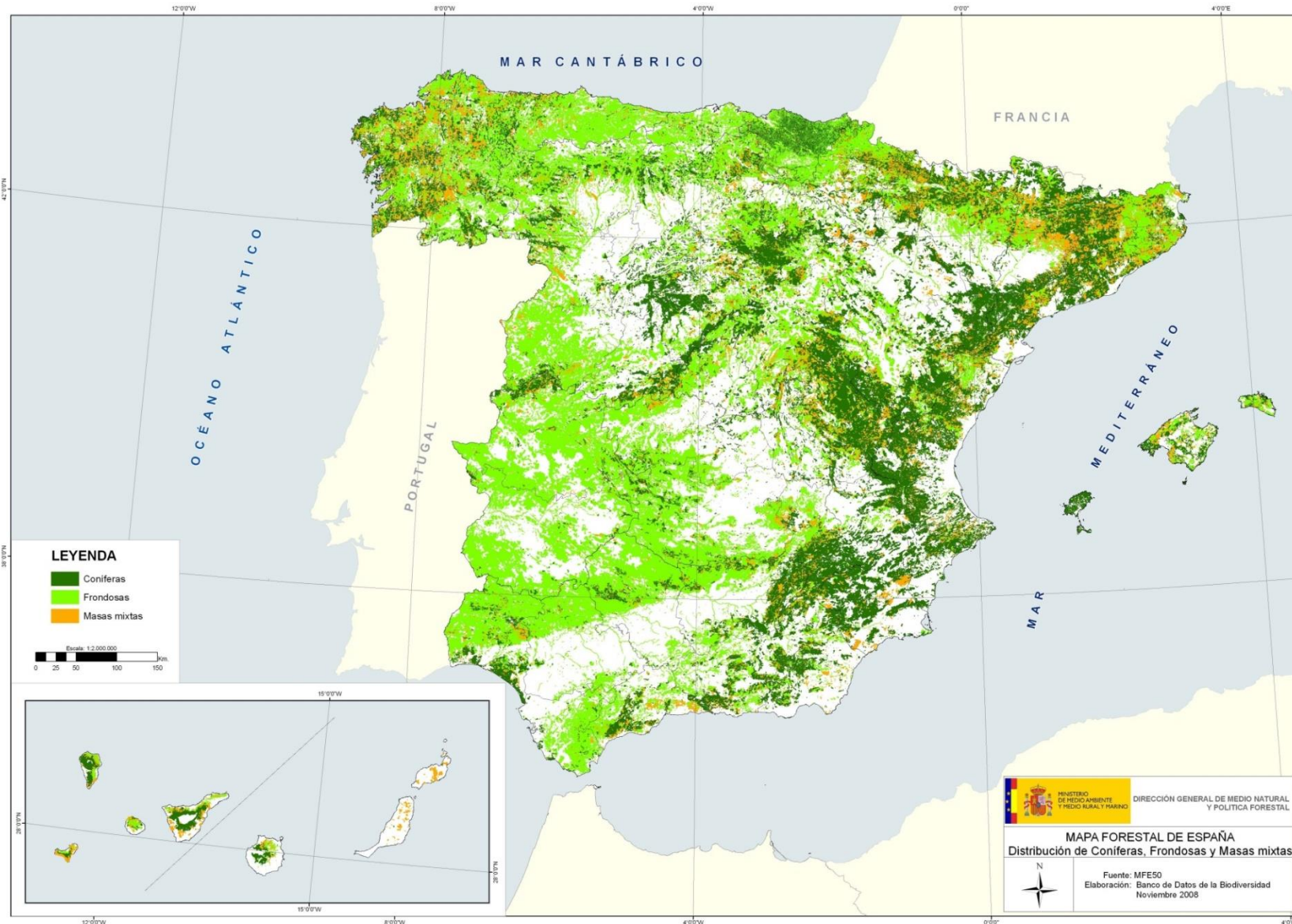


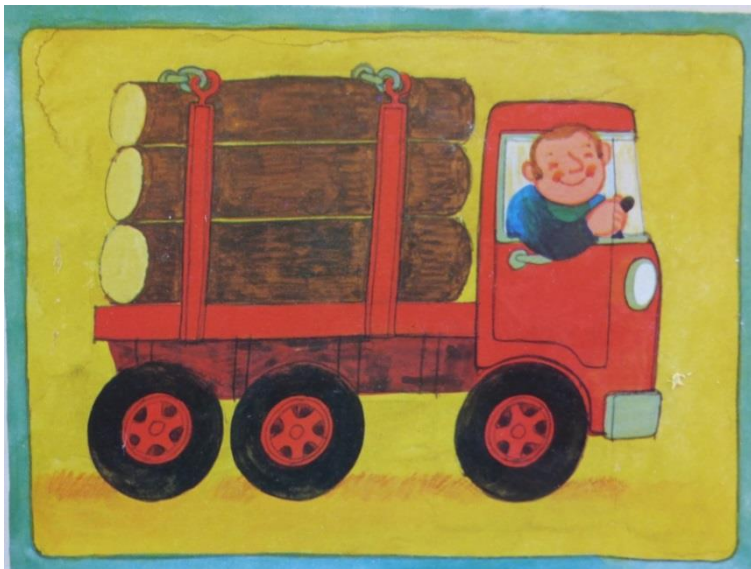
Colabora







