



BSI Standards Publication

Design for manufacture, assembly, disassembly and end-of-life processing (MADE)

Part 3: Guide to choosing an appropriate end-of-life
design strategy

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, and inside front cover, pages i to ii, pages 1 to 15, an inside back cover and a back cover.

Foreword

Publishing information

This part of BS 8887 is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 30 June 2018. It was prepared by Subcommittee TDW/4/7, *BS 8887 design for MADE*, under the authority of Technical Committee TDW/4, *Technical product realization*. A list of organizations represented on these committees can be obtained on request to their secretary.

Relationship with other publications

BS 8887 is published in a number of parts including:

- *Part 1: General concepts, process and requirements*; and
- *Part 2: Terms and definitions*.

Part 1 to Part 99 are general MADE standards; Part 100 to Part 199 are related to manufacture and assembly; and Part 200 to Part 299 are related to disassembly and end-of-life.

Use of this document

As a guide, this part of BS 8887 takes the form of guidance and recommendations. It should not be quoted as if it were a specification or a code of practice and claims of compliance cannot be made to it.

Presentational conventions

The guidance in this standard is presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Any recommendations are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is “should”.

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

Where words have alternative spellings, the preferred spelling of The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary is used (e.g. “organization” rather than “organisation”).

Contractual and legal considerations

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

Introduction

With the rising costs of raw materials as more easily available sources become exhausted, and with the environmental need to reduce pollution in line with the waste hierarchy specified in the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) [1], it is desirable that new products are designed with the potential to be used again in some way at the end of their life in service. This maximizes the investment made in extracting and processing the raw materials, which is a high proportion of the costs of producing a product.

At the end of a life in service, the decisions on how to use a product, or its components, for another period of service can be made much more easily and cheaply if the original design incorporates features intended to aid one of several options available. Any extra costs incurred in the initial production can be recovered several times, over further lifecycles.

To decide which option is appropriate, there are a number of factors to be considered. This guide is intended to help with those considerations and give some guidance on the potential advantages of designing for further use.

[Figure 1](#) illustrates the typical material flow around a product cycle if maximum advantage is taken of the opportunities for further use. For clarity, it does not include inspection and quality control activities.

Figure 1 — *Product materials lifecycle*