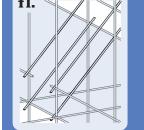
f. How to build a stairset linking two floors?

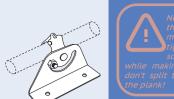
Finally, we need to create connections between all the levels using stairs. For this a

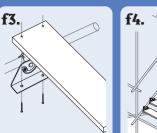
fifth coupler is needed. This one will allow us to screw planks to slanted tubes in order to create a stairset. Like for the flooring, the thickness of the planks used for the stair needs to be calcu-

For the calculations, use the same formula as for the flooring (the planks for the stair need to be thicker than 1/20 times the total width of the stairset)

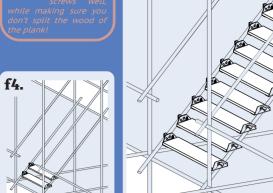




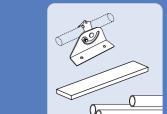




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f5.



g. How to build a balcony or a bridge?

With the 6 previous principles, you will be able to build simple scaffoldings going straight up. However, it may come in handy to know how to extend the structure over a void. For this two solutions:

g^I: Creating a balcony using a cantilever.

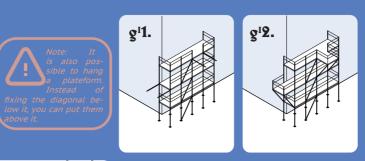
g^{II}: Building a bridge using trusses.

Those two methods are advanced and can re-quire some safety equipement as a harness and rope. Stay safe!



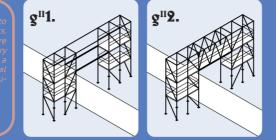
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A truss is a structure that consists of members organised into connected triangles so that the overall assembly behaves as a single ob-

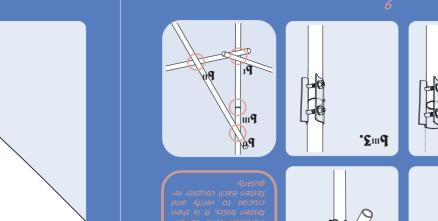
A truss is made up of a web of triangles joined together to enable the even distribution of weight and the handling of changing tension and compression without bending or shea-ring. The optimal angle for each diagonals is between 45° and 60°.

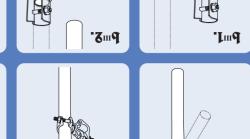


So there you have a little taste of how one could gain access to an empty building. Of course this is by no means an exhaustive guide, there is an infinite number of ways to do this.

Now that you have all this knowledge, next time you see an empty building: Let your imagination run wild, dream what could be!





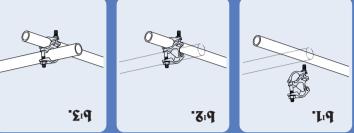


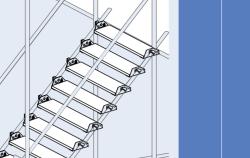
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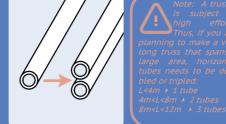
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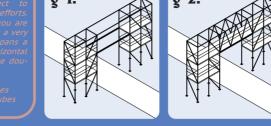
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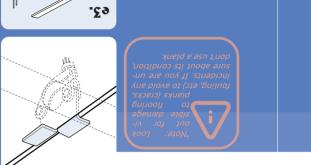