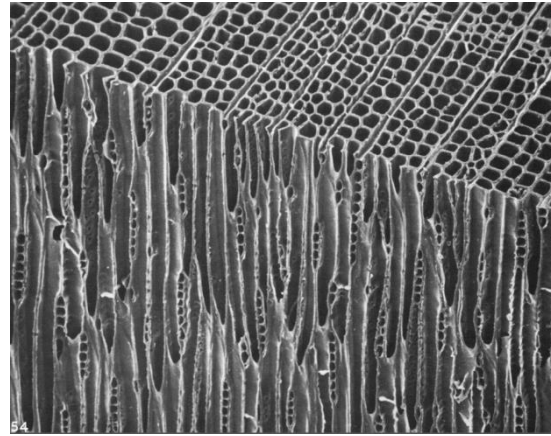
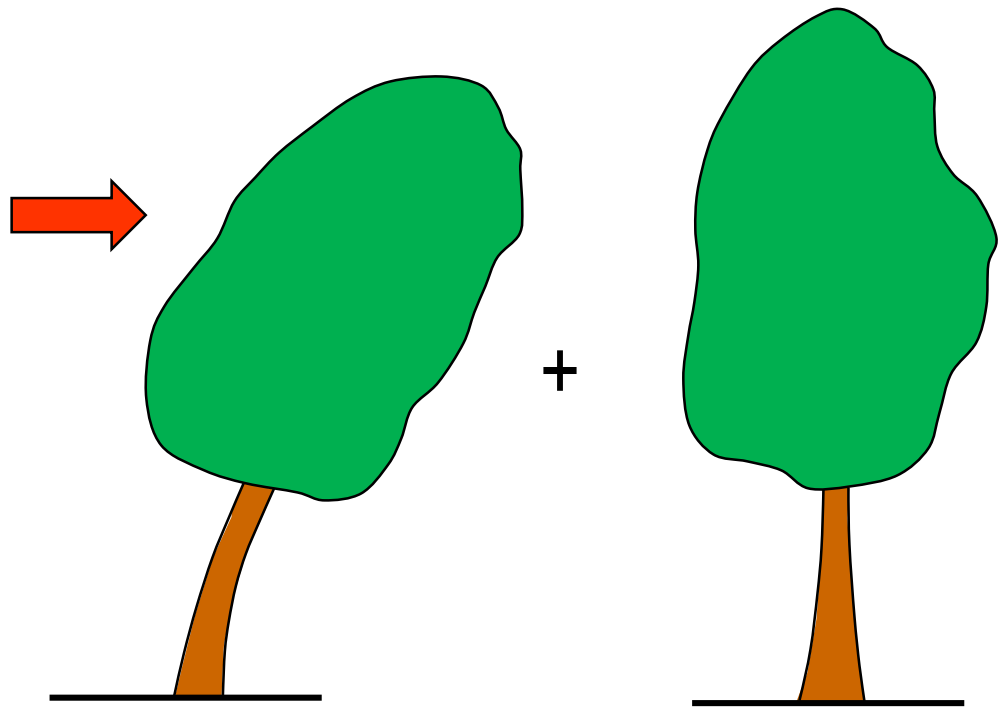




