



BSI Standards Publication

Lifts for the transport of persons and goods

Part 10: Building Information Modelling

National foreword

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Part 10: Building Information Modelling

*Elévateurs pour le transport de personnes et d'objets —
Partie 10: Modélisation de l'information sur le bâtiment*

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Foreword

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Introduction

Building Information Modelling (BIM) is a process for digital representation of the building. It starts from the very early stages of a project and covers all the phases of the building life cycle. The objective is to benefit from the digitalization of the information to replace the paper drawings and documentation that have been used in the building industry until now. This makes it possible for the same information to be available to all the actors in real time.

The main concept to describe the maturity of a project is called "level of information need" (see ISO 7817-1). The concept of level of information need is introduced in ISO 19650-1 and is used instead of the concept of level of development (LOD). The level of information need addresses the geometrical information of the object, the alphanumerical information and the documentation referred to it. Therefore, the level of information need has been split in three: the geometrical information, the alphanumerical information and documentation. In addition, the level of information need is based on pre-requisites: purpose, information delivery milestone, actor and object.

In principle, geometrical information, the alphanumerical information and documentation will develop simultaneously, but it can happen that there are big differences between the geometrical information, the alphanumerical information and documentation. For example, an object may have a symbol description on the geometrical information where all technical data and performance expected from the object can already be included in the alphanumerical information in a dedicated database, while a technical specification might be in a document. The fact that level of information need is split between geometrical information, the alphanumerical information and documentation helps to address the different expectations at each moment of the project, and this makes BIM even more efficient.

The information needed varies along the project, not always in a linear way: it might start very limited and schematical at the very early phase, to highly detailed once the building is under construction, and with less geometrical information during operation (with mainly the operating zones, without fabrication representations).

The quantity and quality of information depends on when information is required and the purposes it supports. At pre-design stage, the elements are usually not yet detailed, and the dimensions are not final. Presented objects can be symbolic, or any other generical representation. Any information at pre-design stage may further evolve while the project goes on. At schematic design stage, the objects have general dimensions that allow to reserve space for a particular function in the building. At detailed design stage, the representation will contain full geometrical dimensions of the objects, as well as alphanumerical information associated to it.

The BIM approach reduces the risk of misunderstandings or gaps in the geometry, on the specifications or whatever relevant information has been delivered.