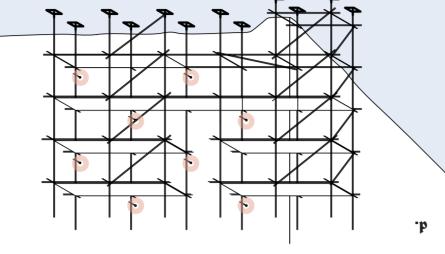


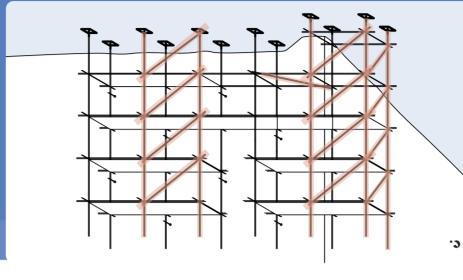


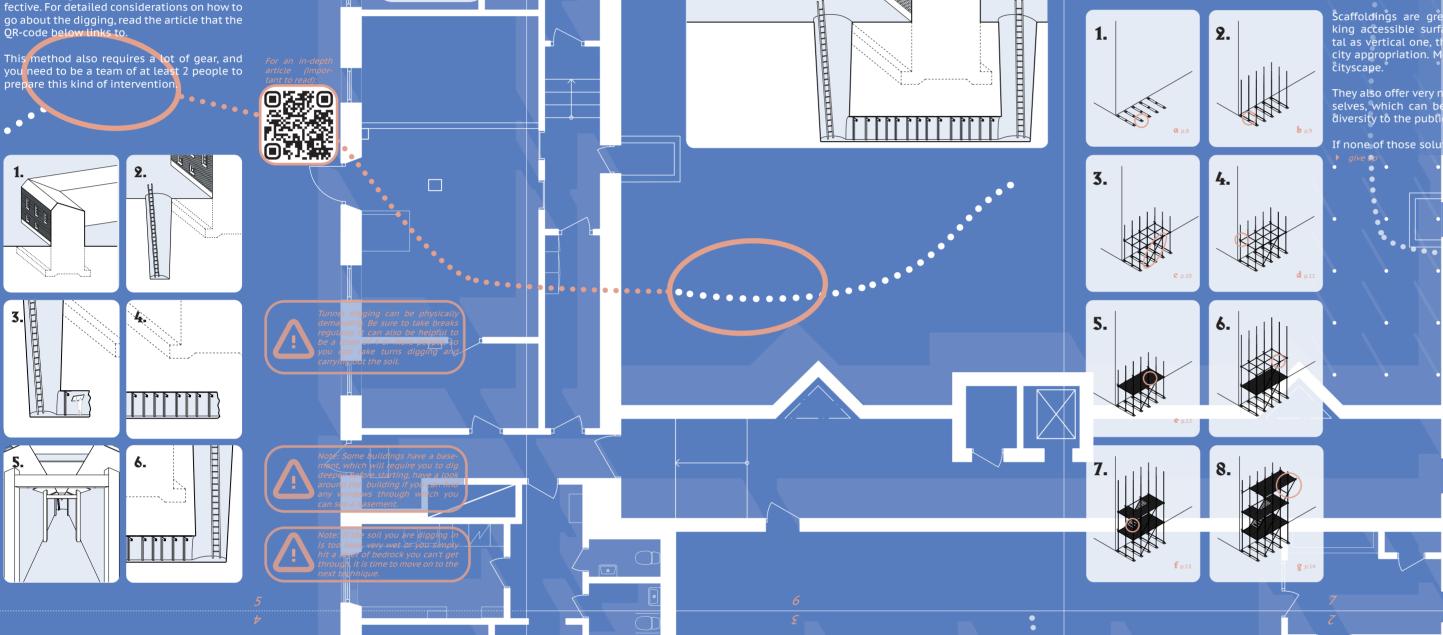












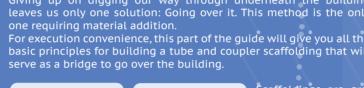
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digital password lock, try next method 🕨

This method can only be applied to basic locks. If you are facing a complex lock or a

door, mimicking the key by moving the pins while applying pressure on the cylinder.

using simple tools, it is possible to open th

on-destructive method, it takes advantage

Sadly, the owner is not open to discussion. Hence, we will open the building oursel-ves. Picking the lock of the front door is a

HOW TO PICK A

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If none are open, try next method 🕨

ti tud spnibliud bəsunu ni nəqo si wobniw s

limitation: common ladders can't reach hi gher than 18 meters. It is also quite rare tha

lock picking tools. This technique also has a

it with a ladder. This requires a bit more orga-nization because you have to look for a way to

Another non-destructive technique to get in could be to locate an open window and reach

MITH A LADDER 9

ANOPENWINDOW

HOM TO REACH

bring a ladded to the building you are tryin to get access to, which is more bulky than th

worth keeping an eye out for one.







vertical tubes, conte tals with **B**¹ couple t o raise the f it si ow counections buO

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or temporar as much h

it is a great too

aces within

reat places the rban fabric.

s are possibl

ver it blends in the

l for

e necessary depends on the scaffolding but a minimum of one per four spans ry direction is required. Of course, the agesu gianope Folding usege eui inuome ani .bai cal forces but not l







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a2.

a3.

a4.

a. How to ground a scaffolding?