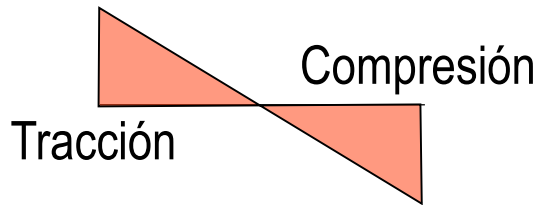
Ali Mitgutsch. 1986. *Del árbol a la mesa*. Fern Canyon Pr. ISBN-10: 9684163037





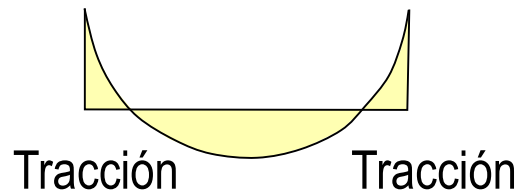


Butterfield, B.G. et al. 1980. Three-dimensional structure of wood: an ultrastructural approach.



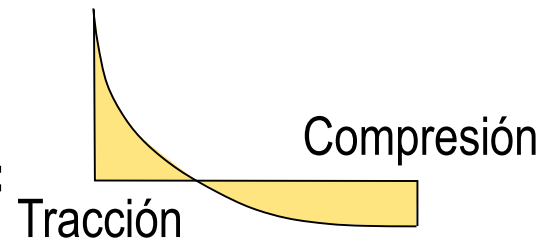
Viento

+

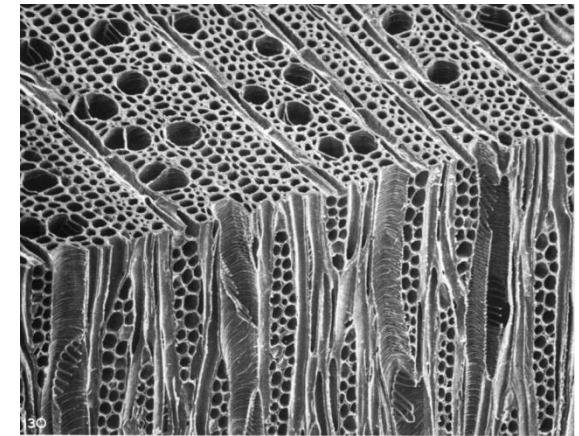


Crecimiento

=



Tensiones resultantes



Evidence for the earliest structural use of wood at least 476,000 years ago


<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-023-06557-9>

Received: 21 January 2023

Accepted: 21 August 2023

Published online: 20 September 2023

Open access

 Check for updates

L. Barham¹, G. A. T. Duller², I. Candy³, C. Scott⁴, C. R. Cartwright⁵, J. R. Peterson⁴, C. Kabukcu^{4,6}, M. S. Chapot², F. Melia⁴, V. Rots⁷, N. George⁴, N. Taipale⁷, P. Gethin⁴ & P. Nkombwe⁸

Wood artefacts rarely survive from the Early Stone Age since they require exceptional conditions for preservation; consequently, we have limited information about when and how hominins used this basic raw material¹. We report here on the earliest evidence for structural use of wood in the archaeological record. Waterlogged deposits at the archaeological site of Kalambo Falls, Zambia, dated by luminescence to at least 476 ± 23 kyr ago (ka), preserved two interlocking logs joined transversely by an intentionally cut notch. This construction has no known parallels in the African or Eurasian Palaeolithic. The earliest known wood artefact is a fragment of polished plank from the Acheulean site of Gesher Benot Ya'aqov, Israel, more than 780 ka (refs. 2,3). Wooden tools for foraging and hunting appear 400 ka in Europe^{4–8}, China⁹ and possibly Africa¹⁰. At Kalambo we also recovered four wood tools from 390 ka to 324 ka, including a wedge, digging stick, cut log and notched branch. The finds show an unexpected early diversity of forms and the capacity to shape tree trunks into large combined structures. These new data not only extend the age range of woodworking in Africa but expand our understanding of the technical cognition of early hominins¹¹, forcing re-examination of the use of trees in the history of technology^{12,13}.

