
**Building construction — Organization of
information about construction works —
Part 2:
Framework for classification of information**

*Construction immobilière — Organisation de l'information des travaux de
construction —*

Partie 2: Plan type pour la classification de l'information



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 12006 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 12006-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Building construction*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Organization of information about construction works*.

ISO 12006 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Building construction — Organization of information about construction works*:

- *Part 2: Framework for classification of information*
- *Part 3: Framework for object-oriented information exchange*

Annex A of this part of ISO 12006 is for information only.

0 Introduction

0.1 The status quo

At present there is little international standardization of classifications for construction. The construction industries of individual countries, even adjacent countries, have tended to remain separate because of differences of culture and legislation, and each has developed its own methods of arranging information. National classifications can be difficult to change and there may seem insufficient reason to do so.

The most widely used classifications are work sections (mainly for specifications) and elements (mainly for cost analysis). They are also the most widely varied, not only in their itemization and structure but also in the range of other purposes to which they are put. There are other classifications, potentially just as important, which have not yet been used to the same degree, e.g. construction products and properties/characteristics.

0.2 The need for standardization

Modern information systems for the construction industry, whether local or networked, need to handle data of many different types, e.g. geometrical data, technical properties, cost data, maintenance data, for use within different applications such as CAD, specification, product information and cost information systems. All these data and the relations between them need to be defined and structured in such a way that the stored information is consistent and reliable within and between the different applications.

0.3 Other work of relevance

The following groups specifically address the issue of computerized exchange of data.

- ISO/TC 184, *Industrial automation systems and integration*, SC 4, *Industrial data* (STEP – Standard for the Exchange of Product model data). STEP is a standard for computer-interpretable representation and exchange of product data. Exchange of information has been initiated between those working in TC 184/SC 4 on the Building Construction Core Model (BCCM) and TC 59/SC 13 for co-ordination of basic construction information concepts.
- UN/EDIFACT with its regional organizations, e.g. EBES (European Board for EDI Standards) and PAEB (Pan American EDIFACT Board). Groups concerned specifically with the construction industry are, at a global level, JM7 AEC and, at a European level, EBES EEG05 (EBES Expert Group 05 AEC), the latter working within the European user group EDIBUILD.
- ISO/TC 59/SC 13 has started work on a framework for object-oriented information exchange in the construction industry.
- ISO/TC 10/SC 8 has produced ISO 13567-1, ISO 13567-2 and TR 13567 on the organization and naming of layers for CAD.
- IAI (International Alliance for Interoperability) is an international body which is developing Industry Foundation Classes, an industry standard for holding and exchanging digital data.

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Building construction — Organization of information about construction works —

Part 2: Framework for classification of information

1 Scope

This part of ISO 12006 defines a framework and a set of recommended table titles supported by definitions, but not the detailed content of these tables. It is intended for use by organizations which develop and publish classification systems and tables on a national or regional basis.

This part of ISO 12006 applies to the complete life cycle of construction works, including design, production, maintenance and demolition, and to both building and civil engineering.

It identifies classes for the organization of information and indicates how these classes are related.

This part of ISO 12006 lists the tables which are recommended to be developed and used to classify the members of each class according to particular views or principles of specialization and gives examples of entries which might occur in these tables.

It does not provide a complete operational classification system. Classification tables may vary in detail to suit local needs.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 12006, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

object

any part of the perceivable or conceivable world

2.2

construction object

object of importance to the construction industry

2.3

construction result

construction object which is formed or changed in state as the result of one or more construction processes utilizing one or more construction resources

EXAMPLES Office building, installed reinforcement bar, ventilation system, bridge, asphalt surface, enclosed space.

NOTE 1 A construction result need not have a physical existence; e.g. a “designed” office building is a construction result, even though it has not yet been constructed; similarly a “demolished” office building is a construction result, even though it no longer has a physical existence.

NOTE 2 A manufactured “reinforcement bar” is a construction resource until it has been acted upon by a construction process, after which it becomes a construction result. In other words an installed “reinforcement bar” is a construction result, but a “reinforcement bar” in storage in a manufacturer's warehouse is a construction resource.