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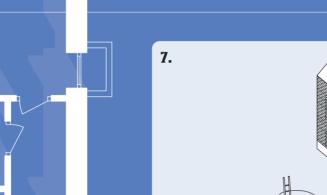
different types of couplers. The three mos important ones are illustrated on this page. One of the main advantages of tube and coupler scaffolding is that it requires only six main structural elements: tubes and five

ها: fixed 90 degrees coupler, mainly used for the main 3D grid

bill totating couplers, mainly used for diago-

ditending tube length $\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{III}}$: extension couplers, exclusively used for

those three couplers and tubes, you can build the whole structural grid of your scaffolding! Make sure you fasten the coupler tightly. With



f obnont n of gniblot . How to anchor a scat.

its stability and decrease the amount of dia-gonals needed. This also prevents the scaffol-ding from falling over away from the façade. As soon as you are rising a scaffolding next to a building, it is crucial to anchor it to the façade. By doing so you increase drastically

ling with a concrete wall. constructions you should favour structural

IP

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feling with diagonals?

At this stage, the st re can handle verti

will be.







TUNNEL ?

OR-code below links to

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affoldings. However, the distance between vo scaffolding elements needs to be posidered in order to calculate the thickness munimula 10 la munimula 30 la for decades before the aluminum platforms. simplicity, we will focu planks. This basic mat the sake of So far, we went through the construction of the structure. We will now take a look at ways of making it accessible, starting with the planking. Many materials can be used, from simple wooden planks to prefabricated

.

If you don't want to break a window but you have time and resources, try this method:

promises the integrity of the thermal insula-tion of the building.

proposals, this one is destructive and com-

None of the windows are open?! The last so-lution before exploring some more labour intensive methods, is to break in. Unlike last

CLOSED WINDOW ?

HOM LO ODEN

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HOW TO DIG A 🚳

Moving on to more energy intensive methods, you could also try to dig a tunnel to access an interior courtyard, if the building you are

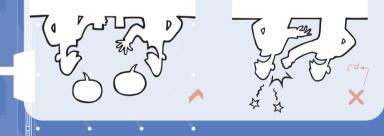
This is a huge effort, but it can be really ef-

trying to enter has one of course.



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you tried but the answer is negative, try the

of vino the agement of to damage but only to ns in a clear way, insisting on the fact that both cases, you should present your inten ret, or taping a letter on the front door. -ni <u>əht no</u> rənwo əht pnitastnoa to yew e ' oprions are available; tooking big cities, finding the owner can be really ng the owner. In most cases, this tech g into closed empty buildings, we will take ook at the least effort intensive solution: fore diving into physical methods of get-

OMNEB HOW TO ASK THE

ty to undertake those actions with childrer cessibility for specially abled or blind people as well as the possibi the amount of people and the time needed for its execution, its ac -or each step by step guide, six labels will inform you -about its pric possible in a given context, the next one might do the trick. sented in an order of increasing complexity. If one proves t eclaim absurd private property. The following techniques are pregive six different re-appropriation techniques, allowing anyone t

A RE-APPROPRIATION GUIDE

in the face of the issue of empty buildings, the following guide wi

We stand for the NON-AUTHORITARIAN ······ **ARCHITECTURE of FACILITATION,** not planning

"Collect information, historicizing problems, then inform and show paths that could be taken, exposing strategies, presenting what is possible in order to facilitate resistance"

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VAD EEFORT VBZNBDILX' IDIOCX **UTATION LHBONCH WELHODS AACANT BUILDINGS** ATTEMPT AT RE-**V SLICHTLY INSAUE**