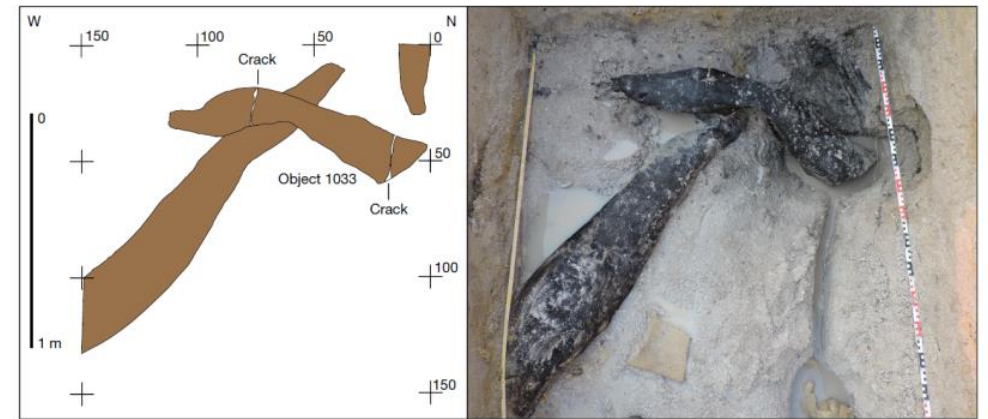
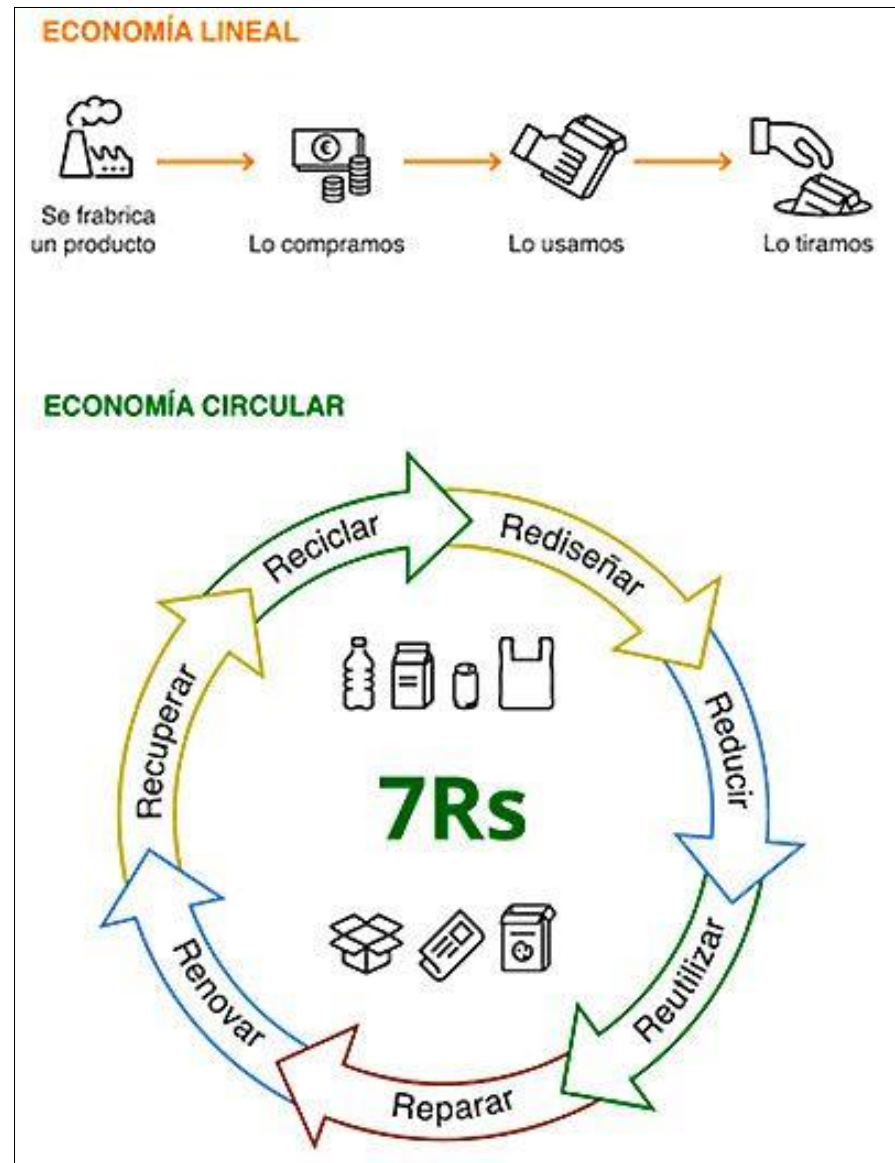


