

International Standard



4157/2

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Technical drawings — Construction drawings — Designation of buildings and parts of buildings — Part 2 : Designation of rooms and other areas

Dessins techniques — Dessins de construction — Désignation des bâtiments et parties de bâtiments — Partie 2 : Désignation de pièces et d'autres extensions

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 4157/2 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical drawings*, and was circulated to the member bodies in April 1981.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Germany, F. R.	South Africa, Rep. of
Austria	India	Spain
Belgium	Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of	Sweden
Brazil	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Canada	New Zealand	USA
China	Norway	USSR
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Poland	
Finland	Romania	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

Technical drawings — Construction drawings — Designation of buildings and parts of buildings — Part 2 : Designation of rooms and other areas

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 4157 lays down requirements for a designation system and a designation code for rooms and other areas in one or more buildings. For the purposes of this International Standard, the word room is deemed to include other areas.

The designations are used for identification and reference in the documentation of a project.

This part of ISO 4157 is primarily intended to be applied at the design and construction stages. The designation system may for large projects need extension, preferably in coordination with instructions for the maintenance of the building. For flexible plans in prefabricated structures, coordinates may be used at an early stage.

2 References

ISO 1046, *Architectural and building drawings — Vocabulary*.

ISO 4157/1, *Building drawings — Part 1 : Designation of buildings and parts of buildings*.

3 Designation principles

3.1 Room numbers are used on each storey in consecutive order within the limits of all the parts of the building.

3.2 If several buildings are included in the project, room numbers shall be allocated independently to each building in accordance with 3.1.

3.3 The numbers and the names of the rooms are indicated within each space in the following way :

324 RECEPTION

325 RECORDS

For clarity, the numbers and names should be underlined.

3.4 In small spaces, it is sufficient to indicate only the room numbers, as follows :

326

3.5 Room numbers are given as three digit numbers (if this is enough), the first digit of which is the storey number of the building and the last two digits are running numbers, allocated to each room in the actual storey :

Storey 1 : Room numbers 101-199 (1 001-1 999);

Storey 2 : Room numbers 201-299 (2 001-2 999), etc.

3.6 Room numbering is carried out in each storey so that orientation in the building is facilitated. It should be done clockwise in the order that the rooms are reached from the main entrance or the last entrance from the left of the building.

3.7 Small spaces, such as spaces for cleaning utensils and toilets, should be provided with room numbers. (Spaces, such as small cupboards, may alternatively be allocated the number of the room in which they are situated followed by an appropriate suffix.)

3.8 If a new room is added so late in the design process that the room numbering is already allocated, this new room is given the same room number as the room from which the space has been taken. The two rooms are differentiated by the addition of a letter, as follows :

127A

127B

3.9 There should be no gaps left in the room numbering sequence. If two rooms are made into one, the new room is given both the earlier room numbers, as follows :

127, 128

3.10 Block number and room number may be written together, as follows :

2/216 [= block 2, room 216 (No. 16 on storey 2)]

3.11 Spaces in basements and attics should be given their appropriate storey numbers in accordance with ISO 4157/1 followed by their room numbers.