Fig. 3 | Structural unit formed by two overlapping logs in BLB5. The underlying log passes through a central notch cut into the upper log (object 1033) and extends into the section. Plan view of the unit (left) and during excavation (right). The numbers refer to the distance in centimetres.

Barham, L., Duller, G.A.T., Candy, I. et al. 2023. Evidence for the earliest structural use of wood at least 476,000 years ago. *Nature*. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-023-06557-9>





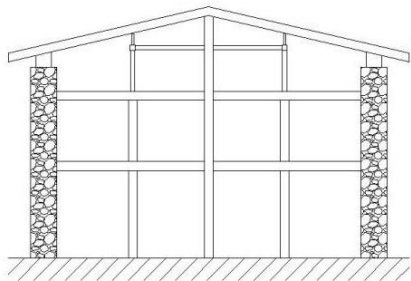


Los Colores del Reciclaje

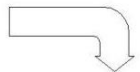
| | | |
|---|--|---|
|  Plásticos y Latas |  Papeles y Cartones |  Vidrio |
|  Materiales Peligrosos |  Residuos Orgánicos |  Varios |



1ª vida
Edificio de madera



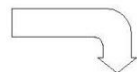
Estructura de postes y vigas



2ª vida
Reutilizar la madera



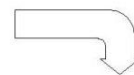
Madera de gran escuadría
recuperada de derribo



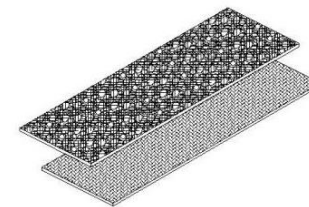
3ª vida
Reciclar en productos



Productos laminados
encolados (ERWP)



4ª vida
Reciclar en tableros



Tableros de partículas
(de astillas)



5ª vida
Producción de energía



Quemar astillas



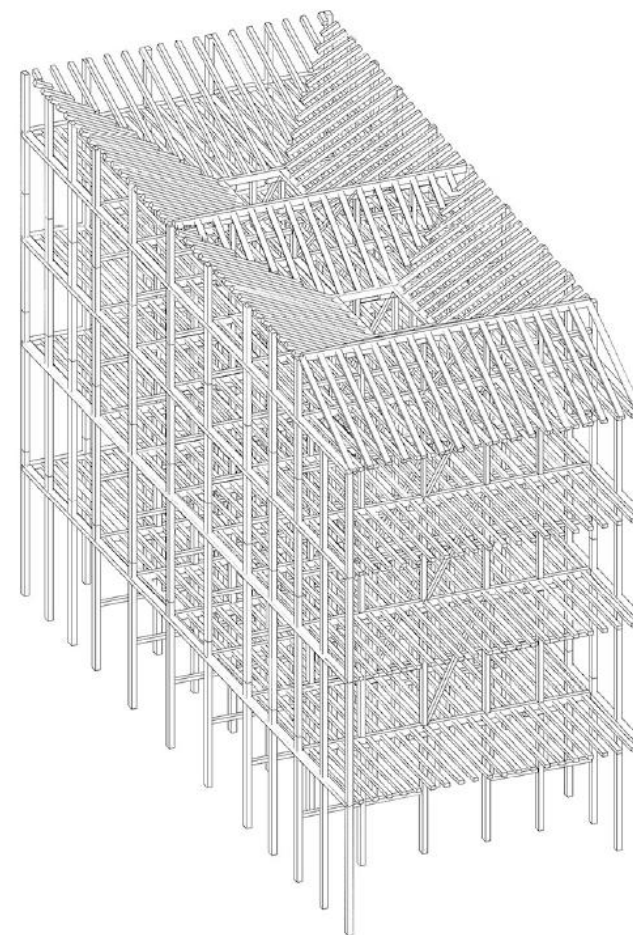
Recuperación

Análisis cuantitativo y cualitativo de los bancos de materiales fuente vs. sumidero

| | | pies derechos | carreras | puentes y diagonales | zapatas |
|---------|---------------------|---------------|----------|----------------------|---------|
| rango 3 | bajo cubierta | 10,44 | 12,18 | 12,18 | 12,18 |
| | última planta | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| rango 2 | plantas intermedias | 12,18 | 13,93 | 12,18 | 12,18 |
| | | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| rango 1 | planta principal | 13,93 | 13,93 | 12,18 | 12,18 |
| | planta baja | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 |

tabla de escuadrías consideradas para la parametrización

Caso 1: Patios centrales
 volumen total = 75,65 m³
 0,101 m³/m²



Batista Martín, P. 2020. Madera recuperable estructural de edificaciones del s. XIX. Trabajo Fin de Grado. ETSAM, UPM



Recuperación

Análisis de las técnicas de demolición y estimación de los rendimientos de recuperación



Demolición



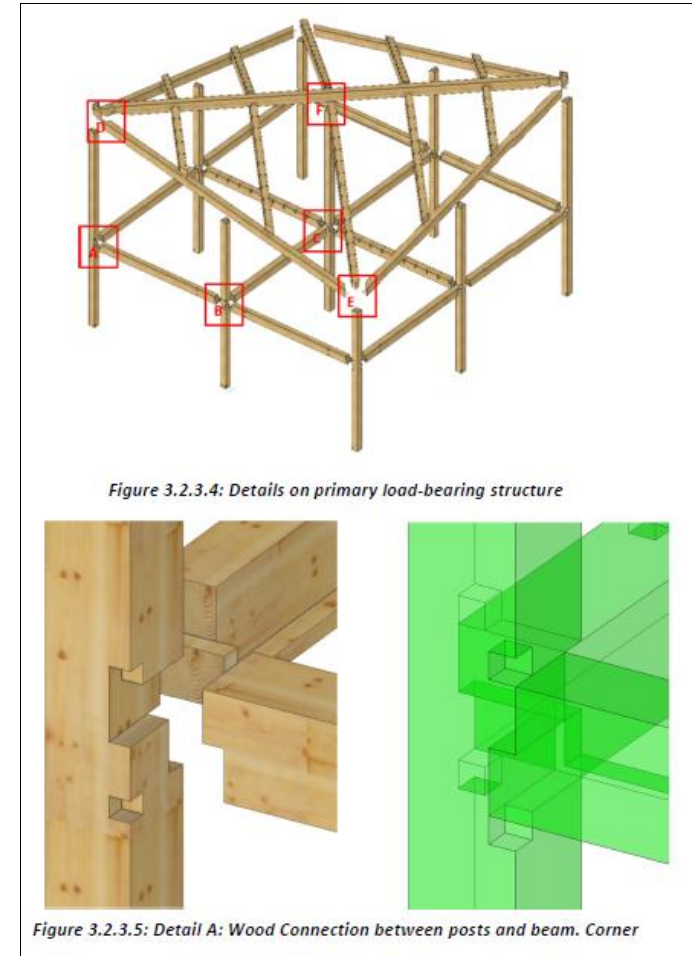
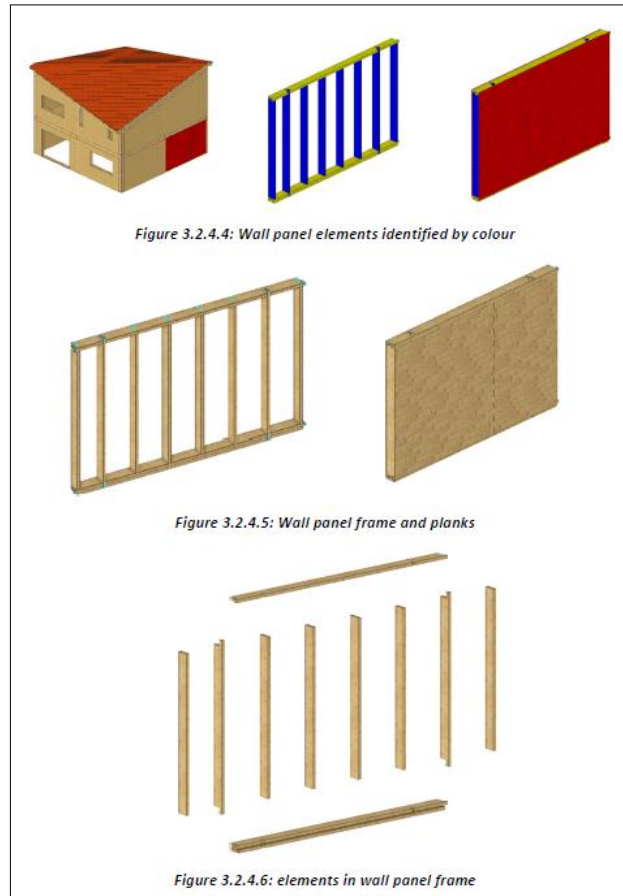
Deconstrucción / desmontaje

Nasiri, B.; Walsh, St.J.; Arana-Fernández, M.; Batista-Martín, P.; Llana, D.F.; Íñiguez-González, G.; Shotton, E.; Hughes, M. 2021. Inventory of wood materials currently used in construction. AALTO report



Recuperación

Diseño para el Desmontaje y la Reutilización (DfDR)



González-Alegre, V.; García Barbero, M.; Llana, D.F.; Íñiguez-González, G. 2021. Design for Deconstruction and Reuse (DfDR): Cuenca Village, Spain - Case Study. UPM report.



Reutilización

Rehabilitación: madera aserrada estructural recuperada

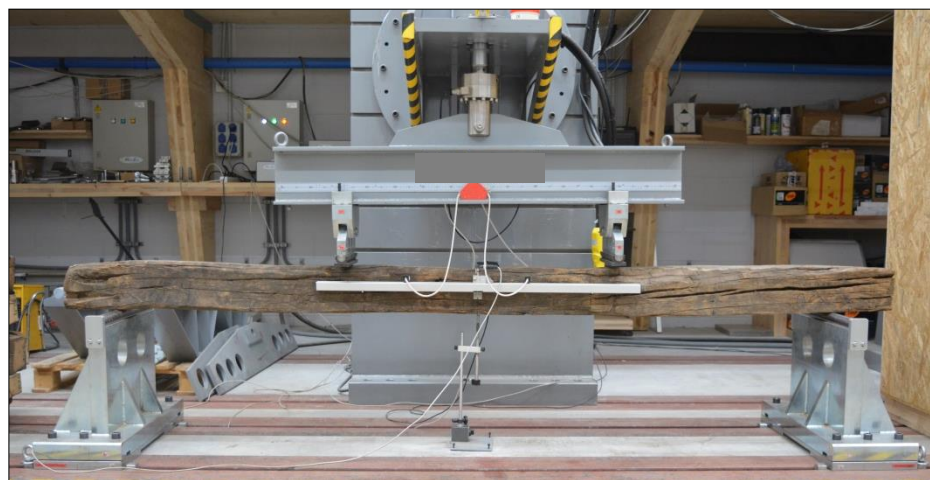


Desarrollo de documentos técnicos y normativos de aplicación



Reutilización

Clasificación y caracterización de la madera recuperada



Íñiguez-González, G.; Arriaga, F.; Osuna-Sequera, C.; Esteban, M.; Ridley-Ellis, D. 2019. Nondestructive Measurements in Reclaimed Timber from Existing Structures. 21st International Nondestructive Testing and Evaluation of Wood Symposium

Reciclaje

Fabricación de productos laminados (Engineered Recovered Wood Products (ERWPs))



Llana, D. F.; González-Alegre, V.; Portela, M.; Íñiguez-González, G. 2022. Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) manufactured with European oak recovered from demolition: Structural properties and non-destructive evaluation. *Construction and Building Materials*; 339.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.conbuildmat.2022.127635>

www.infuturewood.info





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